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How San Francisco's Clean Drinking Water Destroyed The 2nd Yellowstone

Mapping the Spread of Drought Across the US

Sensitive sites exposed

Reconciling ecosystem and economy

Water Authority Recognized at "Colorado River Day" Event

Dat-so-la-lee - Queen of the Washoe Basketmakers

Racist Rocker Ted Nugent Dumped Yet Again by an American Indian Casino

Example of collections at Utah State Library/Utah Digital Government Library

BIA Advisory Letter



<http://>

indefinitelywild.gizmodo.com/how-san-franciscos-clean-drinking-water-destroyed-the-1605614294

How San Francisco's Clean Drinking Water Destroyed The 2nd Yellowstone

Did you know Yosemite Valley used to have an identical twin? It was dammed in...

indefinitelywild.gizmodo.com/By Wes Siler

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[Yosemite Indians](#) In 1850 Joe and Nate Screech were the first white men to enter the Hetch Hetchy Valley. They documented that they met the "Paiute Chief" and his Family. Later in the year 1870 the local newspaper reported there were over 500 Paiutes in Hetch Hetchy Valley after the Lone Pine Earthquake. We also note there is an old Pine Nut Grove North of Hetch Hetchy and they document the trees are over 800 years old and that date was 1940's. These trees had to have been brought in by the Paiute since pine nuts only grew on the Eastern Sierra Mountains.

[Yosemite Indians](#) [http://yosemitemonolakepaiute.wordpress.com/tag/kutzadikaa/Posts about Kutzadika'a on Yosemite Mono Lake Paiute Native American history](http://yosemitemonolakepaiute.wordpress.com/tag/kutzadikaa/Posts%20about%20Kutzadika'a%20on%20Yosemite%20Mono%20Lake%20Paiute%20Native%20American%20history)  
yosemitemonolakepaiute.wordpress.comPosts about Kutzadika'a written by Yosemite Indian

[Yosemite Indians](#) In 1888 Lady Constance Frederica Gordon-Cumming wrote about her visit to Hetch Hetchy in her book "Granite Crags of California", page 269;

"...but their chief anxiety was to visit a beautiful valley of the same character as this, called the Hetch-Hetchy...[See More](#)

[Yosemite Indians](#) A sanctuary for the Paiute people recorded by Dr. Lafayette H. Bunnell in his book "The Discovery of the Yosemite, and the Indian war of 1851, which led to that event", page 231;

•  
"...drawing us into the canyons of the Tuolumne [ed. Hetch Hetchy], where were some Pai-utes [Paiutes] wintering in a  
\*\*\*\*\*

## **Mapping the Spread of Drought Across the US**

### **New York Times**

Things have been particularly bad in *California*, where state officials have approved drastic measures to reduce *water* consumption. *California* farmers, without.

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### **Sensitive sites exposed**

Chico News & Review

"When the *water* level drops, a lot more archaeological sites and artifacts are made accessible," explained Aaron Wright, the *California* State Parks ...

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## **Science news and reports: Putting a price tag on nature, big data to guide conservation efforts, water governance and the sustainability wheel, and more ...**

### **Maven, Maven's Notebook**

**Putting a Price Tag on Nature: Part 2** : "In our last Fish Report, we discussed [a new approach to conservation](#) that highlights the benefits of natural resources by calculating their economic value. Millions of dollars are spent each year on fisheries monitoring programs along the West Coast of the U.S. It is critical to monitor species and their interactions with environmental and anthropogenic factors to understand changes in their population over time. This information is necessary to effectively manage recovery, conservation and viability of a given species.

