

Journal #3747 from sdc 10.19.16

Armed Police Swarm Those Praying Along North Dakota Road

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An ancient drought-friendly farming process could become the next

How One California Tribe Is Coping With Drought

Conservation Groups Fight Eureka Mine in Federal Court Today

Myron Dewey:

***The ancestors have
spoken, rain
helpers are on their
way to help stop the
black snake from
working.....we are
armed with a song
and a prayer.***



<http://readersupportednews.org/news-section2/318-66/39743-armed-police-swarm-native-americans-praying-along-north-dakota-road>

\$2 million Estimated [damage to construction equipment for the Dakota Access oil pipeline](#) caused by a *fire set along the pipeline's route in Iowa*. The pipeline is strongly opposed by Native American communities and environmental advocates concerned about water pollution and the destruction of sacred sites. *Reuters*

Dan Bacher: [Davis CA City Council passes resolution in solidarity ...YubaNet](#)

The resolution declares: "WHEREAS, the City of Davis has worked diligently for many years to secure and protect our own sustainable clean water supply and ...

Judge Rejects 'Riot' Charges Against Amy Goodman for Coverage of Dakota Access Pipeline

http://www.ecowatch.com/amy-goodman-dakota-access-pipeline-2051137427.html?utm_source=EcoWatch+List&utm_campaign=d07d3979a6-MailChimp+Email+Blast&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_49c7d43dc9-d07d3979a6-85895669

“The original sin of this country is that we invaders shot and murdered our way across the land killing every Native American that we could and making treaties with the rest. This country was founded on genocide before the word genocide was invented... When we finally stopped actively killing Native Americans for the crime of living here before us, we then proceeded to violate every treaty we made with the Tribes. Every. Single. Treaty. We piled crime on top of crime against a ... [See More](#)



NBC Nightly News with Lester Holt's video. Kia kaha, kia maia, kia manawanui ! Be Strong, **Be Steadfast and Stand with Great Heart**. Our thoughts and prayers are with all the protectors at Standing Rock.

Since I arrived I have updated myself in the events happening at Standing Rock, It is shocking that the American Media DO NOT cover the events thats are currently happening and the increased police force surrounding everyone. Last updates I heard was up to 200 peaceful protesters a day being harrassed and arrested... [See More](#)

Federal Water Tap

\$US 101 million: Dollars spent by 12 federal agencies in fiscal years 2013 to 2015 on research and monitoring harmful algal blooms. ([Government Accountability Office](#))iefs

Dakota Access Lawsuit: Army Corps Responds

In a [briefing filed on October 11 in U.S. district court](#), the Army Corps denied that it violated any federal law when it approved in July the river-crossing permits for the Dakota Access pipeline.

The pipeline has been a nucleus of dissent for tribes across the United States and Canada, who have set up camp on the North Dakota plains in protest, and for those opposed to expansion of fossil fuel production.

The [lawsuit opposing the pipeline was filed on July 27](#) by the Standing Rock Sioux, whose reservation lies a half mile downstream of where the pipeline would cross Lake Oahe, a reservoir operated by the Army Corps. The tribe claims that there are “culturally important” sites within the permit area. The Army Corps denies that the tribe ever identified any such places.

Millions Wasted in Klamath Groundwater Scheme

The Bureau of Reclamation wasted \$US 32 million over seven years on a misguided program of drought management and fish protection in the Klamath River Basin of California and Oregon, according to [a watchdog agency's investigation](#). Reclamation lacked the legal authority to carry out the program, says the Interior Department's inspector general.

The program, which paid farmers to pump groundwater or fallow land rather than draw from streams, resulted in neither a drought plan nor any advantage for fish. The payments “appear to be simply compensating [farmers] for an alleged loss of their property rights rather than benefiting fish and wildlife,” the report states.

The contract in question ended in March 2016, and the inspector general's report recommends that Reclamation not enter into any more such funding agreements until it has legal authority and knows how the funds will be spent. Reclamation disagrees with these conclusions. How to handle future agreements is an unresolved matter within the Interior Department.

