

Journal #4226 from sdc 8.21.18

Wisconsin Reservation Offers A Climate Success Story And A Warning

Federal Water Tap

GrantStation

NYU will offer free tuition to all medical students

Youth Neighborhood Association Partnership Program Grant Applications Now Open

Climate Defenders Mobilizing for 3rd People’s Climate March

How teen activists are using fashion, tech to register thousands of voters

How This Native American Fashion Designer Uses Art and Activism To Inspire Her Work

Judge Orders Full Environmental Review of Keystone XL in Nebraska

Oklahoma Resources



Giant
Turtle

Tortue

Wisconsin Reservation Offers A Climate Success Story And A Warning

NPR Climate change is causing more severe flooding around the country, and a disproportionate number of Native American communities are on the front lines. [Read the full story](#)

Federal Water Tap:

“As administrations change, so do regulatory priorities. But the requirements of the [Administrative Procedure Act] remain the same. The court finds that the government failed to comply with these requirements in implementing the Suspension Rule.” — U.S. District Judge David Norton, [ruling](#) that the Environmental Protection Agency failed to follow the rules when it

suspended the Clean Water Rule earlier this year. Norton's injunction reinstated the rule in 26 states.

District Judge Reinstates Clean Water Rule

A U.S. District Court judge in South Carolina concluded that the Environmental Protection Agency did not follow proper procedures when it suspended a rule that determines which waterways are protected by the Clean Water Act.

Judge David Norton, a George W. Bush appointee, agreed with the conservation groups that brought lawsuit that the EPA failed to take public comment on the proposal and consider the consequences of suspending the Clean Water Rule, also known as WOTUS.

The [ruling](#) means that the contentious Clean Water Rule — a target of the Trump administration's deregulatory mission — will go into effect in 26 states. (In other states, separate legal challenges resulted in injunctions that halted the rule.) It will change, for now, the way that the Army Corps of Engineers issues permits for projects that damage wetlands and streams.

The Trump administration is still working on repealing the rule and rewriting it with a less expansive definition.

Judge Orders Additional Keystone XL Review

A U.S. district judge in Montana [ordered](#) the State Department to undertake a more-thorough analysis of the environmental effects of a modified Keystone XL pipeline route through Nebraska.

The State Department published a less comprehensive [environmental assessment](#) of the new route in July, claiming that the pipeline would have “negligible” effects on groundwater. The court ordered additional review because the new route differs from the one that the State Department analyzed.

Washington State Water Pollution Standards

At the request of industry groups, the EPA will [reevaluate water pollution standards](#) it approved two years ago for Washington state, the *Associated Press* reports.

Washington regulators set stricter standards largely to protect those who consume more fish, usually members of Indian tribes.

Lake Mead Forecast: Shortage Declaration Likely in 2020

Unless there is a rapid change in hydrology, Lake Mead appears set to reach the elevation at which the lower basin states in the Colorado River watershed — Arizona, California, and Nevada — will see first-ever mandatory water restrictions in 2020.

According to the Bureau of Reclamation's [24-month forecast](#), the elevation of Lake Mead is projected to be 1,070 feet at the end of 2019 — well below the 1,075-ft level that triggers the mandatory cuts, which, at this first stage, will be borne by Arizona, Nevada, and Mexico.

Lake Mead has had help in recent years to stay above the 1,075-ft threshold. Lower basin states have voluntarily withdrawn less water than they are entitled to, while dam managers have

released extra water from Lake Powell, an action required under operating guidelines agreed to in 2007.

Lake Powell absorbed those hits. But now, at 48 percent full, the lake is nearing the point at which that bonus water would halt. That would hasten Lake Mead’s decline, potentially to unprecedented depths that will test the strength of institutions and relationships at all levels of government: local, state, regional, and federal.

In context: [Lake Mead Record Low Reflects Changing American West](#)

Great Lakes Oil Pipelines Hearing

On August 20, the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation [holds a hearing](#) in Traverse City, Michigan on oil pipeline safety in the Great Lakes. The main topic will be Line 5, twin oil pipelines that cross beneath the turbulent Straits of Mackinac and are operated by Enbridge, a Canadian oil company. Green groups want to see the lines decommissioned.

In context: [Line 5 Oil Spill Would Inundate Large Swaths of Great Lakes Shoreline](#)

Line 5 Modifications

In a [proposed revised consent decree](#), the Justice Department clarified expectations for improvements that Enbridge must make to secure Line 5.

The revisions specify where Enbridge must anchor the pipelines to the lake bed.

Signed in 2017, the consent decree resulted from oil spills in 2010 from Enbridge pipelines in Illinois and Michigan.

Public comments are being accepted for 30 days and can be sent to pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov.

GrantStation

National Opportunities

Communities Committed to Health Recognized

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Culture of Health Prize honors outstanding communities throughout the United States that have come together around a commitment to health, opportunity, and equity through collaboration and inclusion, especially with historically marginalized populations and those facing the greatest barriers to good health.

