

**Joint Meeting of the
Legislative Health & Human Services Committee
and
Indian Affairs Committee**



**Pueblo of Santa Clara
Governor J. Michael Chavarria**

October 5, 2015

Joint Meeting
Legislative Health and Human Services Committee
AND
Indian Affairs Committee

Monday October 5, 2015
State Capitol, Room 322

J. Michael Chavarria, Governor
Santa Clara Pueblo

Good morning Chairman Ortiz y Pino, Vice-Chair Espinoza and Members of the Committee. My name is J. Michael Chavarria, I serve as the Governor for Santa Clara Pueblo, serving my fifth term as Governor for my Pueblo and currently serve as the Chairman of the Eight Northern Indian Pueblos.

Thank you for the invitation and opportunity to come before you today to present the Pueblo of Santa Clara's issues related to Health and Human Services.

As Governor Martinez mentioned in her opening statement at the State/Tribal Leaders Summit, it is important to be respectful, be fair and be honest with one another to create a healthy environment for all living in the State of New Mexico.

It is important to address the challenges, provide solutions and discuss the various relationships that have been created with the various State Agencies. We must work together to build upon the foundations that have been created and at times, compromise on issues for the benefit of building strong partnerships through collaborative efforts.

There is need to strategize and create action plans to share all resources related to health. If we don't build upon the relationships how do we adequately address the challenges impacting our communities? Are we just going to talk the talk or are we going to team up together and walk the walk?

Yes there are many challenges at all levels of governments. At the Federal level over the years through sequestration and budget cuts has had a detrimental impact on the direct services and opportunities to fully fund programs of need. As Governor, I have lobbied Congress and have stressed the financial impacts/burdens of the sequestration, budget cuts, limited or no appropriations have had on our people. I have also lobbied Congress for future exemptions from future budget cuts/sequestrations as this is their fiduciary and trust responsibility and obligations for and to Native Americans.

Health:

We are faced with inadequate health care services, aging infrastructure and outdated facilities to meet the needs for our growing populations within our communities. Examples include Physicians, Pharmacists and lack of Specialty Care Providers.

With growing numbers of youth and fitness participants, our current infrastructure such as buildings, are not sufficient and are overcrowded. It is difficult and challenging to host events, fitness classes, youth fitness camps, and community meetings because we lack the space and capacity to house our community members sufficiently.

We need to create a plan of action as the funding streams through the Federal Government are dwindling on a yearly basis causing a negative impact on health care delivery, services and providers. Outdated infrastructure and equipment are a hindrance on providing these types of services.

For Santa Clara Pueblo it is important to institute our Core Values of Love/Care/Respect/Helping one another. Our Tewa language is the glue that holds our culture, traditions and religion together. Without our Tewa language, how do we continue to carry on our life styles?

In 2007, Santa Clara Pueblo created a Community Health Profile outlining the various health disparities plaguing our community. Alcohol abuse was high on the list followed by drug use. Incarceration is not the answer -- we must look at Alternative Dispute Resolutions to help an individual, family and community in dealing with these types of challenges. Educational outreach is important to address the dangers of drugs and alcohol use/abuse.

Creating partnerships with the State Department of Health, CYFD, Attorney General, Public Safety, Judicial System and our internal Departments/Programs are essential to begin the healing process. The discussions need to include strategizing on creating a plan of action on identifying the various avenues/solutions to address the challenges of substance abuse, behavioral health services, domestic violence, elder abuse, child abuse, diabetes through prevention and treatment, etc. There is need to strategize and create these plans to share all resources as it is not just a local problem, but now escalates into a regional problem.

As a solution we need to create transitional living facilities, implement the Community of Care model and share resources aiming at creating successful outcomes. If we don't, the financial burden/obligations on all partners are not feasible to single-handedly address these challenges at the local level, they must also be addressed regionally and nationally.

Joint Venture Program – 638 Application Update

Last year I had mentioned to the Committee that Santa Clara Pueblo along with Ohkay Owingeh, San Ildefonso, Nambe and Tesuque submitted a proposal to the Indian Health Service to pursue the construction of a larger health care facility through the Joint Venture Program.

The new facility was to include primary care, dental, optometry, audiology, specialty care, behavioral health, ancillary services, preventive care and administrative and facility support services.

Unfortunately we were unsuccessful with the application. IHS selected the top 7 tribes to go forward with the program and the Pueblo was ranked #9.

I have attached the letter that the Pueblo received from IHS for your review.