No Prosecution in Gold King Mine Spill

The U.S. Attorney's Office in Colorado [will not pursue criminal charges](#) against a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency employee who was involved in the August 2015 blowout at the southwestern Colorado mine, the *Associated Press* reports. The EPA inspector general will now continue an internal investigation it had paused until the criminal probe was completed.

Reclamation Report on Protecting Lower Klamath River Salmon

The Bureau of Reclamation wants to prevent the spread of Ich, a deadly parasitic fish disease, in California's lower Klamath River. Ich is spread by too many fish in too little water that is too warm. According to [a draft environmental review](#), Reclamation wants to increase water releases from the Trinity River into the lower Klamath when river flows are low in August and September.

But with water in the American West, there's always a fun quirk. The Trinity is the largest tributary of the Klamath, but a portion of the Trinity's flow is also diverted into the Central Valley Project, a federal reservoir-and-canal system which sends water from northern California to farms in the San Joaquin Valley, hundreds of miles to the south. Operation of the Central Valley Project is coordinated with the State Water Project, a state-owned system of similar grandeur. The effect on those two project had to be analyzed in this review. Central Valley Project deliveries would be reduced by less than one percent under the proposed action.

Public comments are being accepted through December 5 and can be emailed to BOR-SLO-sha-ltpeis-public-comments@usbr.gov.

The Value of the Water Rights Deal

The Interior Department is beginning [a study of the social and economic value of Indian water rights settlements](#). A settlement is a negotiation that avoids a lengthy court proceeding and secures water for a tribe — and often the money needed to deliver that water to the reservation. Tribes, states, and the federal government have signed more than two dozen settlements.

Sacred Site Under Siege—Ravaging the Past

Stephanie Woodard

A Time Before Time

Archaeologists have found evidence dating the beginning of the Tosawihi occupation to something like 11,500 years ago, or nearly 9,000 years before the founding of Rome. Reggie Sope sees far earlier connections.

“Interesting you should ask,” said Sope, responding to a question about when his people got the horse. Their first mount was not the Spanish mustang that other tribes acquired, but rather an animal that lived up until about 10,000 years ago, he said. “First they were little, and we hunted and ate them. As they evolved into animals the size of a dog, we used them to pull travois [joined poles forming a sled].”

Later, they were big enough to ride. “And we were lords of the Plains,” said Sope, miming the gesture of drawing a bow.

Before that, according to Brady, when time began, her people arrived in the area in a lidded basket. A chief in what is now California had given it to Coyote as part of an enticement to get the troublemaker to leave. The vessel came with orders not to open the top. Feeling the basket move and hearing singing inside, Coyote eventually couldn’t resist taking a peek. The ancestors of today’s Western Shoshones ran out and populated what came to be their homeland.

“This place survived all that time, but not the 1872 mining law,” Holley said.

Congress passed the [General Mining Law of 1872](#) to lure settlers west. The act offered mining patents for a few dollars per acre, with no royalties due (unlike other extractive industries) and no cleanup required. According to the BLM, the law “declared all valuable mineral deposits in land belonging to the United States to be free and open to exploration and purchase.” The policy is still in force, pouring billions of dollars’ worth of public resources into private hands.

With no environmental controls, miners walked away when claims were worked out, abandoning hundreds of thousands of mines. The BLM reports that unwary tourists have died after falling into mine shafts or breathing toxic gases; meanwhile, explosives left behind hinder rescuers. Modern mines also offer hazards. Grates over pits associated with the Tosawihi gold mine have gaps a child or small animal could fall through.

