

Journal #2763

from sdc

1.10.13

Idle No More Continues Around the World

AmeriCorps State and National Grants FY 2013

Census Dotmap

2013 State of Nevada Agriculture Study

Contribute to the Transformation of Learning

Nevada Diabetes Association

Grants available to improve Lake Tahoe water quality

Klamath agreement extended; opponents seek alternatives; backers hope Congress takes up dam

Klamath Basin restoration pact extended two years

Sitting on a Gold Mine, Residents Fear for Their Water

COLORADO RIVER FLOWS TO DECREASE, STUDY SAYS

New Mexico Law Calls for Mandatory Labeling of GMOs

GMO Food Fight: Round Two 2013

ECHO BAY MARINA TO CLOSE AT LAKE MEAD

Lakeside view

Resources

Solar for All

Creating Successful Public Programs on a Budget Is No Easy Task

'Idle No More' Movement Sweeps Reno

www.kolotv.com

You might have seen protests around town recently with people drumming, dancing and holding up signs that say

More Eyes From Around the Globe are Watching Canada.

What was once a well kept secret in Canada has caught world wide attention. The attached photo is a group of Idle No More supporters in Kobe, Japan.



We are hearing that the Harper government is planning to send a few of their APPLES overseas shortly (Brazeau and Aglukkaq ?) to attempt to pull the wool back over the eyes of world. Canada has a VERY serious human rights issue and the truth is becoming apparent across the world. Well done and miigwetch to the supporters in Japan.

When this is all resolved, I suspect that the majority of Canadians will demand that Harper and his political pals resign

[Lloyd Fournier's photo](#)

<http://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=10152106580485995&set=a.137345350994.120623.554425994&type=1&ref=nf>

http://www.americorps.gov/for_organizations/funding/nofa_detail.asp?tbl_nofa_id=98

"Notices of Funds Availability / Notices of Funding Opportunities

AmeriCorps State and National Grants FY 2013

Contact: americorpsgrants@cns.gov / (202) 606-7508

..The new deadline is Wednesday, February 6, 2013 at 5pm Eastern Time. ...

http://www.americorps.gov/pdf/13_1031_2013_nofa_pm_instructions_disaster_services.pdf

p.2-3; 7: "Disaster Services Focus Area

Grants will help individuals and communities prepare, respond, recover, and mitigate disasters and increase community resiliency. ...

Focus Area Definitions

Preparedness: Actions that involve a combination of planning, resources, training, exercising, and organizing to build, sustain, and improve operational capabilities. Preparedness is the process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents, and developing jurisdiction-specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident.

Response: Immediate actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency plans and actions to support short-term recovery.

Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Mitigation: Activities providing a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or manmade disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect." ...

Tier 1 Priority Performance Measures

Disaster Services Performance Measures are divided into two categories...

Tier 2 Disaster Services Measures in Other Focus Areas

...you may select any of the focus area-specific measures listed below that are consistent with your program model. ...

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Housing...

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP: Improving Lands or Habitats...

HEALTHY FUTURES: Independent Living...

HEALTHY FUTURES: Food Security" ...

Census Dotmap bmander.com

This is a map of every person counted by the 2010 US and 2011 Canadian censuses. The map has 341,817,095 dots - one for each person.

Gov. Brian Sandoval will releases the **2013 State of Nevada Agriculture Study** at the Governor’s Breakfast at 7 a.m. Jan. 23 at the Carson Nugget in Carson City.

Cost is \$20 for Northern Nevada Development Agency Investors with reservations and \$35 for noninvestors and guests. For more information, visit. www.nnda.org.

Contribute to the Transformation of Learning

Community Works Journal Online Magazine is looking for stories, essays, and reflections from K-16 and community based educators. The New Year is the perfect time to reflect. Share your teaching and learning experience with our readers from around the world.

More information and submission guidelines are available at: www.communityworksjournal.org

EXAMPLES OF TOPICS

Community Empowerment; Place-Based Education; Sustainability; Service-Learning; Social Justice; Environmental Education and Ecological Literacy; Arts in the Community; Local History and Cultural Preservation; School and/or Community Partnerships; Reviews of resources that support our areas of focus

ABOUT THE JOURNAL [subscribe today](#)

Our ongoing themes include *Place as the Context, Service-Learning as the Strategy, and Sustainable Communities as the Goal*. Since 1995 *Community Works Journal* has provided a unique resource for educators and community members interested in the transformative power of education that is directly connected to community. [submission guidelines below]

We are looking for stories of inspiration and challenge, articles that feature educators and students venturing into new territory through experiences that harness the power of community, learning, and service.

