

Journal #6175 from sdc 2.9.26

Walker Lake shrinking to death

Stewart Boxing Team c. 1940's

More sad news re Colorado River Negotiations

Engineer creates drinking water from air as water shortages worsen

Here's what could happen when the endangerment finding dies

Under Trump, EPA's enforcement of environmental laws collapses, report finds

Art+Environment 2026

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Graduate Studies in Museum and Cultural Heritage Management

Mining giant Rio Tinto and rival Glencore abandon talks for a \$260B merger

Trump administration reclassifies 50,000 career federal workers, making it easier to fire or discipline

A music ecologist and rapper guides us back to nature's sonic language

Trump Administration Plans to Place Statue of Christopher Columbus on White House Lawn

Under Trump, Concerns Grow Over Grant Guidelines for Libraries and Museums

The EPA Wants To Eliminate One of the Few Ways That Tribes Can Protect Their Water

Democrat or Republican, Americans Want Their National Forests Kept Intact

People Are Protesting AI Data Centers, and It's Scrambling Political Lines

Presidential Actions thru Feb 6

Indigenous Collectives Are Keeping Minnesotan Communities Safe from ICE

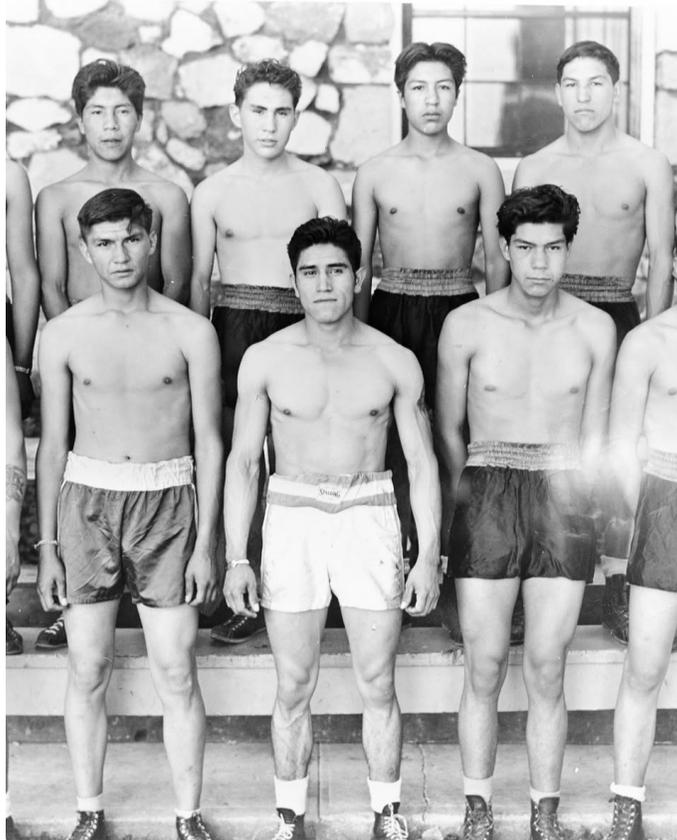
Democratic Warrior

Bipartisan 'Good Fire Act' aims to expand prescribed, cultural burns across California

February 8 - The Dawes Act



OPINION by John L. Smith: Walker Lake is stunning — and it's slowly shrinking to death. Exploited and depleted, the lake faces a bleak fate that's not just a Mineral County problem. It's a Nevada problem. Read it here: <https://thenevadaindependent.com/.../opinion-holding-out.../>



The Stewart Braves excelled in many sports and were known throughout Nevada for their toughness.

In the boxing program, Adrien Dennis and Bill Turner were called Stewart's Dynamic Duo. Adrien was Senior Featherweight Champion at the 1974 San Francisco Golden Gloves and a Western Regional Olympic Trials boxing team alternate in 1976. Bill Turner made it to the Olympic semifinals at those Olympic trials held in the new Stewart gym.

Stewart had a distinguished boxing program from 1935-1948 and won 10 Nevada Golden Glove team titles. In 1969 Robey Willis started the boxing program again and coached until the school closed in 1980.