A decades-old gold mine in the Tosawihi Quarries has just changed hands. New mining work is already underway, according to the current owners. (Photo by Joseph Zummo)A dangerous grid, with openings large enough for a child or small animal to fall through, covers a mining-related



cavity. In the distance, white flint, or chert, suitable for weapons or tool making is thick on the ground. (Photo by Joseph Zummo)

The devastation is immense and ongoing, said Reggie Sope. The Environmental Protection Agency's [2011 Toxics Release Inventory](#) shows that mining accounted for 98 percent of the 529 million pounds of toxins released in Nevada that year, according to [Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada](#) (PLAN).

Long after the digging stops, cyanide, arsenic and other mining-related poisons wash into rivers and evaporate into the atmosphere, with taxpayers picking up the tab. [Earthworks](#), a mining-focused environmental group, estimates that the public will pay as much as \$72 billion to clean up old mines. Cleaning up today's operations will cost additional billions.

One of hundreds of thousands of abandoned mines countrywide, this old mercury mining operation sits above creek drainages in the Tosawihi environs. (Photo by Joseph Zummo)

One of hundreds of thousands of abandoned mines countrywide, this old mercury-mining operation sits above creek drainages in the Tosawihi environs. (Photo by Joseph Zummo)

Meanwhile, Western Shoshones strive to protect the Tosawihi Complex. Joe's mother, Kathleen Holley, is 83. She has been coming here all her life. "It's worse than ever," she said, looking out over the rolling hills. "I see disrespect everywhere. So many of the animals are gone. What will be left for the children?"

From left, Kathleen Holley, of the Battle Mountain Band of the Te-Moak Western Shoshone, and Tanya Reynolds, of the South Fork Band of the Te-Moak Western Shoshone, look over mining-related damage to Tosawihi. (Photo by Joseph Zummo)

Read more at <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2016/10/12/sacred-site-under-siege-ravaging-past-166049?page=0%2C2>



Oct. 16-22, 2016 is [National Friends of Library Week](#).

[Caribou Who? Kootenai Tribe Works to Revive the Disappearing Species](#)

[Kristin Butler](#)

In 2009, on Kootenai tribal territory in the Idaho Panhandle, the last remaining caribou in the contiguous United States took a severe drop from 46 down to 12 animals. Those same dozen caribou continue to roam the Selkirk mountain range near the Canadian border.

RELATED: [Caribou Is the Canary in the Coal Mine](#)

A recent article in *The New York Times* illustrates the severity of the situation, referring to the species as “[America’s gray ghosts](#).”

Last year, the Kootenai Tribe began leading efforts with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other partners — the states of Idaho and Washington, British Columbia, the U.S. Forest Service, the Kalispel Tribe, and the Ktunaxa Nation — to devise a plan to save the Selkirk caribou from extinction.

“Seven years ago, we weren’t having this discussion. We had 46 animals, they were reproducing, and things were going good. And then the population fell off a cliff,” Norm Merz, wildlife biologist for the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, told Indian Country Today Media Network.

Merz largely attributes that drop to heavy predation by wolves and cougars. Caribou face another chief disadvantage: they’re slow reproductive creatures.

Whereas other hoofed mammals called ungulates, including deer, elk and moose, generally reproduce during their second year of life, caribou aren’t typically reproductive until their third year. And caribou only produce one calf.

Selkirk mountain caribou numbers have plummeted from 46 in 2008 to just a dozen at last count in February 2016. (Leo DeGroot, BC Ministry of Forest, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (2015))

“A species with low reproduction has to compensate by having longevity in the adults,” Merz said. “With caribou, what we’re seeing in the Selkirks and actually throughout most of southern British Columbia is our animals are succumbing to predation, and so they’re not living as long, and they don’t reproduce fast, and therefore the population is declining.”

Shortly after birth, caribou calves struggle to their feet and begin following their mothers. Despite their early mobility, many quickly meet their death due to predators or natural causes, according to a report by the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks.

The Kootenai Tribe plans to implement maternal penning, “in which we would capture the females in the herd and bring them into a predator-free enclosure around March. That would allow them to calve, get their calves good and strong, and sometime around July or after we would release them back into the wild.”

