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Deep Green Resistance

HUD FY 2014 INDIAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT AWARDS

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announced six new funding awards

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Future of Chaco in question as oil and gas close in



[Deep](#)

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Indigenous women are leading the pushback against a wave of aggressive mining and drilling operations on Canada's west coast. The Secwepemc Women Warriors Society is calling for action to shut down Imperial Metals after the mine disaster that spilled billions of gallons of toxic tailings into two salmon rivers.

In BC, indigenous mothers and grandmothers are on the frontlines on blockades to shut down mining, logging, and development. They are arrested, roughed up, spat on, and disrespected for standing up for their land. They sacrifice their freedom and comfort, and sometimes they win.

We are honored to help the Secwepemc Women Warriors and the Sacred Fire with their crowd-funding campaign that ends this week. Please contribute today: <https://fundrazr.com/campaigns/fqBgb/ab/a2BcQb>

"How many more Elders need to go to jail to stop this destruction of our water, our land, our spirits, our future generations? We must stand up. We must walk with them. We must not stand aside while more of our Elders go to prison. This is when we act in solidarity. This is when we make every act one of resisting. This is when we reach critical mass. This is how we make and break things."

[#imperialnomore](#) [#blockadeseverywhere](#)

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HUD FY 2014 INDIAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT AWARD PROJECT SUMMARIES (SW Region): SWONAP recently awarded \$19,867,953.00 to 36 grant recipients for the FY 2014 Indian Community Development Block Grant Program. Additionally, Congratulations to the following three recently announced recipients Mold Remediation Grants from HUD. Each Grantees received \$400,000:
Pueblo of Jemez - 10 homes; Havasupai Tribe - 10 homes; and Tohono O’odham Ki:Ki Association - 5 Homes.

Read the full article at <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2014/10/05/cdc-awards-over-11m-fight-chronic-diseases-indian-country-157164>. Recipient entities from the Arizona and California include:

- InterTribal Council of Arizona, Inc. — \$850,000
- San Carlos Apache Tribal Council— \$189,263
- California Rural Indian Health Board, Inc.— \$788,972
- United Indian Health Services, Inc.— \$650,000

Recently, the **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announced six new funding awards** to prevent chronic disease and spur health promotion. The funding awards offer a variety of stakeholders — including public health departments, national and community based organizations, community coalitions, school districts, local housing and transportation authorities, and American Indian tribes — the opportunity to continue building healthier, more equitable communities. A Web Forum is being held on **Nov. 13** to explore these CDC grant funds/programs and build on the continued partnership between Federal agencies and partners in Indian country to help meet existing and emergent needs identified by Tribal officials. To register for the web Forum, copy and paste the following text into your browser <https://publichealthinstitute.webex.com/publichealthinstitute/onstage/g.php?t=a&d=828297859>.

UNITY PRESENTS BEFORE THE INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL OF ARIZONA: On Sept. 26, 2014 the annual meeting of the 22 Tribes of Arizona reconvened for a morning of addressing issues impacting Arizona tribal communities. It was also a day recognized as National Native American Day across the United States. UNITY, Inc. Executive Director, Mary Kim Titla, and UNITY Program Support Assistant, Jared Massey, presented before more than 15 distinguished tribal leaders. Led by Massey, the presentation focused on the importance and significance of

UNITY from a Native youth leader perspective. He also shared UNITY highlights from the past year, since moving its headquarters to Mesa, Arizona. [READ MORE HERE](#)

FIRST NATIONS GIVES 24 NATIVE YOUTH & CULTURE FUND GRANTS TOTALING \$400,000 TO 23 ORGANIZATIONS: First Nations Development Institute (First Nations) awarded 24 grants to 23 American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian organizations through its Native Youth and Culture Fund (NYCF) for the 2014-15 funding cycle. The grants, which total \$400,000, will help strengthen and renew American Indian culture and traditions among Native youth. Congratulations to all grant recipients. The complete list with more information is available at www.firstnations.org. Awardees from the Southwest region include:

1. Cocopah Indian Tribe (Somerton, Arizona) – Credit Recovery and Career Exploration: CRACE – \$25,000.
2. Keres Children's Learning Center (Cochiti Pueblo, New Mexico) - \$1,000.
3. Pueblo of Nambe (Nambe Pueblo, New Mexico) – Nambe Pueblo Community Farm Project – \$9,375. Pueblo of San Felipe (San Felipe Pueblo, New Mexico) – The San Felipe Intergenerational Project – \$20,000.
4. Santa Fe Indian School Leadership Institute (Santa Fe, New Mexico) – Pueblo Pathways Project – \$25,000.
5. Tewa Women United (Santa Cruz, New Mexico) – Sengipaa Ing Vi: Journey of Becoming a Man – \$25,000.
6. Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, Texas) – Empowering Tribal Warriors – \$25,000.
7. Zuni Youth Enrichment Project (Zuni, New Mexico) – Zuni Past, Zuni Future – \$20,000.

FREE HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WEBINARS: Produced and hosted by Enterprise's Knowledge, Impact & Strategy Department, this webinar series covers a variety of programmatic, skill-building and thought-provoking topics about housing and community development. Sessions are free and open to the public.

How Tracking Building Performance Boosts Your Bottom Line - November 18 (2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. (ET) Register.

Why track building energy and water? What gets measured gets managed - and nowhere is this clearer than when tracking building water and energy usage. This session will show best practices in tracking a building's energy and water use. It will also show tracking building and energy use can not only improve building operations, including lowering operating costs, but also provide leverage for financing green projects moving forward.

LIHTC 101 - November 19 (2:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. (ET) Register. Designed for those with little or no experience using the Low- Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), this popular short course provides an overview of tax credit financing & how the credit works.

[Federal Water Tap, November 3: Federal Scientists Study Forest Fires and River Flows](#)

Federal agencies submitted their **climate change adaptation plans**, and federal scientists are attempting to **unchain water data**. The U.S. Forest Service is starting a three-year study of **wildfire and river flows**, while the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is assessing the nation's **drinking water infrastructure**. The White House reviews **coal ash regulations**, and promotes investment in wetlands, forests, and coastal ecosystems.

“People are looking around and realizing that a lot of information is collected on water and it is not easy to compile and it is not in one place.” – Alan Rea, a U.S. Geological Survey hydrologist who is working on the Open Water Data Initiative, a project to build a common home for the nation’s water information.

By the Numbers

December 19: the court-ordered deadline for federal regulations on the storage and disposal of coal ash. ([The Hill](#))

Two: number of sites, out of 43, removed last week from a list of contaminated sites in the Great Lakes region that are a high priority for cleanup. ([EPA](#))

Reports and Studies

Lifting the federal ban on crude oil exports would [increase domestic production](#) from shale beds and possibly cause harm to water quality while adding stress to water-scarce regions, according to the government’s internal watchdog. The U.S. Government Accountability Office notes that the severity of these effects is unknown.

News Briefs

Data

Federal scientists are building a common home for U.S. water data. Proposed this summer, the [Open Water Data Initiative](#) will pull together data collected by various agencies into one Web portal. The goal is to produce better climate and weather forecasts. The first application – a real-time flood prediction tool – will be unveiled by June 2015, but fully developing the project will take decades, according to Alan Rea, a U.S. Geological Survey hydrologist.

Forest Fire

U.S. Forest Service scientists are beginning [a three-year study](#) of how forest fires influence river flows. Using a combination of computer models and historical data, they will assess the increases in water runoff that are expected after a large fire, either natural or prescribed. The study’s scale is large – computer simulations will be run for some 88,000 watersheds in the Lower 48 states.

This information will guide decisions made by land and water managers, according to Ge Sun, the scientist leading the study.

“If you thin 50 percent of a forest, is that a win-win?” Sun asked, referring to the reduction in fire risk and increase in water supplies that could come from thinning the right patch of forest.

Climate Plans

Heeding President Obama’s directive in his June 2013 climate plan, twenty-nine federal agencies submitted [assessments](#) of how a warming world affects their operations and how they are responding. The EPA’s Office of Water outlines [ten priorities](#), most of which promote the use of the agency’s climate evaluation tools. The office will also encourage states to use federal loan programs to finance climate adaptations.

