

**Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
Narrative/Profile**

2011



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Cover: The seal of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California is on the cover of the SEDS Narrative. The seal is blue and gold and includes several symbols important to Washoe Tribal people. The basket design (triangles and diamonds) represents Washoe baskets which are internationally famous and were critical to Washoe daily living. The two crossed eagle feathers represent the eagle found in the Washoe homelands in both Nevada and California. The pinon pine tree branch (pinenuts - dagum), the deer (mumdaywe) and the fish (trout-atabei) were important basic food sources for the Washoe people. Lake Tahoe and the mountains surrounding it were the ancestral/spiritual home of the Washoe people. The seal was designed by Richard Servilican, a Washoe Tribal artist.

1.0 Introduction

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) is an evaluation and planning document for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California's Tribal economic and community development initiatives. This CEDS takes into consideration the region in which the tribe resides and is an attempt to evaluate, coordinate and collaborate with Washoe Tribal communities and the communities that surround the Tribe. The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (Washoe Tribe) includes four reservation communities, off reservation members living throughout the United States and Tribal lands in two states.

This first CEDS is a project launched by the Washoe Tribal Council and the Washoe Tribe's Economic Development Task Force/Work Group. The Tribe received funding through a grant from the US Economic Development Administration (EDA) enabling them to conduct a community evaluation and produce this document. The Tribe's Planning Department and Grants Department spearheaded the effort.

Production of this 2011 document included utilization of comments and results from CEDS community forums and information from a variety of sources – historic and contemporary. The finished document is available to those who would utilize it to develop an overall economic strategy for this region of the country. It represents a focused effort by the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California to cooperate and collaborate with all the communities and entities surrounding it to promote sovereignty, generate economic growth and attain self-sufficiency.

Despite the many hardships that have been visited upon us in the past centuries, we understand now, more than ever, the fierce urgency of today and the boundless hope of the future."
(A. Brian Wallace, Former Chairman of the Washoe Tribe).

2.0 Organization, Mission and Management of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California

The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (Washoe Tribe – WTNC) is a federally recognized Tribe with 1600 members who live in four reservation communities and in other cities and towns around the world. The Washoe Tribe is a sovereign entity with a government-to-government relationship with the United States. The tribe has self-governance status bestowed upon it in 2007 by the Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Washoe Tribe has occupied the ancestral lands they currently possess in Nevada and California since time immemorial.

Vision/ Mission Statement

"Preserving, reviving and living the Washoe culture and traditions, where:

- ↳ Respect for one another and tribal values promote our spiritual, physical and environmental wellness.
- ↳ Educational opportunities are available for all tribal members and descendants.
- ↳ A solid economic foundation ensures self-sufficiency for tribal success.
- ↳ Responsive government promotes teamwork, professionalism and accountability on safe and secure tribal lands."

2010 – 2013 Washoe Tribal Council Members

The Washoe Tribe is governed by a 12 member Washoe Tribal Council (see chart below).

Name	Position	Community
Wanda Batchelor	Tribal Chairwoman	
Lloyd Wyatt	Tribal Vice-Chairman	Dresslerville (Chairman)
Arlen Wyatt	Tribal Council Member	Dresslerville (Vice-Chairman)
DeAnn Roberts	Tribal Council Member	Woodfords Community (Chairwoman)
Daniel C. Crawford	Tribal Council Member	Woodfords Community (Vice-Chairman)
W. Gary Nevers	Tribal Council Member	Carson Colony (Chairman)
Chad Malone	Tribal Council Member	Carson Colony (Vice-Chairman)
David L. Tom	Tribal Council Member	Stewart Community (Chairman)
Darrel D. Kizer	Tribal Council Member	Stewart Community (Vice-Chairman)
Darrel Cruz	Tribal Council Member	Off Reservation (Chairman)
Elwood "Woody" Rakow	Tribal Council Member	Off Reservation (Vice-Chairman)
Lancia Astor	Tribal Council Member	Reno Sparks Indian Colony Representative

Tamara Crawford is the Washoe Tribal Secretary-Treasurer. This is a non-voting Tribal Council position occupied by a Washoe Tribal member.

Tribal Enrollment

There are currently 1600 enrolled members of the Washoe Tribe. Approximately half of the members live in the four Tribal reservation communities and the other half of the members live off-reservation in communities throughout the United States and in other countries. The 2000 US Census provides the following information.

Community	Number of households with at least one Washoe tribal member living in them
Carson Colony	87
Dresslerville Community	113

Stewart Community	60
Woodfords Community	57

Tribal Program Departments

The Washoe Tribal organization is comprised of several departments/programs that employ over 330 people in Nevada and California.

Department/Program	Manager/Director	Services
Office of the Tribal Chairwoman and Tribal Administration	Chairwoman Wanda Batchelor	Administration for Tribal Council, oversight for all Tribal programs/services, Public Relations and Community Affairs
Tribal Secretary-Treasurer	Tamara Crawford	Tribal Enrollment and Records
Human Resources	Lenora Kizer	Tribal Employment
Finance	Pauline Howe Chief Financial Officer	Finance, Accounting, Budget, Payroll, Grants
General Counsel	Lynelle Hartway	Tribal Legal Counsel
Business Operations (Washoe Development Group)	Peter Hall	Administrative Support, Management and Development
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)	Elma Reber	Family Support Programs and Workforce Development. Also includes oversight for the Native Youth Resource Center.
Information Technology	Ron Mitchell	Management and support for all technology, systems and equipment
Head Start (Dresslerville and Stewart)	Gil Gonzales	Early Childhood Education Programs
Washoe Tribal Health Clinic and Healing Center	Loren Ellery	Comprehensive Tribal Physical and Mental Health Services and Wellness Programs. (Primary Care Facility)

Washoe Housing Authority (WHA)	Raymond Gonzales	Development and maintenance of Tribal housing throughout the four reservation communities
Law Enforcement	Police Chief Richard Varner	Police Department, Adult/Youth Probation Department, Sex Offender Registry, Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Programs/Services, Truancy
Judicial Services	Patricia Lenzi, Tribal Prosecutor	Tribal Prosecutor's Office, Tribal Court
Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO)	Darrel Cruz	Cultural Preservation and Monitoring, Cultural Archives
Washoe Environmental Protection Department (WEPD)	Marie Barry	Native Land/Resources Management, Protection and Awareness. Includes the TERC (Tribal Emergency Response Commission)
Planning and Development	Rob Beltramo	Community Planning, Roads/Transportation Development and Construction, Project Management and Resource Development. Economic Development.
Grants	Debby Carlson	Local, state, federal and private funding.
Social Services	Paula White	Children Welfare and Family Services. Includes the Tribe's Title IV-E foster care program.
Language School	Lynda Shoshone	Washoe Language Preservation and Education
Education	Sherry Smokey	Elementary and Secondary School instructional oversight and support services
Senior Center (Dresslerville and Carson)	Sharon Doan	Nutrition, Homemaker and Elder Abuse Outreach services for Washoe elders
WUMA (Washoe Utility Management Authority)	Shane Buckhart	Water services for four reservation communities
Maintenance	Robert Wyatt	Maintenance of administrative facilities, community facilities, roads
Woodfords Indian Education Center	DeAnn Roberts, Woodfords Community Chairwoman	Education Center, Computer Learning Center and Library

Carson Community Council Dresslerville Community Council Stewart Community Council Woodfords Community Council	Gary Nevers, Chairman Lloyd Wyatt, Chairman Dave Tom, Chairman DeAnn Roberts, Chairwoman	Community Services for Tribal reservation communities and representation on Tribal Council
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Economic Development Task Force/Working Group

Includes the following Tribal leaders, managers, members and technical specialists who work to develop and research business/economic development opportunities for the Tribe.

Wanda Batchelor, Tribal Chairwoman
 Lloyd Wyatt, Washoe Tribal Vice-Chairman
 Rob Beltramo, Tribal Planner (Co - Facilitator)
 Lynelle Hartway, General Counsel(Co - Facilitator)
 Pauline Howe, Chief Financial Officer
 Peter Hall, Business Operations Manager
 Debby Carlson, Grants Manager
 Marie Barry, Washoe Environmental Protection Department (WEpd) Director
 Jennifer Johnson - WEpd Program Staff/GIS (Geographic Information System)
 Geoff Ellis - Tribal member from Woodfords Community
 Ryan Wetzel - WHA - Housing Resource Development
 Chuck Solarno - TANF Job Development Manager
 Darrell Cruz - Washoe Tribal THPO (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer)

Contact Information for Rob Beltramo (Tribal Planning Development Manager), Lynelle Hartway (General Counsel) and for Peter Hall Business Operation and Development Manager is:

C/O Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
 919 Highway 395 South
 Gardnerville, Nevada 89410

Rob (775) 265-8600 ext. 1173 rob.beltramo@washoetribe.us
 Lynelle (775) 265-8600 ext. 1155 lynelle.hartway@washoetribe.us
 Peter (775) 267-9940 peter.hall@washoetribe.us

Community Development Coordinating Council (CDCC)

Includes the following members who work to help coordinate community planning and capital projects prior to and during the implementation phase.

Rob Beltramo, Tribal Planner (Facilitator)
 Debby Carlson, Grants Manager
 Lynelle Hartway, General Counsel
 Pauline Howe, Chief Financial Officer

Washoe Housing Authority Representative
Marie Barry, Washoe Environmental Protection Department (WEPD) Director
Ron Mitchell, IT Manager
Robert Wyatt, Maintenance Director
Shane Buckhart, WUMA Manager
Darrell Cruz (Tribal THPO)
Ryan Wetzel (WHA Resource Development)

3.0 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) review process, committee and partners.

The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California Washoe Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) was developed, prepared and reviewed by the Tribal Economic Development Task Force/Working Group that included representation from Tribal Administration, Tribal Council, Community Councils and Tribal departments. It will be distributed to Tribal and local governments, stakeholder groups in Tribal communities, private business and others upon request for their input, review, comment and use. The development was a participatory process that included surveys, interviews and the use of previously collected information. We studied CEDS narratives/profiles developed by other cities, towns and tribes to gain a better understanding of what we wanted to include in our narrative/profile to make it meaningful to us and, hopefully, to our funder – the US Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration.

Our partners include Northern Nevada Development Authority (NNDA) a one-stop source for economic development. The Tribe's Planner, Rob Beltramo, is an ex-official member of NNDA's Board of Directors. Their mission is to secure an abundant and sustainable economy for Northern Nevada where all its residents have the opportunity to grow in prosperity and realize their financial goals. Economic development is essential to the residents of the four counties served by NNDA. The authority fulfills critical services for the region in support of job creation which includes "on the ground" activities designed to attract and secure new business to the region and to support existing businesses fostering expansion and retention of jobs. In addition, NNDA supports business startup improving their chance of success. Activities result in job creation, improved economic conditions for residents and businesses, and an improved tax base allowing critical services by local governments.

Rob Hooper, NNDA Executive Director has worked closely with the Washoe Tribe as we have investigated leads for economic development projects. He has also brought prospects to the Tribe and assisted the Tribe in collaborating with others.

The Washoe Tribe helped sponsor a multi-county forum activity recently entitled, *The Futures Game* in coordination with NNDA. The exercise is designed to explore how regional and local decisions can shape long-term economic, environmental, and community well-being. The interactive/participatory game provides an accessible way for community leaders to engage in lively and robust discussions about contemporary challenges of community and economic development. Participants explore plausible scenarios for the future of the region, and what factors will drive the region towards or away from being a world class example of regional and

community economic development. We looked at what will make us successful and what might be the pitfalls. The workshop explored and discussed what critical next steps move the local economy towards the vision of excellence and economic prosperity; and what challenges and obstacles lay ahead. This event was unique as the Tribe contributed monetary support and sponsorship which is somewhat unusual for us to do.

Western Nevada Development District and their Executive Director, Ron Radil, work primarily on behalf of the public sector in a seven county region in Northern Nevada. They have worked with the Washoe Tribe to help develop the CEDS application and have been supportive of our efforts.

The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Nevada District Office and their Senior Area Manager David Leonard, as well as many members of his staff and his working partners, have been partners with the Washoe Tribe. They have helped us focus on ways that we can build the capacity of the Tribe and individual Tribal members to be successful in business and economic development.

We have also consulted with the USDA (US Department of Agriculture) Carson City staff as we have developed the CEDS and worked to form relationships that would assist us in a vision of what efforts are underway toward economic development in our area of northern Nevada and California.

We are actively involved in the Nevada Indian Territory Initiative for the State of Nevada Indian Commission and attend their meetings in order to network with other northern Nevada Tribal staff who work in economic development, tribal enterprises and want to partner with others. The Nevada Tourism Commission has a prominent presence at the Indian Territory meetings and tourism is an important "priority" or "possibility" as we view our options for economic development.

Douglas County (Nevada) and the Nevada Rural Development Council invited the Washoe Tribe to participate in listening sessions held throughout Douglas County as they were working to develop a vision with short and long term projects for Douglas County. The Tribe did participate and those listening sessions led to a vision for Douglas County entitled "A Community to Match the Scenery". They recognized that Douglas County's natural environment is their greatest asset. By 2022, Douglas County wants to be recognized as the best place to live, work and play because of their community commitment to education, recreation and innovation. They will focus on three area: (1) Outdoor Recreation and Lifestyle (2) Distinctive Towns and (3) Education and Workforce. The Washoe Tribe has a chance to be a part of this vision.

Alpine County is a unique entity as the Washoe Tribe constitutes a significant percentage of the total population in Alpine County. It is California's least populated county. The Chamber of Commerce of Alpine County focuses on two priorities; tourism marketing and visitors services.

Carson City has a very ambitious \$87 million downtown economic development vision which would include at its core a Knowledge and Discovery Library, as well as a business incubator and Sierra Digital Media Lab. These are attempts to restart the city's stumbling economy.

The Carson Valley Chamber of Commerce & Visitors Authority and their Executive Director Bill Chernock are partners who have recently begun working with North Star Destination Strategies to better market our region to visitors. The unique process developed by North Star, called Destination BrandPrint, is known throughout the United States for its ability to effectively generate positive destination marketing growth. In order to better understand and ultimately, better market Carson Valley, a variety of research will be conducted. This research leads to insights which in turn point to the best brand for our destination. One of the most critical pieces of this research stage is listening to and learning from their partners in Carson Valley. One of the steps in the process is a series of interviews with area stakeholders, giving them an opportunity to share their knowledge and opinions on the industry. The Washoe Tribe was invited to attend an interview and provide input.

The Lake Tahoe Basin economic region includes all of the counties where there are Washoe Tribal communities and others. They have developed a Prosperity Plan and the Tribe participated in a community forum that they hosted about their prosperity plan. Their new vision transforms the region as an environmental innovation center with sustainable business practices that promote economic advancement of families and communities in concert with enhanced stewardship of the natural environment. This regional revitalization collaboration will focus on geo and ecotourism.

The Tribe has Memorandums of Understanding and various other agreements (with the surrounding areas) that are utilized for law enforcement, the courts and social services. Some of these partners have worked with the Tribe to extend this cooperation to include economic development if possible. The Tribe has a ways to go in terms of real land development, water rights and economic development/collaboration with the surrounding communities where there has been friction on many issues through the years.

4.0 Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California Area Overview

"The health of the land and the health of the people are tied together, and what happens to the land also happens to the people. When the land suffers so too are the people."

(A. Brian Wallace, Former Chairman of the Washoe Tribe).

For 10,000 years (time immemorial) the Washoe have been the original inhabitants of Da ow aga (Lake Tahoe) and all the lands surrounding it. Lake Tahoe was the heart. Section Four tells the story of this beautiful area and the Washoe people, past and present who are proud stewards of its future. The colorful history and spectacular natural environment present endless opportunities for economic growth, quality of life and stewardship of natural resources.

The Washoe Tribe's Administrative Headquarters is located in south Gardnerville, Nevada (Douglas County) as are the Tribal Court, Washoe Environmental Protection Department, Judicial Services and Social Services. This complex of buildings is on the east and west sides of Highway 395 South.

The Tribe has four reservation communities. Three are in Nevada and one is in California. The Carson Colony and Stewart Community are located in Carson City, Nevada – identified as an urban area by the 2000 US Census. The Carson Colony is centrally located west of Highway 395 and the Stewart Community is east of Highway 395. The tribe owns tracts of land in the southern part of Carson City (northern Douglas County, Nevada) as well as a working ranch and two other businesses in this area. The Dresslerville Community is in Douglas County, south of Gardnerville, Nevada (30 minute drive from Carson City). Washoe Tribal Headquarters and other program and administrative facilities are located within 5 minutes of this community. The Washoe Health Clinic and Housing Authority are located in the Dresslerville Community which is the oldest and largest of the communities. The Dresslerville Community is partially surrounded by ranch land worked and owned by the tribe. The Tribe owns a business adjacent to the Tribal services complex on Highway 395 south of Gardnerville. The Dresslerville Community is in a quasi-rural area of Nevada. The Woodfords Community is located at the top of a mountain in Alpine County, California. This Tribal community is quite isolated and the closest town is Woodfords, California. The four Tribal communities are within 40 minutes driving distance from each other and from Tribal Headquarters. They each have very distinctive features. (See maps of current communities and allotments in attachments)

The Washoe Tribe's Land Use Plan serves to describe all of the communities and parcels in great detail. It may be made available to interested parties. Section Four will provide an overview of details contained in that plan and in other documents.

