

REVISED
ORGANIZING & ACTION KIT

HAUL.

NO!

STOP PINYON PLAIN MINE

WWW.HAULNO.COM

Haul No! Organizing & Action Kit

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Introduction:

This organizing kit was initially compiled in 2017 (we've updated it a bit so this is v.2). It's intended for all those who want to join the movement to stop Pinyon Plain Mine (formerly Canyon Mine) & transport. We've put together some facts on the issue, background, and action steps to help build a movement to protect Grand Canyon, sacred sites, precious water, and our communities from this deadly toxic threat. We invite you to read through this entire document and check out our recommended readings and resources.

We also want to ensure that this struggle isn't just about one Indigenous Nation, one sacred site, or one action, but truly connects to the ongoing historic movements to resist nuclear devastation and colonialism. More than anything this is about the need for greater action to protect our communities before they are irreparably poisoned.

Our immediate goals are to:

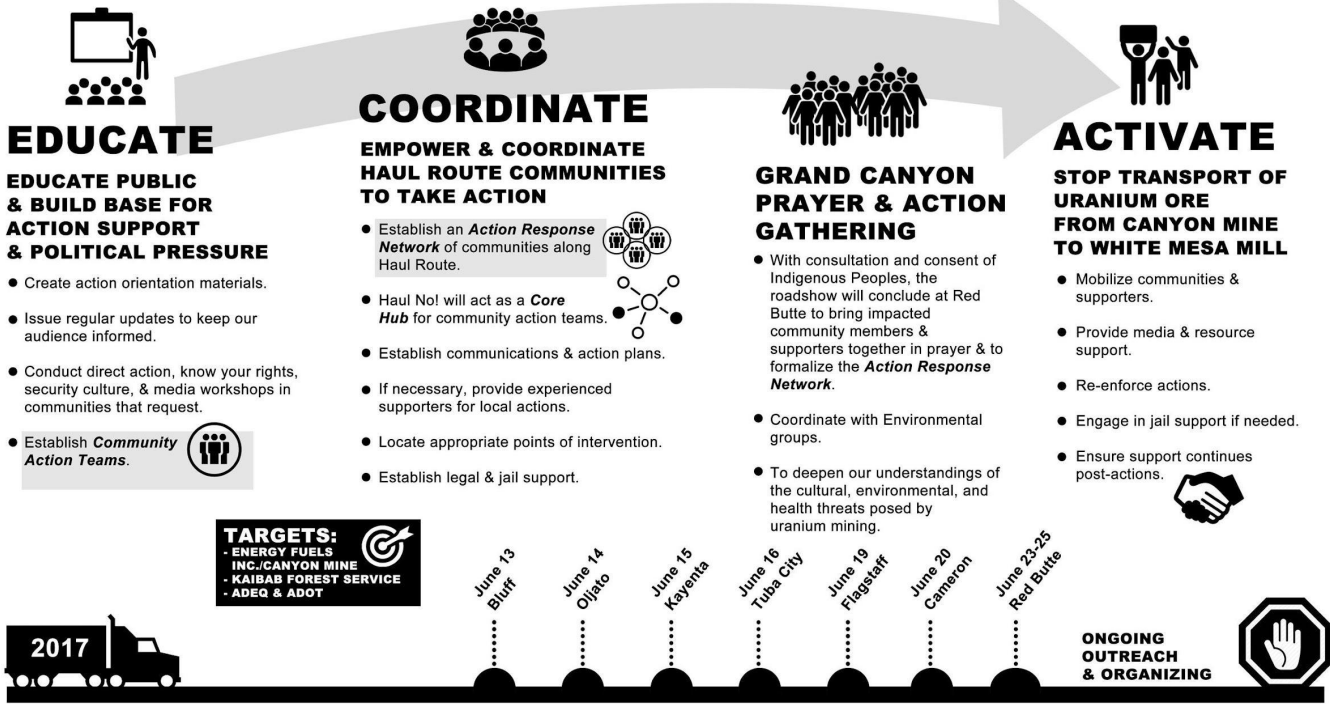
- Stop transport of uranium ore from Canyon Mine to White Mesa Mill.
- Empower and coordinate haul-route communities with skills to engage in effective actions to intervene in transport.
- Educate the greater public regarding this toxic threat.
- Build a base for action support and political pressure.



Haul No!'s initial strategic framework from 2017:

HAUL NO! ROADSHOW STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Haul No! is an Indigenous-led awareness & action tour that will be held in 2017 along the proposed haul route. We intend to spread awareness & stimulate action to ensure the Grand Canyon, sacred sites, & our communities are safeguarded from this deadly toxic threat.



www.haulno.org Prepared for Haul No! by Indigenous Action Media 2017

Agreements:

- This movement is Indigenous-led.
 - we ask that everyone engaging in this struggle to respect Indigenous cultural protocols.
- Be strategic.
 - Think through your actions. Plan your work and work your plan.

- Don't put anyone at risk who does not want to be.
- Understand possible long-term consequences of actions for communities.
- Consensus based.
 - We make all our decisions based upon consensus: (https://ia601403.us.archive.org/19/items/ConsensusABriefIntroductoryGuide/consensus_brief_introductory_guide.pdf)
- Respect diversity of tactics.
 - We can agree or disagree on what actions are appropriate but do not interfere, distance, or denounce.
- Practice mutual aid.
 - Support each other. Don't let anyone in this movement stand alone, in court, in jail, online, or in the streets.
- Check oppressive behavior.
 - No space for white supremacy, homophobia, transphobia, neo-colonialism, or patriarchy.
 - No movement policing.
- Accountability and responsibility.
 - We offer no space for sexual violence & hetero-patriarchal behaviors.
 - We will practice survivor centism and fiercely ensure transformative & restorative justice.
- We don't work with cops.
- Film the cops, not your friends.
- Do not financially exploit the struggle for personal or organizational gain.
- No drugs, no alcohol.

Further non-Indigenous support roles & agreements:

- Not every space, conversation, prayer, action, etc is for you.
- Step up, step back & curb your enthusiasm.
 - Although you may have great _____ skills, chances are there are Indigenous folks (most likely young ones) who are adept but may lack the support.
- Do not financially exploit the struggle for personal or organizational gain.
- Do not financially exploit the struggle for personal or organizational gain.
- Read:
 - "Everyone Calls themselves an Ally until it's time to do some real ally shit." - Ancestral Pride
 - "Accomplices not Allies" – Indigenous Action Media

Facts: Pinyon Plain Mine and White Mesa Mill

What is the Pinyon Plain Mine?

The *Canyon Mine* was recently re-branded as the ***Pinyon Plain Mine*** and is a uranium mine located near Red Butte, a sacred mountain and Traditional Cultural Property ***only six miles*** from the Grand Canyon's South Rim. Canadian company, Energy Fuels, is currently sinking the mine shaft and plans to extract uranium immediately (poss. end of 2023/early 2024). The company is operating under a Plan of Operations and Environmental Review that date to 1986, and the Forest Service failed to properly consult with the Havasupai Tribe before allowing the mine to operate.

