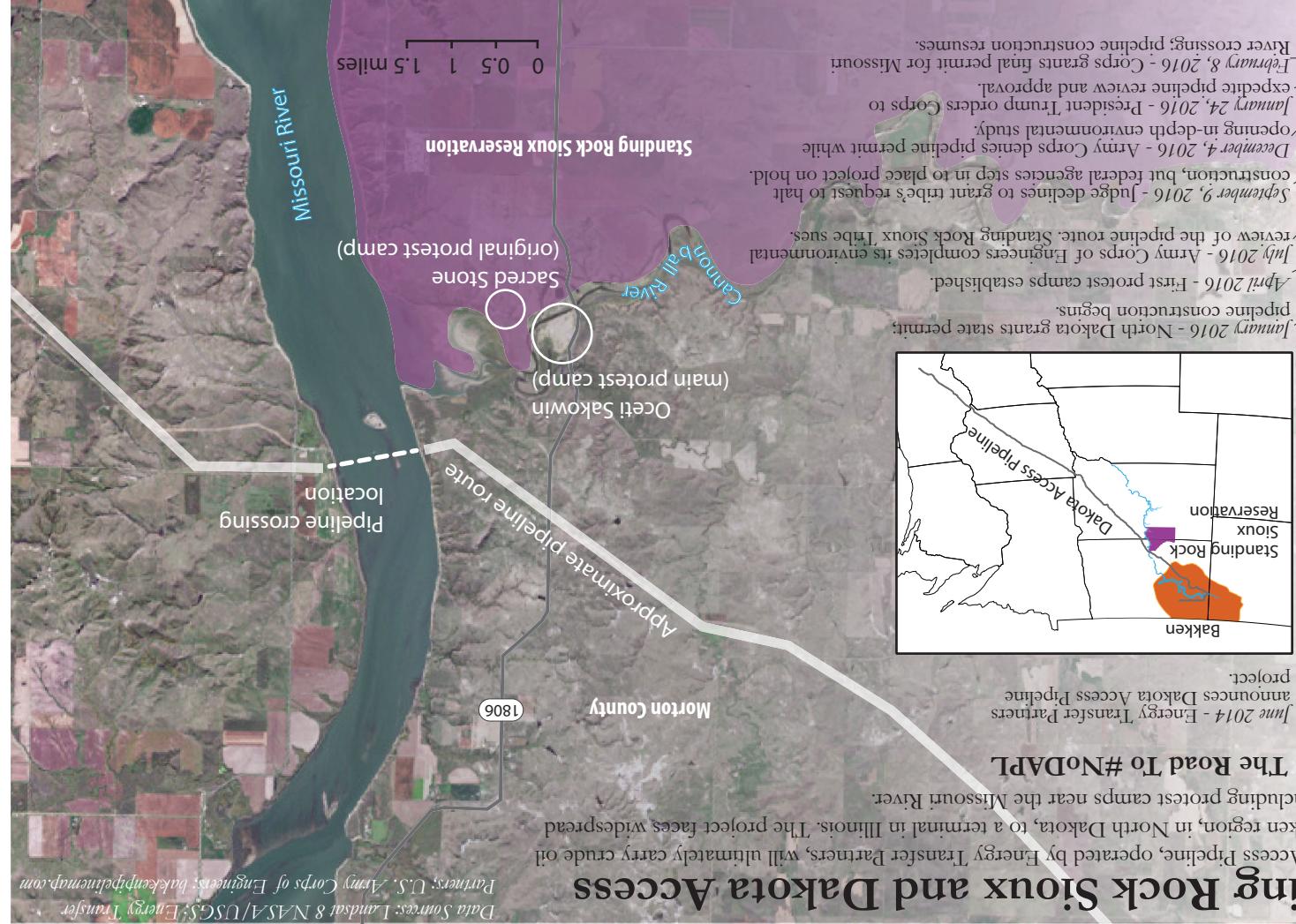
