

UTAH

Goshute Reservation

Federal reservation
Shoshonean Goshute, Paiute, Bannock
White Pine County, Nevada; Juab and Tooele counties, Utah

Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation
P.O. Box 6104
Ibapah, Utah 84034
(801)234-1136
Fax: 234-1162

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|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Total area | 112,085.85 acres |
| Federal trust | 112,085.85 acres |
| Tribally owned | 112,085.85 acres |
| Allotted | 80 acres |
| Total labor force | 60 |
| High school graduate or higher | 52.1% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 8.3% |
| Unemployment rate | 28.6% |
| Per capita income | \$1,939 |
| Population | 86 |
| Tribal enrollment | 411 |

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Goshute Reservation straddles the Utah-Nevada border in the heart of the Great Basin. Lying between 5,500 feet and 12,872 feet in the Deep Creek Mountains, the 112,085.85 acre reservation extends from White Pine County, Nevada, in extreme east central Nevada, into Juab and Tooele counties in western Utah. Tribal headquarters are located in Ibapah, Utah. The closest urban hubs are Wendover, Utah, 75 miles north via U.S. 93, and Ely, Nevada, 100 miles southwest via U.S. 93.

The Executive Order of March 23, 1914 established the Goshute Reservation on 33,688.012 acres. Subsequent land purchases expanded the reservation land base to its current 112,085.85 acres.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The name "Goshute" derived either from a leader named "Goship" or from "Gutsipupiutsi," a Shoshonean word for "Desert People." The Goshutes, a Shoshonean people, maintained a territory in the Great Basin extending from the Great Salt Lake to the Steptoe Range in Nevada, and south to Simpson Springs. Prior to contact, the Goshutes wintered in the Deep Creek Valley in dug out houses built of willow poles and earth. In the spring and summer they gathered wild onions, carrots and potatoes, and hunted small game in the mountains.

In the 1850s, Mormon missionaries entered Goshute territory, soon followed by U.S. Army troops. U.S. Army depredations among the Goshutes spurred the tribe to sign a peace treaty in 1863. Fifty years later, President Taft established the Goshute Reservation, setting

aside 34,560 acres for the tribe. The reservation was enlarged to 111,000 acres in 1928. Subsequent purchases of ranch and public lands have expanded the reservation to 112,085.85 acres. The Goshute people incorporated as the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation on November 24, 1940. Today, the Goshute Tribe derives its income largely from ranching and the leasing of range land.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal government is organized in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. A tribal constitution and bylaws were approved on November 24, 1940, and provide for a five-member Business Council composed of a chairperson, vice-chairperson, and three members elected at large to two-year terms. Elections are held annually. The Business Council serves as the principal governing body of the Goshute Tribe.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Tribal members own approximately 500 head of cattle. The majority of reservation range lands is leased to non-Indian ranchers. The reservation has 3,410 potential irrigable acres.

FISHERIES

The reservation contains springs suitable for fish hatcheries. A market study is underway to ascertain the commercial viability of hatcheries on the reservation.

SERVICES

The tribe plans to open a retail outlet and gas station.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Goshute Reservation lies approximately 100 miles north of Great Basin National Park.