The Havasupai Tribe, Grand Canyon Trust, Center for Biological Diversity, and Sierra Club have legally challenged the United States Forest Service's decision to allow Energy Fuels Resources to reopen the Pinyon Plain uranium mine, which was initially approved in the 1980s and had been closed since 1992.

- production rate is 109,500 tons per year of high-grade uranium ore
- EFI permitted to stockpile up to 13,100 tons of uranium ore at Pinyon Plain Mine.
- is within a one million acre area that was withdrawn from mining in 2012 due to concerns about uranium mining's environmental and cultural threats to the Grand Canyon watershed.

Pinyon Plain Mine haul route facts:

- Nearly 300 miles
- 12 trucks with capacity to haul up to 30 tons of highly radioactive ore per day
- Covered only with tarps
- Through towns such as Valle, Williams, and Flagstaff; through Navajo reservation communities including Cameron, Tuba City, and Kayenta; and finally arrive at Energy Fuel's White Mesa Mill only three miles from the Ute Mountain Ute tribal community of White Mesa, Utah.

Sacred Sites & Precious Water:

Red Butte is located in the Kaibab National Forest in Coconino County, Arizona on ancestral Havasupai lands. It is known to the Havasupai nation as *Wii'i Gdwiisa*, "clenched fist mountain," and has been held sacred since time immemorial.

- determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a Traditional Cultural Property in 2009
- The Pinyon Plain Mine is located *within* the Traditional Cultural Property boundary of Red Butte
- also culturally significant to Diné (Navajo) and Hopi Nations

An estimated 40 million people rely on **water from the Colorado River** which flows through the Grand Canyon. Already, 20 seeps and springs in the Grand Canyon region exhibit dissolved uranium concentrations over safe drinking water standards as a result of historic uranium mining. The Canyon Mine threatens to further those impacts, and the haul routes travel over two key Colorado River tributaries – the **San Juan and Little Colorado**.

What is the White Mesa Mill?

The White Mesa Mill is the only conventional uranium mill licensed to operate in the United States. Energy Fuels Inc. owns and operates both the mill and the Colorado Plateau uranium mines, including Pinyon Plain Mine, that supply ore to the mill. The mill is located three miles north of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe's White Mesa Ute community and six miles south of Blanding, Utah.

- built in 1979 to process uranium ore from the Colorado Plateau.
- In 1987, it began processing "alternate feed material" (uranium-bearing toxic and radioactive waste) from across North America.
- Energy Fuels disposes of the mill's radioactive and toxic waste tailings in "impoundments" that take up about 275 acres next to the mill.

What are the tailings impoundments?

- There are currently five tailings impoundments (Cells 1, 2, 3, 4A, and 4B) in the mill's 275 acre tailings-management system. These impoundments receive tailings, including waste processing solutions, that are laden with radioactive and toxic elements.

What are the health and environmental hazards?

- Cells 1, 2, and 3 at the White Mesa Mill were constructed with thin plastic liners between two layers of crushed rock. The liners in those cells had a useful life of 20 years when they were installed in the early 1980s and have never been replaced.
- Cells 1, 2, and 3 leak detection system lacks a double liner and will not detect a leak until groundwater has already been contaminated.
- The mill emits radioactive and toxic air pollutants including radon and thoron (gases) and sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides (particulates). Windblown particulates and gases travel off-site. Energy Fuels has stockpiled both ore and alternate feed on-site. Many of the stockpiled materials are not adequately covered and can blow off-site. White Mesa residents report smelling pollutants from the mill.
- Trucks loaded with ore hazardous materials travel on Arizona and Utah highways to reach the mill. Alternate feed materials are usually off-loaded from the railroad at Cisco, Utah, trucked to Interstate 70, east to Highway 191, and south through Moab, Monticello, and Blanding to the mill. Ore from the mines near the Grand Canyon region travels north through the Navajo Nation and Bluff to the Mill.
- There are plumes of increased levels of nitrate, nitrite, and chloride in the perched aquifer beneath the mill site.

What are other community concerns?

- The mill was built on sacred ancestral lands of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. More than 200 rare and significant cultural sites are located on the mill site. These include burial sites, large kivas and pit houses, storage pits, and artifacts. When the mill and its tailings impoundments were constructed, several significant archeological sites were destroyed. These included pit houses, kivas, burial sites, and food-processing and storage structures.
- Many residents in the communities of White Mesa and Bluff are concerned that the Navajo Sandstone aquifer, which provides drinking water to the area, will be contaminated. This primary drinking water aquifer lies underneath the mill site.

Pinyon Plain Mine & Grand Canyon Colonialism Timeline:

Since time immemorial what is now known as the “Grand Canyon” has been held sacred by Havasupai, Hualapai, Yavapai, Kaibab Band of Paiute, Diné, Hopi, Zuni, Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute, Moapa Band of Paiute, Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, San Juan Southern Paiute, & Yavapai-Apache Nation.

1540	Spanish invaders searching for gold are first europeans to visit the “Grand Canyon.”
1850s	increased settlement and tourism by European Americans led to increasing pressure to privatize and exploit the canyon land and its resources.
1866	Hualapai chief Wauba Yoman murdered by white settlers prompting a three-year war against the U.S.
1872	General Mining Act of 1872 established by the US Government. This opens up Indigenous lands, claimed as “public lands” for exploitation. Initial mining claims at the canyon included lead, zinc, asbestos, and copper.
1882	Havasupai Nation forcibly removed from from South Rim of Grand Canyon and confined to 518-acre reservation near Havasu Canyon.

