

## **Journal #4186      from sdc      6.26.18**

**Uranium Mining in the Grand Canyon**

**Government Reorganization Hearing**

**Sage Grouse Hearing**

**Trump Administration Wants Natives to be Considered a Race Rather than Sovereign Nations**  
**GrantStation**

**Nearly a century after Natives got the vote, suppressing that right still remains on some agendas**

**Climate Change to Become 'Greatest Pressure on Biodiversity' by 2070**

**Scholarships with July 16-31 Deadlines**

**Tribal circuit riders build water and wastewater capacity**

**The Fossil Fuel Industry Is Weaker Than Ever**

**SUIT FILED AFTER WATER OFFICIAL BLOCKS COYOTE SPRINGS CONSTRUCTION**

**'Oregon Trail' as art, computer classic returns as custom arcade game**



On a visit in 1903, Teddy Roosevelt said of the Grand Canyon: "Leave it as it is. You cannot improve on it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it."

It's one of the most spectacular sights in the world. It's so iconic you can picture it even if you've never been there -- but seeing it first hand is really the only way get a sense of its sheer scale.

[That's why we need to say no to uranium mining in the Grand Canyon watershed.](#)

Uranium mining interests have had their eyes on the land surrounding the Grand Canyon for a long time, and now several mining industry-friendly members of Congress are urging the Department of the Interior to scrap the Obama-era protections that have kept new mining projects out of the Grand Canyon watershed. <sup>1</sup>

Uranium mining is a dirty process that has left a toxic trail across the west, spreading radioactive dust through the air and contaminating water supplies with toxic chemicals. <sup>2</sup>

Our iconic Grand Canyon deserves better, and so do the hundreds of bighorn sheep, the endangered California condors, and the other wildlife that call it home.

[Tell Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke to make the moratorium on uranium mining permanent.](#)

Thanks, as always, for all you do. Sincerely, The Environmental Action team

1. Maya L. Kapoor, "[A new era of uranium mining near the Grand Canyon?](#)" High Country News, June 12, 2018.

2. "[Grand Canyon at Risk: Uranium Mining Threatens a National Treasure](#)," Environment America Research & Policy Center, June 6, 2018.

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## Government Reorganization Hearing

On June 27, the House Oversight Committee [will discuss](#) the White House plan to reshape the executive branch.

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From: **Edmunds, Daly** <[dedmunds@audubon.org](mailto:dedmunds@audubon.org)>

Subject: BLM Mtg on June 26

Six Draft Environmental Impact Statements (DEIS) were recently released with comments due on August 2 – with the goal of completing the changes by October (which is an insanely fast timeframe) ... this includes 1 for NV/CA. And as you may have heard on local news, **there's a public meeting scheduled for TOMORROW (today) in Sparks, June 26 (5-7 pm)**. Any chance you and/or other friends could attend?

**If so, it would be sooo extremely helpful to hear back on the following:**

- A rough estimate on # of attendees
- What was the general tone?
- Did you get a sense of # of folks that felt that same as we do – of not weakening the plans and honoring the deal that was brokered in 2015
- What arguments did you overhear against our position?
- Did you hear anything meaningful/interesting from attendees or the BLM folks there?

### Meeting Info:

- Date: Tuesday, June 2 Time: 5-7 pm
- Location: Nugget Hotel, Cascade [Room #3, 1100 Nugget Ave., Sparks, NV](#)

### Some Points You Might Consider Making:

- Restore No Surface Occupancy stipulations as mandatory for sage-grouse habitat under oil and gas leasing. Allowing exceptions is a path to poorly planned development, which will lead to fewer birds and less habitat.
- BLM plans must maintain a strong net conservation gain standard even if the state plans do not. Nevada is almost entirely public land, and in order to offset development and properly manage public land, the majority landowner must have the strongest plan possible in place to help restore habitat for grouse, and the 350+ species of plants and animals.

