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Raising the Visibility of Indigenous Peoples
Aumentando la Visibilidad de los Pueblos Indígenas

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Table of Contents

TABLA DE CONTENIDOS

- 4** *EL SEMANARIO* ENDORSES COLORADO SECRETARY OF STATE JENA GRISWOLD
- 4** *EL SEMANARIO* RESPALDA A LA SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE COLORADO JENA GRISWOLD
- 5** JOE O'DEA THINKS HE UNDERSTANDS LATINOS, BUT HE DOESN'T
- 5** THE COLLAPSE OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS HELPS HACKS SPREAD LIES
- 6** HERE'S WHAT THE EPA SHOULD DO TO PROTECT COMMUNITIES LIKE MINE IN COLORADO
- 6** HOAX THREATS ARE TRAUMATIZING MY STUDENTS
- 7** CONGRESS MUST RESPOND TO THIS DEVASTATING RULING
- 7** EL CONGRESO TIENE QUE RESPONDER ANTE ESTA DETERMINACIÓN DEVASTADORA
- 8** CEREMONY MARKS EXPANSION OF SAND CREEK MASSACRE MEMORIAL SITE
- 9** CEREMONIA MARCA LA AMPLIACIÓN DEL SITIO CONMEMORATIVO DE LA MASACRE DE SAND CREEK
- 10** ADVOCATES, OFFICIALS SEEK MORE CLARITY ON AIR QUALITY IN PUEBLO
- 11** ACTIVISTAS BUSCAN OBTENER MÁS EVIDENCIA SOBRE LA CALIDAD DEL AIRE EN PUEBLO
- 12** SEC. OF STATE JENA GRISWOLD HIGHLIGHTS RESOURCES AND MULTILINGUAL HOTLINE
- 12** LA SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DESTACA LOS RECURSOS Y LA LÍNEA DIRECTA MULTILINGÜE
- 13** *THE RIVER BRIDE* SHOWCASES LATINX TALENT AT THE ARVADA CENTER
- 13** *THE RIVER BRIDE* PRESENTA EL TALENTO DE LATINX EN EL ARVADA CENTER
- 14** EDUCATION, ENVIRONMENT ADVOCATES WARN ABOUT INSTABILITY OF OIL AND GAS REVENUE
- 14** LOS DEFENSORES ADVIERTEN DE LA INESTABILIDAD DE LOS INGRESOS POR PETRÓLEO Y GAS
- 16** IMMIGRATION ADVOCATES CALL AGAIN FOR DACA RENEWAL

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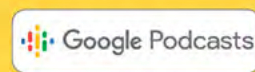
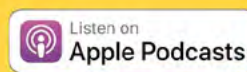
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Commentary/Comentario

El Semanario Endorses Colorado Secretary of State Jena Griswold

It is with great pleasure that *The Weekly Issue El Semanario* endorses current Secretary of State Jena Griswold for another term, the 39th Secretary of State, the youngest person to be elected to this prestigious governmental position. Jena comes from a blue collar background, holding values that are consistent with working class constituents—hard work, commitment, and a deep understanding of issues that need to be addressed. She holds a B.A. in Politics and Spanish Literature from Whitman College and a J.D. from the University of Pennsylvania Law School. Her impressive resume includes practicing international anti-corruption law. She has also worked as a voter protection attorney.

A vote for Jena represents a vote for the protection of American Democracy that is floundering as political warfare remains on the national radar screen. Jena knows that voting is a fundamental right for every adult citizen in a democracy and that it should remain as a guiding principle for protecting fundamental rights of American citizens. Her record includes oversight of five Colorado elections, with record breaking turnouts. She

worked during the pandemic to ensure that everyone had access to the ballot box.

Several states throughout the nation have passed legislation that make it difficult for disenfranchised voters to access voting booths. In her philosophy of democracy, Jena has worked arduously to stop voter suppression. Whether this entails either legal or illegal tactics by way of laws, administrative rules, or tactics preventing voters from registering to vote or voting, she vows to protect the vote of all Coloradoans. She realizes that access to the vote has spillover effects on everything from affordable education to children attending colleges and universities. As Griswold stated, "Voter suppression takes away power. We have stopped that in Colorado. We have strong elections."

Jena's history includes fighting to protect our constitutional rights through progressive legislation. She supported the passage of the Colorado Election Security Act that essentially "protects our elections from insider threats." She also "increased the number of mail ballot drop boxes by over 50 percent, [launching] a system so every voter can track their ballot from when it was mailed to when it was counted."

“A vote for Jena represents a vote for the protection of American Democracy that is floundering as political warfare remains on the national radar screen.”

ed." Jena's strategy in protecting the right to vote translates into working with Democrats, Republicans and Independents. Jena works with all sectors of the political community—protecting election workers that are often threatened as the political process becomes imbalanced and illegal and questionable practices are used to prohibit free people in a free society to vote. Her successes included increased access to voting, multilingual ballots, and an increase in laws that protect voting privileges for all. She also pushed for laws that included felonies for compromising voting equipment, and keeping guns away from voting booths.

For her meticulous work against increasing confidence in the voting,



Photo/Foto: Jena for Colorado

See **Griswold** on page 24

Colorado Secretary of State Jena Griswold. / La Secretaria de Estado de Colorado, Jena Griswold.

El Semanario Respalda a la Secretaria de Estado de Colorado Jena Griswold

Es un gran placer que El Semanario respalde a la actual Secretaria de Estado Jena Griswold para otro mandato, la 39ª Secretaria de Estado, la persona más joven en ser elegida para este prestigioso cargo gubernamental. Jena proviene de un entorno de cuello azul, con valores que son consistentes con los constituyentes de la clase trabajadora: trabajo duro, compromiso y una profunda comprensión de los problemas que deben ser abordados. Es licenciada en Política y Literatura Española por el Whitman College y doctora en Derecho por la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad de Pensilvania. Su im-

presionante curriculum incluye la práctica del derecho internacional contra la corrupción. También ha trabajado como abogada para la protección de los votantes.

Un voto para Jena representa un voto para la protección de la democracia estadounidense que se tambalea mientras la guerra política sigue en la pantalla del radar nacional. Jena sabe que el voto es un derecho fundamental para todo ciudadano adulto en una democracia y que debe seguir siendo un principio rector para proteger los derechos fundamentales de los ciudadanos estadounidenses. Su historial incluye la supervisión de cinco elecciones en Colorado,

con una participación récord. Trabajó durante la pandemia para garantizar que todos tuvieran acceso a las urnas.

Varios estados de la nación han aprobado leyes que dificultan el acceso de los votantes privados de sus derechos a las cabinas de votación. En su filosofía de la democracia, Jena ha trabajado arduamente para detener la supresión de votantes. Ya sea que esto implique tácticas legales o ilegales por medio de leyes, normas administrativas o tácticas que impidan a los votantes registrarse para votar o votar, ella se compromete a proteger el voto de todos los habitantes de Colorado. Ella es con-

sciente de que el acceso al voto tiene efectos indirectos en todo, desde la educación asequible hasta la asistencia de los niños a los colegios y universidades. Como declaró Griswold, "la supresión del voto quita poder. Hemos puesto fin a eso en Colorado. Tenemos elecciones fuertes".

La historia de Jena incluye la lucha para proteger nuestros derechos constitucionales a través de una legislación progresista. Ella apoyó la aprobación de la Ley de Seguridad Electoral de Colorado que esencialmente "protege nuestras elecciones de las amenazas internas". Ella también "aumentó el número de buzones de votación

“Un voto a favor de Jena representa un voto a favor de la protección de la democracia estadounidense, que se tambalea mientras la guerra política sigue en la pantalla del radar nacional.”

por correo en más del 50 por ciento, [lanzando] un sistema para que cada votante pueda rastrear su boleta desde que fue enviada por

Vea **Griswold/Esp**, página 17

- ▶ STATE NEWS
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Joe O'Dea Thinks He Understands Latinos, But He Doesn't

Bri Buentello

As every politico knows, Latinos are one of the most crucial voting blocs needed to win a Colorado election. It's why Democrats and Republicans spend millions on direct voter contact to Latinos and even Spanish language advertising every cycle.

Unfortunately, however, there is a right (and indeed, a wrong) way to do it — and Republican U.S. Senate candidate Joe O'Dea is choosing the worst possible way.

At first glance, O'Dea recognizes the importance of Colorado's Hispanic and Latino communities. Still, after scratching the surface, it's wise to be cautious. I was sitting in the audience as I watched O'Dea shamelessly tokenize his own wife in a stump speech right here in Pueblo. I was repulsed as he tried to use her credibility as the granddaughter of Mexican immigrants to



Photo: Bri Buentello

justify his support for racist Republicans like Sen. Tom Cotton of Arkansas and Florida Gov. Ron DeSantis — to put it mildly, this talking point raises substantial concerns about O'Dea's intentions.

Does O'Dea understand, or even just care, about Latino communities and our values, or is he just saying whatever he can to get elected?

It would be an understatement to say he seemed overconfident when he proclaimed that he "didn't need a Hispanic outreach pro-

gram." Then O'Dea tried to soften the blow by saying his wife's heritage and employees would suffice as his outreach.

However, O'Dea may be shocked to discover that there are over 1.2 million Latinos in Colorado — and if he's serious about winning, he should try spending time with Colorado Latinos and focus on having a robust outreach program instead of trying to prove that he's something he's not.

The crowd began to murmur at this embarrassing answer. Then a visibly flustered O'Dea stumbled and referenced "Chiquitos" as he tried to talk about "Chicanos," which riled up the crowd.

"Latinos in Denver, Chicanos down here. I understand it," he blurted as he tried to recover.

If O'Dea truly "understands it," he would be able to pronounce "Chicanos" without staff coming to his rescue; he would also know

that many Chicanos, Hispanics, and Latinos live in Denver, Pueblo, Greeley and all across the state.

It seemed like he was blatantly trying to have it both ways by paying lip service to the Latino community and our values while praising DeSantis for ostensibly kidnapping and trafficking Venezuelan asylum seekers for a political stunt and backing Trump's border wall. O'Dea first stated his support for DeSantis' cruel stunt during an interview on "Meet the Press."

Since then, a criminal investigation has been launched in Texas because of reports of asylum seekers being lured onto the plane with false promises of jobs and housing. O'Dea hasn't spoken to the investigation, but his campaign doubled down by praising DeSantis by hosting an event where volunteers mailed a [Colorado Newsline story](#) on O'Dea's support

“

Once voters look beyond who O'Dea is married to and his staged acts to appear likable, they will see that he is just another anti-immigrant Republican who supports harmful policies that will hurt Colorado's Latinos.

for DeSantis while sipping on margaritas. His campaign even used a dishonest tactic by redacting the part of the story that mentions that the asylum seekers were duped before mailing it.

O'Dea even tripled down on wanting to construct Trump's medieval border wall and knowingly makes false claims about fentanyl crossing the border when a study

See [Buentello](#) on page 24

The Collapse of Local Newspapers Helps Hacks Spread Lies

Jim Hightower

One noisy piece of the GOP's culture war bunkum is Critical Race Theory, or CRT — a previously little-known field of academic study examining racism's central role in shaping our society.

lican political agenda? Because of fake news.

For the past few years, thousands of articles have run declaring that CRT is infiltrating public education. They've appeared repeatedly in the *Houston Republic*, *San Francisco Sun*, *Chicago City Wire*, and scores of other local papers from coast to coast.

Never heard of these dailies? That's because none of them are real, local, or even paper.

They are just a few of [some 1,300 hyper-partisan websites owned and run by Metric Media, a bogus news fabricator](#). These fake news sites spew out a gusher of articles trumpeting the big lie of a massive CRT conspiracy.

This is not innocent campaign gamesmanship but politically cynical, crazy nonsense that's causing real, extensive harm. Teachers are [being fired or quitting in disgust](#). Sane school board members are literally [being assaulted by deluded parents](#). Schoolkids are being fed raw ideological ignorance. And elections are being perverted.

The real crisis is not in our classrooms, but in the collapse of real local newspapers that produce real journalism. Without them, we're ceding "news" to the shams and scams that are inevitable under hedge fund profiteers and partisan hacks that already dominate wide swaths of America's media landscape.

Journalism is an essential public resource, key to democratic self-government. America should start investing in it as such, providing adequate public funding for local, independent, watchdog reporting.

Jim Hightower is a columnist with OtherWords, and a radio commentator, writer, and public speaker. This op-ed was distributed by OtherWords.org.

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“

The real crisis is not in our classrooms, but in the collapse of real local newspapers that produce real journalism.

But lately, kooky right-wingers have seized the phrase, claiming that CRT is a left-wing mind-control plot pushed by diabolical school teachers. They shriek that schools are using Critical Race Theory to program children to hate white society and "replace" it with non-Christian, multicultural rule.

That's not what CRT is — [nor is it even taught in our schools!](#)

But that hasn't stopped power hungry witch hunters like Ron DeSantis of Florida, Greg Abbott of Texas, and (witchiest of all) Donald Trump from actually issuing executive edicts banning schools from teaching a subject that — hello! — *they are not teaching*.

So how did such a non-issue rise to the tippy-top of the Repub-

Commentary / Comentario

Here's What the EPA Should Do To Protect Communities Like Mine in Colorado

Patricia García-Nelson



Photo: Patricia García-Nelson

Right now, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has an opportunity to confront the climate crisis head-on and protect the health and safety of communities like mine by finalizing strong, comprehensive safeguards to cut methane pollution from the oil and gas industry.

Every year, the oil and gas industry releases 16 million metric tons of methane into our atmosphere. Methane is a potent climate pollutant with more than 80 times the warming power of carbon dioxide in the near-term. Hundreds of thousands of wells across the country generate just a trickle of usable product but are large and disproportionate emitters of methane.

This pollution has real and devastating impacts in communities across the country, including my own.

In Colorado, 81% of residents live in a county with at least one F grade for air pollution, according to the [American Lung Association](#). Coloradans around the state have taken action by creating community-led air quality monitoring programs.

Community members around Suncor in Commerce City fought for and received money from a [settlement](#) after decades of pollution. They worked with experts and their neighbors to set up alerts and various methods of monitoring.

