



# Indian Country

THIS WEEK FROM

## TODAY

THE PREMIER E-NEWSLETTER SERVING THE NATIONS, CELEBRATING THE PEOPLE

### *A Letter from the Publisher*

*Shekóli.* After weeks of indecision and brinkmanship, the government shutdown has ended, and furloughed federal employees have returned to work. While some estimates have put the cost of the shutdown to the national U.S. economy at around \$24 billion, it is somewhat harder to calculate the effect being felt in and around Indian country. Suffice it to say, the trickle-down impact of such fiscal irresponsibility hurts the poorest of the poor most of all, the oldest and the youngest among us, and some of the most far-flung.

Unfortunately, the government shutdown—which resulted in some tribal governments with programs dependent on federal aid sending workers home—was the second blow dealt to the finances of tribal nations. The first hit came with the government sequester. As Kevin Washburn, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Indian Affairs, outlined in a letter to tribal leaders last week: “The timing of sequestration was difficult because it required that we cut programs after much of the fiscal year had already passed, magnifying the effects felt throughout Indian country and preventing us from planning for reductions.” Several tribes were short of funds prior to the end of the fiscal year.

Washburn also explained that there were several steps involved after the President signed an appropriations bill in order for Indian Affairs to receive and then release funds for the new fiscal year. While he promised that his department would move expeditiously, the hard truth is that the whole process will take several weeks. In



a recent article David Bean, a council member with the Puyallip Tribe, told Indian Country Today Media Network’s D.C. Bureau Chief Rob Capriccioso, “I am happy that the federal government found a way to pay its bills and honor its debts. I remain hopeful that they maintain this philosophy and practice when it comes to Indian country.”

Of course the problem, as many of us know, is that the federal government treats its treaty obligations as discretionary budget items—chronically underfunded ones at that—to rise incrementally and fall dramatically at the whims of Congress and the President. We must persist in educating elected officials to establish sufficient levels of funding as mandatory. This will help for proper planning and economic growth. Such fiscal responsibility is not only integral

to the understanding of the historic contracts between tribal nations and the federal government, it is also prudent. Over time, this change will ultimately cost the federal bottom line far less by ensuring self-sufficiency, and eliminating agonizing and costly fiscal crises.

*Na ki' wa,*

Ray Halbritter

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## Fighting Racism in Worker's Comp Rules

*In Waltrip v. Osage Million Dollar Elm Casino (2012), the Oklahoma Supreme court held that an insurance carrier could be sued under state insurance standards designed to protect injured workers because there was no tribal ordinance. Against that background Dave Lundgren, who practices federal Indian law in Eastern Washington, poses some relevant questions about workmen's compensation:*

Does your ordinance provide for traditional remedies, or is treatment tied only to contemporary medicine? Does the ordinance acknowledge the role of family, or establish a network of fellow employees

who can help and encourage the worker get back to work? Does the ordinance allow for compassion based on individual circumstances, or does it require a robotic response from outside? Are there mechanisms to help people who are too injured shift to other less physical work or to rehabilitation services that are tied to resources in their own community? What happens to workers who cannot return to work due to their injury?

Does your ordinance provide for a full range of due process protections, or is it designed to give your carrier too much control? The ordinance must require a separation between carriers and the administrators. Checks and balances must

be imposed to protect workers due process rights.

A regulatory structure can be designed around concepts of compassion and caring without sacrificing the workers compensation fund. Indeed, when the employees know their employer cares and will be monitoring their recovery to get them back on their feet, they will be motivated to return to work and fraudulent claims will diminish. Protection of workers is a true attribute of tribal sovereignty that federal law is designed to preserve. It is too important to leave to outside carriers who have no knowledge of traditional values and no concern for individual suffering. <http://bit.ly/17u230w> ☞

## How Tribal Leaders Are Creating Jobs

*Lance Morgan (Winnebago), president of Ho-Chunk, Inc., and Gabriel Galanda (Round Valley Indian Tribes), a partner with Galanda Broadman, PLLC, discuss the virtues of, and threats to, the New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC):*

The NMTC is a federal incentive that attracts equity from financial institutions to intermediaries called community development entities (CDE). These CDEs use this equity to make flexible, low-cost loans and equity investments that support vital public services and job-creating projects. This is not just a program for Indian country; CDEs have deployed billions in communities of high unemployment and poverty since 2000.

In communities that have received investments by CDEs, the NMTC is moving the needle. NMTC-funded businesses and organizations are hiring and providing a much-needed boost to local economies. Tribal leaders have been working for years to educate members about the NMTC and to attract CDE attention to Native projects. Yet today, before Indian country has even reached the NMTC tipping point, it is in danger of stalling out.

In the most recent NMTC allocation round, the federal Community Development Financial Institutions Fund did not allocate NMTCs to any CDEs with a specific focus on Indian country. Previously, at least one Native-focused CDE has received an allocation each go-round. That

has helped build a track record of success, demonstrating that Indian country is now a mature market for new markets. But Indian country cannot afford a setback of being passed over for NMTC allocation—not when a pipeline of so many worthy tribal projects has been built.

We must ask Congress to support reauthorization of the vital NMTC program, specifically Senate Bill 1133 and any House companion bill that might soon emerge. “We” means tribes and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian communities, as all of American Indian country has the potential to benefit from the program. There is great need and high demand in Indian country for NMTCs that cannot be ignored. <http://bit.ly/16LIpAp> ☞

## Don't Regard Tribes as Just Another Minority

*Though President Nixon's 1970 “Special Message on Indian Affairs” is hailed as a landmark of self determination, Steven Newcomb (Shawnee, Lenape), co-founder and co-director of the Indigenous Law Institute, offers a less cheerful contemporary perspective:*

The strategy of Nixon's Self-Determination Policy was essentially to convert American Indians to simply another minority group, composed of individual Americans who also happen to be members of some “tribal group” or “tribal community.” Such ideas serve a key U.S. political agenda: Make it appear that our original nations no longer exist as nations because of the U.S.'s

claim that we have been assimilated as minority individuals into the overall society of the United States.

Fast-forward four decades. In December 2010 the State Department issued its “Announcement of U.S. Support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.” State said that U.S. support for the U.N. Declaration “goes hand in hand with the U.S. commitment to address the consequences of a history in which, as President Obama recognized, ‘few have been more marginalized and ignored by Washington for as long as Native Americans—our First Americans.’” President Obama's phrase “our First Americans” matches President Nixon's phrase “the first Americans.”