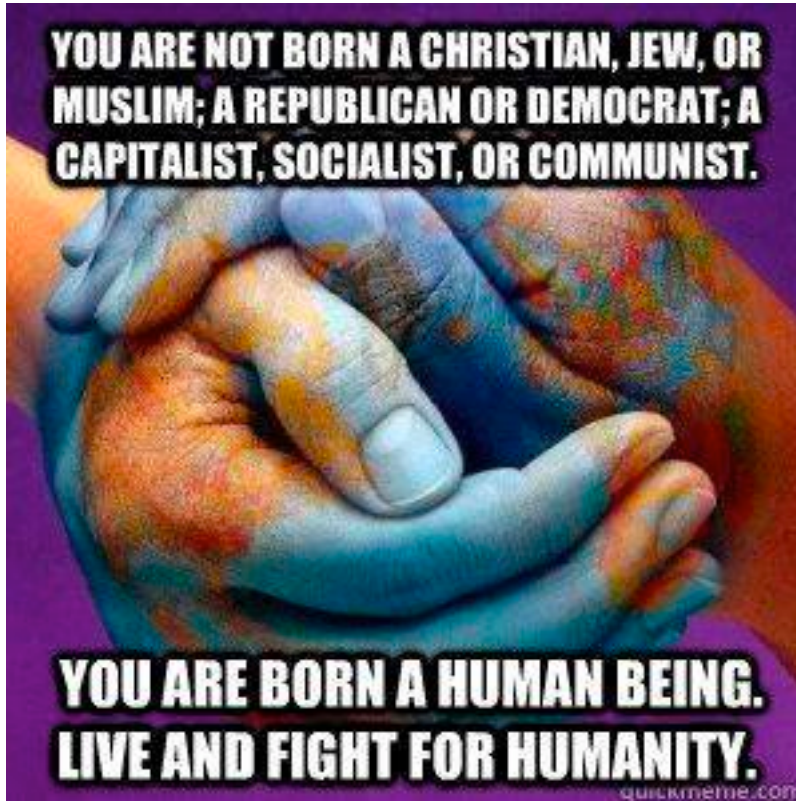
Similarly, it would make sense that a conservationist or resource manager would also want to collect data on the economic factors underlying any major [restoration](#) or [conservation](#) project to understand the long-term benefits and drawbacks of a potential management decision. ..."

Read more from the FishBio blog here: [Putting a Price Tag on Nature: Part 2](#)

## Reconciling ecosystem and economy

Chris Austin, California Water Blog

Michael Rosenzweig, a University of Arizona ecologist who first articulated the concept of reconciliation ecology, kicked off the UC Davis seminar on Jan. 6 with his talk "[Tactics for Conserving Diversity: Global Vertebrate Patterns Point the Way.](#)"



### **Water Authority Recognized at "Colorado River Day" Event**

Troy Wilde, Public News  
Service-NV

[http://  
www.publicnewsservice.org/  
2014-07-25/environment/  
water-authority-recognized-  
at-colorado-river-day-event/  
a40758-1](http://www.publicnewsservice.org/2014-07-25/environment/water-authority-recognized-at-colorado-river-day-event/a40758-1)

Join the discussion:

[facebook.com/  
PublicNewsService](https://www.facebook.com/PublicNewsService) Twitter:

[@pns\\_news](#) [@pns\\_NV](#)

(07/25/14) LAS VEGAS - Today is [Colorado River Day](#), and events in Nevada include recognizing the Southern Nevada Water Authority for being at the forefront of water conservation and reuse.

Marco Rauda, national coordinator for the nonprofit group Nuestro Rio, which is organizing today's event at Las Vegas City Hall, said the Water Authority is among the top agencies in the nation for creative ways to save and reuse water.

"I think the Southern Nevada Water Authority is a perfect example of what we can do, and how much conservation helps the river," Rauda said. "If we continue wasting water, then we're not going to be able to use it in the future."

