

A:shiwi A:wan Messenger



Special Issue 16 • July 28, 2021

Tribal Council Deactivates Incident Command and Issues Recovery Plan

Resolution No. M70-2021-P078

COVID-19 (Coronavirus) Recovery Declaration

WHEREAS, the Zuni Tribal Council, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and six Tenientes, is declared to be the legislative authority of the Zuni Tribe by Article V, Sections 1 and 2 of the Constitution of the Zuni Tribe; and,

WHEREAS, the Zuni Tribal Council is authorized to approve, provide and to represent the tribe, and to act in all matters that concern the welfare of the tribe by Article VI, Section I, paragraph d of the Constitution of the Zuni Tribe; and,

WHEREAS, the Zuni Tribal Council is authorized to enact ordinances, to provide for the enforcement of tribal ordinances and to provide by ordinance the orderly management of tribal affairs by Article VI, Section I, paragraphs k, l and m of the Constitution of the Zuni Tribe; and,

WHEREAS, on March 19, 2020, under Resolution No. M70-2020-P037, the Zuni Tribe declared that there was a public health emergency related to the pandemic spread of COVID-19. On April 3, 2020

Governor Val R. Panteah, Sr., issued an Executive Order, a curfew within the boundaries of the Zuni Reservation, between 8:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m.; and,

WHEREAS that emergency has now abated, and vaccination levels have reached a threshold which will minimize the possibility of further spread of the COVID-19 virus at a pandemic level; and,

WHEREAS, the Zuni Tribal Council has determined that the COVID-19 no longer continues to pose an imminent threat to the health, safety and well-being of the Zuni Tribe and Community at a pandemic level; and,

WHEREAS, the State of New Mexico and Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham has declared that all statewide COVID-19 restrictions will be lifted on July 1, 2021; and,

WHEREAS, the current Covid-19 positive cases have stabilized with very few positive cases as per information from health officials with Zuni Indian Health Services.

Recovery Plan Purpose

The purpose of this Recovery Plan is to provide direction associated with the Zuni Tribe's recovery efforts from the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 Recovery Plan

The Pueblo of Zuni Tribal Council, authorized by Resolution No. M70-2021-P078, following the State of New Mexico Department of Health, effective July 1, 2021, does hereby end the COVID-19 Pandemic restrictions, and enter a recovery phase to include:

1. Deactivating the Incident Command System
2. Terminating curfew restrictions
3. Restoring normal/regular Tribal Government operations and reestablishing chain of command with the Tribal Government, Tribal Administrator and Division Directors
4. Authorizing the Emergency Manager under the Division of Public Safety to implement the following activities to support recovery of the

Resolution and Recovery Plan continue on page 4

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**COVID numbers are low in Zuni –
but rising elsewhere...**

Remember: COVID thrives on complacency

Stay Safe – Let's Keep Zuni Open!

Zuni Utility Department Issues 2020 Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Zuni Water Department vigilantly safeguards its water supplies, and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as a person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other system disorders, some elderly, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by (Cryptosporidium) and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline: (800) 426-4791.

Where does my water come from?

The water for the Zuni Utility Water System comes from two wells, Ojo North Well and Ojo South Well, that are both about 700 feet deep and are located near Ojo Caliente. The wells draw water from the Glorieta Sandstone/San Andres Limestone aquifer. The water is piped over 10 miles to where it is treated prior to going out through the distribution system.

Source water assessment and its availability

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act authorize a Source Water Assessment Program to determine the susceptibility of a public drinking water supply to contamination.

Sources of contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act are required to be inventoried during the assessment process. The EPA Region 6 Source Water Protection Branch, in cooperation with Division of Resource Management and Protection, conducted an assessment in November of 2005.

Based on the following factors, your water

system was determined to have a *low* susceptibility to contamination. The physical integrity of the wells, the characteristics of the contaminants inventoried, and the likelihood of those contaminants to reach the source of the drinking water supply, all impact the susceptibility of the source to contamination.