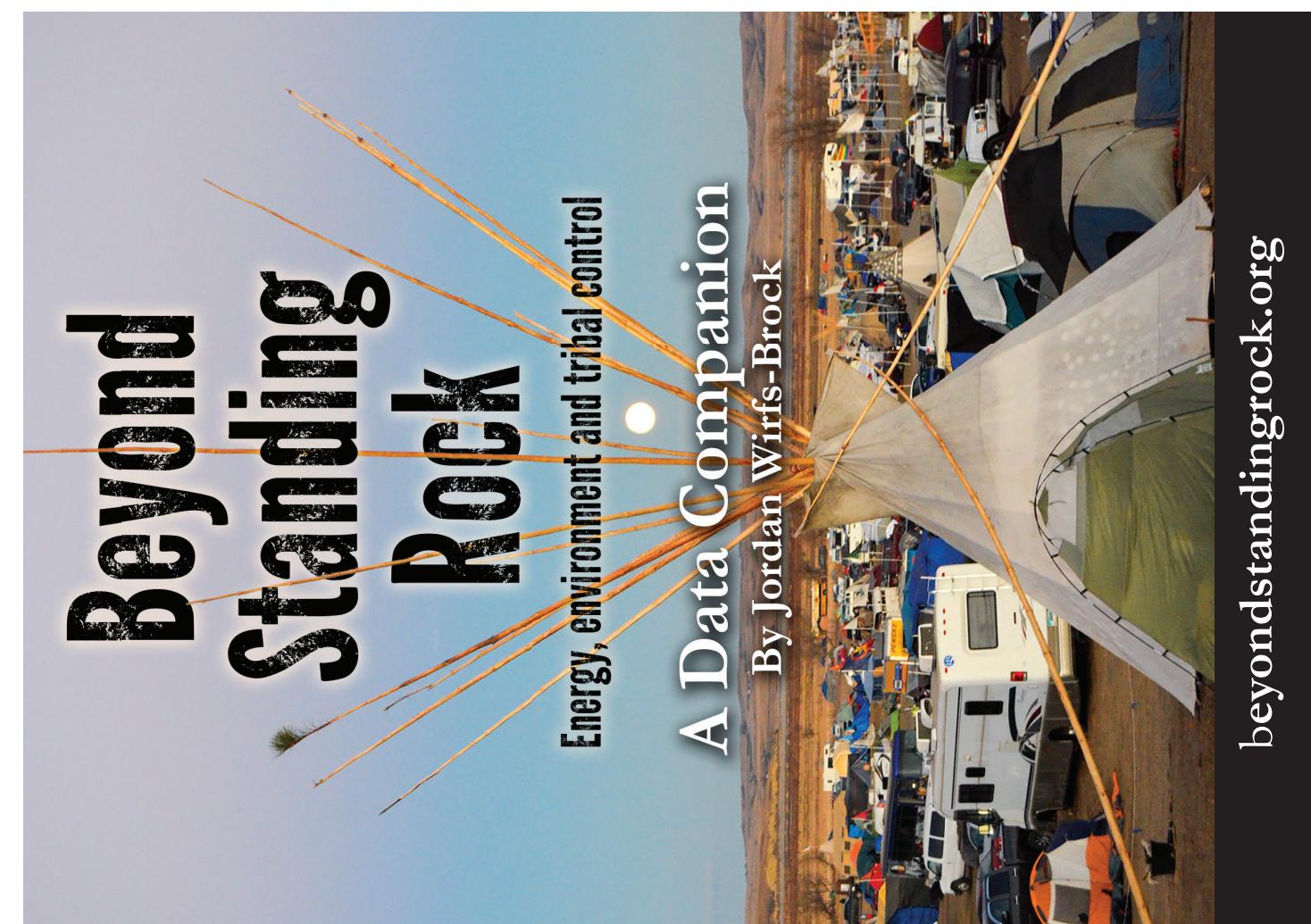