Picture 1: Stewart Boxing Team c. 1940's

Top row Clifton Smith, Paul Williams, Perial Ellis, Edwin Smith, Rolph Brown, Coach Ned Crutcher

Bottom row: Francis Allen, Leslie Eben, Charlie Sanchez, Unidentified, Jackson Pete

Picture 2: Coach Chucko Williams Boxing Jacket

Picture 3: Help us identify this boxer. Please put ID's below.

Picture 4: Boxing match flyer from Stewart

[Nevada Department of Native American Affairs](#)

How failing negotiations could spiral into a bitter fight over the Colorado River



“With the leaders of seven states deadlocked over the Colorado River’s deepening crisis, negotiations increasingly seem likely to fail — which could lead the federal government to impose unilateral cuts and spark lawsuits that would bring a complex court battle. Interior Secretary Doug Burgum has urged negotiators for the states to reach a deal by Feb. 14, but substantial disagreements remain. “All seven states know that if we’re unable to achieve an agreement, it would likely fall to the courts, and that would be a lengthy and uncertain process,” Colorado Gov. Jared Polis said in an interview. ...” [Read more from the LA Times](#)

Lake Mead warning issued as 100-year-old water deal could be breached

“Arizona water leaders warned that a 1922 agreement that divides water from the Colorado River among seven western states could be breached as soon as 2026 amid falling snowpack, declining reservoir levels and stalled negotiations over river operations, according to reported remarks from a Monday Arizona Reconsultation Committee Meeting. Among the seven states, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Utah make up the Upper Basin while the Lower Basin consists of California, Arizona, and Nevada. Under the 1922 Colorado River Compact, each basin is allocated 7.5 million acre-feet annually, with the Upper Basin obligated to deliver a 10-year rolling average of at least 75 million acre-feet to the Lower Basin measured at Lees Ferry. It’s mainly the negotiations on future water cuts, due to depleting water levels, that have stalled. ...” [Read more from Newsweek.](#)

Utah legislature stashes \$1 million for Colorado River litigation

“It’s been said that in the West, whiskey’s for drinking and water’s for fighting. It appears the Utah State Legislature has had a snoot full of whiskey and is ready for a fight over the Colorado River. On Thursday, Sen. David Hinkins, the chair of the legislature’s powerful Natural Resources Appropriations Committee, filed a request for \$1 million for potential litigation over the mighty river. “We just gotta pray for the best and prepare for the worst,” Sen. Hinkins, R-Ferron, told FOX 13 News afterward. The allocation is a signal things are ratcheting up between the states negotiating new agreements to manage the river that provides water to more than 40 million people in the western United States. Arizona’s legislature is considering a similar \$1 million funding request for lawsuits. ... ” [Read more from Fox 13.](#)

SEE ALSO: [Worsening snow drought in the West will have cascading impacts](#), experts say, from WSJM

Senate committee advances bipartisan bill to boost Colorado River conservation funding

“A bipartisan effort to stretch conservation dollars along the parched Lower Colorado River gained momentum Wednesday as the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources advanced legislation to allow program funds to accrue interest. The bill, introduced by Sen. Alex Padilla (D-Calif.), passed the committee by a voice vote without opposition. It seeks to modernize how the federal government handles millions of dollars contributed by California, Arizona, and Nevada for the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (LCR MSCP). Under current law, the Bureau of Reclamation holds these state contributions in an account that does not earn interest. Padilla’s legislation would move those funds into an interest-bearing account at the Department of the Treasury—a “common-sense” fix, supporters say, that generates extra revenue at no cost to taxpayers. “As ongoing drought threatens the river and drives up costs, allowing the program’s account to accrue interest is a simple, bipartisan solution to ensure that California’s dollars go further,” Padilla said in a statement following the vote. ... ” [Read more from the Imperial Valley Press Online.](#)