I am hoping that you and/or others can be rallied to let the BLM know this issue is important to NV residents! Many thanks, Daly

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[whitewolfpack.com](http://whitewolfpack.com) **[Trump Administration Wants Natives to be Considered a Race Rather than Sovereign Nations](#)**



**Support for K-12 Field Trips****Target Field Trip Grants**

The Target Field Trip Grants program provides funds for K-12 field trips in order to give students throughout the country the opportunity to explore more of the world outside the classroom. Grants of up to \$700 each will be awarded to educators, teachers, principals, paraprofessionals, and classified staff who are employed by accredited K-12 public, private, or charter schools. (Parents, volunteers, after-school programs, Pre-K groups, and childcare centers are not eligible to apply.) Types of funded trips include art, science, and cultural museum visits; community service and civic projects; career enrichment opportunities; and other events or activities away from the school facility. Funds may be used to cover trip-related costs such as transportation, ticket fees, food, resource materials, and supplies. Online applications will be accepted between August 1 and September 30, 2018. Visit the Target website to learn more about the program.

**Programs Addressing HIV/AIDS Care and Research Funded****Kent Richard Hofmann Foundation**

The Kent Richard Hofmann Foundation is dedicated to the fight against HIV and AIDS. Grant requests from throughout the United States are considered, with particular interest in smaller communities and rural areas. The Foundation supports community-based nonprofit organizations that focus on HIV/AIDS care and direct services, education, or research. Grants are provided to developing or established programs, with emphasis on those that provide direct benefit to clients or target audiences. Requests are reviewed two times per year. The upcoming deadline for letters of inquiry is August 31, 2018; invited grant applications will be due September 28, 2018. Visit the Foundation's website to submit an online letter of inquiry.

**Grants Strengthen Efforts to Help the Needy in the U.S. and Abroad****Jewish Helping Hands: Tikkun Olam Grant Program**

Jewish Helping Hands' *Tikkun Olam* Grant Program is intended to advance the goal of inspiring and supporting tzedakah, justice, and righteousness throughout the world. The grant program supports projects that focus on reaching needy and vulnerable populations in the United States and abroad, particularly those that have been overlooked or marginalized. Grants of up to \$5,000 are provided to nonprofit organizations that show clear promise to promote self-help and empowerment within communities, or respond to unmet needs of those who are poor or marginalized. The program values projects that aim to bring about positive change for groups of all backgrounds and religious affiliations. For the 2019 grant cycle, the focus is on projects that provide the basic necessities for a decent life, including food, clothing, shelter, water, and health. Projects in the United States, East Africa, Latin America, as well as regions worldwide with impoverished Jewish populations are given priority. Initial inquiry forms must be submitted by September 14, 2018; invited full applications will be due December 17, 2018. Visit the Jewish Helping Hands website to learn more about the *Tikkun Olam* Grant Program.

**ATV Access and Safety Initiatives Supported****Polaris Industries: T.R.A.I.L.S. Grant Program**

The T.R.A.I.L.S. Grant Program, an initiative of Polaris Industries, provides support to national, state, and local organizations in the United States to ensure the future of ATV riding. The grant

program encompasses two main objectives—promoting safe and responsible riding, and preserving access. Funds can be used by organizations for trail development and maintenance projects, safety and education initiatives, lobbying, and other projects to increase and maintain land access. Grants of up to \$10,000 are provided to nonprofit organizations and government agencies throughout the country. (Fire, rescue, and law enforcement organizations are not eligible for this program.) The upcoming application deadline is September 1, 2018. Visit the program's website to review the grant guidelines and submit an online application.

### ***Regional Funding***

#### **Funds for Alternative Energy Usage Education in California**

##### **Energy Upgrade California: Time of Use Community Education Project**

Energy Upgrade California is a statewide initiative committed to helping Californians take action to save energy, conserve and preserve natural resources, reduce demand on the energy grid, and make informed choices about their energy use at home and at work. Energy Upgrade California's Time of Use Community Education Project aims to dissuade customers from using energy at peak usage times while encouraging them to take advantage of California's renewable resources when they are most available. Time of use (TOU) efforts will focus on the following hard-to-reach populations: low-income, disability, multicultural, and low-income seniors. Grants will be provided to community-based organizations for programs to help fill the gap in understanding and misconceptions among hard-to-reach populations surrounding TOU and to provide alternative energy usage methods. The application deadline is August 8, 2018. Visit the Energy Upgrade California website to download the request for proposals for the TOU Community Education Project.

#### **Grants Focus on Poverty Issues in South Carolina**

##### **Sisters of Charity Foundation of South Carolina: Caritas Grants**

The Sisters of Charity Foundation of South Carolina works to address the root causes and effects of poverty in South Carolina. The Foundation's Caritas Grants provide support to nonprofit organizations and faith-based agencies based in the state that focus on providing food, clothing, shelter, free health services, necessary home repairs, basic educational programming, transportation, and other direct services. These grants are designed for organizations with annual budgets of less than \$900,000 that are dealing with situational poverty or crisis poverty. The upcoming application deadline for Caritas Grants is September 4, 2018. Visit the Sisters of Charity Foundation's website to review the application guidelines.

#### **Support for Wildlife Habitat Conservation in Nevada**

##### **Dream Tags Charitable Fund**

The Dream Tags Charitable Fund, administered by the Community Foundation of Western Nevada, encourages nonprofit organizations, educational institutions, and government agencies throughout Nevada to engage state residents in wildlife conservation. The Fund provides grants to support the preservation, protection, management, or restoration of wildlife and its habitat. The focus is on restoring resilience in at-risk Nevada habitats with strategic collaborative projects for sustained impact. Applicants must provide a minimum 25% match for funds requested. The application deadline is August 1, 2018. Visit the Fund's website to download the application form.

## Organizations Benefiting Oregon Residents Funded

### The Reser Family Foundation

The Reser Family Foundation supports nonprofit organizations in Oregon that benefit the residents of the state. Grants, ranging from \$500 to \$50,000, are provided to organizations that address one of the following four impact areas: education, health, the arts, and the environment. The Foundation offers two grant programs: the Fast Track Grant Program for requests under \$12,500 and the Reser Family Foundation Grant Program for requests from \$12,500 to \$50,000. The final application deadline for 2018 is August 1. Visit the Foundation's website to learn more about the targeted impact areas and the application process.

### *Federal Funding*

## Program Helps Disadvantaged Rural Groups

### Department of Agriculture

The Socially Disadvantaged Groups Grant offers support to provide technical assistance to socially disadvantaged groups in rural areas, including groups whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic, or gender prejudice. The application deadline is July 24, 2018.

## Funds Available for Cultural and Community Development

### National Endowment for the Arts

The Our Town program supports projects that integrate arts, culture, and design activities into efforts that strengthen communities by advancing local economic, physical, or social outcomes. The application deadline is August 21, 2018.

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### Grantmaking | Annenberg Foundation

<https://www.annenberg.org/what-we-do/grantmaking/>

The *Annenberg Foundation* invests in visionary leaders of nonprofit .. The *Annenberg Foundation* receives considerably more requests for *funding* than we can .....

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### Abandoned World

Detroit's Mark Twain Library, which was closed in 1996 for renovations and never reopened.





## Nearly a century after Natives got the vote, suppressing that right still remains on some agendas

Vote-by-mail has made it much easier to cast ballots in all elections conducted in Washington, Oregon, Colorado, and California. This approach is also used in some but not all elections in other states as well, particularly in the West. In Arizona, for instance, in 2016, [80 percent](#) of voters mailed in their ballots. No need to go to the polls. Democrats, in particular, view this spreading change as a reform that boosts turnout and is far cheaper to administer than in-person voting. Some lawmakers and activists would like to see the change made nationwide.

But, while vote-by-mail has simplified matters for most voters, when combined with a reduction in the number of polling places and polling hours, it has made things more difficult for many Native voters, especially older ones who live in remote areas without addresses, collect their mail from PO boxes miles away, and need language assistance to understand what and who they are casting ballots for.

As Kira Lerner at Think Progress [notes in a lengthy review](#) of the situation, the situation has had a negative impact on some citizens of the sprawling Navajo Nation, the largest Indian reservation in America, with a population of some 175,000 tribally enrolled members.

The circumstances for these Navajo was made considerably worse in 2016 when the Republican-dominated Arizona legislature passed a law prohibiting so-called “ballot harvesting.” Upheld by a federal court last month, the law disallows anyone other than the voter, a household member, relative, or caregiver from delivering a completed ballot to a mailbox or election office. While ostensibly designed as a means of reducing voter fraud, the legislation outlaws professional and amateur get-out-the-vote campaigns to increase voter turnout by making casting ballots easier:

“When people don’t get mail at their homes, how is this going to work?” asked Patty Ferguson-Bohnee, the faculty director of the Indian Legal Program at Arizona State University’s law school. “The census data shows that only one in four homes on the reservation have access to cars and there’s not great infrastructure or public transportation, so it’s likely someone else is going to bring your ballot back to town. Are those people going to be felons?”

Since the U.S. Supreme Court yanked the teeth of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 in the 2013 [Shelby County v. Holder](#) ruling, states that were originally required to get any new voting laws cleared in advance by the Department of Justice or the courts — “pre-clearance” — have a much freer hand to do as they wish. That has made voter suppression of people of color, including Indians, much easier to get away with than when the act was intact.

Among suppression methods are [slashing voting hours](#), [refusing to add polling places on reservations](#), [eliminating language assistance services](#), and [sequestering Native voters in majority-white gerrymandered districts](#) where their political clout is diluted and the chances for an Indian to be elected is reduced or eliminated.

These techniques, while their intent is somewhat more disguised than in the past, are not new.

It wasn't until 1924 that the federal [\*Indian Citizenship Act\*](#) accorded all Native American peoples the right to vote. On paper, that is. Ever since, some state and local authorities have done what they can to keep Indians from voting, brazenly at first with their racist roots out there for everyone to see, more surreptitiously as time went on.

In the courts, since the late 1940s, individual Indians and tribes have often prevailed in their efforts to force states to stop this discrimination. However, defeating racist laws and administration actions requires going to court in the first place. This can be an expensive and difficult task. And though Native peoples have won more than 90 percent of these cases, oftentimes new restrictions circumventing the court rulings are soon imposed requiring yet another lawsuit.

From the founding of the Republic, American Indians had been denied citizenship except when they became naturalized, or under special statute or treaty. But to become a citizen and exercise the franchise required Indians to renounce their tribal citizenship, give up their culture and language and assimilate into the dominant culture. In other words, they had to stop being Indians. The Fourteenth Amendment, which gave citizenship and the vote to any male born in the territory of the United States, specifically excluded Indians, just as the original Constitution had done.

It was not until after World War I that the situation began to change. More than 7,000 Indians served in the military during the war. In recognition of that, in 1919, Congress passed legislation that all Indians who had served honorably in the armed forces were granted American citizenship. That, plus the suffragists' hard-won success at gaining the vote for women, spurred a movement to extend the franchise to all Indians. Under the Indian Citizenship Act—the Snyder Act—all Indians were granted citizenship and with it the right to vote. That should have ended debate on the subject. But it didn't. Some states continued to deny Indians the right to vote by means of poll taxes, literacy tests, technicalities, and pure intimidation, much like the Jim Crow laws of the South were used to keep black people from voting.

The courts did not affirm the right of reservation Indians in Arizona and New Mexico to vote until 1948 after a Native veteran in each state took authorities to court.

Although it's not widely known, the Voting Rights Act included American Indians in its mandate, and the 1975 renewal reinforced this. Because of the act, Indians on the Ute reservations of southwestern Colorado finally obtained guaranteed voting rights in all elections in 1970.

This isn't ancient history. The section of the act gutted in *Shelby* had been employed in the 21st Century to force state and local authorities to change racist practices curtailing the Indian vote. Here is one instance: While lawmakers squelched the Native vote in several states in spite of federal law, none was quite as bad over the years as South Dakota, a state where there are seven Sioux reservations, collectively known as the *Oceti Sakowin*, the words in Lakota meaning the "seven council fires." Slightly more than 8 percent of the state's population is Indian, concentrated in a few counties.

Having ignored the 1924 citizenship act, South Dakota did not repeal until 1951 its 1903 law requiring a culture test for Indians to prove they had abandoned their identity as Indians, their culture, their language and their homeland in order to vote or hold office. As late as 1975, authorities prohibited Indians from voting in elections in the counties of Todd, Washabaugh, and Shannon (Ogala Lakota County since 2015), whose residents are overwhelmingly Indian. The state also prohibited residents of these counties from holding county office until as recently as 1980. But South Dakota continued suppressing Indian voting rights decades later.

The state's Republican attorney general and notorious Indian-hater, William "Wild Bill" Janklow, was infuriated. In a formal opinion addressed to the secretary of state, he derided the 1975 amendment and called the Voting Rights Act itself an unconstitutional federal encroachment that rendered state power "almost meaningless." He quoted Justice Hugo Black's dissent in *South Carolina v. Katzenbach* (which held the basic provisions of the Voting Rights Act constitutional), saying that Section 5 treated covered jurisdictions as "little more than conquered provinces." A remarkably ironic assertion given the long history of U.S. and South Dakota double-dealing with the tribes. Meanwhile, Janklow advised the secretary of state in 1977 not to comply with the pre-clearance requirement.

While such blatant racist suppression is much rarer these days, it doesn't mean the practice has entirely disappeared.

Jim Tucker, an attorney and member of the Native American Voting Rights Coalition, told Lerner at Think Progress:

"The overall, dominant theme of barriers that you see in Indian Country are the sort of barriers that federal legislation including the Voting Rights Act was intended to eradicate [...] They are just entrenched in many parts of the country and it makes it much more difficult to bring litigation because there's no simple, magic bullet fix now. You have to address many, many different issues in order to provide equal opportunities to participate and elect candidates of choice."

Patty Hansen, who administers elections in Coconino County, Arizona, where a fourth of the eligible voters are Navajo, says:

"There needs to be ... a reconciliation — which is obviously a huge order, between tribes and their local communities — and an acknowledgement and an acceptance and an encouragement of participation [...] If the community can vote consistently, you can start to get attention and Native communities can represent a statistically significant group, especially in some of these elections that aren't won by very many votes."

#### **A few sources for further exploration:**

[American Indians and the Fight for Equal Voting Rights \(2011\).](#)

[Voting Rights in Indian Country: A Special Report of the Voting Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union \(2009\)](#)

[A history of U.S. voting rights and why it is important to vote \(2012\)](#)

[U.S. vs. Blaine County Montana \(2004\)](#)



[Fremont County Case \(2012\)](#)  
[Navajo Nation v. San Juan County Utah \(2017\)](#)

*So I really do not like to editorialize on these pages but after so many questions about what will happen to the incarcerated children, my response has been that if a nation cannot respond to the killing of their own children, they will do nothing about “others”.*

*As to changing law, I don't know about other states, but Nevada had a real upsurge of “outrage” for the primaries.....4%, yes read 4% more of eligible voters came out than in the election of 2016. That means that 25% of the electorate chose and are choosing what is happening. Look around you; if you are in a room with at least four adults and if you voted, three whom you are viewing did not.*

*Tribal people have always had a greater knowledge of government, particularly federal, and many communities do reflect a higher turnout, but make sure yours is one of them. As you honor your graduates, make sure they are registered.*

*I can remember (“back in the day”) when Washoe County pols knew that the Colony voting bloc could swing a legislative and some other elections; consequently the Community was broken into two precincts/districts which has now been rectified, but it does show the potential impact of your vote. “Get it on”.*

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### **Scholarships with July 16-31 Deadlines**

|                                                                                       |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <a href="#"><u>AAF Seattle Silver Medal Scholarship</u></a>                           | <a href="#"><u>\$1,500</u></a>  | <a href="#"><u>07/20/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>Animal Compassion Undergraduate Scholarship</u></a>                    | <a href="#"><u>\$500</u></a>    | <a href="#"><u>07/30/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>Antonio Jorge Political Economy Scholarship</u></a>                    | <a href="#"><u>\$500</u></a>    | <a href="#"><u>07/31/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>ARMA International Educational Foundation Graduate Scholarship</u></a> | <a href="#"><u>\$1,000</u></a>  | <a href="#"><u>07/31/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>Break the Silence Against Domestic Violence Scholarships</u></a>       | <a href="#"><u>\$1,000</u></a>  | <a href="#"><u>07/31/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>California Contractors Insurance Services Inc</u></a>                  | <a href="#"><u>\$750</u></a>    | <a href="#"><u>07/31/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>Carolyn Wilson Dialysis Patient Scholarship Program</u></a>            | <a href="#"><u>\$5,000</u></a>  | <a href="#"><u>07/29/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>Christian Leadership Scholarship</u></a>                               | <a href="#"><u>\$1,000</u></a>  | <a href="#"><u>07/31/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>College Fund of Pinellas County Grant</u></a>                          | <a href="#"><u>\$4,000</u></a>  | <a href="#"><u>07/27/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>Future Contractors Scholarship</u></a>                                 | <a href="#"><u>\$750</u></a>    | <a href="#"><u>07/31/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>Hooper Memorial Scholarship</u></a>                                    | <a href="#"><u>\$1,500</u></a>  | <a href="#"><u>07/25/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>Jim &amp; Anna Hyonjoo Lint Scholarship</u></a>                        | <a href="#"><u>\$1,500</u></a>  | <a href="#"><u>07/31/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>Love Soong Memorial Scholarship</u></a>                                | <a href="#"><u>\$5,000</u></a>  | <a href="#"><u>07/31/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>MedEvac Foundation International Children's Scholarship Fund</u></a>   | <a href="#"><u>\$5,000</u></a>  | <a href="#"><u>07/31/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>Mildred C. Hanson SIOR Memorial Scholarship</u></a>                    | <a href="#"><u>\$4,000</u></a>  | <a href="#"><u>07/31/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>Natural Resources-Excellence in Education</u></a>                      | <a href="#"><u>\$10,000</u></a> | <a href="#"><u>07/31/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>NBCUniversal/LNESC Scholarship</u></a>                                 | <a href="#"><u>\$5,000</u></a>  | <a href="#"><u>07/31/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>NFWL/NRA Bill of Rights Essay Scholarship Contest</u></a>              | <a href="#"><u>\$3,000</u></a>  | <a href="#"><u>07/20/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>Phoenix AISES Scholarship</u></a>                                      | <a href="#"><u>\$1,000</u></a>  | <a href="#"><u>07/31/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>*Platt Family Scholarship Prize Essay Contest</u></a>                  | <a href="#"><u>\$1,500</u></a>  | <a href="#"><u>07/31/2018</u></a> |
| <a href="#"><u>R&amp;D Systems Scholarship</u></a>                                    | <a href="#"><u>\$1,500</u></a>  | <a href="#"><u>07/17/2018</u></a> |

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| <a href="#">Roy E. Jorgensen Memorial Scholarship</a>                       | <a href="#">\$15,000</a> | <a href="#">07/31/2018</a> |
| <a href="#">SCTPN Undergraduate Scholarship</a>                             | <a href="#">\$1,000</a>  | <a href="#">07/29/2018</a> |
| <a href="#">Stephen W. Cavanaugh Scholarship</a>                            | <a href="#">\$8,000</a>  | <a href="#">07/20/2018</a> |
| <a href="#">The Eric Vega Scholarship</a>                                   | <a href="#">\$1,500</a>  | <a href="#">07/31/2018</a> |
| <a href="#">The George Geng-On Lee Minorities in Leadership Scholarship</a> | <a href="#">\$1,000</a>  | <a href="#">07/31/2018</a> |
| <a href="#">William M. Fanning Maintenance Scholarship</a>                  | <a href="#">\$2,500</a>  | <a href="#">07/27/2018</a> |
| <a href="#">Wounded Warrior Scholarship Program</a>                         | <a href="#">Varies</a>   | <a href="#">07/31/2018</a> |

