

Directions:

1. Read the articles.
2. As you read, annotate the articles using a **combination** of the following system:
 - a. Circle and define unfamiliar words,
 - b. Underline/highlight important info,
 - c. Use “?” and ask a question,
 - d. Use “!” and show your reaction confusion/resolution, questions, and
 - e. Draw arrows to connect ideas.
3. Identify T.A.R.P.S. after the articles.
4. Write a 1+ page reflection in your “AoW” section of your Writer’s Notebook using ONE of the prompts provided.

North Dakota Oil Pipeline Battle: Who’s Fighting and Why

Source: Jack Healy/The New York Times/August 26, 2016

For months, tensions have mounted between protesters and law enforcement officials over the fate of an oil pipeline not far from the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation. Last week, they boiled over as officers tried to force the protesters out of an area of private land where they had moved one of their camps.

Here is a look at how the battle over the 1,170-mile pipeline has become an environmental and cultural flash point, stirring passions across social media and drawing thousands of protesters to camp out in rural North Dakota.

What is the latest from North Dakota?

Native Americans from scores of tribes have been gathering since April outside Cannon Ball — a town in south-central North Dakota, near the South Dakota border — to protest the Dakota Access pipeline. Starting with members of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, the protest has since grown to several hundred people (estimates vary), most of them from Native American tribes across the country.

Last week, tensions flared after law enforcement tried to remove protesters from a camp they had set up on a ranch that was recently purchased by the company building the pipeline, Energy Transfer Partners. The police arrested 142 people in what local sheriffs described as a riot. The protesters criticized law enforcement for what they called an overbearing and rough response to their demonstration. In all, more than 400 people have been arrested since the protests began to attract widespread attention and thousands of followers late this summer.

What does each side want?

The Dakota Access pipeline is a \$3.7 billion project that would carry 470,000 barrels of oil a day from the oil fields of western North Dakota to Illinois, where it would be linked with other pipelines. Energy Transfer says the pipeline will pump millions of dollars into local economies and create 8,000 to 12,000 construction jobs — though far fewer permanent jobs to maintain and monitor the pipeline.

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Members of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe see the pipeline as a major environmental and cultural threat. They say its route traverses ancestral lands — which are not part of the reservation — where their forebears hunted, fished and were buried. They say historical and cultural reviews of the land where the pipeline will be buried were inadequate. They also worry about catastrophic environmental damage if the pipeline were to break near where it crosses under the Missouri River.

As of early November, the federal government has blocked the pipeline company from crossing the river, saying the Army Corps of Engineers is reviewing approvals previously granted for the project.

It is unclear whether the corps will ultimately allow or block the pipeline. It is also anyone's guess when it will make a final decision.

Are others fighting the pipeline?

Yes. State and federal agencies have approved the pipeline, and some farmers and ranchers have welcomed the thousands of dollars in payments that came with signing agreements to allow it to cross their land. But others oppose the pipeline.

In Iowa, one of the four states that the pipeline would traverse, some farmers have gone to court to keep it off their land. They say that Iowa regulators were wrong to grant the pipeline company the power of eminent domain to force its way through their farms. Most landowners in the 346-mile path of the pipeline through Iowa, however, have signed easements allowing it to be built across their land.

How many pipelines cross the United States?

The United States has a web of 2.5 million miles of pipelines that carry products like oil and natural gas, pumping them to processing and treatment plants, power plants, homes and businesses. Most of the lines are buried, but some run above ground.

While a natural gas line to a newly built subdivision is not likely to generate national controversy, proposed major pipelines like the Keystone XL, the Dakota Access or the Sandpiper in northern Minnesota have generated huge opposition from environmental groups and people living in their paths.

How safe are pipelines?

Energy companies and their federal overseer, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, promote the safety record of pipelines. Pipeline companies say it is far safer to move oil and natural gas in an underground pipe than in rail cars or trucks, which can crash and create huge fires.

But pipeline spills and ruptures occur regularly. Sometimes the leaks are small, and sometimes they are catastrophic gushers. In 2013, a Tesoro Logistics pipeline in North Dakota broke open and spilled 865,000 gallons of oil onto a farm. In 2010, an Enbridge Energy pipeline dumped more than 843,000 gallons of oil into the Kalamazoo River in Michigan, resulting in a cleanup that lasted years and cost more than a billion dollars, according to Inside Climate News.

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In a 2012 examination of pipeline safety, ProPublica reported that more than half of the country's pipelines were at least 50 years old. Critics cited aging pipelines and scant federal oversight as factors that put public health and the environment at risk.

