

## **Journal #3407 from sdc 7.1.15**

*Dedicated to the friends and supporters of Leonard Peltier*

***Phoenix Students Restore School To Reclaim Native American Identity***

*2015 Google Impact Challenge*

*Vertical School Gardens - Educational Successes in Barcelona*

*UNESCO steps in to protect Olympic National Park from electronic warfare range*

*BLM announces that they will Frack Mesquite*

*EPA authorizes Shell rig to discharge 'waste streams' into Alaska's Chukchi Sea*

*Churches in Northern Nevada*

***THE NEVADA STATE GOVERNMENT. THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL***

***FACT SHEET: Middle Class Economics Rewarding Hard Work by Restoring Overtime Pay***



**Dedicated to the friends and supporters of Leonard Peltier. 03:51**

Tim WoZny with Buggin Malone and 6 others

As a result of Peltier's recent parole denial, Ben Carnes, Choctaw Nation, and a Sun Dance Chief, states he will go to Washington, D.C. to stand and fast in front of the White House between September 5th-12th, in hopes of securing a meeting with President Obama.

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This month Google announced the **2015 Google Impact Challenge** in the Bay Area, an open call for nonprofits from the nine counties to submit their ideas for how they'd improve their communities with Google's support. Applications are now open and eligible nonprofits can [apply online by July 23](#). After a public vote, Google will fund a total of \$5 million and provide employee support to 25 projects. The 2015 Challenge follows the success of a 2014 campaign that benefitted local nonprofits including Hack the Hood, Lava Mae and Health Trust, all working to meet

community challenges like education, homelessness and food scarcity, with innovative approaches. Google has gifted more than \$100 million to local organizations in the past three years and is consistently named among the top corporate philanthropists in the region by the San Francisco Business Times.

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## **Phoenix Students Restore School To Reclaim Native American Identity**

NPR - 3 hours ago

From 1891 until 1990, just shy of a century, *Phoenix Indian School* boarded students from ...

[More news for npr phoenix indian school](#)

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### **Green roofs and solar ambulances sustain Carilion Clinic**

Carilion Clinic recently touted its environmental efforts to a gaggle of business leaders.

LUANNE RIFE | The Roanoke Times

Business leaders take in the view and the green roof atop 3 Riverside Circle during a tour of Carilion Clinic's efficiency and sustainability efforts.

By Luanne Rife [luanne.rife@roanoke.com](mailto:luanne.rife@roanoke.com) 981-3209

Beds of sedum stand sentry atop 3 Riverside Circle, ready to catch passing rainfall. But on a recent sunny day with soft, billowy clouds providing the backdrop, the sedum's only duty was to help Carilion Clinic show off one of its efforts to be better stewards of the environment.

A group of local business leaders from Coca Cola, Breakell, Aecom, Hotel Roanoke & Conference Center, Better Building Works, Virginia Western Community College and the city recently toured the building to review the initiatives. The LEED-certified medical building was constructed in 2009, just as Roanoke's Clean and Green Business Coalition formed to work on a five-year community objective to reduce energy consumption and increase recycling efforts.

Though the coalition ended when the dozen businesses met or exceeded their goals, interest in learning from one another continues. Former Councilwoman Gwen Mason and Stan Breakell in 2008 asked the city's top 10 employers to join the coalition and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20 percent.

On average, the members reduced their footprint by 33 percent, said Nell Boyle, Roanoke's sustainability coordinator. Orvis made a big push for energy efficiency and achieved a 71 percent reduction. Berglund chalked up huge savings through a major lighting retrofit. The city by 2012 was able to avoid \$567,000 in utility bills based on its 2005 usage, she said.