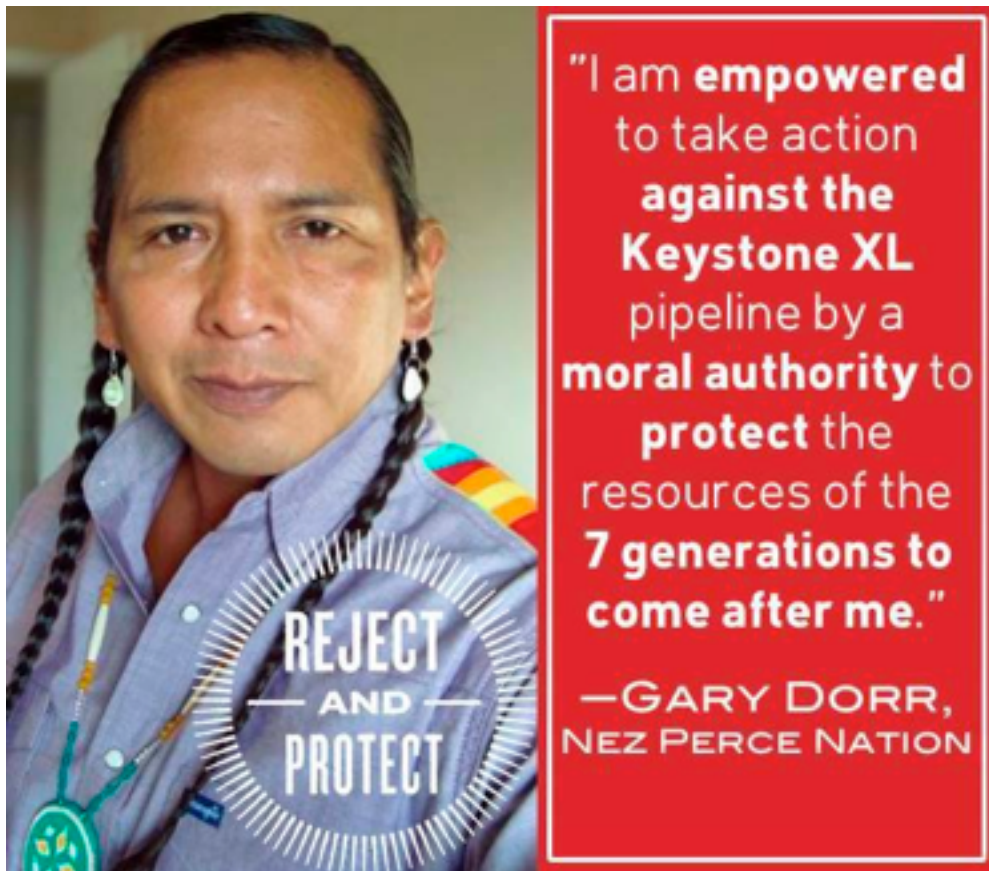
Rauda said the Water Authority has successfully convinced many Las Vegas residents to switch to a desert landscape, which is a big way to save water. The Water Authority reports that it captures and reuses more than 90 percent of all indoor water. The Colorado River has endured more than a decade of drought, leaving water levels at its two primary reservoirs, Lake Mead and Lake Powell, at historic lows.

Colorado River Day marks the 93rd anniversary of the day the Grand River was officially renamed the Colorado. Rauda said another goal of the day is to remind people how vital the river is to the area.

"Ninety percent of the water the Las Vegas Valley uses comes from the Colorado River," he said. "The Colorado River also holds a \$26 billion economy - not just on recreation, but everything that also comes with it."

The Colorado River supports human life, wildlife, agriculture and recreation in Nevada, Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Today's event, which includes a luncheon with local elected officials, is to begin at 11:30 a.m. at Las Vegas City Hall.



<http://>

[change-guide.com/tar-sands.html](http://change-guide.com/tar-sands.html)

[www.climate-](http://www.climate-)

\*\*\*\*\*

from Geoff Ellis

[Dat-so-la-lee - Queen of the Washoe Basketmakers](#)



Dat-so-la-lee or Louise Kizer, was the queen of the Washoe basketmakers. Not only was Dat-so-la-lee queen of the Washoe basketmakers, but her baskets are the most priceless and most expensive baskets in... [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)

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### **Racist Rocker Ted Nugent Dumped Yet Again by an American Indian Casino**

“The first amendment gives people the right free speech, but I think racism is... [splcenter.org](http://splcenter.org)

### **Ted Nugent: Native Americans Are 'Unclean Vermin' Who Don't 'Qualify As People'**

In response to Idaho Native Americans canceling one of his performances, Ted...

[addictinginfo.org](http://addictinginfo.org)

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**Example of collections at Utah State Library/Utah Digital Government Library (566 entries:**

### **Indian Homes for Indian Children**

### **Ute Indian Tribe Head Start Program**

### **Ute Indian Tribe Head Start parent handbook, 2009-2010**

### **Ute Indian Tribe Head Start parent handbook, 2010-2011**

### **Corporate charter of the Ute Indian tribe of the Uintah and Ouray reservation, Utah. Ratified August 10, 1938**

### **Constitution and by-laws of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah. Approved January 19, 1937**

### **Conventional and special symbols legend : San Juan County, Utah (Navajo Indian Reservation)**

### **General soil map : San Juan County, Utah (Navajo Indian Reservation)**

### **Index to map sheets : San Juan County, Utah (Navajo Indian Reservation)**

### **Soil survey of Navajo Indian Reservation, San Juan County, Utah**

### **Constitution and by-laws of the Kanosh Band of Paiute Indians of the Kanosh Indian Community, approved December 2, 1942**

### **Utah's American Indian education crisis : information series**

### **Utah Division of Indian Affairs, FY 2009 annual report**

[Utah Division of Indian Affairs tribal leaders newsletter report \(August 8, 2008\)](#)

[Utah Division of Indian Affairs tribal leaders newsletter report \(November 6, 2008\)](#)