The Pueblo continues to seek other resources to accomplish this crucial infrastructure need to provide the expanding population of the Five Pueblos adequate health care services, as it is evident that a modern, more technologically advanced Health Facility is needed.

MCO's "Centennial Care":

The State awarded contracts through an RFP to 4 MCO's (Blue Cross Blue Shield, Molina, Presbyterian and United Health Care), to provide services to the Medicaid eligible population. The contracts spell out the federally mandated services to be provided to the MCO enrollee. Yes the MCO's have enrolled individuals but there is a lack of follow through which is a concern.

The MCO's are banking off our people and are not following through with the requirements in the contract. The issue is with the Health Risk Assessments not being completed as described in the contract in order to determine the care coordination requirements which then identify the comprehensive needs assessments in creating a care plan for each enrollee.

There are also Administration requirements/MCO contract requirements as follows:

- Cultural and Linguistic Competence: MCO's are to develop a cultural competency plan to be submitted to HSD for approval describing how MCO's are to ensure covered services are culturally competent and provisions for monitoring and evaluating disparities in membership, especially as related to Native Americans.
- Care Coordination Staffing requirements: If a Native American request assignment to a Native American care coordinator and MCO is unable to provide a Native American

coordinator, MCO must ensure that a Community Health Worker (CHR) is present for all in-person meetings between Care coordinator and Native member.

- Reporting requirements: MCOs are required to submit a quarterly Native American members report identifying the progress and accomplishments made per contract.

The Pueblo is requesting that the MCO's follow through with the requirements approved by the State sponsored Medicaid Expansion Plan called Centennial Care.

Supplemental Nutrition Program (SNAP):

The Pueblo is concerned with the State in expanding work requirements for individuals receiving food assistance through the SNAP. Starting October 2016, the SNAP participants will have to find a job or complete unpaid work activities in order to remain eligible to receive food assistance.

These include the following:

- Teenagers, age 16 to 17 who are not in school
- Parents of children over 13 years old
- Adults between the age of 51 and 60

Federal law only requires adults age 18 to 50, who do not have children or a disability, to work. 27 other states have voluntary programs for all other adults.

There are over 80,000 Native Americans that participate in SNAP in New Mexico. These requirements will have a detrimental impact on tribal members living off and on tribal lands. Concerns include a lack of available work sites, insufficient transportation, childcare reimbursements, lack of HSD caseworker training and no evidence the program helps people get a job.

On July 16, 2015 the All Pueblo Council of Governors (APCG) passed a Resolution opposing the Governor's plan to expand mandatory work requirements beyond what is required by federal law.

The USDA must approve New Mexico's plan to expand work requirements. Both HSD and the USDA have a duty to consult with tribal leaders before making changes to the SNAP program that affect Native American participants. HSD and the USDA have a duty to ensure that the SNAP program is operated in a manner that is responsive to the needs of Native American participants.

A Tribal Consultation session has been scheduled to be held in Zuni on Thursday October 16, 2015. This session will give tribal leadership the opportunity to stress their concerns with the final rule the State has proposed.

Senior Citizens Program:

Santa Clara Pueblo has partnered and collaborates with the New Mexico Indian Title VI Coalition and meets monthly to discuss the obstacles and barriers encountered in the implementation of program services to our elders. It is important to provide the highest level of advocacy, because we want our elders to remain in our communities in their homes, and to continue to make valuable contributions as the keepers of our traditions and culture. Elders are valued as a prized Treasurer.

Our Senior Program is funded in part by the Federal Agency called the Administration on Aging/Administration for Community Living.

At the Federal level we have been advocating for the re-authorization of the Older Americans Act. The Older Americans Act (OAA), originally enacted in 1965, supports a range of home and community-based services such as meals-on-wheels and other nutrition programs, in-home services, transportation, legal services, elder abuse prevention and caregivers support. These programs help seniors stay as independent as possible in their homes and communities. In addition, OAA services help seniors avoid hospitalization and nursing home care, and as a result, save federal and state funds that otherwise would be spent on such care.

It is very important to stress to Congress the importance of Re-Authorization the Older Americans Act to continue to provide these types of services to our elders. On July 16, 2015 the Senate approved the OAA without amendments and now sits on the House side for considerations. I continue to work with our State's Representatives stressing the importance of the Re-Authorization in hopes of a successful passage in Congress.

State funding is administered by the New Mexico State Aging and Long Term Services through legislative appropriations and contracts for State funding is managed by the Indian Area Agency on Aging.