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### **Tribal circuit riders build water and wastewater capacity**

On a sunny fall day, Santos Obedoza approaches a fire hydrant on the Upper Lake Rancheria here in Northern California. With wrench in hand, he gingerly begins turning the hydrant's lock and valve to open and flush them. In minutes, the water gushes across the road. [Read more](#)

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**230,000 gallons** Amount of crude oil spilled into Iowa's Rock River after a freight train derailed on Friday.

Workers are rushing to contain the spill amid fears that it could contaminate drinking water in Omaha, Nebraska, which lies 150 miles downstream. [Reuters](#)

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### **[Bill McKibben | Some Rare Good Climate News: The Fossil Fuel Industry Is Weaker Than Ever](#)**

*Bill McKibben, Grist*

McKibben writes: "If you're looking for good news on the climate front, don't look to the Antarctic. Last week's spate of studies documenting that its melt rates had tripled is precisely the kind of data that underscores the almost impossible urgency of the moment." [READ MORE](#)

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### **SUIT FILED AFTER WATER OFFICIAL BLOCKS COYOTE SPRINGS CONSTRUCTION**

Nevada's top water regulator is blocking construction of the master-planned community at Coyote Springs because he says there isn't enough water to support the project.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz37420683>

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### **'Oregon Trail' as art, computer classic returns as custom arcade game -**

**SFChronicle.com**

<https://www.sfchronicle.com/art/article/Oregon-Trail-as-art-computer-classic-13008701.php>

32nd Annual

NUMAGA INDIAN DAYS

# POW WOW

Aug. 31-Sept. 2, 2018 • Hungry Valley, NV • [rsic.org](http://rsic.org)

**FREE  
ADMISSION** \* **OPEN TO  
THE PUBLIC**

## HEAD STAFF

**Master of Ceremonies:** Bart Powaukee

**Arena Director:** Randy Woods

**Head Judge:** Wesley Windyboy

**Head Man:** Nathan Nez

**Head Lady:** Willow Abrahamson

## SPECIALS

### TINY TOTS

Outgoing Miss Tiny Tot Numaga Aurelia Sanchez

### JINGLE DRESS / JUNIOR TEEN

Outgoing Miss Numaga Tziavi Melendez

### WOMEN'S FANCY TRICK SONG / OVER 16

(Awards & Star Quilts)

Outgoing Miss Numaga Amelia Henry

### FAMILY DANCE, 3+

RSIC Pow Wow Club

### COMMITTEE SPOTLIGHTS

Women's Fancy & Men's Grass

## ACTIVITIES

Numaga Walk/Run, Saturday

Registration at 7:30 am, Run at 8 am

Saturday Community Dinner

## DRUM CONTEST

### 1st Place:

\$10,000

### 2nd Place:

\$5,000

### 3rd Place:

\$4,000

### 4th Place:

\$3,000

### 5th Place:

\$2,000

Consolations

## VENDORS

Marla Dressler (775) 399-0594

## NUMAGA PRINCESS CONTEST

Summer Dressler (775) 203-5017

## GENERAL INFO

Toby Stump (775) 470-1000  
Lydia Bontia (775) 842-6388

## MEDIA

Stacey Montooth (775) 842-2902

## TRIBAL COUNCIL LIAISON

Marlene Yarrow (775) 329-2936

## GRAND ENTRY

Friday at 7 pm  
Saturday at 1 pm, 7 pm  
Sunday at Noon

## EVENT LOCATION

Hungry Valley, 266 Loop Road,  
Sparks, Nevada 89441

[www.rsic.org](http://www.rsic.org)