Additionally, the Pueblo is actively working with the New Mexico Rural Water Association to complete a draft Source Water Protection Plan.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Common sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential users
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, United States EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Zuni Utility Department is responsible for providing high quality water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure, is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline and at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standards balance the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Description of Water Treatment Process

The Zuni Utility Department uses gas chlorination to combat bacteria that might be present in our water source. Chlorine dosage is monitored daily to make sure that our water system provides safe drinking water to the community.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day, or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make

Carbon Sequestration Could Benefit Zuni Tribe

Project Summary

The goal of this project is to explore potential for the Pueblo of Zuni to develop and manage carbon sequestration projects in Zuni forests and on Zuni rangeland to benefit the Zuni Tribe socially, culturally, and economically.

Background

In the 1970s on the “The Tonight Show,” one of Johnny Carson’s guests was a renowned attorney, activist, politician and consumer advocate by the name of Ralph Nader. Mr. Nader expressed his concern on the topic of global warming, and at that time nobody took him seriously. But now the whole world is experiencing this dilemma due to anthropogenic activities, all in the interest of financial greed.

The Zuni Tribe does not have the natural resources or large business base to generate sufficient revenues for our tribal community’s growth.

However, carbon sequestration – the permanent removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere – could create new revenues for our tribe in culturally consistent ways. This is a spiritual thing because we as indigenous people have a different perspective in relation to our traditional religious and ceremonial practices, and to our close link to seasonal cycles.

As we are part of the land, one of our collective goals is to be good stewards of all natural resources to ensure their availability for future generations, and in the same mindset to strengthen our sovereignty.

The idea for this project is to connect existing tribal cultural value systems that naturally promote conservation to a tangible economic return that has not yet been realized.

Global Warming Contributing Factors

Fuel burning, industrial activities, land use change, animal husbandry, and fertilized and irrigated agriculture have led to increasing ambient greenhouse gases (GHGs). These include carbon dioxide released by car engines, coal plants and ethanol production; methane; nitrous oxide; chlorofluorocarbons (now banned worldwide); and Freon.

History of the World’s Response to Global Warming

In 1990, with the support of the United Nations, the world’s nations met to discuss climate change and its human influences. From this came the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The decision reached by the nations was to cap their greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) at 1990 levels. Over the years and with much debate, the parties agreed to limit GHG emissions from 2008-2012.

This agreement was called the Kyoto Protocol, after the Japanese city where it was reached.

Starting in 2008, carbon dioxide (CO₂) was limited by the Kyoto Protocol. Each country was free to decide how it would implement the Kyoto Protocol within its borders. The United States signed but did not ratify the Kyoto Protocol.

A more recent version of the Kyoto Protocol is called the Paris Accord. Former President Trump pulled out of this accord, but on February 19, 2021, President Biden followed through on his campaign promise for the United States to rejoin the Paris Accord.

Types of Carbon Farming

- Sustainable agricultural management
- Management of grazing lands to conserve and restore vegetation
- Forest management
- Reforestation and permanent land conservation
- Water purification
- Grassland conservation
- Soil Improvement
- Farmland, rangeland, and native prairie restoration
- Wetland restoration

Two Types of Carbon Credits

Compliance (mandatory) and **Voluntary Credits** are each suited to different types of buyers. What distinguishes the two are their respective certification processes and the reasons to purchase them.

Compliance credits are bought by companies and countries that must buy

them to comply with applicable carbon pollution regulations.

Compliance Market regulations are more stringent, and mandate that large polluting companies purchase them. This market is also known as the cap-and-trade market.

Voluntary credits are bought by companies that don’t have to buy them because they are not subject to emission limits, but want to buy them to make a quantifiable and appraised contribution to the environment, and to minimize their carbon footprint for social responsibility reasons.

Voluntary markets are less restricted, usually run for 40 years or less, and do not require a limited waiver of sovereign immunity.