Give us a call or an email if you would like feedback on your ideas.

Best Regards, Joe Brooks, Executive Editor, Community Works Journal

Submission Guidelines for Community Works Journal

What You Need to Know

Community Works Journal welcomes unsolicited articles and essays. Submissions will be reviewed and their authors contacted promptly. We are always glad to speak with prospective authors about their story ideas.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

Community Works Journal is published by Community Works Institute (CWI), in support of teaching practices that build community. *Community Works Journal* is now in its 17th year of publication and continues to meet a crucial need for sharing reflections on teaching, along with models and resources that inspire by example.

The *Journal* supports educators from K-16 schools, community-based programs, and supporting networks. Over the years we have published hundreds of stories from urban, rural, and suburban communities, large and small. The articles we publish range from deeply personal reflections to more formal description of programs and curriculum.

www.communityworksjournal.org

THE JOURNAL'S AUDIENCE

Community Works Journal reaches a diverse, international audience. Most of our readers are educators, ranging from K-16 settings to formal and informal community based programs-along with representatives of local, national, and international organizations. Additionally, a sizable number of our readers are individual community members and students with a direct interest in supporting and improving local education.

SUBMITTING AN ARTICLE

We look for articles that highlight innovative educational strategies, curriculum, and practices involving educators and students in meaningful work within their communities. First hand experience is a must. We are of course most interested in articles that represent a formalization of the learning experience. In the case of articles about programs and resources we require that a story be told that goes beyond simply touting the program's benefits, focusing instead on providing a deeper connection for the reader with the participants themselves. We are especially interested in personal reflections on teaching and learning.

HOW TO WRITE FOR THE JOURNAL

You should begin by telling a story that you think will engage our readers. Put your efforts into a larger or local context in describing the significance of your work. Incorporating reflections and comments by participants is a huge plus. Search for the aspects of your work that offer larger lessons and that you think will inspire and inform others.

We encourage submissions from members of the higher education community. However, formal academic papers and manuscripts will only be published if they are truly engaging -ie: written for a broader audience, and include photos, participant comments and personal reflection by the writer. Formal research papers with an overabundance of citations and a lack of engaging narrative are discouraged. We prize writing that informs and analyzes but does so in a highly readable way.

Appropriate Topics and Areas of Focus Include:

- Sustainability · Place-Based Education · Service-Learning
- Social Justice

- Environmental Education and Ecological Literacy
- Arts in the Community
- Local History and Cultural Preservation
- School and/or Community Partnerships
- Reviews of resources that support our areas of focus

[View Examples](#)

Be sure to include a brief biography (3-4 sentences) of the author. *Community Works Journal* holds joint copyright on all original material published in the Journal and retains the right to include and reprint materials on our web-site or in print. The author will always be properly credited. We are very cooperative with authors who have opportunities to republish their article on other publications.

HOW TO SUBMIT AN ARTICLE

Submissions should be sent by email, as an attachment. Most word processing formats are acceptable. Minimal formatting is suggested. Word count maximum is generally 1,600 words. Please contact us if this is a problem. In some cases we will edit for length with the author's request. An exception to word maximum may be the inclusion of information on a resource of significance to the article.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Community Works Journal
 PO Box 226968 | 975 S Atlantic Blvd. | Los Angeles, CA | 909-480-3966
www.communityworksjournal.org
 email: jbrooks@communityworksinstitute.org
[Submission Guidelines](#)

HOW TO SEND US IMAGES

Digital images should be sent by email, as attachments. Please observe the following guidelines: Scanned images must have a resolution of 300ppi; Digital camera images should be sent unchanged and full size, just as they came off the camera. Images should have short file names that pertain to the article.

DEADLINES

Submissions may be made at any time. We publish on a rolling deadline as articles are received and reviewed. You will be contacted if your article is being considered for publication. Submissions must be received by August 1 to be considered for our Fall 2012 edition.

BECOME an ORGANIZATIONAL PARTNER with the Journal

We are always looking for new organizational partners who will help us find high quality submissions, and/or support the publication through promotion, investment, or fundraising assistance. We offer opportunities for sponsor and partner recognition on our web sites and at our events. Contact us for more information.

OUR PUBLICATION PARTNERS INCLUDE:

Community Works Institute; Shelburne Farms; The Sustainable Schools Project; Antioch University, NE; Orion Magazine,;Facing the Future,; Whittier College, Coalition for Small Schools, Green Teacher.

[Nevada Diabetes Association](#)

Registration Is Now Open for 2013 Camps and Injection Connections!!!

Guarantee a 2013 spot at camp and register today! www.diabetesnv.org Don't wait and be sad when spots are all filled in February

Nevada Diabetes Association **diabetesnv.org**

The Nevada Diabetes Association is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization incorporated in April 1997 by a merger between the Diabetes Educational Center founded in 1980 and the Nevada Children's Diabetes Association founded in 1996.

Grants available to improve Lake Tahoe water quality
Lake Tahoe Tribune

The Nevada Division of State Lands has funding available to implem

Klamath agreement extended; opponents seek alternatives; backers hope Congress takes up dam removal

Grant Scott-Goforth, Eureka Times-Standardtimes-standard.com/

All 42 stakeholders of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement -- a series of proposals for water quality, flows and restoration contingent on the removal of four Klamath River dams -- approved an amendment to continue the agreement until 2014.

Klamath Basin restoration pact extended two years

Damon Arthur, Redding Record

With the lack of congressional action threatening to void the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement, all 42 agencies that originally signed the pact have agreed to a two-year extension.

Sitting on a Gold Mine, Residents Fear for Their Water

With today's high gold prices, people who live around San Juan Ridge just north of Nevada City are sitting on top of an estimated \$400 million worth of gold. Recently a mining company requested a permit to reopen an old underground mine.

Kathleen Masterson, Capital Press

Neighbors of the old mine are alarmed about the proposal That's because about 17 years ago, miners hit a major water source and drained 14 nearby wells.

COLORADO RIVER FLOWS TO DECREASE, STUDY SAYS San Diego Union Tribune

Colorado River flows are likely to shrink by 10 percent in coming decades as the climate warms, according to a recent study in the journal Nature Climate Change.

Shane Ridley-Stevens

Here is the video from the pow wow. I hope you all enjoy it.

Tiny Tots at Wellpinit New Years Pow Wow **www.youtube.com**

New Mexico Law Calls for Mandatory Labeling of GMOs

Anthony Gucciardi, Natural Society

Gucciardi writes: "In essence, it's the next Prop 37 ... It's also a second chance for health activists worldwide to start the proverbial fire that will ignite similar legislation around the nation and eventually the world." [READ MORE](#)

GMO Food Fight: Round Two 2013

Ronnie Cummins, Op-Ed: "On November 6, in the wake of one of the most expensive and scurrilous smear campaigns in history, six million voters scared the hell out of Monsanto and Big Food Inc. by coming within a razor's edge of passing the first statewide mandatory labeling law for genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Opponents couldn't claim anything close to a landslide, even though they outspent the pro-labeling campaign almost six to one."

[READ](#) | [DISCUSS](#) | [SHARE](#)

ECHO BAY MARINA TO CLOSE AT LAKE MEAD

The northern-most marina at Lake Mead will close at the end of the month because the National Park Service **can't find anyone to operate it.** !! ! http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct_uz3688753Biz15581034

Lakeside view

New plans for Lake Tahoe mean better water and better towns

By [Ashley Hennefer](#) ashleyh@newsreview.com [This article was published on 01.03.13.](#)

Owners of Tahoe properties, such as these hidden among the trees in Crystal Bay, may receive construction perks if they participate in the TRPA's new plans.

To read the regional plan, visit www.bit.ly/RWuG4C.

According to the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, reducing the 72 percent of fine sediment polluting Lake Tahoe's water requires an entire infrastructure overhaul—and as a result, several efforts to improve the Tahoe Basin's water quality, marshes and regional transportation were approved by Lake Tahoe board members in mid-December. The plans include the Lake Tahoe Regional Plan, which will work with property owners to reduce pollution, and "Mobility 2035," intended to establish sustainable transportation in Tahoe towns.

"The biggest problem in the basin is pollution from the sediment of storm water," says Jeff Cowen, community liaison of the TRPA. "[The Lake Tahoe Regional Plan] is a water quality restoration plan that focuses on the lake's pollutant fine sediment—like the ground-up road sand carried around the basin. What we designed was a plan that would address people to do BMPs [best management practice of erosion]."