Dakota Pipeline Protesters Vow to Stay Despite Army Corps' Order

Source: Phil McCausland/NBC News/November 27, 2016

Dakota Access Pipeline protesters vowed Saturday to remain in their camp after the Army Corps of Engineers told them to leave the federal land they've occupied.

Activists protesting the continued construction of the pipeline were told to shut down one of their camps by Dec. 5 in a letter sent to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's leader by the Army Corps.

But tribal leader Dave Archambault and other protest organizers made it clear that they planned to stay in the Oceti Sakowin camp — one of three camps near the construction site — which would have been shut down by the encampment.

"We are wardens of this land. This is our land, and they can't remove us," protester Isaac Weston, an Oglala Sioux member from South Dakota, told The Associated Press on Saturday. "We have every right to be here to protect our land and to protect our water."

Protesters said the request would only escalate tensions.

Citing increased violence between protesters and law enforcement and the increasingly harsh winter conditions, the Army Corps said it decided to close its land to the protesters who have been there since early April.

Col. John Henderson, the Army Corps' district commander, asked Archambault in a letter to tell members of his tribe, along with supporters there, to move from the property north of the Cannonball River.

Henderson said the decision was made to protect the public from violent confrontations between law enforcement and protesters, who call themselves "water protectors," as well as the "harsh North Dakota winter conditions."

The letter was sent after a protester's arm was severely injured by a concussion grenade that protesters contend was thrown by local law enforcement. Police also sprayed protesters with a fire hose in near-freezing conditions.

The free speech zone the Army Corps has proposed south of the Cannonball River is slightly more than 41 acres and provides clearer jurisdiction for police, fire and medical units.

The letter makes it clear that the land will be closed to the public and that anyone who enters it will be considered trespassing and could face prosecution under federal, state and local laws.

Saturday, two prominent North Dakota politicians said the onus was on the federal government to close the camps.

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"Our state and local law enforcement agencies continue to do all they can to keep private property and public infrastructure free from unpermitted protest activities, and it's past time that the federal government provides the law enforcement resources needed to support public safety and to enforce their own order to vacate," Gov. Jack Dalrymple, a Republican, said in a statement.

Republican Sen. John Hoeven also urged protesters to "respect the law and peacefully leave" the protest area.

"The well-being and property of ranchers, farmers and everyone else living in the region should not be threatened by protesters who are willing to commit acts of violence," he said in a statement. Meanwhile, a number of Bismarck-Mandan residents held a rally to "Back the Blue" on Saturday.

More than 400 people attended the rally to support those law enforcement officers who had been dealing with the protests. The demonstration wasn't in support of or opposed to the pipeline, organizers told NBC station KFYZ of Bismarck.

"We want our communities back. We want unity. We don't want division," said Kayla Wolf, an organizer of the protest.

Bismarck police arrested more than 30 people at a mall Friday for alleged criminal trespassing involving the protesters. About 100 protesters had gathered to generate a prayer circle, which police said disrupted Black Friday shopping.

The protests — which have continued since April and are now the largest American Indian protest in modern history — stem from a continued demonstration against a 1,170-mile oil pipeline.

Thousands of people have flocked to North Dakota to aid the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, who believe the pipeline could contaminate their water source, the Missouri River, and desecrate the tribe's sacred sites.

The company behind the pipeline, Energy Transfer Partners, says that it has taken measures to prevent such leaks, that the pipeline is far safer than transporting oil with trucks or trains, and that there is no archaeological significance to the area.

T – What is the topic of the articles?

A – Who is the author of the first article? Who is the author of the second article?

R – Who would want to read this article? Why?

P – What is the purpose/point of the article?

S – Summarize the article in 27 words.

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Write a 1+ page reflection in your “AoW” section of your Writer’s Notebook one of the following prompts:

- What do you think about this situation happening in North Dakota? Which side do you support? Why?
- This story has not been widely covered by the news. Why do you think that is? Do you think this story should receive the same amount of coverage, more, or less? Why?
- What do you think of the Army Corps’ order? Is it fair or unfair? Why?

AoW Article Rubric

	5 pts	4 pts	3 pts	2 pts	1 pt	0 pts
Annotations	Annotations throughout the article.	X	Some annotations throughout the article.	X	X	No annotations.
T.A.R.P.S.	All T.A.R.P.S. are correct.	4 out of 5 T.A.R.P.S. are correct	3 out of 5 T.A.R.P.S. are correct	2 out of 5 T.A.R.P.S. are correct	1 out of 5 T.A.R.P.S. are correct	0 out of 5 T.A.R.P.S. are correct
Reflection	Great reflection!	Good reflection with work needed.	Only half of a page written. More work needed.	Thoughts are somewhat developed.	Few sentences of reflection.	No reflection. OR Summarizing