On the Radar

The EPA informed the White House that it will begin collecting data on [the money needed to maintain the nation’s drinking water infrastructure](#). Published every four years, the survey looks at needs across a 20-year window.

The **Banner Alzheimer’s Institute Native American Outreach Program** is looking for a few motivated individuals age 40 and older with or without memory complaints who would be

interested in coming to the Banner Alzheimer's Institute near downtown Phoenix once a year to participate in an observational research study. Willing participants will be asked questions about their health, family health history, and take part in memory and thinking tests. For more information, please contact Dawn Batchuluun at (602) 839-4897 or email [here](#).

Online Library of Common-Core Resources Expands

A project that trains teachers to review lessons and units for alignment to the common core has expanded its set of offerings. blogs.edweek.org

AHCCCS Website/Tribal Relations Page "Promising Practices" - To encourage Tribal communities, Indian Health Service and Tribally operated 638 facilities and others to share programs that have a positive impact on Tribal communities and members. To view the page click [here](#).

ANA's Latest Blog: Working to Make Fresh and Traditional Foods Available and Affordable: Click [here](#).

The November 2014 Native Oklahoma Magazine is out!

<https://www.facebook.com/photo.phpfbid=10102438150683449&set=pcb10102438150763289&type=1>

Info on Veteran's Day events, a new fry bread restaurant, and artist Troy Jackson.

www.nativeoklahoma.us

What One Town Did With This Abandoned Walmart Building Will Make Your Jaw Drop. -

You'll find a Walmart store in most American towns and cities. These stores are almost always giant, taking up an average 2.5 football fields worth of space. So... coolneeds.com

November 6 in 1970 paving of RSIC roads began; **in 2003** responding to ITCN resolution to name state highways after war heroes John Aleck and Ronald Smith, the Highway Department spokesperson said state had policy of not naming highways after individuals; **in 2007** Penobscot tribe member Charles Shay of Maine received the Chevalier dans l'Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur (French Legion of Honor) for his actions as a medic with the First Infantry Division in the first lethal wave on D Day 1944.

November 8 in 1972 Native American protesters left the DC headquarters of the Bureau of Indian Affairs after a six day occupation.

On **November 9 in 1940**, 3,542.40 acres added to McDermitt under IRA

Chaco Canyon, a World Heritage Site, is surrounded by one of the most productive oil and gas basins in the United States. And now new drilling technology is making the region, once thought



to be played out, attractive to oil and gas companies.

Future of Chaco in question as oil and gas close in

By Anne Constable The New Mexican m.santafenewmexican.com

A thousand years ago, Chaco Canyon in northwestern New Mexico was the center of a thriving culture. Massive multistory buildings called great houses rose against a dramatic high desert landscape of mountains and mesas. Chaco was the ceremonial and economic center of the San Juan Basin with some 400 miles of prehistoric roads linking it to other great houses in the region.

In some ways, it still looks like it did centuries ago.

“Right now, you can stand at Pueblo Alto, look north and see a landscape that is substantially the same as what the Chacoans saw,” said Barbara West, former superintendent of the Chaco Culture National Historical Park.

But that could be changing.

Chaco, a World Heritage Site, is surrounded by one of the most productive oil and gas basins in the United States. In 2012, San Juan County ranked No. 1 in natural gas production and fifth in oil production in the state. And now new drilling technology is making the region, once thought to be played out, attractive to oil and gas companies. Thousands of new wells are possible, some close to land that is sacred to Navajos and Pueblo Indians of Northern New Mexico.

Some like West worry that the experience of visiting the remote ruin of the center of the ancestral Puebloan world will be diminished by the sight of oil and gas rigs, flare stacks and tanker trucks kicking up clouds of dust on the long dirt road leading to the awe-inspiring national park.

Because of such concerns, the All Pueblo Council of Governors passed a resolution in April asking to be consulted on all management plans affecting its cultural properties.