I have partnered with Colorado State University to ensure that there is air monitoring at Bella Romero in Greeley, Colorado after air monitors were removed by the state. Without air monitors at the school, we never would have known that an oil and gas well site less than 700 feet from the playground was leaking harmful carcinogens into the air while the kids got out of school. School officials would not accept results provided by the university even though they made sure to have the same equipment used by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. A rule from the EPA could make a huge impact and legitimize the work done by dozens of frontline community members fighting for their lives.

In the United States, 17 million people live near an oil and gas facility. I am one of them. I have talked to my neighbors, family and friends — the sentiment is the same, peo-

ple feel like they are being left behind. There is a real opportunity for the EPA to make communities like mine feel heard and that our health and safety is a priority.

I am counting on EPA to issue a draft rule that will eliminate routine flaring, eliminate potential loopholes that allow smaller wells with leak-prone equipment to forgo regular inspections, require oil and gas operators to use non-emitting equipment, and empower community groups to monitor emissions at the sites in our own backyards.

The EPA proposed new protections to cut methane pollution from the oil and gas industry. While this is an important step in the right direction, there is more work to be done to ensure that communities like mine are protected.

There is no time to waste, and we cannot miss out on this opportunity to protect the health of our children and the future of our plan-

“There is no time to waste, and we cannot miss out on this opportunity to protect the health of our children and the future of our planet.”

et. EPA must move swiftly and issue a draft rule by this fall that addresses these critical gaps to ensure that the agency finalizes the strongest safeguards possible.

Patricia García-Nelson was born and raised in Northern Colorado. This commentary is republished from [Colorado Newswire](#) under a Creative Commons license.

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Hoax Threats Are Traumatizing My Students

Matthew Fulford

I had naively assumed that my chosen profession wouldn't involve guns being pointed at me. Having grown up in England, I didn't even see a gun in real life

until I taught in an American high school. Now, however, teachers like me are being asked to see intense armed-police responses to [hoax threats](#), like the one that took place recently at our high school, as routine. The rationale:

We're better safe than sorry. Unfortunately, the responses to these pranks cause pain of their own that educators are struggling to handle.

On the afternoon of Sept. 19, my sixth-period class had just formed groups to analyze a reading on the history of American immigration. They were mid-discussion when a pre-recorded announcement called for us to take shelter: "Locks, lights, out of sight!"

Initially, we were pretty relaxed. The previous Thursday, we received our annual training video on what to do in this situation. The timing was perfect for a drill. But the next five minutes would transform my cheerful teens into a crowd of shaking and sobbing children.

I first realized that this was no drill when I heard sirens and crawled over to the window. In front of the school was a full-blown SWAT response with dozens of police cars and armed officers with guns drawn running towards the building. At this point, I sought to reassure my students that Denver police must also be having a drill. My student later told me that my quivering lip gave away my true concerns.

"That's why I can't play poker," I smiled and told him. "I have very obvious tells when I lie."

Shouting in the hallway confirmed the threat. My classroom is next door to the library, and we heard officers yell at someone to "get down on the ground." This

commotion, amid constant shouting to open the door of the library and shaking of door handles, made us realize that the threat was just a few feet away.

I had positioned myself between students and the classroom door where police were shouting. Instructing the students to look at me and hold hands with one another, I told them that we were all going to be fine.

“Ensuring physical safety is essential. Emotional security is also absolutely necessary before learning can happen.”

At that point, a second door at the back of the room flew open revealing multiple officers pointing handguns at us. This led to universal shock as none of us had ever seen that door open before. [Opened in 1925](#), the Denver East High School building is filled with these kinds of doors that connect to offices and closets. Their original function has been lost to history so they remain locked with desks in front of them.

The officers yelled at us to leave with our hands above our heads. I hugged a couple of students briefly as they left and we did as we



Photo: Matthew Fulford

were told, looking down the halls for bodies on the way out. We filed out of the building and ended up on the football field where we spent the next two hours. Without further information, we still assumed there was a real threat. Officers surrounded the field and news helicopters photographed the mayhem from above.

Some students found friends and distracted themselves by joking around; others sat on the hot turf and simply cried. As someone who tends to walk when stressed, I focused on moving through the crowd of 2,500 traumatized teenagers. Other teachers did the same. Every few minutes, we found a child crying alone or having a panic attack. Taking kids by the hand, we walked around looking for somewhere to put them. We settled on a sliver of shade in the dirt. On a 90-degree day, this offered a small amount of relief. Teachers returned every few minutes to check on the students, and after a while, it became clear that several students

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The Denver Women's Commission is tasked to elevate the social, economic, and political quality of life for women and their communities in this city.

With our mandate in mind, the Denver Women's Commission is proud to partner with The Weekly Issue El Semanario in its quest to encourage voting in the upcoming elections. In the wake of a nationwide flurry of voting-restriction laws, The Weekly Issue El Semanario is undertaking a 2022 voter information campaign to educate and inform the public regarding the importance of voting and preserving democracy. We at the Denver Women's Commission believe in empowering the residents of our city to employ their rights in the pursuit of strengthening our democracy and in advocating for a system of governance that represents all of our needs and priorities, and which promotes equality, freedom, and justice for all, and not just a few. Thus, the Denver Women's Commission supports The Weekly Issue El Semanario's coalition building and outreach efforts to educate the public about voting rights and encourage our communities to vote.

WOMEN'S COMMISSION
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Commentary / *Commentario*

Congress Must Respond to This Devastating Ruling



Photo: FWD.us

Todd Schulte

The October 5, decision by the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in *State of Texas v. United States of America* deemed the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) policy illegal — impacting the lives of millions of people across the country and harming communities and the economy. The appeals court, however, maintained the partial stay of the lower court ruling and sent the case back to Judge Hanen for further consideration in light of the DACA rule set to go into effect on October 31. Existing DACA recipients remained

protected and their work authorizations remain valid.



We know legislation is the only solution that will protect Dreamers.

Last week's news was a terrible and deeply disappointing decision that makes even more clear the fate of DACA in the courts—and that without legislation protecting DACA recipients passing in 2022, we will almost certainly see nearly 700,000 DACA recipients lose work authorization, lose protection from deportation and have their lives thrown into chaos in the very near future. This ruling makes it absolutely clear that the courts will continue down the same path that ends in terminating the DACA program, with a final blow to come in the week and months ahead.

We know legislation is the only solution that will protect Dreamers. We urge Members of Congress in

See [Schulte](#) on page 25

El Congreso Tiene que Responder Ante Esta Determinación Devastadora

Todd Schulte

La decisión de 5 de octubre tomada por el Tribunal de Apelaciones del Quinto Circuito en *State of Texas v. United States of America* ha determinado que la política de Acción Diferida para los Llegados en la Infancia (DACA, por sus siglas en inglés) es ilegal, lo que pone en alto las vidas de millones de personas en todo el país y afecta a comunidades y a la economía. Sin embargo, la corte de apelaciones mantuvo la suspensión parcial según la decisión del tribunal inferior y volvió a mandar el caso al Juez Hanen para mayor análisis dado que la regla de DACA está para entrar en vigor el 31 de octubre. Los beneficiarios de DACA actuales aún están protegidos y sus permisos de trabajo permanecen válidos.

La noticia de 5 de octubre acerca de esta terrible y tremendamente decepcionante decisión hace aún más claro el destino de DACA en las cortes. Sin la aprobación de legislación en el 2022 para proteger a los beneficiarios

de DACA lo más seguro es que veremos en un futuro muy cercano a 700 mil beneficiarios de DACA perder sus permisos de trabajo, perder las protecciones contra la deportación y tener sus vidas en caos. Esta determinación hace muy claro que las cortes continuarán por el mismo camino— una que termina con la cancelación del programa de DACA— y que la última estocada se dará en la próxima semana y meses.

Sabemos que la legislación es la única solución que protegerá a los Dreamers. Le instamos a los miembros del Congreso en los términos más enérgicos posibles que tomen acción inmediata para prevenir que los Dreamers sean deportados bajo su mandato.



Sabemos que la legislación es la única solución que protegerá a los Dreamers.

Vea [Schulte/Esp](#), página 25



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- Arreglar nuestro sistema de inmigración

Para más información, y para enlistarse para ser voluntario/a, visite a <https://espanol.michaelbennet.com/volunteer/>

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Pagado por Bennet for Colorado

Ceremony Marks Expansion of Sand Creek Massacre Memorial Site

By Chase Woodruff

The federal memorial marking the site of one of the worst atrocities committed by the United States against Native Americans will more than double in size with a new land acquisition, federal officials announced in Colorado on October 5, 2022.



“I see it as my responsibility to raise the visibility of Indigenous peoples, our cultures, our heritage, and the traumatic history that we continue to live every day. We have persevered through colonization and through cruel massacres like the one that took place here.”

Deb Haaland, U.S. Secretary of Interior

opened to the public by the National Park Service in 2007. The addition of 3,478 acres to the NPS unit will bring a total of about 6,500 acres surrounding the massacre site under federal ownership.

The acquisition, financed in part by the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, is part of an effort by Interior Secretary Deb Haaland — a member of the Laguna Pueblo and the first Native American cabinet official in U.S. history — to “tell a more complete history of America.”

“I see it as my responsibility to raise the visibility of Indigenous peoples, our cultures, our heritage, and the traumatic history that we continue to live every day,” Haaland said in a ceremony at the Sand Creek site on Oct. 5. “We have persevered through colonization and through cruel massacres like the one that took place here.”

Drawn by promises of peace from territorial officials, an estimated 750 members of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes were encamped along Big Sandy Creek on the morning of Nov. 29, 1864, when a cavalry regiment commanded by Col. John Chivington launched a brutal assault on the camp.

An estimated 230 Native people were killed in the slaughter, most of them women and children. U.S. Army soldiers mutilated their vic-

The Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site, the Kiowa County location where in 1864 hundreds of Cheyenne and Arapaho people were murdered by a regiment of U.S. Army volunteers dispatched from Denver, was first



U.S. Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland and National Park Service Director Chuck Sams visited the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site in Colorado on October 5, 2022. / La Secretaria del Interior de los Estados Unidos, Deb Haaland, y el Director del Servicio de Parques Nacionales, Chuck Sams, visitaron el Sitio Histórico Nacional de la Masacre de Sand Creek, en Colorado, el 5 de octubre de 2022.



Patrick Spottedwolf, a member of the Arapaho tribe, speaks at a ceremony marking the expansion of the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site in southeast Colorado on Oct. 5, 2022. / Patrick Spottedwolf, miembro de la tribu Arapaho, habla en una ceremonia de ampliación del Sitio Histórico Nacional de la Masacre de Sand Creek, en el sureste de Colorado, el 5 de octubre de 2022.

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2022 ELECTION

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Democracy is not a spectator sport — you gotta show up and VOTE!

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF COLORADO

Your vote is your voice, and your voice deserves to be heard! Don't miss an opportunity to vote for the bills and people that will affect your community. It's easy to register to vote at VOTE411.org, where you'll also find unbiased, easy-to-read information about each issue on the ballot. Colorado's election system is accurate and secure, but democracy only works if people show up!

The League of Women Voters of Colorado is proud to continue our partnership with The Weekly issue El Semanario to empower voters with nonpartisan information during the 2022 election season. Don't be a spectator in our democracy — get out and VOTE!

DEMOCRACY@EISemanario.us

tims and collected body parts as souvenirs as the surviving Cheyenne and Arapaho fled in terror.

“I've thought deeply about what happened to our people on the killing fields at Sand Creek,” said William Walksalong, a tribal administrator for the Northern Cheyenne Tribe and a descendant of the massacre's survivors. “Humans can be cruel, and do horrific things to other humans.”

In the aftermath of the massacre, many in the fledgling frontier town of Denver greeted Chivington

and his men — who portrayed the action as a defeat of a much larger force of fighting men — as heroes.

But dissenting accounts from soldiers who refused to take part in the attack soon reached federal officials, prompting several investigations. Despite a congressional panel's recommendation in 1865 that Chivington and his men be punished for their “brutal and cowardly acts,” no perpetrators were ever charged.

The Sand Creek Massacre had a devastating, generations-long

impact on the Cheyenne and Arapaho, who today are part of several federally recognized tribes with reservations in Oklahoma, Wyoming and Montana. But the atrocity was largely forgotten or mischaracterized in Colorado's official histories; for many years, a marker at the site commemorated it as the “Sand Creek Battle Ground.”

“Words matter,” said NPS Director Chuck Sams, a member of the

Ceremonia Marca la Ampliación del Sitio Conmemorativo de la Masacre de Sand Creek



Foto/Photo: Chase Woodruff/Colorado Newswire

El miembro de la tribu cheyenne Michael Bearcomesout habla en una ceremonia de ampliación del Sitio Histórico Nacional de la Masacre de Sand Creek, en el sureste de Colorado, el 5 de octubre de 2022. / Cheyenne tribal member Michael Bearcomesout speaks at a ceremony marking the expansion of the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site in southeast Colorado on Oct. 5, 2022.



Foto/Photo: USDOJ

Los senadores estadounidenses Michael Bennet y John Hickenlooper se unieron a la Secretaria del Interior Deb Haaland en el Sitio Histórico Nacional de la Masacre de Sand Creek en Colorado para recordar la masacre de 1864 y anunciar la adición de casi 3.500 acres al Sitio. / U.S. Senators Michael Bennet (center) and John Hickenlooper (right) joined Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland at the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site in Colorado to remember the 1864 massacre and announce the addition of almost 3,500 acres to the Site.

Por Chase Woodruff

El monumento federal que marca el lugar de una de las peores atrocidades cometidas por los Estados Unidos contra los nativos americanos tendrá más del doble de tamaño con una nueva adquisición de tierras, según anunciaron funcionarios federales en Colorado el 5 de octubre de 2022.

El Sitio Histórico Nacional de la Masacre de Sand Creek, el lugar del condado de Kiowa donde en 1864 cientos de cheyennes y

arapahos fueron asesinados por un regimiento de voluntarios del ejército estadounidense enviados desde Denver, fue abierto al público por primera vez por el Servicio de Parques Nacionales en 2007. La adición de 3.478 acres a la unidad del NPS hará que un total de unos 6.500 acres alrededor del lugar de la masacre sean de propiedad federal.