To enact BMPs, such as putting in gravel under drip lines beneath a house, the plan will revise “rules that have been on the books since the 1980s,” Cowen says. “The regulatory system in Tahoe is so strong, so robust, but we’re not changing the caps to growth.”

Because many Tahoe properties are older, BMPs are currently happening only “when property owners do a project, remodel a house—when they tear down a house or rebuild a new one.” Thus, the plan is “an incentive to do more remodeling and environmental redevelopment,” Cowen says, by offering perks. For instance, if a property owner has a BMP certificate, they can build a 500-square-foot deck.

“Currently, there’s a limit to land cover on parcels,” says Cowen. “This plan has real economic benefits for property owners.”

Another option to reduce pollution is to remove some of the 8,300 structures built on marshlands. Cowen says that knocking down or moving at least a couple hundred of these will prevent further pollution, and the structures, like old cabins, can be re-purposed in town for community resources.

But tackling the outdated town centers, especially the shopping centers which have “not seen a significant level of investment since the 1950s,” Cowen says, is a much bigger project. To prevent water pollution, vaults must be installed under parking lots and filter the water. This kind of project can cost up to \$1 million, and doesn’t ensure that the filtration meets the high infiltration standards.

So the TRPA will approach this redevelopment in a different way, Cowen says, by improving town centers. Moving town centers up, not out—such as increasing building height—will help create denser towns with more sustainable transportation. Mobility 2035—which signifies the year TRPA plans to meet the goal—will create more walking and biking paths connected from town to town.

The regional and transportation plans will go into effect on Feb. 10. Cowen says progress on residential properties may happen in the near future, but other, larger projects will take longer depending on county involvement and public response.

“The town center projects will take further down the line,” he says. “Those require local area plans, smaller scale local area plans that show environmental improvement.”

Resources

[85 Low-Cost or Free Web-Based Tools for Nonprofits](http://nonprofitorgs.wordpress.com)

nonprofitorgs.wordpress.com

[The number of low-cost or free, web-based resources and tools available to nonprofits today is astounding. Many nonprofit professionals are overwhelmed by the all choices – and as the Mobile Web an...](#)

<http://www.ala.org/tools/libfactsheets/alalibraryfactsheet12>

<http://nonprofitorgs.wordpress.com/2012/12/27/50-fun-useful-and-totally-random-resources-for-nonprofits/>

Solar for All

Until now, rooftop solar has only worked for those with hefty electric bills and sunny roofs. Community solar could make it available to everyone.

By Paul Rauber

I really wanted the figures to work out. So did Ricky, the nice young guy from Sungevity who was trying to lease me a solar array for my roof. My family was looking into a 1.7-kilowatt system—the smallest available. Even so, our miserly habits kept us firmly in our utility's lowest —and cheapest—tier of electricity usage. Solar is getting cheaper fast, but the numbers for the popular lease-financing model wouldn't pencil out unless we could somehow boost our energy usage into a higher tier.

"How about a plug-in Prius?" Ricky suggested helpfully. "That would make it work."

Unfortunately, even though a Prius driven 30 miles a day would increase our electricity use by 165 kilowatt-hours a month, a new car isn't in our budget—and so (for the time being, at least), neither are solar panels on our roof. That puts me in good company: Some 75 percent of Americans rent, live in condos, have roofs shaded by trees or other buildings, or are otherwise poor candidates for sun power. Which leaves us out of the clean energy revolution that's going on across the country.

If "revolution" sounds like hyperbole, consider this: U.S. solar installations more than doubled from the second quarter of 2011 to the second quarter of 2012. Last August, California's utility-scale solar plants hit 1 gigawatt—as much energy as can be generated by a large coal- or nuclear-fired power plant. Less remarked on during the celebration of that milestone was the fact that at the same time, "distributed solar"—the thousands of rooftop systems in the state—was exceeding that number by 20 percent, producing 1.2 gigawatts. In 2008, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory put the annual technical potential of rooftop solar in the United States at 819 trillion watt-hours, equal to about a fifth of the nation's 2011 electricity demand.