Jemez Pueblo Gov. Joshua Madalena, whose ancestors helped develop Chaco, said recently, “We have sacred sites and places out there. We want to continue to keep them private. These are places of worship. It’s like our church. This is where we go and pray in our Native culture as we have done from time immemorial.”

Harry Walters, a Navajo anthropologist who still teaches part time at San Juan College, also feels uncomfortable about anything that disturbs the landscape, including oil and gas development in the area.

He said new archaeological evidence suggests Navajo and ancestral Puebloans lived side by side and that Navajos believe the air their ancestors breathed is still out there. “We say they are still there. When you tamper with these [things], there are grave consequences,” Walters said.

And Chaco figures in his culture’s ceremonial stories, like the one involving the great gambler who enslaved the Chacoan people until his brother risked everything to free them.

“People who passed on, their spirits are still there, in the land, the water, the sunlight. When we go there, we go with great reverence and caution,” he said.

Environmentalists warn new development could also contaminate groundwater, pollute Chaco’s dark skies and remote landscape, and even lead to higher crime rates and increases in domestic violence.

‘It should be done properly’

Nowhere is the threat to Chaco more evident than from the air. Earlier this month, Bruce Gordon, president of EcoFlight, an organization that advocates for the environment using small planes, flew over the area oil and gas companies are eyeing for the future. The tour was organized by the Partnership for Responsible Business, an educational arm of the New Mexico Green Chamber of Commerce, which works to promote businesses that protect our air, land and water.

After taking off from the Farmington airport in a Cessna 210, he first headed east over the circular fields where the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry grows Navajo Pride brand potatoes, corn, alfalfa, beans and small grains, such as barley, wheat and oats.

The plane then soared south through a cloudless sky over a landscape of mesas and washes dotted with wells and a spider web of roads, many of them leading to a single well pad.

Gordon pointed out ruins of some outlying great houses and then dipped a wing over Pueblo Bonito, the largest structure in the Chacoan system, located at the north end of the canyon. Occupied from the mid-800s to the 1200s, it was four stories high with over 600 rooms and 40 kivas.

“This area is relatively unexploited,” but eventually there could be oil and gas rigs within five or 10 miles of the historic sites, he said. Already in the area outside Aztec, and in Wyoming and Colorado, “I can’t fly 30 minutes in any direction without seeing wells and the industrialization of the land.”

According to Gordon, environmental organizations like his are trying to get out in front of the issue by educating people about what is at stake. “Nobody is against oil and gas, but it should be done properly,” he said.

12,000 active wells, 15,000 miles of roads

EcoFlight and another dozen or so environmental organizations are raising concerns now because the Bureau of Land Management’s Farmington Field Office is in the process of writing a resource management plan amendment that will determine what this area looks like in the future.

The office of the BLM manages federal lands in northwestern New Mexico stretching from the Colorado border to south of N.M. 550, east to Cuba and west to the Arizona line. The area also includes state and tribal lands and Indian allotments. And the federal agency oversees everything from grazing to recreation and wildlife as well as energy and minerals.

According to The Wilderness Society, 94 percent of the BLM’s mineral acres in the Farmington area are currently being leased; Gary Torres, the field manager for the Farmington Field Office, says the number is 85 percent.

Many of these leases have been held by production since the 1950s and ’60s. (A company can continue to hold a lease as long as its well is producing and it is paying royalties.)

Torres said there are now about 16,000 active wells in the area, down from about 25,000 to 30,000. And the landscape is crossed by some 15,000 miles of roads, according to the New Mexico Green Chamber of Commerce.

Drilling generates about a half-billion dollars in annual royalties, revenue that is shared between the state and the U.S. government. Prices are good for oil now, but not so much for dry gas.

Now game-changing technologies developed in recent years are making it cost-effective to extract hydrocarbons in places previously passed over in the Mancos Gallup Shale Play along the N.M. 550 corridor. The area around Lybrook and Counselor is booming.

WPX Energy and LOGOS Resources announced plans earlier this year to invest a total of \$260 million in oil and gas production in the basin.