4.1 Physical Geography

Geography/Geology

The area surrounding the elbow of Nevada where the Washoe tribal reservation communities and lands are, is characterized by breathtaking beauty and varied landscape. The central Sierra Mountains on the west and the Pine Nut Mountains to the east form an almost continuous rim around the area.

The Stewart Community includes 242 acres and the Carson Colony 160 acres. These two urban communities are now surrounded by the city of Carson City although they were once away from the initial settled area of Carson City. The Dresslerville Community in Douglas County is 795 acres which are being rapidly encroached upon by local development which threatens their ability to retain their community's character. The Washoe Ranch (141 acres) is part of this community. Woodfords is comprised of 80 acres located in remote Alpine County, California just over the Nevada border from Dresslerville (near Markleeville, CA.). It is in one of the most remote and rugged areas of the Eastern Sierra Nevada Range. Surrounding lands are not urbanized and are rural-agricultural and public lands. It has been subject to paralyzing snowstorms, floods and fires. Access to the area is limited sometimes placing the people living there in danger from these natural disasters. The land is very rocky as well and any infrastructure expansion or building there often requires blasting with explosives to prepare the area to be suitable for construction.

Other Tribal land parcels include Lower Clear Creek, Upper Clear Creek, Silverado, Stewart Ranch, Wade Parcels, Frank Pacel and the Pine Nut Allotments. These are included here as they have some economic development potential. These lands are held in trust.

Lower Clear Creek is composed of 229.03 acres that include extremes of steep mountain canyon terrain and relatively flat land suitable for development. It is adjacent to Highway 50.

Upper Clear Creek is composed of 157.14 acres in proximity to Carson City, an urban area with a population of 55,274 people. This parcel is on Clear Creek Road – old Highway 50 3.4 miles from Hwy 395 West.

Silverado Parcel is 160 acres in size and may possess the greatest potential for economic development of all the Washoe Tribal parcels because of its access, site potential and adjacent growth potential. It is visible from Highway 295 North in the gateway area to Carson City.

Stewart Ranch has 2080 acres and is located in Jacks Valley and the northern Carson Valley. The majority of the land is well-suited for agricultural development. The adjacent lands are in a transition from agriculture to upper-income housing and tourist/recreation-type facilities.

Wade Parcels are two parcels totaling 320 acres in Alpine County, California, located approximately 2 ½ miles south of the Nevada border. They are referred to as Upper and Lower Wade parcels.

Frank Parcel is approximately 11 acres with convenient access to Highway 395. It is located 7 ½ miles south of the current Washoe Tribal Headquarters near Dresslerville on Highway 395.

Pine Nut Allotments - The topography of the Pine Nut Allotments ranges from rolling hills (approximately 5,000 feet) to close to 9,000 feet at the tops of the tallest peaks. Temperatures can exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit at lower elevations during July and August and can drop to as low as 10 degrees during December and January. Average annual precipitation is strongly influenced by elevation and varies from 6 to 16 inches. Dominant vegetation consists of pinyon-pine, juniper, sagebrush, cheat grass, Indian ricegrass, pine bluegrass, Sandberg bluegrass, Thurber needlegrass, and bottlebrush squirreltail.

Climate/Weather

Dresslerville/Douglas County - Elevations within the County vary from a low of 4,625 feet on the valley floor to a high of 9,500 feet at East Peak. The proximity of the Carson Valley to the Sierra Nevada Mountains creates one of the most comfortable daily temperature ranges in the continental United States. Generally, the climate is arid, with warm summers, moderate winters, and cool evening temperatures year around. An arid climate prevails with warm summers, moderate winters, and cool night temperatures throughout the year.

Carson City – Carson City's semi-desert climate makes outdoor activities enjoyable for residents and visitors year round. With an average of over 265 days of sunshine per year, the pleasant, semi-desert climate is hard to beat! During the summer months, high temperatures average around 90 F; during the winter, around 45 F. Average annual rainfall is approximately 11 inches, and average annual snowfall is 22 inches. Carson City features a semiarid climate with cool but not inordinately cold winters and hot summers. The city is situated in a high desert river

valley approximately 4,730 feet (1,440 m) above sea level. There are four fairly distinct seasons, all of which are relatively mild compared to many parts of the country and to what one may expect given its elevation. Winters see typically light to moderate snowfall, with a median of 8.9 inches. Most precipitation occurs in winter and spring, with summer and fall being fairly dry, drier than neighboring California. Mid-summer highs typically top out in the 90s, doing so 36 times per year, but temperatures of 100 °F (38 °C) and above do occur on occasion. The Carson River flows from Douglas County through the southwestern edge of Carson City.

Alpine County – nicknamed “the California Alps”. Record High: 98 degrees F; Record low: -10 degrees F; Annual mean rainfall: 20.88"; Annual mean snowfall: 89.6"; Winter mean maximum temperature: 43.5 degrees F; Winter mean minimum temperature: 23 degrees F; Summer mean maximum temperature: 85.1 degrees F; Summer mean minimum temperature: 53.3 degrees F.

Topography

Douglas County - The county covers an approximate area of 751 square miles, and is located in the western portion of the State. Douglas County borders the State of California to the west, Lyon County to the east, and the state capital of Carson City to the north. Included within the County's boundaries are portions of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range, Lake Tahoe, Topaz Lake, and the Carson and Walker Rivers. Since statehood, the boundaries of Douglas County have only been realigned two times: between Douglas County and Ormsby County (now Carson City) in 1965, and between Douglas County and Lyon County in 1967. Its proximity to the Reno, Carson City, and California markets are leveraged for major business opportunities from a small town atmosphere. As the gateway to outdoor adventure, its boundaries encompass the Sierra Nevada Mountains and Lake Tahoe as well as the Carson River and Topaz Lake. Significant BLM and US Forest Land holdings provide a unique setting and opportunity for high desert and backcountry adventures on horseback or off road vehicles. Elevations vary from a low of 4,625 feet on the valley floor to a high of 9,500 feet in the Sierra Nevada.

Carson City - The city is situated in a high desert river valley approximately 4,730 feet (1,440 m) above sea level.

Alpine County - Alpine County is located in the Sierra Nevada, between Lake Tahoe and Yosemite National Park. According to the 2000 census, the county has a total area of 743.19 square miles. Altitude - 5,867 feet.

Water Resources

The following narrative for this section of the CEDS is taken from the Washoe Tribe's Land Use Plan written by the Washoe Environmental Protection Department (WEPD).

Water is central to the Washoe existence and represents life to the Washoe people. The capacity of the Washoe Tribe to comprehensively evaluate Tribal hydrologic resources is relatively new.

U.S. EPA grant programs enabled the Washoe Environmental Protection Department to commence Tribal land review in 1999, which marked the inception of WEPD. Significant progress has been achieved building capacity to examine and report on Tribal water resources. WEPD grant programs began with U.S. EPA Non-Point Source Pollution (NPS) in the fall of 1999. The NPS program has addressed Best Management Practices (BMPs), runoff, water quality and native vegetation restoration at the Tribal ranches and within the Clear Creek watershed.

The water resources in Carson and Eagle Valleys have changed tremendously since the Tribe's 1994 Land Use Plan. Of all of the natural resources impacted over the years, water has become the most critical issue. It is now essential for the Tribe to protect and conserve its water resources as the populations of both Northern California and Western Nevada grow and demand for land and water intensifies. Tribal water resources are currently not adequate for existing needs. Future growth and economic development pose additional demands that require study and management to assure adequate long-term water supply. Protection of the Carson River Watershed and the Pinenut Mountains can only be solved through cooperation with other governmental jurisdictions. Since the Tribe is one of the largest water users in the valley, it is important to the Tribe to maintain its stewardship responsibilities encompassing all water resources.

The breadth of the Tribes natural resource knowledge has corresponded with the growth of grant initiatives. Program fieldwork has resulted in increased understanding of Tribal hydrologic conditions, solutions to address deficiencies and legally defensible data. For instance, water resource data has shown the impact of adjacent private land use on Tribal waters, including surface and ground water systems. Products developed under wetlands protection e.g. surface wetlands inventory (WEPD and U.S. EPA, 2005) has captured the state of wetlands across Tribal lands. The Washoe Tribe continues to comprehensively document and protect surface wetland resources. Staff is working toward developing databases for environmental programs. WEPD's on-going projects scheduled will ensure the quantity and quality of surface wetlands and ground water supplies on the approximately forty-seven hundred acres of Tribal Trust lands. For instance, at one point, fencing projects have excluded livestock from three geothermal springs and 1.5 miles of Carson River at Stewart Ranch.

The water rights of the Tribe include both surface and groundwater. For instance, the Alpine Decree is the adjudication governing the allocation of water in the Carson River, and the Washoe Tribe has an adjudicated water right recognized in the Alpine Decree. The Tribe also has senior claims in the majority of the flow of Clear Creek, though it remains officially unadjudicated. Other surface water rights exist and service the various Tribal lands and communities.

Population growth in the areas surrounding the Tribe's lands and increased development are have impacted the Tribe's water resources. The Tribe's long-term needs require that it vigorously protect surface and groundwater rights and make proactive efforts to prevent impacts to the resource's quality and quantity. Further research, documentation and inventory of these water rights are necessary and on-going by the WEPD and the Legal Department. WEPD source water and wellhead protection field investigations have shown that Washoe community wells have deteriorated in quality and quantity.

The WEPD is actively protecting surface and groundwater resources from potential sources of contamination. Water sampling is conducted on tributaries like Jacks Valley Creek to evaluate watershed contaminants. WEPD has initiated a team approach to protecting Tribal water resources to implement the Safe Water Protection Act. On-going surface water risk assessments for Tribal communities are being completed. Future Tribal land use policies will establish defined riparian-wetland buffers and increase community wellhead protection.

The California-Nevada Compact provides that Nevada shall have the right to 3 cubic feet per second of water from the Carson River, for each 100 acres, over a total of 41,320 agricultural acres, for a season of 229 days, based on an average of 30 days of water use. However, the California-Nevada Compact has not been implemented as a practical matter.

The Alpine Decree adjudicated Carson River water to the Tribe for use on Tribal land. The Stewart Ranch in the Northern Carson Valley uses water from a portion of the Carson River through diversion and river pumpage. Though the Tribe has an adjudicated amount of water from the Carson River, this amount is subject to some qualification on a year to year basis since the total can be reduced subject to availability from the system - the water master may reduce water delivered to users because of losses from drought – and the total acre feet per acre delivery of water is based on canal diversion requirements for bottom land. The Alpine Decree Court found that, “the historic practices are highly efficient, practical and enhance the maximum beneficial use of the water,” although typical conveyance losses in open, unlined canals average 36% in western water projects. In practice then, the water actually delivered to the Tribe could be reduced by loss factors, depending on circumstances, to keep the system operating in an efficient manner. Also, the water allocated pursuant to the Alpine Decree to the Tribe is for “agricultural use.” If the Tribe wished to change the designated use from agricultural to some other use, based on Nevada’s water law and regulation, the Tribe’s allocation would be reduced significantly, a disincentive built into the Alpine Decree to discourage conversions.

The Tribe also has rights to an as-yet undetermined quantity of water from creeks flowing out of the Carson Range. These creeks were the subject of the 19th Century civil decrees, which allocated their water among local landowners. The Old Indian School lands historically received water from mountain creeks. Title research combined with analysis of the decrees is necessary to understand the situation clearly. Some infrastructure investments may be needed to once again utilize these sources of water.

Wetland systems are finite habitats in water deficit states like Nevada. Wetlands cover less than one percent of Nevada. Wetlands inventoried include lentic systems or standing water like wet meadows, and lotic systems or flowing water like the Carson River. A total of sixty-seven wetland sites have been evaluated and mapped for the wetlands inventory. Monitoring points were set for priority valley and mid elevation level wetlands on Tribal lands. A subset of sites within the inventory has established photo monitoring points. These points are used to determine biological and vegetation changes. Sites were mapped and monitored using Global Position System (GPS) and Geographical Information Systems (GIS). The Cowardin Wetland System (1976) was used to classify surface wetlands on Tribal lands. This system is used by federal agencies to classify wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States. For example, the Carson River was delineated as Riverine: Lower Perennial: Un-consolidated Bottom. Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) was used to evaluate the biological health of wetlands. Sites were

rated as PFC, Functional At-Risk, Nonfunctional or Unknown. Hydric soils were examined for most sites using a Munsell Soil Chart and a Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil manual. The geographical matrix of minor, higher elevation less-accessible creeks, springs and seeps make complete wetland coverage challenging. WEPD's analysis and state of knowledge of Tribal groundwater has progressed. Groundwater modeling research on Tribal lands is on going by WEPD staff.

Wetland and riparian sites identified in the inventory were highly variable in distribution, character, size and health. Wetland-riparian conditions depend on water availability, elevation, slope, soil, seasonal flood events and human alterations like water diversions, roads and livestock grazing. Wetlands range across diverse land attributes such as agricultural fields, irrigation ditches, ponds, forested reaches and canyons, and along streams and creeks. Sites that possess intact biological conditions were characterized by: fewer un-improved roads, steeper irregular topography, mid to high elevation, local spring water sources, less recreational and livestock use and contained dense undisturbed herbaceous, shrubby and woody plant communities.

The biological functions of wetlands are interdependent with the integrity of their encompassing zone and watershed conditions. For this wetland protection and mitigation discussion, riparian areas or corridors (e.g. creeks and rivers) are treated as wetlands as they are throughout this plan update. The Washoe Tribe's 2006 Wetland Protection and Mitigation Standards govern all Tribal wetlands and riparian areas. All additional determinations, interpretations and recommendations about or related to wetlands will be made by the WEPD. Set buffers are imperative for the protection of Washoe wetlands like wet meadows and creeks. Buffers protect wetland hydrology, function and wildlife from encroachment like infrastructure development (e.g. roads, facilities and recreational use). The established buffer for creeks (e.g. Clear Creek, Indian Creek) will be 250 feet from the edge of the left and right creek banks. All wetland buffers, regardless of grade, are to be fully vegetated with native vegetation to the extent that the site and soil conditions allow. The goal will be to use vegetation on all existing open mineral soil areas and slopes that buffer wetlands. Man-made, artificial or graded slopes that drain into or toward wetlands are not to exceed 20 percent slope gradient. 20 to 15 percent site slope gradient or gradients that are within 500 feet of a wetland must be maintained for full vegetation and monitored for three years. The WEPD will inspect and certify that site buffers, slopes, monitoring and all related site requirements are complied with. The WEPD may direct or impose conditions related to the Washoe Tribe's 2006 Wetland Protection and Mitigation Standards or any other requirements it deems necessary or appropriate to protect Tribal wetlands. Projects or activities conducted by Tribal or non-Tribal entities that disturb, remove, fill or clear wetlands or riparian areas must mitigate that disturbance, removal, filling or clearing to a minimum ratio of 2:1. This ratio means that for every one acre of wetland disturbed, removed, filled or cleared, two acres of wetlands must be replaced on Tribal lands. The WEPD has the authority to apply all or some portions or sections of the 2006 Washoe Wetland Mitigation Standards or other requirements that the WEPD deems applicable for wetland mitigation. All portions or sections of the 2006 Washoe Wetland Mitigation Standards apply to projects or activities that disturb, remove, fill or clear wetlands. All mitigation work, monitoring and activities related to wetlands protection must comply with the Washoe Tribe's 2006 Wetland Mitigation Standards and requirements set by the WEPD.

The Carson Valley has been a large ranching and agricultural area since settlers arrived in the late 1800s. The Washoe Tribe has always depended on the land. Surface water in Nevada has been fully appropriated for many years. Surface waters are limited and are fully committed in Nevada. Developers are being required to purchase permits to transfer water rights from agricultural use to municipal and industrial use. In recent history during the early 2000's, Nevada's economy and steady job growth attracted record numbers of new residents, causing rapid urbanization in the State's major cities. Urbanization continued to accelerate in Carson Valley, Nevada as well. Agricultural and ranching lands were increasingly being converted into exclusive single dwelling residential units. Washoe cultural use of surface water is held as sacred. Surface water of the region was widely cherished by Washoe people for everyday use and care. Today, Hobo Hot Springs at Stewart Ranch is therapeutically used by Washoe Elders. Surface water demands from municipal, commercial and agricultural use have escalated in the Carson Valley.

The Washoe Tribe currently has agricultural operations on the Stewart and Dresslerville (Washoe) Ranches. The Tribe is looking into other commercial ventures because the trend of decreasing water resources may not be enough to sustain future operations.

As Carson Valley continues to urbanize through development of the remaining agricultural lands, retention of the water once associated with these lands will become more of an issue. Without the extensive recharge provided through both the natural water flow and the agricultural ditch system, water will move quickly downstream and out of the Valley. At some point, development of surface water will take on a more urgent nature, in order to maintain existing supplies, preserve in-stream flow, protect the aquifer, enhance watershed, and provide outdoor recreation.

For example, Carson Community had no indications of a nitrate problem in 1994. In 2008, the Washoe Tribe had to install a reverse osmosis plant to be able to deliver clean, healthy and safe water to the community due to nitrate issues in the water. The amounts of arsenic, manganese, phosphorus, nitrates, and carbon dioxide are increasing due to the over-allocation of groundwater (causing an influx of freshwater recharge) which in turn causes groundwater to leach and siphon great toxicities from the surface into cones of depression. Snowpack is melting earlier, resulting with longer, hotter, dryer summers because there is nothing to add moisture to the atmosphere. In this cyclical effect, the snow melts even faster.

Carson River water storage projects have been on the horizon for decades and are frequently reconfigured, seeking local consensus that can translate into Congressional fiscal support. As recently as 1987, the Watasheamu Reservoir site was analyzed by Kennedy/Jenks/Chilton and a smaller reservoir on Bodie Creek was recommended.

At this time, additional water is being sought by the Federal government to alleviate problems with the Truckee River and Stillwater marshes and this effort could provide additional justification to move the long-planned Carson River storage project forward.

Preliminary studies by the Tribe in the past indicated that it was feasible to develop Clear Creek. A site for impoundment or diversion exists approximately 1.2 miles upstream from Highway 395. In the 1994 Comprehensive Land Use Plan, it stated that the average annual flow at the

nearest gauging station on Clear Creek was 3,550 acre feet. In 2006, the annual flow was 3,100 acre feet. In 2007, the annual flow was only 1,562 acre feet. In addition to the Tribe, the State of Nevada is the other major right-holder on Clear Creek and has an interest in development of rights to supply the needs of a growing Carson City.

In the Carson River Basin, water resources are easily accessible within a few feet of the surface. The Tribe has significant water rights associated with the Stewart Ranch. This is one of the places where the Washoe Tribe greatly utilizes its water resources. Here it is hydraulically connected to water-bearing formations consisting of poorly sorted sand and gravel and glacial outwash, in some locations up to 5,000 feet in depth. Expected permeability values (in feet per day) range from 0.9 to 3.1 feet. Because the deeper groundwater is directly linked with water near the surface, and combined with this high permeability value, the potential to impact large areas and significant volumes of the aquifer is quite serious. Because of these conditions, the Tribe must be concerned with surrounding development including golf courses and related fertilizers, the Bentley plume, and increased use at surrounding residential developments. All of these impact the Tribe's water resources.

In 1994, the perennial yield was estimated to be approximately 37,000 annual acre feet. For the Carson River Basin, the State Engineer continues to use a value of 49,000 acre feet for river basin groundwater planning. The 1992 State Pumping report varied from year to year but generally withdrawals are/were within the range of 22,747 acre feet. As such, it is rapidly closing on the lower, estimated recharge rate.

In 1977 the Carson Valley Groundwater Basin was designated by the State Engineer to establish preferred uses of water and limit withdrawals. In April 1994, a study prepared for Douglas County Public Works Department by Vasey Engineering assumed a recharge value of 35,000 annual acre feet and concluded that existing municipal groundwater rights would be insufficient to meet the demands after the year 2015. A potential answer to this situation is for the municipal users to obtain other rights, with agricultural water being one obvious source. Drying up the conveyance and application of agricultural water on a large scale will most certainly reduce the recharge to the aquifer. Maurer's studies simulated a 45-year period of decline due to pumping in which additional stream leakage is induced and the drawdowns from 25,000 acre feet of pumping become permanent due to changes in Valley land use. The evaporation of surface water, increased plant use, or transpiration, groundwater withdrawals combined with the six years of drought, and the reduced flows and precipitation into the watershed during the time of drought suggest that the true water balance for the Carson Valley has been in deficit in excess of recharge,. To put it in other terms, mining of water has begun. There is also a distinct possibility that the pace of growth and development could still become higher, enlarging the deficit to recharge further.

In past Tribal studies of the hydrology of the Pinenut Mountains, it was estimated that the Carson Valley aquifer receives 22,000 acre feet of underflow from the Pinenut Range, or greater than half of the estimated annual recharge. The significance of the Pinenut watershed to the water balance of the Carson Valley aquifer is therefore very high and should be considered when additional development in the East Valley area takes place. The WEPD anticipates installing wireless multi-purpose weather stations to measure and collect precipitation, snowfall and

ground water data in the Pinenut Mountain Range. The station will likely be erected at a mid elevation site near Sugarloaf in the Pinenut Mountains.

The Tribe's aquifer is overlain by Douglas County and Carson City, both of which have experienced large growth rates in the last 40 years. Douglas County has grown 1,262.1% in this period and Carson City, 869.4%. In the 1990 census, Douglas County population was 27,637 and Carson City's was 40,443. This growth did not slow (until the past two years) and large housing projects were considered and approved by Douglas County. The Tribe's lands are not peripheral to the growth areas but are in fact hemmed in on all sides by it. The Dresslerville Community is surrounded by the Gardnerville Ranchos and Ruhensroth subdivisions with a combined population of at least 10,000. Gardnerville, Minden and other rapidly-growing areas of the Valley have a population exceeding 11,000. The Carson and Stewart Communities are semi-urbanized and exist within Carson City.

Both Douglas County and Carson City have an abundance of unsewered residences that are most certainly in contact with the aquifer.

Minden and Gardnerville have signed an agreement to develop a joint venture partnership designed to create a 'super-water purveyor' status for themselves. The amount of groundwater claimed in this agreement is 20,900 acre feet. The County Commissioners and State Engineer have given their approval to the concept.

With the inception of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency in the 1970's, stricter environmental protection was started for the Lake Tahoe area. The effect of which included the idea of exporting sewage effluent and solid waste out of Lake Tahoe and into the lower elevations, including Carson Valley. Numerous large-scale land application projects of Tahoe effluent are now operating over the aquifer, both in Nevada and California. In general, the addition of water through land application is good for recharge. However, the cumulative effect of these projects at the current scale, or as projected into the future, has not been considered. In addition, the state boundary seems to prevent Nevada from including the land application taking place on the California side of the aquifer into any evaluation of the cumulative effect although it would be reasonable from a hydrologic point of view to do so. As with proliferation of individual septic systems, a threshold could be reached with effluent land application in which the hydrologic system goes into an overload condition, and would become unable, through natural processes, to absorb the quantity of poor quality water being introduced from recharge. Restricting the development of land in the Tahoe basin has evidently not produced a corresponding slowing of population growth. The demand for exportation of more effluent to Carson Valley is therefore predictable.

Various schemes to export water from the Carson Valley will reduce surface flows and ultimately impact the groundwater. Recent river basin studies into the hydrologic conditions governing Carson Valley concluded that the total inflow into this portion of the basin from the Carson River, direct precipitation, runoff, and subsurface flow is about 490,000 annual acre feet. Carson River outflow, plus evaporative losses is also about 490,000 annual acre feet. Because the total inflow and outflow are believed to be essentially in a balanced state, any net deficit to the hydrologic system will affect both ground and surface water over time thus reducing the

options for the Valley's residents and posing the threat of damage to the ecosystem. Extended drought conditions will accelerate the accumulating net deficit.

The Douglas County Landfill, only 1.75 miles from the nearest Tribal well, has been closed, and is being monitored because of groundwater contamination detected by EPA. These kinds of impacts in addition to the expected effects of urbanizing land use that have been taking place represent significant, potential threats to the aquifer.

Forests and Woodlands

The narrative for this section is taken from the Washoe Tribe's Land Use Plan. The forest and woodlands on Tribal lands offer many resource values that are worth perpetuating. Cultural, biological, ecological, recreation, community and economic values of these resources must be recognized and maintained for future generations. Three general types of forest and woodland ecosystems are found on Washoe Lands: Pine-Forest woodlands, Pinyon-Juniper woodlands, and Riparian (streamside) woodlands.

Trees, both natural and introduced species, perform many important functions that should be continued and incorporated into future uses of Washoe lands. Harvesting of plant materials and economic use of woodlands are possible but require management to avoid resource damage. Changing patterns of water and land use may dry up riparian woodlands, and the Pinyon forest needs careful management to insure that decisions which will remove this species, take into account it's characteristics of slow regrowth to reach maturity. Use of plant materials for cultural purposes should be managed for a sustained-yield. Planning should incorporate sound resource management that evaluates the threats to the forest and woodlands including drought, land use changes, and insect and disease.

Pine forests are found on the Upper Clear Creek parcel, high elevation Pinenut Allotment lands, Sacramento Allotments, Babbit Peak, and parcels located within the Lake Tahoe Basin. Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) is the principal species, accompanied by Ponderosa pine, Incense cedar, White fir, Western White Pine, Sugar Pine and Aspen. Typical understory plants include mountain big sagebrush, curlleaf mountain mahogany, pointleaf manzanita, thurber needlegrass, and mountain brome.

The Pine forests are susceptible to insect and disease and drought. The forest stands are densely overstocked with high amounts of ladder fuels resulting in increased risk of stand replacing fires. The pine forests found on tribal lands are all highly susceptible to devastating wildland fire. A sound management plan is needed to address this situation. Many fuels reduction projects have been completed on the Upper Clear Parcel, including a thinning project and the construction of fuel breaks along the perimeter of the parcel boundary. Maintenance of these projects along with more fuels reduction projects are needed to maintain a healthy pine forest ecosystem.

A majority of the 65,000 acres of allotment lands in the Pinenut Mountains contain the Pinyon/Juniper woodland. Pinyon pine and Juniper trees are the dominant species, providing watershed protection, wildlife cover, and timber products such as firewood and Christmas trees. The

understory vegetation includes such species as mountain mahogany, big sage, Mormon tea, rabbit brush, bitter brush and greasewood.

Wildland fire has played a very significant long-term role in shaping the forest's environment. Approximately 4,000 acres of this forest, or 6%, was burned in 1973, and reseeded with grasses suitable for domestic grazing. Fire could be used in a beneficial role if carefully managed.

Experts involved in range and forest management believe that as a result of present day land use, the Pinyon Pine forest is more extensive than at any time in the past due to its ability to move into lower elevation areas in the foothills of the Pinenut Range. Furthermore, it has been suggested that these "invaded" areas are unlike the "old-growth" forest higher up on the mountain slopes, and represent management issues for the watershed such as increased flooding, grazing, and soil erosion and decreased wildlife habitat diversity.

The pinyon pinenuts obtained from the Pinyon pine trees are culturally significant to the Tribe. The harvesting of the pinenut is an annual event and of great cultural significance. In 1974, a study of the Pinenut lands concluded that one acre of Pinyon-juniper forest may produce about 100 pounds of Pinyon pinenuts every five years. It was estimated that every fifty years, one acre produces approximately nine juniper fence posts, ten Pinyon Christmas trees, and eight cords of firewood. Without a good forest management program, however, these resource uses would be accompanied by damages to cultural resources, soils, and wildlife habitat, making an integrated resource management plan critical to resource management.

Wildlife found in this forest ecosystem includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, bobcat, coyote, rabbits, and numerous migratory and resident bird species. Wild horses roam the area as well. Most of the Pinyon pine woodlands are now included in the "fringe" of Carson Valley urban areas and as such, are under pressure from constant visitation, and trespass resource users.

Grazing by domestic livestock takes place on these forest lands although the forage available is in most cases, relatively low productivity per acre. Removal of Pinyon pine and juniper trees enhances the forage values but is viewed negatively by many Washoe Tribal members because of cultural values associated with the trees.

Pinyon and Juniper woodlands are highly susceptible to drought and insect and disease attacks. The woodlands are severely overstocked due to past management activities, especially fire suppression. The Pinyon/ Juniper woodlands are at significant risk to stand replacing wildland fires. The WEPD implemented a forest treatment project on a portion of the Frank Parcel to treat beetle infested Pinyon and Juniper. The project was successful at reducing the damaged trees and reducing overall stocking and fuel loading on the parcel. More vegetation treatment projects such as this are needed throughout the Pinyon/ Juniper woodland.

Many tribal properties contain riparian vegetation. For example, the Dresslerville Community and Stewart Ranch parcels both contain riparian vegetation along the Carson River. Riparian vegetation also exists along Clear Creek, Indian Creek and Jack's Valley Creek. Riparian vegetation exists along creeks, rivers, wetlands and irrigation ditches and includes stands of cottonwood trees, willow, sedges and rushes, big sagebrush, and rabbit brush. These streamside lands are a rich source of habitat for wildlife. Willow is especially favored for cultural uses by Tribal members. Salt cedar, or Tamarisk, is another riparian vegetation species found along tribal

lands and is a willow-like, non-native species introduced to the western United States from the Middle East. While it provides wildlife habitat, it could become a problem and may become a candidate for eradication. Overstocking of livestock in the riparian land results in reduction of cottonwood reseeding and encourages non-native and other less-desirable species to flourish. Riparian vegetation is also greatly influenced by decreased water availability due to drought and changing land use.

Noxious or invasive weed species have existed on Tribal lands and surrounding expanses for decades. Noxious weeds are defined as non-native plants that aggressively colonize and spread and lack native biological controls on their populations. Tribal lands are affected by an array of non-native herbaceous plants. Noxious weeds, when left unmanaged or uncontrolled, will displace native plant communities and form monocultures. The ecological diversity of Tribal lands has declined greatly as a result of their establishment. Weeds have affected land types covering riparian, wetlands, cropland, rangeland, and irrigated pasture. Establishment and proliferation of weeds on Tribal holdings are attributable to several variables: non-management of adjacent parcels, and insufficient Tribal range management (e.g. range conditions, irregular dry portions of fields, non-irrigation, non-rotational grazing, scarce non-competitive grasses, inconsistent comprehensive chemical applications and sparse traditional applications like burning). Noxious weed species present on Tribal lands include Hoary cress, Canada thistle, Bull thistle, Scotch thistle, Tall white top, Russian knapweed, Yellow starthistle and Cheat grass.

The WEPD has administered a noxious weed control program since 2000. Weed abatement activities are targeted to improve wildlife habitat and grazing forage. Beginning in 2004, WEPD began chemically treating noxious weeds on tribal lands. Hand pulling is also used when treating close to residents or sensitive resources.

Ecosystems

With 110,540 square miles of terrain, Nevada is the seventh largest state in land area. Several hundred mountain ranges cross the landscape, many with elevations above 10,000 feet. In contrast, Nevada's lowest point along the Colorado River is only 470 feet above sea level. This geographic diversity has endowed Nevada with many unique ecosystems.

The Sierra Nevada is known throughout the world for its rugged beauty, rich biodiversity, year-round recreational opportunities, rural and historic communities, and plentiful timber and water resources. The northern Sierra Nevada, which extends from south of Lake Tahoe up to Lassen Volcanic National Park, is home to many of the region's most important natural assets, found in the mountain valleys, river corridors, and northern conifer forests.

These ecosystems provide services imperative to the future of California and Nevada residents and communities: the region's extraordinary water resources furnish water to 65 percent of California's population and to northern Nevada cities. The northern Sierra forests are a globally important store of carbon. Sierra Valley wetlands are home to the greatest diversity and abundance of bird life in the Sierra Nevada.

The region faces immediate threats from irresponsible development and catastrophic wildfire, as well as the likelihood that global climate change will significantly affect its natural resources. To safeguard this critically important region, timely conservation and appropriate policy action are essential.

Northern Nevada has been largely defined by the miners and ranchers who settled the territory in the 19th century and through Hollywood's lens with iconic television series like "Bonanza". Today, the region—bisected by rail and interstate highways and served by one of nation's most reliable air cargo centers—is home to Amazon, Barnes & Noble, Microsoft and Starbucks Coffee Roasting Company.

Three general types of forest and woodland ecosystems are found on Washoe Lands: Pine-Forest woodlands, Pinyon-Juniper woodlands, and Riparian (streamside) woodlands.

4.2 Historical Perspective

Native Americans and Early Exploration: European Invasion, Land Area and Land Ownership

As the Washoe Tribe's Land Use Plan says, the pre-contact Washoe (Washiw) were a group of 1,500-3,000 Hokan-speakers who occupied an area of approximately 4,000 square miles. Their Hokan language was unique among those of surrounding peoples, although many cultural traits were shared with them. Primary Washoe Tribal Lands included about 2,000 square miles surrounding Lake Tahoe with flexible boundaries from Honey Lake in the north to Sonora Pass in the south and from the upper slopes of the Sierra Nevada crest, east to the Virginia Range and Pinenut Range.

Honey, Donner and Washoe Lakes, as well as the Truckee Meadows and Eagle Valley, were utilized by the Wel-mel-ti, (northern band). The Pau-wa-lu (valley dwellers) used the Carson Valley, the Hung-a-lel-ti (southern band) wintered south of Lake Tahoe in the Woodfords and Markleeville areas and the Tel-me-ti (western band) occupied the Truckee and Sierra Valley areas.

Within this area geography, elevation, plant and wildlife communities and climate are varied providing an abundance of seasonally available food sources. On the east, the Great Basin lands are arid and desert-like, with elevations from about 4,500 feet and as little as five inches of precipitation per year (although the valleys at the base of the Sierra are well-watered). On the west, the upper slopes of the Sierra receive as much as 50 inches of precipitation per year. The range rises to 12,000 feet in the Washoe territory, with Lake Tahoe at 6,400 feet, the center of the world for the Washoe People.

The ethnographic Washoe lifestyle was based upon the seasonal acquisition of various plant and animal foods as they became available. The variety and quantity of available resources permitted a somewhat more stable life than that of their Paiute and Shoshone neighbors. The Washoe have always been exceptional basket makers, involving a variety of techniques and forms for the production of utensils essential to subsistence and food preparation. Both coiled and twined

weaves were employed. With Euro-American contact in the late Nineteenth century, a market developed for "fancy baskets" or "digikup" which were remarkably finely coiled baskets of innovative form and design.

The Washoe life was influenced by the four seasons. With the spring thaw, younger people traveled to Dawa-ga or Lake Tahoe to fish, and carried fish down to the older people and children still in the winter camps in the valleys along the eastern foothills of the Sierra. By summer, most Washoe had traveled to Dawa-ga, living in large fishing camps during the two to three week period when cutthroat trout and sucker made spawning runs into the Lake Tahoe tributaries. Fish were taken by hand or with harpoons from fishing blinds, weirs, fishing platforms and dams. Sometimes streams were diverted, leaving the fish stranded and easily gathered. Many Washoe families camped in the surrounding high country exploiting the resources throughout their territory. The fall time was a time when the people started to move to the lower elevations to harvest Ta-gum or pinenuts for the winter storage, a highly nutritional nut from the pinyon tree. Many Washoe still go into the Pinenut Mountains to harvest the pinyon pinenut. Many of the large game moved to the lower elevations as well to escape the deep winter snows from the higher elevations. During the winter months activities were more centered on the home with the shorter and colder days and longer nights. Some activities would involve the repair and fabrication of clothing and utilitarian equipment. Some hunting and fishing activities still occurred which carried the Washoe through the long winter months. The Washoe traded with the other local tribes when relations were very good, but when relations went wrong sometimes war erupted between the tribes.

The present day Washoe Tribal government and communities have deep spiritual and cultural roots in the past, radiating from Lake Tahoe. This aboriginal area was positioned directly in the path of explorers, immigrants and gold-seekers who were bound for California in the United States' westward migration. Only a few short years after the great 1849 immigration to California, the Comstock Lode was discovered in Virginia City, Nevada, and a backwash of earlier migrants returned to Washoe Lands to stay and develop the valleys and mountains of the Sierra Nevada. The Washoe People were ruthlessly shoved aside and the total occupation of their former lands took only a few short years.

The Washoe people did not have a reservation established subsequent to their overwhelming by a dominant culture. Lands were allotted to individual Indians by the federal government beginning in the 1880's by the Dawes Act of 1887. Although these lands on the west slope of the Pine Nut Mountains had numerous significant values for the Washoe, they lacked good water supply and were not suitable for year-around living. As a result, the Washoe tended to settle at the edges of white settlements and ranches for access to work and food. After the beginning of the 20th century, some recognition of conditions foisted on the Washoe people caused a public outcry which resulted in eventual establishment of parcels of trust lands for the Washoe. After many petitions, in 1917, Congress purchased the land that became Carson Colony and the Reno/Sparks Colony. Land for Dresslerville was a gift from a rancher of the same name, located near Gardnerville. In 1936, the Dresslerville parcel was expanded by the purchase of Carson River bottomland which is now referred to as the Washoe Ranch.

In 1966, the Washoe Colonies consolidated under the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, to become the Washoe Tribe, exercising rights of home rule and responsibility for the

general welfare of its membership. In 1970, 80 acres were acquired from the Bureau of Land Management to create the Woodfords Colony for Washoe People who had been living on allotments in Alpine County. Alpine County Allotments known as the Wade Property, which had converted to fee land, were deeded to the Tribe in 1976 to avoid their reverting to the County for nonpayment of taxes.

Washoe families were tragically affected by the development of Indian Schools across the country. Many Washoe children were taken away and placed in the Stewart Indian School in Carson City, Nevada. Adverse effects still haunt present day Washoe grandparents, parents and children in ways that may never heal. The resulting loss of heritage, culture and language impairs self esteem to the result that Tribal members find it difficult to trust and partner with other people. The ability to trust and partner can be crucial to economic development. Great pains are being taken at this time to overcome this barrier.

A significant expansion of the Washoe Reservation took place in the 1980's when many acres/parcels of the former Stewart Indian School lands were transferred to the Tribe. Parcels acquired with this Act of Congress include the Stewart Ranch, Silverado, Upper and Lower Clear Creek, and Stewart Community.

In the late 1990's and early 2000's, the Washoe Tribe acquired numerous parcels including the Uhalde, Olympic Valley, Babbitt Peak, Ladies Canyon, Incline Village, Skunk Harbor and Allotment 231 parcels. These parcels have been designated as Washoe Culture and Nature Preserves. This designation provides the highest level of protection granted by the Washoe Tribal Council. Parcels designated as Washoe Culture and Nature Preserve have been identified as areas of great value to the Tribe. Conserving the beauty of these parcels provides access to Tribal members for traditional and customary uses, provides an area for positive youth development through outdoor education, provides habitat for wildlife and protects the scenic quality of any land within the aboriginal territory. The Washoe Tribe also acquired the Mica Parcel during this same time period. That parcel, located in south Carson City on Highway 395, currently provides economic revenue for the Tribe and Tribal members as a gasoline station/car wash/convenience store is located there that is a Tribal enterprise..

Into the 21st century, the Pinenut allotment lands have suffered from being classified as "public domain" allotments, outside the Washoe Reservation. Although, the Tribe has an interest in many of the Allotments and purchased 11 acres of CC-186 in 1994, exerting jurisdiction has been difficult. Allotments can be sold out of Indian ownership, and as the market for these land developed, this has taken place. Heirship of the allotments has become very fractionated, or split among many heirs.

Increasing urban development surrounding Tribal lands is impacting the lands and resources. Increased habitation surrounding the areas has resulted in increased incidents of illegal activity such as trespass, illicit drug activity and illegal dumping. Development is threatening natural and cultural resources on Tribal lands; especially water resources.

Land for development, both on the Reservation and next to it, is becoming a scarce and highly-valued resource. With growing demand for residences in the Washoe communities, the amount of land available for Community growth varies considerably. The currently uninhabited Trust

parcels represent an invaluable source of land for future Tribal needs. County and community growth in Nevada adjacent to the Trust parcels has also been intensive in the last 30 years. Pine Nut allotments continue to convert to fee status, particularly along the Highway 395 corridor. The Tribe's priority is to acquire land contiguous with existing properties as well as other land of cultural significance. This may include purchase of lands for sale, allotment lands going into fee status, and land currently owned by federal agencies that are marked for disposal.

The current Washoe Tribal Council performed an exercise in which they examined the current zoning for lands in the four communities and again voiced their opinions as to the types of development that they would and would not want to see on lands zoned specifically for commercial use. The information gleaned from this exercise will be used by the Washoe Tribal Economic Development Task Force/Work Group

Washoe Ancestral Territory (see map in attachments)

History of the Mining Industry

This section and comment are being included in the CEDS only as mining impacts possible future economic development for the Washoe Tribe. It has already been discussed that miners were a group that invaded and plundered Washoe Tribal lands at the time of the discovery of silver and other minerals in the mines near Virginia City, Nevada. This mining also caused the cutting of forest areas near Lake Tahoe on Washoe ancestral lands and the polluting of Lake Tahoe as the forest industry grew.

The Leviathan Mine is an abandoned open-pit sulfur mine high on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, in Alpine County, California. Beginning in the late 1800's, mining activities began in the area; and since at least the early 1950's, mining activities resulted in the release of sulfuric acid and toxic metals (called ACID MINE DRAINAGE or AMD) into Leviathan, Mountaineer, and Bryant Creeks. Bryant Creek flows from the area of the mine into and through the Washoe Pine Nut Allotments and meets up with the East Fork of the Carson River upstream of the Tribe's Dresslerville Community. Though mining activities officially ceased in the 1960's, the releases continued and are ongoing. The Washoe Tribe was pivotal in the effort to convince the U.S. EPA to become involved. In 2000, due largely to the Tribe's efforts, the EPA listed the Leviathan Mine Site on the Superfund's National Priorities List. The Tribe continues to be involved in the clean up efforts, managing both EPA and Department of Interior grants through the Tribe's Resource Policy Project Office. On site year-round clean-up programs continue to be the Tribe's focus and goal, as well as assessing the damages caused to the Tribe by the contamination and possible restoration activities to redress the damages and rehabilitate the environment.

In conjunction with the Tribe's involvement in the clean up activities at the Leviathan Mine Site, the Tribe is involved—as lead trustee—in the assessment of the damages caused by the Mine Site through the contamination of the environment it caused (Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA)). NRDA is a process for parties to prepare and support a claim to the polluter for

damages to natural resources resulting from the release of hazardous substances. NRDA damage assessment involves a legal formula and usually includes compensatory restoration projects. The Tribe's Leviathan Mine damage claim is being developed separately from the other Trustees. The Tribe is trying to show how mine contamination has caused the loss to Tribal members of access to resources for cultural uses. The Tribe's approach is unique and includes identifying restoration projects (e.g. the purchase of lands with comparable natural resources and/or the development of a cultural center) that are appropriate compensation. Should the Tribe's efforts to receive appropriate compensation result in a monetary settlement, such funds will be used for the recovery of lost cultural and other opportunities caused by the Mine. There is a possibility that such recovery efforts may have the effect of furthering Washoe cultural and economic development efforts.

History of the Tourism Industry

As we fast-forward to 2011, we find a new concept in tourism called geotourism. Geotourism is tourism that sustains or enhances the geographic character of a place - its environment, culture, aesthetics, heritage, and the well-being of its residents. Geotourism encompasses a range of niches including adventure and nature based travel, eco- and agri-tourism, cultural and heritage travel.

The Washoe Tribe is aware of and interested in the Sierra Nevada Geotourism project. Project partners and residents of the Sierra Nevada are working together to create a National Geographic map that features geotouristic assets and attracts as well as encourages sustainable tourism. The Geotourism Project seeks to celebrate the Sierra Nevada as a world-class destination, while contributing to its economic health and promoting long-term stewardship of the region. Geotouristic assets are authentic and distinctive to the region and sustain or enhance the geographic character of the Sierra Nevada. Examples include local restaurants and shops, historic hotels, museums, local artists, hiking trails, festivals and events, volunteer and recreational opportunities. Assets that have been selected in the first phase region may be viewed at www.sierranevadageotourism.org.

Locals are involved. This project is unique because local people identify and nominate the assets that are mapped through an interactive and open process within the community. Then the Geocouncil reviews and selects the nominations.

To represent the broad Sierra Nevada, this project formed a Sierra Nevada Wide Geocouncil as well as Regional Geocouncils from each of the four phase regions. The Geocouncils are comprised of members that represent the geographical and sectoral diversity (arts, public lands, government, non-profits, businesses, historians, tribes, heritage and preservation) of the region. The role of the Sierra Nevada Wide Geocouncil is to guide the overall vision of the project, sustain the project into the future, and encourage long-term stewardship of the region's natural, historic and cultural assets. Each Regional Geocouncil will encourage community participation in the nomination process, work to ensure nominations reflect the diversity of the region, and select the nominations for final review by National Geographic. Members of the Washoe Tribe

have been to meetings of the groups to learn more about how we can partner in this effort and put ourselves on the map. Project management partners manage the project's implementation throughout region. They are the Sierra Nevada Conservancy, Sierra Business Council, and the National Geographic Society. About 30 project supporters worked together in the first phase area of the project. This project has received funding from the Sierra Nevada Conservancy and the Morgan Family Foundation, as well as the Federal Highway Administration Awards for Scenic Byways.

The benefits to the Tribe's possible involvement in the geotourism project include:

- Attracts and builds travelers who are more resource conscious, concerned with local conservation and sustainability
- Highlights assets that make up the fabric of the region and that are frequently overlooked, distributing the tourism impact
- Increased reach by co-branding with National Geographic
- The ability to support and grow niche businesses in a community
- Travelers gain an authentic experience, connecting them to the land and locals, ideally instilling a desire to take care of the region
- Jobs are created

The Tribe has explored the possibility of hosting geo-tourism events at either of the Tribe's ranches (in Carson City and Gardnerville) or utilizing Meeks Bay (will be discussed later) for events advertised to promote geotourism.

Reno, Nevada has plenty of casino choices, but it is also known as the hub for the Tahoe area, where some of the Mountain West's best ski resorts are located. Reno is framed by the Sierra Mountains, which offer plenty of non-casino-related attractions. The natural landscapes in and around Reno give tourists a chance to add a non-gaming dimension to their vacation. Hiking, biking, climbing and other outdoor activities are easily accessible from the city.

Reno, Carson City and the Minden/Gardnerville area is often referred to in the same sentence as Lake Tahoe, which boasts some of the nation's most prominent ski resorts.

Places like Squaw Valley and Northstar-at-Tahoe also have impressive environmental features in addition to ideal snow conditions. Northstar has a program to offset much of the carbon that it produces. It also ferries skiers to the resort on biodiesel-powered buses. Squaw Valley, meanwhile, has an extensive replanting and anti-erosion program. It also boasts state-of-the-art energy systems. Energy that is used to cool the resort's ice rink is also harnessed to heat a nearby swimming pool and hot tub. The resorts' restaurants burn much of their waste in an on-site incinerator, which creates heat used in some of the buildings.

"Creating a Community to Match the Scenery" is the vision of Douglas County's Economic Vitality Strategy and Action Plan - adopted in September 2010 includes aspects of tourism. They are focusing on what they consider to be the area's greatest asset – our spectacular natural environment. They want to be viewed as the Best Place to live, work and play. They have begun to market this effort nationally and internationally. They are promoting outdoor recreation and lifestyle. Their priority projects include creating more trails, promoting outdoor recreation and

lifestyle, attracting manufacturers of clothing and equipment for outdoor recreation and lifestyle, expanding people moving attractions and being seen as an aviation and air sport's mecca.

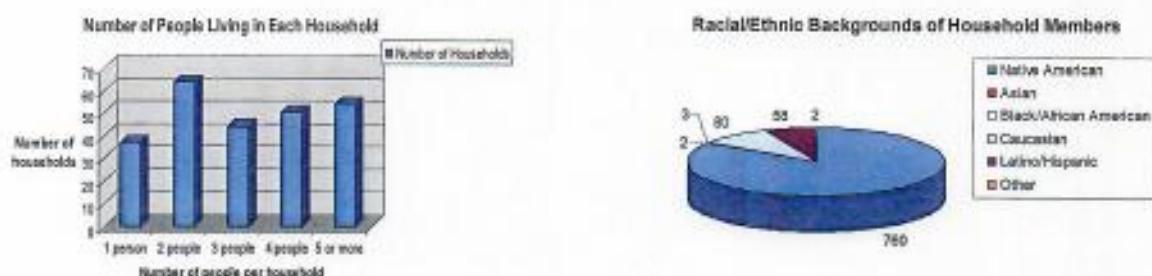
4.3 Population and Labor Force –

Population Density/Ethnicity/Labor Force/Median Age

The population in the three counties and in the four reservation communities has changed little from 2000 to 2010.

Within the past five years, a comprehensive scientific survey was done of the four Washoe reservation communities. Fifteen percent (14.9%, n=37) of on-reservation households surveyed contain one individual, 25.7% (n=64) contain two individuals, 17.7% (n=44) contain three individuals, 20.1% (n=50) contain four individuals, and 21.6% (n=54) contain five or more individuals. The largest on-reservation household interviewed contains 11 members (See graph on the following page). There is no significant difference in the number of household members living on the property by community ($p=.231$).