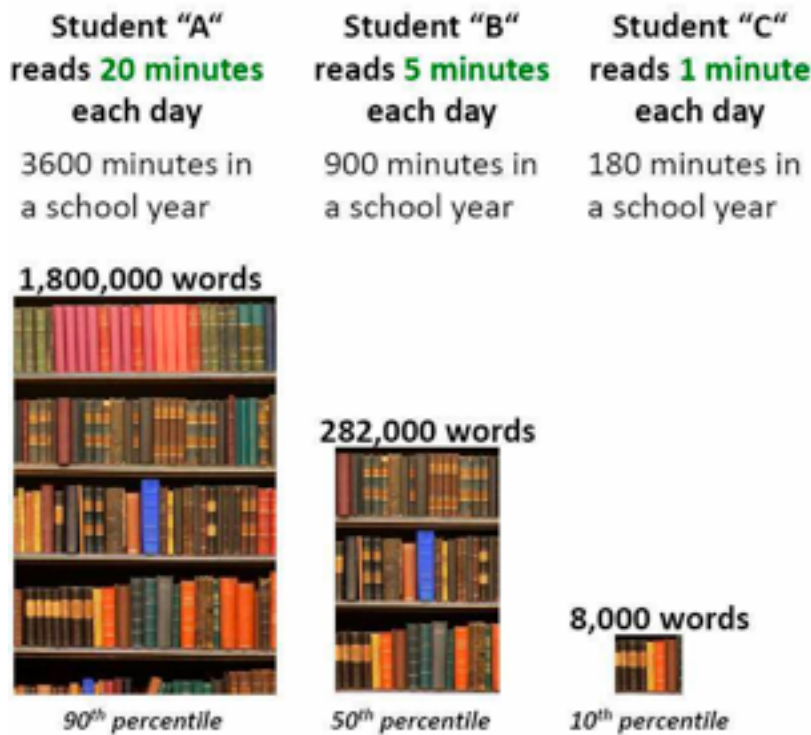
Though the coalition no longer exists, a new effort is underway to attract small and medium-sized businesses through a pilot program.

"We are getting a group together that will marry some of the bigger players doing this for a while as mentors," she said.

Carilion is interested.

"There is the hope that this [the coalition] will reinvigorate and renew in some form, but there is no clear picture of what that will look like yet," said Sara Wohlford, Carilion's sustainability officer.

## Why Can't I Skip My 20 Minutes of Reading Tonight?



By the end of 6<sup>th</sup> grade Student "A" will have read the equivalent of 60 whole school days. Student "B" will have read only 12 school days. Which student would you expect to have a better vocabulary? Which student would you expect to be more successful in school...and in life?

(Nagy & Herman, 1987)

Carilion's tour was designed to show some of its initiatives.

The high point of the tour was the building's 11,000-square-foot green roof. When Carilion began to change the landscape along Reserve Avenue, green roofs were a fairly new concept for Roanoke.

Daniel DiMarco with Aecom said Carilion was reluctant to go full-in by paving the roof with dirt and instead opted for a tray system.

But by the time Carilion and Virginia Tech joined forces to build the medical school and research center a few years later, Carilion was ready for a more intensive, showy roof, and a green roof was designed into that project. While that roof is more accessible and visible, it isn't as massive as

the one at 3 Riverside, since the roof is already packed with heavy-duty mechanical equipment required by the research center.

As the group moved along the green roof, they could look down on an ambulance parked below that had a solar panel on the roof. And they could take in the view across the way to an area that by next year will help join the campus with the southeast part of the city through a community garden and pedestrian bridge.

Carilion has three ambulances with solar panels that run ventilation systems to regulate the temperature inside the patient compartment when the vehicles' engines are shut off. The systems supply six to seven amps and reduce idling time and fuel consumption.

The group heard about other Carilion initiatives that included reducing waste during construction and once the building was in use, and in using locally sourced food in the cafe and in helping workers and others access and afford local produce.

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Wonderful article with lots of pictures:

### **Vertical School Gardens - Educational Successes in Barcelona**

**MARCGRAÑEN**

**Landscape Artist and Creator of PhytoKinetic**

<http://www.greenroofs.com/content/articles/147-Vertical-School-Gardens-Educational-Successes-in-Barcelona.htm#.VY4LWYWXX37>

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### **UNESCO steps in to protect Olympic National Park from electronic warfare range**

HUGE WIN.... UNESCO TO NAVY.... HOLD UP! This is a World Heritage Site! UNESCO

steps in to...

[citizensofebeysreserve.com/](http://citizensofebeysreserve.com/)By

Michael John Monson [59](#)

[mins](#)

### **BLM announces that they will Frack Mesquite**

Ely District BLM office announced a 30-day period "asking the public to review and provide comment on parcels of public land nominated for potential oil and gas exploration and development." The time expires July 24.

[thespectrum.com](http://thespectrum.com)

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### **EPA authorizes Shell rig to discharge 'waste streams' into Alaska's Chukchi Sea**

The towering Shell-leased platform Polar Pioneer, which departed Seattle early Monday, will be able to both drill in and dump into the remote Chukchi Sea off...

[blog.seattlepi.com](http://blog.seattlepi.com)

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### **Churches in Northern Nevada**

The first official Pentecostal church in Nevada was the Glad Tidings Assemblies of God Church of Reno, organized in 1921. Its humble beginnings were common to many early Pentecostal

**A Social Benefit To  
Save Our Panunadu (Lake)  
and our Kooyooee (Ancient  
Sucker Fish) for Future  
Generations to Come**



**Date: Saturday—July 4  
Time: 3:00pm  
Place: 2635 Sutcliffe Hwy  
Sutcliffe, Nevada**

**Proceeds to be used to hire a legal attorney and  
to hire a water hydrologist to study the effects of  
the increased salt on the kooyooee.  
Donations will be appreciated.**



**\$3/PLATE**



**MUSIC BY THE  
RAINBOW  
MOUNTAIN BAND  
1pm-4pm**

**ELDERS & OTHER  
GUEST SPEAKERS  
THROUGHOUT  
THE DAY**



**& HORSESHOES**



churches. The congregants first met in a home, then in a tent, moved to a second-floor rental at Fourth and Virginia streets, from there to a rented facility at 541 N. Sierra, and finally settled at Bell Street near Fifth. The congregation chose Rev. J. D. Wells, who served as pastor until 1924. He subsequently devoted himself to evangelization of Native Americans and through his writings contributed to the Assemblies of God mission in Battle Mountain. Rural Pentecostal Nevadans were active elsewhere in establishing churches on Shoshone and Paiute Indian reservations. The Native American congregations remained numerically small (never numbering more than 5 percent of the reservation population), but their churches were active in addressing problems of alcoholism and unemployment.

By the early 1930s Pentecostal churches appeared in Nevada's isolated Great Basin communities. Itinerant ministers held tent meetings and, if interest persisted, organized a church that, often as not, first met in a saloon or storefront. Rev. C. E. Persing organized Calvary Pentecostal Tabernacle at 190 South East Street in Fallon, where he served from 1931 to 1935. In modern times the Pentecostal presence in Fallon included two Church of God in Christ congregations and another independent gathering. Shortly after its humble beginnings, Anchor Tabernacle in Elko received the pastoral services of Clyde V. Hammond and his wife. She had three times the ministerial experience of her husband and consequently conducted most of the preaching. It was officially organized in 1936 and settled the following year at 633 Railroad Street. In 2009, there were three Pentecostal churches in Elko, all with different organizational affiliations.

Pentecostal pastors almost always had two jobs because the fledgling congregations were too small to provide a full-time income. Church members in rural Nevada were typically working class people. They might be miners, ranchers, farmhands, grocery store clerks, homemakers, schoolteachers, or gas station attendants. Loneliness and isolation were common complaints because the churches were so small and remote. Consequently, outlying communities gathered annually in places like Lamoille Canyon outside Elko for week-long camp meetings.

While it was not uncommon for husband-and-wife teams to serve as co-pastors in rural churches, occasionally a woman pastored a local congregation unassisted. One single female pastor was Gladys Rushing, who epitomized several Pentecostal women in ministry in Nevada. For over thirty-five years, up to 2007, Reverend Rushing led churches in rural towns like Silver Springs and Battle Mountain, and she also ministered among Native Americans and served as an Associate Pastor in the Assemblies of God Church in Reno. While Rushing was active in ministry, her husband was employed as a heavy equipment operator. She acknowledged being shunned at times by other community ministers because she was a woman. Once, at a high school graduation ceremony in Battle Mountain, some male ministers from the region refused to sit on the platform with her. She took her place there nevertheless!

- See more at: <http://www.onlinenevada.org/articles/pentecostalismnevada#sthash.PhyyK04u.dpuf>

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**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.; THE NEVADA STATE GOVERNMENT. THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL. A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.**

**Published: May 20, 1864**

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 19. (1864)

The House passed the Senate bill, amendatory of the act authorizing Nevada to form a State Government. It changes the time for submitting the Constitution to the vote of the people to the first Wednesday in September.

The House then took up the Indian Appropriation Bill.

All the amendments of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union were concurred in, excepting one reducing the appropriation for the Sioux Indians of Minnesota from \$150,000 to \$50,000. The bill passed.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) rising to a personal explanation, said since he had been here he had never for a single moment indulged in personalities toward any individual, and his object in now rising was to refer to the remarks of Mr. LOAN, of Missouri, who, during the debate on the contested election case from the Seventh District of that State, had taken occasion to hurl at him shafts surcharged with hate and malice, and this, too, while he was necessarily absent from Washington. That Representative had no just complaint of what he had said. Whatever allusion was made to him was in the kindest terms and honorably expressed. But the gentleman, four days after he (DAWES) had spoken, had appeared here with a deliberately written speech, making a gross attack on his personal integrity -- a speech the bitterness and malignity of which found no parallel in the records of the House. The gentleman knew when the speech was made he (DAWES) was not here to defend himself, and he (LOAN) said the only epithet he could apply to him (DAWES) was that applied by Col. BENTON to Mr. PETTIT, of Indiana, but that the language would not be parliamentary. If any gentleman would furnish him with a parliamentary phrase similarly expressive, he would use it. The gentleman (LOAN) had also called him a political guerrilla, who flies a friendly flag in order that he may strike more effectually, and that he had earned and would receive the scorn and contempt of every honorable man. The gentleman from Missouri had appended a foot-note in the Congressional Globe, giving the remarks of Col. BENTON as applied to Mr. PETTIT, namely, he is a great liar and a dirty dog. He Mr. (DAWES) submitted the remarks now made on that occasion, and which were printed in the Globe. There was not in them a syllable which was intended or could be tortured into an offence against the Representative of the Seventh District of Missouri, who had prepared his speech in cold blood, and had added a foot note, giving language which he (Mr. LOAN) himself admitted would be a violation of the rules, if uttered on this floor. So far as he was concerned, he would leave all the laurels which could thus be won to grace the brows of those who thought it an honor to wear them. He had made up his record, and would abide the judgment passed upon it.

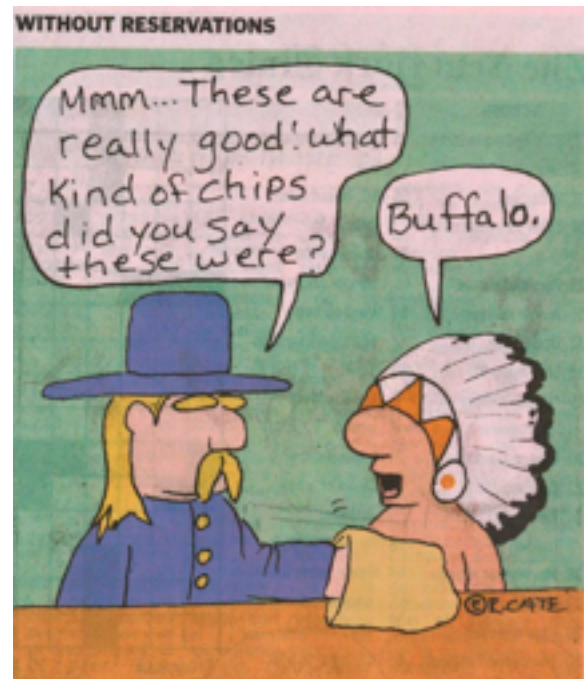
Mr. LOAN, of Missouri, (Union,) desired to state to the House that if in that discussion he had used any language not justified by the gentleman's speech, it was unintentional and he regretted it. It was true, he had the notes of the gentleman's speech before him, and that he framed his reply to it after careful consideration. He believed that the reply was nothing but a just and legitimate defence from an attack made upon him in a most unprovoked manner. The attack was not on his cause, but on his personal integrity. There was no ground for it. He repeated, the gentleman from Massachusetts made deliberate and premeditated attack on his personal honor. If, in the opinion of the House, he had made an unjustifiable reply, he asked their pardon for