The operation would be modeled on several successful pilot projects tested in British Columbia and in the Peace River region near Alberta, home to the Little Smoky caribou herd.

But the most effective method of caribou protection has been wolf management. “Since British Columbia implemented the wolf management in caribou habitat, we haven’t documented any additional wolf mortalities,” Merz said.

Canadian government sharpshooters are eliminating wolves that invade caribou habitat from helicopters. Just 19 wolves have been killed in the Selkirk mountain range thus far. Merz stresses that wolves are only shot when caribou fatalities are a risk.

“British Columbia is tracking animals” with GPS-equipped radio collars, he said. “So they’re monitored and not removed. The animals that move into caribou habitat that pose a threat are removed. It’s not an ‘every wolf is bad’ situation. It’s: ‘We’ve got to try and limit mortality of caribou, and this is one way we can do it.’”

Unlike the caribou herds that migrate across the barren Alaskan tundra, southern mountain caribou live in small, localized groups, Merz explained. They stick to high terrain, dense with old-growth forest, which offers heavier lichen loads, and the trees intercept snow. Perhaps most importantly, the thick woods allow caribou to avoid predators — most commonly wolves, cougars, bears and wolverines — that generally prey on other ungulates that live in areas with younger forests or clearings.

“They don’t migrate, other than some elevational migration during different seasons,” Merz said. “They pretty much stay in the same general vicinity.”

Thus, it’s a particularly vicious cycle when their caribou country is devastated. Logging, mining and resource extraction are common ways man destroys caribou habitat.

The below video of Selkirk caribou on Kootenai tribal territory by Bryce Comer with Conservation Northwest explains the interrelated issues.

[Try watching this video on www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)

“When the habitat is modified through logging or large-scale forest fires, you’re talking 150 years for that to regenerate to provide caribou habitat,” Merz said. “And in that 150 years, while it’s re-growing into caribou habitat, it’s providing for deer, elk and moose along the way, which is drawing predators into the higher [elevated caribou] country.”

Despite extreme challenges, Merz remains an optimist that revival efforts will prove successful. “I think it’s very possible to get to a self-sustaining population, but it’s going to take work, it’s going to take effort, and it’s going to take money. But I think it’s possible, and I think it’s realistic to think so.”

Read more at <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2016/10/12/caribou-who-kootenai-tribe-works-revive-disappearing-species-166072>

Space: Thanks to new Hubble telescope images taken over 20 years, we have a better idea of just how many galaxies are out there. Turns out, there are more than [two trillion galaxies in the universe](#), up to 20 more times than we thought. Far out.

Pinecone Awardees: Envirohaven & One Nevada Credit Union

Small Business: Envirohaven

Vicki and Greg Bischoff are making sustainable living beautiful and affordable with their Haven designs. Their design is a radical change from standard building designs and practices that maximizes materials for efficient use and sustainable operation.

The Haven is the result of decades of design and construction experience by founders Vicki and Greg Bischoff. Since 1978, General Contractor and President of Suncrest Builders, Inc., Greg Bischoff, has been researching, designing, and building custom energy efficient homes. Throughout his career, Greg saw a need for a radical change in overall building design in order to achieve a truly sustainable lifestyle. Greg's desire to address this need gave birth to his unique patented design: The Haven, a simple, cost-effective and energy-efficient housing system.

Many energy-saving and sustainable features are combined in one home design that is hyper-efficient, durable, adaptable, and affordable. The Haven is truly a model of sustainability enabling you to Live Large in a Small Footprint.

Medium to Large Business: One Nevada Credit Union, Reno

One Nevada Credit Union (ONCU) is a local company that is leading the way in conservation efforts in order to operate as an eco-friendly financial institution. In the past few years, they have significantly increased activities that make our community more environmentally healthy. 2016 has been a particularly productive year for ONCU in terms of adopting new practices to help conserve paper, electricity, water, fuel and recycled office supplies. In addition, they've created several new community partnerships with non-profit organizations with environmental missions in order to help beautify and conserve our natural communities. With \$800 million in assets, One Nevada Credit Union is the largest locally owned, federally insured credit union in the state. It is one of the strongest, well-capitalized credit unions in the country with more 11.61% net worth. One Nevada has 13 branches and over 60 ATMs and serves over 77,000 members.