- 1883** Grand Canyon Forest Reserve established.
- 1893** Orphan Mine claim near south rim of Grand Canyon made. The site was patented in 1906 by Daniel Hogan & Charlie Babbitt for Copper.
- 1898** Forest Supervisor attempts to restrict Havasupai to the Canyon reservation, saying that the Grand Canyon “. . . should be preserved for the everlasting pleasure and instruction of our intelligent citizens as well as those of foreign countries. Henceforth, I deem it just and necessary to keep the wild and unappreciable Indian from off the Reserve.”
- 1919** Grand Canyon National park established, more Havasupai forcibly removed from the canyon including from the area known as “Indian Gardens.” Havasupai are given 150,000 additional acres for grazing though preferred grazing permits were given to white settlers.
- 1920s** Havasupai families established at least two “construction camps” in Grand Canyon village, many of these residence areas were relocated by the Park service to a site that became known as Supai Camp. In 1926 the park relocated all other Havasupai camps to the current 160 acre site of Supai Camp.
- 1930s** Forced removal of Havasupai people continued from Grand Canyon park area, the Park service rounded up Havasupai, hauled them off in trucks and their homes burned down. Attempts by the Park Service to remove Supai Camp residents continued until the 1970s.
- 1940s** After the end of World War II, the United States encouraged uranium mining to build nuclear weapons stockpiles. Large uranium deposits were found on and in and around the Navajo Nation. Disregarding the health risks of radiation exposure, private companies and the United States Atomic Energy Commission failed to inform the Indigenous mine workers about the dangers and to regulate the mining to minimize contamination. Today more than 523 abandoned uranium mines are located throughout the Navajo Nation.
- 1950s** Uranium mining around Grand Canyon begins. Orphan Mine claim acquired by Western Gold and Uranium, Inc. (later Westec, Inc.) in 1953. Mining continued until around 1970. Orphan Mine produced 800,000 tons of ore, yielding 13 million pounds of uranium. After being abandoned for years, the mine was acquired by the National Park Service and reclaimed.
- 1970s** The U.S. Geological Survey (“USGS”) began studying uranium deposits in the area and produced maps detailing breccia pipe deposits.
- 1970** Forest Service approves exploratory drilling by Energy Fuels Nuclear near Red Butte and uranium is located in the area. The company files the Canyon Mine claim.
- 1975** U.S. Congress passed the Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act which returned 185,000 acres of Havasupai lands. This act was opposed by environmental groups such as the Sierra Club who also wanted to “conserve” the areas where Havasupai lived.
- July 16, '79** The Church Rock uranium mill spill occurred in New Mexico when United Nuclear Corporation's Church Rock uranium mill tailings disposal pond breached its dam. This was the largest radioactive accident in US history. It continues to impact Diné communities who live in and around the area.
- 1980s –'90s** Six new uranium mines produced almost 1.5 million tons of uranium and more than 900 exploration holes were drilled in the Tusayan Ranger District.
- Oct. 1984** Energy Fuels Nuclear submitted a proposed Plan of Operations to mine uranium from the Canyon claims near Red Butte.

- Apr 26, '86** Catastrophic nuclear accident occurs at Chernobyl nuclear power plant in what was then known as the U.S.S.R. As a result global uranium prices plummet.
- 1986** The final Environmental Impact Statement on Canyon Mine and Record of Decision were issued on September 29, 1986, approving the Plan of Operations. Appeals of this decision were made to the Southwestern Regional Forester and the Chief of the Forest Service, who both affirmed the Forest Supervisor's decision.
The Havasupai Tribe and others then sued over this decision in the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona. The District Court ruled for the U.S. Forest Service on all counts.
- Sept. 1986** Canyon mine (Pinyon Plain Mine) begins constructing a headframe and limited infrastructure.
- 1989** A group known as EMETIC or the 'Arizona 5' were charged for eco-actions including cutting power-lines to the Canyon Uranium Mine.
- 1991** U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirms District Court decision against Havasupai.
- 1992** Canyon Mine (Pinyon Plain Mine) work halted and placed in "standby" after uranium prices crashed.
- 1997** Energy Fuels Nuclear sells Canyon Mine (Pinyon Plain Mine) to Denison Mines.
- 2004 – 2007** The spot price of uranium more than quadrupled, reaching more than \$140. The spike in uranium price was largely credited to increased demand from nuclear power plants around the world. This prompted renewed interest in uranium mining and thousands of new mining claims were located.
- 2005** The Diné (Navajo) Nation banned uranium mining and processing within its borders due to uranium's harmful legacy of severe health impacts and poisoning of the environment.
- 2007** Renewed uranium exploration around the Grand Canyon prompts thousands of new claims.
- July 2009** Havasupai Nation hosts gathering at Red Butte. More than 400 gather to oppose Canyon Mine (Pinyon Plain Mine).
- 2008** Ban on new uranium mining claims around the Grand Canyon urged by Indigenous Nations, Arizona's then-governor Janet Napolitano, local governments, and conservation groups. The Congressional Committee on Natural Resources passes a resolution enacting emergency protections requiring the interior secretary to immediately withdraw the one million acres for three years.
- July 2009** Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar announced a two-year ban on new mining on federal land in an area of approximately 1 million acres surrounding Grand Canyon National Park.
- Feb, 2010** USGS finds radioactive dust and contaminated water near Grand Canyon uranium mines. 15 springs and five wells in Grand Canyon watersheds have dissolved uranium concentrations that exceed drinking water standards.
- 2010** The USGS found radioactive dust several hundred feet from the Kanab North Mine Site at more than 10 times the background concentration for uranium.

U.S. Department of the Interior grants Traditional Cultural Property status to the Red Butte area which includes Canyon Mine (Pinyon Plain Mine).
- 2011** Obama Administration announced plans for a mineral withdrawal (mining ban) on those one million acres around the Grand Canyon.

- Oct. 12, '11** Republican lawmakers led by Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) and Rep. Paul Gosar (R-Ariz.) proposed legislation today to open the 1 million acres of public lands to new uranium mining. The bill would overturn the existing moratorium on new mining and mining claims and block Salazar's proposal to extend those protections for the next 20 years.
- Jan. 2012** Department of Interior approves the 20-year ban on new mining around the Grand Canyon. However, the withdrawal does not apply to existing mines, even those located within a few miles of the North and South Rims. Mining interest groups later file suit to overturn the ban.
- Feb. 27, '12** In an attempt to open public lands around Grand Canyon National Park to dangerous new uranium mining, the National Mining Association filed a lawsuit in federal court challenging the Interior Department's recent enactment of the uranium ban. In response, the Center, Grand Canyon Trust and Sierra Club — represented by Earthjustice and Western Mining Action Project — announced plans to intervene on the side of the government to defend the Grand Canyon.
- April 2012** Energy Fuels Inc (EFI). acquires Canyon Mine (Pinyon Plain Mine) from Denison Mines. EFI also acquired all of Denison's mining assets and operations located in the US which included White Mesa Mill, Colorado Plateau mines, Daneros uranium mine in the White Canyon district of southeastern Utah, Arizona Strip properties, Henry Mountains uranium complex in southern Utah.
- June 2012** Kaibab National Forest completed a review of documents and operation plans related to the Canyon Mine and determined "no modification or amendment to the existing Plan of Operations was necessary; that no correction, supplementation, or revision to the environmental document was required; and that operations at Canyon Mine could continue as a result of no further federal authorization being required."
- 2013** This summer a group known as the Momma Bear's Brigade established a protest camp near the Grand Canyon to stop the Canyon Mine (Pinyon Plain Mine).
- Aug. 30, '13** EFI acquires Strathmore Minerals Corp. Strathmore held a 60% interest in the proposed Roca Honda uranium mine located near Grants, New Mexico. The Roca Honda mine has long been controversial as it threatens to desecrate Mt. Taylor, a mountain held holy by Diné (Navajo), Acoma, Hopi, and other Indigenous Nations.
- April 2013** EFI re-initiates work at Canyon Mine (Pinyon Plain Mine), sinking the shaft and preparing the facility for uranium ore excavation.
- 2013** Havasupai along with Grand Canyon Trust, Center for Biological Diversity and Sierra Club, filed a lawsuit against the US Forest Service, Havasupai Tribe v. U.S Forest Service, to prevent the resumption of uranium mining at Canyon Mine (Pinyon Plain Mine). Havasupai contend that the Forest Service granted permission for EFI to resume mining operations without consideration of new developments and technology, violating its legal obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act to consult with the tribe concerning the irreparable harm the mine will have on the Red Butte sacred site and implementing measures to prevent damage.
- Jan. 9, 2013** The National Mining Association (NMA) files suit challenging the enactment of the Grand Canyon mining ban. A total of five uranium-industry lawsuits — one seeking upwards of \$120 million from the US are filed.
- Mar. 20, '13** U.S. District Judge David Campbell denied the uranium industry's motion to overturn the Obama administration's ban on new uranium mining.
- Sept. 2014** US District Court in AZ upholds uranium withdrawal.
- Apr 7, 2015** Federal District Court rules against Havasupai and environmental groups allowing EFI to start

re-start drilling at Canyon Mine (Pinyon Plain Mine).

