



Red Rocks Reporter

AUGUST 2015

In This Issue

- From the Governors1
- Tribal Council Report.....2
- Rain, Run-off and Drainage.....3
- New Fire Station Dedicated.....3
- Finance Hours4
- Infrastructure Surveys4
- Employment Applications5
- Water Quality Report.....5
- Let's Cook!6
- Re-Accreditation for JHHS.....6
- Medicaid and Tribal Health.....7
- Update from PRC.....7
- Developing Team Work in Your
Child's Education.....8
- Community Events8
- Teen Talk.....9
- Stories From the Land.....10
- Historic Site Exhibit11
- Historic Site Is Hiring.....11
- Something on Your Mind?.....12
- SDRCS News13
- The Buffalo Dance.....14
- JVPS Food Program.....17
- Farewell Sister Karen.....17
- Back2School Bash18
- Open Air Market18
- Jemez Springs Farmers Market ...18
- Voters information18
- Employability Skills Training18
- How Are We Doing?19
- Jemez Valley Recycling19
- In Memorium: Eileen Shije.....19
- Pueblo Independence Day.....20

FROM THE GOVERNORS

Preparing for Storm Damage

With the damage brought by recent heavy rains, we have gained new insights about the inadequacy of our preparations in the community with regard to flood prevention and erosion control. We have seen extensive damage to homes, buildings, roads, arroyos, the irrigation system and more.

We hear tribal members' very serious concerns about protecting our community. These critical issues are very complex and require short, medium and long-term solutions. We want tribal members who have requested assistance to know that we are listening and taking action. The Pueblo receives funding from FHWA for road projects and road maintenance. The projects are based on the 20 Year Long Range Transportation Plan, priorities are submitted and approved by Tribal Council. The Pueblo also has a Jemez Drainage Plan, this plan directly relates to the 20 Year Long Range Transportation Plan.

The Pueblo has been fortunate to request and received Federal Emergency Management Assistance (FEMA) funding for damages from the 2013 storm event. These funds have been used to repair the Red Rocks sewer treatment system, irrigation canals and roads damaged which were unpassable. The funds will also repair residential roofs and arroyos additional irrigation canals. The Pueblo has also requested and received funding from the FWHA emergency Relief for damaged roads. We are in the process of completing the clearances required to initiate these projects.

We will bring together the directors and staff from Planning & Development, Public Works, Transportation, Housing, Natural Resources and Health & Human Services as well as Tribal Administration to create and implement comprehensive plans to address these issues. The process will include re-evaluating previous projects and current systems to assess their effectiveness. We will utilize available current funding and aggressively seek additional resources to implement strategies in alignment with plans already approved by Tribal Council.

We also want to acknowledge and thank the staff from the Natural Resources, Public Works, Transportation, Housing, Emergency Services and other departments, as well as the fiscales and volunteers who came to help address the immediate damage in various areas.

Please feel free to continue to bring your concerns to our attention. Our doors are open to hear your voices.

Self-Governance Advisory Committee

The Pueblo of Jemez leadership attended the quarterly meeting of the DOI Self-Governance Advisory Committee in Washington DC. The meeting presenters covered a range of topics related to implementing details of the tribal self-governance process including budgeting, strategic planning, finance training, negotiation guidance, funding distribution, contract support costs funding, welfare assistance and law enforcement. Current federal funding limitations and expected future cutbacks were also discussed.

"Self-governance is an important step forward for our tribe," Gov. Loretto says. "We are learning a lot about how best to implement new procedures to benefit our community."

Annual New Mexico State/Tribal Leaders Summit

The Seventh Annual New Mexico State/Tribal Leaders Summit was held on July 1 and 2, 2015 at the Hyatt Regency Tamaya Resort, hosted by the Pueblo of Santa Ana.

Continued on page 2



2015 TRIBAL GOVERNORS

Dr. Raymond Loretto
Governor

Aaron Cajero
First Lt. Governor

Dominic Gachupin
Second Lt. Governor

TRIBAL COUNCIL

Joe Cajero

Paul S. Chinana

Raymond Gachupin

Frank Loretto

J. Leonard Loretto

Raymond Loretto, DVM

José E. Madalena

Joshua Madalena

J. Roger Madalena

José Pecos

David M. Toledo

José Toledo

Michael Toledo, Jr.

Paul Tosa

Vincent A. Toya, Sr.

Red Rocks Reporter August 2015 Edition

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FROM THE GOVERNORS

Annual New Mexico State/Tribal Leaders Summit

Continued from page 1

Governor Loretto, First Lt. Governor Aaron Cajero and Second Lt. Governor Dominic Gachupin attended the Summit in addition to several tribal staff members. The Summit is lead each year by the Governor of New Mexico to provide valuable opportunities for Cabinet Secretaries and Department Directors to meet one-on-one with the state's tribal leaders. One goal of the summit is to determine how the state can use available resources to help tribes achieve their goals and objectives in a multitude of important areas.

This year, our Governors met directly with Governor Susana Martinez and her Cabinet staff and Directors to talk individually about Jemez' accomplishments as well as address unmet needs here in the Pueblo of Jemez. Governor Martinez wanted to focus on natural resources (water rights), economic development (sustainability), education (language, curriculum), and health. These four areas are vitally important to Jemez. During their conversation, our leadership addressed the reparation of the Los Conchas wildfire area and the surrounding watershed; securing financial assistance to build the Pueblo's infrastructure to positively affect economic development needs; securing funds to renovate the Walatowa Charter High School and Early Childhood Development center and developing school curriculum that promotes language immersion at all school levels; and promoting our Comprehensive Health Center, but also addressing the effect the state's Medicaid/Medicare policies has on our health care system. (See related article on page 7.)

The Governors also met several Pueblo Governors and tribal Presidents from the Jicarilla and Navajo Nations. We know the challenges and needs for funds are great in all our tribal communities in the state. A positive change is that our tribal leaders are at the forefront representing their communities and no longer taking a step behind as they advocate for their communities. Positive also is that tribal communities are implementing numerous innovative economic development initiatives not only to increase employment but also, importantly, to produce income that tribes are using to affect change to meet needs and challenges in health, natural resources and education.

An important aspect of the summit was the challenge "to work together" as tribal communities. This was reiterated many times throughout the Summit by tribal leaders. Likewise, Governor Martinez restated her commitment to make sure her Cabinet secretaries and Department Directors worked together with tribal communities to meet the challenges facing the state as well as tribes.

TRIBAL COUNCIL

TRIBAL COUNCIL REPORT

The Tribal Council Report is published at the direction of the Governors to keep the community well-informed. Governor Raymond Loretto, DVM, First Lt. Governor Aaron Cajero and Second Lt. Governor Dominic Gachupin proposed the following resolutions that Tribal Council approved.

July 27, 2015

- ▶ Accepted the conditions to participate in the US Department of Housing and Urban Development Section 184 Home Loan Guarantee Program for a tribal member.
- ▶ Ratified amendments to the Federal Charter of Pueblo Insurance Agency, Inc.
- ▶ Consented as a shareholder to the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of Pueblo Insurance Agency, Inc. to Amerind Risk Management Corporation.
- ▶ Authorized the Natural Resources Department to execute Public Law 93-638 contracts and grants with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to implement hazardous fuels reduction, burned area rehabilitation, burned area emergency response, economic development, inventory and monitoring, woodlands management, forest development, forest health, invasive species, climate change, and endangered species programs.
- ▶ Authorized submission of the Injury Prevention Program Cooperative Agreement grant proposal for five years to continue to provide age-appropriate child passenger safety seats for Jemez children and training for parents on installing the seats.

PUBLIC WORKS

Rain, Run-Off and Drainage: How You Can Help

Submitted by Marlene Gachupin, Interim Tribal Administrator

We have been fortunate to receive an abundance of rain recently. However, with the rain, we also see numerous problems in the village to roads, irrigation canals, and property.

Our drainage problems begin at the headwaters of the arroyos navigating through the Pueblo and to the east of the village. Rain in the mountains can result in severe runoff within the Village. The extended drought has left upper watersheds in poor condition, with increased runoff and sediment downstream at peak rain events.

As the natural flows from arroyos approach the Pueblo, there are many old storm water retention dams designed to capture and reduce the intensity of the flows, but many have been breached and need repair. In addition, drainage problems are compounded by Highway 4, because there is no drainage channel parallel to the highway.