INFRASTRUCTURE

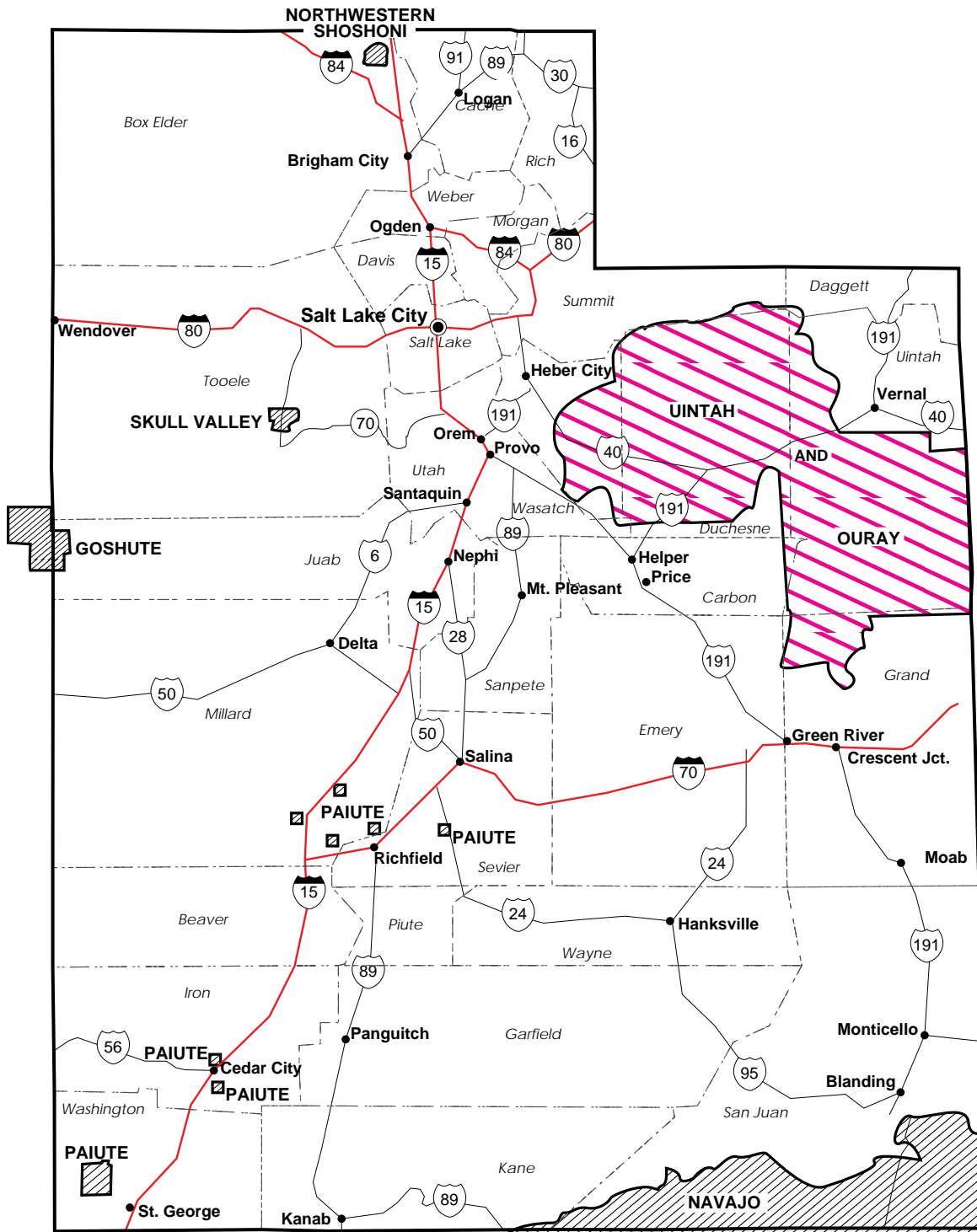
The Goshute Reservation is accessible via north-south running U.S. 93 in Nevada, from which a paved road leads east to the reservation. Transportation by train, bus, or truck is available in Wendover, Utah (75 miles north via U.S. 93). Ely, Nevada provides the nearest commercial air transportation services (100 miles southwest via U.S. 93).

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A community center is located on the reservation. The 32 on-reservation houses utilize individual wells and septic tanks.

No medical facilities are located on the reservation. Tribal members must travel to Wendover, Nevada, or Ely, Utah, for most health care services. The Indian Health Service conducts routine clinics in Ibapah for preventive health, chronic care and acute care services.

There are no Bureau of Indian Affairs schools on the reservation.



