PROTECTION OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES - A Responsibility Not a Strategy

Designation of Mt. Taylor Traditional Cultural Property (TCP)

2007 - Five tribes (Acoma, Laguna, Hopi, Navajo and Zuni) began meeting with US Forest Service (USFS) and other entities. Concerned about all development on Mt. Taylor

April 2008 - Announcement of Eligibility for Listing under National Historic Preservation Act


Challenges to Mt. Taylor designation - Court and NM Legislature

September 2009 - Appeal filed in NM District Court by Roca Honda, private landowners and Cebolleta Land Grant

2010 - Roca Honda applied for uranium mining permit within TCP

February 2011 - Decision by 5th Judicial District Court overturning TCP

February 2011 - NM Legislature enacted amendment - cannot include land grants in TCP’s

NM Land Commissioner - Memo Of Understanding with NM tribes

September 24, 2012 - Appeal hearing on Mt. Taylor TCP in NM Supreme Court

February 6, 2014 - NM Supreme Court decision to uphold Mt. Taylor TCP

Section 106 Process

2010 - Roca Honda applied for uranium mining permit

Feb 2013 - Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) issued by US Forest Service (Roca Honda “has the right to exercise their rights under U.S. mining laws to develop and remove the mineral resources as set forth by the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended.”)

June 2013 - Pueblo of Laguna submission of comments (including human rights arguments)

No final EIS has been issued to date

United Nations & Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

2013 - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) - US Review

2014 - Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) - US Review

2014 - Universal Periodic Review (UPR) - US Review

October 2015 - Pueblo of Laguna testified before Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) with Navajo Nation and San Carlos in thematic hearing on sacred landscapes and threat by extractive activities

June Lorenzo - Laguna Acoma Coalition for a Safe Environment

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