- Apr 14, '15** Havasupai Tribe filed a Notice of Appeal to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, and on April 27, 2015, the Grand Canyon Trust, Center for Biological Diversity and Sierra Club followed suit.
- Dec. 15, '16** Havasupai case heard at the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals.
- 2016** Mine-shaft drilling pierces shallow aquifers, causing water pumped from the mine to spike from 900,000 gallons to nearly 9 million gallons in 2017 & 10 million gallons in 2018. Since 2016, dissolved uranium in that water has consistently exceeded federal toxicity limits by more than 300% and arsenic levels by more than 2,800%.
- 2017** EFI announces that ore production could begin in June 2017. This prompts Indigenous organizers to mobilize Haul No! Havasupai hold prayer gathering at Red Butte.
- 2020** EFI changes the name of Canyon Mine to Pinyon Plain Mine.
- Feb. 2022** The Federal appeals court rules against Havasupai and the environmental groups. The ruling is viewed as definitive. No appeals are filed.
- Apr. 2022** Arizona Department of Environmental Quality approves an aquifer protection permit for Pinyon Plain Mine in spite of protest from Havasupai and environmental groups.
- 2022** EFI Aggressively starts to bring the mine closer to production. Mine development continues throughout 2022 including EFI's replacement of existing General Permits with an Individual permit, which was issued April, 2022. The mining operation is fully permitted.
- Early 2023** Haul No! re-establishes campaign to stop Pinyon Plain Mine & transport.
- Aug. 2023** Biden establishes *Baaj Nwaavjo I'tah Kukveni Grand Canyon National Monument*. This action protects the previously withdrawn area around the Grand Canyon established by Obama. **The designation EXCLUDES previously existing valid claims such as Pinyon Plain Mine.**

Sources:

grandcanyontrust.org

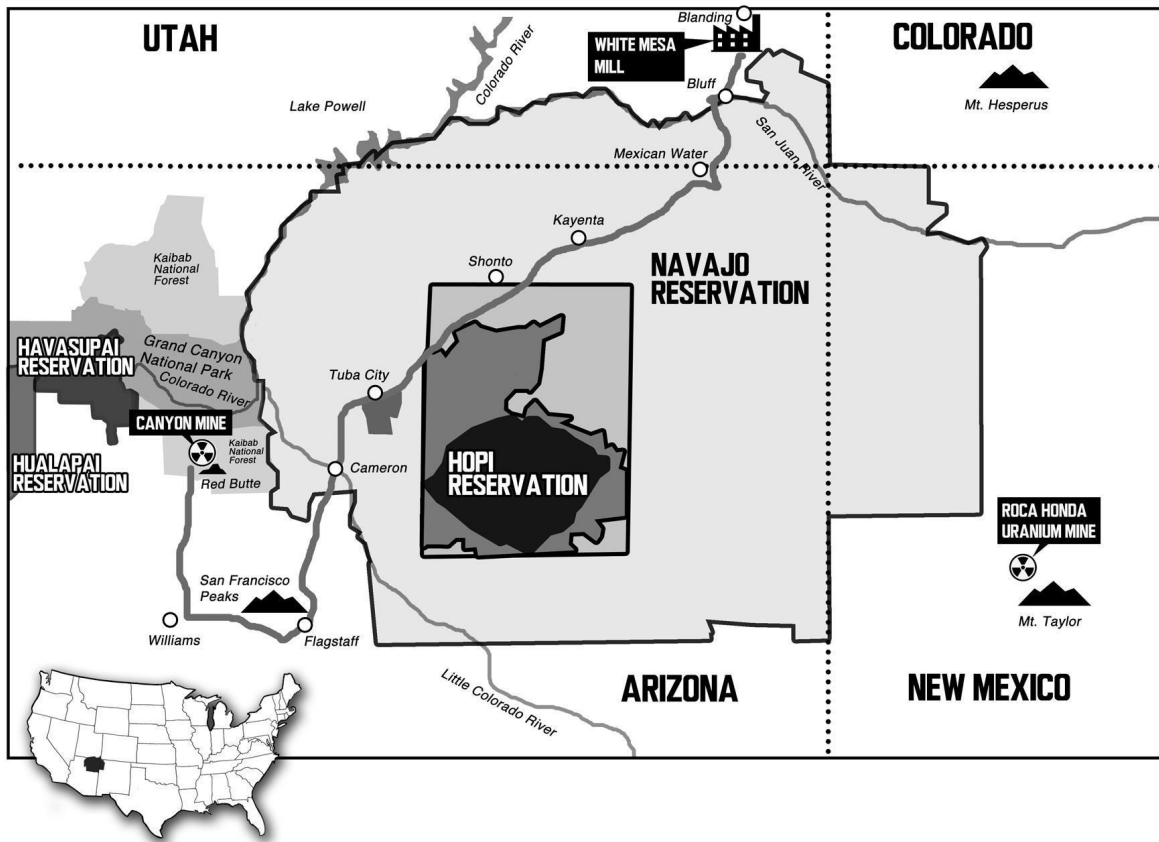
biologicaldiversity.org

sierraclub.org

<https://www.commondreams.org/newswire/2022/04/29/arizona-oks-uranium-mining-permit-puts-grand-canyons-groundwater-springs-risk>

<https://www.nhnews.com/news/2022/may/03/adeq-approves-uranium-mining-permit-pinyon-plain-m/>

CANYON MINE URANIUM HAUL ROUTE



Targets:

Primary: Energy Fuels Inc. (EFI)

Owners of Pinyon Plain Mine, White Mesa Mill, and majority of uranium mining interests in the US.

225 Union Blvd., Suite 600, Lakewood, Colorado, 80228

Email: info@energyfuels.com

Phone: 303.974.2140 Fax: 303.974.2141

Toll Free: 1.888.864.2125

Primary: Kaibab National Forest Service

Responsible for approving plan of operations and approving development based on outdated Environmental Impact Statement. Currently facing lawsuits by Havasupai & environmental groups.

Join our call to cancel Pinyon Plain Mine's plan of operations/permit.

800 S 6th St, Williams, AZ 86046

Email: Nicole Branton, nicole.branton@usda.gov Phone (928) 635-8200

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Responsible for issuing Arizona State environmental permits for Pinyon Plain Mine.