Two Main Types of Carbon Pricing

There are two main types of carbon pricing: emissions trading systems (ETS) and Carbon Taxes. An ETS – sometimes referred to as a cap-and-trade system – caps the total levels of greenhouse gas emissions a polluter can emit and allows those with low emissions to sell their extra allowances to larger emitters.

Carbon Prices

The main carbon pricing initiatives in the United States are found at the state level, in part through the mechanism of cap-and-trade auctions. Prices and markets vary from state to state and from country to country. For example, California has enacted its own cap-and-trade program that goes beyond power plants to also include manufacturers, refineries and other polluters.

Rules of Thumb for Carbon Credit Valuation

1 hectare = 10,000 sq. meters, or 11,959.9 square yards
1 acre = 4840 sq. yards
1 hectare = 2.47 acres
1 metric ton = 2,204.62 pounds

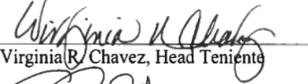
At \$15 per ton of CO₂, pine trees that grow in California can be expected to generate \$550 per hectare annually. At \$40 per ton of CO₂, a hectare of the same pines could yield \$1440 each year.

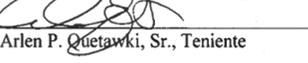
NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Tribal Council directs the following:

1. The Incident Command for the Pueblo of Zuni COVID-19 Emergency Response Plan is deactivated; and,
2. The Executive Order issued on April 3, 2021, is suspended and the 10:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. curfew is ended; and,
3. All Tribal Government operations are restored, and the normal chain of command reassumed; and,
4. All pandemic-related occupancy restrictions on all forms of commercial activity are ended; and,
5. All businesses on the Zuni Reservation may operate at 100% of their maximum capacity; and,
6. All limitations on mass gatherings are ended. Businesses, large events and organizations may operate at 100% of maximum capacity, whether indoor or outdoor; and,
7. The Tribe will continue to follow CDC guidance with respect to face coverings, which means mask wearing is not required for fully vaccinated individuals. Zuni Tribal Government and local businesses may adopt and require additional precautions for employees and/or patrons at their discretion; and,
8. The Emergency Manager under the Division of Public Safety will implement activities to support the recovery of the Zuni Community from the COVID-19 pandemic as outlined in the approved Pueblo of Zuni COVID-19 Recovery Plan; and,

ZUNI TRIBAL COUNCIL:


Val R. Panteah, Sr., Governor


Virginia R. Chavez, Head Teniente

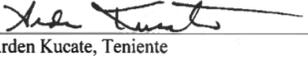

Arlen P. Quetawki, Sr., Teniente

Absent - Excused
Ricky R. Penketewa, Sr., Teniente


Carleton R. Bowekaty, Lt. Governor

VACANT
Teniente


Eric Bobelu, Teniente


Arden Kucate, Teniente

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Zuni Tribal Council at a duly called meeting at Zuni, New Mexico, at which a quorum was present and the same was approved by a vote of 6 in favor, 0 opposed, 0 abstaining, 1 absent on June 29, 2021.


Tribal Council Secretary

APPROVED / DISAPPROVED


Val R. Panteah, Sr., Governor
Pueblo of Zuni

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Emergency Manager will advise the Governor, Tribal Council and stakeholders as to the progress of recovery efforts and when the efforts have been completed and the recovery phase will be ended; and,

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Zuni Tribal Council may add, review, and/or change these directives as reasonably appropriate to deal with this pandemic.