La adquisición, financiada en parte por el Fondo Federal de Conservación de Tierras y Aguas, forma parte de un esfuerzo de la secretaria de Interior, Deb Ha-

land—miembro del pueblo de Laguna y primera funcionaria del gabinete indígena en la historia de Estados Unidos—por “contar una historia más completa de América”.

“Considero que es mi responsabilidad aumentar la visibilidad de los pueblos indígenas, de nuestras culturas, de nuestro patrimonio y de la traumática historia que seguimos viviendo cada día”, dijo Haaland en una ceremonia en el emplazamiento de Sand Creek el 5 de octubre. “Hemos perseverado a través de la colo-

nización y de crueles masacres como la que tuvo lugar aquí”.

Atraídos por las promesas de paz de los funcionarios territoriales, unos 750 miembros de las tribus cheyenne y arapaho estaban acampados a lo largo de Big Sandy Creek en la mañana del 29 de noviembre de 1864, cuando un regimiento de caballería al mando del coronel John Chivington lanzó un brutal asalto al campamento.

Se estima que 230 nativos murieron en la matanza, la mayoría de ellos mujeres y niños. Los soldados del ejército estadounidense mutilaron a sus víctimas y recogieron partes del cuerpo como recuerdo mientras los cheyennes y arapahos supervivientes huían aterrorizados.

“He reflexionado profundamente sobre lo que le ocurrió a nuestro pueblo en los campos de exterminio de Sand Creek”, dijo William Walksalong, administrador tribal de la tribu Cheyenne del Norte y descendiente de los supervivientes de la masacre. “Los humanos pueden ser crueles y hacer cosas horribles a otros humanos”.

Tras la masacre, muchos en la incipiente ciudad fronteriza de Denver saludaron a Chivington y a sus hombres —que retrataron la acción como una derrota de una fuerza mucho mayor de combat-

ientes— como héroes. Pero los relatos discrepantes de los soldados que se negaron a participar en el ataque no tardaron en llegar a los funcionarios federales, lo que provocó varias investigaciones. A pesar de que un panel del Congreso recomendó en 1865 que Chivington y sus hombres fueran castigados por sus “actos brutales y cobardes”, nunca se acusó a los autores.

La masacre de Sand Creek tuvo un impacto devastador durante

“Considero que es mi responsabilidad aumentar la visibilidad de los pueblos indígenas, de nuestras culturas, de nuestro patrimonio y de la traumática historia que seguimos viviendo cada día. Hemos perseverado a través de la colonización y de crueles masacres como la que tuvo lugar aquí”.

Deb Haaland, Secretaria de Interior

Vea [Sand Creek/Esp](#), página 26

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El Semanario
THE WEEKLY ISSUE

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Advocates, Officials Seek More Clarity on Air Quality in Pueblo

COLORADO

By Jennifer Oldham

Five-hundred-foot smokestacks that define the Comanche Generating Station on Pueblo's southeast side are a testament to this steel town's industrial legacy.

Visible for miles, the vertical pipes are also a stark reminder to the city's 112,000 residents how little they know about pollution produced by Colorado's biggest coal-fired power plant and if it contributes to chronic health problems.

The Xcel Energy facility, slated to close by 2031, emits more toxic air contaminants than any other source in the city and is the state's largest greenhouse gas producer, which adds to pollution that fouls air along the Front Range.

Pueblo suffers higher rates of respiratory ailments and cancer than state averages, particularly in communities of color near Comanche. In 2020, city residents visited the emergency department for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease at a much higher rate than the state average, statistics show.

"See those stacks?" Velma Campbell, MD, a physician who specializes in public health, asked on a recent warm day as she stood at a fence line south of the Comanche plant and pointed at the gray, white and red banded pipes. "You will hear it's mostly steam coming from them, but contained in that plume are hundreds to thousands of pounds of toxic pollutants."

“See those stacks? You will hear it’s mostly steam coming from them, but contained in that plume are hundreds to thousands of pounds of toxic pollutants. Our air is a dumping ground.”
Dr. Velma Campbell

"Our air is a dumping ground." Campbell pointed to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Toxics Release Inventory, which showed that the Comanche plant emitted more than one million pounds of toxic chemicals

in 2020. These emissions made it responsible for about two thirds of the region's toxic chemical pollution, inventory statistics show. Campbell—together with people like Jamie Valdez, a community organizer for Mothers Out Front, a national social, racial and environmental justice nonprofit—have worked for decades to persuade lawmakers to better measure pollution in Pueblo.

When asked how the planned retirement of two of the three generators at Comanche might impact emissions, Michelle Aguayo, an Xcel spokesperson, pointed to a 2021 sustainability report. When units 1 and 2 shut down in 2022 and 2025, respectively, sulfur dioxide emissions are projected to fall by half; nitrogen oxides by almost 70%; and mercury and particulate matter by about 40%, compared to 2021 levels, the report found. (The third and final generating unit at Comanche is set to close in or by 2031.)

Steam produced by burning coal at the Comanche plant powers a massive furnace at Evraz Rocky Mountain Steel, which forged much of the iron that built the West.



The Comanche Generating Station in Pueblo, Colorado is scheduled to be closed by 2031. / El cierre de la central eléctrica de Comanche, en Pueblo (Colorado), está previsto para 2031.

The hulking 141-year-old pipe mill sits about five miles northwest of the generating station and sends a variety of pollutants—many of which have documented adverse health effects—into Pueblo neighborhoods, including Salt Creek and Bessemer, documents filed with the federal government show. People of color comprise more than half of the population here, twice as high as the state average.

EPA reports show several chemicals released by the mill are "known to be a human carcinogen." Other industrial polluters contribute to the invisible toxic stew in the city's air, including Goodrich Corporation—now part of Collins Aerospace—a transportation equipment manufacturer in the northeastern part of the city, EPA data shows.

Under permits issued by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) Air Pollution Control Division, the companies that operate the power plant, the mill and the transportation parts manufacturer are required to monitor and report emissions several times a year. These permits set limits for certain compounds facilities can emit annually.

Such self-reported statistics are unreliable and do not provide a complete picture of cumulative impacts, said Rebecca Curry, Colorado policy counsel for the environmental nonprofit Earthjustice. Emissions are submitted in tons, which makes it difficult to discern how such pollution might impact residents, she added.

Long-standing gaps in data about what's in the air they breathe leave people across Colorado without the ability to hold officials and companies accountable for properly monitoring and mitigating pollution. Disproportionately impacted community members

are often left out of conversations about how pollution impacts their families' health.

Despite having documented sources of air pollution all over Pueblo, as well as disproportionate health outcomes that have elsewhere been linked to air pollution, there's basically no sense as to what Pueblo's air quality is at present. That's about to change.

Quantifying Environmental Justice

Puebloans are at the forefront of an emerging partnership between activists, conservationists and a newly created state unit to quantify environmental justice hotspots in communities and the toxic pollutants that bedevil them.

The partnership represents a dramatic shift from federal regulation of air toxins—which relies on self-reported data from companies—to the state. A suite of new laws signed by Gov. Jared Polis since 2020 require state officials to collect more detailed statistics on air toxins and devise a system to regulate them.

"In the next six years, we will see a vast increase in monitoring for air toxics in Colorado, where we've been relying on facility-reported data that doesn't tell us concentrations anyone is breathing at one period of time," Curry said.

"The federal government set health guidelines for air toxics and they are really not enforceable," Curry added, saying a 2022 law, signed by Polis in June, "clearly states the state needs to act more stringently than the Environmental Protection Agency."

Officials will do so by setting enforceable thresholds for individual pollutants. At least six monitors will be installed throughout Colorado to measure about 62 toxic air contaminants, according to the



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See Pueblo on page 18

Activistas Buscan Obtener Más Evidencia Sobre la Calidad del Aire en Pueblo



Foto/Photo: TCR/El Semanario

Pueblo sufre de porcentajes más altos de enfermedades respiratorias y cáncer en comparación con las tasas medias en el resto del estado, especialmente en comunidades de color cerca de Comanche. / Pueblo suffers higher rates of respiratory ailments and cancer than state averages, particularly in communities of color near Comanche.

COLORADO

Por Jennifer Oldham

Las chimeneas de 500 pies de altura que definen la Planta Generadora Comanche en el sudeste de Pueblo son testimonio del legado industrial de este pueblo metalúrgico.

Visibles por millas, las chimeneas verticales también son un fuerte recordatorio para las 112,000 personas que viven en la ciudad de lo poco que saben sobre la contaminación que produce la central eléctrica a carbón más grande de Colorado y si contribuye a problemas crónicos de salud.

Esta central de Xcel Energy, la cual está programada para cerrarse a más tardar en 2031, emite más sustancias contaminantes tóxicas que cualquier otra fuente en la ciudad y es la productora más grande en el estado de gases de efecto invernadero, lo cual aumenta la contaminación que daña el aire a lo largo de la Ladera Frontal.

Pueblo sufre de porcentajes más altos de enfermedades respiratorias y cáncer en comparación con las tasas medias en el resto del estado, especialmente en comunidades de color cerca de Comanche. En 2020, residentes de la ciudad visitaron la sala de emergencias debido a enfermedades pulmonares crónicas obstructivas

vas y asma en porcentajes mucho mayores que la media del estado, según demuestran las estadísticas.

“¿Ves esas chimeneas?” preguntó la doctora Velma Campbell, una médica especializada en salud pública, en un reciente día cálido. Estaba parada junto a un cerco al sur de la central Comanche señalando las chimeneas con líneas grises, blancas y rojas. “Escucharás que es principalmente vapor lo que emiten, pero dentro de esa nube de humo hay cientos de miles de libras de sustancias contaminantes tóxicas.”

“Nuestro aire es un basurero”.

Campbell mencionó el Inventario de Emisiones Tóxicas de la Agencia de Protección Medioambiental (EPA, por sus siglas en inglés), el cual muestra que la central Comanche emitió más de un millón de libras de sustancias químicas tóxicas en 2020. Estas emisiones hicieron que fuera responsable de alrededor de dos tercios de la contaminación química tóxica de la región, según muestran las estadísticas del inventario. Campbell, junto con personas como Jamie Valdez, organizador comunitario con Mothers Out Front, una organización nacional sin fines de lucro enfocada en la justicia social, racial y medioambiental, han estado trabajando durante décadas para convencer a los legisladores de que deben evaluar mejor la contaminación en Pueblo.

Al responder a la pregunta sobre cómo el retiro planeado de dos de los tres generadores en Comanche podría afectar las emisiones, Michelle Aguayo, un vocero de Xcel, mencionó un informe sobre sostenibilidad publicado en 2021. Cuando las unidades 1 y 2 dejen de funcionar en 2022 y 2025, respectivamente, se espera que las emisiones de dióxido de sulfuro se reduzcan por la mitad; óxidos de nitrógeno casi en un 70%; y mercurio y partículas en suspensión alrededor de un 40%, en comparación con los niveles de 2021, según dice el informe. (La tercera y última unidad generadora en Comanche está programada para cerrarse en o antes de 2031.)

El vapor producido al quemar el carbón en la planta Comanche alimenta una enorme caldera en Evraz Rocky Mountain Steel, donde se forjó casi todo el hierro que construyó el oeste del país. Esta enorme fábrica de tuberías de 141 años de antigüedad está ubicada a cinco millas al noroeste de una central generadora y libera una variedad de sustancias contaminantes—muchas de ellas causantes de efectos adversos documentados en la salud—

en vecindarios de Pueblo, incluidos Salt Creek y Bessemer, según muestran documentos presentados ante el gobierno federal. Las personas de color constituyen más de la mitad de la población que vive ahí, una cantidad dos veces mayor que la media estatal.

Informes de la EPA muestran que la fábrica emite varias sustancias químicas “que se sabe son carcinógenos humanos”. Otras entidades industriales contaminantes contribuyen a la mezcla tóxica invisible en el aire de la ciudad, incluida Goodrich Corporation—ahora parte de Collins Aerospace—una fábrica de equipo de transporte ubicada en el nordeste de la ciudad, según datos de la EPA.

De acuerdo con los permisos de la División para el Control de la Contaminación del Aire del Departamento de Salud Pública y Medioambiente de Colorado (CDPHE, por sus siglas en inglés), las compañías que operan la central eléctrica, la fábrica de tuberías y la fábrica de equipo para el transporte están obligadas a monitorear y reportar emisiones varias veces al año. Estos permisos establecen límites de ciertas sustancias que las instalaciones pueden emitir anualmente.

“

¿Ves esas chimeneas? Escucharás que es principalmente vapor lo que emiten, pero dentro de esa nube de humo hay cientos de miles de libras de sustancias contaminantes tóxicas. Nuestro aire es un basurero”.

Dra. Velma Campbell

Este tipo de estadísticas que las compañías mismas reportan son poco confiables y no proporcionan una perspectiva completa de los impactos cumulativos, dijo Rebecca Curry, abogada política en Colorado de la organización medioambiental sin fines de lucro Earthjustice. Las emisiones se liberan por toneladas, lo cual dificulta distinguir cómo esa contaminación está afectando a los residentes, agregó.

Brechas históricas en los datos sobre lo que hay en el aire que

Vea Pueblo/Esp, página 20

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State News / Noticias del Estado

Sec. of State Jena Griswold Highlights Resources and Multilingual Hotline

COLORADO

Colorado Secretary of State Jena Griswold is reminding Spanish-speaking voters in Colorado of the resources available to them at VayaVotarColorado.gov. In addition, on October 17th, the Secretary of State's office will launch a multilingual voter hotline available to Spanish speakers should they need election assistance.

"Voters need accurate election information," said Secretary Griswold. "VayaVotarColorado.gov helps Coloradans register to vote and access important information, and voters can rest assured that this resource is trustworthy and accurate."