Support for Wildlife Refuge Volunteer Organizations

The National Wildlife Refuge Friends Grant Program, an initiative of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, funds projects that assist organizations in being effective co-stewards of important natural resources within the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Grassroots Community Groups Funded

The CLIF Bar Family Foundation supports nonprofit grassroots organizations that have the ability to engage local groups, positively impact their communities, and focus most of their resources on useful and positive actions.

Grants Promote Safety in Diagnostic Imaging

The AHRA (Association for Medical Imaging Management) and Canon Medical Systems Putting Patients First Program seeks to improve pediatric and adult patient care and safety in diagnostic imaging.

Regional Opportunities

Human Rights and Environmental Justice Initiatives in Idaho Supported

The Fund for Idaho is dedicated to creating a more just, compassionate, environmentally sound, and healthy society in Idaho.

Funds for Public Art Projects in North Carolina

The Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation is dedicated to improving the quality of life for all North Carolinians.

Grants Address Children’s Oral Health in Illinois

The Delta Dental of Illinois Foundation works to improve the oral health of the residents of Illinois.

Support for Environmental Initiatives in Alabama and South Florida

The Curtis and Edith Munson Foundation primarily provides support for the conservation of natural resources in North America and the Caribbean Basin, with emphasis on the United States.

Federal Opportunities

Program Revives Out-of-Print Books

The Humanities Open Book Program provides support to make outstanding out-of-print humanities books available to a wide audience.

Funds Available for Habitat Conservation

The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is an incentive-based program that provides direct technical and financial assistance to private landowners to restore and conserve fish and wildlife habitat for the benefit of federal trust resources.

Eight Ways to Learn Online with GrantStation (FREE!)

Thursday, September 13, 2018

Are you interested in learning more this year but aren't sure where to start?

NYU will offer free tuition to all medical students CNBC

The decision was made in efforts to address the rising costs of medical education, which have saddled graduates with thousands in debt and funneled them toward more lucrative specialties.

[Read the full story](#)

Youth Neighborhood Association Partnership Program Grant Applications Open

The city of Las Vegas' annual Youth Neighborhood Association Partnership Program (YNAPP) grant applications are open now through Oct. 31. YNAPP offers grants of up to \$1,000 for youth to design, create, and implement neighborhood-based service learning projects.

Youth are expected to be project leaders and work toward making positive changes in their neighborhood. Further, YNAPP youth acquire leadership and teamwork skills while also contributing to their community. This program requires a match of the grant funds through cash, volunteer time, or in-kind goods and/or services donated to the project. Projects are required to take place inside city limits.

Applicants are encouraged to attend the grant workshop Oct. 10. [More Information](#)

Climate Defenders Mobilizing for 3rd People's Climate March Irma Omerhodzic By Alison Cagle

Call it the "People's Climate March, Part III." On [Saturday, Sept. 8](#), thousands of people are expected to converge on the streets of San Francisco to demand that government leaders commit to ending all new fossil fuel projects and accelerating the move toward renewable energy. The march is part of a [global campaign](#) calling for environmental justice and a "just transition" to renewable energy that protects workers and frontline communities. Satellite events will happen across the U.S. and around the world, including Indonesia, Turkey, Nigeria and the United Kingdom, among other places.

"We're making sure that politicians see what diverse climate leadership must look like, to successfully serve the entire population of people who are actually affected by climate change," Antonio Díaz, organizational director for People Organizing to Demand Environmental and Economic Justice ([PODER](#)), said at an Aug. 8 press conference announcing the upcoming march. Representatives from labor unions, environmental justice groups, faith alliances, and immigrant rights organizations gathered in front of San Francisco's Ferry Building to deliver an unequivocal message: Climate justice cannot wait for a new administration in Washington, DC. Climate-related disasters are becoming the new normal, they said, and political solutions for adapting to them must include the protecting the communities most affected by disasters.

In comparison to previous Peoples Climate Marches in 2014 and 2017, a heightened sense of urgency surrounds the upcoming mobilization. The first People's Climate March took place in New York City in September 2014, on the eve of the United Nations General Assembly meetings, and marked something of a coming out party for the global climate justice movement: There were demonstrations in 162 countries, and the presence of some 400,000 people on the streets of Manhattan blew away organizers' expectations. The following year was full of heady expectations. Pope Francis published his landmark encyclical on the moral obligation of protecting communities from climate change, "Laudato Si" (Latin for "Praised Be," from a prayer by the pope's namesake, the patron saint of ecology). In December 2015, leaders from around the world signed the Paris climate agreement, a historic pledge to coordinate efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. "It was an exciting time for all of us," said Nana Firman, director of Muslim Outreach at [GreenFaith](#), which has participated in all three marches, "to see

leaders and communities around the world put their voices together [to say] that this is not just a political issue, but a moral and ethical issue."