Navajo Nation (See Arizona)

Paiute Reservation (Shivwits, Cedar City and Kanosh Reservations)

Paiute
Shivwits, Cedar City, Koosharem, Kanosh and Indian Peaks
bands
Iron, Millard, and Sevier counties, Utah

Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah
600 North 100 East
Cedar City, Utah 84720
(801) 586-1121

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|-------------------|--------------|
| Total area | 32,036 acres |
| Total labor force | 166 |
| Unemployment rate | 45% |
| Per capita income | \$7,042 |
| Tribal enrollment | 668 |
| Shivwits | 233 |
| Cedar City | 180 |
| Koosharem | 85 |
| Kanosh | 100 |
| Indian Peaks | 30 |

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah includes five distinct bands: the Shivwits; Cedar City; Koosharem; Kanosh; and Indian Peaks. The Shivwits Band has the largest amount of trust land, approximately 27,000 acres located in the southwest portion of Utah near St. George. The Santa Clara River runs through the reservation. The four other bands each have small amounts of land totaling 5,000 acres. There are 36 acres of tribal land. The total land of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah is 32,036 acres scattered from south-central Utah to the Shivwits Reservation in extreme southwest Utah.

The Shivwits Reservation was established in 1903 and expanded in 1916 and 1937. The other reservations were established as follows: Indian Peaks in 1915; Koosharem in 1928; and Kanosh in 1929. The Southern Paiute were terminated from federal control in 1954 but were restored pursuant to the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Restoration Act on April 3, 1980. The same Act confirmed the Cedar City band's status under federal trust.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The five bands of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah are all Southern Paiute peoples. The Southern Paiute once occupied a broad territory extending across southern Utah and southern Nevada and, following the sharp bend in the Colorado River, southward into California. Each group of Southern Paiute maintained an economically self-sufficient territory. The terrain of Southern Paiute territory ranges from the high Colorado plateaus west and southwest, through canyon country, basin, and range, into the Mojave Desert. There is a corresponding shift in vegetation from spruce and fir through pine, juniper, piñon, and sage to creosote and mesquite. The diet of the Southern Paiute varied. Small game such as rabbits, wood rats, mice, gophers, squirrels, chipmunks, and

birds, providing the Southern Paiute with their chief source of protein. Plant foods, including seeds, roots, berries, agave, and pine nuts, were the mainstay of the Southern Paiute diet. The introduction of native agriculture a few decades before Euro-American occupation bolstered the Southern Paiute economy.

The first direct Spanish contact with the Southern Paiute came in 1776. By the early 19th century, the Spanish colonies of present day northern New Mexico and southern California had institutionalized slavery and other forms of servitude. Slave raiding on the Southern Paiute came to an end soon after the Mormons came into northern Utah in 1847. In the 1850s, several Mormon communities sprang up in Southern Paiute territory, displacing the Southern Paiute from their best gathering and horticultural lands. Traditional food supplies of the Southern Paiute were further depleted by livestock, timbering and other activities. Major confrontations in southern Utah were prevented by the activities of Mormon missionaries among the Southern Paiute.

In the late 1880s, a prominent Utah rancher obtained a federal appropriation to remove the Shivwits from their lands to a new location on the Santa Clara River just west of Saint George. The move established the first Southern Paiute reservation in Utah, the Shivwits Reservation. The land was not officially federal property until 1903. The Shivwits Reservation was expanded in 1916 and 1937 to ultimately contain 28,160 acres. Other Southern Paiute reservations were established late as well: The Indian Peaks Reservation, northwest of Cedar City, Utah, in 1915; the Koosharem Reservation east of Ritchfield, Utah, in 1928; and the Kanosh Reservation near Kanosh, Utah, in 1929. None of these had land bases sufficient to support the population by agriculture. Federal funds were appropriated in 1899 and 1925 to purchase land for the Cedar City band; however, the funds were never expended for that purpose because the Mormon Church had already purchased 10 acres on the outskirts of Cedar City and established the band there. Due to insufficient land base and assistance, none of the reservations could achieve economic self-sufficiency, and many Southern Paiute moved off the reservations to nearby towns, while others remained on the reservations but sought outside wage work.

The Shivwits, Indian Peaks, Koosharem and Kanosh reservations were terminated from federal control in 1954. In 1957 the Southern Paiute filed suit with the Indian Claims Commission for compensation for their aboriginal lands. In 1965, the ICC awarded the Southern Paiute \$8,250,000 for approximately 29,935,000 acres.