A meeting on October 11, 2013 between

officials of the State Department and tribal government representatives focused on U.S. designs for a 2014 High Level Plenary Meeting of the U.N. General Assembly which might define the implementation of the U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The October meeting was held at the Department of the Interior because its “domestic” location is a symbolic way for the State Department to repeat the message of December 2010 and attempt to “domesticate” indigenous peoples.

The past and current message of the United States seems quite clear: American Indian “tribes” are not nations, at all. We are “internal” to the United States and therefore have been “domesticated.” <http://bit.ly/19N9khO> ☞


## Costas Assails 'Redskins' Name in Prime Time

In a statement of almost two minutes during NBC's October 13 Sunday Night Football halftime show, sportscaster Bob Costas criticized the continued use of the Washington Redskins team name, calling it an "insult" and a "slur" that "truly differs" from other names like Braves and Chiefs.

No matter "how benign the present day intent" of the moniker is, Costas said, he urged that it be dropped. He also asked NBC's millions of viewers to "think about what the equivalent would be if it were directed toward African Americans, Hispanics, Asians or members of any other ethnic group," arguing that "Redskins can't possibly honor a heritage or a noble character trait."

"There's no reason to believe that owner Daniel Snyder, or any official or player from his team, harbors animus towards Native Americans or chooses to disrespect them," Costas said. "But having said that, there's still a distinction to be made." That distinction, he said, is between certain team names that are politically incorrect, and "Redskins," which is downright offensive.

"Names like Blackhawks, Seminoles and Chippewas, while potentially problematic, can still be okay provided the symbols are appropriately respectful," Costas further said.

Costas pointed out that several colleges, like Stanford and Dartmouth, have changed their names from the "Indians" to the Cardinals and Big Green, respectively. Even the Miami of Ohio Redskins changed their name to the RedHawks, he noted. And yet, "still the NFL franchise that represents the nation's capital, has maintained its name." <http://bit.ly/19HKFt0> 

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## Drilling at Wisconsin Mound Cemetery on Hold for Now

BY MARY ANNETTE PEMBER

An attempt by the city of Racine, Wisconsin to conduct soil-boring sampling on a site that the Lakota and Muskogee tribes say is a Native burial mound has been postponed for the time being.

The boring was to be conducted to determine the contents of the mound, which is located in the city's Mound Cemetery, and the Wisconsin State Historical Society had granted permission for the procedure. But scientists elected to call a halt on October 4 when confronted by several protesters. According to

the *Journal Times*, a scientific team led by University of Wisconsin archaeologist Tom Zych was scheduled to conduct boring testing on the location. After discussions with his supervisor, however, Zych decided to stop the testing.

"Legally we are permitted to do it, but we are going to discuss things with the state to make sure there aren't any other steps we should be following," Zych told the *Journal Times*.

"Our recommendation was for them to pack up and go back to the office," said John Broihahn, Wisconsin

State archaeologist, whose office had issued the testing permit.

According to Bill Quackenbush, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Ho-Chunk tribe, which is located not far from Racine, boring and digging are not preferred methods for documenting Native burial sites. "Most tribes formally oppose soil testing," he said. "We don't condone the disturbance of burial sites." If there is a question about such a site, he said, the tribe will sometimes use ground-penetrating radar.


<http://bit.ly/19b39Bo> 

## Karuk Tribe Wins \$6.6 Million to Introduce Broadband to Remote County in California

A joint venture between the Karuk and Yurok Tribes will bring broadband and Internet access to rural communities in Humboldt County, California.

The California Public Utility Commission has awarded the Karuk Tribe \$6,602,422 from the California Advanced Services Fund to install 82.3 miles of fiber optic cable in the area, reported the [nativenewsnetwork.com](http://nativenewsnetwork.com). The project, the Klamath River Rural Broadband Initiative, will significantly benefit community services including health care facilities, schools, rural fire camps, fire stations, public safety installations, and various state, federal and tribal government offices.

"We are witnessing an historic moment, a potential for a new model really, with tribal governments leading the way for remote rural deployment of basic communications infrastructure," said Sean McLaughlin, executive director of Access Humboldt. "In addition to providing an inspiration to other communities, this is a fantastic step forward for everyone in Humboldt County as this project will build a new fiber path connecting Humboldt County directly with Siskiyou County and points beyond. Notably, the project will bring service to the town of Orick which has no broadband now, and it will also open a new wireless path (built by the Yurok Tribe) to Del Norte County as well."

The tribes' vision has allowed them to serve communities on their ancestral lands, and the collaboration has allowed the project to connect upriver Klamath (from Orleans/Panamnik) to the North Coast (at Orick and down to Big Lagoon in Humboldt), including a wireless connection to Del Norte (from Klamath to Crescent City). <http://bit.ly/1a8bTcs> 

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## Government Opens But Indian Country is Still Sequestered

BY ROB CAPRICCIOSO

While Indian country leaders are glad to see the federal government open again, many are dealing with the aftershocks of the 16-day closure. Some tribes were forced to furlough employees and to cut services as a result of reduced government funding during the quagmire.

Tribal leaders also continue to battle to get rid of sequestration, enacted by Congress and the White House earlier this year as part of their budget negotiations, which cut millions of dollars in federal Indian-focused funding. The new short-term budget deal retains sequestration.

"The sequester should be stopped and replaced," said David Bean, a council member with the Puyallup Tribe of Indians, reflecting a widespread view among tribal leaders. "When our ancestors signed the treaties with the United States, [they ceded] our ancestral lands in exchange for goods and services that would be provided for time immemorial by the federal government. When we ceded our lands pursuant to the treaties, we understood that were not ceding 40 percent or 60 percent interest in the land, but 100 percent interest. Likewise, we understood that in return we were to receive a 100 percent interest in the goods and services the federal government promised to provide."

Indian country leaders were relieved that the budget deal did not include a White House proposal to cap contract support cost payments to tribes. Sen. Lisa Murkowski (R-Alaska) was among those who worked to keep that plan out of the mix.

"Due to Senator Murkowski's efforts, the continuing resolution to fund the government through January 15, 2014 also rejected language from the Administration to block tribes' ability to bring claims for the failure of the Indian Health Service to pay full Contract Support Costs—despite a recent Supreme Court ruling requiring full compensation consistent with the federal trust responsibility," a spokesman said. <http://bit.ly/1hZt9l2> ☞

## After 12 Years, McNeil Steps Down at Sealaska

Chris E. McNeil, Jr., Tlingit and a member of the Nisga'a Nation, is retiring as president and CEO of Sealaska, the regional Native institution for Southeast Alaska that represents more than 21,000 Tlingit, Haida and Tsimshian tribal member shareholders.