Alongside new groundwater rules, Arizona presses Fondomonte suit

“Arizona Attorney General Kris Mayes is continuing the state’s lawsuit against Fondomonte Arizona, LLC, even after state regulators moved to place new groundwater controls on the same basin. On February 3, 2026, the attorney general’s office filed a supplemental brief in the case, stating that the public nuisance lawsuit remains necessary despite the recent designation of the Ranegras Plain Groundwater Basin as an Active Management Area. The state originally sued Fondomonte in December 2024, alleging the company’s groundwater pumping in La Paz County threatens public health, safety, and infrastructure in surrounding communities. The lawsuit focuses on pumping levels in the Ranegras Plain Basin, an area that relies entirely on groundwater and has experienced long-term declines in water levels. ... ” [Read more from Western Water.](#)

Voters thought Colorado wasn’t doing enough to protect its water even before this winter’s dry spell

“Colorado voters were worried about how the state was handling its water issues long before this winter showed its true colors: brown and yellow. In early December, a poll showed most

Coloradans felt the state doesn't have enough water to meet its needs a decade from now and the state isn't doing enough about it. That was before two months of mostly dry and unseasonably warm temperatures left Colorado with its lowest snowpack since 1987. "The snowpack right now is dismal. We've got water issues statewide, not just the Colorado River," said Brian Jackson with EDF Action, the advocacy arm of the Environmental Defense Fund, one of the groups that paid for the poll. "We really looked at ways that the next governor and additional electeds can tackle water in a new and improved way." ... " [Read more from the Colorado Sun](#).

Engineer creates drinking water from air as water shortages worsen

"Arizona and the Southwest are facing a growing water crisis, shrinking rivers, rising demand, and new AI data centers putting added pressure on supplies. One inventor thinks the solution might be right above our heads. Former Army Ranger Captain Moses West has created atmospheric water generators that pull moisture from the air, cool it, and turn it into purified drinking water- producing thousands of gallons a day, even in dry climates like Arizona. ... " [Read more from Channel 15](#). *Ed note: several projects like this in Africa previously reported*

Here's what could happen when the endangerment finding dies

"EPA's repeal of a monumental scientific finding on global warming in the coming days could close the door on a decade and a half of U.S. climate policy. The so-called endangerment finding undergirds federal authority to regulate climate pollution. Revoking it would have the immediate effect of sweeping aside two rules meant to lower greenhouse gases from cars and trucks. And it would help clear the way for the Trump administration's attempts to upend environmental standards for other highly polluting sectors, such as power plants. Future fallouts from the repeal, which is expected as early as next week, include a potential ruling by the Supreme Court that former EPA officials say would effectively bar any president from issuing a new endangerment finding. ... " [Read more from E&E News](#).

Under Trump, EPA's enforcement of environmental laws collapses, report finds

"Enforcement against polluters in the United States plunged in the first year of President Donald Trump's second term, a far bigger drop than in the same period of his first term, according to a new report from a watchdog group. By analyzing a range of federal court and administrative data, the nonprofit Environmental Integrity Project found that civil lawsuits filed by the U.S. Department of Justice in cases referred by the Environmental Protection Agency dropped to just 16 in the first 12 months after Trump's inauguration on Jan. 20, 2025. That is 76 percent less than in the first year of the Biden administration. Trump's first administration filed 86 such cases in its first year, which was in turn a drop from the Obama administration's 127 four years

For Earth's Sake, Don't Miss This April 16-18

"Urgent gathering of artists, writers, thinkers, designers and Indigenous leaders.....

[Presenters and Schedule →](#)