Encana, a Canadian company that is another big player in the San Juan Basin, has 176,000 acres under lease and plans to drill 45 to 50 net wells this year at a cost of between \$300 million and \$350 million. In 2013, it paid \$6 million in severance taxes and this year will pay more, said Doug Hock, media relations director.

“This is one of our key areas of operation. Undoubtedly, we’ll have further capital to spend next year,” he said.

“It wasn’t as if they didn’t know hydrocarbons were there, but they didn’t know how to get them out of the ground,” Torres said.

Both hydraulic fracturing, a process in which millions of gallons of water, sand and toxic chemicals are pumped underground to break apart the rock and release the gas, and horizontal drilling — over distances up to a mile — are much more effective in extracting the minerals.

Though widely debated and often decried, they do have some benefits, Torres said.

Horizontal drilling, for example, allows companies to drill 20 wells from one well pad, which can help avoid damaging sensitive resources, Torres said.

One BLM study, he said, showed that the new technology reduced impacts on the surface by 10 percent and increased recovery of minerals by 10 times.

Amending the resource management plan

The Farmington Field Office, which has deferred some leases in the area, is now preparing an amendment to its 2003 resource management plan to address problems unforeseen a decade ago.

The BLM's 4.2 million-acre planning area includes federal, state and private lands as well as Indian reservations within portions of San Juan, Rio Arriba, McKinley and Sandoval counties.

The decision area includes 1.3 million acres of BLM-managed surface plus 1 million acres of federal mineral estate beneath lands owned or managed by private owners, the state or other federal agencies. The 34,000 acres of Chaco Culture National Historical Park are already protected and off-limits to drilling.

A scoping period during which the public could voice its concerns about resource management concluded at the end of May. The office is now in what it calls the "alternative development stage," during which a 20-member interdisciplinary team that includes biologists, botanists, engineers, recreation officials, visual resource managers, among others, is looking at ways to address the issues raised by the public. That process started about a month ago.

"We talked about the big picture in 2003, but this is like we need to do our homework and make sure we are doing the right thing," Torres said.

By next summer, he said, the office hopes to have a draft environmental impact statement, which will analyze the alternatives. The public will have another opportunity to comment at that time. After reviewing the comments, the office will issue a determination. Once it signs a "record of decision," that action will finalize the resource management plan amendment.

Many of those concerned about the new development had asked the BLM to also produce a master leasing plan, but Torres said the area did not meet the technical criteria because, for one thing, the federal government did not own the majority of land in the planning area. However, he said, the environmental impact statement will consider "all the same issues that the master leasing plan identifies."

Several of the major players contacted about their business plans in the area did not return calls seeking comment.

Adverse impact

The Western Environmental Law Center, along with eight other groups, filed 105 pages of scoping comments on the resource plan amendment in May raising concerns about a new boom.

Although oil companies have repeatedly assured the public that the new technology is safe, the document cites numerous examples of harm it has wrought on the environment and human health.

Fracking, for example, caused methane contamination of drinking water and an explosion at a home in Brainbridge Township, Ohio. A fracturing fluid spill in Acorn Fork Creek in Kentucky resulted in a fish kill.

Fracking resulted in groundwater contamination in Pavillion, Wyo., according to the U.S. Geological Survey.

The scoping comments by the environmental groups also cited numerous cases in which it was believed that fracking triggered seismic activity, including a 2011 preliminary report by the U.S. Geological Survey linking fracking fluid injection to a series of earthquakes in Oklahoma.

The scoping comments cited a 2011 congressional report saying energy companies have injected more than 30 million gallons of diesel fuel or diesel mixed with other fluids into the ground nationwide between 2005 and 2009.

All this activity increases the chances of spills, leaks, transportation accidents and illegal discharges of wastewater. A spill near Greeley, Colo., last year by PDC Energy released 2,880 gallons of oil and covered 3,900 square feet, leaving groundwater contaminated with benzene at a concentration 128 times higher than the state limit, along with the chemicals toluene and xylene, the document said.

Fracking also requires thousands of round trips by heavy trucks transporting water and chemicals to drilling sites and waste away from the sites.