"I approach my retirement with the deepest respect and appreciation for Sealaska's employees who work so hard for our shareholders," McNeil said. "I have full confidence that Sealaska will reach ever higher to fulfill its purpose: to strengthen our people, culture and homelands."

"Chris has a long history with Sealaska, and his leadership has guided us through many challenges and opportunities," said Albert Kookesh, Sealaska's chairman of the board. "He has worked tirelessly on behalf of our tribal mem-

ber shareholders and the Alaska Native community and we owe him and his family a tremendous debt of gratitude for his service."

When McNeil was elected CEO in 2001, Sealaska was in a difficult position. McNeil turned around its operations and significantly increased Sealaska's shareholders' equity and its permanent fund. In addition, he led the enrollment of shareholder descendants and conveyance of additional shares for Elders and brought Sealaska's initially contentious land bill to a point where all major interest groups support the proposed legislation.

Prior to becoming chief executive, McNeil served as a member of Sealaska's board, as well as the company's corporate secretary and executive vice president and general counsel. McNeil will retire within the next nine months, after Sealaska's board of directors chooses a successor. <http://bit.ly/19UBnfm> ☞

## Non-Native Man Gets \$475,000 Fine for Cigarette Trafficking on Reservation

BY GALE COUREY TOENSING

A New York district court judge has ordered a \$475,000 fine on a non-Indian man charged with illegally selling millions of tax-free cigarettes on the Poospatuck Reservation on Long Island.

Chief Judge Carol Bagley Amon of the Eastern District of New York said in court documents filed October 1 that Tony D. Phillips sold a reported 1,137,174 cartons of untaxed cigarettes between April 2008 and April 2009 in violation of the Contraband Cigarette Trafficking Act (CCTA) and the Cigarette Marketing Standards Act (CMSA). Phillips' place of business was the Smoking Arrow Smoke Shop on Poospatuck

Lane in Mastic, New York, which is part of the 55-acre reservation of the Unkechaug Nation, a state recognized tribe.

"It has nothing to do with us," Unkechaug Chief Harry Wallace told Indian Country Today Media Network. "He's not a tribal member. He's just another non-Indian who's trying to capitalize on the sovereignty of our people and he got caught doing something he shouldn't have been doing."

Phillips' fine stems from a lawsuit dating to September 2008, when the city filed a complaint against eight smoke shops, as well as individuals who owned and operated the shops. The corporate defendants were the Peace Pipe Smoke Shop; Red Dot & Feather Smoke Shop; TDM Discount Cigarettes; Monique's Smoke Shop; the Smoking Arrow Smoke Shop; Golden Feather Smokes; Kimo Smoke Shop; and Smoke & Rolls. <http://bit.ly/19PwQVo> ☞

## Cladoosby Is New NCAI President

*Swiminomish chairman is 'deeply humbled'*

The National Congress of American Indians elected Brian Cladoosby, Swinomish Indian Tribal Community chairman, as its new president on October 17 during its 70th Annual Convention & Marketplace in Tulsa, Oklahoma. "I am deeply humbled to have been selected to serve tribes around the nation as President of NCAI," Cladoosby said. "American Indian and Alaska Native communities are each unique with their own histories, cultures, economies and governmental structures. We also share the common goal of providing the best governmental services to our members. I look forward to working with all the amazing tribal leaders across the country to improve the lives of Indian people." <http://bit.ly/16gwJqY> 📱

## Navajos Surpass Spending Goal

*Housing Authority breaks record*

The Navajo Housing Authority ended its fiscal year on September 30 in record-breaking style, spending \$142 million over the previous 12 months to surpass by \$5 million its \$137 million drawdown target, as shared with officials of the Department of Housing and Development. The amount is the largest spent by the Housing Authority in its entire 50-year history, as well as the most ever spent in a single year by any Indian tribe said CEO Aneva Yazzie. "Our ex-

penditure this year should prove that we can meet our target goals," Yazzie said, "and bring the unexpended amount down, as we have been saying all along." <http://bit.ly/H881x2> 📱

## Columbia Students Stage 'Die-In'

*A graphic protest of Columbus Day*

Approximately 60 people at Columbia University protested the national holiday of the school's namesake, Christopher Columbus, by staging a "Die-In," positioning themselves prostate at the center of the Manhattan campus on October 14. "The goal of the demonstration was to show that when celebrating 'Columbus Day,' people are celebrating genocide and the continual effects of it," Tristin Moone of the university's Native American Council told ICTMN. Among the other groups that participated in the event were the Chicano Caucus, the Asian American Alliance, Men's Peer Education, Sister's Circle, the Columbia chapter of the NAACP, the American Indian Science & Engineering Society, and the Intercultural Resource Center. <http://bit.ly/1gHnkuS> 📱

## Gray Elected To Big Brothers/Sisters

*A leader in indigenous women's empowerment*

Margo Gray, Osage, president of a leading namesake consulting firm, has been elected to the national board of directors of Big Brothers Big Sisters. The firm, Margo Gray Associates, offers services in own-

ers' representation, project management, marketing, and entrepreneurial and indigenous women's empowerment. Most recently, Gray received the "Warrior Women's Circle Lifetime Achievement Award" for Women Empowering Women for Indian Nations (WEWIN) and was named "Minority Small Business Champion of the Year" from the Small Business Administration of Oklahoma in 2012. She is also a board member of the National Center for American Indian Enterprise Development, where she served as chairwoman for two terms. <http://bit.ly/1bRZzk2> 📱

## Mural Contest At Montana State

*Visibility and prize money for winner*

The Montana State University Library is sponsoring a mural contest for its students that will feature Native American tribes of Montana. The 17 1/2-foot-by-7 1/2-foot mural is intended to represent the scope of MSU's Special Collections, with a particular emphasis on Yellowstone National Park, Montana's Native Americans, and trout and salmonids. The winning mural will be displayed outside the Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collections reading room in the library. The winner will also receive budget for materials needed to produce the mural and a \$1,000 grand prize. "Applications will be reviewed based on the intended use of appropriate materials and responsiveness to site, as well as artistic excellence," the university says. <http://bit.ly/1aSgIF4> 📱

## Mourning A White Moose

*Tragedy also allows for reconciliation*

The Mi'kmaq went into mourning for four days last week for a sacred white moose killed by hunters earlier this month in the Cape Breton Highlands of Nova Scotia. Though hunting white moose is legal, the news shocked much of Canada, as bad luck is believed to follow such a killing. Among those scheduled to attend the pipe and sweat lodge ceremony was Jim Hnatiuk, one of the three hunters, who returned the hide to the Mi'kmaq and left the flesh surrounding the moose's heart in the Belle Cote mountains in tribute. "I wasn't mad," said Emmett Peters, a Mi'kmaq elder who conducted the ceremony. "We all make mistakes." <http://bit.ly/1gRxc54> 📱

## PETA Embraces 'Redskins' Logo

*In this case, it's a potato*

The Washington Senators, the Washington Renegades and even the Washington Hogs are some of the suggestions fans are offering to Redskins owner Dan Snyder to replace his NFL team's contentious name. Now People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) has weighed in with its own choice: "Redskins," as in redskin potatoes. "When you hear the word 'redskin,' what do you immediately think of? Potatoes, of course!" said the group in a recent blog post. "And who could be offended by a harmless redskin potato—except, maybe, the Yukon Gold lobby." The *Kansas City Star* called the idea "half-baked." <http://bit.ly/17uRWZl> 📱

# Entombed in Snow

Rogue blizzard kills up to 100,000 livestock **BY CHRISTINA ROSE**

**Bottom Line:** *South Dakota will be feeling the effects of a devastating loss of cattle, horses and other farm animals for years to come.*

They held out as long as they could against the punishing 70-mile-per-hour winds and the blinding snow. But, unable to get to safety, as many as 100,000 cattle, horses and other animals simply died where they fell—or stood—in the storm that lashed western South Dakota for 24 hours earlier this month, with whipping winds that lasted well into the following day.

Ranchers are assessing millions of dollars in damages that will affect the region's economy for years.

"Things here are far worse than I anticipated," said Nebraska State Senator Al Davis, who visited the affected areas. "Livestock losses on the plains of Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming are estimated to be between 60,000 and 100,000 head. There are also animals that will sicken and die as time goes on which will add to these numbers."

Though South Dakota is famous for extreme winter weather, the fateful storm seemed to bring all of it at once. Tornadoes, thunder and lightning, high winds and driving snow were reported in Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota in close proximity to the borders of South Dakota's Indian reservations.

The animals and their owners were caught completely unaware by the unseasonable storm, which in a mere three days dumped more snow than the region usually receives for all of October. Ranchers had not yet moved the animals from their summer pastures to their winter areas, where more shelter is available, they said. Further, there was only a 12-hour warning before the storm hit. And the animals had not yet grown their

winter coats, which might have helped them cope.

The rolling hills of the prairies create areas that dip and fill with snowdrifts, and many of the animals were found caught in those drifts. Ranchers said most of the cattle died along the fence lines, their calves beside them, as they tried to escape the treacherous conditions.

A week later, cattle sunned themselves behind lines of broken trees, and calves frolicked in the grass. But in the same pastures, along the fence line, dead cattle still stood deep in snow, forming a


How many of those animals died on the Pine Ridge Reservation itself has yet to be tallied. With layoffs occurring throughout the tribe in the wake of the U.S. government shutdown, and massive power outages caused by the storm, resources have been slim. Ranchers are still searching for cattle that were driven miles away by the high winds.

"The government shutdowns have been hard on us," said Ben Good Buffalo, Lakota, of Red Shirt, South Dakota.

Ranchers and individuals on the Pine Ridge Reservation lost not only their cattle and calves, but also their horses and other beloved animals, said Pine Ridge Eagle Nest District representative Ruth Brown. While the majority of the cattle lost most likely belonged to ranchers who lease reservation land, tribal members also ranch, and their livestock was also lost in the storm, said Lyle Jack, chairman of the Pine Ridge Community Development Corporation. "We do have Indian ranchers, and driving around, I see cattle lying around," he told ICTMN. "Quite a bit was lost."

Many ranchers lost 20 to 50 percent of their herds, said Silvia Christen, executive director of the South Dakota Stockgrowers Association, to the Rapid City Journal. Some of the cattle had just been brought up from Texas because of the severe drought.

Ranchers are just beginning to start the heartbreaking and daunting task of getting rid of the carcasses. Pennington County in South Dakota is offering livestock-disposal assistance, Keloland TV News reported.

"Pits are being dug for livestock losses and these pits will be open to all producers on Monday, October 14, free of charge," the station said. <http://bit.ly/GN60qg> 

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*Some cattle, brought up from Texas to escape the drought, found themselves facing thunder, lightning, tornadoes and driving snow.*

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veritable trail of carcasses, Butte County emergency management director Martha Wierzbicki told the *Rapid City Journal*. Besides calves, the dead included cows that would have delivered calves next year, NBC News noted. Those that lived may very well abort over the winter, Davis said.

"Some cows managed to survive the storm by eating pine needles because grass was covered," the state senator said in his statement, which was posted on the *Rapid City Journal* site. "This will cause them to abort the calves they are carrying in the next few weeks."

"This is absolutely, totally devastating," rancher Steve Schell told the *Journal*. "This is horrendous."

# Tackling Climate Change

Eight tribes are ahead of the curve **BY TERRI HANSEN**

**Bottom line:** *The Indigenous Peoples of Turtle Island have long been versed in climate-change adaptation plans, and these tribes are way ahead of today's curve, with such plans either in the making or already in effect:*

## 1. Swinomish Tribe: From Proclamation to Action

On the southeastern peninsula of Fidalgo Island in Washington State, the Swinomish were the first tribal nation to pass a Climate Change proclamation, in 2007. Since then they have implemented a concrete action plan.

The catalyst came in 2006, when a strong storm surge pushed tides several feet above normal, flooding and damaging reservation property. Heightening awareness of climate change in general, it became the tribe's impetus for determining appropriate responses. The tribe began a two-year project in 2008, issuing an impact report in 2009 and an action plan in 2010, said project coordinator and senior planner Ed Knight. The plan identified a number of proposed "next step" implementation projects, several of them now under way: coastal protection measures, code changes, community health assessment and wildfire protection, among others.

The tribe won funding through the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services and the Administration for Native Americans to support the \$400,000 Swinomish Climate Change Initiative, of which the tribe funded 20 percent. When work began in 2008, most estimates for sea level rise by the end of the century were in the range of one to one-and-one-half feet,

with temperature changes ranging from three to five degrees Fahrenheit, said Knight. But those estimates did not take into account major melting in the Arctic, Antarctica and Greenland, he said.

"Now, the latest reports reflect accelerated rates" of sea level rise and temperature increases, Knight said. Those are three to four feet or more, and six to nine

tions, the magnitude and rapid rate of current and projected climate change prompted them to step it up. That became apparent when tribal members noticed ocean acidification in the failure of oyster and shellfish larvae.

"Everyone who was part of the advisory group all had their personal testimony as to the changes they'd seen," said

Hansi Hals, the tribe's environmental planning program manager. "Everybody had something to say."

Tribal members brought their concerns to the attention of the Natural Resources committee and tribal council three years ago. This past summer they released their climate vulnerability assessment and adaptation plan, which identified key tribal resources, outlined the expected impacts from climate change and created adaptation strategies for each resource. It included sea-level-rise maps for three time

frames: near (low), mid-century (medium) and end of century (high).

## 3. Mescalero Apache: Bolstering Tribal Resilience

Tribal lands of the Mescalero Apache in southwestern New Mexico flank the Sacramento Mountains and border Lincoln National Forest, where increased frequency and intensity of wildfires is due to drought-compromised woodlands. Mike Montoya, director of the Mescalero Apache Tribe's Fisheries Department, executive director of the Southwest Tribal Fisheries Commission and project leader for the Sovereign Nations Service Corps, a Mescalero-based AmeriCorps program, has observed climate-driven changes to



*Solar thermal collectors at the Chumash Casino*

degrees Fahrenheit, respectively, by 2100. "We are currently passing 400 ppm [parts per million] of CO<sub>2</sub>, on track for [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change] worst-case scenarios."

## 2. Jamestown S'Klallam: Rising Sea Levels and Ocean Acidification

Jamestown S'Klallam tribal citizens live in an ecosystem that has sustained them for thousands of years, on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington State. Over the past two centuries they have successfully navigated societal changes while maintaining a connection to the resource-rich ecosystem of the region. Though they have also adapted to past climate varia-

the landscape in his years in natural resource management.

The tribe has undertaken innovative environmental initiatives to help bolster tribal resilience to climate change impacts, Montoya said. One example is a pond constructed for alternative water supply to the fish hatchery in the event of a catastrophic flood event. It holds 500,000 gallons of water from a river 3,600 feet away. "It's all gravity fed," Montoya said. "Now, with the aid of solar powered water pumps, we are able to supply water to our community garden."

#### 4. Karuk Tribe: Defending the Klamath River

With lands within and around the Klamath River and Six Rivers National Forests in northern California, the Klamath Tribe is implementing parts of its Eco-Cultural Resources Management Draft Plan released in 2010. The plan synthesizes the best available science, locally relevant observations and traditional ecological knowledge to help the Karuk create an integrated approach to addressing natural resource management and confront the potential impacts of climate change.

#### 5. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes: Strategic Planning

These tribes, who live in what is today known as Montana, issued a climate change proclamation in November 2012 and adopted a Climate Change Strategic Plan in 2013. The Tribal Science Council identified climate change and traditional ecological knowledge as the top two priorities for tribes across the nation in June 2011. The Inter-Tribal Timber Council is involved, did the same.

In fall 2012 the confederated tribes received financial support to develop plans, through groups affiliated with the Kresge foundation and from the Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative. Last month, the Tribal Council approved the completed Climate Change Strategic Plan. Next the tribes will establish a Climate Change Oversight Committee. Key to all this have been Jim Durglo, who is involved with the Inter-Tribal Timber Council, and his brother Michael, the tribe's division of environmental protec-

tion manager and climate change planning coordinator, as well as the National Tribal Science Council's Region 8 representative.

"This committee will monitor progress, coordinate funding requests, continue research of [traditional ecological knowledge], incorporate the strategic planning results into other guiding documents such as the Flathead Reservation Comprehensive Resource Management Plan and others, and update the plan on a regular basis based on updated science," said Michael Durglo.

#### 6. Nez Perce: Preservation Via Carbon Sequestration

More than a decade ago the Nez Perce Tribe, of the Columbia River Plateau in northern Idaho, recognized carbon sequestration on forested lands as a means of preserving natural resources and generating jobs and income, while reducing the amount of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere. In the mid- to late 1990s the Nez Perce Forestry & Fire Management Division developed a carbon offset strategy to market carbon sequestration credits. The purpose of the afforestation project, about 400 acres in size, was to establish marketable carbon offsets, develop an understanding of potential carbon markets and cover the costs of project implementation and administration.

As carbon markets soften and actual project development slows, the tribe cites the increased awareness and education of other tribes of the carbon sales process and opportunities for more carbon sequestration projects in Indian country as its biggest accomplishment of the last two years.

#### 7. Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians: Attacking Greenhouse Gas Emissions

This tribe in southern California has taken numerous steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address the impacts of climate change on tribal peoples, land and resources. In 1998 the tribe formed the Santa Ynez Chumash Environmental Office.

"We are also looking into opening a public compressed natural gas (CNG) fueling station, replacing our fleet


with CNG vehicles, are installing EV charging stations, implementing an innovative home, and building upgrade training program through an EPA Climate Showcase Communities grant," said Santa Ynez environmental director Joshua Simmons.

The Environmental Office's projects are numerous and have had impressive results, including major reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. An example is the Chumash Casino's implementation of a shuttle bus program that eliminated 800,000 car trips in 2009, replacing them with 66,000 bus trips. The casino is reducing its energy consumption, chemical waste and use of one-use materials. It also has an extensive rainwater and gray water collection and treatment system. Many of these initiatives have economic benefits and provide a model and economic incentive for tribal and non-tribal businesses to implement similar changes.

#### 8. Newtok Village: Ultimate Adaptation Plan—Evacuation

This Native village on the western coast of Alaska is home to some of the U.S.'s first climate refugees. They leapfrogged over mere adaptation mitigation as sea and river cut through and then eroded the permafrost beneath their village and a 1983 assessment found that the community would be endangered within 25 to 30 years. In 1994 Newtok began work on what then seemed the ultimate adaptation plan: relocation.

They selected Mertarvik nine miles to the south as the relocation site in 1996. Their efforts intensified when a study by the Army Corps of Engineers found that the highest point in the village would be below sea level by 2017. The Newtok community, government agencies and nongovernmental organizations formed the Newtok Planning Group in 2006, but as Newtok's administrator Stanley Tom searched for funding he struck little pay dirt. Mostly, he hit walls. Now Tom is calling for evacuation, exposing it as the true ultimate in adaptation.