[Utah Division of Indian Affairs tribal leaders newsletter report \(June 10, 2008\)](#)

[Utah Division of Indian Affairs tribal leaders newsletter report \(June 8, 2007\)](#)

[Utah Division of Indian Affairs tribal leaders newsletter report \(February 9, 2007\) \( and many more\)](#)

[Ute bulletin \(vol. 47, no. 11, March 14, 2013\) \(and many more years!0](#)

[We shall remain : Utah Indian curriculum guide:](#)

[Ute Mountain Ute Tribe water quality standards for surface waters of the Ute Mountain Ute Indian Reservation](#)

[Constitution and by-laws of the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, approved June 6, 1940.](#)

[Constitution and by-laws of the Southern Ute Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado : approved November 4, 1936](#)

[Corporate charter of the Shivwits Band of Paiute Indians of the Shivwits Reservation, Utah. Ratified August 30, 1941](#)

[Constitution and By-laws of the Shivwits Band of Paiute Indians of the Shivwits Reservation, Utah. Approved March 21, 1940](#)

[How to do business on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation : minerals and mining guide for the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, volume 1](#)

[The national atlas of the United States of America. Federal and Indian lands : Utah](#)

[Corporate charter of the Kanosh Band of Paiute Indians of the Kanosh Reservation, Utah. Ratified August 15, 1943](#)

[Corporate Charter of the Southern Ute tribe, Colorado. Ratified November 1, 1938](#)

[Utah State Legislature 2012 General Session budget brief : Division of Indian Affairs \(January 23, 2012\)](#)

[American Indian : Utah](#)

[UDIA tribal leaders report \(August 11, 2006\)](#)

[Utah State Legislature 2013 General Session budget brief : Utah Division of Indian Affairs \(January 25, 2013\)](#)

[Corporate charter of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Utah. Ratified March 29, 1941](#)

[American Indian student enrollment \[4/7/09\]](#)

[Analysis of the magnitude and frequency of peak discharges for the Navajo Nation in Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico](#)

[Fremont Indian State Park and Museum \(8/07\)](#)

[Habitat conservation plan for the Cedar City Golf Course and the Paiute tribal lands](#)

[The report of the visiting team reviewing Indian Hills Middle School, March 24-25, 2004](#)

[Senate debate on SJR1, Native Indian Holocaust Memorial Museum](#)

[An easy guide to breastfeeding for American Indian and Alaska Native families](#)

[Annual report : Native American Legislative Liaison Committee, November 21, 2013 : American Indian/Alaska native health in Utah](#)

[The American Indian and Alaska Native population : 2010 \(issued January 2012\)](#)

[Ute Indian Tribe resolution regarding wolves \[March 6, 2003\]](#)

[Final environmental impact statement for the Lower Duchesne River Wetlands Mitigation Project : summary](#)

[American Indian : Utah](#)

[Mineral appraisal of state lands within the Navajo Indian Reservation, San Juan County, Utah and comparison with mineral appraisal of possible exchange lands in Grand and San Juan Counties, Utah](#)

[Programmatic agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Utah Department of Transportation and the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Indian Reservation regarding coordination and consultation of federal-aid highway projects in Utah in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Process and 36 CFR Part 800](#)

[http://nutrition.answers.com/healthy-foods/10-eating-rules-french-kids-know-that-americans-don-apos-t?param4=fb-us-mo-health&utm\\_medium=referral&utm\\_campaign=null&utm\\_content=ssde-all#slide=8](http://nutrition.answers.com/healthy-foods/10-eating-rules-french-kids-know-that-americans-don-apos-t?param4=fb-us-mo-health&utm_medium=referral&utm_campaign=null&utm_content=ssde-all#slide=8)



## United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
Washington, DC 20240

JUL 23 2014

Dear Tribal Leader,

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) reviewed whether certain Federal actions relating to forestry are appropriate for categorical exclusions under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). A team of BIA forestry and environmental professionals have identified existing categorical exclusions (CEs) used by other Federal agencies to determine if they could apply to forest activities on Indian land. As a result, we are proposing to adopt three CEs currently used by the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service. We are pleased to invite you and your staff to comment on the following proposed CEs:

1. Harvesting live trees not to exceed 70 acres, requiring no more than 0.5 mile of temporary road construction. Such activities:

- (a) Shall not include even-aged regeneration harvests or vegetation type conversions.
- (b) May include incidental removal of trees for landings, skid trails, and road clearing.
- (c) May include temporary roads which are defined as roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation not intended to be part of the BIA or Tribal transportation systems and not necessary for long-term resource management. Temporary roads shall be designed to standards appropriate for the intended uses, considering safety, cost of transportation, and impacts on land and resources.
- (d) Shall require the treatment of temporary roads constructed or used so as to permit the reestablishment by artificial or natural means, of vegetative cover on the roadway and areas where the vegetative cover was disturbed by the construction or use of the road, as necessary to minimize erosion from the disturbed area. Such treatment shall be designed to reestablish vegetative cover as soon as practicable, but at least within 10 years after the termination of the contract.

Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Removing individual trees for sawlogs, specialty products, or fuelwood.
- Commercial thinning of overstocked stands to achieve the desired stocking level to increase health and vigor.

2. Salvaging dead or dying trees not to exceed 250 acres, requiring no more than 0.5 mile of temporary road construction. Such activities:

- (a) May include incidental removal of live or dead trees for landings, skid trails, and road clearing.
- (b) May include temporary roads which are defined as roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation not intended to be part of the BIA or Tribal transportation systems and not necessary for long-term resource management. Temporary roads shall be designed to standards appropriate for the



*intended uses, considering safety, cost of transportation, and impacts on land and resources.*

- (c) Shall require the treatment of temporary roads constructed or used so as to permit the reestablishment, by artificial or natural means, of vegetative cover on the roadway and areas where the vegetative cover was disturbed by the construction or use of the road, as necessary to minimize erosion from the disturbed area. Such treatment shall be designed to reestablish vegetative cover as soon as practicable, but at least within 10 years after the termination of the contract.*
- (d) For this CE, a dying tree is defined as a standing tree that has been severely damaged by forces such as fire, wind, ice, insects, or disease, such that in the judgment of an experienced forest professional or someone technically trained for the work, the tree is likely to die within a few years.*

*Examples include, but are not limited to:*

- Harvesting a portion of a stand damaged by a wind or ice event.*
- Harvesting fire-damaged trees.*

*3. Commercial and non-commercial sanitation harvest of trees to control insects or disease not to exceed 250 acres, requiring no more than 0.5 miles of temporary road construction. Such activities:*

- (a) May include removal of infested/infected trees and adjacent live uninfested/uninfected trees as determined necessary to control the spread of insects or disease.*
- (b) May include incidental removal of live or dead trees for landings, skid trails, and road clearing.*
- (c) May include temporary roads which are defined as roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation not intended to be part of the BIA or tribal transportation systems and not necessary for long-term resource management. Temporary roads shall be designed to standards appropriate for the intended uses, considering safety, cost of transportation, and impacts on land and resources.*
- (d) Shall require the treatment of temporary roads constructed or used so as to permit the reestablishment, by artificial or natural means, of vegetative cover on the roadway and areas where the vegetative cover was disturbed by the construction or use of the road, as necessary to minimize erosion from the disturbed area. Such treatment shall be designed to reestablish vegetative cover as soon as practicable, but at least within 10 years after the termination of the contract.*

*Examples include, but are not limited to:*

- Felling and harvesting trees infested with mountain pine beetles and immediately adjacent uninfested trees to control expanding spot infestations (a buffer).*
- Removing or destroying trees infested or infected with a new exotic insect or disease, such as emerald ash borer, Asian longhorned beetle, or sudden oak death pathogen.*

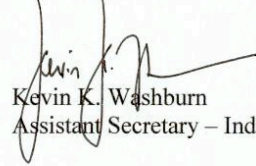
Like all CEs, the actions covered by these proposed CEs must be reviewed for extraordinary circumstances (43 CFR 46.215), which not only includes a review for historic properties and other relevant Federal and tribal laws, but also the effects on other resources such as wetlands and endangered species.

To establish the proposed CEs, the Department of the Interior must publish a public notice in the *Federal Register*, but before doing so, we are seeking your input. Please provide your comments on the proposed CEs listed above by September 21, 2014, to:

Mr. Marvin Keller, NEPA Coordinator  
Bureau of Indian Affairs  
2021 4th Avenue North  
Billings, MT 59101  
Fax: (406) 247-7963  
email: [marv.keller@bia.gov](mailto:marv.keller@bia.gov)

Should you have questions or concerns, please contact Mr. Keller at (703) 390-6470.  
Thank you for interest in Indian Affairs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin K. Washburn", with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Kevin K. Washburn  
Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs

from Sharon Muldoon:

