

Journal #4165 from sdc 5.28.18

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[Beverly Powless](#) [May 26, 2014](#)

This clipping was from the Syracuse newspaper. FEARED BY GERMANS

At that time a German General said, "the most dangerous of American soldiers is the Indian. H... [See More](#)

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[Spanish Springs Tops Reed, North Valleys to Win Paiute Language Bowl](#)

Spanish Springs High School took first place Tuesday in the Washoe County School District's annual Paiute Language Bowl held at the University of Nevada, Reno. Students competed in four categories: vocabulary, phrases, sentences and speaking. [...] [Read more](#) • Carla O'Day

Historical/Hysterical Archive Note from NV Political History, Chapter 6

Before Nevada became a state, residents were served by a territorial court system.

On March 27, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln appointed three justices to the Territorial Supreme Court. On July 17, 1861, Territorial Governor James Nye assigned each to a judicial district to serve also as circuit court judges. The Territorial Supreme Court rendered 88 decisions, which were never formally reported. Chief Justice George Turner was commissioned by the Legislature to have them published, but Governor Blasdel vetoed the funding bill. **Chief Justice Turner took the majority of the opinions with him when he left the State and they are considered lost.**

Winnemucca

The town received its name from C. B. O. Bannon, nephew of the Secretary of the Interior under Lincoln, who wished to perpetuate the name of a famous Indian Chief.

<http://genealogytrails.com/nev/humboldt/history/histhum.html>

Florida brewery unveils six-pack rings that feed sea turtles rather than kill them



By **Tristan Baurick**

tbaurick@nola.com,

NOLA.com | The Times-Picayune

You've probably seen the heart-wrenching photos of the damage plastic six-pack rings can do to marine life. They tangle the wings of sea birds, choke seals and warp the shells of growing sea turtles.

A Florida brewery has a solution: six-pack rings that can either biodegrade or serve as a snack for wildlife. After years of research and development, the rings - made of wheat and barley - are now popping up in south Florida stores.

[Saltwater Brewery](#), a craft microbrewery in Delray Beach, developed the rings with a startup called [E6PR](#). Troubleshooting and manufacturing the rings was expensive. E6PR hopes other breweries - both small and large - will buy into the new rings and help bring costs down.

Plastic pollution is a big issue for the Gulf of Mexico. According to recent research by Louisiana State University, the [Gulf has one of the world's highest concentrations of marine plastic](#). Each net or bottle dipped into the Gulf by LSU researchers came up laden with plastic.

"We found it every time," LSU's Mark Benfield told [NOLA.com | The Times-Picayune](#) in August.

Last year, a volunteer [beach cleanup on three miles of Elmer's Island](#) gathered more than 170 plastic six-pack rings, along with 4,000 pounds of other trash.

[Southern Oregon Tribe Sues To Protect 2 Endangered Fish](#) By Jes Burns, OPB,

A Southern Oregon tribe is accusing federal water managers of failing to keep Upper Klamath Lake full enough to ensure the continued survival of two endangered species of sucker fish that its people once depended on for subsistence.

Bayou Bridge Pipeline Construction Proceeds in Louisiana Community Despite Invalid Permit Ruling [Julie Dermansky](#) | May 19, 2018

Construction of the Bayou Bridge pipeline has continued in and around the Louisiana town of St. James despite a judge's ruling that a [state agency wrongly issued a permit](#) allowing this oil pipeline to be built without an emergency and evacuation plan for the vulnerable town. A [follow-up judgment formalizing](#) the initial ruling came on May 15.

Judge Alvin Turner, Jr.'s [decision](#), first made on April 30, pertains only to the final 18 miles of pipeline, which in full stretches across southern Louisiana, from Lake Charles, near the Texas border, to a railway terminal in St. James, a largely low-income African-American community. Those last 18 miles fall in a region classified as the coastal zone, an area regulated by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR), which issued a coastal permit for the pipeline.

St. James Pastor Harry Joseph is dismayed Bayou Bridge Pipeline LLC, a subsidiary of [Dakota Access](#) owner Energy Transfer Partners, appears undeterred by the judge's order and has continued construction in the coastal zone.

"We stood up to an unjust permit and won," Pastor Joseph said. "The judge ruled that letting the company build the pipeline without creating an evacuation route for the community is unjust. But the regulators and local officials are doing nothing to stop the construction."

Lisa Jordan, a lead attorney with the Tulane Environmental Law Clinic, told me that in her view the company is in contempt of court and the Department of Natural Resources should have stopped the work until the court order to create an emergency plan is followed. The law clinic is representing Pastor Joseph, the Gulf Restoration Network, Atchafalaya Basinkeeper, and H.E.L.P. (Humanitarian Enterprise of Loving People) in the successful lawsuit challenging the pipeline.

These plaintiffs originally sued the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources because St. James, located along the Mississippi River and surrounded by many recently built oil storage tanks and chemical plants, now has only a single road into and out of the community. Residents say should an emergency result from a pipeline failure, they would be left without a way to escape. Judge Turner agreed with this evaluation in his ruling.

In a [letter Jordan sent to a lawyer for Bayou Bridge Pipeline LLC](#), she pointed out that the court ordered that the company provide an effective emergency response and evacuation plan to DNR “prior to the continued issuance of said permit.” She demanded that the company cease construction until the company “complies with the court’s order and DNR has issued a legal permit.” I asked Energy Transfer Partners if it thought continued work on the pipeline was going against the court order, but the company did not respond.

On Friday, May 18, I drove to St. James, pulling off the road to shoot ongoing construction near the end of Burton Lane. As I shot photos in a light rain that evening, pipeline workers photographed me with cell phones. After about 10 minutes, a sheriff came to see what I was doing. I explained that I was documenting the continued construction because the plaintiffs in a lawsuit challenging the pipeline’s permit considered the work illegal.

After checking my driver’s license and press credentials, the sheriff asked if I had gotten what I needed. I replied that I had and continued on my way..

Jordan also sent a [letter to DNR asking the agency](#) to stop the company from working on the pipeline in the coastal zone. “We are concerned that the DNR is in contempt of court in failing to order Bayou Bridge to cease and desist construction activities until it, and DNR have complied with the Court order and unless and until DNR issues a legal permit,” the letter states, before asking that the agency take immediate action.

However, according to DNR, the ongoing work in the coastal zone is still permissible. Patrick Courreges, communications director for the agency, explained to me: “Basically, the judge’s ruling is not executory — meaning it can’t be fully executed, until either we have decided not to appeal or 30 days from the day the judgment came out have run out, to give us the opportunity to appeal.”

Furthermore, if DNR were to tell the company to stop work before the agency decides whether or not to appeal, or if the 30 days haven’t run out before a decision is made, Courreges said, “DNR technically doesn’t have a legal leg to stand on.” The agency can’t demand Bayou Bridge stop work before deciding its next move, he said, not without a restraining order or injunction filed against the company. “They are not breaking the law,” he said.

At first, Pastor Joseph was surprised that construction of the pipeline didn’t stop after they won their case, but he sees it as a sign of the times. “If the president of the United States can behave as if the laws don’t apply to him,” he mused, “why should we expect the pipeline company to obey the law?”

[Veterans to Congress: Protect Our Public Lands](#)

Davis-Young, Public News Service (NV) [Play Audio in Browser Window](#)

CARSON CITY, Nev. – As Americans observe Memorial Day, more than eight thousand veterans from across the nation have signed [a letter](#) urging Congress to reauthorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a program that helps protect some of the nation's most historic battlefields, monuments and public lands.

Garett Reppenhagen is the son of a Vietnam Veteran, grandson of two World War II veterans, and served in Kosovo and Iraq. He's also with the Vet Voice Foundation, and says it's important for leaders to support a program that honors the sacrifices made by service members.

"To protect this country, and a program that supports the land of the free," says Reppenhagen. "It protects our ability to utilize the outdoors and recreate in public lands, and it also helps protect some of these battlefields and historic sites of our military heritage."

The letter includes signatures from dozens of Nevada veterans. It calls on Congress to restore the fund before it's set to expire on September 30th.

Reppenhagen says if lawmakers don't act, the program that has funded iconic sites such as Gettysburg and the 9/11 Memorial would be at risk. He notes the program also supports national parks and forests, and more than 40,000 state and local park projects across the country.

Reppenhagen says the fund also is critical to Nevada because outdoor recreation brings more than \$12 billion in consumer spending to the state, and creates more than 85,000 jobs. He adds that projects ranging from restoring baseball fields and city swimming pools, to connecting hunters and anglers to public lands, comes at no cost to taxpayers.

"One of the cool projects that the Land and Water Conservation Fund supported in Nevada is a firing range just outside Las Vegas," says Reppenhagen. "Which shows the diversity of the use of the funds that states can apply for to be able to build opportunities for outdoor recreation."

The fund was created by Congress in 1964 with bipartisan support to provide funds and matching grants to federal, state and local governments. Its historic focus has been to conserve lands considered irreplaceable, including national parks, forests and wildlife areas.

Nevada's diverse public lands include mountains and deserts, like those seen in Red Rock Canyon. The LWCF helps ensure public access to them. (BLM/Flickr)



Atlantic Coast Pipeline to Sideline 100 Miles of Construction in Virginia and West Virginia

Builders of the controversial [Atlantic Coast Pipeline](#) told federal authorities they will delay construction along 21 miles in West Virginia and 79 miles in Virginia until the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) issues a revised "incidental take statement," which limits the number of threatened or [endangered species](#) that might be accidentally killed or harmed during development activities.

Lead developer [Dominion Energy](#) filed documents Tuesday with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in response to the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals' [ruling last week](#). The court sided with environmental groups and their lawyers that the FWS' initial review was not clear enough in the case of the \$6.5 billion pipeline and vacated one of its key permits.

Environmentalists worry that the 600-mile [fracked gas pipeline](#) from West Virginia to North Carolina could pose risks for a rare bumblebee, the Roanoke logperch and Indiana and Northern long-eared bats and other threatened or endangered species. It will [also](#) cut through through forests, pristine mountains and involve the blasting, excavation and [removal of mountaintops](#) along 38 miles of Appalachian ridgelines as part of the construction.

In its letter to FERC, Dominion said construction will be avoided along those 100 miles in West Virginia and Virginia where protected species might be put at risk until the revised incidental take statement is issued.

Dominion did not disclose the specific areas it will avoid "because this information contains the locations of sensitive species which are customarily treated as privileged and confidential," the company stated in a news release quoted by [The Exponent Telegram](#).

The [Southern Environmental Law Center](#)—which argued on behalf of the [Sierra Club](#), [Defenders of Wildlife](#) and [Virginia Wilderness Committee](#) at the appeals court—believes all pipeline construction cannot continue without a valid permit.

"According to the Federal Regulatory Commission's own certificate, FERC's previous notices issued to Atlantic Coast Pipeline developers to proceed are no longer valid," said senior attorney D.J. Gerken in a [statement](#). "If what FERC is now saying is that developers can proceed to construction without the Fish and Wildlife Service's valid permit, it is undermining its own requirements."

SELC recently sent a [letter](#) to FERC outlining the impact of an invalid permit on pipeline construction and requests it fulfill its obligations to stop further construction until its resolved.

However, backers of the pipeline insist that construction will move forward as planned. "We will continue to move forward with construction as scheduled and fully comply as required with all permits and agency requirements. We remain committed to taking all reasonable measures to protect the environment and the species while ensuring progress on a project that is essential to the economic and environmental well-being of the region," Dominion stated.

As The Exponent Telegram noted, Dominion contends that the appellate court's May 15 ruling only impacts construction in areas where at-risk species and their habitats may be present. Furthermore, the company believes the incidental take statement invalidated by the court does not impact the pipeline route or other required permits.

"It simply removes the shield that protects against an otherwise unlawful take, and for that reason, we will avoid any activities in any areas identified by (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) that would be likely to adversely affect any of the listed species," Dominion said in the news release.

FERC will determine the next steps once the Atlantic Coast Pipeline documents are officially entered into the record, commission spokesperson Tamara Young-Allen told The Exponent Telegram.

The Southern Environmental Law Center's requests to halt all construction on the pipeline "are under consideration," Young-Allen said.

In the meantime, Young-Allen noted, all previously issued notices to proceed are in effect, with the exception of the areas with threatened or endangered species habitat that the pipeline builders agreed to avoid.

Nonetheless, grassroots resistance against pipelines is growing. Opponents of the [Mountain Valley Pipeline](#) launched the [ninth aerial blockade](#) this week to stop progress of the proposed natural gas pipeline running from northwest West Virginia to southern Virginia.



[Breaking: We're suing the Federal Government to Protect Birds](#)

Today we filed [Audubon v. Dept of the Interior](#), a landmark lawsuit in federal court to defend our country's most important bird protection law—the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Congress passed the Migratory Bird Treaty Act 100 years ago in response to public outcry over the mass slaughter of birds for their feathers. At one point, an ounce of egret feathers was worth more than an ounce of gold—all to use for the fashion industry. Efforts to pass the law were led by Audubon chapters and ultimately became National Audubon Society's founding victory.

In December, bucking decades of

policy and practice, the Department of the Interior declared it won't enforce the law for any unintentional bird deaths caused by industry. As you can imagine, many causes of bird fatalities—including oil spills—could fall into this “unintentional” category, so we're taking the administration to court.

The MBTA has inspired some businesses to lead the way with innovations that have saved birds by the million. It's rescued avian species that once verged on extinction. And it's held companies accountable for the bird deaths they cause, like in 2010's BP Deepwater Horizon disaster.

As Audubon members, you have always been what hope looks like to a bird. [Now more than ever we need you to stand with us and help us defend the law that has protected the birds we all treasure.](#)

Sincerely, David Yarnold, President and CEO, National Audubon Society

From Toxic Dustbowl to Vital Bird Sanctuary

Can the lessons learned from restoring California's Owens Lake help save other saline lakes?

It was duty more than hope that drove Mike Prather out to a corner of Owens Lake for the 1985 [Christmas Bird Count](#). Once one of the most spectacular places for birds in California, it had been all but lifeless since 1927, when Los Angeles completely drained it by diverting its waters to slake the thirst of the burgeoning metropolis 200 miles to the south. With winter winds whipping the playa into choking dust, Prather had no expectation of adding anything to Audubon's [Eastern Sierra Chapter](#) bird list.

To his astonishment, he found Western Sandpipers and other south-bound shorebirds fattening up in a secluded chain of small wetlands on the fringes of the lakebed. This discovery [kindled a campaign](#) that helped restore Owens Lake from a toxic dustbowl to an internationally recognized bird sanctuary.

Birds in This Story

Last month Owens joined the [Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network](#), an exclusive group of 104 areas from the southern tip of South America to Alaska certified for their outstanding numbers of birds. Organized in the 1980s, the network aims to protect key habitats throughout the Americas for populations of shorebirds. The Owens designation—by unanimous vote—puts it among “the cream of the crop of special places for shorebirds,” Prather says.

Like Owens, saline lakes throughout the American West are threatened not only by water diversions but increasingly by effects of a warming, drying planet. A 2017 Audubon [assessment](#) found the scattered string of landlocked lakes, including the Great Salt Lake, and their associated wetlands among the most imperiled and irreplaceable ecosystems of the Intermountain West. These beacons for birds crossing an otherwise arid landscape are dimming. Most lakes are shrinking; some have nearly disappeared, the report found.

Adding Owens to the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Network provides no binding protections, but it coordinates conservation work there with efforts at lakes on two continents used by

shorebirds during their marathon migrations. The strategy is to protect declining shorebird habitats before they are destroyed.

Few such habitats are more distressed than [the Salton Sea](#). Formed in 1905 by a break in a canal carrying Colorado River water, the saline lake 160 miles southeast of Los Angeles lies in the footprint of the larger ancient Lake Cahuilla. It has served as a major nesting, wintering, and stopover site for millions of birds of more than 400 species.