"It's really happening right now," he told the Guardian last May. "The village is sinking and flooding and eroding." <http://bit.ly/1giX6B3> 



*Students protested Columbus Day with a 'Die-In' at Columbia University in New York City.*



*Bob Costas called the Washington Redskins' name "an insult, a slur" on the air during the October 13 game with the Dallas Cowboys.*



*Up to 100,000 cattle and other farm animals in South Dakota may have been killed by recent blizzards.*



*A 110-year-old Colt .45 revolver belonging to a prominent Chickasaw family for three generations was recently donated to the Chickasaw Nation.*

# Credit Union Success

For the Oglala Lakota Oyate, a proud milestone

**Bottom Line:** *The Lakota Federal Credit Union, which offers badly needed financial services to the denizens of the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, has plenty of reasons to celebrate—and to look forward to helping the next generation.*

The Oglala Lakota Oyate people had special reason to celebrate International Credit Union Day on October 17: Their namesake federal credit union, the only federally insured financial institution on the Pine Ridge Reservation, had reached and exceeded the 1,000-member mark. Just over four years since it received its charter, the Lakota Federal Credit Union is 1,008 members strong and has disbursed over \$480,000 in loans.

International Credit Union Day has been celebrated on the third Thursday of October since 1948. This year's theme, "Credit Unions Unite for Good: A Better Way," is a milestone in the credit union movement as it has identified a common vision. At the cornerstone of this vision is a dedication to financial well being, a goal also at the heart of the Lakota Federal Credit Union's mission.

The credit union got its start when several community leaders met in January 2009. They wanted to provide basic banking services to help the Oglala Lakota Oyate people achieve their financial goals, and in turn help the local economy on the Pine Ridge Reservation to thrive. This was a huge undertaking, as Pine Ridge had not had a financial institution of its own since the Oglala Sioux Tribe accepted the Indian Recognition Act in 1935.

But in August of 2012, the credit union received its charter from the National Credit Union Association and officially opened its doors that November. On its first day of operations, the Lakota Federal Credit Union made a big impact, open-

ing 26 accounts and making one loan. Currently, the organization provides savings accounts, loan products, and various convenience services to those that live, work, worship, volunteer, or attend school on Pine Ridge.

As in other low-income communities with high rates of unbanked populations, the alternative financial services industry—check cashers, payday lenders and title loan companies—is on the rise on the Pine Ridge Reservation and its surrounding areas. While these services have a reputation for preying on the poor and leading their customers into a


seven of her children and grandchildren.

"I want my children and grandchildren to learn about banking and handling their finances so they will know how to make wise choices with their money later on," Dubray said. "It's about setting a foundation for them to be successful."

Indeed, that foundation is being laid for many of the 25 grade school participants in a local matched savings program facilitated by Lakota Funds, a non-profit organization that chartered the establishment of the Lakota Federal Credit Union. The participants in this program, called the Child Development Account Program, are exposed to basic financial concepts and gain real life experiences of opening and making regular deposits into a savings account.

"The Lakota Federal Credit Union has really provided new opportunities for our local residents and program participants. Especially for the participants of our Child Development Account Program who get to come into the branch for their transactions, we are seeing the greatest potential for lasting change," said Executive Director Tawney Brunsch, who chairs the board of the credit union.

In line with the "Credit Unions Unite for Good: A Better Way" theme, this approach focuses on serving as a financial partner that provides fair and affordable products and services to improve the lives of its members. In the past year, participants in the Child Development Account Program have saved over \$12,000 that they can use for education expenses.

"These kids are going to grow up knowing how to use financial tools and are going to be comfortable walking into any financial establishment as they mature," Brunsch said. "This is an opportunity that the adult generation here on the reservation was never given—until recently." <http://bit.ly/19N2z9R> 

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*'These kids are  
going to grow up  
knowing how to use  
financial tools.'*

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cycle of debt, the Lakota Federal Credit Union is on the front lines of the credit union movement toward values-based decision-making.

Access to basic financial tools that most of mainstream America takes for granted translates into big changes for people like Lynn Dubray from Kyle, South Dakota. A member of the Lakota Federal Credit Union since November 2012, Dubray now is able to use such services as direct deposit and bill pay at a financial institution located less than a mile away from her place of employment. Before the credit union opened, getting to the closest bank meant an hour drive on poorly maintained roads. In addition, Lynn has obtained a vehicle loan and opened savings accounts for all



### SONOMA COUNTY INDIAN HEALTH PROJECT, INC.

is currently seeking a full-time **Medical Director** to become a part of our patient centered medical home team. We are located in beautiful Sonoma County, CA, heart of the wine country, just an hour north of San Francisco.

The Medical Director will provide direct supervision to the primary care medical staff, including physicians, nurses, managers, mid-level providers, and will also provide ambulatory care.

**Professional Requirements:** Must have an MD or DO Degree; Hold an unrestricted medical license with specialty in Family Medicine, Internal Medicine or General Practice; Hold an unrestricted DEA licensure; and have 5 plus years experience as a Medical Director.

**Other Requirements:** Possess strong leadership and organizational skills; Demonstrate effective interpersonal, oral and written communication abilities; Proficient with web-based computer programs and EHR; Experience working with Native Americans or Native American organizations a plus.

**Benefits:** We offer a comprehensive and competitive benefits package that includes medical, dental, vision, life insurance, employee assistance program, 401(k) and a free gym membership.

**Salary:** Commensurate w/experience.

#### For consideration, please forward CV to:

Sonoma County Indian Health Project, Inc. | Attn: HR Manager  
144 Stony Point Road | Santa Rosa, CA 95401  
Email: scihp.hr@gmail.com | Fax: (707) 526-1016

**Application Closing Date: 11/08/2013**



### YAKAMA NATION HOUSING AUTHORITY

611 South Camas Avenue · P.O. Box 156 · Wapato, WA 98951  
Phone 509/877-6171 · Toll Free 1-877-964-2884  
Fax 509/877-9948

### Request for Proposals for a Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Project

The Yakama Nation Housing Authority is requesting proposals from qualified individuals and firms for professional services for a proposed low-income housing tax credit development to be located in Wapato, Washington.

The intent of this proposal is to assist the housing authority with the following: All necessary work to submit a LIHTC application and associated requirements.

Indian Preference applies to the work under this contract, pursuant to 24 CFR 1000.48-52

**Proposals to assist with these services must be submitted to the Housing Authority by 4:00 p.m. November 15, 2013.**

Please email proposals in PDF format to Alfred Roberts at [alfred@ynha.com](mailto:alfred@ynha.com). Proposals received after the deadline will not be accepted. Please contact Al Roberts for a copy of the proposal requirements and scope of work. **Please Note: A condition of this RFP will be that the selected firm has no less than twenty-five projects specifically financed through the LIHTC program (other low-income housing experience will not be applicable).**

All proposals should be addressed and directed to:

William Picotte, Executive Director, YNHA



### SONOMA COUNTY INDIAN HEALTH PROJECT, INC.

is currently seeking two full-time **Family Practice Physicians** to become a part of our patient centered medical home team.