Santa Clara Pueblo 2016 Capital Outlay Request: (Submitted 4/7/15)

1. Renovations code compliance	\$133,868.00
2. Meals Equipment/Other Equipment	\$125,440.47
3. Vehicles	<u>\$204,166.00</u>
	\$463,474.47

The following are current Senior Program Capital Outlay Project Requests:

GOB-ALTS SANTA CLARA PUEBLO SENIOR CENTER VEHICLES	GOB	\$34,000	6/30/2016
GOB-ALTS SANTA CLARA PUEBLO SENIOR CTR RENOVATE	GOB	\$6,500	6/30/2016
GOB-ALTS SANTA CLARA PUEBLO SR CTR IMPROVE-CODE	GOB	\$200,000	6/30/2016
SANTA CLARA PUEBLO SENIOR CTR-IMPROVE CODE	GOB	\$74,530	6/30/2018
SANTA CLARA PUEBLO SENIOR CTR-MEALS EQUIP	GOB	\$21,120	6/30/2018
SANTA CLARA PUEBLO SENIOR CTR-RENOVATE	GOB	\$5,000	6/30/2018
SANTA CLARA PUEBLO SENIOR CTR-VEHICLES	GOB	\$90,000	6/30/2018
SANTA CLARA PUEBLO SENIOR CENTER-MEALS EQUIP	STB	\$5,500	6/30/2018
SANTA CLARA PUEBLO SENIOR CTR IMPROVE	STB	\$100,000	6/30/2019
SANTA CLARA PUEBLO SENIOR CTR-IMPROVE CODE	STB	\$72,700	6/30/2019



Adult Day Care Program:

Santa Clara Regional Adult Day Care Program (ADC) is committed to providing a caring and secure environment where the elderly are treated with the utmost dignity and compassion.

The program is set up to care for adults with special needs and those who would benefit from participating in activities that stimulate both the mind and the body.

The principal objective is to contribute to the positive well-being of participants while at the same time allowing family caregivers time and support to meet their own needs.

The Santa Clara Regional Adult Day Care Program is available to all eligible individuals from Santa Clara Pueblo, individuals from the surrounding Eight Northern Pueblos and from the local/Espanola community at large. Currently full capacity is at 50 but only provide services to 35 participants; 47 individuals are currently enrolled in our program but not all come on a daily basis. We service from 12 to 20 clients daily. During special activities, we service to full capacity of 50. Each caregiver works with 5 participants in the program. We find this number very high as most of our clients are in wheel chairs and their mobility is very limited and find it quite impossible for one caregiver to push 5 wheel chairs at a time.

In March, 2015, Mildred Naranjo was hired as Director for the Adult Day Care Center. Her priority was to do outreach with neighboring pueblos, Rio Arriba County and the City of Espanola Senior Centers, and was able to gain 12 of new clients for services at ADC.

The daily program consists of exercise and activities that stimulate both body and mind. Both structured and unstructured activities are utilized to provide a broad framework where elders with varying needs, including Alzheimer's and dementia, can successfully function.

Services Provided by ADC:

- Daily planned activities that are designed to actively involve and stimulate the participants
- Supervision is continuous and monitored by trained staff
- Activities are very sensitive to cultural and traditional values
- Assistance with personal care, i.e.; walking, eating, grooming, toileting, bathing and transfer
- Nutritious hot meals and snacks
- Transportation and assisted transportation as needed
- Companionship
- Disease prevention/health promotion activities and
- Recreational activities to promote socialization

ADC is currently funded by the State by IAAA (Indian Area Agency on Aging) and supplemental funds are provided by the Pueblo, but since this is a regional center, additional funds should be available since the ADC does not only provide services to Native Americans. Funding from the State and Pueblo covers salaries and the operation of the program.

The Pueblo is in need of staff to clean and maintain the facility as well as the yard, and to coordinate activities so that the clients will be able to attend recreational activities, meetings, etc. The Pueblo continuously seeks funding for Operation and Maintenance cost.

If funding were available for transportation and support staff the elders will have the opportunity to participate in carefully supervised outside activities such as field trips, visits to museums, visits to other Adult Day Care Centers, and other activities to enhance the later years of our elders

CURRENT STAFFING FOR THE SANTA CLARA REGIONAL ADULT DAY CARE:

- Director, Mildred Naranjo
- Case Manager/Administrative Assistant, Pat Cata
- Caregiver Lead, Mabel Guterrez
- Caregiver Attendant, Mae Tapia
- Caregiver Attendant, Vacant
- ADC Senior Volunteer, Dorothy Gutierrez
- ADC Senior Volunteer, Lucille Baca
- ADC Senior Volunteer, Marcella Martinez



Funding Challenges/Short Falls:

Due to inadequate funding both at the Federal and State levels our senior and adult day care programs face the following challenges:

- New services are put on hold due to minimal staff support;
- Cannot expand services such as chore, homemaker, visiting, family support, transportation;
- Upgrading facility infrastructure and equipment;
- Remain short staffed; and
- Impacts indirect costs.