Recovery Plan continues from page 1

Zuni community from the COVID-19 pandemic:

- a. Monitor and report data pertaining to testing for COVID-19 in the community.
- b. Monitor and report data pertaining to COVID-19 vaccination efforts.
- c. Provide bi-weekly updates to stake holders.
- d. Provide oversight of the Call Center.
- e. Generate and disseminate messaging to the community to support vaccination and testing efforts utilizing various communication platforms.
- f. Coordinate access to State and Federal resources by Tribal Government and Tribal Division Directors to assist local businesses and community members to implement measures and access resources to recover economically from adverse financial impacts resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- g. Coordinate access to State and Federal resources by Tribal Government, Tribal Division Directors, local health care providers, and private health care providers to assist community members to implement measures to recover from adverse mental health and substance abuse effects created by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Implementation

- Effective July 1, 2021 in accordance with the NM Department of Health, all COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions on all forms of activity will be lifted.
- All businesses may once again operate at 100 percent of maximum capacity.
- Tribal Programs, local entities (i.e., ZPSD and IHS) and local businesses may adopt and require additional precautions for employees and/or populations served, at their discretion, to enact COVID-19 mitigation efforts to include but not be limited to: social distancing and face masking measures that may be appropriate to ensure the health and safety of customers, students and staff, and others in accordance with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidance.
- All limitations on mass gatherings will conclude. Businesses, large events and organizations may operate at 100 percent of maximum capacity, whether indoor or outdoor.
- The Emergency Manager will consult with local health care authorities to determine if other restrictions may be necessary to mitigate spread of the COVID-19 virus if further spread develops in the future.
- The Emergency Manager will develop goals and objectives for community recovery in consultation with community stakeholders.
- The Emergency Manager will advise the Governor, Tribal Council and stakeholders on progress of recovery efforts and recovery completion.

a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers. A 5-minute shower uses 4-5 gallons of water, compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving, and save up to 500 gallons per month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons per month.
- Run your clothes washer only when it's full. You can save up to 1000 gallons a month.
- Fix or replace leaky toilets and faucets. Water leaking from these fixtures can add up when it is leaking 24 hours-a-day. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Always remember that water is essential in washing your hands to combat COVID and other pathogens, and not to use it for irrigating crops, gardens, lawns, trees and landscaping. It is also not to be used for watering livestock, washing vehicles, filling swimming pools or washing driveways and streets.
- Teach your kids about water conservation and its importance for protecting themselves and others during this trying time.
- If you have access to a computer and want to learn more, visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross-Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross-connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below, please contact us so that we

can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if necessary.

- Boiler / radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tubs (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Water troughs and ponds

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways. Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides. They contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source. If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources. Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center. Volunteer and organize a project to help in protecting our community's watershed, and always remind household residents that some storm drains dump directly into our local water body.

How can I get involved?

Since the COVID-19 pandemic has been impacting our community, it is now more important than ever that we protect our valuable water resources by conserving water usage and reporting broken waterlines immediately. The ever-present possibility of low water pressure conditions calls for an even greater emphasis against the misuse of water in our community. The Zuni Utility Department still has a ban on using water for car washing, watering grass, trees, and gardens, and prohibits the use of water for anything other than domestic use. Notices are posted at all public places and will be reposted from time to time.

You can also assist in reporting any type of misuse of water by calling 505-782-5654, and crews will be dispatched immediately. As community members, you can assist your community by using potable water only for washing your hands, washing clothes, and most importantly, for personal hygiene protection.

Additional Information on COVID-19

The Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) has not been detected in any drinking water supplies and the risk to water supplies is low. Below are some answers to frequently asked questions:

Is drinking water safe from COVID-19?

Yes, drinking water is safe. Drinking water is obtained from groundwater wells. The water supply, treatment and disinfection systems are designed to continuously deliver safe drinking water to customer taps. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the American Water Works Association (AWWA), current treatment methods are sufficient to disinfect water for contaminants, including COVID-19. Groundwater sources would not be sources for COVID-19, and existing mandated EPA testing throughout our distribution system requires evidence of a chlorine residual to ensure that water is clean and safe for consumption.

Where can I get additional information?

The World Health Organization has issued a [technical brief](#) on water, sanitation, hygiene and waste management. The brief states that current water treatment methods are expected to be effective against the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19), and that based on current evidence the risk to water supplies is low.

What precautions is the Pueblo of Zuni Water Department taking?