River crossing; pipeline construction resumes.  
February 8, 2016 - Corps grants final permit for Missouri  
expedite pipeline review and approval.  
January 24, 2016 - Army Corps denies pipeline permit while  
conducting in-depth environmental study.  
December 4, 2016 - Judge declines to grant tribe's request to halt  
construction, but federal agencies step in to place project on hold.  
September 9, 2016 - Army Corps denies pipeline permit while  
review of the pipeline route. Standing Rock Tribe sues.  
July 2016 - Army Corps of Engineers completes its environmental  
review of the pipeline route. Standing Rock camps established.  
April 2016 - First protest camps established.  
January 2016 - North Dakota state permits pipeline construction begins.

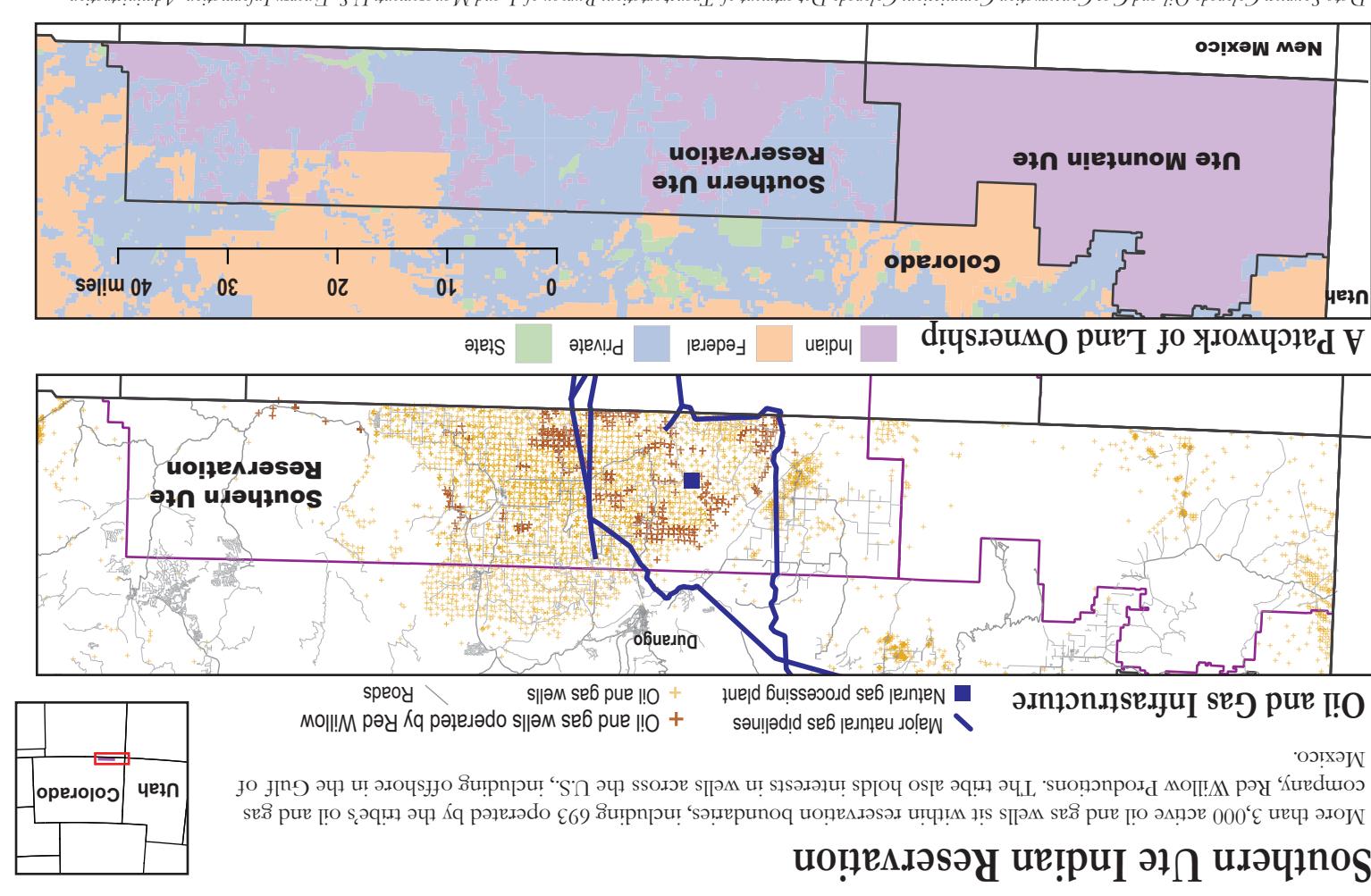
2016



2015



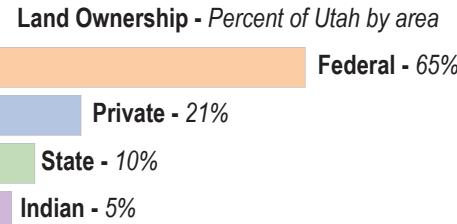
2014



## Bears Ears National Monument, Utah

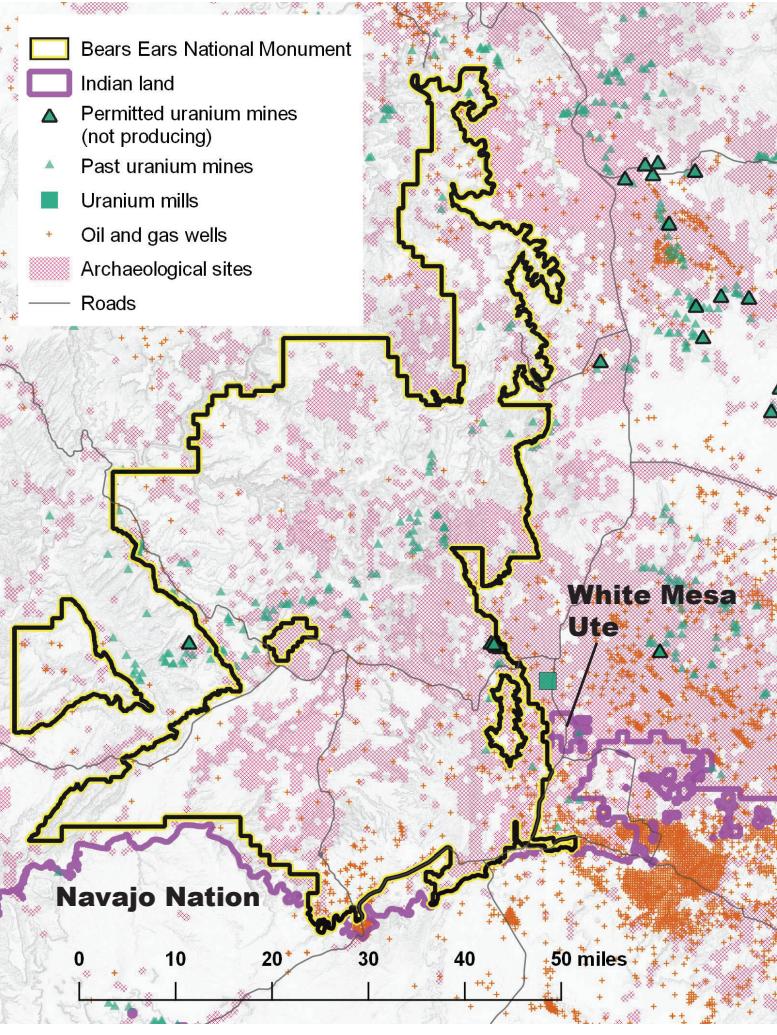
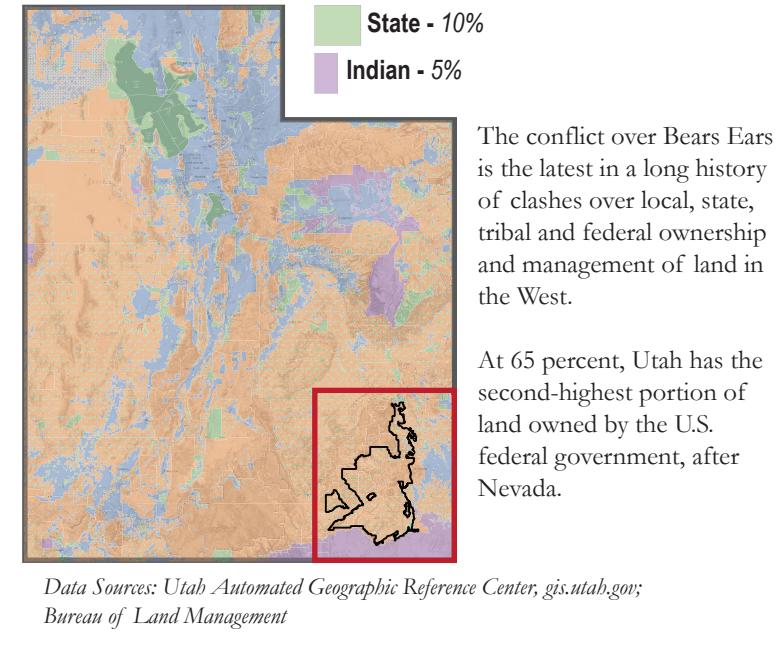
In December 2016, President Obama designated a 2,112-square mile area in southeastern Utah as the Bears Ears National Monument. The area is flanked by oil and gas development and uranium mines. It is also dense with archaeological sites. In early 2017, Utah lawmakers appealed to President Trump to overturn the monument designation.

### Utah: A history of contested land



The conflict over Bears Ears is the latest in a long history of clashes over local, state, tribal and federal ownership and management of land in the West.