Working through Mosaic, 70 community members financed this 8.6-kilowatt solar project on top of West Oakland's People's Grocery, which will save the food-justice project \$32,000 over the next 20 years. | Photo courtesy of Mosaic

Along with the increase in capacity, solar prices are plummeting, thanks to technological advances and fierce competition from China. Within two to three years, says John Farrell, senior researcher at the Institute of Local Self-Reliance in Minneapolis, both California and New York will achieve "grid parity." That's the golden moment when power from the sun becomes as cheap as average residential electricity. Hawaii is already there; in Honolulu, 41 percent of building-permit applications these days are requests to install solar systems.

"The economics continue to drive solar forward," Farrell says. "But there's still a big barrier. The economics are going to allow a stampede of folks who are well placed financially, and in terms of the property they own, to go solar. But it's leaving everyone else out."

So, what if I don't want to be left out? Couldn't I get together with the other 75 percenters in my neighborhood, put some solar panels on the local recreation center, and reap the benefits?

"Community solar happens for innovative citizens but always against the odds."

Many other people across the country are asking the same question—and some are succeeding in establishing a form of "community solar" or "solar garden." In Minnesota, members of the Wright-Hennepin Cooperative Electric Association can own part of a 39-kilowatt array of locally made panels on the roof of the co-op's headquarters, allowing them to share in the electricity just as they would with a system on their own roofs. California's forward-looking Sacramento Municipal Utility District lets customers purchase solar power from a local "solar farm," receiving the same full retail credit per kilowatt-hour that they would from a home system. And in Washington State, members of the nonprofit Backbone Campaign can invest in a 50- to 66-kilowatt solar array erected at a recycling transfer station, with a forecast return of 13.5 percent a year until 2020.

Nice for them, but not so much for me and my neighbors on Oregon Street. Our utility is of the big for-profit, investor-owned sort, not a cooperative, and I am neither a Washington resident nor a member of the Backbone Campaign, which means I'm prohibited by financial regulators from participating in its program. However good an idea community solar might be, achieving it requires surmounting a daunting string of institutional hurdles. "Community solar happens for innovative citizens," Farrell says, "but always against the odds."

Let's look at the obstacles facing my dream community solar project. For starters, my neighbors and I would need some capital, but banks aren't much interested in financing penny-ante solar arrays. Our numbers wouldn't look very good anyway, because a still-essential ingredient in solar's success is the 30 percent federal tax credit, and as a nonprofit, we wouldn't be able to take advantage of it.

If we somehow did manage to scrape together the installation money, we'd need to sell the juice our panels generated to our local utility. But what would be in it for them? Even in a state like California, where utilities are obligated (up to a point) to accept new residential solar applications, nothing requires them to deal with the Oregon Street Cat Fanciers' Solar Co-op. If they did, they'd have to come up with a billing system that would credit me and my neighbor Doris and the cat lady down the street proportional to our stakes in the project—something Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) has zero motivation to do.

In short, the chances of our plucky little neighborhood powering its blenders, DVRs, and iPads with shared solar look very poor. To triumph against the odds, community solar needs a model that can work within the current regulatory system (unhelpful as that may be) and that is widely replicable. Happily, two organizations (at least) appear to have such a model: Colorado's Clean Energy Collective and California's Mosaic.

Paul Spencer is founder and president of the former. He got into community solar after trying to design a "net-zero" community of 89 homes in Carbondale, Colorado, that would draw its power from a centralized solar system. The housing market collapse killed the project, but Spencer and his group resolved to craft a widely deployable model for community solar. It took a year and a half of running the numbers on dozens of different options before they settled on the rather

uncollective formula of individual ownership.

Creating Successful Public Programs on a Budget Is No Easy Task

[PATHWAYS](#) is a must-have guide—written specifically for those interested in creating successful public programs from the beginning to the end, including how to market your program, and get others involved.

AASLH is offering [PATHWAYS](#) for only \$45 for members and \$52 for non-members.

Why *PATHWAYS*?

Stronger public programs generate more interest, revenue, and funding for your institution. With [PATHWAYS](#), you receive the following to help you get started and run a successful public program:

- Complete guide for creating successful public programs from the beginning to the end on a limited budget;
- Four program models to fit the needs of any institution or history professional;
- Instructions on how to reach out to the public and create a successful marketing campaign;
- Sample press releases;
-



Materials, forms, and information needed to kick-off your program and keep it running; Step-by-step directions that show your participants how to document oral history, chart dates, and more.
**AASLH:
Church**

Street, Nashville, TN 37203-2991 | 615-320-3203 | Fax: 615-327-9013 | E-Mail: membership@AASLH.org