Voters can register to vote, update their voter registration, and find other crucial information at VayaVotarColorado.gov



Starting on October 17th, Colorado voters can call the Secretary of State's Language Assistance Hotline for assistance with translating their ballot. / A partir del 17 de octubre, los votantes de Colorado pueden llamar a la línea directa de asistencia lingüística del Secretario de Estado para obtener ayuda con la traducción de su boleta.

VayaVotarColorado.gov in English and in Spanish.

Starting on October 17th, Colorado voters can call the Secretary of State's Language Assistance Hotline for assistance with trans-

lating their ballot. The new hotline will allow Spanish, Korean, Chinese, Taiwanese or Vietnamese speakers to receive real time translation of their ballot content from a live interpreter. Additional language

resources are available for interpretation upon request.

To access the hotline, voters may call the Secretary of State's Office directly at 303-860-6970 and a staff member at the Department will connect them to an interpreter for assistance with translating the content of the ballot. Voters may also visit a voting center and speak to an election judge or county staff about using hotline.

Additional resources available at VayaVotarColorado.gov include:

- Signing up for BallotTrax
- Fixing a ballot with Txt2Cure
- Information on Acceptable forms of ID
- Information for Military and Overseas Voters
- How to contact a County Clerk

VayaVotarColorado.gov is the most up-to-date source for election in-

"VayaVotarColorado.gov helps Coloradans register to vote and access important information, and voters can rest assured that this resource is trustworthy and accurate."
Jena Griswold, Colorado Secretary of State

formation for Colorado voters. With the .gov domain, which only government agencies may use, voters can have confidence that information is coming directly from the Secretary of State's Office and is trusted.

For More Colorado News:
ELSEMANARIO.US

La Secretaria de Estado Destaca los Recursos y la Línea Directa Multilingüe

COLORADO

La Secretaria de Estado de Colorado, Jena Griswold, les recuerda a los votantes de habla hispana en Colorado de

los recursos disponibles para ellos en VayaVotarColorado.gov y anuncia el lanzamiento en el 17 de Octubre de una línea directa para votantes multilingüe disponible para hispanohablantes, en caso

de que necesiten asistencia electoral.

"Los votantes necesitan información electoral precisa", dijo el secretario Griswold. "VayaVotarColorado.gov ayuda a los ciu-

dadanos de Colorado a registrarse para votar y acceder a información importante. Y los votantes pueden estar seguros de que este recurso es confiable y preciso."

Los votantes pueden registrarse para votar, actualizar su registro de votantes, y encontrar otra información crucial en VayaVotarColorado.gov en inglés y en español.

A partir del 17 de octubre, los votantes de Colorado pueden llamar a la línea directa de asistencia lingüística del Secretario de Estado para obtener ayuda con la traducción de su boleta. La nueva línea directa permitirá a los hablantes de español, coreano, chino, taiwanés o vietnamita recibir traducción en tiempo real del contenido de su boleta de un intérprete en vivo. Otros idiomas están disponibles para la interpretación bajo petición.

Para acceder a la línea directa, los votantes pueden llamar a la Oficina del Secretario de Estado directamente al 303-860-6970 y un miembro del personal del Departamento los conectará con un intérprete para obtener ayuda con la traducción del contenido de la boleta. Los votantes también pueden visitar un centro de votación y hablar con un juez electoral o personal del condado sobre el uso de la línea directa.

Los recursos adicionales disponibles en VayaVotarColorado.gov incluyen:

"VayaVotarColorado.gov ayuda a los ciudadanos de Colorado a registrarse para votar y acceder a información importante. Y los votantes pueden estar seguros de que este recurso es confiable y preciso."
Jena Griswold, Secretaria de Estado de Colorado

- Registrarse en BallotTrax
- Arreglar una boleta con Txt2Cure
- Información sobre formas aceptables de identificación
- Información para votantes militares y en el extranjero
- Cómo ponerse en contacto con un secretario del condado

VayaVotarColorado.gov es la fuente más actualizada de información electoral para los votantes de Colorado. Con el dominio .gov, que solo las agencias gubernamentales pueden usar, los votantes pueden tener la confianza de que la información proviene directamente de la Oficina del Secretario de Estado y es de confianza.

Para Noticias de Colorado:
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The River Bride Showcases LatinX Talent at The Arvada Center



Photo/Foto: Amanda Tipton Photography

The Arvada Center's latest production "The River Bride" runs through November 6. / La última producción del Arvada Center, "The River Bride", estará en cartelera hasta el 6 de noviembre.



Photo/Foto: Benjamin Neufeld/El Semanario

Jamie Ann Romero, director of "The River Bride" welcomes guests at the premiere of the play at the Arvada Center. / Jamie Ann Romero, directora de "The River Bride" da la bienvenida a los invitados al estreno de la obra en el Arvada Center.

COLORADO

By Benjamin Neufeld

On the evening of Friday, September 30, *The River Bride* premiered at the Arvada Center's Black Box theater. This—in addition to a full catalog of other theater productions, gallery exhibitions, and education oppor-

tunities—marks a high point for the community center since the onset of the pandemic in 2020. Community members and theatergoers attended to welcome the premier of *The River Bride* and to celebrate this next step into the Arvada Center's reawakening.

The River Bride by Marisela Treviño Orta, follows two sisters and their family in a small fishing vil-

lage along the Amazon River in Brazil. The story is based on a Brazilian folktale about "Botos," river dolphins who become human for three days in June to find the love of their life.

In the words of director Jamie Ann Romero, "*The River Bride* is about a mysterious man fished from a river just three days before wedding, and two sisters who must

choose between their family, their desires, and love."

The performance was preceded by a reception in the lobby of the Arvada Center. Guests mingled over drinks and appetizers while listening to live classical Spanish guitar music. Jamie Ann Romero gave a short speech in which she thanked the Arvada Center for their commitment "to equity, diversity,

inclusion, and access for all." She said, "I think it is a beautiful thing that this is a LatinX play written by a Latina playwright, directed by a Latina director, [with] set and costume design by a Latino designer."

Jamie Ann Romero,
Director, *The River Bride*

See [River Bride](#) on page 25

The River Bride Presenta el Talento de LatinX en el Arvada Center



Photo/Foto: Amanda Tipton Photography

El reparto de "The River Bride" (La novia del río) actúa completamente en una estructura construida para que parezca una pequeña casa y un muelle a lo largo del río Amazonas en Brasil. / The cast of "The River Bride" perform entirely on a structure built to look like a small house and a dock along the Amazon River in Brazil.

COLORADO

Por Benjamin Neufeld

La noche del viernes 30 de septiembre se estrenó *The River Bride* (La novia del río) en el teatro Black Box del Arvada Center. Esto—además de un catálogo completo de otras producciones teatrales, exposiciones en galerías y oportunidades educativas—marca un punto álgido para el centro comunitario desde el inicio de la pandemia en 2020. Los miembros de la comunidad y los asistentes al teatro asistieron para dar la bienvenida al estreno de *The River Bride* y para celebrar

este nuevo paso en el renacimiento del Arvada Center.

The River Bride, de Marisela Treviño Orta, sigue a dos hermanas y su familia en un pequeño pueblo de pescadores a lo largo del río Amazonas en Brasil. La historia se basa en un cuento popular brasileño sobre los "Botos", delfines de río que se convierten en humanos durante tres días en junio para encontrar al amor de su vida.

En palabras de la directora Jamie Ann Romero, "*The River Bride* trata de un hombre misterioso que se pesca en un río sólo tres días antes de la boda, y de dos hermanas que deben elegir entre su familia, sus deseos y el amor".



Photo/Foto: Benjamin Neufeld/El Semanario

El reparto de "The River Bride" (La novia del río), de izquierda a derecha: Katie Rodríguez como Helena, Stephanie Saltis como Belmira, Philip Ambrose como Moisés, Brandon Billings como Duarte, Matt Zambrano como Sr. Costa y Gabriela Cavallero como Sra. Costa. / The cast of "The River Bride" from left to right: Katie Rodríguez as Helena, Stephanie Saltis as Belmira, Philip Ambrose as Moisés, Brandon Billings as Duarte, Matt Zambrano as Sr. Costa and Gabriela Cavallero as Sra. Costa.

La representación estuvo precedida por una recepción en el vestíbulo del Arvada Center. Los invitados se mezclaron con bebidas y aperitivos mientras escuchaban música de guitarra clásica española en directo. Jamie Ann Romero pronunció un breve discurso en el que agradeció al Arvada Center su compromiso "con la equidad, la diversidad, la inclusión y el acceso para todos". Dijo: "Creo que es algo hermoso que esta sea una

obra LatinX escrita por una dramaturga latina, dirigida por una directora latina, [con] el diseño de la escenografía y el vestuario de una diseñadora latina, un reparto compuesto por actores hispanos y LatinX, y un equipo de producción que es igual de hermosamente diverso".

El reparto cuenta con Philip Ambrose, Brandon Billings, Gabriella Cavallero, Katie Rodríguez, Stephanie Saltis y Matt Zambrano.

"Creo que es algo hermoso que esta sea una obra LatinX escrita por una dramaturga latina, dirigida por una directora latina, [con] el diseño de la escenografía y el vestuario de una diseñadora latina, un reparto compuesto por actores hispanos y LatinX, y un equipo de producción que es igual de hermosamente diverso".

Jamie Ann Romero,
Directora, *The River Bride*

La escenografía, obra de David J. Castellano, desafía las expectativas del teatro convencional. Los actores actúan enteramente sobre una estructura construida para que parezca una pequeña casa y un muelle; sobre el resto del escenario se proyectan luces que dan al suelo el aspecto de un río. Esta alta calidad de producción se mantiene durante el resto del espectáculo, ya que el diseño de sonido y otros efectos de iluminación complementan las dinámicas actuaciones del reparto.

Ve [River Bride/Esp](#), página 17

State News / Noticias del Estado

Education, Environment Advocates Warn About Instability of Oil and Gas Revenue

NEW MEXICO

By Megan Gleason

The oil and gas industry is excelling in New México, leading to significant money for the state and public education. But the industry operates in a boom-and-bust cycle, and education and environmental advocates say officials need to find ways to diversify this revenue, so the state and its schools don't suffer in bust years.

Oil and gas usually generates over \$2 billion for the state, making up 25% to 30% of New México's General Fund, according to



Advocates are pushing to stabilize long-term funds for education and the environment. / Abogados presionan para estabilizar los fondos a largo plazo para la educación y el medio ambiente.

the [Legislative Finance Committee](#). That's where public schools pull most of their funding. Oil and gas money also flows to the Land Grant Permanent Fund, another source of public education revenue.

Public schools typically get over \$1.4 billion from the industry, according to a 2021 New Mexico Oil and Gas Association [report](#)

Higher education also benefits from these extractive industries, which generated over \$262 million for institutions throughout the state in 2021, according to the report. The University of New Mexico (UNM) campuses alone received more than \$100 million.

“We have massive needs in our state and in our schools, in our families that are really generational problems to solve. They're not election-cycle problems to solve.”
Amber Wallin, New Mexico Voices for Children

Oil and gas has been a point of debate with the General Election

See [Revenue](#) on page 19

Los Defensores Advierten de la Inestabilidad de los Ingresos por Petróleo y Gas

NEW MEXICO

Por Megan Gleason

La industria del petróleo y el gas está sobresaliendo en Nuevo México, lo que supone una cantidad importante de dinero para el estado y la educación pública. Pero la industria opera en un ciclo de auge y caída, y los defensores de la educación y

el medio ambiente dicen que los funcionarios necesitan encontrar maneras de diversificar estos ingresos, para que el estado y sus escuelas no sufran en los años de crisis.

El petróleo y el gas suelen generar más de 2.000 millones de dólares para el Estado, lo que supone entre el 25% y el 30% del Fondo General de Nuevo México, según la Comisión Legislativa de

Finanzas. De ahí es de donde sacan la mayor parte de sus fondos las escuelas públicas. El dinero del petróleo y el gas también fluye hacia el Fondo Permanente de Concesión de Tierras, otra fuente de ingresos para la educación pública.

Las escuelas públicas suelen recibir más de 1.400 millones de dólares de la industria, según un informe de 2021 de la Asociación de Petróleo y Gas de Nuevo México

La educación superior también se beneficia de estas industrias extractivas, que generaron más de 262 millones de dólares para las instituciones de todo el estado en 2021, según el informe. Sólo los campus de la UNM recibieron más de 100 millones de dólares.

El petróleo y el gas han sido un punto de debate con las Elecciones Generales a un mes de distancia, especialmente dentro de la carrera por la gobernación. Amber Wallin, directora ejecutiva de New Mexico Voices for Children, dijo que los problemas en la financiación de la educación van más allá de cualquier elección, y los funcionarios y los nuevos mexicanos necesitan pensar en cómo pueden preparar mejor a las generaciones futuras.

“Tenemos necesidades masivas en nuestro estado y en nuestras escuelas, en nuestras familias que son realmente problemas generacionales a resolver. No son problemas de ciclo electoral que haya que resolver”.
Amber Wallin, New Mexico Voices for Children

Cíclicamente, hay años de gran demanda y aumento de los precios -como el estado está viendo ahora- que conducen a años bajos de sobreproducción. El economista Kelly O'Donnell dijo que estas caídas son tan graves como los auges para el estado y deben tenerse en cuenta, especialmente teniendo en cuenta que las obligaciones del estado, como la educación pública, dependen en gran medida de esos ingresos.

O'Donnell ha trabajado para el gobierno estatal y federal en materia de finanzas públicas en torno a los recursos naturales. Dijo que, aunque el éxito de los periodos de explotación de petróleo y gas tiene beneficios -como que los nuevos mexicanos paguen menos impuestos-, el Estado no puede controlar realmente la industria. Factores como la guerra en Ucrania, la forma en que la Organización de Países Exportadores de

“Tenemos necesidades masivas en nuestro estado y en nuestras escuelas, en nuestras familias que son realmente problemas generacionales a resolver. No son problemas de ciclo electoral que haya que resolver”, dijo Wallin.

Cuando a la industria del petróleo y el gas no le va bien, la educación carece de fondos, dijo Wallin, y hay una falta de voluntad general para invertir en las escuelas debido a la inestabilidad de los ingresos.

