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Where is the ute tribe located

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (UMUT) is one of the 564 federally recognized sovereign Indian Nations and operates under a constitution and a federal corporate charter consistent with the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934. The Tribe’s constitution provides authority to adopt and enforce codes to protect lands and natural resources on the The Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Lands (UMUTL) which are currently held in trust for the entire Tribe. The federal government through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has a trust responsibility and a treaty obligation to protect the lands and their natural resources. The UMUT assumes the primary responsibility for the health of its environment. The Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Lands (UMUTL), located in the extreme Southwest corner of Colorado with small portions extending into Northwestern New Mexico and isolated in Southeastern Utah are the homeland for the Weeminuche band of the Ute Indians. Approximately 2,200 Tribal members live, work and use the UMUTL that encompasses 597,288 acres of trust land, and 27,354 acres of fee land.The UMUTL also are parts of the Montezuma and La Plata counties in Colorado, San Juan County in New Mexico and San Juan County in Utah. The largest portion in Montezuma County borders Mesa Verde National Park to the northeast, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe to the east, the Navajo Nation to the south and west, and a mix of U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) public lands and private lands, including the City of Cortez, to the north. Tribal Headquarters is located in the town of Towaoc, approximately 11 miles south of Cortez in the southwestern corner of Colorado. The community of White Mesa is isolated from the largest portion of the UMUTL and consists of 8,456 acres of trust land and 4,359 acres of fee lands. White Mesa is 12 miles south of Blanding, Utah on U.S. highway 191. White Mesa is in San Juan County, Utah, and the surrounding property is a mixture of BLM land and state ownership. Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Government Directory The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe lies within the southwest corner of the State of Colorado. The Tribe has 575,000 contiguous acres, which span into the States of New Mexico and Utah. The Tribe has 2,134enrolled members who reside both on and off the reservation. The tribal administration is located in the community of Towaoc, Colorado and the White Mesa community is located in Blanding, Utah. The Tribe has a seven-member council including the Chairman. Find more information hereon the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe Website Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Council Chairman: Harold Cut hair Vice-Chairwoman: Coleen Cut hair-Root Councilmember: Elayne Cantsee Council member Alston Turtle Council member: DeAnne House Councilmember: Prisllena Lopez Rabbit Councilmember: Selwyn Whiteskunk Contact Information Tribal Chairman and Tribal Council 124 W. Mike Wash Road Tribal Complex P.O. Drawer JJ Towaoc, CO 81334 (970)565-3751 The Ute Indian Tribe is located on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in northeastern Utah, approximately 150 miles east of Salt Lake City. The Reservation lies within the drainage of the Upper Colorado River Basin. The Ute Indian Tribe consists of three bands: Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre. These tribes once lived in an area spanning from the Wasatch Front all the way to the Colorado Front Range - from present-day Salt Lake City to Denver. The Uintah Band is indigenous to what is now known as the state of Utah and has lived in the area since time immemorial.Today, the Reservation is the second largest Indian reservation in the United States, covering more than 4.5 million acres. The Ute Indian Tribe has a tribal membership of almost 4,000 individuals, a majority of whom live within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation. Drought has been a common occurrence on the Reservation throughout history, and the future impacts of climate change present concerns for the future livelihood and health of the region. Tribal lands suffer during frequent drought cycles that reduce available water supplies, especially since tribal water storage has not been developed.Prior to the Reservation’s establishment, the Ute Indian Tribe’s ancestors utilized water for all purposes necessary to sustain their nomadic hunting and gathering-based lives. In particular, they valued wildlife habitat areas as hunting and fishing grounds, and natural flowing streams and springs played a part in religious and cultural practices. Irrigation has been practiced by the Ute Indians for many years since the Uintah Valley and Uncompahgre Reservations were established. Because the United States government, acting through Indian agents, had the expectation that the members of the Ute Indian Tribe would cultivate crops and farm Reservation lands, several small irrigation ditches and farmlands totaling close to 6,000 acres of land were cultivated and irrigated on the Uintah Valley Reservation in the Lake Fork River and Uinta River Basins. Photo: Ashley National Forest. UtahThe United States, through the United States Indian Irrigation Service, made application on behalf of the Ute Indian Tribe to the Utah State Engineer in 1905 to appropriate water within the Reservation for the Uintah Indian Irrigation Project (UIIP), a system constructed to serve 78,950 acres of allotted lands. Utah issued water right certificates for the Project to the United States as trustee for the Ute Indian Tribe. Other water rights were also approved by the Utah State Engineer between 1906 and 1915, and by 1916 there were increasing conflicts between the Ute Indians and their neighbors over the water allocations in the Lake