Since it is hard to anticipate the amount of runoff for each rain event, we strive first to ensure safety of our people, then protect infrastructure and property.

How You Can Help

- **Keep irrigation ditches clean!** Monitor ditches that run near your home, agriculture fields and property; ensure that the ditches are clean and clear from debris and sediment.
- **Water responsibly!** Don't leave irrigation water running unattended; downstream users also depend on that water.
- **Arroyos are not roads.** Driving through arroyos deteriorates the arroyo's water flow capabilities. In addition, arroyos can become extremely dangerous very quickly, putting your vehicle and your life at risk!
- **Arroyos and ditches are dangerous.** Teach kids about the dangers. Sudden, extremely strong rushing water can occur. To protect your home and property, sandbags are available at both the Transfer Station and the Roads Department. Come in and pick some up if your property is vulnerable to drainage flows. Sandbags will help to divert the flow.

For more information, call Public Works at (575) 834-7942.

Pueblo Dedicates New Fire Station

The Pueblo of Jemez dedicated the new Fire Station with a traditional fire hose "baptism." First Lt. Governor Aaron Cajero, Sr., Second Lt. Governor Dominic Gachupin, tribal leaders, staff and community members joined Sandoval County officials, representatives from numerous fire departments from throughout the state for the celebration.

"This new station means our community will see reduced costs for fire insurance," says Chief Virgil Gachupin. "We are looking for new recruits to join our team!"



Photo courtesy of Sidney Hill, Sandoval County.

TRIBAL ADMINISTRATION

Finance Hours

Finance Office hours are 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p.m. The Accounts Receivable Department is open during the lunch hour from noon to 1 p.m.

Payments can be made either in person or over the phone with a credit or debit card. Payments are accepted for:

- \$ Utility payments (water/solid waste/ sewer)
- \$ Tribal Court fees
- \$\$\$ Traffic citation fees
- \$\$\$ House payments
- \$\$\$ Red Rocks vending booth fees
- \$\$\$ Planning Department services
- \$\$\$ Public Works services
- \$ Natural Resource Department services (NRD field work)
- \$ Wood permits
- \$\$\$ Ditch fees
- \$ Defined Fitness fees

TRIBAL ENROLLMENT

PENDING ENROLLMENTS

Many individuals still have membership applications in pending status. Whether because a birth certificate or Social Security card copy is missing, the membership application is in standstill. Many requests have been written to these individuals to take care of their applications. Many of these applications have been in pending status since the start of the new membership process that began August 22, 2008; this is way too long to have these applications unattended.

Please contact Tribal Enrollment to follow up with your documents so all individuals can be processed for Pueblo of Jemez tribal membership. Both Alberta Sando and Matilda Shendo can assist you. Call (575) 834-0056. The September newsletter will list all individuals who have numbered membership applications out. Thank you for your cooperation.

The Enrollment Office has been trying to contact the following individuals to complete their applications:

Charles Abeyta	Lony Fragua	Samantha Magdalena	Nicholas R. Sandia
Tina M. Archuleta	Jonathan A. Gachupin	Gavin Mora	Caroline Seonia
Emerson Armijo	Joshua J. Gachupin	Tahnee Pecos	Aaron Small
Chelsea Bernal	Marcella R. Gachupin	Aviannah Renteria	Ian C. Small
Delmar E. Casiquito	Alexander Giles	Payton Roy	Andrea R. Toledo
Roberta Chinana	Jonathan L. Gonzales	Byron Sabaquie	Joseph R. Toledo
Sean M. Chinana	Kaydence M. Gurule	Loren J. Sabaquie	Jeremy L. Toya
Davin J. Coonsis	Deliyah Hill	Lynnora Sabaquie	Cassandra Tsosie
Emmanuel Fragua	Matthew Lopez	Jeremy W. Sandia	Loren Wacondo
Guadalupe Fragua	Harley Lovato	Destiny R. Sandia	Jason R. Waquiu
Jonathan Fragua	Denise Lucero	Javin C. Sandia	Gavin Yepa

NATURAL RESOURCES

IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE SURVEY

Surveying Services Inc. is conducting surveys of all ditches that serve our community fields. The company was contracted by the Natural Resources Department (NRD) in partnership with the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR.) Surveys will begin at the Canon Diversion Dam and go south through the reservation, surveying all head gates and field corner posts.

The Pueblo of Jemez irrigation ditches were constructed in the 1960s and since then no major construction has been done to improve the water flows. The survey will assess the condition of our ditches and recommend any actions that need to be taken to repair or improve them.

GPS control points have been set up throughout the community. These control points are brass caps with stamped information on them; they have pink surveying flagging with three-foot laths. **It is very important that farmers and other community members DO NOT remove laths, flags, or brass caps placed in the fields.** Please note: there are penalties for removing these monuments; they are federal property.

Aerial photography will also occur within the village area and the agricultural lands. The surveying crew will be placing panels all through the village as well. **Once again please do not remove or disturb these panels.** They will be big white crosses, big enough for aircraft to take pictures. Aerial photos

will benefit the Pueblo of Jemez for GIS use on all survey requests that come through the Natural Resources Department.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact TJ Loretto at the NRD for more information at (575) 834-3209.

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT



Baseball Field #2: The first game on this new softball field was played on July 11, 2015 with the local women's Jemez Talons taking on the visiting San Felipe Wildcats. Photo by Elston Yepa.

TRIBAL ADMINISTRATION

Why Employers Use Employment Applications

Submitted by Virginia Manion, Human Resources Director

Employment applications protect employers from charges of discrimination.

Smart employers use employment applications that are completed by every candidate for a particular job. Employers use employment applications to gather consistent data about prospective employees. While formats for resumes and cover letters change from person to person, employment applications collect consistent information in a uniform format from all applicants.

Employment applications provide a regular format with the same questions for each person who applies. Employers can impartially compare applicant credentials presented in the same order, without regard for formatting, presentation, exaggeration or hyperbole.

Online Employment Applications

Many employers use online application systems. In addition to the data that written applications collect, online applications allow employers to pre-screen and pre-qualify applicants. Tracking systems allow employers to search for specific key-words, degrees, employment history, and other details to identify qualified candidates.

Using Employment Applications for All Applicants

Employers need to use employment applications for all job candidates for several reasons. Employers want to:

- ▶ Consistently gather the same data in the same format from each prospective employee; employers can standardize information.
- ▶ Gather information about credentials that candidates may not include in resumes or cover letters, such as why the applicant left a prior employer, and names and contact information for immediate supervisors.
- ▶ Obtain applicants' signatures confirming that all statements on the applications and resumes are true.
- ▶ Get applicants' signatures enabling employers to check the truthfulness of information on applications, including employment history, education history, degrees earned, etc. Fraudulent claims and information,

including fake degrees, exaggerated job descriptions, fake dates of employment, and other falsehoods are increasing. Employers need to verify all data to ensure they are hiring the qualified employee they expect. Potential employees who lie on application materials are not people who have the integrity and values employers seek.

- ▶ Get applicants' signatures to confirm that they have read and understand certain policies and procedures described on the employment application. These may include statements about being an at-will employer; having equal opportunity, non-discrimination policies; any drug test requirements; and any other issues that employers want applicants to understand.
- ▶ Obtain applicants' signatures agreeing to background checks, including criminal history, credit worthiness

(for certain jobs,) driving record (for certain jobs,) and so forth as required by the job.

*By Susan M. Heathfield, About.com Guide
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Do You Have Questions?

Frances Chinana is a Human Resources Coordinator for the Pueblo of Jemez. Fran's area of specialization is information management for employees, department heads, finance and the public. She provides technical assistance to internal and external customers; ensures compliance with rules, regulations, laws, policies and practices; and supports the processes of recruitment and onboarding.

If you have any questions, call Fran. She'll help you complete your application, tell you the status of the job you applied for, or direct you to the right person. Call (575) 834-7359 and ask for the Human Resources Department.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Pueblo of Jemez water is closely regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water Protection Act. Utility staff are required to submit monthly samplings of our water system to an environmental lab for analysis. These results are then sent to EPA per the Clean Water Act. The CCR report contains information regarding the Pueblo of Jemez water system. The full report will be distributed within your monthly utility bill. Pertinent data about your water system is presented as below.