“Así que lo que realmente necesitamos ver”, dijo, “son inversiones significativas, consistentes y a largo plazo en nuestras aulas y en nuestros niños y profesores, para ver realmente cómo los resultados educativos empiezan a mejorar”.

Auge. Pero luego se hunde.
El estado depende en gran medida de lo que Wallin describió como “un flujo de ingresos volátil”.

Ve [Ingresos](#), página 23



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**Fuente: International Monetary Fund, CLU - Center for Economic Research & Forecasting*

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National News/Noticias Nacionales

Immigration Advocates Call Again for DACA Renewal



DACA was created a decade ago to provide temporary relief for children who were brought into the country unlawfully, allowing them to obtain drivers licenses and work permits and protecting them from deportation.

By Ariana Figueroa

U.S. Senate Democrats said Tuesday that they remained hopeful Congress could create a legal pathway to citizenship before the end of the year for the more than 600,000 undocumented people enrolled in a program that is at risk of being deemed illegal by a lower court.

Immigration rights advocates held a press call including Democratic Sens. Dick Durbin of Illinois and Robert Menéndez of New Jersey to stress the need for legislative action, following a recent 5th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that upheld a lower court decision in the Southern District of Texas.

That decision determined the Obama-era Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program to be unlawful — though current recipients are not yet affected — and blocked the government from accepting new applications.

"The writing is on the wall," Greisa Martínez, who leads United We Dream Action, the largest youth immigration advocacy group, said.

Martínez, who is a DACA recipient herself, told Durbin and Menéndez that Congress needs to move quickly, because "we are closer than we have ever been to the possible end of DACA."

Created a decade ago

DACA was created a decade ago to provide temporary relief for children who were brought into the country unlawfully, allowing them to obtain drivers licenses and work permits and protecting them from deportation.

Durbin, who chairs the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, said Congress realistically will not be able to pass any DACA legislation before the midterm elections. Re-

publicans will not want to vote for immigration reform during their re-election campaigns, he said.

"The Republican election strategy is to attack immigration," he said. "We will do everything in our power to get the 10 Republican votes to make this a reality, either at the end of this year into this session, or with a better majority in the next session."

“

"We will do everything in our power to get the 10 Republican votes to make this a reality, either at the end of this year into this session, or with a better majority in the next session."

U.S. Senator Dick Durbin

Durbin stressed that Americans need to get out to the polls in November to "step up and vote for those who are willing to enter into an honest dialogue about immigration."

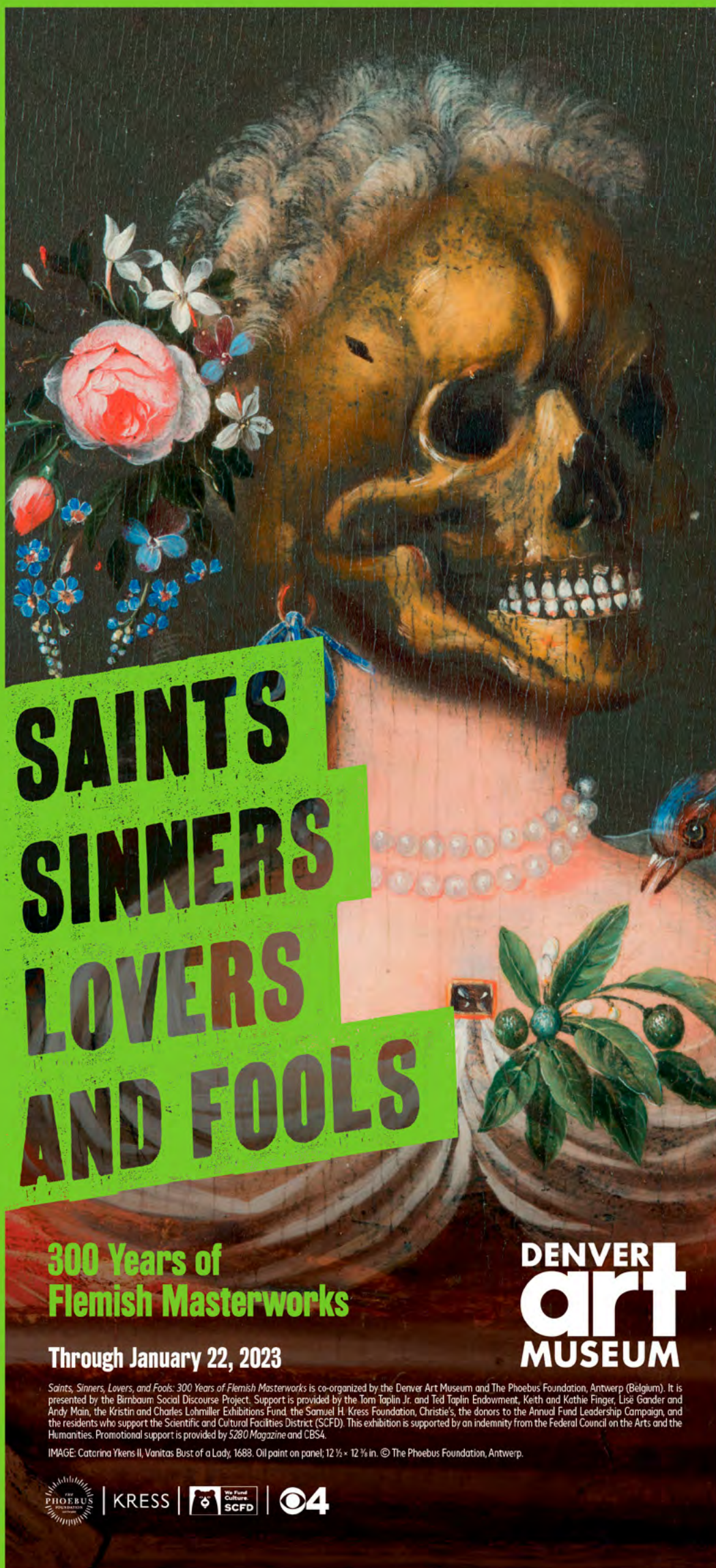
Democrats are projected to lose the House, but could possibly pick up a couple seats in the Senate.

Although Democrats control the White House and Congress, an evenly divided Senate has meant that any immigration reform has languished.

Durbin said Senate Democrats do not have the 10 votes needed to meet the 60-vote threshold to overcome a filibuster, and have tried to pass legislation protecting Dreamers at least five times.

"We fell short," he said. "And that's where we stand today."

See DACA on page 17



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LOVERS
AND FOOLS**

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Through January 22, 2023

DENVER art MUSEUM

Saints, Sinners, Lovers, and Fools: 300 Years of Flemish Masterworks is co-organized by the Denver Art Museum and The Phoebus Foundation, Antwerp (Belgium). It is presented by the Birnbaum Social Discourse Project. Support is provided by the Tom Taplin Jr. and Ted Taplin Endowment, Keith and Kathie Finger, Lisa Gander and Andy Main, the Kristin and Charles Lahmiller Exhibitions Fund, the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, Christie's, the donors to the Annual Fund Leadership Campaign, and the residents who support the Scientific and Cultural Facilities District (SCFD). This exhibition is supported by an indemnity from the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities. Promotional support is provided by 5280 Magazine and CBS4.

IMAGE: Catrina Ykens II, Vanitas Bust of a Lady, 1688. Oil paint on panel; 12 1/2 x 12 1/4 in. © The Phoebus Foundation, Antwerp.



Griswold/Esp

correo hasta que fue contactada". La estrategia de Jena para proteger el derecho al voto se traduce en trabajar con demócratas, republicanos e independientes. Jena trabaja con todos los sectores de la comunidad política, protegiendo a los trabajadores electorales que a menudo se ven amenazados a medida que el proceso político se desequilibra y se utilizan prácticas ilegales y cuestionables para prohibir el voto a personas libres en una sociedad libre. Sus éxitos incluyen un mayor acceso al voto, papeletas multilingües y un aumento de las leyes que protegen los privilegios del voto para todos. También impulsó leyes que incluían delitos graves por comprometer el equipo de votación y mantener las armas lejos de las cabinas de votación.

Por su meticuloso trabajo contra el aumento de la confianza en el voto, Jena recibió amenazas de muerte. Respondió apoyando un proyecto de ley estatal "que le proporciona a ella y a otros trabajadores electorales seguridad adicional". La Asamblea General de Colorado también aprobó un proyecto de ley relacionado, "que protege las elecciones estatales de las violaciones de seguridad y otros peligros".

La historia de la supresión de votantes latinos tiene una larga trayectoria que incluye el gerrymandering mediante la manipulación de los límites de los distritos, los exámenes de alfabetización y las papeletas de voto sólo en inglés. Y aunque muchas de estas prácticas han sido prohibidas, Griswold es muy consciente de los continuos desafíos que la gente de color experimenta al intentar participar en las elecciones. En todo el país, las historias de intimidación y amenazas han invadido las comunidades latinas. Ella ha desarrollado salvaguardias para hacer frente a estos problemas.

River Bride/Esp

The River Bride estará en cartelera hasta el 6 de noviembre. Las funciones son a las 19:30 horas de jueves a sábado, con matines los miércoles a las 13:00 horas y los domingos a las 14:00 horas. Consiga las entradas en arvadacenter.org/events/the-river-bride.

Benjamin Neufeld es un Reportero Independiente de *The Weekly Issue/El Semanario*. Traducido por Juan Carlos Uribe-The Weekly Issue/El Semanario.

Para Noticias de Colorado:
ELSEMANARIO.US

Jena también ha trabajado en la protección de las pequeñas empresas de la burocracia, aumentando la confianza en el voto en el proceso, sabiendo que Estados Unidos existe en una época de economía dispar, ampliando la brecha entre los que tienen y los que no tienen. Se ha enfrentado al dinero oscuro mediante intensos esfuerzos para dar forma a la reforma financiera y ejercer presión sobre ella. Cumplir el sueño americano debe ser un proceso de puertas abiertas, no exclusivamente destinado a engordar los bolsillos de los ricos. Como se le ha citado, "he impedido que el dinero oscuro entre en el proceso. Iluminamos el dinero oscuro. Las empresas tienen que seguir las reglas [para que no se ahoguen las voces de los privados de derechos]".

Para mayor información sobre Jena Griswold [aquí](#).

El Consejo Editorial de The Weekly Issue/El Semanario. Traducido por Juan Carlos Uribe-The Weekly Issue/El Semanario.

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DACA

Durbin added that four or five Republicans would be willing to vote on DACA-related immigration reform, but did not name those senators.

Hope for narrow legislation

Menéndez, who also chairs the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he remained confident that Democrats could pass a narrow piece of immigration legislation by the end of the year that would provide a pathway to citizenship for the more than 600,000 undocumented people in the program.

"If we could just center on the question of Dreamers and DACA in and of itself, I think a ... legitimate issue can be resolved," he said.

Menéndez noted that in the past, when it comes to trying to pass immigration policy, Republicans have tried to attach "onerous" conditions such as tighter restrictions on asylum.

"I'm not personally willing to give away the fundamental rights that America has had on the question of asylum in a way that basically guts asylum," he said.

Menéndez added that Democrats would also like to see the

Biden administration prioritize immigration.

He said that he would like to see the White House allow those undocumented people who could not apply to DACA, due to a pause ordered by the Texas court, to instead apply under Temporary Protected Status and Deferred Enforced Departure.

TPS is granted to those who are already residing in the U.S., but whose home country is deemed unsafe for return, and allows those recipients to stay in the U.S. temporarily. DED is not a specific immigration status, but allows those covered to be exempt from deportation for a certain period of time.

Texas U.S. District Judge Andrew Hanen prevented the government from accepting new DACA applications, but has allowed the program to remain for

current participants. He ruled in July 2021 that because DACA was not subject to public comment or notice, it violated the Administrative Procedure Act.

A three-judge panel from the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, headquartered in New Orleans agreed with Hanen, a President Donald Trump appointee, but asked the Texas judge to look at the new version of a rule on the program issued by the Biden administration in August, which is set to take effect Oct. 31.

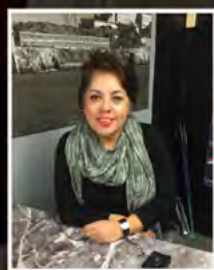
Ariana Figueroa covers the nation's capital for States Newsroom. This article is republished from States Newsroom under a Creative Commons license.

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Please contact COLOR about upcoming community forums on the **"Know Your Rights"** training for immigrant families and the **"What's At Stake?"** information sessions regarding your health care coverage.

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law. (Today, one air toxics monitor exists in the entire state—in Grand Junction, where it samples for 20 chemicals.) The state has not yet determined exactly where the new monitors will be placed.

The work is occurring in tandem with an effort by the Biden Administration to account for cumulative impacts of pollution on low-income communities of color that have borne the brunt of the poisonous fallout from America's industrial revolution.

Living near a power plant is "correlated to greater adverse health outcomes," researchers found in a July report in the journal PLOS ONE. In addition, exposure to tox-

ic pollutants released by industrial operations is "inequitably distributed by class and race," according to a 2019 study in GeoHealth.

In Colorado, the first step was to create a mapping tool to pinpoint communities at risk of exposure to high pollution levels. Federal screening systems don't incorporate information specific to the state and its residents, said Joel Minor, environmental justice program manager at the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

The recently unveiled database, known as EnviroScreen, shows what many Puebloans live every day: They face higher envi-

ronmental health risks than other Coloradans.

Citizen Scientists

Incomplete data quantifying ozone and particle pollution left the American Lung Association unable to rank Pueblo County's air quality in its 2022 State of the Air report, which found "137 million Americans are exposed to unhealthy levels of air pollution."

One state monitor exists in the city, at Fountain Elementary School about six miles north of Comanche, three miles northeast of the steel mill and six miles west of the Goodrich facility. It points at a vexing conundrum for health officials: Only measuring for particulate matter in the air in one place, the monitor routinely shows that Pueblo has some of the cleanest air in the state. But the monitor is not checking for toxic air contaminants, ozone or other chemicals harmful to human health.

"We have big chunks of missing data," said Aaron Martinez, a program manager at the Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment who also sits on the state's Environmental Justice Advisory Board. "And, we have higher asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease numbers than the rest of the state."