Fork, Yellowstone, Whiterocks, and Uinta Rivers.Today, though the Ute Indian Tribe holds senior reserved water rights to the natural flows of several rivers in the Uinta Basin, seasonal flow variations frequently do not correspond with crop water demands. Often the Ute Indian Tribe’s and allottee’s crops are left dry while non-UIIP irrigators utilize storage facilities for supplemental water. Based on Reclamation standards, it is estimated that tribal lands receive an insufficient water supply in seven out of ten years. Ute tradition suggests that the Ute people were brought here by the god Sinauf. Anthropologists argue that the Utes migrated to the northern Colorado Plateau between one and two thousand years ago. Historically, the Ute people lived in family groups, or bands, which were independent but bound by a common language and close trade and social relationships. The Ute people engaged in a sophisticated gathering and hunting economy, living on seeds, berries, roots, deer, rabbits, birds, and fish. The introduction of the horse in the 1600s brought major changes to the Ute way of life, allowing the Utes to travel farther and more quickly. The Utes began to adopt many aspects of Plains Indian culture and developed trade relationships with the Spanish and tribes that were once out of reach. Contact with the Spanish starting in the seventeenth century altered Ute life, introducing the slave trade and exacerbating tribal rivalries. Further disruption to Ute life came with the arrival of LDS settlers, who expanded quickly into Ute territory and competed for natural resources. The Utes frequently retaliated against encroaching settlers with raids Following several armed conflicts with Mormon settlers, the Utes reluctantly signed the Treaty of Spanish Fork in 1865 and were forced to relocate to the arid Uintah Basin. In 1881 the federal government forcibly removed the Yamparka and Parianuc (White River) Utes from Colorado to the Uintah Reservation. The next year the federal government established the Uncompahgre (later renamed Ouray) Reservation adjacent to the Uintah Reservation and moved the Taviwac (Uncompahgre) Utes to this remote, dry area. The two reservations were consolidated in 1886. By 1933, ninety-one percent of the reservation lands had been taken as a result of allotment. Allotment made the traditional Ute lifestyle impossible. Attempts at farming proved disastrous due to cultural resistance and competition from better-equipped and more experienced white neighbors, so the Utes turned to raising sheep, cattle and horses. In 1906, as an act of protest to bad government policy, a group of Utes trekked to South Dakota hoping that the Sioux would join in their defiance. The Sioux refused, and after two years of little rations or support, the federal government escorted the Utes back to their reservation. In the 1950s Utes from all areas won a series of legal battles and received \$32 million in reparations for land losses. Today the Utes operate several businesses, raise cattle, and mine oil and natural gas. The Northern Ute Tribe continually strives to maintain their language and culture while also developing the economy and education of the tribal members. The Uintah and Ouray reservation is located in Northeastern Utah (Fort Duchesne) approximately 150 miles east of Salt Lake City, Utah, on US Highway 40. The reservation is located within a three-county area known as the "Uintah Basin".The second largest Indian Reservation in the United Statesand covers over 4.5 million acres. Skip to main content Official websites use .gov A .gov website belongs to an official government organization in the United States. Secure .gov websites use HTTPS A lock (A locked padlock) or https:// means you've safely connected to the .gov website. Share sensitive information only on official, secure websites. Today, the Southern Ute Reservation encompasses more than 1,100 square miles and is home to approximately 1,300 tribal members. The Ute Mountain Ute tribe has more than 2,000 members living on a reservation of 933 square miles, mostly in southwestern Colorado and northwestern New Mexico, but also on a small allotment in southeastern Utah at White Mesa (learn more about the White Mesa Utes on the Utah History to Go Web site). In addition, both tribes are purchasing back lands taken from them by the U.S. government in the late 1880s. Like the Pueblo people, the Utes have maintained their language, customs, and religion even as they have become important participants in the local economy and broader American society. The Ute Mountain Ute Farm and Ranch Enterprise has allowed the development of commercial agriculture on tribal lands. (See enlarged photograph.) The scarcity of water has always limited economic growth in the arid western United States, including the Mesa Verde region. In recent years, however, the construction of irrigation systems and the resolution of disputed water rights have resulted in the delivery of water to Ute lands. This has made possible the commercial cultivation of crops, including alfalfa, corn, and wheat, and has promoted the growth of the Ute ranching industry. In addition, numerous tribal enterprises have flourished, including casinos, construction and energy companies, real estate firms, and businesses that produce and sell Ute crafts. Today, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe is the largest employer in Montezuma County. In 1972, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe set aside the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Park to protect ancestral Pueblo and Ute archaeological sites. Today's Ute leaders are working to balance increased economic and educational opportunities with the preservation of Ute language and culture. Read about the history and significance of the Bear Dance. Learn more about today's Ute Indians by visiting the Ute Mountain Ute and Southern Ute Web sites.

where is the ute tribe located today. does the ute tribe still exist

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