Public Works strives to maintain a healthy water system. While we are doing our part, it is imperative that you as a customer do your part as well. **It is a priority of this year's administration that all delinquent accounts be paid in full.**

The utility crew will install the next phase of water meters on the high delinquent accounts. This will allow water to be shut off if payments are not made.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.25	0.2—0.3	2014	No	Water additive to control microbes
TTHM (ppb)	80	No goal for total	65	54—76.8	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppm)	60	No goal for total	6	0—12.4	2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

JHHS Earns Re-Accreditation from AAAHC

Jemez Pueblo Health and Human Services was recently officially reaccredited and deemed a Patient Centered Medical Home (PCMH) by the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care (AAAHC.) A two-day on-site survey visit was conducted on May 6 and 7, 2015.

“The two surveyors made it clear that we again not only passed, but received high marks for the health services JHHS delivers,” says Medical Director David Tempest, MD.

JHHS was first accredited in 2012, and will continue to be reevaluated every three years. JHHS is also designated as a “medical home,” which recognizes medical care that is comprehensive, of high quality and safety, focused on the patient-provider relationship and makes the patient the center of care.

During the first survey, the surveyors remarked that JHHS

was “the poster child of what a medical home should be.”

According to AAAHC Medical Home Principles, a medical home:

1. Focuses on provider/patient relationships.
2. Makes patients the center of care.
3. Provides accessible, comprehensive, coordinated and continuous care.
4. Offers quality and safety.
5. Collects and reports data that is meaningful to the patient.

“Many thanks to all the hard working staff at JHHS and the Health Board for their continued efforts in maintaining the quality and safety of our health services,” Dr. Tempest adds. “Jemez should be very proud of this achievement!”

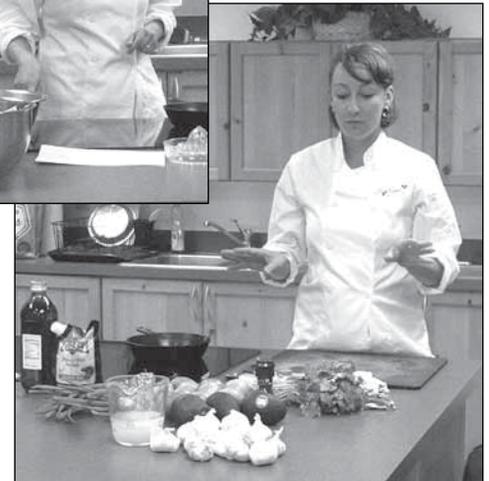
PUBLIC HEALTH

Let's Cook!

Submitted by Cornell F. Magdalena, Health Advocate/Special Events Coordinator

Leah Pokrasso, a certified nutritionist and chef at Leafy Greens, offered an “awesome” cooking class in the Public Health Program kitchen on Wednesday, July 22. The class was more exciting because participants engaged in hands-on learning. The group prepared wild rice salad stuffed bell pepper with an avocado dressing made with lime juice, avocados, garlic, chili, scallions and cilantro in a blender.

Participants had a great time, and MoGro gave out incentives of fresh fruits and vegetables to all who attended. As requested, Leah will return to teach more cooking classes in the future.



MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

PURCHASED AND REFERRED CARE

Medicaid a Big Plus for Tribal Health

By Erik Lujan, President, Health Action New Mexico Board of Directors, reprinted with permission

Recently there has been much discussion regarding funding of Medicaid Expansion programs in New Mexico. Very often missing from the discussion is how Medicaid is impacting tribal health programs and their primary health care delivery source, the Indian Health Service (IHS.)

First, New Mexico doesn't have to pay the federal medical assistance percentage, known as the FMAP, for Native Americans, who make up approximately 10 percent of the state's population.

The FMAP is a big deal, because it tells us who pays for what portion of the state's Medicaid program. Currently, the federal government shoulders 100 percent of the cost of Medicaid Expansion.

However, as of 2020, the FMAP changes to approximately a 90 percent federal and 10 percent state mix, meaning that for every dollar spent by the Medicaid program, the federal government covers 90 cents and the state covers 10 cents.

For a Medicaid-eligible Native American enrolled in a federally recognized tribe, the FMAP is and will continue to be 100 percent: *the federal government pays the whole bill.*

Accordingly, the state does not pay for the Medicaid services provided to Native Americans, even if services are sought off the reservation or outside of the IHS.

Many do not know that Native Americans are guaranteed health care under the 1921 Snyder Act and Treaties, and various tribal compacts – but this care is not free.

The IHS has been historically underfunded by Congress, receiving only about 40 percent of needed funding, resulting in diminished services and closures of hospitals and facilities.

This scaling back of the IHS means that Native Americans are referred to private sector providers for their care. Native American patients are referred to private doctors through an IHS division called Purchase and Referred Care (PRC; previously Contract Health Services.) (See *related article below.*)

Waiting for a referral to a private sector provider is why Native Americans have the saying “don't get sick after June,” because that's when federal funds typically run out. After June, the government pays only for “priority one” cases, where a patient has to be in danger of losing life or a limb.

Additionally, before Medicaid Expansion and the Affordable Care Act, it was common for Native Americans to be put on waiting lists for important services like mammograms, X-rays, MRIs, CT scans and cataract procedures.

This practice often caused many types of conditions to go undiagnosed or unchecked and become worse, resulting in higher costs to IHS. This only worsened the problem. Higher costs for more severe conditions meant no PRC funding for preventive services and tests.

But now, as a result of the Affordable Care Act, IHS is experiencing an influx of funding due to third-party reimbursements from Medicaid Expansion. Native Americans are signing up and taking advantage of the benefits of Medicaid. The Albuquerque Area Service Unit reports that they are now paying for priority three and four cases as a result of increased enrollment in Medicaid by Native Americans.

Some Native Americans may say, “Why should I sign up for health coverage through Medicaid? What about the federal government's obligation to provide free health care for Native Americans?”

I would argue that Medicaid Expansion makes good on that promise. If eligible, Medicaid provides free coverage to tribal members, is paid for by the federal government, and increases access to health care providers outside of IHS.

Medicaid Expansion is good for New Mexico, good for New Mexican tribes, good for Native Americans living in urban areas, costs the state nothing for tribal members, and pours money into local economies. New Mexico would be foolish to eliminate or scale back the Medicaid Expansion program.

For help enrolling in Medicaid for yourself and your family, visit Lisa Maves or Thelma Shendo at the Jemez Clinic.

Update From Purchased and Referred Care Previously Known as Contract Health Services

Submitted by Carol Lucero

The Purchased Referred Care (PRC) Department wants to keep the community informed about recent changes. We are here to assist our community members so please feel free to come by or call if you have any questions.

Kathleen Sandia and Vanessa Toya are the PRC specialists who schedule patients as referrals are initiated by the physicians. Patients are responsible to notify them if follow-up appointments, other studies, procedures or surgeries are scheduled. If they do not answer their phones, please leave a detailed message with your accurate phone number so they can return your call.

Marina Toya and Yolanda Henderson work with bills and claims, contacting providers' business offices about patients' bills or payment issues. If you have any bills mailed to you, please bring them to their offices as soon as possible so your bill is not sent to collections.

If you have an emergency room visit, please contact Marina at (575) 834-3172. If you are unable to contact her, leave a message with your name and a phone number. If you need further medical care after your emergency visit, please schedule an appointment with a JHHS provider to continue your medical care. We can help pay your co-pays or balance left after your insurance pays their share. **Remember: Notification of an emergency visit MUST be within 72 hours of the emergency visit.**

If you are unable to contact a PRC employee, please call the Jemez Clinic front desk at (575) 834-7413 and ask them to page PRC. PRC employees are cross trained to assist our patients when one is on PTO.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Develop Teamwork in Your Child's Educational Experience

Submitted by Joline Cruz-Madalena, Prevention Coordinator

Parents and guardians play powerful roles in their children's education. It is important for parents/caregivers to be aware of the positive impact that teamwork between home and school can have on their child's learning process. Children are more likely to succeed in school when their parents/guardians are involved in their education.

As a parent/guardian, how can you become involved?

Communicate with your child's school...

Make an effort to attend conferences, orientation sessions, open houses, and other school functions.

Get to know your child's teachers.

Share with the teachers what you see as your child's strengths and weaknesses.

Volunteer to assist in the school setting or a take-home project. Become familiar with school and classroom policies and support them.

Inform teachers of any stressful situations or changes in the home that might affect learning for your child.

