

# DOWNLOAD PDF CORPORATE CHARTER OF THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE GOSHUTE RESERVATION, UTAH

## Chapter 1 : Contact Utah Tribes - Utah Department of Heritage and Arts

*CORPORATE CHARTER OF THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE GOSHUTE RESERVATION, UTAH A FEDERAL CORPORATION CHARTERED UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 18, Whereas, the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation is a.*

Site Map Disclosure In compliance with FTC guidelines, please assume the following about all links on this website that are outbound links: Since I share products and services I use and love with my readers, assume that I may receive a small commission if you buy something or subscribe to a service from a link on this website at no additional cost to you. If you do buy something, thanks for your support! Among others, we are a participant in the Amazon Services LLC Associates Program, an affiliate advertising program designed to provide a means for us to earn fees by linking to Amazon. Pages on this site may include affiliate links to Amazon and its affiliate sites on which the owner of this website will make a referral commission. According to the Goshutes, their people have always lived in the desert region southwest of the Great Salt Lake. Scientists argue that the Goshute Indians migrated along with other Numic-speaking peoples from the Death Valley region of California to the Great Basin, probably around one thousand years ago. The Goshute people occupied some of the most arid land in North America and exemplified the Great Basin desert way of life. As highly efficient hunters and gatherers, they maintained the fragile balance of the desert, providing for their needs without destroying the limited resources of their arid homeland. They knew and used at least eighty-one species of vegetables. They harvested and cultivated seeds from many of these species. For the most part the Goshute lived in extended family units, but larger groups would sometimes come together to hunt. Goshute bands chose a local wise man to lead them, but he had limited political power. The Goshute Reservation is seventy-five miles south, by unimproved road, of Wendover, Utah or fifty miles east by unimproved road, of Schellbourne Station, U. There is no school on the reservation, so Acreage: As of , the tribal population was , with about people living on the reservation. There were once as many as 20, The tribe is governed by a democratically elected, five-member tribal council. Federal authorities established a government farm at Deep Creek for the Goshutes in , but the project was abandoned by the next year. Attacks on the Pony Express and Overland Stage, which ran through traditional Goshute territory, resulted in an treaty between the Goshutes and the federal government to allow peaceful travel through Goshute country. The Goshute did not cede any of their territory in the treaty, but federal officials were intent on removing the Indians. Between and they undertook efforts to remove the Goshutes to the Uintah Basin, Idaho, Nevada, and Oklahoma, but when these attempts failed, the Goshutes received reservation land in their native Utah. The Goshutes, who had always been extremely skilled and efficient in their use of wild plants, took up farming as early as the s. Without a strong economic base, unemployment and poverty have been constant problems on the reservations. In the second half of the twentieth century, lack of economic opportunity led the Goshutes to seek outside development. A now-defunct steel fabrication plant opened at Deep Creek in The Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation currently manages an elk herd, and profits from the sale of hunting permits go back to the tribe. The Skull Valley Band also is actively pursuing the development of a storage facility for spent fuel rods from nuclear power plants. This controversial project is opposed by the governor of Utah, environmental groups, and the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation. The local economy on the Goshute Reservation is now mostly focused on agriculture, and some tribal members ranch cattle and cultivate hay. The Goshutes are part of the Numic speaking peoples of the Uto-Aztecan language family. ACE , when small family groups moved into eastern Nevada and western Utah. The Western Numic Goshute peoples either displaced or absorbed the preexisting Fremont culture and became the dominant group in the area by 1, A.

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## Chapter 2 : CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE GOSHUTE RESERVATION SALT LAKE CITY, UT; NPI #

*Washington: U.S. G.P.O. 2. Corporate Charter of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Utah: ratified March 29, 2. Corporate Charter of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Utah: ratified March 29, by Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada.*