Scholarships with March 7-14 (A-M) Deadlines

Eric Dostie Scholarship	\$1,000	March 07, 2026
Palo Alto Rotary Club Vocational Scholarships	\$3,000	March 07, 2026
The American Express Scholarship	\$2,000	March 07, 2026
UWF Elmira K. Beyer Scholarship	\$11,000	March 07, 2026
Women's Western Golf Foundation Scholarship	\$20,000	March 07, 2026
WTS-NH Undergraduate Scholarship	\$1,500	March 07, 2026
Communities Foundation of Oklahoma Scholarships	\$28,000	March 08, 2026
Eda and Cliff Viner Community Scholarship	Full-Tuition	March 08, 2026
Headliners Foundation Scholarship	\$4,250	March 08, 2026
NMOST Advancing Young Women in STEM Scholarship	\$1,000	March 08, 2026
USDA 1890 National Scholars Program	Full-Tuition	March 08, 2026
Bill & Shireen Kirk Scholarship	\$7,000	March 09, 2026
Charlotte Pride Scholarships	\$10,000	March 09, 2026
Next for Autism Fellows Scholarship	\$5,000	March 09, 2026
PAMS Laraine Forry Memorial Scholarship Award	\$1,000	March 09, 2026
Targeting Excellence Scholarships	\$3,000	March 09, 2026
Triangle Community Foundation Scholarship Fund	\$10,000	March 09, 2026
WSIA Derek Hughes Scholarship Program	\$5,000	March 09, 2026
ConnexFM Scholarship	\$5,000	March 10, 2026
i4Kids Medical Student Scholarship	\$1,000	March 10, 2026
Utah Jiffy Lube Teen Driver Scholarship Program	\$6,500	March 10, 2026
Alabama Golf Association Women's Scholarship Fund	\$24,000	March 11, 2026
Carter Roger Williams Scholarship	\$80,000	March 11, 2026
College Now Traditional Scholarship	\$1,000	March 11, 2026
Wyoming Space Grant Undergraduate Fellowships	\$5,000	March 11, 2026

Dominion Credit Union Scholarship	\$3,000	March 12, 2026
FEEA Scholarship	\$5,000	March 12, 2026
Lee E. Schauer Scholarship	\$52,000	March 12, 2026
PG&E Better Together STEM Scholarship Program	\$10,000	March 12, 2026
Washington State PTA Scholarship	\$2,500	March 12, 2026
ACEC California Scholarship	\$10,000	March 13, 2026
ACEC Research Institute Scholarships	\$15,000	March 13, 2026
Central New York STEM Scholarship	\$20,000	March 13, 2026
Elaine Ehlers Arts Scholarship	\$5,000	March 13, 2026
Eugenie Coladarci Arts Scholarship	\$1,500	March 13, 2026
Illinois Sheriffs' Association Scholarship	\$1,000	March 13, 2026
NCSPA Education and Research Institute Scholarships	\$2,000	March 13, 2026
NJCTS Youth Scholarship	\$1,500	March 13, 2026
NLHA Education Fund Scholarship	\$4,500	March 13, 2026
NPCA Foundation Scholarship	\$6,500	March 13, 2026
Winston Health Policy Scholarship	\$10,000	March 13, 2026
AAAE Native American Scholarship	\$2,000	March 14, 2026
Alvin A. and Hattie Mae Bush Accounting Scholarship	Varies	March 14, 2026
BBB Military Line Ethics Scholarship	\$2,500	March 14, 2026
College Club West Scholarship	\$3,400	March 14, 2026
Constitutional Officers Association of Georgia (COAG) Scholarship	\$1,000	March 14, 2026
CWIT Scholarship	\$5,000	March 14, 2026
Drake-Williams Steel Scholarship	\$2,500	March 14, 2026
Fontana Transport Inc. Scholars Program	\$5,000	March 14, 2026
IMEG Engineering Scholarship	\$10,000	March 14, 2026
Jake Jones Memorial Scholarship	\$500	March 14, 2026
LNEsc Ford Driving Dreams Scholarship	\$2,000	March 14, 2026
MGA Foundation Women's Scholarship	\$12,000	March 14, 2026
Michael A. Hunter Memorial Scholarship	\$5,000	March 14, 2026
Michigan Water Environment Association Scholarships	\$5,000	March 14, 2026



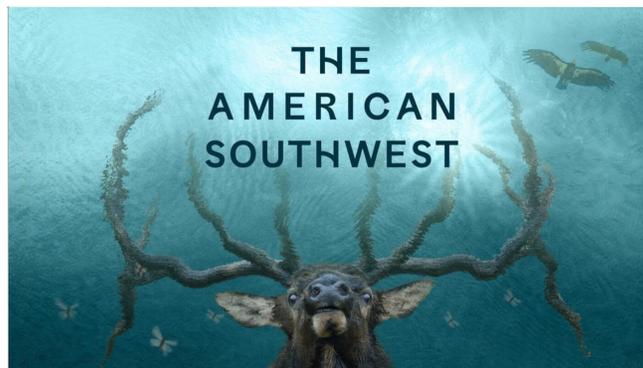
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- > Mining giant Rio Tinto and rival Glencore abandon talks for a \$260B merger, which would have created the world's largest mining company ([More](#))
- > Trump administration reclassifies 50,000 career federal workers to status similar to political appointees, making it easier to fire or discipline them. ([More](#))



Bring the whole family to this film, which introduces us to the Colorado River's wildfire, ecological impacts and advocates for sustainable river management.