Let teachers know when and where you can be reached during the day.

If you are upset with the school or a particular individual, gain composure before contacting them.

Don't criticize teachers or the school in front of your child.

Communicate with your child about school...

Give your child 10 to 20 minutes (or more if needed) of uninterrupted attention to talk about the school day.

Take an *active* interest in your child's progress.

Routinely review your child's school papers and projects.

Focus on the positive, not the negative.

Use words that encourage.

Know your child's daily routine at school.

Get to know your child's school friends.

Read all school newsletters, bulletins and notes.

Stay involved after your child reaches middle and high school.

Create a supportive learning environment at home...

Set *reasonable expectations for your child*. Set expectations that are age appropriate for your child's developmental level and abilities.

Read to your child. Reading aloud to a child helps them learn verbal expression, increase their vocabulary, broaden their world through mental images, and develop a closer relationship with their parent/caregiver.

Show interest in your child's learning. Get involved with your child's school.

Encourage success and be accepting of mistakes. Let your children know that you are proud of their accomplishments, but also help them to understand that mistakes are OK when used as an opportunity for learning. Let your child observe you handling mistakes in a positive manner.

Teach self-discipline. Help your child set routines, study habit,

and organizing practices. Role model self-discipline in your daily life.

Create an environment helpful for studying. Know how and when your child studies best. Monitor homework and provide reasonable assistance.

Parent Questionnaire: Being involved means knowing your child.

Who is your child's teacher?

What is your child's favorite subject in school?

What is your child's most difficult or frustrating subject?

What are your child's learning strengths?

What are your child's learning weaknesses?

Who are your child's friends at school?

What extracurricular activities are available and which ones is your child interested in?

What special projects does your child have coming up?

What is your child's daily schedule at school?

What are your child's symptoms of stress?

Adapted from Practical Parent Education – Developing Teamwork in a Child's Educational Experience.

Wishing you and your child a successful school year!

Community Awareness Events



On July 21, 125 people attended Family Movie Night. Prior to the screening of *McFarland USA*, participants heard a presentation *Developing Teamwork in Your Child's Educational Experience* by Joline Cruz-Madalena, then enjoyed popcorn and drinks. Social Services

thanks the Police Department and tribal officials for ensuring the safety of all attendees, and the community for participating in this event.

Save the Date!

October: Domestic Violence Prevention Month

October 8 Violence Prevention Walk/Run*

October 14 Violence Prevention Conference*

**Dates are subject to change.*

December: Walatowa Caring Tree

This project reaches out to the children of Jemez Pueblo. With the generosity of community members and tribal employees we can continue Christmas special for deserving children.



Teen-Talk gives teens access to articles covering a variety of topics written specifically for teens. The information will provide awareness and prevention education on issues and pressures teens may encounter. Teen-Talk is facilitated by Social Services Outreach and Prevention.

SOCIAL SERVICES

YOUTH CONFERENCE & YOUTH DANCE

The Third Annual Youth Conference *Empowering Native Youth for a Healthy Future* was attended by 71 youth from the Pueblo of Jemez community. Assistant Fiscal Eugene Toledo gave the opening prayer, followed by presentations from the Tribal Youth Program, NM Job Corps, and UNM LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Questioning) Resource Center; introductions from Chief of Police Emil Radosevich and Governor’s Aide Bernard Madalena; and a catered meal by Bertha Gachupin. Congratulations to door prize winners Kelauni Chinana and Randy Gachupin on your back-to-school bundles (laptop, printer, laptop case and flash drive.) Social Services thanks all youth for stepping out of their comfort zones, mingling with each other, and participating in the activities.

The Youth Voice: Comments

- ★ I loved the LGBTQ presentation; please have it again.
- ★ I loved this Youth Conference. I learned a lot I didn’t know.
- ★ This was my first conference and it was very interesting to see what we do. I learned a lot about speaking up and had fun.
- ★ The games were really fun.
- ★ The conference really taught me more.
- ★ It was fun and awesome! Also learned a lot.
- ★ Today was fun, I would want the UNM LGBTQ to come again.

The Youth Voice: Suggestions

- ★ Decrease length of conference.
- ★ Rotation of different subjects.
- ★ More details in presentations.
- ★ Have movement/activities during conference.

The Youth Voice: Future Topic Suggestions

- ★ Cell phone/social media awareness.
- ★ Drug/alcohol awareness.
- ★ Getting help with youth issues.
- ★ Puberty 101.
- ★ Agora Crisis Center.
- ★ Child abuse.
- ★ Diabetes prevention.
- ★ High school/college prep.

NEED SOME HELP?

Jemez Social Services: (575) 834-7117
 Sandoval County Dispatch: (505) 891-7226 (non-emergency)
 New Mexico Child Abuse Hotline: (855) 333-SAFE or #SAFE (from cell phone)
 UNM LGBTQ Resource Center: (505) 277-5428

Agora Crisis Center. Agora offers free, confidential and compassionate support to anyone in need. From a bad day to a more serious issue like suicide, call Agora about anything at all. They will listen without judgment and also give free referrals to resources around New Mexico. Call or chat online: (505) 277-3013 or (866) HELP1NM or go to www.AgoraCares.org.

If you or another person is in IMMEDIATE danger call 911.

YOUTH DANCE

The Youth Dance was attended by 39 youth and disc jockeyed by DJ KAP, Keith Panana. Social Services thanks all youth for your mature behavior and tribal officials for ensuring the safety of all attendees.

BACK TO SCHOOL TIPS

- ★ Try your best.
- ★ Don’t sleep in class.
- ★ Don’t tick off the teacher.
- ★ Get to class on time.
- ★ Be nice to people.
- ★ Stay away from the drama...this includes don’t start drama.
- ★ Stay organized.
- ★ Keep a positive attitude.

Organize Your Locker

- ★ Get rid of clutter – trash things you don’t need.
- ★ Hang up your clothes/bag.
- ★ Keep your pencils, pens, etc. in a pencil case.
- ★ Arrange your books and binders in order – from your first class of the day to your last.

Adapted from Psychology Today and School Advice.



Above: Youth Conference Committee.
 At right: Minute To Win It contestants.



Wishing you a successful and safe school year!

JEMEZ HISTORIC SITE

STORIES FROM THE LAND 2015

By Matthew J. Barbour, Manager, Jemez Historic Site

Stories from the Land offered more than 20 Jemez Pueblo children an opportunity to visit Jemez Historic Site and participate in hands-on learning activities between July 13-16. The program was sponsored by Jemez Pueblo Community Library and New Mexico Historic Sites with support from

several state and tribal agencies. In its third year, the program enables children to experience our historic sites while developing their reading and writing skills.

This year we focused on physical education activities. Marlon Magdalena taught the stickball game of shinny. This sport, akin to field hockey, was played across the Americas before and after the arrival of Europeans. It's the precursor to our modern sports of lacrosse and ice hockey and was a big hit.

Other activities included a nature hike with Melanie LaBorwit, tablita construction with Isaac Toya, a discussion of Jemez history with Christopher Toya, and creating yucca bracelets with Mary Weahkee. The program focused on immersion in Jemez culture and language as well as reading and writing in English. With the help of librarian Tamara Sandia, children wrote and

illustrated their own stories drawn from their imaginations and life experiences living in Jemez Pueblo.

Stories from the Land continues to be a great success. Other New Mexico Historic Sites have taken notice and moved to implement similar activities.

A big thank-you goes to all who contributed or participated in *Stories from the Land* 2015. Special recognition goes to Jemez Pueblo Community Library staff, especially Tamara Sandia, Arlen Sando and Isaac Toya. Without your participation this program would not have happened! Also, we



Clockwise from top left:
Tamara Sandia helps children construct their stories.
Shooting turkey with Charles Hannaford.
Mudding the horno with Tamara Sandia.
Marlon Magdalena and Isaac Toya lead children in the game of shinny
Isaac Toya helps girls decorate their tablitras for Feast Day.
Making yucca fiber bracelets with Mary Weahkee and Melanie LaBorwit.