1110 W Washington St, Phoenix, AZ 85007

Email: smith.sybil@azdeq.gov

Phone: (602) 771-2300

Arizona Department of Transportation

Responsible for regulations regarding transport, maintains jurisdiction over roadways even through

sovereign Indigenous communities.

1655 W. Jackson Street, MD 126F Phoenix, AZ 85007

Email: info@azdot.gov Phone: 602-712-73-55

White Mesa Mill

Owned by EFI (see above contact). Only commercial processing plant for uranium operating in the US.

Address: 6425 S US-191, Blanding, UT 84511

Phone: (435) 678-2221

Resolution Templates:

You can use this form as a sign-on letter or petition to urge your City council, Chapter House, Tribal Council, or other political entity to pass a resolution to stop Pinyon Plain Mine.

*****SAMPLE RESOLUTION LETTER*****

Title: Pass a Resolution to Stop Pinyon Plain Mine (formerly Canyon Mine)!

To _____,

We, the undersigned, urge you to immediately establish a resolution to oppose transport of uranium ore and other radioactive materials from the Pinyon Plain Mine to the White Mesa Mill near Blanding, Utah.

Pinyon Plain Mine has long been controversial and fought by Havasupai and environmental groups in the courts, but today the threat is nearly at our doorstep. Energy Fuels Inc., (EFI) owners of Pinyon Plain Mine, located just miles from Grand Canyon, have announced they could start transporting uranium ore in 2023/2024. This would mean approximately a dozen trucks a day with capacity to carry 30 tons each of radioactive ore barreling through our community.

Uranium transport trucks would not be labeled and are only required to be covered with tarps. Uranium ore would be trucked nearly 300 miles to Energy Fuel's White Mesa Mill, where transport accidents have previously occurred. Additionally, Energy Fuels has already demonstrated irresponsible mining practices at Pinyon Plain Mine by spraying uranium laced water into our National Forest and transporting millions of gallons of contaminated water without notification.

This radioactive threat not only endangers our quality of life and the health of our community, but those down the road from us who reside in already impacted communities.

The Navajo Nation continues to face contamination from 523 abandoned uranium mines on its lands, the EPA has already closed more than 22 wells due to high levels of radioactive pollution. Due to extremely high rates of cancer on the Navajo Nation, NAU researchers are currently engaged in studies to determine health, environmental, and sociological impacts of this toxic legacy.

Navajo communities such as Cameron, Tuba City, Bodaway-Gap, & Oljato, have previously passed resolutions opposing transport of uranium ore from the Pinyon Plain Mine.

[TOWN NAME] can send a powerful message by joining them and standing up to this toxic threat.

We further request that [TOWN NAME] request input from impacted Indigenous communities about how [TOWN NAME] can support them in protecting important cultural and ecological resources such as Red Butte.

Sincerely,

Name Address Date

Tribal Resolution Template:

[NAME OF TRIBE]
RESOLUTION NO. ____
OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE
[NAME OF TRIBE]

A resolution opposing Pinyon Plain Mine and the hauling of uranium ore and other radioactive materials from Pinyon Plain Mine to the White Mesa Mill near Blanding, Utah

Whereas, the [NAME OF TRIBE] has historically opposed uranium mining in the Grand Canyon region. [LIST RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS OR POLICY] and,

Whereas, Uranium has contaminated the environment, ecosystems, and groundwater in northern Arizona; the pollution is transmitted through seeping rainwater, erosion, evaporation ponds, windblown dust, and insufficient covering of uranium tailings; and,

Whereas, Uranium is radioactive and gives off radiation and decay products, including radon gas, which cause cancers, birth defects, and other illnesses; and,

Whereas, The people of northern Arizona have been plagued by decades of uranium mining activities, and have suffered illness and serious health effects; and,

Whereas, Along haul roads near Churchrock, NM, elevated gamma radiation, radium-226, and uranium in soils were still detectable more than years after mining ceased; and,

Whereas, the people of the [NAME OF TRIBE] travel many of the highways on which uranium ore will be transported, and our families will share Northern Arizona’s roads with ore trucks weighing up to 30 tons transporting uranium ore from Pinyon Plain Mine to the White Mesa Uranium Mill in Blanding, Utah; and,

Whereas, Pinyon Plain Mine originally began development during the 1980’s and was allowed to restart operations without updated environmental reviews or a revised Plan of Operations, and began transporting contaminated water from the mine to the White Mesa Uranium Mill in Blanding, Utah with no notification to the communities that trucks pass through; and,

Whereas, There were no public hearings afforded to the affected peoples who live along the hauling routes; and,

Whereas, Pinyon Plain Mine is within the Red Butte Traditional Cultural Property, which must be protected from contamination and desecration; and,

Whereas, The [NAME OF TRIBE] supports the Havasupai Tribe’s opposition to Pinyon Plain Mine because the US Forest Service failed to complete adequate Tribal Consultation and uranium mining will desecrate their sacred lands, and damage the environment, watershed, and threaten their long-term water supply; and

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved By the [NAME OF TRIBE] that this Council supports the immediate closure of Pinyon Plain Mine and opposes the proposed transport of uranium ore and other radioactive materials from Pinyon Plain Mine to the White Mesa uranium mill near Blanding, Utah.

Be It Further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution shall be delivered to _____

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigning as Chairman of the [NAME OF TRIBE], hereby certify that the [NAME OF TRIBE] Council of the [NAME OF TRIBE] is composed of ___() members of whom ___() constituting a quorum, were present at a **Regular Council Meeting held on this ___th day of _____**; and the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by a vote of ___ **in favor**, ___ **opposed**, ___ **excused**, pursuant to authority of Article ____, Section () of the Constitution of the [NAME OF TRIBE].

Outreach:

Spread Haul No! everywhere!

Download and print our flyers and outreach materials at www.haulno.com to spread through your community. Ask friends, neighbors, organizations, businesses, etc. to place the signs in their windows. Put them up on telephone poles, bulletin boards, and other creative spaces. Make and drop banners in public areas.

Social media.

Spread the word, we have shareable graphics at www.haulno.com. Connect with us on Instagram @haul_no and Facebook at www.facebook.com/haulno, and use the hashtags: **#stoppinyonplainmine**, **#dontnukeGrandCanyon**, **#haulno**.

Bring Haul No! to your community.

Help organize an awareness/support event or invite one of our speakers to another event in your town.

MOBILIZE! TAKE ACTION:

MONITORING THE MINE:

Haul No! volunteers are consistently monitoring mining operations at Pinyon Plain Mine. We are seeking people who can go directly to the mine, document, and report to the group specific mining activities. Please contact us directly to sign up for monitoring the mining site: Email stopcanyonmine@gmail.com with the subject “monitor the mine” and request to be connected to our monitoring network.