The most common racial/ethnic backgrounds of on-reservation household members are: Native American (93.6%, n=760), Caucasian (9.9%, n=80), Latino/Hispanic (7.1%, n=58). The interviews also revealed that over half (53.1%, n=432) of the on-reservation household members are female and 46.9% (n=382) are male.



The average age of on-reservation household members was found to be 30.7 years. Infants and toddlers (0 to 5 years) comprise 10.3% (n=82) of the population, children aged 6 to 12 comprise 14.2% (n=113) of the population, children aged 13 to 17 comprise 12.2% (n=97) of the population, young adults aged 18 to 35 comprise 22.1% (n=175) of the population, adults aged 36 to 55 comprise 26.6% (n=211) of the population, adults aged 56 to 64 comprise 7.2% (n=57) of the population, and older adults aged 65 and above comprise 7.3% (n=58) of the population.

It is further significant that over half (52.5%, n=417) of the on-reservation household members were said to be enrolled in the Washoe Tribe with 47.5% (n=378) not being enrolled. The most common reasons for non-enrollment are: 1) enrolled in another tribe (45.5%, n=165); 2) less

than one-quarter Washoe (25.3%, n=92); 3) not Washoe (15.7%, n=57); and 4) have not completed Washoe Tribe enrollment paperwork yet (8.5%, n=31).

The number of Tribal members 60 and over living in the four reservation communities has increased and will grow by 110% in the next decade.

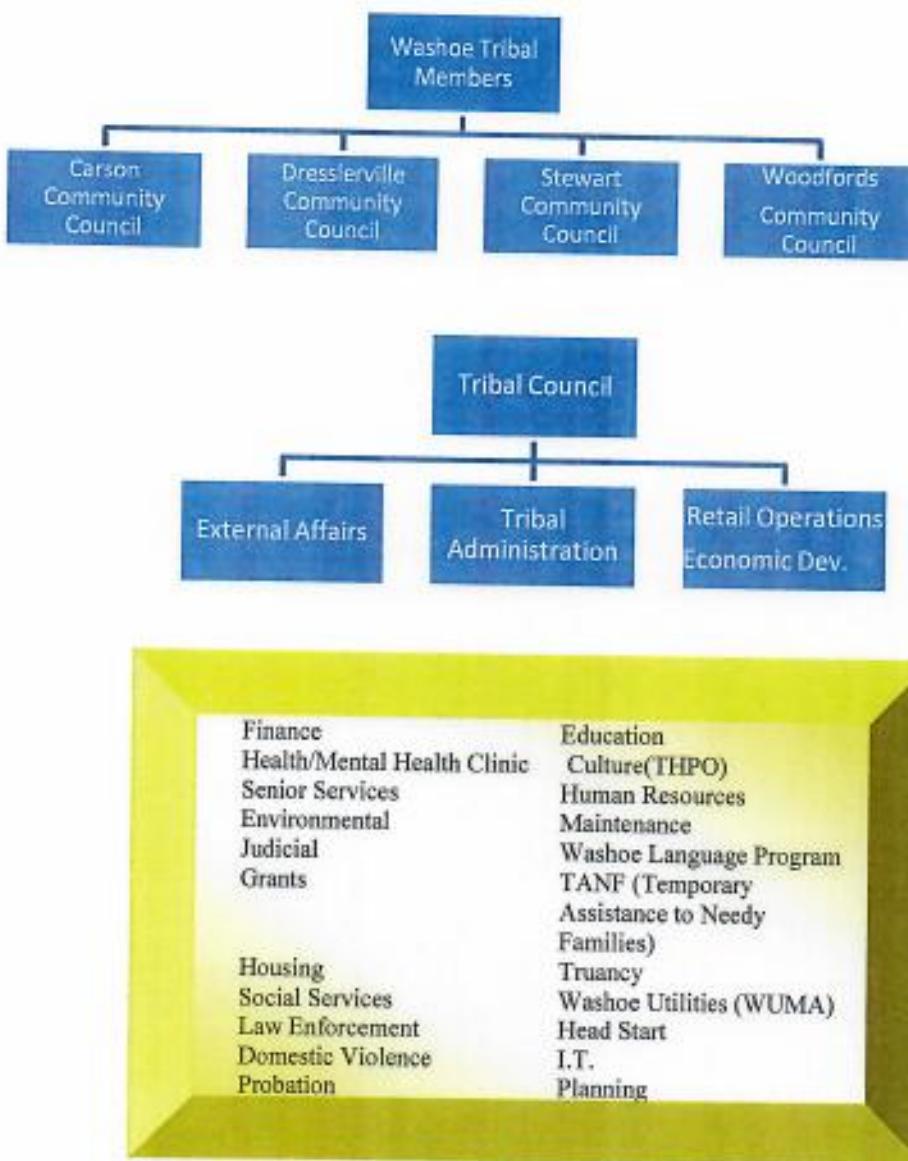
Alpine County located in the Sierra Nevada, between Lake Tahoe and Yosemite National Park maintains its distinction as the least populated County in California. There are no incorporated cities in the county. The county seat is Markleeville. With 96 percent of its land in public ownership, opportunities for growth are few. The unemployment rate is 13.7 percent. As of 2007, it had a population of 1,145, all rural. Over the past 7 years the population of Alpine County has decreased, from 1,208 in 2000 to the current figure of 1,145.

Douglas County is divided into two distinct areas: the Eastern Sierra Mountains and lake near Stateline at Lake Tahoe, and the valley known primarily as the Carson Valley (somewhat following the Carson River) stretching from just south of the State's Capital, Carson City, to the California state line near Topaz Lake. The county covers an approximate area of 751 square miles, and is located in the western portion of the State. Approximately 159,650 acres are managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Total population is approximately 16,000. The predominant contributors to the economy include farms and ranches, manufacturing and retail. Douglas County has an unemployment rate of 15.0 percent.

4.4 Infrastructure

Government

The Washoe Tribal Council, a 12-member body, is composed of two representatives each from Dresslerville, Carson, Woodfords, and Stewart; one representative from Reno-Sparks, two representatives of the Off-Reservation population and the Tribal Chairperson. The Tribal Council has a non-voting Secretary-Treasurer. The Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and the Secretary Treasurer are authorized to sign awards and contracts on behalf of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and to negotiate, extend or amend the contract as awarded. The Tribal Communities have elected bodies called Community Councils with five members, who meet with agendas based on their local issues. A Tribal election for all Tribal Council and Community Council positions is held every four years. Tribal Council, in accordance with Article 111, Section B of the Washoe Constitution, serves as the local authority for purposes of authorizing plans and programs for the Tribe's future. The Washoe Tribal government is organized similar to that of Tribes under the Indian Reorganization Act. This organization chart illustrates an overview of the Tribal Organization in 2011.



Judicial

Rebuilding Native Nations (edited by Miriam Jorgensen and referenced elsewhere in the CEDS with a chapter by Joseph P. Kalt) affirms that “indigenous governments engaged in nation building not only make decisions, distribute resources and plan for the future, but they also establish and maintain institutions and rules that shape how the nation’s leaders and citizens act and how they relate to each other and the outside world. From this perspective, a Nation’s judicial system amounts to far more than the offices and individuals identified as the ‘judicial branch’ on the tribal organization chart. An effective tribal judiciary is a critical player in the

process of nation building: it advances sovereignty, helps uphold the nation's constitution, helps insure the maintenance of law and order and bolsters economic development. A competent court enhances a Native nation's self governance capacities and expands the possibilities for the nation's future. Successful nations have recognized the connection between effective tribal courts and successful economic development. An indispensable foundation of successful business enterprises in Indian country is a capable, independent tribal judiciary that can uphold contracts, enforce stable business codes, settle disputes, and, in effect, protect business from politics. (See Section 5, Goal 1, Objective 1, Strategy 4)

Transportation - Transportation is a significant barrier to people living in Douglas and Alpine County. Alpine County has access by only one major highway; all other roads are county roads, often not in good repair. Winter driving is treacherous over many icy and snow packed mountain passes. Additionally, some households in these remote areas either do not have a reliable vehicle or have no transportation at all. Transportation is at times very dangerous on two lanes highways throughout Alpine and Douglas County.

Wrecks occurring near Tribal Headquarters caused fatalities that were recently addressed by The Tribe and the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT). Plans are now fully underway and NDOT will break ground in 2013 on a new addition to Highway 395 that runs in front of Tribal Headquarters. This addition will include turn lanes and an access road providing much needed highway infrastructure that could eventually help foster economic development on land currently occupied by and/or on land adjacent to the site where Tribal Headquarters sits.

US Highway 395 runs through Douglas County and Carson City to Reno and is currently in stages of expansion throughout the area. State Route 88 (SR 88), also known as the Carson Pass Highway , is a California State Highway that travels in an east-west direction, from Stockton crossing the Sierra Nevada at Carson Pass and ending at the border with Nevada, whereupon it becomes Nevada State Route 88 eventually terminating at US Route 395.

There are two major transportation corridors serving Douglas County. Highway 395 passes directly through the towns of Minden and Gardnerville. The Lake Tahoe area is served primarily by U.S. 50 which connects Lake Tahoe with Sacramento to the west and continues east through Carson City where it intersect U.S. 395. The Minden and Gardnerville areas are connected to the Lake Tahoe area by State Route 207 (Kingsbury Grade).

Public transportation in Douglas County, Alpine County and Carson City exists in a very limited form and funding has been cut drastically in recent years.

Water – see discussion in the previous section

Communications

Telephone service is largely available throughout the Carson City and Douglas County areas inhabited or utilized by the Tribe. Equipment and telephone lines are being modernized and updated by new providers who have moved into the area. Cellular service is available in these two areas as well. Where we have experienced challenges with communication has been in the Alpine County California area. Cellular service has been sparse to non-existent. Internet service was not available in Alpine County until 2 years ago when the Washoe Tribe wrote a USDA Rural Development Broadband Grant and was chosen for funding that provided internet service to public buildings, a learning center and individual homes in the Woodfords reservation community in Alpine County. More internet/broadband infrastructure would be necessary in order to expand economic development efforts in Alpine County.

Daily newspapers are published in Carson Center and Douglas County.

Electric Power

Nevada's utility rates are competitive with other major western states. Nevada Assembly Bill 366, passed in 1997, opened the electric utility industry to competition. An added benefit of the deregulation process is a three-year cap on rates to business and residential customers. As of 2000, consumers have had the opportunity to select their power provider. The state's utility companies make use of various sources for producing energy. Coal, hydropower, and natural gas combined with purchase agreements provide a variety of options for delivering highly dependable service at the lowest possible price. Power companies offer cost-based time-of-use rate schedules for commercial and industrial customers, helping them save on their energy costs by coordinating their heavy-load consumption.

Alternative Energy

The Washoe Tribe is working to complete Step One of a comprehensive approach to reach energy self-sufficiency by 2025. We have just finished the installation of two vertical wind turbines facilitating an alternative energy pilot project - Washoe Wisk'e'em. Wisk'e'em means wind in Washoe. The project will harness the power of the wind to reduce ever-increasing energy costs facing the Tribe. We are ready to install two more turbines as soon as funding is secured. The pilot project is an achievement that has excited community members about the benefits of alternative energy sources. Two community buildings housing important services for Tribal residents now have power at a reduced energy cost. This project is a critical first step in achieving the Tribe's energy goals. The Wisk'e'em Project is directed by the Washoe Environmental Protection Department (WEPD).

The Tribe adopted a Strategic Energy Plan in 2010 to address the need to transition to renewable and alternative energy sources that limit the impacts to the land and the people. The current purchase and installation price for two 1.2 kW Windspire vertical axis wind turbines is \$48,998.96. Installation includes foundation, trenching and laying of conduit and wiring, assembly, erection of tower and blades and connection to electrical supply. The turbines provide at least 4,380 kWh per year of energy savings for two tribal community buildings. This will

significantly reduce energy costs. The next two units will be located by a Head Start facility and a community gymnasium.

We hope to provide alternative energy to homes in the years to come. Seventy-five percent of Washoe families live below the poverty line and cannot afford to pay energy bills. Over forty percent (43.7%) of Washoe households have an income of less than \$20,000. Extended families will move into one house in the winter to save on heating bills. Families replace new propane heaters with old wood-burning stoves because wood is cheaper for them and they cannot afford propane bills. The cost of energy is quickly outpacing the average household income and it is becoming increasingly difficult for the Washoe Tribe and our families to meet the increasing energy costs. .

The WEPD also recently broke ground to install two photovoltaic solar powered systems – one at the Dresslerville Gym and the other at the Washoe Community Health Center. Nevada Energy's SolarGenerations Rebate Program enabled the Tribe to receive an incentive payment for the installations. The 95 kW project is estimated to save the Dresslerville Community Council approximately \$17,500 annually in electrical charges over the 25 year lifetime of the system installed at the gymnasium. Actual long-term savings are expected to be higher as energy costs tend to escalate over time. A Reno-based company named Black Rock Solar is assisting the Tribe with the installation. They agreed to provide paid job training, through an apprentice program, for up to four Tribal members. The idea is that they will receive training enabling them to pass the Nevada OSHA solar installer's exam.

Sewer –

Douglas County Utilities operates the water/sewer systems located in Genoa and the East Valley, and the water systems in Foothill, Skyland, Uppaway, Cave Rock, and Zephyr Cove.

Refuse Collection and Landfills

Refuse collection, recycling and landfills are available in the Douglas County - Carson City, Alpine County area although there is a need for more hazardous waste collection and disposal. The Tribe has been interested in exploring the possibility of this kind of an operation (waste transfer station). It has met with some resistance by Tribal members who want to have it but do not want it in their community. We struggle to clear abandoned vehicles and other items from Tribal communities as these are not always viewed by a Tribal member with the same perception that they may be viewed by an outsider who sees an abandoned vehicle as junk rather than as a prized and useful possession. Both the Carson Community and the Dresslerville Community have recycle yards and residents are encouraged to clean up their property and recycle.

4.5 Factors Impacting Economic Performance

Medical and Health Services

Since 2003, the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California has had a P.L. 93-638 Indian Self Determination Contract (Compact) – Mature Status/Title V Self Governance with the Secretary of the US Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS), the Indian Health Service (IHS) and Title V of the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act. Today, the Washoe Tribal Health Center is in its ninth year of 638 funding and operation, and it continues to grow as a regional, community based health care system. As a result of this compact, the tribe provides comprehensive primary care, dental, optometry and mental health and substance abuse services to all its tribal members as well as members of the non-tribal communities. For the last three years, Washoe Tribal Health Center (WTHC) served more new patients than non-native than new native patients because it is the only provider in the region with a sliding fee scale. The clinic serves residents in Carson Tribal Colony (NV), Dresslerville Tribal Community, (NV), Stewart Tribal Community, (NV), Woodfords Tribal Community in Alpine County, CA. Douglas County, NV, Alpine County, CA. and Mono County, CA. Most of the physicians and Mono County's only hospital is located in the southern part of the county which is inaccessible from the northern part of the County due to geographical barriers. Winter travel is treacherous for citizens seeking healthcare services.

The Washoe Tribal Health Clinic (WTHC) offers the following - general medical, general dentistry clinic, optometry clinic, podiatry services and pharmacy services. The Behavioral Health Clinic, known as the Washoe Family Healing Center, (located across the street from the health clinic) has the following staff: the Director who has a PhD in Social Work, Psychiatrist, Clinical Psychologist, 1 Licensed Social Workers (LCSW), 2 Substance Abuse Counselors, and an Administrative Assistant. Other health and administrative services offered to tribal members at the WTHC include: Diabetes Wellness Services, Community Health Representatives, Wellness and Injury Prevention, Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Environmental Health, Medical Records, Credentialing, Patient Transportation, Data Entry/Third Party Billing, Contract Health Services, Building Maintenance and Health Administration. The Washoe Tribal Health Board is the advisory board to the WTHC and to the Tribal Council regarding health/mental health related concerns. The Washoe Health Director is in charge of the day-to-day administration of the WTHC, employing 70 full-time medical staff including the mental health staff employed at the Washoe Family Healing Center.

Other medical services and hospitals are available in Minden, Gardnerville and Carson City, and very limited services are available in Markleeville where one doctor is available at a clinic partially supported by WTHC. Individuals may often need to travel to Reno, Nevada to receive medical treatment from specialists and at the larger hospital facilities there.

Social Services

The Washoe Tribe Social Services Department has five programs which serve Washoe Tribal community members. These programs are: Indian General Assistance (IGA), Burial Assistance,

referrals to the Carson Valley Community Food Closet for food vouchers, Adult Care Assistance and Child Welfare. To be eligible to receive these services, community members must be enrolled in a Federally recognized Tribe and live in the Washoe Tribe service area. The reason for these requirements is that all of the programs of the Social Services Department are funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and these are their requirements. Other requirements for eligibility for these services are discussed on an individual basis when a community member applies for them.