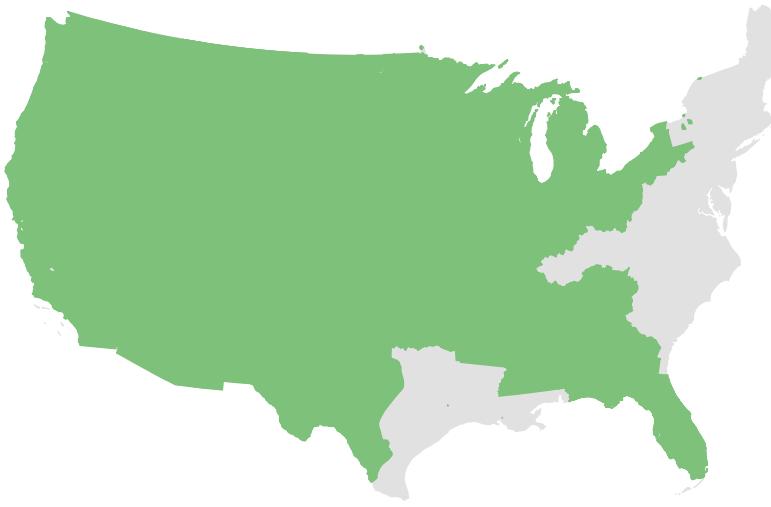
At 65 percent, Utah has the second-highest portion of land owned by the U.S. federal government, after Nevada.