In 1980, the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Restoration Act was passed. Under the Act, the Shivwits, Kanosh, Koosharem, and Indian Peaks bands were restored to federal trust relationships, and the Cedar City band, whose status had long been uncertain, was confirmed as being under trust. By 1984, some land had been acquired by Koosharem, Kanosh, Indian Peaks and Cedar City. The council representing all the groups, located its headquarters in Cedar City.

GOVERNMENT

The Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah is governed by a tribal council composed of a chairman, vice-chairman and four members at-large. All council members serve four-year terms. The tribe adopted a constitution on June 11, 1991, that was approved by the secretary of the interior on July 15, 1991. Tribal council meetings are held monthly.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The five bands hold water rights to 1.38 cubic feet per second on the Santa Clara River running through the Shivwits Reservation and approximately 81 acres of irrigable land. Five acres are being used

for gardens by members of the Shivwits Band. The remaining acres are not in use.

MANUFACTURING

A small sewing plant is located in the towns of Kanosh and Cedar City.

MINING

A substantial amount of sand and gravel is located on the Shivwits Reservation. The Indian Peaks land has a small amount of sand and gravel. The Kanosh band has a lease for geothermal resources.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Health services are generally provided through contract care.

Skull Valley Reservation

Federal reservation
Goshute
Tooele County, Utah

Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians
P. O. Box 150
Grantsville Utah, 84029
(801) 831-6126

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Total area | 17,444 acres |
| Federal trust | 17,444 acres |
| Tribally owned | 17,444 acres |
| Allotted | 160 acres |
| Total labor force | 5 |
| Per capita income | \$20,647 |
| Population | 25 |
| Tribal enrollment | 111 |

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Skull Valley reservation is located in a remote, isolated area in western Utah about 35 miles south of the Great Salt Lake.

The reservation is in a semi-arid valley. A portion of the Wasatch National Forest borders the reservation on the east.

The original reservation of 17,920 acres, was established by Executive Order of September 7, 1917. An executive order issued on February 15, 1918, set aside an additional 640 acres.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Goshutes are culturally and ecologically similar to the Western Shoshone and speak Shoshone, a variety of Central Numic which is a branch of the widespread Uto-Aztecan language family. The Goshutes occupied a territory in the Great Basin extending from the Great Salt Lake to the Steptoe Range in Nevada and south to Simpson Springs. The Skull Valley Goshutes' first Euro-American encounter was in 1827, when Jedediah Strong Smith traveled through Western Shoshone territory. The Goshutes were heavily impacted by the establishment of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) in their territory as early as 1847. The numbers of Euro-Americans traveling into and through the Goshutes' territory increased substantially with the discovery of gold in California in 1848 and at Gold Canyon in 1849. The

discovery of the Comstock lode in 1857 was the greatest single impetus for Euro-American settlement of Nevada.

U.S. Government depredations among the Goshutes spurred the tribe to sign the treaty of Tooele Valley on October 12, 1863. No land was set aside for the Skull Valley Goshutes until 1912.

GOVERNMENT

The Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians is governed by a Tribal Council headed by a Tribal Executive Committee including a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary/treasurer. Executive committee members serve four-year terms. The band does not have a constitution or charter. Committee meetings are not regularly scheduled.

ECONOMY

The majority of the Goshute people of the Skull Valley Reservation are employed off the reservation in Salt Lake City, Grantsville, Stockton, Tooele and Ibapah. Ninety percent of the tribe's income to fund programs comes from the lease of a rocket motor testing facility to Hercules, Inc. The tribe is a majority owner in Earth Environmental Services, Inc., which sells dumpsters to governments and private industries.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Reservation land is suitable for grazing. About 160 acres of reservation land are irrigable. Stream water is delivered to the irrigable land through pipeline constructed with BIA funds.

CONSTRUCTION

Housing on the reservation has been improved somewhat; but, housing is still a priority program for the reservation. The tribe constructed and leased a rocket motor testing facility to Hercules, Inc. in 1976. The lease expires in 1995.

SERVICES

The tribe constructed a convenience store with judgment funds in 1990. The tribe operates the Pony Express Station.

INFRASTRUCTURE

State Highway 108 travels north-south through the Skull Valley Reservation, connecting to Interstate 80 which travels east into Salt Lake City.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A tribal community facility, constructed in 1990 with judgment funds and a matching HUD grant, is located on the reservation.