having done so. After what was said by the gentleman, he (LOAN) had no pardon to ask at his hands. His rule never was to aggress upon others, and he never would allow a sentiment of malice to rankle in his heart. But when he felt his personal honor attacked it was his duty to defend it to the best of his ability. The gentleman said he (LOAN) made the reply when his (DAWES) back was turned. It was not his fault that the gentleman vacated his seat and was not here to answer; he shot a Parthian arrow and then left. A friend had called his attention to the footnote, and said it being improper and wrong, should not appear in the Congressional Globe, and this was the reason why he should withdraw that foot-note from his speech. He honestly and sincerely believed the gentleman had made an unprovoked assault upon him. He had done what he believed to be right, though members might differ from him in this case.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) rose to make a personal explanation, and caused to be read a reported colloquy between Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, and himself, from the Daily Globe.

Mr. JULIAN, among other things, on that occasion said, after an inquiry from Mr. MALLORY, "We, who are known as Republicans, and unconditional Union men, sometimes associate with negroes. They live among us, and, of course, we have dealings with them. But no such intimate relations exist between them and the Democrats of the South."

*If you are amused or want to be incredulized, continue reading at <http://www.nytimes.com/1864/05/20/news/house-representatives-nevada-state-government-indian-appropriation-bill-personal.html?pagewanted=1>*



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THE WHITE HOUSE      Office of the Press Secretary      June 30, 2015

### **FACT SHEET: Middle Class Economics Rewarding Hard Work by Restoring Overtime Pay**

*"Of course, nothing helps families make ends meet like higher wages... We still need to make sure employees get the overtime they've earned."*

*– President Barack Obama, State of the Union Address, January 20, 2015*

Middle class economics means that a hard day's work should lead to a fair day's pay. For much of the past century, a cornerstone of that promise has been the 40-hour workweek. But for decades, industry lobbyists have bottled up efforts to keep these rules up to date, leaving millions of Americans working long hours, and taking them away from their families without the overtime pay that they have earned. Business owners who treat their employees fairly are being undercut by competitors who don't.

Today, President Obama announced that the Department of Labor will [propose extending overtime pay](#) to nearly 5 million workers. [The proposal](#) would guarantee overtime pay to most salaried workers earning

less than an estimated \$50,440 next year. The number of workers in each state who would be affected by this proposal can be found [here](#).

The salary threshold guarantees overtime for most salaried workers who fall below it, but it is eroded by inflation every year. It has only been updated once since the 1970s, when the Bush Administration published a weak rule with the strong support of industry. Today, the salary threshold remains at \$23,660 (\$455 per week), which is below the poverty threshold for a family of four, and only 8 percent of full-time salaried workers fall below it.

President Obama directed the Secretary of Labor to update regulations relating to who qualifies for overtime pay so that they once again reflect the intent of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and to simplify the rules so they're easier for workers and businesses to understand and apply. Following months of extensive consultations with employers, workers, unions, and other stakeholders, the Department of Labor developed a proposal that would:

- Raise the threshold under which most salaried workers are guaranteed overtime to equal the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile of weekly earnings for full-time salaried workers. As proposed, this would raise the salary threshold from \$455 a week (\$23,660 a year) – below the poverty threshold for a family of four – to a projected level of \$970 a week (\$50,440 a year) in 2016.
- Extend overtime pay and the minimum wage to nearly 5 million workers within the first year of its implementation, of which 56 percent are women and 53 percent have at least a college degree.
- Provide greater clarity for millions more workers so they – and their employers – can determine more easily if they should be receiving overtime pay.
- Prevent a future erosion of overtime and ensure greater predictability by automatically updating the salary threshold based on inflation or wage growth over time.

The proposal does not include specific regulatory changes to the so-called “duties test” that determines whether salaried workers earning more than the threshold are entitled to an exemption from overtime rules. Hourly workers would generally continue to receive overtime pay, as they do under current rules. Consistent with the normal rulemaking process, when the Department of Labor’s Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is published in the coming days, there will be opportunities to submit comments in writing. Only after reviewing and considering all the comments will the Department determine what to include in a final rule next year.

### **Overtime Pay Has Eroded, Failing Millions of Workers**

**For much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, most Americans enjoyed overtime pay.** Since 1938, the Fair Labor Standards Act has required businesses to pay not less than a minimum wage for all hours worked and time-and-a-half for any hours worked in excess of 40 hours per week. These rules apply to most hourly and salaried workers, with exceptions including one for executive, administrative, and professional workers. In 1975, 62 percent of full-time salaried workers, including a majority of college graduates, were eligible for overtime pay.