JEMEZ HISTORIC SITE

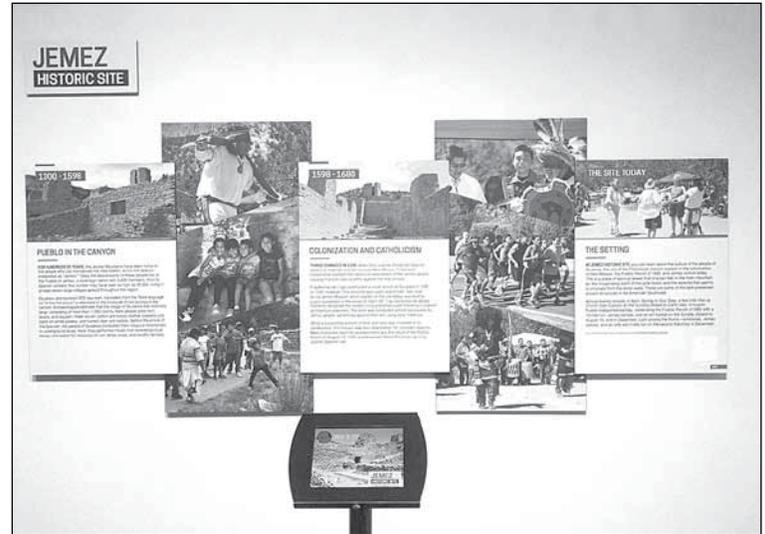
Jemez Historic Site Exhibit

By Matthew J. Barbour, Manager, Jemez Historic Site

Jemez Historic Site is one of six New Mexico Historic Sites currently featured in the Governor's Gallery on the fourth floor of the Roundhouse in Santa Fe. Everyone is encouraged to visit the gallery and see the display that tells the story of the ancestral Jemez Pueblo of Giusewa and the Spanish Mission of San José through a series of five panels and an audio device that allows Jemez people to tell their story in their own words. Narration is provided by former Governor Joshua Madalena and is accompanied by flute music performed by Jemez Historic Site's new instructional coordinator, Marlon Magdalena. The exhibit continues through August.

The purpose of the exhibit is not to bring people from the Jemez Valley out to Santa Fe, but rather to get the public in Santa Fe to visit the Jemez Valley and "experience history where it happened." The brainchild of Director Richard Sims, the exhibit was designed to function as a traveling billboard. After its stay in the Roundhouse, the display will travel to public institutions and museums throughout the state. It is one half history lesson and one half promotional material, touting the visitor experience at Jemez Historic Site.

The exhibit on display at the Governor's Gallery is a first step in a much larger vision. Since becoming Director of New Mexico Historic Sites in 2012, Sims has made revamping Historic Site museums a top priority. Many of these exhibits at New Mexico Historic Sites are over 30 years old. They are out of date both in terms of technology and interpretation. Recently, the exhibits at Coronado Historic Site, our neighbor to the southeast, went through a major overhaul coinciding with the 75th anniversary of the site. The new displays feature an updated



Jemez Historic Site panels and digital display in the New Mexico Historic Sites Exhibit in the Governor's Gallery.

discussion of the Coronado Expedition, as well as digital media that allow the visitor to explore and reconstruct a pueblo village.

Jemez Historic Site has been targeted for an even larger overhaul. Made possible by a generous donation from a Museum of New Mexico Foundation member, New Mexico Historic Sites has partnered with Andrew Merriell & Associates of Santa Fe to begin concept design for new exhibits outside and inside the site's visitor center. In May, the consultants interviewed Jemez tribal members, local residents, site staff and academic experts about the nature of the site and expectations regarding the visitor experience.

Stories from the Land **Jemez Historic Site is Hiring Again**

Continued from page 8

thank Melanie LaBorwit and Marlon Magdalena, Instructional Coordinators at New Mexico Historic Sites, for their careful lesson planning.

Thank you also to Jemez Language Team, Jemez Pueblo Community Library, New Mexico Historic Sites (formerly New Mexico State Monuments,) New Mexico History Museum/Palace of the Governors, New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies, Pueblo of Jemez Department of Natural Resources, Pueblo of Jemez Department of Education-Nutrition Program and Santa Ana Summer Recreation Program for their support.

Jemez Historic Site will start the hiring process to fill Marlon Magdalena's vacated ranger position. The position is expected to be classified as a Historic Site Ranger – Operational.

Rangers are jacks of all trades, with job duties that include clerical, janitorial, landscaping and construction related tasks in addition to site interpretation. Knowledge of Jemez or Spanish Colonial archaeology, culture and history is preferred. Midpoint salary is \$13.96 an hour or \$29,039 a year.

Applications must be submitted through the New Mexico State Personnel Office web site at www.spo.state.nm.us. Complete the forms and provide supporting documentation as instructed; candidates who fail to do so will not make the applicant list. It is expected that the position will post in July or August. Candidates should check the web site weekly for job postings in the Department of Cultural Affairs.

Jemez Historic Site Staff cannot review job candidates until receiving the applicant list from the State Personnel Office. Resumes sent directly to Jemez Historic Site will not be considered. However, general questions about the position can be directed to Jemez Historic Site Staff at (575) 829-3530.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Do You Have Something On Your Mind?

Are you feeling stressed or overwhelmed? Have you recently experienced a loss in your family?

Are you trying to make major changes in your life to better yourself?

If any of the answers to these questions is yes, or if you just need someone you can trust to talk to, you may want to consider seeing a counselor at Jemez Behavioral Health.

Jemez Behavioral Health is a safe and confidential place to discuss whatever is on your mind. Sometimes just having someone to talk to in a safe place can help ease your mind and reduce stress and anxiety. The Behavioral Health counselors are skilled in a variety of techniques for stress-management, crisis intervention, or drug and alcohol abuse prevention.

Identify the signs of stress

Most people have some reaction to overwhelming stress. These feelings may affect your ability to function and take care of yourself. Everyone's reaction is different, based on personal history and experiences. It could take time to react and sometimes you may not have a reaction at all. In fact, some people may not even realize they are having a reaction.

Common Reactions to Overwhelming Stress Include:

- Feeling stressed
- Nightmares
- Feeling nervous
- Change in appetite
- Withdrawal
- Irritability
- Excessive tiredness

- Sadness
- Anger
- Sleep problems
- Headaches
- Feeling numb
- Anxiety
- Trouble concentrating
- Drug and/or alcohol abuse
- Re-enacting the event over and over in your mind.

If You Have Anxiety

Anxiety is a mood condition that occurs without an identifiable triggering stimulus. As such, it is distinguished from fear, which occurs in the presence of an observed threat. Additionally, fear is related to the specific behaviors of escape and avoidance, whereas anxiety is the result of threats that are perceived to be uncontrollable or unavoidable.

What Can You Do To Feel Better?

- Get involved in activities you can start and finish in one day.
- Eat healthy food and get plenty of exercise.
- Talk openly with a friend or person you trust with your feelings.
- Spend time doing things you enjoy,

even if this is hard.

- Support a friend or family member.
- Listen to music you find positive.

When Do You Need Additional Help?

- If you have trouble functioning normally.
- When you have thoughts of hurting yourself or someone else.
- If you are feeling overwhelmed or out of control.
- When you are not taking care of yourself.
- When you have a friend who is not getting better.

How We Can Help

The Behavioral Health Program offers a variety of services, including drug and alcohol counseling; individual, group and family counseling; and crisis interventions.

Jemez Behavioral Health takes confidentiality very seriously. We are bound by ethical and legal obligations to maintain the strictest levels of confidentiality. Confidentiality can only be broken for serious threats to harm self or others, or in cases of reports of child or elder abuse.

If you need help, or if you know someone who does, call (575) 834-7258.

All calls are strictly confidential

Did You Know?

In 2001, 3.2 percent of adults aged 18 and over reported experiencing psychological distress during the past 30 days.

National Center for Health Statistics, December 2002.

About 20% of children are estimated to have mental disorders with at least mild functional impairment.

Office of the Surgeon General, April 2002

An estimated 22.1 percent of Americans age 18 and older (about 1 in 5) suffer from a diagnosable mental illness.

National Institute of Mental Health, January 2001

Approximately 19.1 million Americans aged 18-54, or about 13.3%, have an anxiety disorder.

National Institute of Mental Health, January 2001



San Diego Riverside Charter School Welcomes the 2015-16 School Year!



Submitted by Karen Mayhew, SDRCS Principal

Another school year is gearing up and we have so many exciting things in the works! The two major changes from last year are still in effect:

- Change of school hours to 8 a.m. to 3:30, p.m. Monday through Thursday; 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Friday.
- Separation of second and third grades.

In addition, we have moved to a kindergarten through sixth grade elementary, and seventh and eighth grades junior high model for the 2015-16 school year.