Health care is provided by IHS Uintah & Ouray Service Unit in Fort Duchesne, 230 miles from the reservation. Hospital care is provided through IHS Contract Health Program in Tooele, 50 miles from the reservation. Children attend public schools in Dugway, Grantsville, and Tooele, or one of the BIA boarding schools.

Uintah and Ouray Reservation

Federal Reservation
 Ute Tribe
 Uintah, Duchesne, Grand, and Wasatch counties, Utah

Ute Indian Tribe
 P.O. Box 190
 Ft. Duchesne, Utah 84026
 (801) 722-5141
 Fax: 722-2374

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Total area | 2,100,000 acres |
| Total labor force | 798 |
| High school graduate or higher | 52.3% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 4.1% |
| Unemployment rate | 28.6% |
| Per capita income | \$4,520 |
| Population | 3,154 |
| Tribal enrollment | 3,154 |

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Uintah & Ouray Reservation is located in the Uintah Basin of northeast Utah. The terrain varies from high mountain desert in the central part of the basin to the surrounding mountain ranges. Elevations range from approximately 5,600 feet to over 11,000 feet. The basin covers approximately 11,550 square miles, and Ute Indian Tribe Jurisdiction comprises just over 4 million acres of this area, reaching from the Utah-Colorado border west to the Wasatch Mountain range. The northern portion of the reservation is the most heavily populated. A "checkerboard" pattern of land ownership exists between Indian and non-Indian lands near the communities of Duchesne, Roosevelt, Myton, Neola, and Whiterocks. The Hill Creek Extension of the reservation is not populated.

The reservation was established by Executive Order of October 3, 1861, and confirmed by the Acts of May 5, 1864 and May 27, 1902. The Executive Order set apart the entire Uintah River Valley within Utah Territory as the Uintah Indian Reservation. An Act of June 15, 1880 provided for the relocation of the Whiteriver Band of Indians (previously in Colorado) to the Uintah Reservation; they were given allotments once there. The Uncompahgre Reservation was established for the Uncompahgre Band in lieu of lands previously designated for them on the Grand River in Colorado by Executive Order on January 5, 1882. The Hill Creek Extension was established on March 11, 1948. Administration of the two reservations was combined in 1986.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Ute territory once extended from central and western Colorado into eastern Utah, including the eastern portion of Salt Lake Valley and Utah Valley, and down into the San Juan River Valley of New Mexico. Initially eleven different bands of Utes considered this huge region home. As settlers inundated the area in ever-increasing numbers during the mid-19th century, the Ute tried valiantly to resist the oncoming change. Starvation and disease eventually cut tribal numbers in half. In 1863, the U.S. Government, without formal purchase, established three Ute reservations. The tribe finally became a federally-chartered corporation under the 1934 IRA.

Currently the Ute people are involved in a number of complex negotiations with state and county governments over traditional Ute hunting rights, right of way access, and taxation issues. In addition, the tribe is currently seeking to transfer mineral rights on the Hill Creek Extension from the federal government back to the

tribe. Half of the money generated from production of minerals on the Hill Creek Extension is distributed by the federal government to the state of Utah, which dedicates the proceeds to education. The tribe, with the backing of the counties and the state, will move through federal channels in an attempt to regain ownership of those rights. Tribal officials have agreed that the state will continue to receive its 50 percent share of the mineral revenues.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe adopted its constitution on January 19, 1937, amending it twice, once in 1982 and then again in 1988. The charter was ratified on August 10, 1938. The Tribal Business Committee is the popularly elected governing body. It is composed of six members who are elected to four year terms. Two representatives elected from each band of the Ute people—the Uncompahgre, the White River, and the Uintah—serve on the Business Committee.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Cattle raising is an important activity on the reservation. Most of the cattle grazing on reservation lands are owned and managed by a tribal enterprise, the Livestock Enterprise. The tribal herd currently numbers around 2,000, not including calves. As for agriculture, irrigated land is used to grow alfalfa and other livestock feed and pasture.