Indian General Assistance (IGA) is a program to temporarily provide financial assistance for people who, for the time being, are unemployed while they are searching for work, or for people who are unable to work because of a disability. Part of the IGA program is also referrals to job placing agencies.

The Burial Assistance Program provides financial assistance to Tribal families to help pay for funeral expenses for eligible Tribal members. Benefits are paid directly to the funeral home.

Adult Care Assistance is provided by the Department by placement of an appropriate adult custodial caregiver in the home of eligible adult Tribal members to do light housekeeping on a part-time basis according to their doctor's orders. All of these services are non-medical. If in-home medical care is needed, the Department will assist in referrals for that because they will no longer be eligible for the Social Services Program.

In order to offer as many services as possible to Tribal community members, the Department assists Douglas County Social Services in providing food vouchers to the Carson Valley Community Food Closet.

Most of the services of the Department of Social Services are in Child Welfare to ensure the health and safety of the children of Washoe Tribal community members. Instances of child abuse and neglect are investigated by Washoe Tribe Law Enforcement and referred to the Department of Social Services when the children may be in potential harm. The Department makes every effort to assist the parents and caretakers in obtaining services for them to be able to continue to take care of the children in their own home. If the health and welfare of the children remain in jeopardy, the case is filed in Washoe Tribal Court and the children are moved to another home, usually with relatives to care for them, until the parents receive the services they need for reunification with their children.

The Washoe Tribe also operates the Tribal TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) for Nevada and several counties in central California to include the Bay Area. This program offers services to Washoe Tribal members and other Native Americans and their children. The Tribe manages and oversees Tribal TANF funding in excess of \$20,000,000 per year.

Fire Protection and Emergency Services

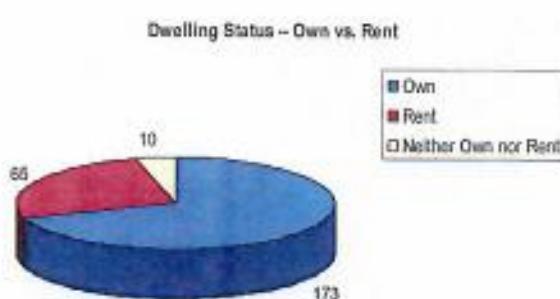
Fire protection and emergency services are provided by several fire departments and volunteer entities throughout the three county area. At one time, the Washoe Tribe's Woodford's Community had their own fire station and crew. They are working with Alpine County at this

time to re-equip their fire station and put together a crew. This past summer several acres of allotment land in Nevada adjacent to Tribal Headquarters were burned by a fire that raged for nearly a week before it was contained by several hundred firefighters from all over northern Nevada and California. Woodfords, as an isolated community, is at risk for forest fire and limited accessibility and equipment. The Carson Community was threatened years ago by a forest fire that burned homes there and threatened/burned a large area in Carson City, Nevada. Federal, state and local funding is limited and each of the four Washoe communities and Tribal headquarters are situated in high-risk fire areas. The Washoe Tribe does have an Emergency Preparedness staff and program that is very robust and on-going as we try and assume responsibility for the safety of our Tribal members living in the four communities and working in Tribal facilities throughout the area.

Housing/Cost of Living

In the scientific survey completed in the past five years and previously referenced, the vast majority (87.4%, n=216) of on-reservation respondents live in a single-family detached home with 6.5% (n=16) living in a mobile home, 5.7% (n=14) living in a manufactured home, and one respondent (0.4%) living in a duplex. Independent of the community in which they live, most dwellings whether owned, rented, or neither owned nor rented are single-family detached homes.

As seen below, most (69.8%, n=173) on-reservation respondents own the dwelling in which they live, 26.2% (n=65) rent the dwelling in which they live, and 4.0% (n=10) neither own nor rent the dwelling in which they live (See graph below). Among on-reservation renters, nearly all (90.6%, n=58) report having a rental agreement with 9.4% (n=6) not having a rental agreement.



Among on-reservation homeowners, most respondents (77.4%, n=130) report not having a mortgage, home equity loan, and/or a home equity line of credit on their dwelling. The average monthly house payment was \$346.27 (n=33). Forty (95.2%) on-reservation homeowners reported receiving assistance under the Washoe Housing Authority's (WHA) Mutual Assistance program and two homeowners (4.8%)

reported receiving assistance under the WHA's Modified Mutual Assistance program.

The average monthly utility cost for on-reservation homeowners was \$227.04 (n=75), although there was considerable missing data associated with this variable. Similarly, on-reservation renters reported that their average monthly utility cost was \$227.80 (n=60).

Most (69.9%, n=174) on-reservation households have a home telephone and 49.0% (n=120) of households report having at least one cell phone. Twenty-eight (11.4%) households lack both a home telephone and a cell phone.

The Washoe Tribe recently received HUD ICDBG funding to complete the infrastructure for a new housing subdivision for the Dresslerville Community. This project will enable the tribe to put in infrastructure for 23 new homes.

The cost of living in Douglas County, Alpine County and Carson City has fluctuated dramatically (in terms of housing prices) over the past three years due to the decline or "bust" in the housing market. Real estate prices have plummeted although the Carson City/Minden/Gardnerville area remains the most expensive area to live in/near in northern Nevada. The median home price is at least 30 % higher than the current median home price in Reno, Nevada.

The state of Nevada, to include northern Nevada, housing markets have experienced one of the highest levels of home foreclosures in the United States and this continues to be the case today.

Community Quality of Life/Facilities

During the past five years, the Washoe Tribe identified eight key strategic focus areas to improve the quality of life in the Tribal communities. Based on the results of face-to-face interviews (as part of a scientific survey), priority areas are listed by order of importance (rated very important or important) for reservation community respondents:

- ↳ education and training (97.6%, n=242);
- ↳ physical health and wellness (97.6%, n=242);
- ↳ community development and infrastructure (96.4%, n=239);
- ↳ lands and environment (92.3%, n=228);
- ↳ culture (89.5%, n=222);
- ↳ trade and commerce (88.9%, n=216);
- ↳ governance (87.9%, n=217);
- ↳ sovereignty and public safety (87.4%, n=214).

↳ Respondents were asked to indicate if new communal buildings or spaces could be built in their community, how important or unimportant are each of these 13 buildings or spaces. The list of buildings and spaces are presented below in order of importance (rated very important or important) for all communities combined.

- ↳ health clinic (91.1%, n=133);
- ↳ gymnasium (90.0%, n=36);
- ↳ libraries and information resource centers (88.3%, n=174);
- ↳ basketball court (84.9%, n=152);
- ↳ nursery or day care center (84.0%, n=42);
- ↳ neighborhood parks or green spaces (81.7%, n=85);

- ↳ traditional landscaping for open space and meditative trails (58.7%, n=145);
- ↳ convenience store (45.2%, n=85);
- ↳ football field (37.2%, n=92);
- ↳ grocery store (36.1%, n=88);
- ↳ swimming pool (35.8%, n=89);
- ↳ soccer field (28.8%, n=71);
- ↳ deli-snack bar (27.1%, n=66).

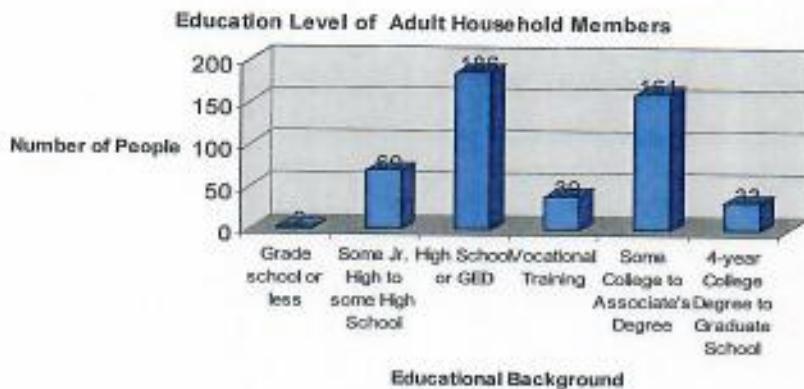
Progress has been made since the survey was taken. The Tribe has constructed the following community facilities or has funding for them and construction is/will be underway in the immediate future:

- ↳ Health Clinic Wellness Center was remodeled and expanded
- ↳ Community Center was constructed in the Dresslerville Community
- ↳ Community Center construction was completed in the Carson Community
- ↳ Gymnasium construction will begin soon in the Stewart Community
- ↳ Housing infrastructure project (23 homes) for the Dresslerville Community
- ↳ Roads were repaved in the Woodfords Community and sidewalks poured
- ↳ The Woodfords, Dresslerville and Stewart Communities have new parks for the children and adults to play and gather in
- ↳ New Head Start facility in the Stewart Community
- ↳ The Dresslerville Community has a newly renovated ballfield
- ↳ Several buildings have parking lots and new, attractive landscaping
- ↳ New housing and housing renovation in several of the communities is on-going

Schools and Educational Facilities

Children in the four reservation communities attend public schools in Minden and Gardnerville (Douglas County, NV), in Carson City, NV and in Alpine County, California. Western Nevada College is located in Carson City NV and has a small satellite located in Gardnerville, NV.

As displayed in the graph on the next page, thirty-eight percent (n=186) of on-reservation household members have completed high school or received their GED, 32.8% (n=161) have completed some college to an associate's degree, and 6.7% (n=33) have completed a four-year college or graduate program. Eight percent (n=39) have completed vocational training, 14.0% (n=69) have completed some junior high school to some high school, and 0.4% (n=2) have completed grade school or less education.



Cultural and Recreational Resources

The Washoe Tribe's cultural resources include the domains of language, traditional life ways, ceremonies, archeology, and archival data. Efforts are made in each of these areas but the scope of work is complex and would require a staff larger than the one person currently dedicated to the task. Essential cultural knowledge, including the life ways, language and ceremony are fast disappearing with the passage of each Washoe Elder. Archeological and ceremonial sites face immediate threats as Western Nevada's booming population and development encroach upon traditional and contemporary Tribal Lands. California has also impacted the Washoe culture through development. Proper archival maintenance of resources is prohibitively expensive. Given these considerations, the pressure to accomplish significant preservation and protection is immense and the forces which hinder preservation are just as strong. Hard decisions are constantly faced between cultural preservation and economic development. Creative solutions are needed to accommodate both.

Since the 1973, 1985 and 1994 development plans, recognition of cultural resources has been incorporated into the plans. Five distinct but interrelated resource domains which have land use implications: traditional hunting areas, contemporary hunting areas, plant gathering areas, ceremonial, and sacred sites, are now considered in addition to archeological sites, as are the need for cultural centers, museums, teaching facilities and archival storage.

The cultural resources program for the Washoe Tribe has expanded to include effective programs that preserve and enhance language, traditional life ways and ceremonies. The cultural resources program for the Washoe Tribe is a designated Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO). The Tribal Historic Preservation Office was granted acceptance by the National Park Service in 2006. The THPO is the equivalent of the state historic preservation offices of Nevada and California. The THPO has an Advisory Council which provides recommendations and advice for an effective decision making process. Building 38 at the old Stewart Indian School was renovated with a tribal grant and is the Cultural Center and Archives building.

The program follows a Cultural Resources Management Plan, and Interim Monitoring Plans. Both (1) gathering and organization of archival resources/archeological records and ensuring a greater involvement in land use and (2) development plans throughout the Tribe's aboriginal area are primary goals for an effective cultural resource program.

A Cultural Resource Protection Ordinance has been drafted that will eventually be incorporated into the Washoe Tribal Law and Order Code. There is also development and implementation of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan which is a living document that needs to be reviewed and revised on a semi-annual basis to meet the changing conditions, especially those resources that meet the standards of a historic component.

Financial Institutions

A variety of banking facilities and services are available in the Douglas County and Carson City area. The Washoe Tribe has accessed these in the past. We have also utilized loan guarantees from agencies when we have borrowed money and we have an excellent track record for repayment and the satisfaction of financial obligations.

Many Washoe Tribal members do not have bank accounts and are unable to borrow or fund projects. This is an on-going challenge as we speak to many of them who want to own and operate their own businesses. Many of them need training in transacting everyday financial tasks as well as training in understanding a balance sheet or profit/loss statement. Many do not have checking accounts and most do not have savings accounts or investments.

4.6 Economy

Government

The Washoe Tribal Council who served the Tribe from 2007-2010 was given the opportunity (through grant funding) to study the concept of Rebuilding Native Nations. At the same time they also explored how we construct bridges out of poverty. The Tribal Council members became familiar with the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development that studied emerging patterns of change and community development in Indian Country. The group studied the characteristics of Tribes that have been successful at achieving their own economic, social, political and cultural goals to achieve the highest level of independence and sovereignty.

Members of the current Washoe Tribal Council are aware that a majority of the tribes that have demonstrated success with business enterprises have an entity wholly separate from the Tribal Council (and politics) who oversee and run the tribe's business enterprises. The current Tribal Council must make a decision as to whether or not they want to follow this model as they currently oversee business enterprises, thus making this oversight subject to political pressure.

In June, 2011, the current Washoe Tribal Council met with an outside attorney who had previously offered some economic development capacity building training and services to the Tribal Council funded through a 2008 ANA (Administration for Native Americans) grant. He

returned to facilitate a discussion with them regarding economic development. He made some recommendations to the Tribal Council that are included in part in the Goals and Objectives section of this Narrative/Profile.

Other Important Economic Factors

The Washoe Tribe currently operates the following business enterprises/activities:

- WDG – Washoe Development Group operates 7 business units. These are Administration, the Gardnerville Smoke Shop, The Carson Smoke Shop, the Chevron Station in Carson City on Mica Drive, the Ranch and the Meeks Bay Resort and the seasonal Silverado Smoke Shop and Open Air Market. The smoke shops and Gardnerville and Carson continue to be challenged by a shrinking population of smokers, but have benefitted from customers who are seeking competitive prices on name brands and value-priced native tobacco products. Margins in the smoke shop are very thin, allowing the Tribe to retain strong market share, but negatively impacts profits. During 2010, Point of Sale and perpetual inventory systems were installed in the two smoke shops. The Chevron Station was negatively impacted by competition from a new Chevron Station that is only a short distance away at the intersection of US Highway 395 and Highway 50 in Carson City. This is a major route across to Lake Tahoe (Highway 50) and the new station has reduced fuel volumes at the Tribe's station on Mica Drive which is south of and not visible from the major intersection. The Mica Chevron Station installed a new car wash in efforts to improve business. The Silverado Shop and Market were opened late in the season and revenues were insignificant at this time. The Tribe's ranch is a cow-calf operation with hay production. Hay is grown for internal use and for sale. The ranch suffers from inadequate water resources, which negatively impact the size of the cattle herd that the property can maintain, as well as the number of cuttings from the hay production. During 2010, the Tribe identified funding for a ranch well and began construction on that project. The Meeks Bay Resort is a US Forest Service Property operated under a user permit. The facility is an older property, and maintenance requirements are growing annually, with negative impact on profitability. Rates are subject to US Forest Service approval and must be maintained within guidelines to provide "public access" at a reasonable cost. It should be noted that all of these enterprises provide many jobs to Washoe Tribal members and others in the local communities.
- WUMA (Washoe Utility Management Authority). The infrastructure of the Tribe's water system is extensive, since the system serves four noncontiguous reservation communities. Water rates are maintained equivalent to nearby non-reservation communities. Charges for services are insufficient to offset operating costs and the Tribe's General Fund supports approximately one-half the cost of operation.

Business Climate

See Attachment – Business Information for the Sierra Region of Nevada produced by NNDA dated August 201. This provides an excellent current summary of every aspect of business in our area.)

Employment figures for Douglas County (see the table below) effectively help illustrate current conditions. Unemployment has almost tripled. Home foreclosures have been at an all-time high as has bankruptcy - both personal and business. Empty buildings stand vacant all across northern Nevada cities and towns. New businesses struggle, come and go with a few exceptions.

Economic development efforts are underway in northern Nevada as evidenced by the efforts of NNDA (Northern Nevada Development Authority – discussed in “Partners” section) and others. However, progress has been slow. It is believed that northern Nevada has an undereducated workforce as there has supposedly not been a push for students to attend college or technical school and graduate with training and degrees. College entry and graduation statistics would seem to validate this belief. Previously it has been said that local business people (and the largest employers) who were primarily casino owners/operators did not see that their employees needed an education or degree to work on the casino floor or in the restaurants and kitchens that service the casino. Conversely, housing and the cost of living have been high – requiring higher paying jobs. Many of the companies who have moved into the area in the last 2 years do not pay high salaries and have not improved the business climate or quality of life of the individuals who live in northern Nevada. Local and state leaders are aware that northern Nevada needs to “reinvent” itself and focus efforts on a variety of industries, but doing this has remained a challenge particularly in the depressed national economy where the lending of money has been tight and entrepreneurs may be afraid to advance forward at this time.