Another concern is something called a “frack hit,” which occurs when horizontal drilling and historic and active vertical wells meet, a situation that could lead to blowouts.

Environmentalists point out that the state is missing out on some royalties due to flaring, the burning off of excess natural gas.

Although the BLM says the gas is of poor quality and can’t go directly into pipelines, Western Values Project claims New Mexico taxpayers have lost more than \$42.5 million in royalties since 2009 due to natural gas flaring and venting. They point out that in North Dakota, many oil and gas companies are supporting gas capture planning as a way to reduce excessive flaring.

Glenn Schiffbauer of the New Mexico Green Chamber of Commerce said, “A valuable resource is just being burned. The BLM should pause and say, here’s a resource we can get royalties on.”

“A closer look at some of the economics motivating the oil and gas industry’s push for great production reveals sheer industry greed and speculation,” the scoping comments conclude. “The

bottom line is this — energy companies have told us, ‘Trust us, our fracking ingredients and the process for extracting natural gas are harmless.’ We now know that they have not been truthful and cannot be trusted. Without implementation of a precautionary approach to these risks, BLM will continue to place the health of our community and our environment at risk.”

‘We deserve better’ Chaco, a remote site that records more than a half-million visitor days annually, is at the center of concern about adverse environmental impact from oil and gas drilling. Mike Eisenfeld, staff organizer at the San Juan Citizens Alliance, said during a recent trip to the area, he saw an active natural gas well roughly six miles north of the site. And one day there could be pump jacks within five miles of the ruin.

Besides compromising the sense of solitude there, development could interfere with one of the ways modern-day visitors connect with Chacoan people: Chaco, which has been designated as a Dark Sky Park by the International Dark Sky Association, is one of the best places in the country to look up and see the same skies that inspired our ancestors.

“Once the night sky is washed out, then that connection between the people of the past and ourselves will be lost,” West said.

“Extensive development is incompatible with protection of the environment,” Eisenfeld said. “We deserve better with our heritage.”

Gov. Madalena, who got a bird’s-eye view of Chaco recently himself, said he is still hoping BLM officials will visit his pueblo and make a presentation about what’s coming. “Money isn’t everything,” he said. “We are rich in culture, traditions. I think that’s more important than anything, than drilling.”

Contact Anne Constable at 986-3022 or aconstable@sfnewmexican.com.

2014 Northern Ute Thanksgiving Pow-wow
November 27, 28, 29, 2014
Fort Duchesne, Utah

Host Drum: Young Bear
Mandaree, ND

MC: Lawrence Baker,
New Town, ND

AD: Alvin Windyboy
RockyBoy, MT

Head Drum Judge: Darren Cuch,
Indian Bench, UT

Drum Contest

1st Place: \$5,000.00 2nd Place: \$4,000.00
3rd Place: \$3,000.00 4th Place: \$2,000.00

2 Consultations Awarded

Adult/Senior Categories	Teen Category	Junior Category
1 st Place: \$600.00	1 st Place: \$300.00	1 st Place: \$200.00
2 nd Place: \$500.00	2 nd Place: \$250.00	2 nd Place: \$175.00
3 rd Place: \$400.00	3 rd Place: \$200.00	3 rd Place: \$150.00
4 th Place: \$300.00	4 th Place: \$150.00	4 th Place: \$125.00

Golden Age Category Combined

Drum Contest & Dance Category Money Guaranteed

First Grand Entry Thursday Nov. 27, 2014 @ 7:00P.M. at the Fort Duchesne

Point System in effect Friday 7:00P.M. Grand Entry

Specials
Pow-wow Committee Special
Brooke & Emma Kanip coming back into Circle
More specials TBA

Arts & Craft Booth \$250.00 Food Booth \$300.00

For more information please contact Sandy Black, Vendor Coordinator/ 435-823-6132, Buffy Arrowchia 435-823-4009 or Bruce Pargrett Chairman/ 435-828-7032, Leroy Ceapooch Vice-Chairman/435-828-7046, Judy Pargrett Treasurer/ 435-725-4079 or Ambie Redfoot Secretary/435-823-4887