During the production and sampling of your water, extra precautions have been taken, including working with a limited crew, social distancing, and wearing and having on hand all needed Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Also, extra chlorine sampling is done to make sure there is proper disinfection in the water to prevent any virus from living or multiplying in the water.

Other Information

As many community members are aware, Zuni Pueblo switched to using new wells and a new treatment plant at the end of

2002. Since then, concerns have been expressed regarding hardness in the water. The water from the new wells does indicate that a considerable amount of hardness is present. Typically, it accumulates in the form of a white buildup or will be seen when water is brought to a boil. Hardness is something that is not a health concern, but the Zuni Utility Department is examining options to address the issue.

Currently the Pueblo of Zuni is in the process of making the Zuni Utility Department a separate enterprise. We are in the beginning stages of creating several aspects to meet the criteria to become the Zuni Tribal Utility Authority, Incorporated (ZTUA). Once this is accomplished, we will solicit community members, business owners and professional individuals to serve on the Zuni Water Board Committee. Please let us know if you are interested.

2020 Water Quality Data Tables

The table to the right lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

For more information, please contact:
 Strallie Edaakie, Sr.
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 Zuni, NM 87327

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 Fax Number: (505) 782-4834
 E-mail Address: Strallie.EdaakieSr@ashiwi.org



Contaminants	ALG	AL	90th percentile	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)								
Copper — measured at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.14	2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead — measured at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15		2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Highest Detected in Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)</i>								
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4	4	0.71	0.34	0.71	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	No goal for Total	80	4.68	3.1	4.68	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	8.8	8.8	8.8	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/Photon emitters (pCi/L)		50	5.48	5.48	5.48	2018	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 4 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Uranium (ug/L)		30	2.2	2.2	2.2	2018	No	Erosion of natural and man-made deposits
Unit Descriptions								
Term	Definition							
ug/L	Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water							
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L), - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water							
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (pg/L)							
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)							
	Not applicable							
ND	Not detected							
	Monitoring not required but recommended							
Important Drinking Water Definitions								
Term	Definition							
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety							
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology							
	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water							
	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow							
ALG	Action Level Goal: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow							
90 th Percentile	A value at which 90% of all samples collected tested at or below this value							
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions							
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants							
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants							
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated							
MPL	State-Assigned Maximum Permissible Level							
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system							
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions							

MIKEY O. "2020"

Year	5% Avg.	3% Avg.	2.5% Avg.	3% 95 th Percentile
2015	\$11	\$36	\$56	\$105
2020	\$12	\$42	\$62	\$123
2025	\$14	\$46	\$68	\$138
2030	\$16	\$50	\$73	\$152
2035	\$18	\$55	\$78	\$168
2040	\$21	\$60	\$84	\$183
2045	\$23	\$64	\$89	\$197
2050	\$26	\$69	\$95	\$212

Social Cost of CO2 2015-2050* (in 2007 dollars per metric ton)

The above figures, from the Gold Standard Commission, summarize the social costs of carbon over time according to different risks and assumptions of climate science.

The tables suggests that for every ton of carbon dioxide we emit into the atmosphere, we sacrifice between \$11 and \$212 in environmental degradation and negative social impacts. In theory, these costs should be accounted for in the price of a carbon credit.

S.2230 Bill

A bill to amend the “Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance the Carbon Oxide Sequestration Credit” – and thereby strengthen carbon credit markets – was introduced by New Mexico Senator Ben Ray Lujan on June 24, 2021.

Proposed Activities for the Zuni Tribe

1. Assess total inventory of Zuni-owned forest in terms of species, trunk diameter, and surrounding vegetation, to determine the feasibility of carbon sequestration on Zuni lands.
2. Seek and request documents related to any past reforestation and other land conservation projects in Zuni.
3. Reach out to other tribes and tribally-owned companies with experience in carbon sequestration.