The American Indian Center of Arkansas does its best to promote the interests of American Indians in this state and offer as many helpful services as possible. The AICA is a Section 166 funded organization through the Workforce Innovations and Opportunities Act. This means that our main focus is to provide workforce development and training programs for American Indians in the state of Arkansas. We would also be happy to steer you towards partner organizations that may help you with your goals.

<http://www.theindiancenter.org/Pages/About.aspx>

"I love the contemporary aspect as well as historic."

Jennifer N. Salinas, CA

"High quality museum collection of items from all over the USA. Knowledgeable friendly staff, excellent gift shop of unique items. Worth a visit!"

CorvusConnie Alaska via TripAdvisor

The Mid-America All-Indian Center (MAAIC) is a unique cultural facility located on the shores of the Arkansas River in downtown Wichita, Kansas. Visitors from around the globe pass through our doors to learn about the American Indians. Established in 1969, the goal of the

MAAIC is to educate the community about the tradition and heritage of American Indian people while recognizing the important role they play in today's society.

The MAAIC is home to a museum that features pieces from a collection with more than 3,000 artifacts. This allows for exhibits to be changed throughout the year so that a variety of stories can be told about American Indian culture and heritage.

Visit our gift shop, located in front of the museum entrance and featuring items made by regional American Indian artists. Choose from handmade jewelry, movies, CDs, books, food and a variety of different Keeper statues. A portion of the sales from the gift shop go back into the Indian community and support the artists that created the pieces.

The Center also has an exceptional educational program that caters to young students through field trips to the Center, and to everyone in the community via our outreach program. Hundreds of students pass through our doors each year to learn about American Indian history, culture and way of life both in the past and in today's world.

After touring our museum and gift shop, stroll outside and explore our Outdoor Learning Center. The center features a genuine tipi, travois, Outdoor Wildlife Learning Site (OWLS) through the Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks, medicinal and Three Sisters gardens and an outdoor classroom. Beyond our center lies our two artist gardens honoring Woody Crumbo and Blackbear Bosin.

No trip to MAAIC would be complete without a visit to the iconic Keeper of the Plains. Located to the east of our building in Keeper Plaza, the 44-foot statue towers over the Arkansas River with arms raised towards the sun. Take time to immerse yourself in all the knowledge the plaza has to offer.

Be sure to like us on Facebook and Twitter to keep updated on news from the MAAIC. It's the best place to receive information about our signature events (Share Our Food, Benefit Car Show, and Culture Dash).

Come spend the day with us! As you enter the **Oconaluftee Indian Village** you are swept away to the 18th century. Surrounded by lush green vegetation, your spirit is calmed by the sound of the cool mountain streams. Guided tours will take you through craft demonstrations by award-winning artists who will explain the unique Cherokee crafting techniques. Meet historical Cherokee people in the living history section. You can also view special shows throughout the season such as "Time of War" and traditional Cherokee dancing. Sit, relax and dine at the picnic tables with the Oconaluftee natives after you order from the concession area. Don't forget to pick up a souvenir from the Gift Shop to remember your visit forever.

<http://www.cherokeehistorical.org/oconaluftee-indian-village/?gclid=CNarsqqi4M8CFQkxaQodmssILA>

Tips for Small Business Cyber Security Twitter Chat

Webinar | Cybersecurity 101: Protecting Your Business from Cybercrime

Thursday, October 27 | 1:00 PM ET / 10:00 AM PT

Attend to find out more about the rising threat to small and midsize businesses, and the five ways you can protect yourself. In this compelling webcast, you'll learn about:

- **New wave cybercriminals:** Know what you're up against in this brave new world of cybercrime. Learn about the different categories of cybercriminals, including the sophisticated blackhats who operate like a well-run business.
- **Crimeware kits:** Learn about the different "services" cybercriminals have access to that can completely disrupt and harm your organization.
- **Combating cybercrime:** Defeating a formidable enemy requires a formidable strategy. Learn five ways SMBs can defend themselves from this insidious threat.