General Information Photo provided by [http:](http://) They are part of the larger Shoshonean-speaking Native American groups that lived in the Intermountain West. The Skull Valley Band of Goshute exemplify the historic Great Basin desert way of life perhaps better than does any other group because of the nature to their territory. Organized primarily in nuclear families, they hunted and gathered in family groups and would often cooperate with other family groups that usually made up a village. Hunting of large game was usually done by men: A hunter shared large game with other members of the village, but the family was able to provide for most its needs without assistance. They had an effective understanding of growing cycles, variations in climate, and animal distribution patterns. Their basic diet consisted of wild berries, plants, seeds, small game and insects. They lived in the most desolate part of what is now the western portion of Utah and eastern Nevada. Because of this their culture has long been recognized as the simplest of any to be found in the Great Basin. In aboriginal times they lived at a minimum subsistence level with no economic surplus on which a more elaborate socio-political structure could be built. Although exact boundaries are hard to determine because of the nature of the land, they lived in the area between the Oquirrh Mountains on the east and the Steptoe Mountain in Eastern Nevada, and from the south end of the Great Salt Lake to an area almost parallel with the south end of Utah Lake. There are also indications that they had established some areas of the Wasatch Front. This area is located entirely within the Great Basin, which is an area with some of the most arid conditions on the continent, as well as one of the most varied regions in terms of climate, topography, flora and fauna. The first contact with whites was documented in 1843. The contact with whites remained sporadic and insignificant from that time until the arrival of the Mormons in 1847 when contact became continual and prolonged. On October 12, 1847, a treaty was signed with the U. In and again in 1849 by Executive Order the U. Government set aside and reserved a specific area of land for the Skull Valley Goshute Indian Reservation. The current enrollment is one hundred twenty-three. Approximately thirty members live on the reservation. Some on a permanent basis and some on a temporary basis. The balance live in the outlying cities or out-of state. The Reservation consists of approximately 18, acres. The Tribe is made up of an Executive Committee of three members. The members of the Executive Committee are nominated and elected by the adult membership of the General Council, and serve on four year terms. The Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians has no natural resources and rely on economic development to sustain them. They currently lease a rocket test facility located on the Reservation from which they currently derive their income and benefits. Because the Skull Valley Goshute Reservation is located in an area which has been designated as a waste zone by the State of Utah, they must rely on economic development programs which are consistent with the numerous waste, production and testing facilities which surround the Reservation. They have been approached by numerous entities and have decided against a business relationship with most of them because they did not meet the strict criteria standards which the Band has established. About the Confederated Tribes of Goshute Photo provided by [http:](http://) Established under Executive Order No. Federal Jurisdiction, presently the Goshute Tribe is providing the police protection on the reservation, via P. The Tribe has established the following Codes and Ordinances:

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## Chapter 3 : Indian Education - Utah State Board of Education

*Corporate charter of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Utah, ratified March 29, Author: Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah.*

Tribal membership is Brief History According to the Goshutes, their people have always lived in the desert region southwest of the Great Salt Lake. Scientists argue that the Goshute Indians migrated along with other Numic-speaking peoples from the Death Valley region of California to the Great Basin, probably around one thousand years ago. The Goshute people occupied some of the most arid land in North America. As highly efficient hunters and gatherers, they maintained the fragile balance of the desert, providing for their needs without destroying the limited resources of their arid homeland. For the most part they lived in family units, but larger groups would sometimes come together to hunt. The Goshute were not, however, unaffected by Spanish settlement of New Mexico, as they were the frequent victims of slave raids. Major white settlement began in the s with the arrival of the Mormons. Permanent settlements encroached upon Goshute lands and resources, upsetting the careful ecological balance the Indians had cultivated and resulting in conflict between Mormons and the Goshutes. Between and , federal authorities undertook efforts to remove the Goshutes, but when these attempts failed, the Goshutes received reservation land in their native Utah. The creation of reservations ensured the Goshutes ownership of their traditional homeland, but the reservations also brought Indian agents and federal employees with the mission of reordering Goshute life along a white model. The Goshutes, who had always been extremely skilled and efficient in their use of wild plants, took up farming as early as the s. In the second half of the twentieth century, lack of economic opportunity led the Goshutes to seek outside development. The Deep Creek Band currently manages an elk herd, and profits from the sale of hunting permits go back to the tribe. The Skull Valley Band also pursued the development of a storage facility for spent fuel rods from nuclear power plants. This controversial project was opposed by the governor of Utah, environmental groups, and the Deep Creek Band of Goshutes. Language and Culture The Goshute Indians are part of the larger Shoshonean Numic speaking groups that live in the Intermountain West; whether speaking individually or collectively they all refer to each other as Newe the People , considering themselves still connected by an ancient common ancestry. On both of the Goshute reservations, however, the people feel the language is slowly being lost. On the Deep Creek Reservation, most of the youth ages 18 and under do not speak the native language, and only one in twenty between the ages of 19 and 26 speak it. Most of the tribal members over 26, however, do speak the language and continue to keep it alive. Many of their native religious ceremonies and practices have been retained; however, because of the scarcity of resources in their homeland the Goshute have few ceremonies in comparison with other Great Basin Indian groups. The round dance was known and primarily used to obtain assistance in making seeds grow; less frequently it was used as a social dance. Education is important to all tribal members living on both reservations. They believe it is an essential element for improvement on the reservations and for their people. Education is difficult for them; with no school on the reservations or nearby, many children must be bused to Wendover for their schooling, a mile round trip. Negotiations are in the works to build a school on the Deep Creek Reservation to better accommodate the children of the tribe.