The first day of school for students will be Wednesday, August 12. The first week of August 12 -14 will be half days for students. However, both breakfast and lunch will be served.

We also have space available for next year, especially in kindergarten, first, second and seventh grades. SDRCS teachers are highly-qualified and have a true love for learning. The school prides itself on its mission, centered around our culture and connecting learning with community values and traditions.

The office is open every day during the summer from 8:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. Come by to register your student.

For more information, call the SDRCS office at (575) 834-7235.



Community Eligibility Provision Program Notice for San Diego Riverside Charter School

San Diego Riverside Charter School is participating in a Universal Breakfast and Lunch Program for the 2015-16 school year. Breakfast and lunch will be available to **all** students at no charge.

Studies show that children who are not hungry perform better in school. By providing breakfast and lunch to all children at no charge, we are hoping to create a better learning environment for our students. The school breakfasts and lunches we serve follow US Department of Agriculture guidelines for healthy school meals.

The Universal Meals Program cannot succeed without your support; please encourage your children to participate in school meal programs. All meals will be served to all students at no charge regardless of eligibility status.

Non-discrimination Statement: The U.S. Department of Agriculture prohibits discrimination against its customers, employees, and applicants for employment on the bases of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, gender identity, religion, reprisal, and where applicable, political beliefs, marital status, familial or parental status, sexual orientation, or all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program, or protected genetic information in employment or in any program or activity conducted or funded by the Department. (Not all prohibited bases will apply to all programs and/or employment activities.) If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Complaint Form, found online at www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html, or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at US Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442 or e-mail at program.intake@usda.gov. Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or have speech disabilities may contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339; or (800) 845-6136 (Spanish) USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

EDUCATION

THE BUFFALO DANCE

Julianne Vigil, English IV Senior Thesis

Abstract: *The buffalo played an important role in Native American culture. It became central to ritual dances for successful hunts. Despite the US government's attempt to exterminate the buffalo, our dances continue and now we are working to bring the buffalo back.*

The buffalo are coming! The Pueblo of Jemez made an agreement with both the Valles Caldera National Preserve and the US National Park Service to locate a small herd of buffalo in the Valles Caldera. Former Governor Joshua Madalena, who went to Washington, DC to arrange this agreement, said that he wants to relocate Yellowstone's "excess" bison to the Valles Caldera.

The magnificent, shaggy, sacred American buffalo, also known as the American bison, plays an important role in Native American culture. *Bison Antiquus*, also called the "ancient bison," was the most common large herbivore of the North American continent for over ten thousand years, and is a direct ancestor of the living American bison.

My tribe believes the buffalo was a gift from the Creator. Scientists think that during the Pleistocene epoch, between 240,000 and 220,000 years ago, the steppe bison (*B. Priscus*) was the first to migrate from Siberia to Alaska. The Bering Strait allowed the buffalo to come from the Eurasian steppes down the Great Plains of the American Continent. These species inhabited parts of northern North America, but died off about 8,000 years ago. The reason for the "die-off" of so many animals in one compact location is still a guess. Some paleontologists argue it was the result of a very successful paleo-Indian hunt, while others believe the herd died as a result of some dramatic natural event. *B. Priscus* was replaced by the long-horned buffalo, *B. Latifrons*, and later by the *B. antiquus*.

The buffalo was one of the most important food sources for

Plains tribes, so it became a huge part of Native American life. It was hard to hunt in the days before guns and horses were introduced, so many rituals, dances and prayers evolved to help hunters. The buffalo gave themselves up as a food source for humans and had a special position of honor and respect.

Native Americans had a variety of ways of hunting the buffalo. The natives chased herds over cliffs so the buffalo were killed by the fall. Another technique was used during the winter when they would chase the herd into deep snow; their size slowed them down and they could be easily killed. Each hunt was followed by a celebration in honor of the dead buffalo. The Indians would sing and dance and recite war chants. It was done for the herd to remain strong and to please the Great Spirit that granted them the hunt.

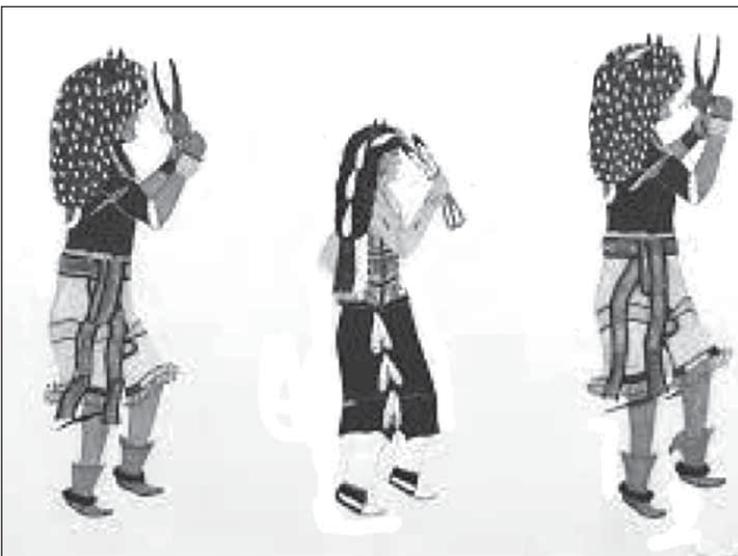
After the hunt, the work of women began. They skinned the carcasses and cut up the meat. The meat was hung on green branches over a fire to cook or boiled by dropping hot rocks in the cooking pot. The pot also came from the buffalo. A buffalo stomach or a piece of hide was fitted into a hole in the ground and used for cooking.

Not only was the buffalo an important food source for Plains tribes, but they used every part of the buffalo. Getting the meat and hides was done by the women. The women also made clothing out of buffalo. The horns were used for arrow points, medication and decorative headdresses; the bones were used for knives, arrowheads and war clubs; the hide was used to make moccasins, drums, splints and ropes.

Pueblo Buffalo Hunts

Bison were common on the Eastern plains of New Mexico in early historic times. They did not inhabit the Rio Grande Valley or country to the west. Many Pueblo tribes, like the Taos, had among them a buffalo clan. The Taos Indians kept strips of buffalo skin which were highly prized and used for decorations. The Buffalo Dance was one of the principal dances of the Taos tribe. It was set to the music of the drum and voice to represent the low hum of the grazing herd and the thunder of a stampede.

By dancing the Buffalo Dance, Pueblo Indians hope to gain help and favor. The medicine men or religious leaders danced to seek aid for those who were sick. They also danced to bring rain, make the corn grow or ripen, or have a good hunt. Although the dance was a serious thing, they made the occasions fun.



EDUCATION

The Buffalo Dance, Continued

The Buffalo Dance is performed in all of the 19 Pueblos of New Mexico, although each Pueblo has its own wardrobe, different songs and different drum beats. Whether it was a fast beat or a slow and steady beat, they made it interesting and exciting. Although the tune and the rhythm seemed strange to white men, the songs and dances have been passed down from generation to generation.

Pecos Pueblo was closest to the great buffalo herds of Eastern New Mexico. When we all lived in the Four Corners region, the Pa Kish and Hemish were one. But as changes in the climate and social structure occurred, the Pa Kish left the main group of Towa speakers and moved close to the buffalo herds. The Pa Kish and Hemish share similar traditions and dances like the Buffalo Dance.

Our Buffalo Dance

On a cold winter morning as the sun awakens behind the mesas, a drumbeat is heard at the Pueblo of Jemez. To the beautiful sounds of the drum and songs for the buffaloes, a crowd gathers to watch the Buffalo Dancers make their way down the hill followed by the deer, antelope, eagles and rams. The crowd prays with cornmeal as the dancers make their way towards the drums and to the plaza where they will dance their first dance of the day.

In the Hemish Buffalo Dance, a female dances between two male dancers, whose bodies, naked above the waist, are painted with black or dark brown clay. The arms and legs from the knees down are painted with reddish clay.

"The male wears a kilt of buckskin painted yellow," says Paul Tosa, an elder with great cultural knowledge. "A water serpent with rain clouds and lightening coming out of his body is painted across the kilt and tin cones are attached around the bottom border as bells."

The males wear a headdress made from buffalo skin. Two horns are attached, and eagle down is spotted over the fur. The dancers hold two feathers or a bow in the left hand and a rattle in the right hand.