"Until we have more monitors and data, we don't have enough information to formulate a hypothesis about what's contributing to this," he added. "When you look at the numbers we have, it looks good."

State officials hope to start filling in this missing data in the next two years, when they deploy new monitoring equipment to measure air toxics in Pueblo's air, particularly in neighborhoods around the Goodrich plant.

The effort is mandated under a 2021 law that requires the company, as well as three others in north Denver, to install monitors on their fence line to calculate air toxics emissions. These systems are designed to identify potential leaks or spikes in harmful chemicals that could impact residents.

A newly created air toxics unit at CDPHE is purchasing mobile monitoring equipment and working with residents to map out where laboratory vans will sample air.

"We can drive anywhere on public roads—the air doesn't just stay in nice little circles," said Dan Bon, the air toxics measurement unit supervisor, at an Aug. 16 virtual Air Pollution Control Division meeting.

"We are looking at driving outside of those circles and moving around through the area," Bon added, saying 83 facilities permitted to emit toxins are within 10 miles of Goodrich. Routes will be mapped according to wind conditions and disproportionately impacted community boundaries in EnviroScreen, he said.

Bon collected information from community members like Campbell about where to best circulate the vans, and install new monitors, in communities around the Goodrich plant and north Denver facilities.

Ground-based monitoring systems will be placed at three sites within three miles of the Goodrich facility. Eventually, data from this effort will be available in a centralized repository to be developed after a series of meetings with community members, said Michael Ogletree, director of the Air Pollution Control Division.

Valdez, of Mothers Out Front, told Bon at the meeting in August that the nonprofit created a "Clean Air Pueblo" team to develop a community-based monitoring network and "would love to partner as much as possible with you."

"Our focus is to bring improved air quality monitoring to the Pueblo community, because right now to say our air quality monitoring is inadequate would be a major understatement—it's nearly nonexistent," said Valdez in an interview.

The team plans to apply for a grant to purchase six monitors to start, working up to a dozen. Some businesses and nonprofits volunteered their property to install and collect data from monitors, Valdez said.

Valdez is a member of the state's Environmental Justice Action Task Force. Created by another 2021 law, the 27-member body is mandated with creating a state-wide plan with an emphasis on addressing "data gaps."



"Our focus is to bring improved air quality monitoring to the Pueblo community, because right now to say our air quality monitoring is inadequate would be a major understatement—it's nearly nonexistent."

Jamie Valdez, Mothers Out Front

Valdez and Campbell agree that even though they cannot definitively prove air toxins are causing respiratory health issues, available data shows a correlation between breathing problems and pollution from industrial sources.

"I grew up on the east side [of Pueblo] and I dealt with childhood asthma," Valdez said during a recent conversation outside a coffee shop in the city's downtown. "The impact radius of the Comanche plant is 12 miles and the Pueblo city limits are only 11 miles," he said, citing data from the Clean Air Task Force, a national environmental nonprofit.

Campbell nodded in agreement and replied to Valdez: "I know I can tell when we're having a bad air day—and so can you."

Jennifer Oldham is a Reporter in Denver, Colorado. This article is produced by Collective Colorado, an initiative of The Colorado Trust. Reproduced with permission of The Colorado Trust.

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just a month away, especially within the gubernatorial race. Amber Wallin, executive director of New Mexico Voices for Children, said issues in education funding go beyond any one election, and officials and New Mexicans need to think about how they can best set up future generations.

"We have massive needs in our state and in our schools, in our families that are really generational problems to solve. They're not election-cycle problems to solve," Wallin said.

When the oil and gas industry isn't doing well, education is underfunded, Wallin said, and there's a general unwillingness to invest in schools because of the revenue's instability.

"So what we really need to see," she said, "is long-term, consistent, significant investments in our classrooms and in our kids and in our teachers, to really see those educational outcomes begin to improve."

Boom. But then bust.

The state is heavily reliant on what Wallin described as "a volatile stream of revenue."

Cyclically, there are big years with major demand and rising prices — like the state is seeing now — that lead to low years of overproduction. Economist Kelly O'Donnell said these busts are just as severe as the booms for the state and should be kept in mind, especially given that state obligations such as public education depend so heavily on that revenue.

O'Donnell has worked for the state and federal government on public finance around natural resources. She said although there are benefits to the state's successful oil and gas periods — like New Mexicans paying lower taxes — the state can't really control the industry. Factors like the war in Ukraine, how the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries regulates fossil fuel and rates, and even the weather can sway the industry's success for good or bad, she said.

"We're relying on it for public education, health care, public safety — all of these things we really can't afford to have uncertainty about," O'Donnell said.

The state has attempted to stabilize the revenue but needs to continue diversifying funding, O'Donnell said. One way the state has tried to control funding is through the General Fund reserves, which act as safeguards during shortfalls of revenue, according to the Legislative Finance Committee. When there's excess oil and gas revenue,

some of it goes into the reserves. In 2021, the school tax on oil and gas companies generated \$335 million for the stabilization reserve.

During the last legislative session, lawmakers approved a record budget due to a surplus of billions in oil and gas revenue. And Rep. Christine Chandler (D-Los Alamos) said the Legislature could approve a few billion more dollars in state funding in the next session, with two-thirds of that projected revenue coming from oil and gas.

Still, she stressed the need to generate other revenue.

A costly climate crisis

Jeremy Nichols is the climate and energy program director of WildEarth Guardians. He said the industry costs the state more than people think, not just in terms of money. He pointed to the negative effects on New Mexico's land and people's health. Just the ozone pollution produced, he said, leads to smog and can trigger health issues that can send people to the hospital.

"Those costs are borne by New Mexicans and not by the oil and gas industry, not by oil and gas companies," Nichols said. "And unfortunately, those costs are not factored into assessments of whether the oil and gas industry is truly delivering for the state of New Mexico."

Oil and gas companies are also worsening the climate crisis, Nichols said. Production in the state, he added, causes major carbon dioxide and methane leaks. And when it's shipped out of state and burned and consumed, it contributes greatly to pollution and global warming, he said.

"They're the ones fueling the crisis," Nichols said. "They're fueling the problem."

After the largest wildfire in the state's history roared through northern New Mexico this summer amid a historic drought in the southwest, Wallin said the state needs to take a serious look at its own contributions to climate change — which intensifies and multiplies wildfires — and how New Mexico is getting revenue.

O'Donnell said she suspects that global warming will eventually force the state to wean off oil and gas. "I think the consequences of climate change are really going to necessitate a rethinking of a lot of how we power the U.S.," she said.

Oil and gas won't be around forever

Oil and gas is a limited resource. According to the Millennium Alliance for Humanity and the Biosphere at Stanford, oil will run out

in 30 years and gas in 40, though there are about 50 years' worth of reserves left that have already been extracted when current consumption rates are factored in.

This limited supply is why diversification is necessary, O'Donnell said.

"Although this election isn't going to impact oil and gas production in New Mexico, being prepared for a future with less oil and gas is really important," O'Donnell said.

The transition away from fossil fuels won't happen overnight, Wallin said, but needs to happen nonetheless.

"That's critical to not just our state's financial stability, and to stability and adequacy for education funding, but it's also critical because we know that long-term that the oil and gas industry will not be around forever," Wallin said.

But given how successful the industry is right now, some disagree with weaning off of it. One argument against limiting oil and gas production in New Mexico is that it will hurt schools in the short-term. Catherine Brijalba, a sixth-grade teacher in Lea County, said in an op-ed in the Santa Fe New Mexican that without oil and gas revenue, schools would lose significant funding, and her students' parents would lose their jobs.

But Wallin said there are other ways the state can raise money for public education. For example, she said, a more stable form of revenue could stem from making sure that wealthy individuals are paying their fair share of taxes. O'Donnell suggested that renewable energy production could also generate money and jobs for the state.

Source NM talked to University of New Mexico students on its main campus about their thoughts on oil and gas funding in higher education, and many weren't sure how \$100 million at UNM could be replaced.

David McCreath, an art student applying for graduate school at UNM, said the state should be pulling away from fossil fuel usage. Reducing federal governmental subsidies would mean oil and gas costs more for everyone and could lessen usage overall.

But it's difficult to do, he said, because the U.S. is so dependent on it, from driving cars to funding education, like at UNM.

"It's a public university. It's intended to be affordable and accessible to everyone," McCreath said. "\$100 million is not nothing."

Math major Raul Martínez said free education is more important to him than decreasing oil and gas production at the end of the day.

But freshman Chloe Dugan said UNM either shouldn't accept that money or use it to emphasize Indigenous voices, the third-leading ethnicity at the university, because of harms and disruptions by the industry on tribal land.

She said it's a good idea to move toward renewable energy sources but that the state should be careful, because those companies will "lust for money," just like oil and gas companies.

Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham and Public Lands Commissioner Stephanie Garcia Richard are at least making strides to use renewable energy resources, as well as protect the land, O'Donnell said.

"If those two were re-elected, there would be a stronger emphasis on responsible land stewardship than there's likely to be with their opponents," she said.

Still, she said, "Nobody is going to change, again, the amount of money we're getting in revenue from oil and gas."

Megan Gleason is a Reporting Fellow with Source New Mexico.

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respiran hace que personas por todo Colorado no puedan exigir que los funcionarios públicos y las compañías monitoreen y minimicen adecuadamente la contaminación. Las comunidades afectadas desproporcionadamente se ven excluidas de las conversaciones sobre cómo la contaminación afecta la salud de sus familias.

A pesar de tener fuentes documentadas de contaminación del aire por todo Pueblo, al igual que resultados desproporcionados de salud que en otros sitios se han vinculado con la contaminación del aire, realmente no se sabe cuál es la calidad del aire en Pueblo en estos momentos. Pero eso está por cambiar.

Cuantificando la justicia medioambiental

Los residentes de Pueblo están a la vanguardia de una colaboración emergente entre activistas, conservacionistas y una unidad estatal recientemente creada para cuantificar los lugares foco relacionados con la justicia medioambiental en diversas comunidades y las sustancias contaminantes tóxicas que las atormentan.

La colaboración representa un cambio dramático para regular las toxinas en el aire, de la regulación federal, la cual depende de datos que las compañías mismas reportan, a la regulación en el estado. Una serie de leyes nuevas firmadas por el gobernador Jared Polis desde 2020 obligan a los funcionarios estatales a recolectar estadísticas más específicas sobre

las toxinas en el aire y desarrollar un sistema para regularlas.

"En los próximos seis años, veremos un gran aumento en el monitoreo de [sustancias] tóxicas en el aire en Colorado, donde hemos estado dependiendo de datos reportados por las instalaciones que no nos dicen [cuáles] son las concentraciones que cualquier persona está respirando en un momento dado", Curry dijo.

"El gobierno federal estableció pautas de salud para las [sustancias] tóxicas en el aire y realmente no son aplicables", Curry agregó. También dijo que una ley de 2022 que Polis firmó en junio, "establece claramente que el estado necesita actuar más estrictamente que la Agencia de Protección Medioambiental".

Los representantes del estado harán eso al establecer límites aplicables de sustancias contaminantes individuales. Por lo menos seis monitores se instalarán por todo Colorado para detectar cerca de 62 sustancias tóxicas en el aire, según la ley. (Actualmente, existe un monitor de toxinas en todo el estado, en Grand Junction, donde toma muestras de 20 sustancias químicas.) El estado no ha decidido todavía exactamente dónde se instalarán los nuevos monitores.

El trabajo está sucediendo a la par con un esfuerzo de la presidencia de Biden para tomar en cuenta los impactos cumulativos de la contaminación con los cuales han cargado las comunidades de color con bajos ingresos debido a las consecuencias negativas

de la revolución industrial en Estados Unidos.

Vivir cerca de una central eléctrica se "correlaciona con más resultados adversos de salud", según dijeron investigadores en un informe publicado en julio en la revista PLOS ONE. Además, la exposición a sustancias tóxicas contaminantes liberadas por operaciones industriales "se distribuye desigualmente dependiendo de la clase [social] y el [grupo] racial", según un estudio publicado en 2019 en GeoHealth.

“Nuestro enfoque es llevar un mejor [sistema] para monitorear la calidad del aire en la comunidad de Pueblo, porque en este momento decir que nuestro monitoreo de la calidad del aire es inadecuado es quedarse corto; casi no existe”.

Jamie Valdez, Mothers Out Front

En Colorado, el primer paso fue crear una herramienta de mapeo para identificar a las comunidades en riesgo de estar expuestas a altos niveles de contaminación. Los sistemas federales de identificación no incorporan información específica según el estado y sus

residentes, dijo Joel Minor, gerente de programas para la justicia medioambiental en CDPHE. La base de datos recientemente implementada, conocida como EnviroScreen, muestra lo que muchas personas enfrentan en Pueblo día con día: mayores riesgos medioambientales para su salud que otros coloradenses.

Científicos ciudadanos

Datos incompletos para evaluar la cantidad de contaminación por el ozono y las partículas en suspensión hizo que la Asociación Americana del Pulmón no pudiera calificar la calidad del aire en el Condado de Pueblo en su informe de la Situación del Aire 2022. El informe encontró que "137 millones de estadounidenses están expuestos a niveles insanos de contaminación en el aire".

Existe un monitor estatal en la ciudad, en la Escuela Primaria Fountain, alrededor de seis millas al norte de la planta Comanche, tres millas al nordeste de la fábrica de tuberías y a seis millas de las instalaciones de Goodrich. El monitor representa un molesto misterio para los funcionarios de salud: como solo identifica las partículas en suspensión en el aire en un solo lugar, el monitor frecuentemente muestra que Pueblo cuenta con uno de los aires más limpios en el estado. Pero el monitor no está detectando sustancias contaminantes tóxicas en el aire, ozono ni otras sustancias químicas que dañan la salud.

"Nos faltan grandes series de datos", dijo Aaron Martinez, un

gerente de programas con el Departamento de Salud Pública y Medioambiente de Pueblo e integrante del Consejo Asesor para la Justicia Medioambiental del estado. "Y tenemos cantidades más altas de asma y enfermedades pulmonares crónicas obstructivas que el resto del estado".