Water and Waste Water projects:

Water quality is probably the single most important component for the health and well-being of our residents. Clean, potable water sustains life and is the basis for our community's sustainability. We have been successful in receiving State, Federal and Tribal funding to replace our aging water and wastewater infrastructure. Aging infrastructure, poor quality of materials used and growth of our community was the immediate need along with lack of adequate fire protection for most areas.

Below is an example of the tasks associated in accomplishing the need to replace the existing infrastructure upgrades to both the wastewater and water.

WASTEWATER (from current construction contract & 2010 PER w/taxes)

Phase	Task	Cost
Phase I	IA - Sewer Replacement - Construction Costs	\$ 2,045,427
	IB - Sewer Replacement - Construction Costs	\$ 4,809,664
	Professional Services	\$ 584,213
Phase II	IIA - Interceptor – Construction Costs	\$ 1,416,716
	IIB - IHS Service - Construction Costs	\$ 386,435
	Professional Services Costs	\$ 162,281
Phase III	Guachupangue Service - Construction Costs	\$ 1,326,319
	Professional Services Costs	\$ 129,825
Phase IV	MBR Facility - Construction Costs	\$ 3,455,925
	Equipment and Material Costs	\$ 532,500
	Professional Services Costs	\$ 975,040
Total		\$ 15,824,345

WATER (from current cost estimates & 2014 PER w/taxes)

Phase	Price
Phase II - Flower Road Waterline	\$ 478,003.32
Phase IIIA - New Well	\$ 785,747.40
Phase IIIB - South Tank Rehabilitation	\$ 160,791.77
Phase IIIC - West Village Waterline Replacement	\$ 4,243,687.42
Phase IIID - Well 7 to South Tank	\$ 298,494.11
Phase IV - Waterline Replacement and Metering	\$ 911,124.30
Phase V - New Tank	\$ 547,277.62
Phase VI - C-Store Waterline	\$ 543,778.45
Phase VII - Guachupangue Water System	\$ 3,132,920.50
Phase VIII - Waterline Replacement	\$ 2,529,066.04
Total	\$ 13,630,890.94

While we are thankful for the capital outlay funding support and restoration of projects during the special session for these programs, the final capital outlay bill ended up taking \$2 million from the Tribal Infrastructure Fund (TIF) for the Taos Water Rights Settlement. Overall, the state’s share of any Indian water rights settlement is to pay for the share of non-Indian water users and funds through TIF should not have been utilized to cover such obligations on behalf of the State. By taking away these critical funds from the TIF, the state is further diminishing its investment in tribal communities where there is still a tremendous need to upgrade existing infrastructure.

TIF has been a prime financial resource for many tribes as we seek to improve our existing infrastructure from planning to project implementation. The funds through TIF give the Pueblo the opportunity to leverage these funds with federal grants and private resources through the philanthropic community.

The following is a list of projects that Santa Clara Pueblo was fortunate to receive through the TIF:

- 2010 TIF \$300,000 for Waste Water Project
- 2012 TIF \$1,650,000 for Waste Water Project
- 2012 TIF \$120,000 for Water Planning Grant
- 2013 TIF \$1,300,000 for Water Project
- 2013 TIF \$75,000 for Health Clinic Planning
- 2015 TIF \$250,000 for Waster Water

TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED: \$3,695,000 “figure does not include the \$1,650,000 for the 2015 TIF”

2015 TIF: \$1,650,000 for Water Project (THIS PROJECT WAS IMPACTED BY CAPITAL OUTLAY SB1) – As mentioned due to the \$2 million used to supplement the Taos Water Rights deal the Pueblo’s project was put on the chopping block and no funds were received for this critical infrastructure project.

The project will consist of construction of wastewater collection system improvements in the West Housing Area and is a continuation of Phase 1A: East Village Collections which is currently in construction and scheduled to be completed next spring.

The project will be replacement and realignment of approximately 13,000 linear feet of 6” clay collection lines; abandonment of 39 manholes with 47 new realigned manholes; realignment of sewer services at each residence to the new collection lines; and connection to new Phase 1A sewer and existing sewer.