DIRECT ACTION: Community Action Teams:

Haul No! intends to establish autonomous **Community Action Teams** (CAT) in each community along the Pinyon Plain Mine haul route. These teams are essentially “affinity groups” (see p.15) embracing diversity of tactics that will be locally based in haul route communities who are organized and prepared to take direct action to stop uranium transport. Contact us directly if you wish to organize a CAT in your community! Email stopcanyonmine@gmail.com and request to be connected to our Signal group.

(Download <https://www.signal.org/>). Join our telegram channel to connect for actions and support: <https://t.me/haulno>

We would like to see these groups operate as independently as possible (Haul No! can just be a banner to mobilize!) that are connected to the larger network for communications/updates, coordination, material, legal, jail, and other forms of support.

We may be able to organize direct action trainings for your group, please contact us at stopcanyonmine@gmail.com. While it is not necessary for every CAT to go through our training. We ask that all groups engaging in action associated with Haul No! have affinity with our agreements (see p. 3).

Action Response Network:

CATs will comprise an **Action Response Network** of communities along the Haul Route. Haul No! will act as a **Core Hub** for Community Action Teams, aka **Community "Spokes"**. **We will establish and coordinate communications, action plans, provide direction for legal and jail support.** If necessary, we will also connect experienced supporters for local actions. We will also focus on mobilizing communities and support to reinforce actions as they occur.

Types of Direct Actions:

(This is not a comprehensive list, can be a mix of these categories too)

Protest:

Registration of dissent:

Rallies
Banner drops
Pickets
Street Theatre
Bird-dogging
Vigils
Die-ins
Back turning

Wheatpasting
Video Projection

Keyboard activism

Non-cooperation:

Anything that disrupts functioning of the system: (realm of "Civil Disobedience")

Rent strikes
Tax resisting
Boycotts
Strikes
Walkouts

Alternative systems (food, Media, etc)

Sit-ins

Going limp

Intervention:

Directly intervening in the functioning of the system:

Occupation
Blockades
Forest defense
Sea Shepard
Hactivism (anon type work)
Autonomous zones, etc.

Direct Action Resources:

www.sproutdistro.com/catalog/zines/direct-action/
<https://crimethinc.com/2017/03/14/direct-action-guide>
www.sproutdistro.com/catalog/zines/security/
libcom.org/organise/misc/articles/blockade-guide-tools.php
https://ia601403.us.archive.org/4/items/Blockades_410/blockades.pdf
www.bostoncoop.net/~balm/cdprep.pdf
www.midnightspecial.net/files/legalsolidarityhandbook.pdf
<https://wildidahorisingtidedotcom.files.wordpress.com/2011/03/earth-first-direct-action-manual3.pdf>

Some tips:

- Effective action intervenes (stops development, halts opposition), garners support through increased awareness, boosts organizational and support morale, is inspiring, can be exemplary, builds trust and organizational strength, moves the overall campaign towards specific goals, focuses public pressure on a clear target, and has clear consistent messaging.
- Think how your action(s) will change people's understanding of the issue, its impacts and the possible alternatives?
- Any time you plan a protest or any kind of public demonstration, you are communicating. Your actions should be informed by the clear and consistent messaging.

Direct Action check list:

- Formalized any agreements
Study and practice security culture
- Researched laws (know your rights review)
- Logistics and tasks clear
- Rehearsed roles and action? (test equipment)
- Necessary tools/gear
 - Water
 - Food
 - Batteries charged
 - Diapers
 - Comfortable clothes
- Recon clear (cell phones/two-ways work on site?)
- Prepared for worst case? Exit strategy?
- Jail support number written on arm
- Names and birthdates of potential arrestees written down and located in a secure place away from the action. To be accessed by jail support.
- Additional affinity group roles in place; police liaison, legal observer, medics, media.

What NOT to do:

- Do not intentionally put people at risk who have not chosen it
- If people are masked don't use their names.
- Do not turn people over to the cops
- Don't act on rumors
- Double-check your pockets and bags. No weapons or drugs, etc.
- Don't put Vaseline, mineral oil, oil-based sunscreen or moisturizers on skin as they can trap chemicals.
- Don't wear contact lenses, which can trap irritating chemicals underneath.
- Don't wear things that can easily be grabbed (i.e. dangly earrings or other jewelry).

What is an affinity group?

An affinity group is a small group of 3 to 20 people whom work together autonomously on direct actions or other projects. Affinity groups generally consist of like-minded people who come together to get something done. They collectively establish their own goals, structure and group culture. If you are on your way to a major direct action protest, forming an affinity group is one of the best ways to be effective

and accomplish amazingly beautiful acts of resistance that are beyond the capability of individuals.

Basic affinity group roles (some of these can be doubled, not all need be filled):

- **Medic:** someone with some medical training or at least health and safety training with some basic medic supplies or better yet an actual trained certified medic
- **Legal:** someone who has some basic knowledge of the laws or at least someone who can deal with police if your friends get arrested and can observe and record what police are doing and violations of peoples rights. Should monitor the arrests, maintain a list of the persons arrested, take note of any unreasonable force by the police, and be prepared to go to the police station to ensure the arrestees' release.
- **Jail Support:** Someone who is non arrest-able who has their groups contact info and will work to get their friends out of jail and with lawyer.
- **Police liaison:** someone who can talk with the police and possibly negotiate a cite and release. They can also double as legal observer depending on the scale of an action.
- **Action support:** if people in the group are locked down, this person can provide necessary water, snacks, documentation, or communication between people. Can also be multiple people.
- **Recon:** A non-descript person who can surveil a target for action.

Other potential roles:

- lookouts
- scouts
- media spokespeople
- internal (“embedded”) media
- distractions
- “plants” (for example, people disguised as innocent bystanders who are ready to intervene if necessary, or who will politely honk their horns while a barricade is erected in front of them)
- getaway drivers
- people to transport materials
- people to receive information and make tactical decisions

During and After the Action

From Crimethinc Direct Action Guide

Awareness: Stay alert throughout the action

Awareness is key to the success of any action. Often, the atmosphere can change very quickly. It is important to keep up with what is going on around you, and to have established in advance how you will react to a given scenario. For example, is the arrival of a single police car a big deal? How about ten? Is it common for police to tail marchers in this city? While you can never be certain of exactly what will happen, going over possible scenarios in advance and having an idea of how your group wants to deal with them will give everyone a more solid idea of how to react—and how not to overreact—as the situation develops.

When informing others of a development, announce the raw information, not the conclusions you may have drawn from it (“The police are putting on gas masks,” not “They’re going to gas us!”), so others can draw their own conclusions. Resist the urge to panic, and the tendency to get carried away as well.

Communications: Keep each other informed

During the action, scouts can keep track of changes in the terrain such as arriving police, crowd movements, others' activities nearby, and safe zones. They can use communication systems such as burner phones, encrypted text messaging (whispersystems.org), two-way radios, or whistles to keep in touch; audio or visual signals such as car horns or fireworks can also serve. A police scanner can be used to monitor police communications.

To make communication more efficient, scouts can report to an individual or sub-group in the center of the action; in a larger setting, they can phone in their findings to a central information hub, which others can call with questions.