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## Chapter 4 : Business Council of the Goshute Indian Tribe

*home. united states department of the interior office of indian affairs corporate charter of the confederated tribes of the goshute reservation.*

Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the said Act of June 18, 48 Stat. In order to further the economic development of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation in Utah by conferring upon the said Tribes certain corporate rights, powers, privileges and immunities; to secure for the members of the Tribes an assured economic independence; and to provide for the proper exercise by the Tribes of various functions heretofore performed by the Department of the Interior, the aforesaid Tribes are hereby chartered as a body politic and corporate of the United States of America, under the corporate name "The Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation". The Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation shall be a membership corporation. Its members shall consist of all persons now or hereafter members of the Tribes, as provided by its duly ratified and approved Constitution and By-laws. The Goshute Business Council established in accordance with the Constitution and By-laws of the Confederated Tribes shall exercise all the corporate powers hereinafter enumerated. The Tribes, subject to any restrictions contained in the Constitution and laws of the United States, or in the Constitution and By-laws of the said Tribes, shall have the following corporate powers, in addition to all powers already conferred or guaranteed by the tribal Constitution and By-laws: All leases or permits relating to the use of tribal grazing lands shall conform to regulations of the Secretary of the Interior authorized by Section 6 of the Act of June 18, , with respect to range carrying capacity and other matters therein specified. Conformity to such regulations shall be made a condition of any such lease or permit, whether or not such agreement requires the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and violation of such condition shall render the agreement revocable in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. Provided, That such agreements of pledge or assignment other than an agreement with the United States, shall not extend more than ten years from the date of execution and shall not amount to more than one-half of the net tribal income in the preceding year: And provided further, That any such agreement shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his duly authorized representative. Termination of Supervisory Powers 6. Upon request by the Goshute Business Council for the termination of any supervisory power reserved to the Secretary of the Interior under Sections 5 b 2 , 5 c , 5 d , 5 f , 5 g , 5 h and Section 8 of this Charter, the Secretary of the Interior, if he shall approve such request, shall thereupon submit the question of such termination for ratification by the Tribes. The termination shall be effective upon ratification by a majority vote of the adult members of the Tribes residing on the Reservation at an election in which at least thirty percent of the eligible voters vote. If at any time after ten years from the date of ratification of this Charter such request shall be made and the Secretary shall disapprove it or fail to approve or disapprove it within ninety days after its receipt, the question of the termination of any such power be submitted by the Secretary or by the Business Council to popular referendum of the adult members of the Tribes actually living within the Reservation, and if the termination is approved by two-thirds of the eligible voters, it shall be effective. Any existing lawful debts of the Tribes shall continue in force except as such debts may be satisfied or cancelled pursuant to law. The Confederated Tribes may issue to each of its members a nontransferable certificate of membership evidencing the equal share of each member in the assets of the Tribes and may distribute per capita, among the recognized members of the Tribes, all income of the Tribes over and above sums necessary to defray corporate obligations to members of the Tribes or to other persons, and over and above all sums which may be devoted to the establishment of a reserve fund, the construction of public works, the costs of public enterprises, the expenses of tribal government, the needs of charity, or other corporate purpose. Any such distribution of profits in any one year amounting to a distribution of more than one-half of the accrued surplus, shall not be made, without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. No financial assets of the Tribes shall be distributed except as provided herein. The officers of the Confederated

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Tribes shall maintain accurate and complete public accounts of the financial affairs of the Tribes, which shall clearly show all credits, debts, pledges, and assignments, and shall furnish an annual balance sheet and report of the financial affairs of the Tribes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This Charter shall not be revoked or surrendered except by Act of Congress, but amendments may be proposed by resolutions of the Business Council which, if approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be effective when ratified by a majority vote of the adult members living on the reservation at a popular referendum in which at least 30 percent of the eligible voters vote. This Charter shall be effective from and after the date of its ratification by a majority vote of the adult members of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, provided at least 30 percent of the eligible voters shall vote, such ratification to be formally certified by the Superintendent of the Western Shoshone Indian Agency and the Chairman and Secretary of the Goshute Business Council.

## Chapter 5 : Goshute Reservation, Utah and Nevada

*The Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation include members of the Goshute, Paiute and Bannock tribes. They have retained strong ties to their culture and homeland, still depending heavily on wildlife and plant species on and off reservation.*

## Chapter 6 : Utah Tribal Leaders | Utah Division of Indian Affairs

*The Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation is located approximately seventy miles southeast of Wendover, Utah/Nevada, at the base of the Deep Creek Mountains. Tribal membership is The reservation covers approximately , acres in White Pine County, Nevada, and Juab and Tooele counties, Utah.*

## Chapter 7 : Bureau of Indian Affairs awards grants to tribes for business development

*The Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation is located in Juab County, Utah, Tooele County, Utah, and White Pine County, Nevada, United States. It is one of two federally recognized tribes of Goshute people, the other being the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah.*

## Chapter 8 : Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation

*Confederated Tribes of Goshute Confederated Tribes of Goshute HC 61 Box Tribal Center Road Ibapah, Utah Rupert Steele, Chairman. [rupertsteele@www.nxgvision.com](mailto:rupertsteele@www.nxgvision.com)*

## Chapter 9 : Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation - Wikipedia

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