Connection to the new Phase 1A sewer will be made via a crossing of NM State Road (SR) 30 per NM Department of Transportation (DOT) standards. The Pueblo has engaged DOT to include the installation of steel casing for the sewer crossing in their upcoming road improvement project along SR 30.

We asked these questions of the Indian Affairs Committee as it affects our water projects like the one just described above:

Was the move to take money from TIF a one-time situation or should tribes expect further attempts to use these set aside for other statewide projects?

With the recent disagreements over capital outlay and how to fund projects, there was a great deal of discussion about reforming how the state allocates capital outlay.

1. Will there be efforts to make reforms in the next session?
2. If so, how will the state guard against spending more money in urban and built up areas versus rural areas?

The Water Trust Fund is another valuable resource for many tribes. The capital outlay bill took \$2 million from the Water Project Fund (WTF), another source of funding for many tribes attempting to meet water and wastewater infrastructure needs.

Summary of Santa Clara Pueblo’s past and current WTB awards:

2008 WTB \$978,780 for Water Project
2010 WTB \$1,625,591 for Water Project
2013 WTB \$666,000 for Water Project
2015 WTB \$1,000,000 for Watershed Restoration
TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED \$4,270,371.00

2015 WTB – Santa Clara Pueblo had 2 more competitive application that were not awarded do in part to SB1.

Was the move to take money from WTB a one-time situation or should tribes expect further attempts to use these set aside for other statewide projects?

It is very important to address these issues with legislators and the Governor to express our concerns over the erosion of these funds, which help to leverage additional federal and private funds, as well as help meet ongoing needs of tribal and other communities throughout New Mexico.

Additionally, the state is requiring more information from tribes to access capital outlay, TIF, and WTB awards. This includes completing a planning document, Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP), and providing answers to questionnaires provided by the Department of Finance Administration, along with the long process to authorize the use of funds from TIF and to close out the WTB grant funding. Both the IGA (Inter-governmental Grant Agreement) and the WTB closing processes has led to delays often in getting funding to the Pueblos as well negatively impacting the performance periods for the TIF and WTB

IGA Processing – The time to process an IGA (inter-governmental agreement) has negatively impacted the performance period. In other words it has taken far too long to fully execute the IGAs and this has resulted in Pueblos needing to require extensions unnecessarily. There is a variance and discrepancy in the requirements in the bond sale requirements for performance in spending the funds versus the TIF (and IGA) performance periods. As of this date, IGAs have not been processed for 2015 Capital Outlay nor TIF. **We request that the performance period not start until the IGA is fully executed by both parties.**

Challenges of Santa Clara Pueblo Post-Las Conchas Fire

The Santa Clara creek watershed has gone through significant changes during the 2013 monsoon season. The surface processes have become more dynamic that what was expected.

The altered hydrology and geomorphic changes have caused tremendous challenges for the entire watershed of the Santa Clara Creek and have caused roughly \$150 million in infrastructure damages resulting in 5 Presidential Disaster Declarations for the Pueblo.

Because of the severity of the burn, there has been a dramatic reduction on the infiltration rates within the burn area. This has resulted in a four-to-eight fold increased runoff and sediment/debris flow along the creek that poses a severe threat to the life & safety of Santa Clara Pueblo Community and increases the potential for widespread property damages from flooding.

A critical element is the cost matching obligations – which has caused a financial hardship among the Pueblo's coffers, resulting in the request for financial waivers in reduction of the percentages

We at Santa Clara Pueblo continue to work on new paths for funding all of these critical needs. We are pursuing a groundbreaking HUD resiliency grant and we continue to work with the private philanthropic community. But, for the good of the Pueblo, we have to pursue every single avenue which is why we are exploring the ability- to-pay provisions from the Corps' statutes as an example.

The Santa Clara Pueblo Tribal Council has set aside \$5 million in tribal funds for cost match obligations in case we have a shortfall of funding through 638 contracts, state grants and in-kind contributions/services. It needs to be stressed that this has placed a negative financial impact on all other pueblo programs and services for our community. We are sacrificing some social and administrative needs for the protection of our Pueblo.

Resiliency

HUD NDRC – The State needs to understand that Santa Clara Pueblo has extensive experience and significant unmet need after 5 PDDs. In fact, the State should be vested in this HUD NDRC grant effort because the State shares the burden of substantially large cost share requirements because there are 25% cost share requirements for 4047 and 4079. A strong partnership between SCP and the State with acknowledgement of the capacity and capability at the local level, could result in a successful HUD NDRC grant in excess of \$20 million. So far the State has NOT included the efforts of SCP that demonstrate resiliency. SCP was asked to submit draft language to the State and none of that grant narrative language was included in the State's initial Phase 1 submittal to HUD for the NDRC. HUD is looking for active resilience efforts and SCP has considerable experience and the State must take heed to the benefit of both the State and SCP. The State and SCP need this partnership to be a success.