"Hasta que tengamos monitores y datos, no tendremos suficiente información para desarrollar una hipótesis sobre lo que está contribuyendo a esto", agregó. "Cuando examinas los números que tenemos, se ven bien".

Los funcionarios estatales esperan empezar a obtener los datos que faltan en los próximos dos años, cuando instalen nuevos monitores que evaluarán las toxinas en el aire de Pueblo, especialmente en los vecindarios alrededor de la fábrica de Goodrich.

El esfuerzo es obligatorio bajo una ley de 2021 que requiere que la compañía, al igual que tres otras en el norte de Denver, instalen monitores en los cercos que las delimitan para calcular las emisiones de toxinas en el aire. Estos sistemas están diseñados para identificar posibles fugas o aumentos de sustancias químicas que podrían afectar a los residentes.

Una unidad sobre toxinas en el aire recientemente creada en CDPHE está comprando monitores móviles y trabajando con residentes para mapear dónde las camionetas de laboratorio tomarán muestras de aire.

"Podemos conducir en cualquier carretera pública; el aire no se queda solamente en perfectos círculos pequeños", dijo Dan Bon, el supervisor de la unidad de detección de toxinas en el aire, durante una reunión virtual de la División para el Control de la Contaminación del Aire el 16 de agosto.

"Estamos planeando conducir fuera de esos círculos y movernos alrededor de toda el área", Bon agregó, y dijo que 83 instalaciones con permisos para emitir toxinas se encuentran a menos de 10 millas de Goodrich. Las rutas se mapearán según las condiciones del viento y los límites de comunidades desproporcionadamente afectadas en EnviroScreen, dijo.

Bon reunió información de los integrantes de la comunidad como Campbell sobre los mejores lugares para circular con las camionetas, e instalar monitores nuevos, en comunidades alrededor de la fábrica de Goodrich y las instalaciones en el norte de Denver.

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Sand Creek



Foto/Photo: USDOI

U.S. Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland was in Colorado at the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site to remember the 1864 massacre and announce the addition of almost 3,500 acres to the Site. / La Secretaria del Interior de los Estados Unidos, Deb Haaland, estuvo en Colorado en el Sitio Histórico Nacional de la Masacre de Sand Creek para recordar la masacre de 1864 y anunciar la adición de casi 3,500 acres al Sitio.



Foto/Photo: USDOI

The Sand Creek Massacre occurred on November 29, 1864 in Colorado, when U.S. soldiers attacked an encampment of approximately 750 Native people. The soldiers killed 230 people — mostly women and children. / La masacre de Sand Creek ocurrió el 29 de noviembre de 1864 en Colorado, cuando los soldados estadounidenses atacaron un campamento de aproximadamente 750 nativos. Los soldados mataron a 230 personas, la mayoría mujeres y niños.

Cayuse and Walla Walla tribes. Like Haaland, he is the first Native American to hold the position in the agency's 106-year history.

Under Haaland's leadership, the Interior Department has launched a Derogatory Geographic Names Task Force, which last month announced the renaming of nearly 650 place names across the country that formerly contained the word "sq", a slur for Indigenous and Native American women. Earlier this year, the department also released the initial findings of its investigation into federal Indian boarding schools,

where many Native American children were abused or went missing in the 19th and 20th centuries.

"Stories like the Sand Creek Massacre are not easy to tell but it is my duty — our duty — to ensure that they are told," Haaland said. "This story is part of America's story."

Colorado Senators Michael Bennet and John Hickenlooper joined Haaland and other officials at last week's ceremony.

"We recognize and acknowledge our history, no matter how dark and painful, and obviously Sand Creek was only one part of

the abuse and turmoil that Native Americans suffered and endured," Hickenlooper said. "We can't change that past, but we can ensure the story and the victims are remembered."

But some members of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes who traveled to the Sand Creek site said that remembering the horrors of the massacre isn't enough. Patrick Spottedwolf, an Arapaho hereditary chief, spoke of the need for Native people to "start businesses out here."

"We as Cheyenne, we as Arapaho, this is our homeland. We were

here," Spottedwolf said. "We ought to be charging Denver rent."

Cheyenne tribal member Michael Bearcomesout suggested that land around the site could become the location of a university or a retirement center.

"We're here all day listening to people talk about saving this site so that we remember," Bearcomesout said. "But not once did we hear anything about paying back

the Cheyenne and Arapaho people for what happened here."

Chase Woodruff is a Senior Reporter with Colorado Newswire. This article is republished from Colorado Newswire under a Creative Commons license.

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were suffering from dehydration and heat exhaustion. The police had long since realized the threat was over but had not communicated the news to us.

Educators, meanwhile, understood that so many traumatized children in one place created a crisis of its own.

Our school regularly receives untraceable hoax threats that require police investigation. They are not usually as extreme as this swatting hoax, though they are infuriatingly routine and extremely disruptive to student learning. I understandably felt some frustration when, during a debriefing, Denver police celebrated a successful operation with no serious injuries. The educators in the room were acutely aware that our work addressing student trauma had just begun.

To be clear, this swift police response is a good thing. With a shooter in the building, the physical safety of students should be the main concern, and I was impressed by their speed and efficiency. However, once it becomes clear that an incident is a hoax, the situation should pivot just as quickly to providing emotional support to students to help them feel safe and protect them from further trauma.

Having grown up in England, where most officers don't

carry firearms, I am not the first person to be alarmed at how much of a blunt instrument American police are. "I don't even want a gun," a London officer told my daughter when we were visiting the U.K. last summer. "In order to be successful, people need to feel calm and reassured in my presence."

We used to have some semblance of this community policing in our school; the School Resource Officers at East appeared, from my vantage point, to work well with students. The Denver school board's [2020 vote to remove SROs from schools](#) was implemented with the best of intentions. After all, students of color had been referred to law enforcement at disproportionately high rates across the district.

An effect of this decision, however, is that most of our students now see the police only in crisis situations. This is unfortunate as it also increases the anxiety around police presence that factored into the decision to remove SROs from Denver schools.

As swatting hoaxes remain, we need to continue to put the physical safety of students first while acknowledging the psychological trauma that police responses can cause. During the two SWAT responses I have encountered as a teacher, police officers realized

early on that the threat was unsubstantiated. Continuing to shout at students and point guns at them after becoming aware of this fact causes unnecessary harm. Meanwhile, those of us who work in schools need more resources and training in how to appropriately support students.

Two days after the incident, my sixth-period class returned to their groups to analyze the same readings they had begun on Monday. I quietly played some jazz in the background and worked hard to make the room feel safe. We all felt much more comfortable after an hour back together.

We were just settling into presentations when lights flashed and the fire alarm went off. "Don't worry," I shouted over the siren, "someone probably just burned something in a microwave." A sense of normality is hard to create in a large school such as ours. Ensuring physical safety is essential. Emotional security is also absolutely necessary before learning can happen.

Matthew Fulford is a social studies teacher in Denver, Colorado. He has been teaching since 2006. Originally published at [Chalkbeat](#).

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Sistemas de monitoreo terrestre se instalarán en tres sitios a menos de tres millas de la planta de Goodrich. Se espera que los datos recolectados a través de este esfuerzo estén disponibles en un lugar central que se desarrollará después de una serie de reuniones con integrantes de la comunidad, dijo Michael Ogletree, director de la División para el Control de la Contaminación del Aire.

Valdez, de Mothers Out Front, le dijo a Bon durante la reunión de agosto que la organización sin fines de lucro creó un equipo llamado "Aire Limpio en Pueblo" para desarrollar una red comunitaria de monitoreo y que "nos encantaría asociarnos con ustedes lo más posible".

"Nuestro enfoque es llevar un mejor [sistema] para monitorear la calidad del aire en la comunidad de Pueblo, porque en este momento decir que nuestro monitoreo de la calidad del aire es inadecuado es quedarse corto; casi no existe", dijo Valdez en una entrevista.

El equipo planea solicitar un subsidio para comprar seis monitores iniciales, y aumentar el total a una docena. Algunos negocios y organizaciones sin fines de lucro ofrecieron sus edificios para instalar monitores y recolectar datos, Valdez dijo.

Valdez es integrante del Grupo de Trabajo para la Justicia Medioambiental del estado. Creado por otra ley en 2021, este grupo con 27 integrantes tiene la obligación de

crear un plan a nivel estatal enfocado en abordar las "brechas de datos".

Valdez y Campbell reconocen que, aunque no pueden comprobar definitivamente que las toxinas en el aire están causando problemas para la salud respiratoria, datos disponibles muestran una correlación entre los problemas para respirar y la contaminación de fuentes industriales.

"Crecí en el lado este [de Pueblo] y sufrí de asma en la infancia", Valdez dijo durante una reciente conversación afuera de una cafetería en el centro de la ciudad. "El radio de impacto de la central Comanche es de 12 millas y los límites de la ciudad de Pueblo abarcan solo 11 millas", dijo, citando datos del Grupo de Trabajo para el Aire Limpio, una organización nacional medioambiental sin fines de lucro.

Campbell asintió con la cabeza y le contestó a Valdez: "Sé que me doy cuenta de cuando estamos teniendo un día con mala [calidad] del aire, y sé que tú también".

Jennifer Oldham es Reportera en Denver, Colorado. Esta historia fue producida por [Collective Colorado](#), an initiative of [The Colorado Trust](#). Reproducido con permiso de [The Colorado Trust](#). Traducido por Alejandra X. Castañeda.

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Petróleo regula los combustibles fósiles y las tarifas, e incluso el clima pueden influir en el éxito de la industria para bien o para mal, dijo.

"Dependemos de él para la educación pública, la atención sanitaria, la seguridad pública, todas estas cosas que realmente no podemos permitirnos tener incertidumbre", dijo O'Donnell.

El estado ha intentado estabilizar los ingresos, pero necesita seguir diversificando la financiación, dijo O'Donnell. Una de las formas en que el estado ha tratado de controlar la financiación es a través de las reservas del Fondo General, que actúan como salvaguardias durante la escasez de ingresos, según el Comité Legislativo de Finanzas. Cuando hay un exceso de ingresos por petróleo y gas, parte de ellos va a las reservas. En 2021, el impuesto escolar sobre las empresas de petróleo y gas generó 335 millones de dólares para la reserva de estabilización.

Durante la última sesión legislativa, los legisladores aprobaron un presupuesto récord debido a un superávit de miles de millones en ingresos por petróleo y gas. Y la representante Christine Chandler (demócrata de Los Álamos) dijo que la Legislatura podría aprobar unos cuantos miles de millones de dólares más en fondos estatales en la próxima sesión, con dos tercios de esos ingresos previstos procedentes del petróleo y el gas.

No obstante, insistió en la necesidad de generar otros ingresos.

Una costosa crisis climática

Jeremy Nichols es el director del programa de clima y energía de WildEarth Guardians. Dijo que la industria le cuesta al estado más de lo que la gente cree, no sólo en términos de dinero. Señaló los efectos negativos en la tierra de Nuevo México y en la salud de las personas. Sólo la contaminación por ozono producida, dijo, conduce a la niebla tóxica y puede desencadenar problemas de salud que pueden enviar a la gente al hospital.

"Esos costes son asumidos por los nuevos mexicanos y no por la industria del petróleo y el gas, no por las empresas petroleras", dijo Nichols. "Y, por desgracia, esos costes no se tienen en cuenta a la hora de evaluar si la industria del petróleo y el gas es realmente beneficiosa para el estado de Nuevo México".

Las empresas de petróleo y gas también están agravando la crisis climática, dijo Nichols. La producción en el estado, añadió, provoca importantes fugas de dióxido de carbono y metano. Y cuando se envía fuera del estado y se quema y consume, contribuye en gran medida a la contaminación y al calentamiento global, dijo.

"Son ellos los que alimentan la crisis", dijo Nichols. "Están alimentando el problema".

Después de que el mayor incendio forestal de la historia del estado arrasara el norte de Nuevo México este verano, en medio de una sequía histórica en el suroeste, Wallin dijo que el estado tiene que analizar seriamente sus propias contri-

buciones al cambio climático -que intensifica y multiplica los incendios forestales- y la forma en que Nuevo México está obteniendo ingresos.

O'Donnell dijo que sospecha que el calentamiento global acabará obligando al estado a desprenderse del petróleo y el gas. "Creo que las consecuencias del cambio climático van a requerir un replanteamiento de muchas de las formas de suministro de energía en Estados Unidos", dijo.

El petróleo y el gas no existirán para siempre

El petróleo y el gas son recursos limitados. Según la Alianza del Milenio para la Humanidad y la Biosfera de Stanford, el petróleo se agotará dentro de 30 años y el gas dentro de 40, aunque quedan reservas para unos 50 años que ya se han extraído si se tienen en cuenta las tasas de consumo actuales.

Esta oferta limitada es la razón por la que la diversificación es necesaria, dijo O'Donnell.

"Aunque estas elecciones no van a afectar a la producción de petróleo y gas en Nuevo México, estar preparados para un futuro con menos petróleo y gas es realmente importante", dijo O'Donnell.

La transición de los combusti-

bles fósiles no ocurrirá de la noche a la mañana, dijo Wallin, pero debe ocurrir de todos modos.

"Es fundamental no sólo para la estabilidad financiera de nuestro estado y para la estabilidad y la adecuación de la financiación de la educación, sino también porque sabemos que, a largo plazo, la industria del petróleo y el gas no existirá para siempre", dijo Wallin.

Sin embargo, dado el éxito de la industria en la actualidad, algunos no están de acuerdo con el abandono de la misma. Un argumento en contra de limitar la producción de petróleo y gas en Nuevo México es que perjudicará a las escuelas a corto plazo. Catherine Brijalba, una maestra de sexto grado en el condado de Lea, dijo en un artículo de opinión en el Santa Fe New Mexican que sin los ingresos del petróleo y el gas, las escuelas perderían una financiación significativa, y los padres de sus estudiantes perderían sus puestos de trabajo.