The female Buffalo Dancer is usually referred to as The Maiden, a mother of all game that we hunt for special purposes. In different parts of the costume she wears some form of object that represents birds or feathers, a skin or fur. Skunk anklets are worn over her moccasins. The maiden wears a black manta, a red sash around her waist, and a ceremonial embroidered kilt.

"Eagle feathers or parrot tail feathers are held in her right hand and an ear of corn is held in her left hand," says Tosa. "Pueblo people pay respect in this way to the Corn Mother, who provides our main source of food. The skin of a wild turkey is worn as a headdress. The Maiden is a graceful dancer and all

have deep respect for her."

The Buffalo Dancers are also accompanied by other animal dancers such as the deer, ram, antelope, eagle and hawk. "All the dancers dance to the thunder of the drums to thank and honor our Mother Earth to celebrate the power of wildlife, and to pray for bountiful hunts," Tosa adds.

A Willing Sacrifice

A sacrifice is made each time we dance the Buffalo Dance. We pray to keep our tradition alive, we pray for the people to have good health, and for all the former and newly elected Governors to have a safe and successful year.

As Buffalo Girl, my experience dancing the Buffalo Dance was an honor. It was a surprise for me that I was chosen to dance as a Buffalo Lady. Out of all the girls who live in Jemez, the men in the meeting house respected me enough to ask me to dance in the traditional Buffalo Dance, which only takes place one time in the year. Being Buffalo Girl is a great experience, knowing you are one of the main dancers who brings out the game hunt of all animals. It is fun and extremely hard, a tough dance. It is all based in how well you know your own language and the meaning of the songs and the directions being sung in the songs.

There are songs that are sung just for the Buffalo Girl in the morning and late afternoon. They express her in a beautiful way and talk about how she is dressed from head to toe to recognize her in a very important part of her role. The song about the buffaloes talks about how the Buffalo Girl is bringing the deer, antelope, eagles, rams and the two male Buffalo Dancers from the mountains into the plaza.

Slaughter of the Buffalo

During the winter of 1540-41, the Spanish Coronado expedition found themselves in conflict with the Rio Grande natives, conflicts that led to the brutal Tiguex War. This war resulted in the destructions of Tiguex pueblos and the deaths of Native Americans. From an Indian the Spanish called "the Turk," Coronado heard of a wealthy civilization called Quivira far to the east. In spring 1541 he led his army, priest and Indian allies onto the Great Plains.

There, Coronado encountered vast herds of bison, the American buffalo. "I found such a quantity of cows...that it is impossible to number them, for while I was journeying through these plains...there was not a day I lost sight of them," he wrote.

Coronado found a settlement of Indians he called Que-rechos. They were not impressed by the Spanish with their weap-

Continued on page 16.

EDUCATION

The Buffalo Dance, Continued

ons and “big dogs” (horses.) The Querechos were nomads, who followed the buffalo herds on the plains. They were numerous. Chroniclers mentioned one settlement of two hundred tipis. Authorities agreed that the Querechos were Apache Indians.

Hunting became easy for Native Americans once the Spanish introduced them to horses and guns in the 16th century. But there were still plenty of buffalo to go around. To get more horses, the Indians traded their most valuable goods. They also raided camps of other tribes and white traders and roped any wild ponies they found. Their tepees were much larger after the Indians had horses to haul the heavy covers of travois.

In the days of our Pueblo ancestors, our hunters headed west toward Pecos Pueblo. Beyond were the buffalo herds. Buffalo runs were wild and exciting affairs. First, scouts located a herd. Then the long line of mountain hunters rode forward. The medicine men trotted ahead, chanting and shaking rattles. At a signal, the hunters charged the buffalo at a gallop. Guiding his trained buffalo horse by knee pressure, the hunter pulled near his quarry and drove an arrow into the body.

“He gripped a pair of arrows in the left hand, which held the bow, and held another in his mouth,” says Robert Guiseppi, in article called *American Indians or Native Americans*. “A brave, skillful and lucky hunter might kill four or five animals during a run. The number increased after the Indians got guns from the settlers.”

With the arrival of white settlers came the arrival of traders and trappers. It was a new burden that decreased the amount of buffalo. Along with trappers and traders came contests, and suddenly people were hunting the buffalo just for the fun of it.

To the Europeans, the buffalo was a gold mine on four legs. They hunted the buffalo for their tongues, hides and bones. The tongue was and still is considered as a delicacy. Buffalo hides were shipped to Europe for processing into leather while the rest of the remaining bones were left to rot.

Buffalo herds once roamed in the tens of millions. When American settlers moved west, they found the herds to be perfect for target shooting, making easy money. Thousands of buffalo could be slaughtered in a day. Some were killed just for the hides and other specific body parts, but many of the buffalo were killed for target practice.

After the Civil War and during the Plains Indian Wars, the US government attempted to drive the Indians off the Plains and onto reservations, but the army had little success because the Indians could live off the land and escape. Wherever the buffalo grew, the Indians followed. So the US military slaughtered the buffalo to starve Plains Indians. An estimated 3 to 4 million bison of the southern plains were slaughtered.

With the mass killing of the buffalo, Native Americans had little luck finding the buffalo herds to follow. There was no more

supply for all the things they needed. With buffalo and Native Americans out of the way, the prairies were open to settlers, who put up fences on the land and grew cattle and crops. Both the buffalo and Native Americans faced extinction

The last confirmed hunting record of native bison in eastern New Mexico was in 1884. Horn cores, teeth, and bones were recovered in the excavation of Snaketown, a Hohokam settlement in the Gila River valley in Pinal County south of Phoenix.

Despite the loss of the buffalo, we survived as a people and a culture.

Return Of The Buffalo

Changes occurred at the end of the 19th century, when people in the United States began to realize the mass extinction and human genocide were intrinsic evils. Many decades would pass before both Native American and buffalo populations would rebound from the years of extermination.

In 1989, billionaire Ted Turner built a 113,000-acre ranch near Yellowstone. He repopulated the land with the buffalo. Since then, his herd (spread across ranches in seven different states) has grown to 55,000, 11 percent of the world’s population of 500,000. In recent decades, Native Americans became a powerful minority in the lands their ancestors once lived, and we’ve been calling for the buffalo’s return.

The Nambe Pueblo buffalo herd was established in 1994 with assistance from the Inter Tribal Buffalo Council. The Pueblo had a history of annual buffalo hunts on the eastern plains of New Mexico until the herds were eliminated after European contact. The occasional slaughter of the buffalo is conducted in a respectful manner and all parts of the animals are used as it was in the past. The meat is distributed to elders and other tribal members and is highly prized for health benefits and flavor.

On Sept. 23, 2014, a treaty was signed between Native American tribes on both sides of the US border with Canada. Signed in Blackfeet Territory in Montana, the treaty called for cooperation between tribes, governments, conservation groups and area farmers to restore wild buffalo herds in the area.

Known as the “Buffalo Treaty,” the aim is to both preserve and promote Native American culture as well as natural conservation; this treaty will see the return of the wild buffalo herds on lands common to the stakeholders.

The return of the buffalo will restore ancient lands to the state they enjoyed long before European American settled on the Great Plains. It will restore the heritage of the many great Native American people of the plains.

Editor’s Note: This essay has been edited for space considerations. An extensive bibliography was also omitted. The original document is available through the office at Walatowa High Charter School.

EDUCATION

JVPS Food Program

The Jemez Valley Public Schools announced its sponsorship of the USDA Food Program. Meals will be available at no separate charge or at a reduced charge for National School Lunch Program and at no charge for Child and Adult Care Food Program participants enrolled in the Jemez Valley Public Schools.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination against its customers, employees, and applicants for employment on the bases of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, gender identity, religion, reprisal and, where applicable, political beliefs, marital status, familial or parental status, sexual orientation, or if all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program, or protected genetic information in employment or in any program or activity conducted or funded by the Department. (Not all prohibited bases will apply to all programs and /or employment activities.)

If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, found online at www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html, or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442 or e-mail at program.intake@usda.gov.

Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have speech disabilities and wish to file either an EEO or program complaint please contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339 or (800) 845-6136 (Spanish.)