FISHERIES

The tribe maintains its own Fish and Game Department for managing and protecting its considerable fish and wildlife resources. Sport fishing draws significant tourism to the area.

FORESTRY

Tribal timber resources lie mostly within the reservation's northern perimeter. A total allowable harvest of 20 million board feet will be realized over the next ten years, with an annual sustained cut of one million board feet allowed thereafter.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribe employs approximately 400 full time workers between the public administration sector of the tribal government and its various enterprises. Of these, over 75 percent are tribal members.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

A tribal industrial park complex has been constructed in Fort Duchesne. It serves as the location for the IHS outpatient clinic, the Tribal Administration Headquarters, the BIA offices, the Tribal Vocational/Educational facility, and the Ute Indian Machinery and Manufacturing facility.

MANUFACTURING

The tribe owns and operates Ute Indian Machine & Manufacturing, Inc., an enterprise which generates sizable revenues and employment.

MINING

Mineral resources are the tribe's greatest economic asset. Minerals contained within the Uintah & Ouray Reservation properties include hydrocarbon deposits of (conventional) oil and gas, oil shale, and tar sands in major quantity; coal, uranium, silver, copper, gold gypsum, and phosphate are also present in minor to mid-economic quantity. Reservation properties cover approximately 1.2 million surface-owned acres and 400,000 mineral-owned acres within the four-million-acre jurisdictional boundary. Both surface and mineral properties are owned by Ute Indian Allottees, the Ute Indian Tribe, and the Ute Indian Tribe and Ute Distribution Corporation in Joint Management. Total Ute Indian oil production

averages about 1,250 barrels per day, a level that has been constant for several years. New well development and workover activities have also proven successful. Currently, the Ute Tribe, Ute Allottees, and the Ute Tribe and Ute Distribution Corporation in Joint Management have 102,000 acres under lease, and over 490 wells in production. Oil produced in the Uintah Basin is of a very high quality with a sulphur content as low as 0.4 percent; however, the high paraffin content is a major problem. Oil shale is potentially one of the richest future sources of oil. Production zones are dominantly from the Green River and Wasatch formations, with depth to production zones ranging 6,000 to 18,000 feet. Only one natural gas field has been developed, located east and south of the Green and White rivers. It is bordered by the Natural Buttes Gas Field Unit, which covers 76,000 acres.

SERVICES

Most of the communities have a post office and general store. The town of Roosevelt has a grocery store and clothing stores. The town of Vernal has several chain grocery and clothing stores, along with a handful of locally owned shops. Major automobile agencies and auto repair shops have businesses on the reservation. Tribal enterprises include the Livestock Enterprise and farm operation, the Ute Lanes Bowling Alley, and the Ute Indian Machine & Manufacturing, Inc.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe holds its annual Bear Dance in April or May, while the Sun Dance takes place in July. Fishing and hunting are popular tourist draws on the reservation. The tribe also sponsors an annual rodeo and periodic pow wows. The Flaming Gorge on the Green River, a nationally known tourist attraction, is located near the reservation. Fort Duchesne, formerly an army post, has numerous tourist attractions and activities. The tribe has operated the Bottle Hollow Restaurant and Convention Center complex since 1971.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 40 runs east-west through the reservation, serving as the primary road access from the outside. Highway 191 enters the reservation from the south. Internal roads connect communities within the reservation. Commercial bus and trucklines serve the communities on the reservation. Commercial train service is available at Provo, 70 miles west. Vernal, 30 miles east, has the nearest commercial airport.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Uintah Power and Light, Utah Power and Light, and Moon Land Electric Association all provide electricity to the reservation. Gas is furnished through the Mountain Fuel Company. Since 1965 the tribe has operated a domestic water system which serves most of the Indian and non-Indian population in the area. Septic systems provide sewage service throughout most of the reservation. Direct health care is provided by the IHS Uintah and Ouray Health Service Unit and Fort Duchesne Health Center. The tribe provides emergency medical service to residents on the reservation including the non-Indian population. Additional hospital care is available through the Duchesne County Hospital and the Ashley Valley Medical Center in Vernal. Uintah & Ouray students attend public schools on or near the reservation, with a small number attending BIA boarding schools.