Pero Wallin dijo que hay otras formas en que el estado puede recaudar dinero para la educación pública. Por ejemplo, dijo, una forma más estable de ingresos podría provenir de asegurarse de que los individuos ricos están pagando su parte justa de impuestos. O'Donnell sugirió que la

producción de energía renovable también podría generar dinero y empleos para el estado.

Source NM habló con estudiantes de la Universidad de Nuevo México en su campus principal acerca de sus pensamientos sobre la financiación del petróleo y el gas en la educación superior, y muchos no estaban seguros de cómo se podrían reemplazar 100 millones de dólares en la UNM.

David McCreath, un estudiante de arte que está solicitando un posgrado en la UNM, dijo que el estado debería alejarse del uso de combustibles fósiles. Reducir los subsidios del gobierno federal significaría que el petróleo y el gas cuestan más para todos y podría disminuir el uso en general.

Pero es difícil hacerlo, dijo, porque Estados Unidos depende mucho de él, desde la conducción de automóviles hasta la financiación de la educación, como en la UNM.

"Es una universidad pública. Se pretende que sea asequible y accesible para todos", dijo McCreath. "100 millones de dólares no es nada".

El estudiante de matemáticas Raúl Martínez dijo que la edu-

Vea Ingresos 1, página 24

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Buentello

found that more than 90% of fentanyl seizures at the border happen at legal crossing points, not illegal migration routes.

His staunch support for a reckless and costly Trump policy makes him untrustworthy.

I thought of all this as O'Dea struggled to regain control of the crowd. To his credit, as he stumbled, he hastily blurted out something to the effect of Latinos "not being monolithic." He's right; we're not.

However, the overwhelming majority of our people came to this country for the promise of the American Dream. I know my family came to the United States pri-

marily because of the promise that you can be anybody if you work hard and play by the rules. And that dream is dying because of the systemic degradation of civil rights and privileges pushed by a dangerous, extremist agenda while they pass economic policies that harm everything from our public schools to roads to middle-class jobs and even our tax bill as they slash taxes for the ultra-wealthy.

O'Dea hopes that by using his wife's Mexican heritage, Latino and Hispanic voters will trust him.

But it takes much more than just being married to the granddaughter of Mexican immigrants to win

over the trust of Latino and Hispanic communities across Colorado. Once voters look beyond who O'Dea is married to and his staged acts to appear likable, they will see that he is just another anti-immigrant Republican who supports harmful policies that will hurt Colorado's Latinos.

Bri Buentello is a Latina, mom, and former Colorado state representative for Pueblo, Fremont and Otero counties. This article is republished from Colorado Newslines under a Creative Commons license.

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Ingresos 1

cación gratuita es más importante para él que la disminución de la producción de petróleo y gas al final del día.

Pero la estudiante de primer año Chloe Dugan dijo que la UNM no debería aceptar ese dinero o utilizarlo para enfatizar las voces de los indígenas, la tercera etnia en la universidad, debido a los daños e interrupciones de la industria en las tierras tribales.

Dijo que es una buena idea avanzar hacia las fuentes de energía renovable, pero que el Estado debe tener cuidado, porque

esas empresas "estarán ávidas de dinero", al igual que las compañías de petróleo y gas.

La gobernadora Michelle Luján Grisham y la comisionada de Tierras Públicas, Stephanie Garcia Richard, al menos están dando pasos para utilizar recursos energéticos renovables, así como para proteger la tierra, dijo O'Donnell.

"Si estos dos fueran reelegidos, habría un mayor énfasis en la administración responsable de la tierra de lo que es probable que haya con sus oponentes", dijo.

Aun así, dijo, "nadie va a cambi-

ar, de nuevo, la cantidad de dinero que estamos recibiendo en ingresos del petróleo y el gas".

Megan Gleason es becaria de Source New Mexico. Este artículo ha sido publicado por Source New Mexico bajo una licencia Creative Commons.

Traducido por Juan Carlos Uribe-The Weekly Issue/El Semanario.

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Griswold

Jena received death threats. She responded by supporting a state bill "that provides her and other election workers with extra security." The Colorado General Assembly also passed a related bill, "that protects state elections from security breaches and other dangers."

The history of Latino voter suppression has a long drawn out history that includes gerrymandering through the manipulation of district boundaries, literacy tests, and English only ballots. And although many of these practices have been outlawed, Griswold is very cognizant of the continued challenges that people of color experience as they attempt to engage in elections. Throughout the nation, stories of intimidation and threats have invaded Latino communities. She has developed safeguards to address these issues.

Jena has also worked on protecting small businesses from bureaucratic red tape increasing

confidence in voting in the process—knowing that America exists in an age of disparate economics, widening the gap between the haves and the have nots. She has taken on dark money through intense efforts in shaping and lobbying for finance reform. Fulfilling the American Dream should be an open-door process, not exclusively meant to fatten the pocket books of the wealthy. As she has been quoted as saying, "I prevented dark money from coming into the process. We shine light on dark money. Corporations need to follow the rules so that the voices of the disenfranchised are not drowned out."

Learn more about Jena Griswold [here](#).

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Times are changing but one thing that remains the same is the low voter turnout during important elections. Working in the community for more than 25 years we have talked to people from all walks of life. We understand the frustration with a society that values profits over people. We struggle with getting the underserved and uninsured the right access to care that they need. But we don't give up.

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The Weekly Issue El Semanario has been reporting the important struggles of our community for the same number of years. We at Sisters of Color United for Education have been a constant support to them because we value the spirit of these stories and the perspective that is authentic to our generation. We want a positive change for our families and we believe that we can achieve that change by stepping up to the ballot box and getting informed on the issues. Show your support and help us build solidarity.

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Schulte/Esp

De igual manera continuaremos luchando para alentar que todos nos unamos a la voz colectiva bipartidista cada vez más elevada para hacer un llamado que clama por la protección y dignidad que todos aquellos que contribuyen a nuestro país merecen, incluyendo a los Dreamers.

La decisión de 5 de octubre debe quitarnos la venda de los ojos— aunque no tengamos claro los tiempos de las cortes, sí sabemos que las probabilidades de que DACA siga sobreviviendo son peores de lo que fueron hace unas cuantas horas. El nivel de urgencia para que el Congreso tome acción ya— en lo que queda del 2022— está en su punto más álgido. La buena noticia es que los beneficiarios de DACA actuales tienen un poco más de tiempo para renovar, pero hay que entender que esta decisión es una clara indicación de cómo las cortes pretenden cancelar a DACA.

El punto final es que el Congreso tiene que tomar acción ahora mismo. De lo contrario, las consecuencias serán desastrosas y ellos cargarán con la responsabilidad del daño resultante.

Los Dreamers son padres de ciudadanos estadounidenses, trabajadores esenciales de primera línea, y líderes comunitarios en cada estado, sin embargo se encuentran en riesgo de ser separados de sus familias, perder el permiso de trabajo y en ser depor-

tados del único país que conocen. El impacto inmediato de este fallo sobre los Dreamers y de todos los que dependen de ellos es inmenso. Si perdura la inacción en el Congreso y la política de renovaciones llega a su fin, 22 mil beneficiarios de DACA perderán su trabajo cada mes en los próximos dos años, incluyendo a profesionales de la salud, educación y cuidado personal. Además, 25 mil hijos y 5 mil cónyuges de beneficiarios de DACA— todos ciudadanos estadounidenses— tendrán a un ser querido o padre en riesgo de perder su estatus legal cada mes durante los dos próximos años.

Aunque se ha comprobado el impacto económico negativo, es imposible cuantificar el impacto humano de esta decisión sobre las familias estadounidenses. La única manera de prevenirlo es a través de acción urgente por parte del Congreso. El Congreso tiene que actuar inmediatamente para crear una vía a la ciudadanía para los Dreamers. Después de permitir que cientos de miles de vidas cuelgan sobre la balanza por años, es su deber aprobar legislación lo antes posible.

Todd Schulte es el presidente de FWD.us.

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Schulte

the strongest possible terms to act now to prevent Dreamers from being deported on their watch, and we will keep fighting to encourage everyone to join the growing, bipartisan, collective voice calling for the security and dignity all people contributing to our country, including Dreamers, deserve.

No one should be fooled by the Oct. 5th ruling — while we do not know the exact timing of further court action, we do know that the chances of DACA surviving for much longer are significantly worse than they were just a few hours ago. The urgency for Congress to act now, in 2022, is higher than it has ever been. It is good news for existing DACA recipients that they have some more time to continue to renew, but to see this as anything but a clear indication of how the courts plan to terminate DACA is a mistake.

The bottom line is that Congress absolutely must act right now or else the consequences will be a disaster and they will be responsible for the harm that results.

Dreamers are parents of U.S. citizen children, valued employees in essential industries, and community leaders in every state, yet they are now at risk of being ripped from their families, losing their ability to

work, and being forced to leave the only country they know as home. The immediate impact this decision will have on Dreamers and all those that rely on them is immense. If congressional inaction continues and the policy and renewals end, 22,000 DACA recipients will lose their jobs each month for the next two years, including critical health-care, education, and personal care professionals. Further, 25,000 U.S. citizen children and 5,000 U.S. citizen spouses of DACA recipients will have a loved one or parent lose status each month over the next two years.

While the economic impact is demonstrably negative, the human impact of this decision on American families is impossible to quantify — and it can only be prevented by urgent action from Congress. Congress must immediately act to create a pathway to citizenship for Dreamers; after years of allowing the lives of hundreds of thousands of people to hang in the balance, they absolutely must pass legislation as soon as possible.

Todd Schulte is President for FWD.us.

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River Bride

a cast comprised of Hispanic and LatinX actors, and a crew and production team that is just as beautifully diverse."

The cast features Philip Ambrose, Brandon Billings, Gabriella Cavallero, Katie Rodriguez, Stephanie Saltis, and Matt Zambrano. The set design, by David J. Castellano, defies conventional theater expectations. The actors perform entirely on a structure built to look like a small house and a dock; lights are projected onto the rest of the stage which give the floor the look of a river. This high production quality is carried through the rest of the show as the sound design and other lighting effects compliment the dynamic performances given by the cast. *The River Bride* runs until November 6. Shows are held at 7:30pm Thursday through Saturday, with matinees Wednesday at 1:00pm and Sunday at 2:00pm. Get tickets at arvadacenter.org/events/the-river-bridge.

Benjamin Neufeld is an Independent Reporter for The Weekly Issue/El Semanario.

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generaciones en los cheyennes y arapahos, que hoy forman parte de varias tribus reconocidas por el gobierno federal con reservas en Oklahoma, Wyoming y Montana. Pero la atrocidad fue en gran parte olvidada o mal caracterizada en las historias oficiales de Colorado; durante muchos años, un marcador en el lugar lo conmemoraba como el "Campo de Batalla de Sand Creek".

"Las palabras importan", dijo el director del NPS, Chuck Sams, miembro de las tribus Cayuse y Walla Walla. Al igual que Haaland, es el primer nativo americano que ocupa el cargo en los 106 años de historia de la agencia.

Bajo la dirección de Haaland, el Departamento del Interior ha puesto en marcha un Grupo de Trabajo sobre Nombres Geográficos Despectivos, que el mes pasado anunció el cambio de nombre de casi 650 topónimos en todo el país que anteriormente contenían la palabra "sq", un insulto para las mujeres indígenas y nativas americanas. A principios de este año, el departamento también hizo públicas las primeras conclusiones de su investigación sobre los internados federales para indios, donde muchos niños nativos americanos sufrieron abusos o desaparecieron en los siglos XIX y XX.

"Historias como la de la masacre de Sand Creek no son fáciles de contar, pero es mi deber -nuestro deber- garantizar que se

cuenten", dijo Haaland. "Esta historia forma parte de la historia de Estados Unidos".

Los senadores de Colorado Michael Bennet y John Hickenlooper se unieron a Haaland y otros funcionarios en la ceremonia de la semana pasada.

"Reconocemos y reconocemos nuestra historia, por muy oscura y dolorosa que sea, y obviamente Sand Creek fue sólo una parte del abuso y la agitación que los nativos americanos sufrieron y soportaron", dijo Hickenlooper. "No podemos cambiar ese pasado, pero podemos asegurarnos de que la historia y las víctimas sean recordadas".

Pero algunos miembros de las tribus cheyenne y arapaho que viajaron al lugar de Sand Creek dijeron que recordar los horrores de la masacre no es suficiente. Patrick Spottedwolf, un jefe hereditario arapaho, habló de la necesidad de que los nativos "inicien negocios aquí".

"Nosotros, como cheyenne, como arapaho, esta es nuestra patria. Estamos aquí", dijo Spottedwolf. "Deberíamos cobrar el alquiler de Denver".

El miembro de la tribu cheyenne Michael Bearcomesout sugirió que los terrenos que rodean el lugar podrían convertirse en la ubicación de una universidad o un centro de jubilados.

"Estamos aquí todo el día escuchando a la gente hablar de



Líderes de la tribu Arapaho del Norte, la tribu Cheyenne del Norte y las tribus Cheyenne y Arapaho se reunieron en el Sitio Histórico Nacional de la Masacre de Sand Creek para recordar la masacre de 1864. / Leaders from the Northern Arapaho Tribe, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes gathered at the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site to remember the 1864 massacre.



La secretaria del Interior de los Estados Unidos, Deb Haaland, y el director del Servicio de Parques Nacionales, Chuck Sams, recorren los terrenos del Sitio Histórico Nacional de la Masacre de Sand Creek, en el sureste de Colorado, el 5 de octubre de 2022. / U.S. Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland and National Park Service Director Chuck Sams walk the grounds at the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site in southeast Colorado on Oct. 5, 2022.

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salvar este sitio para que lo recordemos", dijo Bearcomesout. "Pero ni una sola vez hemos oído hablar de devolver al pueblo cheyenne y arapaho lo que ocurrió aquí".

Chase Woodruff es un reportero senior de Colorado Newsline. Esta historia fue publicada originalmente por Colorado Newsline.

Traducido por Juan Carlos Uribe-The Weekly Issue/El Semanario.

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IMAGE: Vitoria Cribb, *VIGILANTE_EXTENDED* (video still detail), 2022. Film and digital installation, duration: 8 minutes, 44 seconds. © cnd courtesy Vitoria Cribb

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