We realize Santa Clara Pueblo's situation is unprecedented and that we are forging new ground together. We don't consider ourselves experts in dealing with Natural Disasters – the Pueblo is fortunate to have knowledgeable, dependable and hardworking staff, departments and leadership that have tried their best to educate themselves and understanding their roles and responsibilities to fulfill their obligations in emergency situations.

The main priority for the Pueblo is preventing further and future catastrophe from occurring, while saving the lives of a community and protecting important resources, infrastructure, and properties for future generations.

Santa Clara Pueblo has taken the opportunities afforded under the Amendments to the Robert T. Stafford Act. Santa Clara Pueblo was the first Pueblo within FEMA Region 6 to request Direct Assistance from the President.

Project Implementation is crucial to protect the lives and provide safety for our community but also to prohibit additional damages to the same infrastructure over and over again. In an effort to seek funds for full project implementation Santa Clara Pueblo is actively seeking support through the National Disaster Resiliency Competition (NDRC). The NDRC notice of funding availability was published through HUD requires the Pueblo to partner with the State of New Mexico despite the fact that the Stafford Act allows for tribe to have direct disaster declarations. Santa Clara Pueblo will continue to be proactive in seeking the NDRC funds through HUD and will continue to exhibit strong resiliency that is inherent to our culture and traditions.

In Nov. 2013, FEMA was activated under the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) to create a Comprehensive Federally-led strategy for the Pueblo to identify all possible actions that would build the community's resilient to future flooding. USACE is leading the Infrastructure System portion of the Strategy.

Three immediate and vital components to this strategy are to improve the Early Warning System for effective evacuations, build an effective flood risk reduction facility at the lower end of the burned canyon, and improve/build emergency flood fight features within the village.

Below are examples of tasks to be completed and the responsible party:

- Upgraded/repaired Early Warning System, Action Plan, Outreach
(Pueblo/BIA//USACE/USGS)
- Design/build emergency flood risk reduction dam to capture debris flows and mitigate peak flows from the burn area **(USACE)**
- Implement emergency sheet pile floodwall at the Administrative Center **(BOR)**
- Identify/construct, emergency floodwalls at other critical village locations
(Pueblo/FEMA)
- Raise/armor existing emergency berms throughout village **(Pueblo/BOR)**
- Deploy sediment detention nets on seven tributaries in the canyon
(Pueblo/FEMA/USACE)
- In-channel tree felling/grade stabilizers to trap debris in canyon. **(Pueblo/NRCS)**
- Increase the capacity of the channel in the Village **(Pueblo/NMDOT)**
- Continue 2013 debris removal upstream of village **(Pueblo/NRCS/FEMA)**
- Build one gabion check dam upstream of the Village **(Pueblo/NM State/USACE)**
- Build interim point protection within the Village/at the sewage lagoons **(Pueblo)**
- Monitor sedimentation/stability at concrete box culverts (only egress routes)
(Pueblo/NMDOT)
- Complete trial of proposed grade stab. structures: Net-wire, log drop, rock and brush
(NRCS)
- Evaluate mesa tops for water catchment/minimize gully flow into canyon **(NRCS)**
- Complete study of replacement of the 4 dams **(FEMA)**
- Begin monitoring volume and rate of sediment deposition within/upstream of village
(Pueblo/USACE)

- The magnitude of the flooding has...
 - wiped out the existing water control structures within the canyon;
 - destroyed once pristine Native Cutthroat fish habitat, including 100% fish kill throughout the entire length of the Santa Clara Creek;
 - impacted the water quality standards and the designated uses identified for high quality cold water fisheries;
 - impacted roads, taken away culverts; and
 - continued to impact the various Traditional Cultural Properties throughout the entire system of our Sanctuary, grocery store, clothing store, pharmacy, and biology classroom.