**But today, far fewer workers qualify for overtime pay.** The exception for executive, administrative, and professional employees has grown so large that a large majority of salaried workers are denied overtime. The salary threshold, which for most salaried workers determines whether they are guaranteed overtime or not, has been changed only twice in the last 40 years and now covers far fewer workers due to



inflation. Today, the salary threshold remains at \$23,660 (\$455 per week), which is below the poverty threshold for a family of four, and only 8 percent of full-time salaried workers fall below it. Workers above this level may be denied overtime even if they spend only a small share of their time on professional, executive, or administrative activities. For example, a convenience store manager, fast food assistant manager, or office worker may be expected to work 50 or 60 hours a week or more, making barely enough to keep a family out of poverty, and not receiving a dime of overtime pay. For some of these employees, not receiving overtime pay means that they are not even receiving the minimum wage when all of their hours of overtime are taken into account.

This proposed rule will help promote higher take-home pay and allow workers to better balance their work and family obligations. In so doing, it will help shore up the middle class and provide an easier pathway for those aspiring to share in the standard of living it affords.

### **Building on Additional Efforts to Grow the Middle Class**

Modernizing our outdated overtime rules is just one piece of the President's plan to support America's workers and grow the middle class. The President believes that all Americans should have the opportunity to succeed in our global economy and all working families should be able to afford the cornerstones of economic security. Middle-out economics has helped to make America stronger over the past six years, with our businesses creating 12.6 million new jobs over 63 straight months of job growth. President Obama is pursuing policies that will ensure a growing economy — one with hard work, higher wages, higher incomes, fairer pay for women, workplace flexibility for parents, affordable health insurance and adequate retirement benefits.

#### *Higher Wages*

- President Obama has called on Congress to raise the national minimum wage, and took action by signing an [Executive Order](#) to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 for workers on new federal contracts. Since early 2013, when the President first called for a minimum wage increase, 17 states and the District of Columbia have passed increases to their minimum wage, which will benefit about 7 million workers. Many other cities and localities, such as Chicago and Los Angeles, have also passed minimum wage increases, while businesses across the country have taken steps on their own to raise wages for their workers.

#### *Tax Cuts for the Middle-Class*

- In his first term, President Obama cut taxes for the average middle-class family by \$3,600. The [American Taxpayer Relief Act](#), which President Obama signed into law in 2012, permanently lowered income tax rates for 98 percent of American workers.
- President Obama has extended and continues to fight for [2009 improvements](#) to the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the Child Tax Credit (CTC), which are helping 16 million families make ends meet.

#### *College Affordability*

- Over the past six years, the President and Congress have provided millions of low-income and middle class families across the country access to college by increasing the maximum Pell Grant award by \$1,000, and total funding by 70 percent.
- Families putting a child through college became eligible for as much as \$10,000 of additional help over four years from the President's [American Opportunity Tax Credit](#), the equivalent of nearly a 30-percent discount on tuition at a typical state university.

- Taken together, these scholarships will provide students and families \$50 billion in aid next year to help them afford college.

### *Equal Pay*

- The first bill President Obama signed into law was the [Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Restoration Act](#) , which empowers women to recover wages lost to discrimination by extending the time period in which an employee can file a claim. The President continues to advocate for passage of the Paycheck Fairness Act, common sense legislation that would give women additional tools to fight pay discrimination.
- In April 2014, the President signed [two executive actions](#) strengthening equal pay laws: an [Executive Order](#) prohibiting federal contractors from retaliating against employees who choose to discuss their compensation and a [Presidential Memorandum](#) instructing the Secretary of Labor to establish new regulations requiring federal contractors to submit summary data on compensation paid to their employees, including data by sex and race. The Department of Labor will use the data to encourage compliance with equal pay laws and to target enforcement more effectively.

### *Workplace Flexibility*

- In June 2014, the White House held the first-ever Summit on Working Families, elevating a national conversation about making today's workplaces work for everyone, and signed a [Presidential Memorandum](#) to enhance workplace flexibilities and work-life balances for federal employees. He has also urged Congress to pass the Healthy Families Act, which would allow most Americans to earn up to seven paid sick days a year.