Year	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate (Local)
June 2011	21,322	18,231	3,091	14.5
2010	22,704	19,339	3,365	14.8
2009	22,958	21,279	2,785	11.7
2008	24,087	22,330	1,757	7.3
2007	22,968	21,724	1,244	5.4

Source: Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation (DETR).

Native American Collaboration

The Washoe Tribe is an active member of the ITCN (Inter Tribal Council of Nevada) and also attends Nevada Indian Territory meetings and events where economic development is a hot

topic. The ITCN has assisted Nevada Tribes in coming together to discuss the development of energy projects and other endeavors.

Subsistence

Subsistence refers to the customary and traditional use of wild resources for food, materials, trade and other local needs. The Washoe Tribe's oldest cultural and subsistence activities are still a part of tribal life today. Tribal members still bless and collect pinenuts, acorns and wild onions for food. They fish and hunt deer and other animals for meat and skins. The Washoe still weave the baskets for which they are internationally famous. They hunt, fish and hike on their ancestral territory. In addition to economic necessity and some health benefits, what is termed "subsistence activity" promotes the Washoe culture and social order. Generations pass down stories, history and techniques for hunting and fishing. The Tribe's Fish and Game Commission promotes activities for families to hunt and fish together and for children to be taught to do these things by their elders and parents. Some families still teach their children the games and stories that they played as children. The annual Wa She Shu It Deh festival takes place in July every year at the historic Valhalla Mansion at Lake Tahoe. The festival provides an opportunity at the Tribe's spiritual homeland for the Washoe to display their basketmaking skills at a hotly contested basketweaving competition. This event draws collectors and others wishing to purchase the prize-winning baskets. (See attachment # - for Wa She Shu It Deh advertisement placed in 2011 *Cowboys and Indians* magazine June edition).

5.0 CEDS Vision, Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Introduction

To implement a CEDS and gain as much community input as possible, the Washoe Tribe's Planning Department and Grants Department held community listening sessions/forums in all four of the Tribal reservation communities on four Saturday mornings during the spring of 2011. We advertised the sessions in multiple venues for weeks prior to the events and the flyer that we used is attached. (See attachment#) We also made a survey available to people on the Tribal website and allowed people to mail in or hand-deliver written responses to us. We provided coffee and donuts to participants at the Saturday sessions and asked them to respond to the following questions as a way of gaining input:

- ↳ What are the tribe and your community's greatest strengths?
- ↳ What are the tribe and your community's biggest challenges and problems?
- ↳ What values do we share today?
- ↳ Are we "better off" than we were 10 years ago? Worse? (Our quality of life)
- ↳ What are our greatest accomplishments/improvements in the last 10 years?
- ↳ Do we have more or less tribal/community services than we used to?
- ↳ What does your tribe and your community need in the next 2, 5, 10, 20 years?
- ↳ Do you use technology like the computer? Do you access the tribe's website?

We received the following input from these sessions that were attended by Tribal members of varying ages and gender and from individual surveys submitted:

◆ **What are the tribe and your community's greatest strengths?**

- Size of Tribal Government and our Tribal Government (stability) itself ("Healing Council")
- Location – close to Reno, Carson, Tahoe – homeland, beauty, geo-tourism, mountains
- We own prime commercial property
- Financial stability and maturity
- Dedicated leadership
- Family and "native pride"
- Many talented people in our membership
- Historic knowledge of the communities
- Location – being slightly off the beaten path (Dresslerville and Woodfords)
- Tribal staff – solid base, dedicated
- Committed community leaders
- Our elders who are involved
- Land base – not fully tapped
- Our potential to develop green energy – wind, solar, geo-thermal
- We have resources – land and other things
- Our unique tax status which benefits some tribal business
- Tribal members skills and abilities
- Our Tribal youth
- Each community's unique dynamic and personality
- The facilities that we have that are in good condition
- Strength
- Self-awareness of our "Washoeness" – culture, language

◆ **What are the tribe and your community's biggest challenges and problems?**

- Overcoming the negativity – detrimental to everything
- Historic trauma and its effects on us
- Lack of communication
- Indecision
- Fragmentation – "greater good" – change is difficult!
- We fail to evaluate the effectiveness of things that we are doing
- The bureaucracy that we have created gets in the way of progress being made
- We must be able/willing to make decisions and take risks in a shorter period of time so that we do not miss out on opportunities requiring faster action when appropriate
- We have a "subculture" of families who are perceived to be in charge and given special treatment and favors.
- We restrict our own people from getting Tribal jobs
- We procrastinate – must "move" and not just talk about it forever
- We do not face problems and challenges head on – we sweep them under the rug
- We fail to follow our elders
- Lack of money and resources

- Drug and alcohol addiction and abuse causing dysfunction in youth and adults
- Prevalence of gang activity in the area
- Depression
- Need to revise certain sections of our Tribal Constitution in order to make progress in some area. We also need to revise zoning and other aspects of tribal enterprise.
- Threats to our traditions from the outside world
- Must understand how to "do business" and deal with outside bureaucracies
- We criticize out members who are successful – like "reverse peer pressure"
- Leadership can be overwhelming – leaders need to know and understand their responsibilities clearly
- Collective direction must be there
- We have fragmentation throughout program efforts. We need a holistic approach
- More people need to run for office and be involved
- We need to work with people who live in the areas surrounding the tribe – to cooperate and collaborate with them.
- Overlook/forgive and move on – we must learn to really understand each other
- Disconnect – hard to know how to tap into our own resources (our people)
- Unemployment – must get people involved!
- Mistrust - hesitant to give out information
- We too often ask "what is in it for me" instead of being unselfish members of a larger entity than ourselves
- Lack of personal "ownership" and personal "buy-in"
- Data – need for data to use to accomplish goals. Need to put it all together and see how we are doing
- Getting an education that you can use to become employed in a good job – must help our kids set life priorities
- Lack of resources for our kids and especially for children with special needs
- We need to protect our kids but also help them be ready to go out into the world.
- Hard to decide whether to leave the reservation or not – and people who want to leave need to be adequately prepared to leave
- Victimization – must minimize that and recover
- Helping our youth to choose the right path and stay out of trouble and danger
- Peer pressure - reserve peer pressure – how to overcome this – balance your life
- Need for mentors – adults and kids
- Must protect our community from negative outside (crime)
- Need for economic development
- Need to be aware of what it means to be Washoe
- What is our future? We need plans with benchmarks.
- Communication is necessary now.
- We must evolve with time but not lose our culture and values
- Need improved transportation
- Need beautification and improvement programs for our communities.

4. What values do we share today?

- Being Washoe and what that means to each individual people – culture and language – being Indian
- Respect for life and for our elders
- Harmony and balance
- The belief in passing on traditions, history and culture from one generation to the next
- It is important to note that descendancy will force us to consider educating “new Washoes” on our Tribal values
- Standards of behavior
- Desire for things to be better
- Respite for our land as it is part of us
- How we address “ugly” issues
- Being welcoming like a circle
- Only taking what we need from the land and environment
- Community-oriented people who share a “history” family passes down knowledge generational changes – being more creative years ago sense of “community”

4. Are we “better off” than we were 10 years ago? Worse? (Our quality of life)

- We are better off – better standard of living
 - Houses
 - Buildings
 - Services – to include health and food for seniors/elders.
 - Awareness of health and safety issues has increased. We understand many mental health issues better
 - The collaboration and cooperation that we have managed to achieve
 - Achieving self-governance and the compacts that we have
 - Social Services better due to TANF
 - Broadband connectivity in Woodfords
 - Tribal Council – each one brings new things and new accomplishments
 - Running water and filtration systems
 - Indoor plumbing
 - Materialistically – white man’s world
- In the Indian world we were better off 10 years ago than now. We are not traditionally better off – loss of language, health. We still lack the information that we often need to make good decisions. We must not forget where we came from. We are currently fractured as a group. We have a lot of fragmentation throughout the Tribe – lack of cohesion so we cannot make progress. The elders should have more political power and influence than they do today. We have lost some of our language and culture when each elder passes away and we have not taught others to take their place. Our court and justice system have failed us in many ways. Must improve and become educated – we have fallen behind in this area. Some people feel that neighbors are not as close as they once were and that they do not interact as much as they once did.

4. What are our greatest accomplishments/improvements in the last 10 years?

- Meeks Bay
- Mica – One Stop
- Increase in our land base
- Language school and cultural programs
- Green energy – solar and wind
- Community facilities built in the last 10 years
- Improved health facility – now all services need to catch up with the facility. Replace the “priority” system. Must be preventative.
- Educating Tribal leaders to be able to get successful outcomes – conveyances – consultation – government-to-government
- Increase in programs and service
- Improved water systems in some communities
- More Washoe people and Native Americans employed by the Tribe
- New homes
- Tribal TANF program
- Creation of emergency response and preparedness for the Tribe/communities
- New leadership
- New community parks, sidewalks, roads and fencing
- The quality of life that we have maintained and hung on to in spite of the corruption/crime around us
- People and neighbors still care about each other
- All that we have learned about things that will help us
- Connections made

4. Do we have more or less tribal/community services than we used to?

- We have “leveled off” except for TANF
- Less – not enough services and recognition for Veterans for instance
- We do now have satellite locations in the communities for some services
- Addition of a second senior nutrition site is very good
- Our elders still need more food – some are hungry

4. What does your tribe and your community need in the next 2, 5, 10, 20 years?

- Stable government with clear and stable focus and commitment to continue plans already begun. Must not be held up by bureaucracy
- Commercial and retail expansion in the Tribal communities. Increased economic development in order to become independent and sovereign
- More funds for services for youth and elders
- Better utilization of our resources
- Water rights and security
- Revision of Tribal Constitution
- Improved transportation
- Cultural Center
- New Senior/Elder Center
- More housing options in the community

- Accountability from elected officials – must understand what leadership and responsibility really entail. Should have job descriptions and performance evaluations.
- More activities – information storage – secure and servicing our needs
- Better use of our facilities and funds – more effective use
- Greenhouse business in Dresslerville
- For every Washoe child to be able to speak Washoe 100 years from now and to understand their culture as well
- Preservation of our assets
- Best use of land assignments
- We need benchmarks for all of our goals
- New administration building
- Clean environment

 **Do you use technology like the computer? Do you access the tribe's website?**

- Yes – but not enough
- We would like to be able to conduct Tribal business on line – pay our WUMA bill, etc.
- Would like to have a more interactive website that is updated as often as possible

Vision

The Washoe Tribe's economic/business development priorities include:

Long Term Tribal Economic Self-Sufficiency, through:

- ↳ Commercial and utility scale energy projects
- ↳ Research and prudent energy and minerals development of Tribal Trust lands
- ↳ Mergers and acquisitions
- ↳ Appropriate Washoe Tribal corporations
- ↳ Joint ventures with other Tribes to leverage strengths and opportunities
- ↳ Development of comprehensive economic development strategies

Short Term Revenue from Tribal Businesses through successful operation of Tribal businesses and formation of new ventures

Attraction of Suitable Businesses and Manufacturing Facilities to Washoe Tribal lands or to neighboring parcels for the benefit of the Washoe Tribe and the Washoe people, in collaboration with the Northern Nevada Development Authority and with project developers

Support for Tribal Members and Tribal Member Business Owners empowering them and equipping them to succeed through:

- ↳ Collaborating with SBA, SCORE, Nevada Commission on Economic Development, UNR, the Nevada Micro-Enterprise Initiative and other organizations on seminars and resources for Tribal business owners and artisans and on competitive advantages available to them under federal and state programs (8a, HUBZone, DBE)
- ↳ Serving as an employment opportunities clearinghouse of information for Tribal members on employment opportunities and for Tribal member-owned businesses on upcoming projects
- ↳ Fostering work force development, training/certification, marketing, placement and other resources for Tribal members and business owners in collaboration with Washoe Native TANF and Tribal HR

Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal I: Organizational Development - to strengthen the organizations ability to advance economic development

Objective 1. Capacity Building. To increase leadership skills and the understanding of decision-making, self-rule and nation building. To enable the Washoe Tribe to be seen as a tribe that is making things happen.

Strategy 1 – Support the writing of grants and the scheduling of training enabling Tribal leaders to develop trust, candor and transparency as they learn to govern by making

decisions, taking risks and not fearing that they will make a mistake and be blamed politically. Leaders will learn to make decisions that minimize risk.

Strategy 2 – Encourage Tribal Leaders to make decisions that benefit all members of the Tribe and not just certain families.

Strategy 3 - Support decision-making enabling Tribal Leaders to understand that continuing dysfunction whether it is in-fighting or failure to make a decision will not allow the Washoe Tribe to move forward.

Strategy 4 - *A competent court enhances a Native nation's self governance capacities and expands the possibilities for the nation's future. Successful nations have recognized the connection between effective tribal courts and successful economic development. An indispensable foundation of successful business enterprises in Indian country is a capable, independent tribal judiciary that can uphold contracts, enforce stable business codes, settle disputes, and, in effect, protect business from politics.* Tribal Council will take whatever steps necessary to put into place in the Tribal Law and Order Code the necessary framework to insure a capable and independent Washoe Tribal Judiciary in order to bolster economic development.

Strategy 5 – Empower staff so that they know that they are a part of a “team” and can be effective as they take action toward growth and economic development for the Washoe Tribe.

Goal II: Community Development – Improve the Tribal communities to promote them as good places to live and work

Objective 1. Look at each community's priorities for Community/Tribal development and evaluate what progress has been made.

Strategy 1 – Carson Community (in order of importance)

- ↳ health clinic
- ↳ gymnasium
- ↳ basketball court
- ↳ nursery or day care center
- ↳ neighborhood parks or green spaces
- ↳ libraries and information resource centers
- ↳ traditional landscaping for open space and meditative trails
- ↳ football field
- ↳ convenience store
- ↳ swimming pool
- ↳ grocery store
- ↳ soccer field
- ↳ deli-snack bar

Strategy 2 – Dresslerville Community (in order of importance)

- ↳ libraries and information resource centers
- ↳ basketball court
- ↳ traditional landscaping for open space and meditative trails
- ↳ swimming pool
- ↳ convenience store
- ↳ football field
- ↳ grocery store
- ↳ deli-snack bar
- ↳ soccer field

Strategy 3 – Stewart Community (in order of importance)

- ↳ health clinic
- ↳ basketball court
- ↳ gymnasium
- ↳ libraries and information resource centers
- ↳ traditional landscaping for open space and meditative trails
- ↳ football field
- ↳ convenience store
- ↳ grocery store
- ↳ soccer field
- ↳ swimming pool
- ↳ deli-snack bar

Strategy 4 – Woodfords Community (in order of importance)

- ↳ health clinic
- ↳ nursery or day care center
- ↳ neighborhood parks or green spaces
- ↳ convenience store
- ↳ traditional landscaping for open space and meditative trails
- ↳ grocery store
- ↳ swimming pool
- ↳ deli-snack bar
- ↳ football field
- ↳ soccer field

Objective 2. Obtain funding in the next two years to update the previous survey of community needs and evaluate previous requests and priorities.

Strategy 1 – Apply for a grant to survey community needs and evaluate previous requests and priorities.

Strategy 2 – Continue to write grants that provide funding for capital projects

Goal III: Economic Development – support and participate in Tribal/Local/Regional economic development

Objective 1. Washoe lands

Strategy 1 – Conduct/verify land inventory of all Washoe land if we need to do that.

Strategy 2 - Engage a commercial real estate broker to begin recruiting developers to selected Washoe land to advertise their availability for development

Objective 2. Shift the focus

Strategy 1 – Be sure to timely consider and respond to business proposals that are pending.

Strategy 2 – Alter focus from business owner-operator to landlord tax-collector. Re-negotiate leases on current property where possible. Fuel tax agreement with Nevada – draft agreement.

Strategy 3 – Consider creating a TERO – Tribal Employment Rights Ordinance. Enforce TERO to create Tribal jobs.

Objective 3. Proceed right away with Short Term Opportunities (3 months to 18/36 months)

Strategy 1 – This could include several opportunities currently being considered by the Washoe Economic Work Group that are considered proprietary and are not specifically listed here to include the sale of arts and crafts, sports activities, and gaming possibilities .

Strategy 2 - Expansion/relocation of smoke shop/open air market concept

Strategy 3 – (see also Goal IV, Objective 2, Strategy 2) Expand Washoe Tribal Cultural Resource Service and train/employ more Tribal members to work as site monitors. This may or may not end up being a tribally owned/run business.

Strategy 4 – Plan to write economic development grants for tribal enterprises utilizing the CEDS

Objective 4. Proceed, in tandem, and work on Longer Term Possibilities

Strategy 1 – Develop single and/or joint venture tourism facilities such as guest lodge, cultural site, RV/camping park.