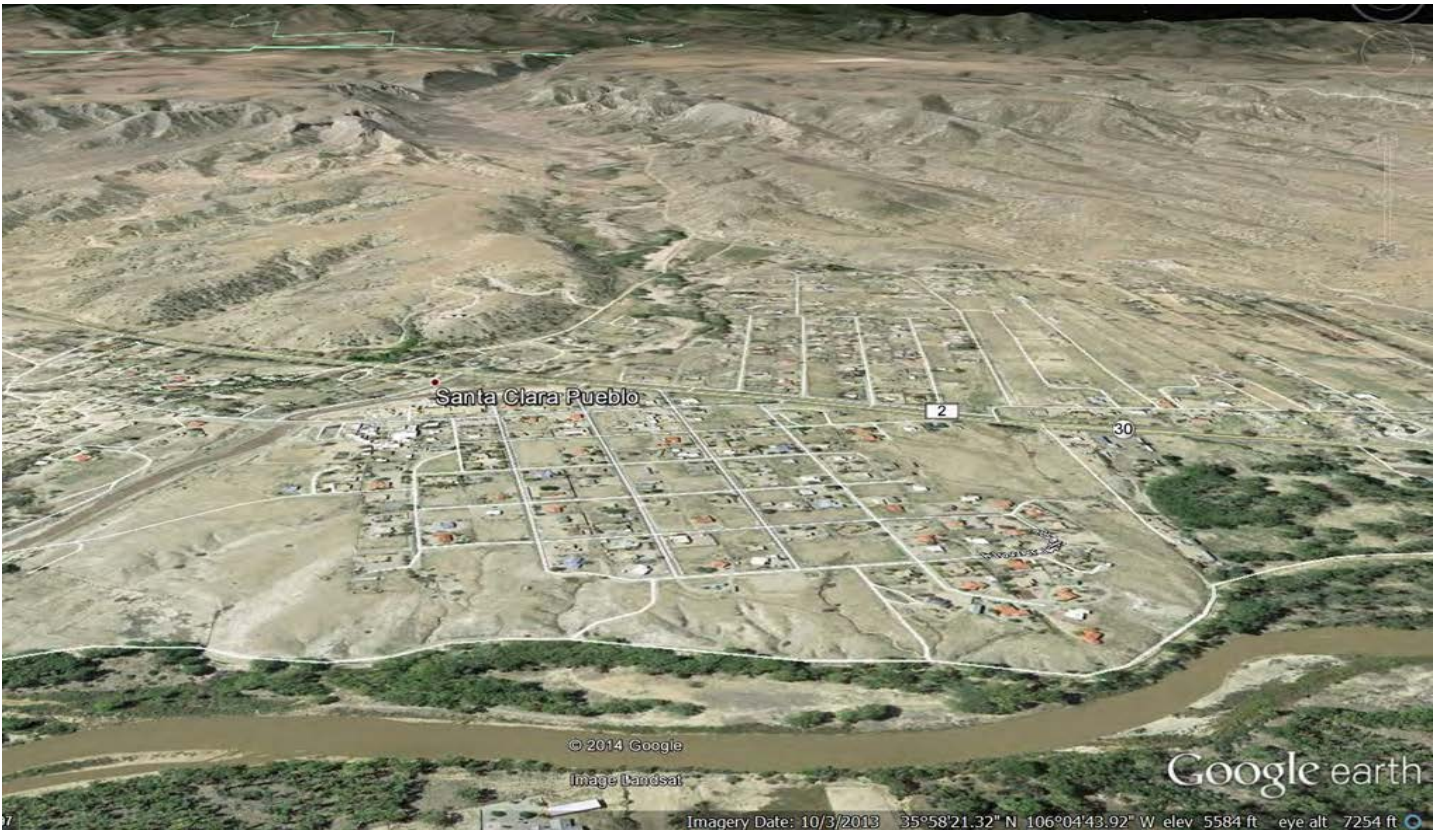
Resulting in creating a holistic approach to be competent to collaborate and utilize the various existing Authorities within each federal agency to manage, prevent, educate, and mitigate situations at times out of our control