[Register now](#) to see how your organization can protect itself from cybercrime.

Webinar | Power Up Your Small Business: Technology Trends

Thursday, October 27 | 12:00 PM ET / 9:00 AM PT

SCORE, which offers free mentoring to small business owners, is proud to present the "Power Up Your Small Biz: Technology Trends" Virtual Conference. Produced in partnership with Verisign, this event is a half day of learning with 8 informative webinars on how you can leverage technology to meet your goals.

Hear from a number of industry experts, including ComplyRight, AT&T, Rieva Lesonsky and more, as they share ways to simplify your efforts, secure your data and grow your business. Join us for part of all of this exciting day. [Register now](#)

Webinar | Let's Celebrate Women's Small Business Month Together: Tips for Starting or Growing a Small Business

Thursday, October 20 | 3:00 PM ET / 12:00 PM PT

We know the importance women have on our economy. We can do more together by giving you the tools and resources to create or grow a small business, employ more Americans and help generate additional revenue. [Register Now](#)

[Blog | The Chicken and the Egg: Why Diversity Matters in Investing](#)

Small businesses need investors, and investors need small businesses. These are facts of life in the business world. And just like the chicken and the egg, you can't have one without the other.

[An ancient drought-friendly farming process could become the next ... Quartz](#)

In 2008, when Brice Jones decided to stop irrigating his grapevines, California was in the middle of a drought. Jones, however, wasn't thinking about water ...

[How One California Tribe Is Coping With Drought](#)

News Deeply

California's drought has shrunk all these water sources, forcing the tribe to adopt ... Water Deeply: What is the water problem on the La Jolla Reservation?

[Anne Susan](#) feeling inspired.

Words (so true) from my friend DJ Vanus, a national motivational speaker:

Save yourself pain, wasted anger and remember: we are NOT responsible for all that happens to us...but ARE responsible for how we handle it.

AND

It's never too late to begin again, to start anew. Don't condemn yourself to the past. Until we draw our last breath, we have a chance..

Conservation Groups Fight Eureka Mine in Federal Court Today

October 18, 2016 - Suzanne Potter, Public News Service (NV) [*Play Audio in Browser Window*](#)

The case against a proposed mine that would unearth the metal molybdenum goes to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals today. (andriano_cz/iStockphoto)

EUREKA, Nev. – The battle to stop the proposed Eureka mine at Mount Hope, Nevada, moves to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco today.

Attorneys for the Western Mining Action Project will ask the three-judge panel to overturn a Reno federal district court's ruling that upheld the permits for the mine, which would produce molybdenum, a metal used to harden steel.

According to John Hadder, director of the Great Basin Resource Watch, the proposed mine would pump water from the local aquifer for 43 years.

"The plan is to pump 10.7 million gallons per day," he explained. "That amount of groundwater removal will affect the federal water reserves. It will affect private water rights as well."

Opponents are also concerned that the mine has the potential to leak wastewater, known as acid mine drainage, tainted with heavy metals like selenium, mercury, and arsenic. The mining company, General Moly, completed an environmental assessment and said the operation would comply with all government regulations.

Hadder is convinced the case could have national implications.

"If they agree with us, it could impact mine projects across the West, because federal water reserves exist in a lot of places where dewatering or water use could affect those as well," he added.

A group of Eureka County ranchers who want to protect private water rights already won a case in state court that vacated the project's permits from the state water engineer.

Hadder said the project is currently on hold while the company assembles the financing and reapplies for those permits.