

PROVIDING AN ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY AT DRESS-  
LERVILLE INDIAN COLONY

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MARCH 18, 1926.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the  
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. LITTLE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the  
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9730]

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9730) to provide for an adequate water-supply system at the Dresslerville Indian Colony, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with the following amendment:

Line 11, after the word "appropriated," insert the following: "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Your committee has given this measure very careful consideration and unanimously recommend that the desired well be constructed for these Indians.

This colony is composed of about 40 families of Washo Indians who were given this land, and the title to same is vested in the United States. They have erected homes, and a school is being maintained by the Government. At the present time their water supply is polluted and unfit for use, and your committee believes that the Government should now assist them in securing proper water supply and further their attempt to become self-supporting Indians.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior recommending this bill is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

2 PROVIDING WATER SUPPLY AT DRESSLERVILLE INDIAN COLONY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, March 15, 1926.

HON. SCOTT LEAVITT,  
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs,  
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. LEAVITT: I am in receipt of your communication of February 25, 1926, requesting a report on H. R. 9730 to provide a water system for the Indians living at Dresslerville Indian Colony, near Gardnerville, Nev.

When this colony was first settled by the Washo Indians of Carson Valley, Nev., about 10 years ago, a well 42 feet deep was dug to supply the inhabitants with water. This well is totally inadequate to supply water for the 200 Indians living there now. Furthermore, it has become polluted by rats and gophers and is unfit for use. At the present time the people there get their water from a well at the public school. This arrangement is very inconvenient for the Indians and very unsatisfactory to the school authorities. The water obtained can only be used for domestic purposes, as the land on which the colony is located is so situated that irrigation is necessary and the carrying of water for other than domestic purposes is not practicable.

The installation of a water system there will require the sinking and casing of a well about 6 inches in diameter and about 150 feet deep; the erection of a steel tank of about 10,000 gallons capacity; the erection of a concrete base for the tank, with room for the pump, engine, etc.; the purchase and installation of a pump and engine; the laying of about 5,280 feet of 2-inch galvanized iron pipe, with fittings, connections, etc.

It is reported that the Indians are willing to contribute the labor to excavate trenches for the water pipe and render such other assistance as they are able to do.

The installation of an adequate water system is urgently needed and therefore favorable action on this bill is recommended.

By letter dated March 3, 1926, the Director of the Budget advises that a similar report on Senate bill 3039 is not in conflict with the President's financial program.

Very truly yours,

HUBERT WORK.