### *Promoting Fair Pay and Safe Workplaces*

- In July 2014, President Obama signed an [Executive Order](#) that helps agencies better take into account prospective federal contractors' labor records when awarding contracts. It also ensures that federal contract workers are given the necessary information each pay period to verify the accuracy of their paycheck and workers who may have been sexually assaulted or had their civil rights violated get their day in court by putting an end to certain mandatory arbitration agreements.

### *Affordable Health Insurance*

- Five years ago, the [Affordable Care Act](#) became law — opening the doors to affordable, quality health insurance for millions of people. Today:
  - More than 16 million Americans have gained health coverage,
  - Up to 30 million young adults can no longer be denied coverage for a pre-existing condition,
  - 105 million Americans no longer have a lifetime limit on their health coverage,
  - 137 million Americans are guaranteed preventative care coverage, and
  - The nation's uninsured rate now stands at its lowest level ever.

### *Security in Retirement*

- In February 2015, the Department of Labor published a proposed rule protecting retirement savers by ensuring that investment advisors are free from conflicts that prevent them from acting

in the best interests of their clients. This is a common sense rule that protects those saving for retirement from being steered into investments that are in their advisors' financial interest but not theirs.



The poster is for the 52nd Annual Shoshone-Bannock Festival Handgame, held at Fort Hall, Idaho, from August 6th to 9th, 2015. It features a vibrant orange and yellow background with a decorative border of white feathers. At the top, a large feather graphic is centered. The text is arranged in columns, detailing the schedule and prizes for each day. Three circular inset photos show people playing handgame: one on Thursday evening, one on Friday evening, and one on Saturday. The poster also includes a disclaimer at the bottom regarding family-oriented events and a contact number for Brenda McKean.

## 52ND ANNUAL SHOSHONE-BANNOCK FESTIVAL HANDGAME

FORT HALL, IDAHO  
AUGUST 6TH - 9TH,  
2015

**THURSDAY EVENING  
AUGUST 6TH, 2015**  
REGISTRATION 5 - 7 PM  
\$1,000 BONE HOG SCRAMBLE TOURNAMENT  
ENTRY FEE: \$10 PER PERSON - 2 PEOPLE TO A TEAM  
1ST - 3RD PLACES WILL BE PAID

**FRIDAY EVENING  
AUGUST 7TH, 2015**  
REGISTRATION 5 - 7 PM  
\$2,500 BONE HOG TOURNAMENT  
ENTRY FEE: \$40 PER TEAM  
1ST PLACE \$1,000 PLUS JACKETS  
2ND PLACE \$875  
3RD PLACE \$625

**SATURDAY  
AUGUST 8TH, 2015**  
REGISTRATION 11 AM TO 2 PM  
\$12,000 HANDGAME TOURNAMENT  
ENTRY FEE: \$100.00 PER TEAM  
3-5 PEOPLE TO A TEAM  
1ST PLACE \$6,000 PLUS JACKETS  
2ND PLACE \$3,000  
3RD PLACE \$1,500  
4TH PLACE \$1,000  
CONSOLATION \$500

**SUNDAY  
AUGUST 9TH, 2015**  
REGISTRATION NOON - 2 PM  
\$2,500 THREE MAN HANDGAME TOURNAMENT  
ENTRY FEE: \$75 PER TEAM  
1ST PLACE \$1,000 PLUS JACKETS  
2ND PLACE \$875  
3RD PLACE \$625

ADDED  
ENTRY FEES  
ADDED TO  
PURSE

For more information please contact Brenda McKean @ (208) 223-3510

The Festival Events are family oriented events. Drugs, Alcohol and Weapons are NOT ALLOWED! Violator's will be reported to the proper authorities. The Shoshone-Bannock Festival & Tribes will not be held responsible for any damages, theft, injuries or accidents sustained while on the premises or while participating in any and all Festival activities that may occur through negligence by the individual, spectator(s), friend(s), and/or relatives. Image/performance to be used by the Shoshone-Bannock Festival and the Media/Tribes, for video/film photography/etc., for the purpose of promotions, news, archival and other press/media related items.

 By Joseph A. Widenor