Just as communications equipment can make you more efficient and effective, it also increases the risk of surveillance. You can use codes and code names, but be judicious—complicated codes are easy to forget, and prosecutors can argue that your codes meant something more drastic than they actually did. Even if no other communication system is used, it can be useful to have the option of an “abort” signal for emergencies.

Debriefing: Regroup to discuss what went well and what lessons can be learned

After the action, destroy any evidence that could be used against you; keep tools that could be tied to the action in a hiding place outside your home. If you may have to testify in court at some date in the far future, consider writing down all the details you might need to remember on a piece of paper and concealing it in some place where you can be sure it will never be found. Get together in a secure setting and go over what happened. Follow up on ongoing matters, such as supporting those with court cases, providing further clarification to the public as to the goals of and ideas behind the action, and sorting out conflicts. Celebrate your victories, offer each other constructive criticism, learn from your mistakes, and lay plans for the next project.

Know Your Rights:

If you are stopped by cops:

- You have the right to remain silent.
- You have the right to refuse a search.
- If you are not under arrest, you have the right to leave.
- You have the right to ask for a lawyer
- Regardless of your immigration status, you have constitutional rights

Don't consent to searches. Police can pat down your clothing if they suspect a weapon or contraband etc. If a cop has probable cause (plain sight) they can search your car, bag, pockets, on that suspicion without a warrant. You have the constitutional right to free speech, expression, and assembly. This means you are free to organize and participate in public protests.

Civil disobedience – peaceful, but unlawful protests – is not protected by freedom of speech; you can be arrested. Getting arrested, even at a peaceful protest, can have a negative impact on your application for residency. School administrators and teachers cannot restrict your free speech because they don't agree with your message, but they can limit students' free speech if it is disruptive, obscene, or incites violence. School attendance is required by law so unexcused absence may result in disciplinary action. But you can't be punished more for participating in a protest.

Read more here: www.nlg.org/know-your-rights/

Legal Support:

From Crimethinc Direct Action Guide

Haul No! can be available to assist in establishing and coordinating communications, action plans, and provide direction for legal and funds jail support as needed. Please contact us directly to further discuss: stopcanyonmine@gmail.com.

Everyone involved in the action should be aware of and prepared for the risks they are taking and the potential criminal charges associated with them. It's important not to take things farther than you feel ready to go: if you get hurt or arrested while engaging in a level of risk for which you are not emotionally prepared, the effects can be debilitating. Far better that you get started slowly, building a sustainable involvement with direct action projects that can continue over a lifetime, than rush into an action, have a bad experience, and swear off all such activity.

If your action may result in arrests, prepare a legal support structure for those who participate. This could include a legal aid number for arrestees to call, legal observers to monitor and document the actions of police, money for bail, lawyers to provide immediate support to arrestees and to represent them in court, and a circle of people prepared to offer emotional, financial, and logistical support throughout court cases.

The legal aid number should be open to receive incoming calls at all times throughout the action; bear in mind that in some cases, you cannot call a cell phone from jail. The legal aid number should not incriminate the arrestees or the people who receive the calls—if part of your alibi is that you don't know each other, don't all call the same number from jail. If you fear you will forget the number, write it on a concealed part of your body in permanent marker. The person operating the legal aid number should know the full names of those who may be arrested, so as to check on their status.

To bail someone out of jail, you can either give the entire amount of the bail to the court system, in which case you should receive it back after the legal process is finally concluded, or you can go to a bail bondsman and pay about 10% of that; in the latter case, the bondsman's fees may cost you a significant amount of money. If no one can pay bail, an arrestee may sit in jail until the court date, although in the case of minor infractions it can happen that police release people on their own recognizance so as not to have to deal with them.

If you are risking arrest, decide whether you want to have your identification on you to expedite processing, or to be without it, so they cannot identify you immediately. A large group of arrestees who refuse to give their information can tie up the legal process and sometimes gain bargaining power. If you need medication, consider hiding it on your person, or carry a note from a doctor explaining what you need.

Find a sympathetic and trustworthy lawyer—or perhaps a few of them, since a lawyer cannot represent more than one defendant on the same charges. You can research which lawyers have taken on similar cases in the past, or approach the American Civil Liberties Union or National Lawyers Guild. If you don't give away anything sensitive, you can ask sympathetic lawyers about the charges associated with hypothetical acts, or specify the dates and times you may require their services—but don't let them know anything that could implicate them. In order to do their job, they need to be able to prove that they are not connected to anything illegal.

Any community whose members may suffer arrest would do well to establish a bail fund in advance; this can save a lot of running around in the middle of emergencies. Throw benefit shows, sell t-shirts, solicit donations from wealthy sympathizers, have your friends at the university book you speaking dates at their school in return for student funds. Make sure the bail fund stays with someone who is even-handed, trustworthy, and always easy to reach.

Likewise, consider what your media strategy will be—whether it will be wise to direct public attention and support to arrestees.

Security Culture:

Security Culture is a culture where people know & assert their “rights.”

It’s important to know what behavior compromises security, to educate others, and hold accountable insecure behavior. It becomes a culture when group makes security violations socially unacceptable in the group. Oppressive behaviors = bad security culture.

Security culture is about more than just targeting specific behaviors in individuals such as bragging, gossiping or lying. It is also about checking movement behaviors and practices as a whole to ensure that our own oppressive practices don’t feed into intelligence operations being carried out against our community. For example, racism or sexism in the movement can help to spread division, make some people more open to infiltrators (those who feel marginalized by group practices), and create openings that can be used by state operatives. Obviously, our movements have a lot of work to do before we address the bigger questions - what’s important here is to recognize how oppressive behaviors play into bad security culture overall.

Security culture is a way to avoid unhealthy paranoia by minimizing risks at all times. If you and your friends always conduct yourselves wisely, you’ll have less to fear from infiltration and surveillance. The essence of security culture is that information is shared on a need-to-know basis. In some cases, the whole town needs to know about your action for it to be a success; in others, it is crucial that the action is never spoken of outside the circle of those directly involved. Everyone privy to the action needs to share a sense of what level of security has been deemed appropriate, and to respect others’ needs regarding safety.

Read more at:

https://ia902608.us.archive.org/8/items/WhatIsSecurityCultureAGuideToStayingSafe/what_is_security_culture-SCREEN.pdf

Digital Security

Here are some apps and services that provide extra security:

Texting:

- Signal (<https://signal.org/>) has quickly grown into the tool of choice for many activists, journalists, and people who are part of a resistance. There are no known or public vulnerabilities with this app, which is available for iOS and Android—as far as anyone knows, it is totally secure. If you're a Chrome user, you can also use Signal Desktop.
- Dust (www.usedust.com)—an app for disappearing text messages and photos that are similar in some ways to Snapchat.

Email:

Email is relatively easy to hack, and the laws protecting e-mail privacy from government intrusion are relatively weak.