Persons with disabilities, who wish to file a program complaint, please see information above on how to contact us by mail directly or by e-mail. If you require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) please contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Guidelines For Free And Reduced Meals

Effective July 1, 2014 To June 30, 2015

FREE MEALS				REDUCED PRICED MEALS			
Household Size	Year	Month	Week	Household Size	Year	Month	Week
1	15,171	1,265	292	1	21,590	1,800	416
2	20,449	1,705	394	2	29,101	2,426	560
3	25,727	2,144	495	3	36,612	3,051	705
4	31,005	2,584	597	4	44,123	3,677	849
5	36,283	3,024	698	5	51,634	4,303	993
6	41,561	3,464	800	6	59,145	4,929	1,138
7	46,839	3,904	901	7	66,656	5,555	1,282
8	52,117	4,344	1,003	8	74,511	6,181	1,427
Add't members add	+5,278	+440	+102	Add't Members add	+7,511	+626	+145

Note: this chart is to be used by institutions, schools, centers and sponsoring organizations to approve and complete income eligibility applications for free and reduced price meals.

Farewell Sister Karen

On July 12, 2015 a community gathering was held to say good-bye to Sister Karen, who retired after 40 years serving the community. The celebration was held at Prairie Star in Santa Ana. She is returning to the Mother House in Colorado Springs.

Sister Karen was the last Franciscan Sister in the San Diego Mission after 106 years. Franciscan Sisters Mathia, Stephania and Chrysotoma came to Jemez from Cincinnati in September of 1906 and opened a school five days later for 25 students. The new school building was dedicated on Sept. 28, 1947. San Diego Riverside Charter School was established at the school building in 1997.



NEWS YOU CAN USE



BACK 2 SCHOOL BASH

Monday, August 10
3:30 - 6:30 p.m.
Youth Center

Information and activity booths! Win school supplies!
Adult supervision required for students 6th grade and younger.

3-Mile & 1-Mile FITT Run/Walk
Register: 6 p.m. Run/Walk: 6:30 p.m.

The Department of Education will provide backpacks on a first-come, first-served basis. The Public Health Program will provide T-Shirts to the first 150 students who register for the Fun Run/Walk.

For information about the Back2School Bash, call the Education Department at (575) 834-9102. For information about the Fun Run/Walk, call the Public Health office at (575) 834-7207.

VOTERS' INFORMATION

The 2016 Presidential election will be here sooner than we think! The 2016 Election Cycle begins Oct. 1, 2015. **Please register to vote if you are 18 years and older) or update your voter registration information if you have changed your name or address.** Come by the Native American Voting Rights Office at the Jemez Civic Center or call (505) 934-8826. Home visits continue for voter registrations and updates.

Exercise your right to vote!

In Memorium: Eileen Shije

Eileen Shije, the Site Supervisor at Walatowa Childcare for the last three years, unexpectedly passed away on July 9, 2015. Ms. Shije was from Zia Pueblo and a graduate of Jemez Valley High School. She earned her degree in Early Childcare from SIPI.

The Walatowa Childcare staff and parents are greatly saddened by the loss of Ms. Shije and extend deepest sympathy to her family. Eileen leaves three young children.

Walatowa Childcare is accepting donations of cash or gift cards to purchase school clothes and supplies for her children. Any help would be most appreciated.

Contact Tanya Trujillo at the Walatowa Visitor Center at (575) 834-7235 or tanya.trujillo@jemezpueblo.org to make your donation.

Employability Skills Training

August 24 - 28, 2015 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.
CRC Building
Lunch will be provided.

This free, five-day training is a great opportunity for anyone in the community who wants help improving their job-seeking skills. Upgrade your resume, learn to search on-line, improve interview skills and more!

Call Jemez Vocational Rehabilitation Program at (575) 834-0012 to register, or you can register the first day of the training.

13th Annual JEMEZ PUEBLO OPEN AIR MARKET

October 10 and 11 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Multicultural Arts & Crafts Vendors, Traditional Jemez Dances, Bread Baking Demonstration, Food Vendors and Farmers' Market.

Artist applications are now being accepted.
Applications are available at www.jemezpueblo.com.

The Walatowa Visitor Center is looking for dance groups for the Open Air Market. Please contact the Walatowa Visitor Center at (575) 834-7235 or jcdc@jemezpueblo.com

JEMEZ SPRINGS FARMERS MARKET

The Jemez Springs Farmers' Market is seeking farmers and gardeners with any vegetables, fruits or nuts you want to sell. They will sell them for you for a small percentage, or you can sell them yourself for even less. The market is in the Jemez Springs Village Plaza Park on Saturdays from 9 to 11:30 a.m.

Call Jennifer for more information at (575) 834-0044 or just go to the park on Saturdays between 8:30 and 9 to set up.

NEWS YOU CAN USE

Recycling Center Serves The Entire Jemez Valley

The Recycling Center at the Sandoval County Trash Transfer Station accepts materials for recycling at no charge. The center is open and attended on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and on three consecutive Wednesdays, approximately every month and a half. The center accepts cardboard, newspaper, plastics aluminum, and steel cans. They do not currently accept glass.

You may drop off items when there is no attendant. Please follow these guidelines so materials don't blow around:

Cardboard: "The Cage" is a fenced in area to the right of the cardboard trailer. Boxes should be flattened.

Newspaper: Loose or in brown paper bags into the marked newspaper dumpster. Please: no plastic bags, no rope.

Plastics: Bag all plastics and drop in the marked iron cage outside the fenced plastic-crusher area.

Aluminum: Place aluminum in closed bags in the blue bin marked "Aluminum."

Steel cans: Remove labels, place in the marked steel dumpster (no bags please.)

Please note: If you are not sure if cans are aluminum or steel, use the MAGNET to test them. A magnet is hanging on the steel dumpster. If the magnet adheres to the can, it's **steel**; if not, it's **aluminum**.

Most tuna cans and cat food cans that are gray in color are steel. Many cat food cans with a white lining inside and yellow-gold or green outside are aluminum, such as "Fancy Feast" and "Friskies. Not sure? Use the magnet.

Location: Diagonally across Highway 4 from the Jemez Valley school bus parking area, adjacent to the Sandoval County Trash Transfer Station. There is a sign for "Recycle Center" on Highway 4 near the entrance.

Volunteers are needed to work three or four times a year on Saturdays or Wednesdays. Call Margaia at 829-3617 or e-mail to mfc@windstream.net.

What You Can Recycle

- ✓ Corrugated cardboard.
- ✓ Newspapers and white office paper ONLY. (NO magazines, calendars, art paper, envelopes.)
- ✓ All clean plastics; NO small pill bottles, NO bottle caps.
- ✓ Steel (tin) cans, rinsed, labels removed (use the magnet!)
- ✓ Aluminum (rinsed cans, plates, clean foil.)

Thank you for caring for the earth by recycling!

How Are We Doing?

**COMMENTS? COMPLAINTS? SUGGESTIONS?
WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!**

Please clip this form and return it to a comment box located at the Tribal Administration Building, Civic Center or Jemez Health Center.

If you wish to be contacted to follow up on your comments, please provide your name and phone number below.

Name (Optional)

Phone/E-mail

Thank you! Your comments are important to us. We appreciate your feedback!
Pueblo of Jemez Tribal Administration
Pueblo of Jemez Governors



PUEBLO of JEMEZ

Pueblo of Jemez
4417 Highway 4
Box 100
Jemez Pueblo, NM 87024

Presort Standard
US Postage Paid
Albuquerque NM
Permit No. 1741

Boxholder
Jemez Pueblo, NM 87024

Jemez Historic Site Presents 12TH ANNUAL PUEBLO INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

In commemoration of the 1680 Pueblo Revolt

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9

7 A.M. - 4 P.M.

On August 10 and 11, 1680, the Pueblo People of New Mexico — aided by some Apache and Navajo allies — launched a successful rebellion against Spanish colonization.

The commemoration will begin with a pilgrimage run from Jemez Pueblo plaza to Jemez Historic Site. Participating in this run is a way to pay tribute to the Ancestors and show appreciation for the sacrifices they made. Their brave resistance helped preserve the Pueblo way of life: our culture, our languages and our right to one day reclaim our aboriginal lands.

7 a.m.: Run begins at Jemez Pueblo plaza. The public is welcome to participate. Water stations will be available.

10 a.m.: Invocation and Welcome

10: 30 a.m.-4 p.m.: Enjoy traditional Native dances, authentic Native food and arts & crafts.

FREE Vendor booths available.

Call Jemez Historic Site for details at (575) 829-3530.

Free Admission for all NM residents.