- Board Certified/Board Eligible
- One position, OB required
- One position, OB preferred
- Opportunity to work with residents
- M-F operation with rotating nights & weekends calls
- Obstetrical consultation readily available

Sonoma County Indian Health Project, Inc. was established in 1971, a modern AAAHC ambulatory health center, offering, high quality health care to the American Indian community. Services in our medical home include comprehensive medical, diabetes prevention and education, dental, behavioral health, social services, environmental health, nutritional services, community health-outreach, public health nursing, health education and pharmacy services.

We are located in beautiful Sonoma County, the heart of wine country, just an hour north of San Francisco. We offer a competitive salary, excellent benefits, and an opportunity for loan repayment.



#### For consideration, please forward CV to:

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**Positions open until filled.**

### METER ELECTRICIAN APPRENTICE

**\$27.56 – 39.08/hour  
Plus Excellent Benefits**

**Seattle City Light** is recruiting to fill two positions in their apprenticeship program to become Meter Electricians. This is a three-year apprenticeship including both on-the-job training and evening academic training.

For more information and to apply, visit

**[www.seattle.gov/jobs](http://www.seattle.gov/jobs)**  
by 10/29/13.

**The City of Seattle is an Equal Opportunity Employer that values diversity in the workforce.**

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# Headlines from the Web

## NATIVE WOMAN'S SENTENCE UNJUST, N.D. JUDGE SAYS

<http://argusne.ws/H03P32>

## SUPERVISORS TO CHALLENGE CHUMASH CAMP 4 ANNEXATION

<http://bit.ly/17O0wBu>

## PAYOUTS FROM FEDERAL PACT LIKELY TO HELP TRIBAL BUSINESSES

<http://bit.ly/16dHQkr>

## BLACKFEET CHAIRMAN ASKS AUGARE TO STEP ASIDE

<http://gftrib.com/1bZRNvH>

## FOUR BANISHED UNITED AUBURN MEMBERS FILE CLAIM AGAINST TRIBE

<http://bit.ly/1hZliTk>

## INDIAN TRIBE SEEKS BINGO SLOT MACHINES TO I-10 CORRIDOR

<http://bit.ly/1bPnWuK>

## Upcoming Events

### ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES CONVENTION OCTOBER 24-26

The largest representative annual gathering in the U.S. of any Native peoples, the AFN convention will offer committee reports, discussions, awards presentations, information on health care reform, an emphasis on traditional Native family values, and messages from elected officials, including Alaska Governor Sean Parnell.

**Location:** Carlson Center, Fairbanks, Alaska

### SPIRIT OF EAGLES NINTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OCTOBER 25-28

"Changing Patterns of Cancer in Native Communities: Strength Through Tradition and Science" provides a forum for community leaders and members, students, researchers, clinicians, service providers and others to address critical cancer issues among Native peoples. The event will be held in conjunction

with a student conference.

**Location:** Hyatt Regency Albuquerque, Albuquerque, New Mexico

### AMERICAN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION CONSORTIUM FALL MEETING OCTOBER 27-29

Following the AIHEC's 70th annual convention, the consortium's autumn gathering will present reports from the committees on finance and audit, research, strategic initiatives, and student activities. Meetings of the board of directors and the tribal college journal advisory board will also be held.

**Location:** Hotel Alex Johnson, Rapid City, South Dakota

### RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT CASE STUDIES: TRIBAL AND DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES WEBINAR OCTOBER 30

Sponsored by the Department of Energy's Office of Indian Energy Policy and

Programs, this free webinar spotlights two tribes that have successfully implemented renewable energy projects using innovative programs and practices, with a view toward inspiring similar successes on other tribal lands.

**Registration:** <https://www1.gotomeeting.com/register/123612688>

### NATIONAL INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION CONVENTION & TRADE SHOW OCTOBER 30-NOVEMBER 2

Included in this 44th annual event are over 60 workshops on such varied issues as Ojibwe Language Immersion Teacher Training, Empowering Miracle Survivors, Next Generation Science, Children Healthy & Ready to Learn, and Native Indigenous Recruitment. Regional caucuses, research forums, and discussion groups will also be available.

**Location:** Rushmore Plaza Civic Center, Rapid City, South Dakota

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I'm from Wisconsin but I was visiting the Black Hills during the South Dakota blizzard earlier this month. It was crazy. It was in the high sixties and sunny Monday through Wednesday. Then the wind starting blowing from the north and by Thursday it was raining with a high of maybe 36 degrees. When I woke

up at 4 a.m. on Friday, several inches of snow were already on the ground and it had turned very bad out. Not wanting to get stuck in the blizzard, we left as soon as first light came. It took a very long time just to get to Rapid City. We took Highway 44 through the Badlands, where it stayed a blizzard until we

crossed the Missouri River. Along the way you could see the cattle hunched up and struggling to stay warm by the fence lines.

My prayers and blessings are with all who were affected by the blizzard.

— Nathan Handzel  
Cottage Grove, Wisconsin

Let us know what you think. To have your letter to the editor considered for publication, please email us at [editor@ictmn.com](mailto:editor@ictmn.com)



## TOP NEWS ALERTS

From IndianCountryTodayMediaNetwork.com

### SUPREME COURT REJECTS ONONDAGA CLAIM

The Supreme Court has refused to hear a request by the Onondaga Indian Nation to review the dismissal of a longstanding lawsuit claiming 4,000 square miles of territory in 11 counties over New York State. The suit, which names the state, the city of Syracuse and a number of local companies among the defendants, claims the land was seized illegally by means of worthless treaties. The Onondaga have vowed to pursue the action in an international arena like the United Nations.

### WISCONSIN GOVERNOR SEEKS TALKS

Wisconsin Gov. Scott Walker hopes to meet with the leaders of his state's 11 tribes to dis-

cuss plans by one of them, the Menominee, to open an off-reservation casino in Kenosha. The federal government approved the plan on August 23, but unanimous approval from all the tribes is required. The Ho-Chunk and the Potawatomi oppose the initiative, the latter because they fear it would take away business from their casino in Milwaukee.

### NATIVE SIGNAGE IN MISSOULA

Missoula has begun an initiative to include Salish words on its signage, to better direct people to places they want to go in the Montana city. Three city council members have undertaken the effort and recently approached tribal elders for their assistance. "This is the first step in pointing out that this is Indian

Country," one of the council members, Dave Strohmaier, told *The Missoulian*. "It's been a long time coming," added Tony Incashola, director of the Salish-Pend d'Oreille Culture Committee, "but as they say, the best place to start is now."