Request for Assistance

Entering into the carbon market is a complex and technical endeavor. Technical assistance is available to the Zuni Tribe through:

1. National Indian Carbon Coalition

The National Indian Carbon Coalition has assisted the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, the Pueblo of Santa Ana/Tamaya, New Mexico (Rangeland Management, & Compost), the Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. NICC established a partnership with the Indian Land Tenure Foundation and the Intertribal Agriculture Council to assist tribes in developing carbon credit programs.

Technical support and services provided by NICC include:

- Drafting and Adopting of Carbon Registry Policy Guidance
- Geographic information systems without need for extensive training in GIS mapping, or having to acquire expensive site licenses from software companies
- Facilitation of meetings to define the types of data and analytics required by planners, land managers and other user groups
- Development of web map user interface based on spatial analysis needs
- Provision of in-person product demonstration and training
- Project follow-up (6 months after map completion)
- Ongoing technical support and training as needed

2. Indian Land Tenure Foundation (ILTF)

Technical support and services provided by Indian Land Tenure Foundation include:

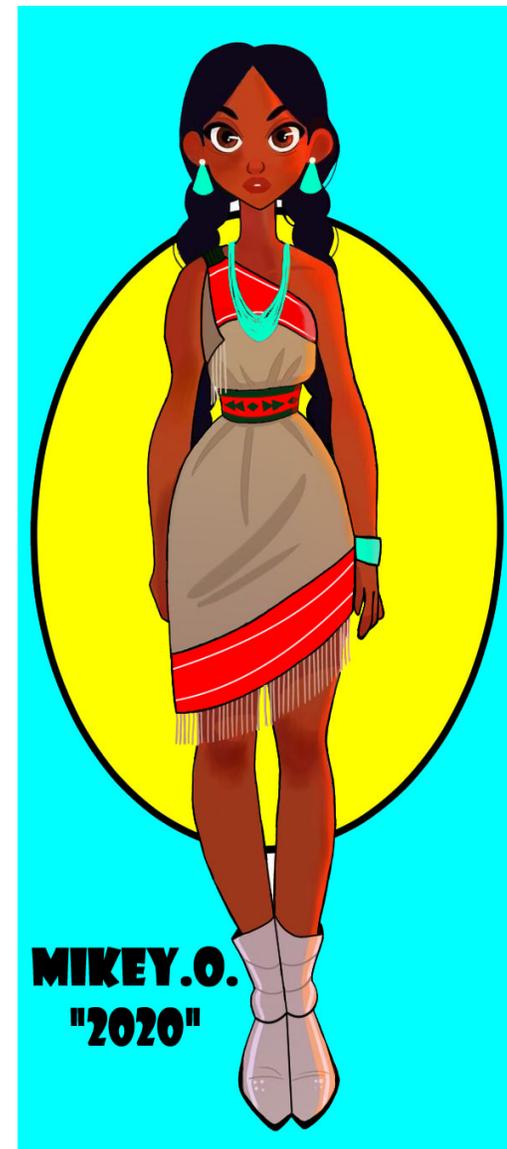
- Training/education on conservation
- planning process
- web mapping portal technology
- ILTF employs its National Indian Carbon Coalition program to help develop projects.

Potential Funding Sources

- Indian Land Tenure Foundation
- Intertribal Agriculture Council
- Conservation Innovation Grant

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) was created by Congress in 2009 to support large scale forest restoration projects, and to benefit local communities through collaborative approaches.

CFLRP was reauthorized through a 2018 Farm Bill that doubled the authorized funding level to \$80 million per year to continue supporting local carbon sequestration projects.





COVID-19 VACCINATION INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Zuni community member residents, (including non-Zuni members), and enrolled Zuni Tribal members have you received your COVID-19 vaccination?

If you **are not yet** vaccinated, we encourage you to do so to earn an incentive! Let's reach herd immunity against future infections!

If you are fully vaccinated, thank you for taking that step! Stop by at one of the distribution sites and get your incentive!