- especially during emergency types of situations

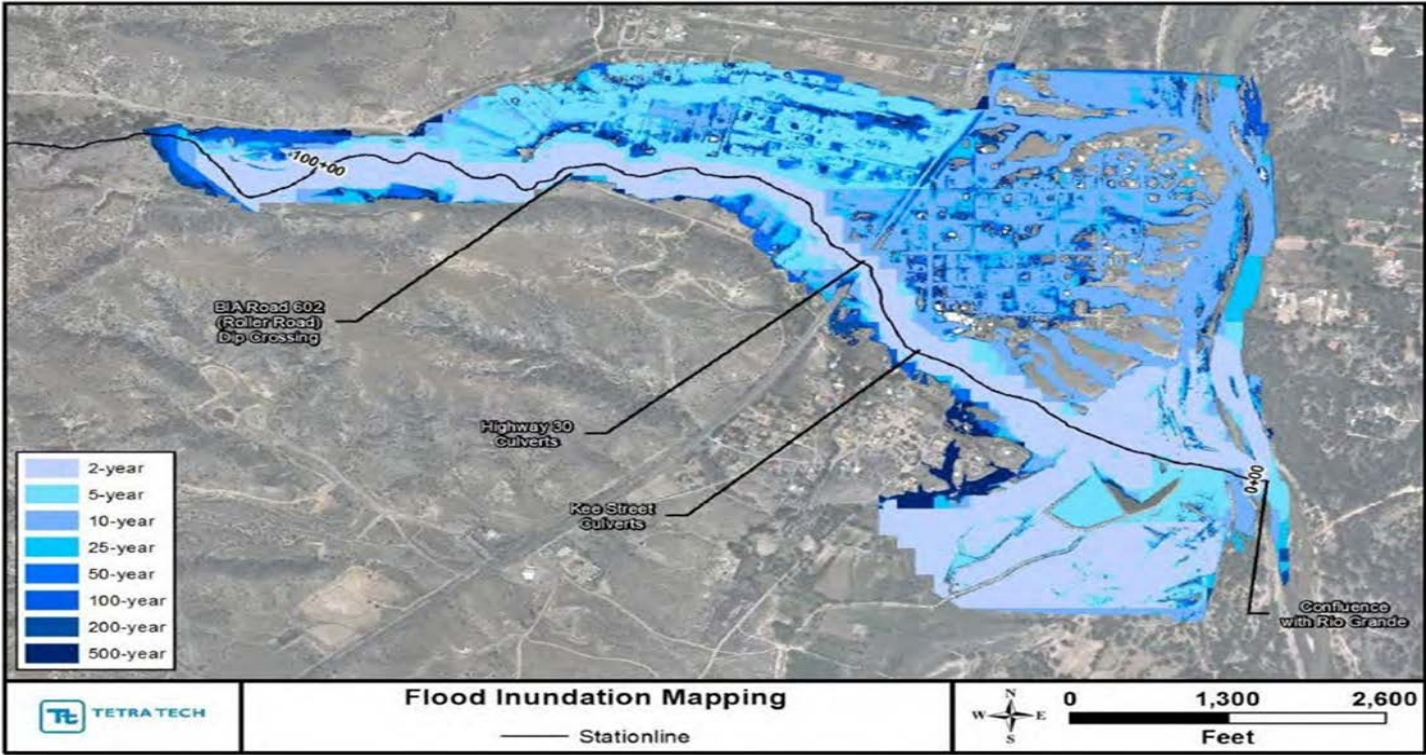
As a result of the altered hydrology and Geomorphic changes, the Pueblo is in greater danger today of a catastrophic flood that could result in a major loss of life and property.

As the graph below indicates the Santa Clara Creek Pre and Post “Altered Hydrology for Santa Clara Creek data produced by the USACE Technical Assistance Report”. The worst case scenario at the Santa Clara Creek at Rio Grande Confluence: For a 1% chance of a 100 year storm on any given day = Pre-fire 5,640 (cfs) and Post-fire 21,450 (cfs).

Table 1: Flow Results Summary (cubic feet per second, cfs)				
Source: Fire Altered Hydrology for Santa Clara Creek/ USACE Technical Assistance Report				
LOCATION	CONDITION	50% CHANCE (2-YR)	10% CHANCE (10YR)	1% CHANCE (100-YR)
Santa Clara Creek at Dip Crossing	Pre-fire	300	1,900	5,000
	Post- Fire	2,650	8,500	20,300
Santa Clara Creek at Rio Grande Confluence (Outlet)	Pre-fire	350	2,260	5,640
	Post-Fire	3,100	8,900	21,450



Below is a Map created by the USACE contractor Tetra Tech – indicating the potential flood inundation for potential flood events from 2 yr. thru 500 yr. flood events within the Santa Clara Pueblo Community.



The Pueblo has also engaged in discussions with Indian Affairs Department Secretary Kelly Zunie and newly appointed Deputy Secretary, Suzette Shije. They both paid a visit to the Pueblo on Wednesday, July 15, 2015. The staff and I provided an update of the various funding challenges, provided an update on progress of projects, and expressed the continued needs of the Pueblo. We also provided a tour of our beloved canyon our “Spiritual Sanctuary” to show the aftermath and detrimental impacts stemming from the Las Conchas fire and subsequent flooding. I also extend the same invitation to you Chair, Vice-Chair and Members of the Committee; you are welcome to Santa Clara Pueblo anytime.

Thank you for this opportunity, I stand for questions.