- You can use an encrypted email service. Protonmail (www.protonmail.com) and Tutanota (www.tutanota.de) are two relatively easy-to-use providers of encrypted email. Both are hosted outside the US, so they are less likely to hand over your data on a government subpoena. Both services store your email in the encrypted form on their server, and you are the only one who has the password. This means that even if a court forces them to share emails, no one can read it unless they have the password as well.
 - o Caveats: Protonmail and Tutanota are only useful if you are communicating with someone who is also using that service. You cannot send encrypted email from Protonmail to a Gmail user. More information on encrypted email services can be found in the guides below.

- Mailvelope (<https://www.mailvelope.com/en/>) is a desktop app that provides email encryption.
- If you simply want to avoid giving out your email address you can get a free, temporary email address from Shark Lasers.

Web Browsing:

Especially due to the recent law that makes it legal for your internet service provider to sell your browsing data, you may be interested in ways to help protect your privacy.

- Most security professionals recommend using the Tor browser (www.torproject.org), which routes your web traffic through multiple servers around the world. Tor has a pretty user-friendly web browser: Simply download the Tor Browser and launch it. It takes a few minutes, but when it is up and running, you can browse the web in relative anonymity and privacy.
- There are mobile versions of Tor Browser. On iOS, there is VPN Browser and Tob. For Android, there is Orbot.
- DuckDuckGo (www.duckduckgo.com/) is an anonymous search engine—i.e., Google without the tracking. It does not work as well as Google, but it is much more secure.
- You can also install apps like HTTPS Everywhere to make your browsing more secure and less trackable.
- See Free Code Camp's guide to setting up a VPN and explanation of why this is important. A VPN (Virtual Private Network) is a service that increases Internet security by encrypting your browsing data and making it look as if your data is coming from somewhere else, so people trying to read your data won't be able to—and won't even know that it's your data. VPNs can also make it look like you're browsing from a different country, so they may allow you to access sites that the government has blocked.

Digital Security Guides:

www.resistancemanual.org/Digital_Security

www.aclu.org/blog/speak-freely/few-easy-steps-everyone-should-take-protect-their-digital-privacy

Media Organizing

Haul No! volunteers coordinate the website and associated social media channels. We also issue news advisories, releases, and calls to action. We invite those who find affinity with our aims to coordinate with us at stopcanyonmine@gmail.com or on your own. Please keep in mind our agreements.

Long before an action, when you are establishing and prioritizing goals, work out exactly how much media coverage you want, from which sources, and how you are going to obtain or avoid it. This could mean composing and sending out a press release (Who, What, When, Where, How, Why) or a communiqué, electing a spokesperson to represent your project to the press, inviting corporate or independent reporters to the action or to a press conference, faxing announcements or making press calls, offering interviews (in person or anonymously over a burner phone), or having members of your group cover documentation themselves. If you want to avoid certain kinds of coverage, it could also mean assigning a participant to make sure photographers do not aim their cameras at you. If you are communicating with the media, check out our facts or talking points (you can create your own too), you can create sound bites that your spokesperson repeats to be sure they get in the media coverage. Give representatives of the press as little material to work with as possible so they will have to use the part you want them to. Keep track of which reporters tend to provide positive coverage, and approach them personally. You can also provide information to the public yourselves by postering, pirate radio, speaking events, or starting conversations door to door.

If your action warrants high security, send your communiqué securely: for example, from a public computer that leaves no record of who uses it. Be aware of how the devices you use can incriminate you (see “Digital Security” section above).

Press Release a.k.a. "Media Release"

This document is longer than a media advisory (see below), but rarely more than two pages. A press release is typically written like a news story— containing quotes, "color" and background—and summarizes your news. It is written as if it were to appear in the morning newspaper—though, of course, that will not happen since most media will not run your release verbatim. The press release is often handed out at a news event or included in a press kit.

The key to successful news releases is brevity and factual accuracy. Get to the most important part of the news as soon as possible and make sure everything is accurate: facts, name spellings, dates and times. Some reporters have said that if their attention is not piqued by the headline or the end of the lead paragraph, they rarely read any further.

Starting at the top of the page, all news releases should contain:

- Your organization's logo. This should be at the very top of the paper.
- Either "For Immediate Release" —meaning the information can be used as soon as a reporter gets it; or "Embargoed Until [date]" — meaning the reporter cannot use the news until the date specified.
- The date the release is distributed.
- Contact name(s), email and web addresses and phone number(s), including cellular phones.
- Headline - The headline should capture the larger frame of the news, communicate a sense of drama, and pull reporters into the story.
- First paragraph or "the lead" - This is the summary paragraph that communicates the most important components and frames the issue for maximum media impact. It must also capture attention.
- Write the remainder of the press release in descending order of importance. In journalism, this is called the "inverted-pyramid" style of writing. The most important, base-laying news goes at the top, the lesser details below. Frame your news—establish its importance and impact, and your position—by the end of the lead paragraph. At the latest, your news should be framed by the end of the second paragraph. By the third paragraph you should move your key messages.
- Include one or two pithy soundbite quotes in the press release.
- At the bottom of the release should be your "boilerplate," or a 2-3 sentence description of your organization in clear, concise, jargon-free language.
- End both advisories and press releases with the marks ###, or -30-. This lets journalists know the release is over. If your release jumps to the next page, write "more" at the bottom and center it. At the top left corner of the next page, write "Page 2" and provide a subject reference.

Media Advisory

This is a short, one-page, concise piece advising the media of news to be made. Typically, a media advisory invites reporters to cover some event or press conference or notifies them of your news. It usually contains a "lead" with your message and the "who, what, where, when and why" of the news, including contact names, phone numbers, email and web addresses and other critical facts. The media advisory is sent out before an event or news is made.

In media advisories, the top should read, "Media Advisory" and include your contact as well.

- list the "Five W's" — who, what, when, where and why — after the headline and lead framing paragraph.
- Since your event will feature strong visuals, tip reporters off to the photo opportunities at the end of the media advisory. This is utterly essential for TV.

When to Send the Release

In general, you should fax (including email, for those reporters who prefer emails) the release 5 days before the event, and follow up with a phone call within three days of the event.

Remember: Do not call reporters to ask if they got your release. They do not have time to respond to every release they receive. Instead, call them to pitch the news and remind them about the release. Be prepared to send another if the first was misplaced.

Directions from Fort Valley Road and AZ Route 180 to Pinyon Plain Mine for monitoring:

Est time: 1hh 15m (5.1 miles of dirt road that maybe muddy so this may take more time)

Mine site GPS: 35.88347° N, 112.09592° W

- > Proceed onto US 180 towards Grand Canyon
- > Go through Valle and take right towards Grand Canyon (gas station there for supplies bathroom etc).
- > Turn right on FS Road 305
- > Proceed 5.1 miles on main fort road.
- > You'll see the mine as the road goes right to main entrance.

Notes: There is a camping FS access road to the right of the mine about 500 ft South.

The electric poles are marked with numbers, counting down from main road to mine site... that helps make sure you're on right track and to know how far.

Pinyon Plain Mine Operations (2023)