At the Nevada Museum of Art Thursday February 12 5pm \$15! \$10 Members

[Register →](#)

TED Talks Daily | Louis VI. A music ecologist and rapper guides us back to nature's sonic language—sounds our ancestors listened for as signals of safety or danger. Plus, he performs an original piece with some help from Mother Nature. ([Listen](#))

Trump Administration Plans to Place Statue of Christopher Columbus on White House Lawn

A White House spokesperson said Trump views the colonizer and genocidaire as a “hero.”

CHRIS WALKER | TRUTHOUT

Under Trump, Concerns Grow Over Grant Guidelines for Libraries and Museums | Jaimie Seaton | ProPublica

The EPA Wants To Eliminate One of the Few Ways That Tribes Can Protect Their Water

Democrat or Republican, Americans Want Their National Forests Kept Intact

People Are Protesting AI Data Centers, and It's Scrambling Political Lines

Presidential Actions thru Feb 6

Executive Orders

- **[Modifying Duties to Address Threats to the United States by the Government of the Russian Federation](#)** February 6, 2026
- **[Addressing Threats to the United States by the Government of Iran](#)** February 6, 2026
- **[Protecting the National Security and Welfare of the United States and its Citizens from Criminal Actors and Other Public Safety Threats](#)** February 6, 2026
- **[Ensuring Affordable Beef for the American Consumer](#)** February 6, 2026
- **[Establishing an America First Arms Transfer Strategy](#)** February 6, 2026
- **[Proclamations](#)**
[National Black History Month, 2026](#) February 3, 2026
[Memoranda](#)
[Statements of Administration Policy](#)

Ed note: the official site for this information is going through some weird machinations. (whitehouse.gov)

- [➤ Mining giant Rio Tinto and rival Glencore abandon talks for a \\$260B merger, which would have created the world's largest mining company \(More\)](#)
- [➤ Trump administration reclassifies 50,000 career federal workers to status similar to political appointees, making it easier to fire or discipline them. . \(white houseemachinations.](#)

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 **Native Cultures Consortiums** · Follow · 16h · 

Wópila (thank you) to Arvol Looking Horse, Keeper of the Sacred White Buffalo Calf Pipe and Bundle, for coming this past weekend to pray and hold ceremony with the Native community in and around Minneapolis.

His presence reminds us of the strength, spirituality, and deep traditions of Native American people. Our hearts are with our relatives, and we continue to pray for safety, unity, and respect for all Indigenous communities. ❤️🪶

[#Wopila](#)
[#NativeAmerican](#)
[#IndigenousVoices](#)



Prayers go out to **Arvol Looking Horse** and all Native relatives standing strong in Minneapolis. ❤️🪶



Indigenous-Led Collectives Are Keeping Minnesotan Communities Safe From ICE

Members of the American Indian Movement and the Many Shields Warrior Society are patrolling the streets of Minneapolis.