Strategy 2 – Consider construction of a large facility and infrastructure on Washoe Tribal land that could house a manufacturing plant

Strategy 3 – Green and renewable energy project expansion

Strategy 4 – Possible Tribal forestry/aggregate business enterprise development

Strategy 5 – Organic farming; greenhouse

Strategy 6 – Joint land development and ventures with other tribes

Strategy 7 – Cultural/Geotourism development

Strategy 8 – Virtual marketplace (online) for Washoe artisans

Strategy 9 - Government and HUBZone/8a/DBE projects

Strategy 10 – Development of a land title records office

Goal IV: Tribal Member Development - to strengthen the ability of Washoe Tribal members who want to develop/expand enterprises and advance their own development and success in business.

Objective 1. Capacity Building

Strategy 1 – Collaborating with SBA, SCORE, Nevada Commission on Economic Development, UNR, the Nevada Micro-Enterprise Initiative and other organizations on seminars and resources for Tribal business owners and artisans and on competitive advantages available to them under federal and state programs (8a, HUBZone, DBE). Tribal business development workshops.

Strategy 2 - Serving as an employment opportunities clearinghouse of information for Tribal members on employment opportunities and for Tribal member-owned businesses on upcoming projects

Strategy 3 - Fostering work force development, training/certification, marketing, placement and other resources for Tribal members and business owners in collaboration with Washoe Native TANF and Tribal HR.

Objective 2. Infrastructure/Facilities Development

Strategy 1 – Consider construction of a warehouse-row type facility with infrastructure that would include multiple small units for lease where Tribal members and others wanting to open and operate small businesses could rent the individual spaces for a reasonable amount of money and open their small business. May also be able to provide some technical assistance to them as in a business incubator-type setting.

Strategy 2 – Expand Washoe Tribal Cultural Resource Service and train/employ more Tribal members to work as site monitors. This may or may not end up being a tribally owned/run business.

Strategy 3 – Washoe Growers Association - farming and agricultural

6.0 Performance Evaluation

To evaluate the effectiveness of the work that we have done and the goals, objectives and strategies contained in Section 5 we will ask ourselves the following questions at regular intervals and report on an annual basis to the Economic Development Working Group specifically on the CEDS –

- ↳ Have we made progress on our strategies?
- ↳ Were strategies properly identified as short and long term?
- ↳ Do the strategies still reflect the wishes of the Tribe and Tribal communities? Do we need to modify or re-word some of them?
- ↳ Is the plan meeting CEDS objectives?
- ↳ Are people getting jobs or becoming more employable?
- ↳ Have we or our Tribal members developed new businesses?
- ↳ Have we found/taken the opportunity the opportunity to cooperate with other local communities in economic development efforts?
- ↳ Have we written and received the grants that we need for economic development?

7.0 Acknowledgements

We want to offer our thanks to the following entities/organizations for their help in the development of the Washoe Tribe's CEDS –

- ↳ U.S. Department of Commerce/Economic Development Administration
- ↳ Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California Tribal Council, Chairwoman Batchelor's Office and Vice-Chairman Lloyd Wyatt
- ↳ Carson Colony Community Council
- ↳ Dresslerville Community Council
- ↳ Stewart Community Council
- ↳ Woodfords Community Council
- ↳ Washoe Tribal Elders
- ↳ Washoe Tribe Environmental Protection Department (WEPD)
- ↳ WNDD (Western Nevada Development District) – Ron Radil
- ↳ NNDA – (Northern Nevada Development Authority) Rob Hooper
- ↳ SBA (Small Business Administration) – David Leonard
- ↳ Douglas County – Lisa Granahan and others
- ↳ Alpine County Commissioners
- ↳ Washoe Tribe's Economic Development Work Group and other Tribal Staff who provided information for this narrative/profile

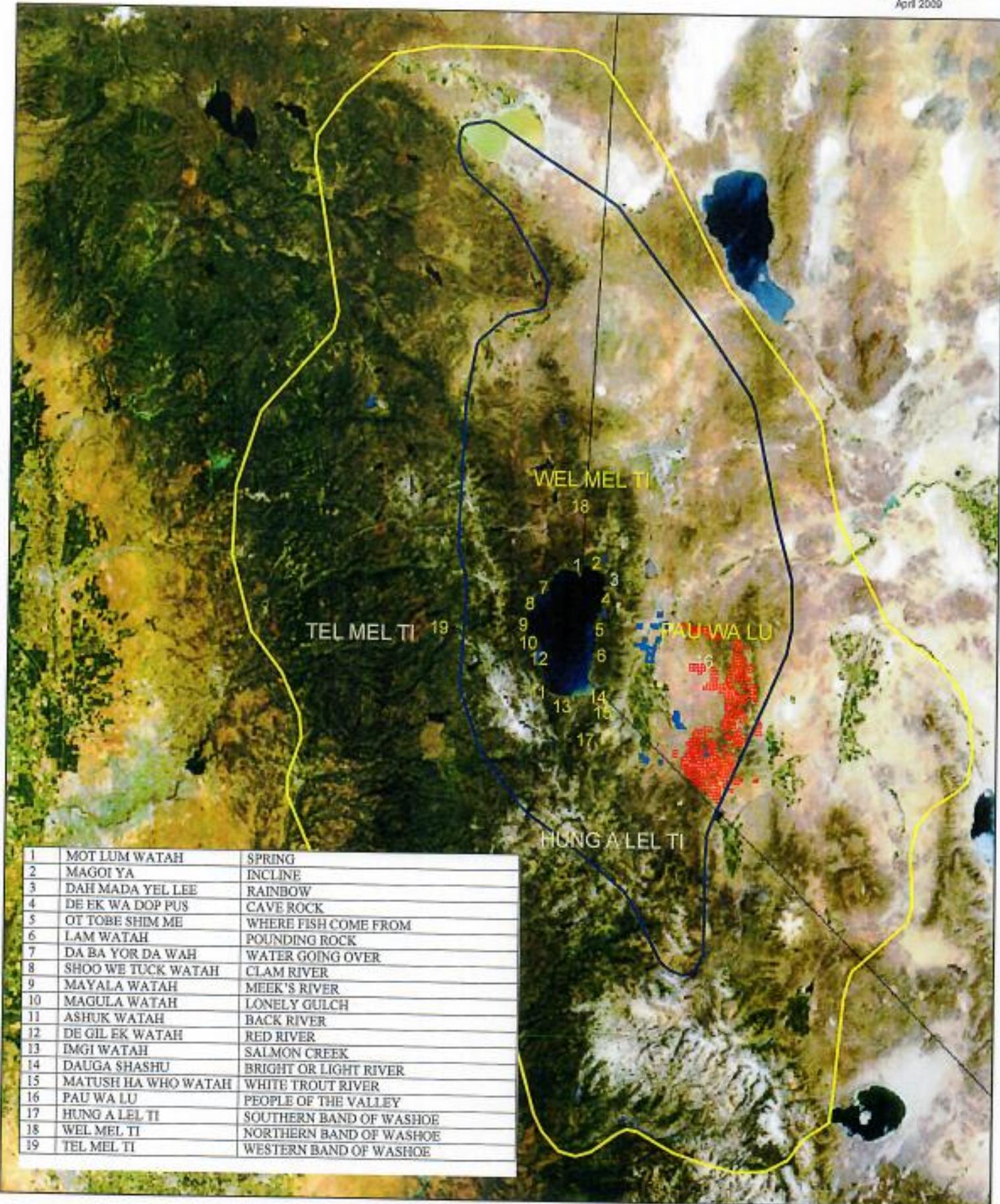
Appendix/Attachments

- ↳ Land Use Plan (Available upon request – lengthy document)
- ↳ Map of Washoe Ancestral Territory
- ↳ Current maps of Tribal Communities in Nevada and California and allotments
- ↳ Business Information for the Sierra Region of Nevada by NNDA
- ↳ Wa She She It Deh advertisement in *Cowboys and Indians Magazine* – June 2011
- ↳ CEDS Survey Form

ATTACHMENTS

Washoe Ancestral Lands

Washoe Tribe of NV and CA
Environmental Protection Department
GIS: J. Johnson
April 2009



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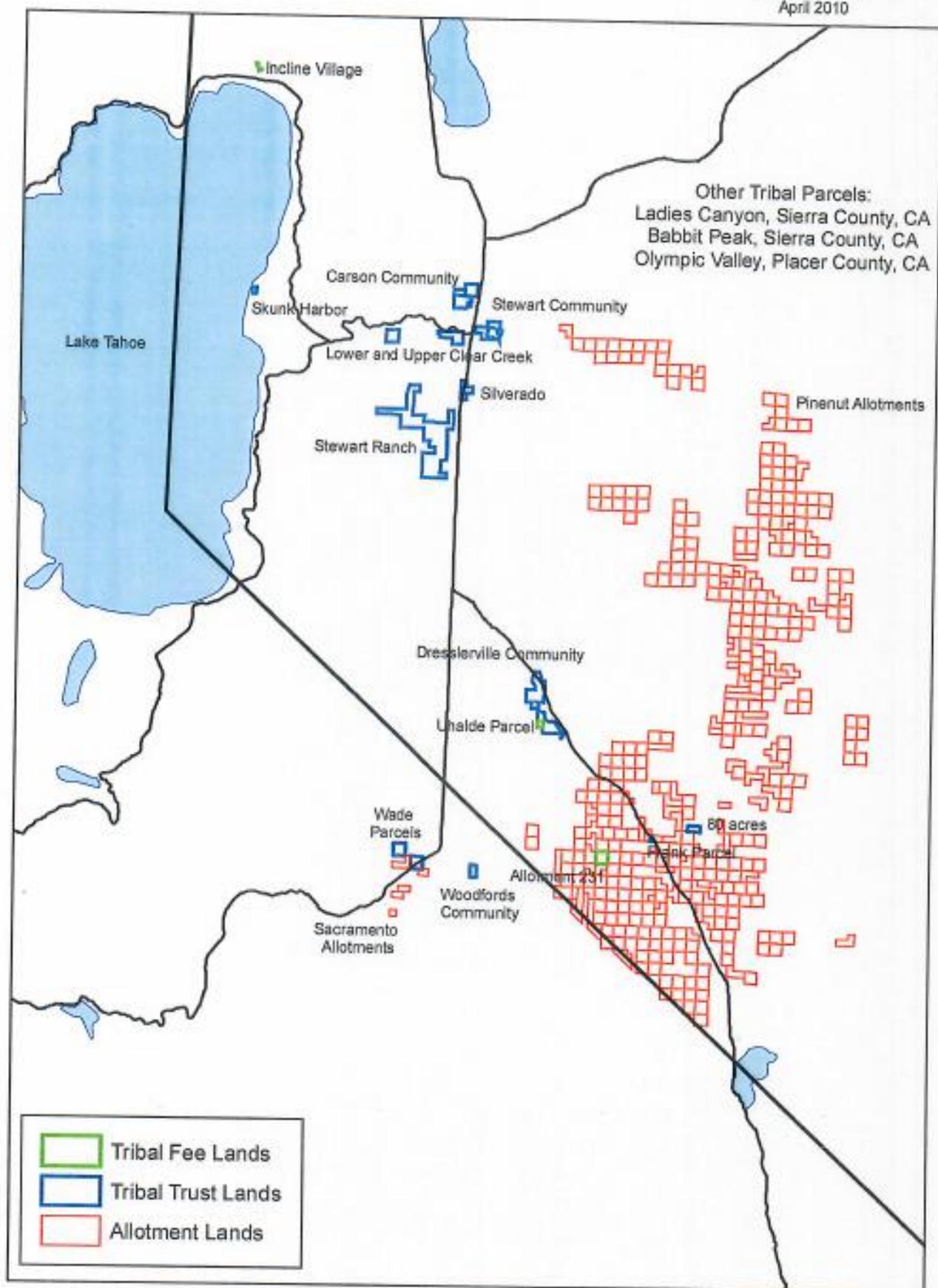
40 Miles



This data has been compiled on a geographic information system for the use of Washoe Tribe Environmental. The data does not represent survey delineation and should not be construed as a replacement for the authoritative source. The Washoe Tribe assumes no liability as to the sufficiency or accuracy of this data.

Washoe Tribal Lands

Washoe Tribe of NV and CA
Environmental Protection Department
GIS: J. Johnson
April 2010



This data has been compiled on a geographic information system for the use of Washoe Tribe Environmental. The data does not represent survey delineation and should not be construed as a substitute for the actual survey. The Washoe Tribe assumes no liability for the accuracy or completeness of this data.

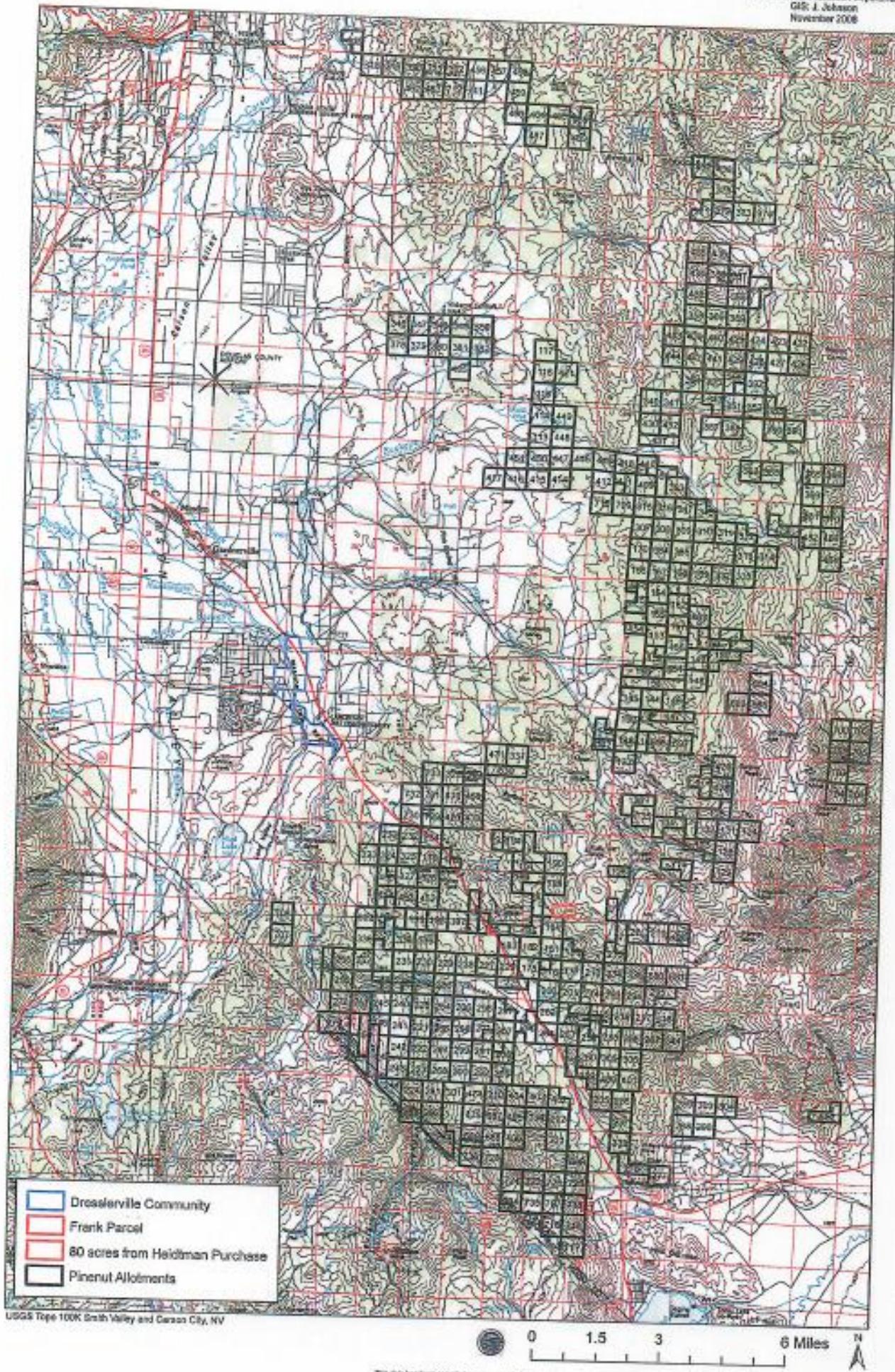


0 3 6 12 Miles



Pinenut Allotments

Washoe Tribe of NV and CA
Environmental Protection Department
GIS: J. Johnson
November 2008



This data has been compiled on a geographic information system for the use of Washoe Tribe Environmental. The data does not represent survey delineations. WDO should not be regarded as a replacement for the authoritative source. The Washoe Tribe assumes no liability as to the sufficiency or accuracy of this data.