Today the Eared Grebes are gone—“and there used to be millions of them,” says Andrea Jones, [Audubon California](#)’s director of bird conservation. Cormorants have also disappeared from the Salton Sea, and the American White Pelicans that once roosted in the mudflats now fly over without stopping. Like Owens Lake a decade ago, the receding waters are exposing dry shorelines where winds kick up clouds of dust, creating a major public health hazard.

Ironically, it was dust that led to recovery at Owens Lake. Beyond slivers of wetlands at the lake’s edge, the bird habitat was all but gone in the 1990s, when the Great Basin Air Pollution Control District began a series of lawsuits requiring Los Angeles to comply with state air standards. After years of resistance, the city eventually released some water onto the cracked lakebed. Migrating and nesting birds showed up immediately. By 2002 they were flying in by the thousands.

Once that habitat existed, Prather was determined to keep it. “Those birds had no protection into the future and that was unacceptable,” he tells me. It took a decade of working closely with LA officials to develop a management plan that controlled the dust and maintained bird habitat.

The key was looking at the entire lake and determining both the worst places for dust emissions and the best places for bird habitat. Prather, Jones from Audubon California, and LA officials worked as partners to find ways to put just enough water on the lake to control dust and retain minimal habitat. Applying water efficiently allowed LA to conserve more of it for municipal use. “That was the grand bargain—habitat with less water,” Prather says.

It’s a model with merit at the Salton Sea, says Frank Ruiz, Audubon’s program director there. Its shoreline has been receding even more rapidly since inputs from the Colorado River ended last year. And while the Salton Sea has its own unique challenges, managers can learn from the trials and errors at Owens, he says.

Having local engagement is critical to long-term success for both birds and the community.

One such lesson is to avoid piecemeal projects. After years of trying to put water here and abate dust there, Owens proved the value of crafting solutions that consider the lake as a whole, says Jones. Another is to involve the community. Prather provided an on-the-ground presence that brought local residents, organizations, and businesses into the management discussions. Ultimately they became part of the decisions. Having local engagement is critical to long-term success for both birds and the community, says Ruiz: “We are in a time when we can’t do conservation without community work.”

Like Owens Lake and the Salton Sea, each saline lake faces singular challenges. If the science and cooperation that produced the remarkable turn-around at Owens Lake can be applied to these

declining habitats before they are destroyed, shorebirds may rebound to the robust numbers they once enjoyed for far less than the \$2 billion Los Angeles spent to restore Owens Lake. Prather believes there are more birds at Owens now than at any time since Joseph Grinnell of UC Berkeley's Museum of Natural History visited the area a century ago.

While American Avocets and Snowy Plovers are busy nesting in Owens' shallow waters and salty pools, most of the sandpipers and Whimbrels have moved on, flying north from one lake to another in a network of water bodies that stretches north to the Arctic and Bering Strait. As such, the restoration of Owens is about more than just reestablishing a single lake. It means providing migratory birds with another link in the complex chain of lakes and wetlands they depend on to move across this arid landscape. And to ensure their ultimate success, the whole system must be protected.



Major Pebble Mine investor pulls out, jeopardizing controversial Alaska project

The Washington Post

The stock price of Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd., the Canadian company behind the proposed gold and copper mine, plummeted more than 30 percent by midafternoon Friday. [Read the full story](#)

Phoebe Heart Museum:

[**Zuguleaiñ - We Will Speak**](#) [**Film Screening and Discussion**](#)

Thursday, June 14th 6 - 8pm

Free with museum admission.

In 2015, a group of Mapuche university students organized the first ever Mapuche language revitalization camp. This documentary follows the stories of four participants in their process of learning their maternal language and examining the forces responsible for its disappearance.

[Learn more and register](#)

[Life and Resistance in Wallmapu](#) **May 1st - June 15th**

Wallmapu is the mapudungun (Mapuche language) name for the ancestral territory of the Mapuche people and nation, located in southern Chile and Argentina. This exhibit explores the Chilean-Mapuche conflict through photos and accompanying art pieces. This exhibit is located in the south lobby of Kroeber Hall.



This sport is
INSANE!!

Credit: [JukinVideo](#)