THEIA CHATELLE | TRUTHOUT

<https://substack.com/@democraticwarrior/note/c-211246265?r=5z4zi5>

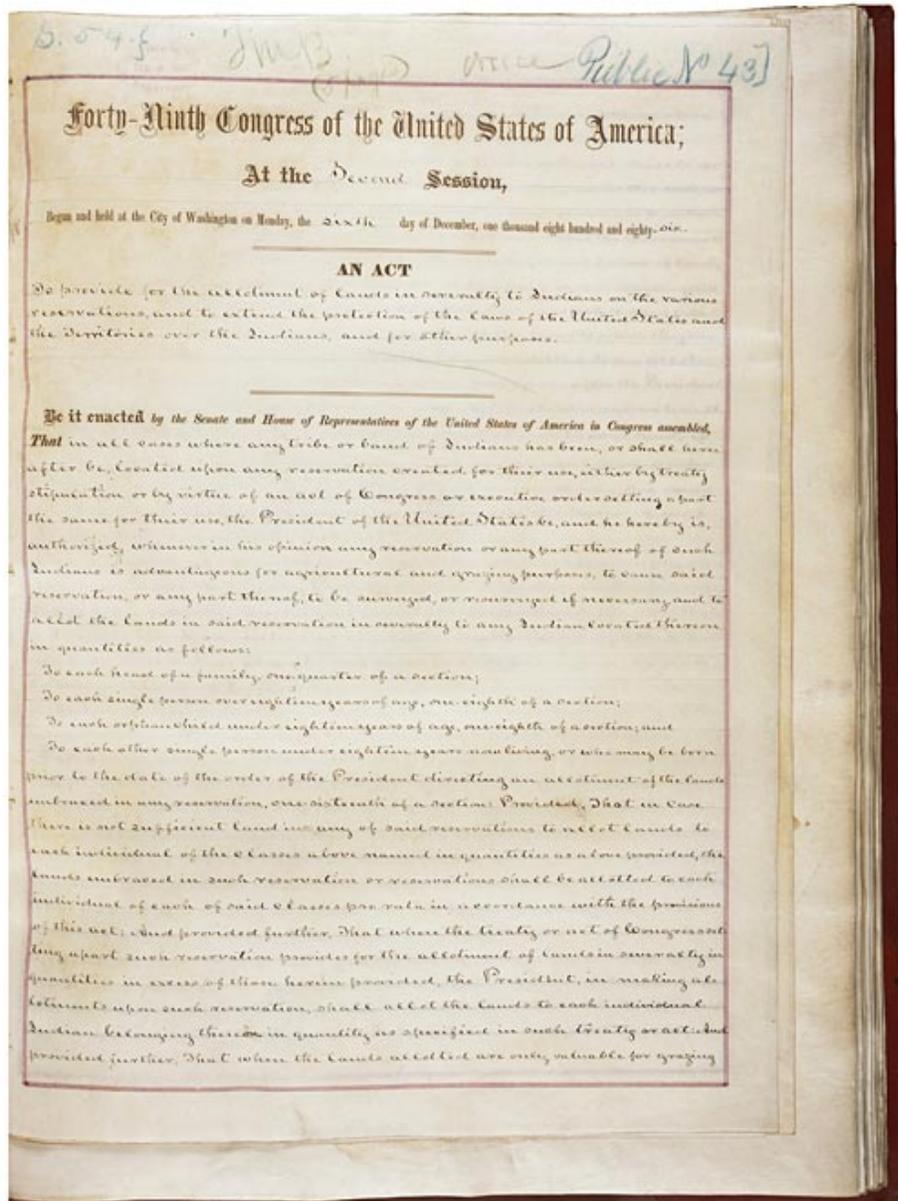
Bipartisan ‘Good Fire Act’ aims to expand prescribed, cultural burns across California

“A bipartisan bill aimed at expanding the use of prescribed and cultural burning was introduced Tuesday in the state Legislature. Assemblymember Chris Rogers, D-Santa Rosa, introduced Assembly Bill 1699, known as the Good Fire Act. The measure seeks to ease rules and liability concerns that have limited the use of prescribed fires across the state. It is co-sponsored by seven additional lawmakers, including Assemblymembers Jesse Arreguín, D-Berkeley, Damon Connolly, D-San Rafael, and Tim Grayson, D-Concord. The bill would make permanent emergency measures approved last year by Gov. Gavin Newsom that allow Cal Fire to assist with community-led prescribed burns without requiring additional environmental review. ...” [Read more from Local News Matters](#)

Details on cost and expansion: TMCC will start building a fire rescue training ground this summer at the Redfield Campus in south Reno, including a Class B tower using simulated flames and fog -- [see costs and next steps](#)

February 8 is infamously important in Native American - US Government relations. I am attaching text of the 1887 Act so tha readers may become very familiar with it and the impact to their community. sdc

Dawes Act (1887)



[EnlargeDownload Link](#)

Citation: An Act to Provide for the Allotment of Lands in Severalty to Indians on the Various Reservations (General Allotment Act or Dawes Act), Statutes at Large 24, 388-91, NADP Document A1887.