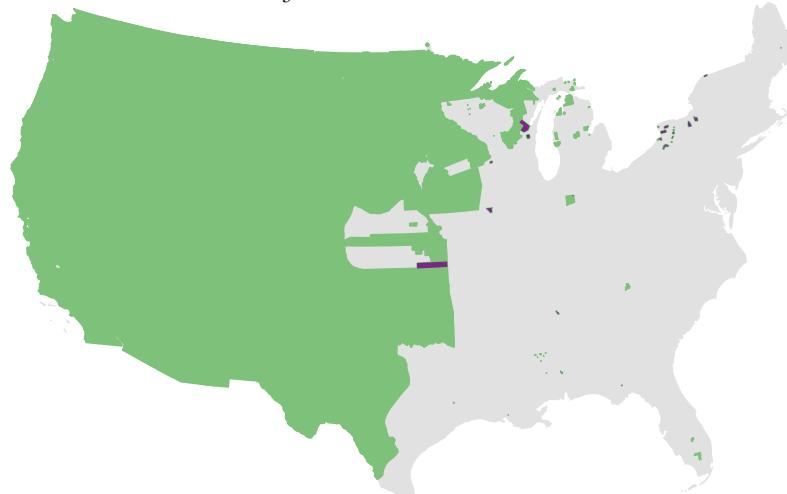
## Indian Lands Over Time

- Indian homelands (little colonial presence)
- Indian reservations

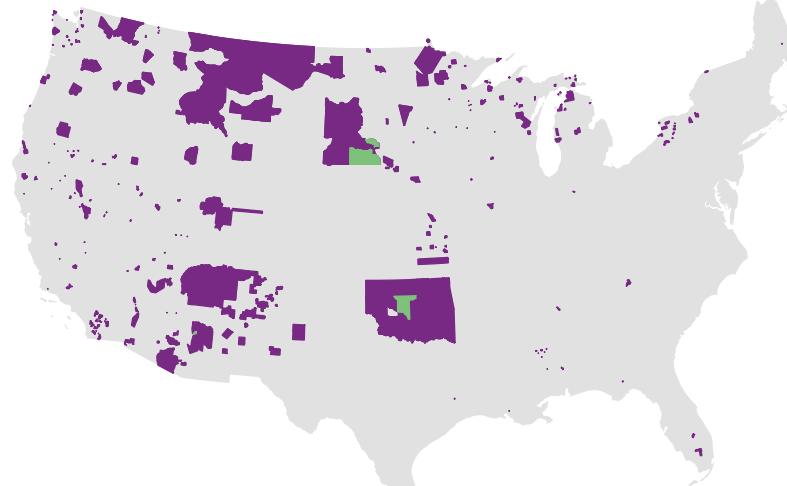
1784 *Post-Revolutionary War*



1840 *Results of Indian Removal Act*



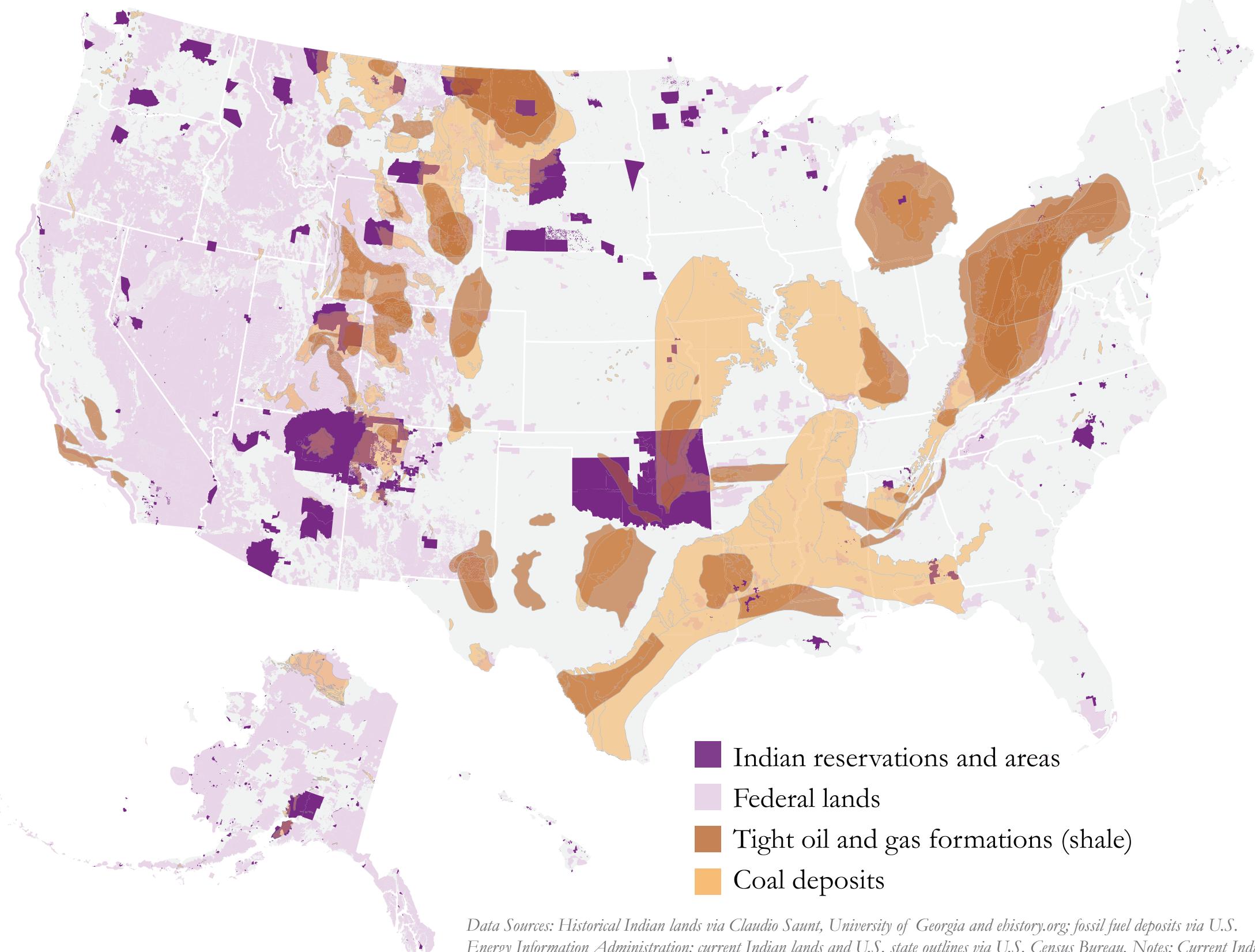
1887 *Just before Dawes Act*



## Indian Lands and Fossil Fuel Resources

As the United States expanded west, claiming territory across North America, Indian tribes were pushed on to progressively smaller areas of land. Today, Indian reservations comprise 326 separate areas and 56 million acres of land. As shown below, many Indian lands include extensive coal, oil and gas deposits.

2017



Data Sources: Historical Indian lands via Claudio Saunt, University of Georgia and ehistory.org; fossil fuel deposits via U.S. Energy Information Administration; current Indian lands and U.S. state outlines via U.S. Census Bureau. Notes: Current Indian lands are Census TIGER/Line American Indian areas, Alaskan Native areas, and Hawaiian home lands geographies. Within these boundaries, land ownership and management varies. For example, Oklahoma has tribal statistical areas, which coincide with former reservations; and the Southern Ute Indian Reservation contains a patchwork of tribal, federal, state and private land.