Eligibility:

- Zuni Community member (*resident* of Zuni, NM - includes non-Zunis) or Enrolled Zuni Member;
 - All Zuni Residents must provide physical address of their place of residence.
- Fully vaccinated individual **must be present** when picking up incentive.
 - There are exceptions for individuals with physical limitations.
- Must provide COVID-19 Vaccination Card with all required doses administered before 12/30/2021.
- Must be age 12+
- **One gift card per person (no duplication of services)**

Note: Gift Cards/certificates are for local Zuni stores. Lost, stolen or misplaced gift cards **will not** be replaced. Gift cards/certificates **may not** be sold or exchanged for cash.

Individual must provide the following required information:

- Name
- Address (Mailing and Physical)
- DOB
- *Census number (If Zuni enrolled member resides off the Zuni Reservation)
- Gender
- Type of Vaccine/Date of Vaccine Dose(s) Received
- Signature

Supported by Zuni Tribal Council Resolution No. M70-2021-P075 – Approved on June 23, 2021.
Administration of Program: Zuni Education & Career Development Center (ZECDC) in collaboration with Pueblo of Zuni COVID-19 Information center shall be authorized to administer the program.



COVID-19 VACCINATION INCENTIVE PROGRAM FAQs

- Q 1. If I work in Zuni and **I am not** an enrolled Zuni Tribal Member and **do not reside** in Zuni, am I eligible to receive an incentive?
- No, you are not eligible to receive an incentive. You must have an established residency in Zuni, NM.
- Q 2. If I am an enrolled Zuni member who lives off the Zuni reservation, am I eligible to receive an incentive?
- Yes, you must provide proof of your tribal enrollment and provide census number on required form. Incentive gift cards/certificates are for local stores.
- Q 3. If I am not yet fully vaccinated and meet the resident or enrolled Zuni membership criteria, am I eligible to receive an incentive?
- No, you must be fully vaccinated before an incentive is issued.
- Q 4. If my gift card/voucher is lost, stolen, misplaced or destroyed; am I able to get a replacement?
- No, replacements for lost, stolen, misplaced or destroyed gift cards/certificates will not be honored.
- Q 5. Can I use my gift card/certificate to purchase any item in the store?
- Yes, you can use your gift card/certificate to purchase any item(s)
- Q 6. If my relative lives off the Zuni reservation, can we pick up their incentive if we have their required documents?
- No, for accountability purposes, each individual that does not have any physical limitations/disabilities must make every effort to pick up their own incentive during any one of the scheduled distribution/issuance events.

ONE INCENTIVE PER PERSON

COVID-19 VACCINATION INCENTIVE PROGRAM

HAVE YOU RECEIVED YOUR COVID-19 VACCINE?

Available to ALL Zuni Community Members and Zuni enrolled members, ages 12+

Bring your COVID19 Vaccine card

Fully vaccinated individual must be present

Stronger Together

Saturday, August 14th.
10am-3pm
Zuni Fairgrounds

Wednesday, August 25th
2pm - 7pm
Zuni Fairgrounds

*An incentive is limited to ONE PER PERSON



PUBLIC NOTICE FROM THE ZUNI UTILITY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM RESTRICTIONS

Due to the constant possibility of Drought Conditions, The community is reminded of the need to conserve water so that the system can provide enough water for the communities essential use.

WATER IS NOT TO BE USED FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES:

- Irrigating gardens, crops, lawns, trees, and landscaping, Watering livestock, Washing Vehicles, Filling swimming pools or hot tubs, and Washing driveways or streets.



The Utility Department reserves the right to shut off water services to violators!! The above water use restrictions are NOT NEW. Even before the drought conditions, the water system has had a ban on misuse of water because of problems with keeping up with the demands of the community. The possibility of drought has made this situation more severe and even more important for these restrictions to be followed.

Please call the Utility Department at 782-5654 if you have any questions.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!



CONSERVE WATER!

**DON'T DO IT BECAUSE YOU HAVE TO;
DO IT BECAUSE IT'S ZUNI TRADITION!**