Approved on February 8, 1887, "An Act to Provide for the Allotment of Lands in Severalty to Indians on the Various Reservations," known as the Dawes Act, emphasized severalty – the treatment of Native Americans as individuals rather than as members of tribes.

Federal Indian policy during the period from 1870 to 1900 marked a departure from earlier policies that were dominated by removal, treaties, reservations, and war. The new policy focused specifically on breaking up reservations and tribal lands by granting land allotments to individual Native Americans and encouraging them to take up agriculture. It was reasoned that if a person adopted "White" clothing and ways, and was responsible for their own farm, they would gradually drop their "Indian-ness" and be assimilated into White American culture. Then it would no longer be necessary for the government to oversee Indian welfare in the paternalistic ways it had previously done, including providing meager annuities, with American Indians treated as dependents.

On February 8, 1887, Congress passed the Dawes Act, named for its author, Senator Henry Dawes of Massachusetts. Also known as the General Allotment Act, the law authorized the President to break up reservation land, which was held in common by the members of a tribe, into small allotments to be parceled out to individuals. Thus, Native Americans registering on a tribal "roll" were granted allotments of reservation land. "To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; To each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; To each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; and To each other single person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-sixteenth of a section."

Section 8 of the act specified groups that were to be exempt from the law. It stated that "the provisions of this act shall not extend to the territory occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Osage, Miamies and Peorias, and Sacs and Foxes, in the Indian Territory, nor to any of the reservations of the Seneca Nation of New York Indians in the State of New York, nor to that strip of territory in the State of Nebraska adjoining the Sioux Nation on the south."

Subsequent events, however, extended the act's provisions to these groups as well. In 1893, President Grover Cleveland appointed the Dawes Commission to negotiate with the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles, who were known as the Five Civilized Tribes. As a result of these negotiations, several acts were passed that allotted a share of common property to members of the Five Civilized Tribes in exchange for abolishing their tribal governments and recognizing state and federal laws. In order to receive the allotted land, members were to enroll with the Office of Indian Affairs (later renamed the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA]). Once enrolled, the individual's name went on the "Dawes Rolls." This process assisted the BIA and the Secretary of the Interior in determining the eligibility of individual members for land distribution.

The purpose of the Dawes Act, and the subsequent acts that extended its initial provisions, was purportedly to protect American Indian property rights, particularly during the land rushes of the 1890s. But in many instances the results were vastly different. The land allotted to individuals

included desert or near-desert lands unsuitable for farming. In addition, the techniques of self-sufficient farming were much different from their tribal way of life. Many did not want to take up agriculture, and those who did want to farm could not afford the tools, animals, seed, and other supplies necessary to get started.

There were also problems with inheritance. Often young children inherited allotments that they could not farm because they had been sent away to boarding schools. Multiple heirs also caused a problem; when several people inherited an allotment, the size of the holdings became too small for effective farming. Tribes were also often underpaid for the land allotments, and when individuals did not accept the government requirements, their allotments were sold to non-Native individuals, causing American Indian communities to lose vast acreage of their tribal lands.

Transcript

Forty-Ninth Congress of the United States of America; At the Second Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eight-six.

An Act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall hereafter be, located upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulation or by virtue of an act of Congress or executive order setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation or any part thereof of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes, to cause said reservation, or any part thereof, to be surveyed, or resurveyed if necessary, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to any Indian located thereon in quantities as follows:

To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section;

To each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section;

To each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; and

To each other single person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-sixteenth of a section:

Provided, That in case there is not sufficient land in any of said reservations to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual of each of said classes pro rata in accordance with the provisions of this act: And provided further, That where the treaty or act of Congress setting apart such reservation provides the allotment of lands in severalty in quantities in excess of those herein provided, the President, in making allotments upon such

reservation, shall allot the lands to each individual Indian belonging thereon in quantity as specified in such treaty or act: And provided further, That when the lands allotted are only valuable for grazing purposes, an additional allotment of such grazing lands, in quantities as above provided, shall be made to each individual.