### BANISHED MEMBERS FILE CLAIM

Four banished members of the United Auburn Indian Community have filed a writ of habeas corpus against their tribe, claiming their expulsion was illegal and they were denied millions in revenue from the Thunder Valley tribal casino in Lincoln, California. One of the plaintiffs, former tribal chairwoman, Jessica Tavares, said she was personally denied up to \$2 million in retribution for

opposing over \$25 million in legal fees paid to tribal attorney Howard Dickstein.

### NAVAJOS TO TAKE OVER DETOX CENTER

The Behavioral Health Department of the Navajo Nation and the city council of Gallup, New Mexico have agreed to turn operations of the town's detox center over to the Nation on November 4. The agreement, which the Nation must still approve, calls for the Nation and Gallup to put up \$350,000 and \$320,000 respectively to bring the center up to standards. According to Behavioral Health Department Director Theresa Galvin, this is the first time the Navajo have taken control of any of the detox centers around the reservation.

## UPCOMING POW WOWS

### **Williston Basin Indian Club Contest Pow Wow**

October 25- October 27, New Williston Armory, Williston, North Dakota  
Contact: Joe McGillis  
701-472-4375  
[joseph.mcgillis@ihs.gov](mailto:joseph.mcgillis@ihs.gov)

### **Meherrin-Chowanoke Pow Wow**

October 25 - October 27, Ahoskie Amphitheater, Ahoskie, North Carolina  
Contact: 252-370-2237  
[meherrinchowanokepowwow@gmail.com](mailto:meherrinchowanokepowwow@gmail.com)  
[Meherrin-Chowanoke.com](http://Meherrin-Chowanoke.com)

### **30th Annual Roy Track Memorial Mesa Pow Wow**

October 25 - October 27, Pioneer Park, Mesa, Arizona  
Contact: 602-799-0260  
[roytrack@aol.com](mailto:roytrack@aol.com)  
[MesaParksFoundation.org](http://MesaParksFoundation.org)

### **Trail of Tears Route Walk & Remembrance Ride**

October 26, Adams Street, Fayetteville, Tennessee  
Contact: Debbie Shattuck Capino  
931-937-4644  
[shattuck@firstnationspeople.org](mailto:shattuck@firstnationspeople.org)

### **Spirit of Our Nations**

October 26 - October 28, Credit Union Centre, Saskatoon, Canada  
Contact: Kara Stonechild  
306-225-1146  
[powwow@sicc.sk.ca](mailto:powwow@sicc.sk.ca)  
[SICC.sk.ca](http://SICC.sk.ca)

### **Red Clay Pow Wow 2013**

October 26 - October 27, Red Clay State Park, Cleveland, Tennessee  
Contact: Tamera Hicks  
423-240-7270  
[nasoftn@aol.com](mailto:nasoftn@aol.com)  
[TNStateParks.com/RedClay](http://TNStateParks.com/RedClay)

### **OSU NASA Pow Wow 2013**

October 26, Payne County Expo Center, Stillwater, Oklahoma  
Contact: Tawana Williams  
405-744-0401  
[twanna.williams@okstate.edu](mailto:twanna.williams@okstate.edu)  
[OKState.edu](http://OKState.edu)

### **MCNAA Fundraising Auction & Luncheon**

October 27, VFW, Middleboro, Massachusetts  
Contact: 617-642-1683  
[mcnaa@comcast.net](mailto:mcnaa@comcast.net)  
[MCNAA.org](http://MCNAA.org)

### **Stone Mountain Park Indian Festival and Pow Wow**

October 31 - November 3, Stone Mountain Park, Stone Mountain, Georgia  
Contact: [chorton@stonemountainpark.com](mailto:chorton@stonemountainpark.com)  
[StoneMountainPark.com](http://StoneMountainPark.com)

### **American Indian Heritage Day**

November 2 Jefferson Park Museum, St. Leonard, Maryland  
Contact: Erin Atkinson  
410-586-8512  
[eatkinson@mdp.state.md.us](mailto:eatkinson@mdp.state.md.us)

### **American Indian Science & Engineering Society National Conference Pow Wow 2013**

November 2, Colorado Convention Center, Denver, Colorado  
Contact: Sheryl Wilkeson  
505-765-1052  
[sheryl@aises.org](mailto:sheryl@aises.org)  
[AISES.org](http://AISES.org)

### **Native Hope Santa Fe Springs Pow Wow**

November 2 - November 3, Heritage Park, Santa Fe Springs, California  
Contact: 818-383-8619  
[bbrightcloud@hotmail.com](mailto:bbrightcloud@hotmail.com)

### **Austin Pow Wow and American Indian Heritage Festival**

November 2, Tony Burger Center, Sunset Valley, Texas  
Contact: Great Promise for Americans Indians  
512-371-0628  
[austinpowwow@grandecom.net](mailto:austinpowwow@grandecom.net)  
[AustinPowWow.net](http://AustinPowWow.net)

### **36th Annual UW-Milwaukee Autumn Pow Wow**

November 2, UWM Ballroom, Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
Contact: Joy Maisells  
414-229-5880  
[joylogan@uwm.edu](mailto:joylogan@uwm.edu)  
[aiss.UWM.edu](http://aiss.UWM.edu)

### **11th Annual Awi Akta Cherokee Veterans Pow Wow**

November 2, Gage Park Zoo Big Shelter House, Topeka, Kansas  
Contact: 785-272-5489  
[cmballard@aol.com](mailto:cmballard@aol.com)  
[AwiAkta.org](http://AwiAkta.org)

### **10th Annual Trail of Tears Memorial Walk and Social**

November 2, Lawrenceburg Public Square, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee  
Contact: 931-766-0827  
[vl42@hotmail.com](mailto:vl42@hotmail.com)  
[Facebook.com/pages/Lawrence-County-Tourism-Org](http://Facebook.com/pages/Lawrence-County-Tourism-Org)

### **UNACC Annual Fall Bear Feast**

November 3, P-5 Building, Ayer, Massachusetts  
Contact: 978-772-1306  
[Facebook.com/pages/United-Native-American-Cultural-Center-Inc-UNACC](http://Facebook.com/pages/United-Native-American-Cultural-Center-Inc-UNACC)



*'Hummingbird Ring,'  
created by Navajo sculptural  
jeweler Fritz Casuse.*

PHOTO CREDIT TK

**THE BIG PICTURE**