Sec. 2. That all allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selection. where the improvements of two or more Indians have been made on the same legal subdivision of land, unless they shall otherwise agree, a provisional line may be run dividing said lands between them, and the amount to which each is entitled shall be equalized in the assignment of the remainder of the land to which they are entitled under his act: Provided, That if any one entitled to an allotment shall fail to make a selection within four years after the President shall direct that allotments may be made on a particular reservation, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the agent of such tribe or band, if such there be, and if there be no agent, then a special agent appointed for that purpose, to make a selection for such Indian, which selection shall be allotted as in cases where selections are made by the Indians, and patents shall issue in like manner.

Sec. 3. That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office.

Sec. 4. That where any Indian not residing upon a reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided by treaty, act of Congress, or executive order, shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land-office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in this act for Indians residing upon reservations; and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands, the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto; and patents shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions as herein provided. And the fees to which the officers of such local land-office would have been entitled had such lands been entered under the general laws for the disposition of the public lands shall be paid to them, from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon a statement of an account in their behalf for such fees by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a certification of such account to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 5. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted,

for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: Provided, That the President of the United States may in any case in his discretion extend the period. And if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: Provided, That the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where such lands are situate shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered, except as herein otherwise provided; and the laws of the State of Kansas regulating the descent and partition of real estate shall, so far as practicable, apply to all lands in the Indian Territory which may be allotted in severalty under the provisions of this act: And provided further, That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided, or sooner if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall, from time to time, consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress, and the form and manner of executing such release prescribed by Congress: Provided however, That all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation so sold or released to the United States by any Indian tribe shall be held by the United States for the sale purpose of securing homes to actual settlers and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual and bona fide settlers only tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, on such terms as Congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education: And provided further, That no patents shall issue therefor except to the person so taking the same as and homestead, or his heirs, and after the expiration of five years occupancy thereof as such homestead; and any conveyance of said lands taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lieu thereon, created prior to the date of such patent, shall be null and void. And the sums agreed to be paid by the United States as purchase money for any portion of any such reservation shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes Indians; to whom such reservations belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at three per cent per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians or the members thereof. The patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto. And if any religious society or other organization is now occupying any of the public lands to which this act is applicable, for religious or educational work among the Indians, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to confirm such occupation to such society or organization, in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, so long as the same shall be so occupied, on such terms as he shall deem just; but nothing herein contained shall change or alter any claim of such society for religious or educational purposes heretofore granted by law. And hereafter in the employment of Indian police, or any other employees in the public service among any of the Indian tribes or bands affected by this act, and where Indians can perform the duties required,

those Indians who have availed themselves of the provisions of this act and become citizens of the United States shall be preferred.

Sec. 6. That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside; and no Territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property.

Sec. 7. That in cases where the use of water for irrigation is necessary to render the lands within any Indian reservation available for agricultural purposes, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure a just and equal distribution thereof among the Indians residing upon any such reservation; and no other appropriation or grant of water by any riparian proprietor shall be permitted to the damage of any other riparian proprietor.

Sec. 8. That the provisions of this act shall not extend to the territory occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Osage, Miamies and Peorias, and Sacs and Foxes, in the Indian Territory, nor to any of the reservations of the Seneca Nation of New York Indians in the State of New York, nor to that strip of territory in the State of Nebraska adjoining the Sioux Nation on the south added by executive order.

Sec. 9. That for the purpose of making the surveys and resurveys mentioned in section two of this act, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid proportionately out of the proceeds of the sales of such land as may be acquired from the Indians under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed to affect the right and power of Congress to grant the right of way through any lands granted to an Indian, or a tribe of Indians, for railroads or other highways, or telegraph lines, for the public use, or condemn such lands to public uses, upon making just compensation.

Sec. 11. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the removal of the Southern Ute Indians from their present reservation in Southwestern Colorado to a new reservation by and with consent of a majority of the adult male members of said tribe.

Approved, February, 8, 1887.