By 2017, the political landscape had shifted—and not for the best. Newly inaugurated President Trump had signed an executive order rescinding the moratorium on coal mining on federal lands, and then-Environmental Protection Agency administrator Scott Pruitt was busy systematically trying to dismantle environmental protections at an alarming rate. On Trump's 100th day in office, tens of thousands of demonstrators united in Washington, DC for the second Peoples Climate March, to send a message to the White House and congressional leaders that [any attempts to retreat from action on climate would meet stiff resistance](#).

Next month's march will take place under even more difficult circumstances. [Even as global climate change is becoming impossible to ignore](#), Trump administration officials continue to [deny basic climate science](#) while enacting policies that are blatantly influenced by fossil fuel interests. The situation is grim for environmental protection: the White House has announced its intention [to abandon the Paris climate agreement](#), [the acting EPA administrator is a former coal industry lobbyist](#), and the Interior Secretary has [opened millions of acres of public land for oil and gas extraction](#).

The upcoming march is a direct response to California Gov. Jerry Brown's highly anticipated Global Climate Action Summit, which begins in San Francisco on Sept. 12 and will draw government officials, civil society representatives, and business executives from around the world. (Former New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg, a major donor to the Sierra Club, is one of the co-chairs of the summit.) The march is part hello-welcome and part political challenge as protest organizers call on Gove Brown to prohibit any new oil and gas extraction and fossil fuel infrastructure in California. Organizers are asking the outgoing governor [to "set a global precedent"](#) by phasing out oil and gas production and moving toward "a fair and equitable transition that protects workers [and] communities." Many of the environmental justice groups organizing the march have long been opposed to other Brown environmental policies such as California's greenhouse gas cap-and-trade program, which they say allows industry handouts on emissions permits while harming communities of color.

"Governor Brown's summit is a continuation of the market-based schemes that actually result in increased local pollution and emissions," said Gladys Limon, executive director of California Environmental Justice Alliance (CEJA). "While they purport to address the collective problems of climate change and reduce emissions in the aggregate, they continue the unconscionable practice of using [frontline communities] as sacrifices."

A key demand of the September march is for governments to create climate resilience strategies that protect frontline communities located in areas that can be disproportionately affected by climate change and yet are often without resources to rebuild after unprecedented natural disasters. Annie Dobbs-Kramer, organizer for voter engagement at [North Bay Organizing Project](#), was shocked by the connection between limited disaster relief and communities of color, low income, and immigrant families during the Northern California wildfires of 2017. "It was really apparent how climate change-related disasters create climate refugees," Dobbs-Kramer said. "The same people who get systematically exploited on a daily basis [become] even more so

during climate disasters. It was appalling to see that." Families with English as a second language had little way of knowing where to obtain basic necessities, or how to find evacuee centers; low income residents were dependent on dwindling financial services, often from nonprofit organizations instead of municipal disaster funds. "[Climate change] is crystallizing the separation between the haves and have-nots," Dobbs-Kramer said.

March organizers argue that climate policies that make concessions to fossil fuel industries in the interest of long-term gains are ultimately ineffective, if the communities who are most exposed to climate change suffer in the short-term. "We will be ... in solidarity with communities across the state and around the world," said Limon of CEJA, "to challenge and expose the flawed solutions that elected officials and industry have developed. Instead we will raise our voices for community-led solutions."

The organizers of the march have a blunt message for elected officials: "See you in the streets."

Reposted with permission from our media associate [SIERRA Magazine](#).

[Zinke Caught Red-Handed Trying to Sell Off Public Lands](#) Mark Hand, ThinkProgress
Hand writes: "Environmental groups caught the Department of the Interior trying to sell off part of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah, despite a pledge by Secretary Ryan Zinke never to put public lands up for sale." [READ MORE](#)

[Trump order may land sage grouse pact on endangered list](#)

WASHINGTON -- A Trump administration directive eliminating industry and developer payments for habitat protection in exchange for use of public lands has officials in Western states scrambling for answers and worried about economic consequences if the threatened greater sage grouse is listed as endangered.

Judge Orders Full Environmental Review of Keystone XL in Nebraska

The Keystone XL pipeline at one point was going to run through the sensitive Sand Hills areas of Nebraska west of Butte. The pipeline was rerouted around the Sand Hills, but still under the Niobrara River area pictured here on July 4, 2012. *Michael S. Williamson / The Washington Post via Getty Images*

[TransCanada's](#) long-gestating [Keystone XL \(KXL\)](#) tar sands [pipeline](#) was dealt another setback after a federal judge in Montana ruled Wednesday that the [Trump](#) State Department must conduct

a robust environmental review of the [alternative pipeline](#) route through Nebraska.

U.S. District Court Judge Brian Morris sided with environmentalists, landowners and tribal plaintiffs in their challenge to the Trump administration. Pipeline opponents [argued](#) that the State Department's approval of the KXL was based on an outdated Environmental Impact Statement from 2014 of the original route, and accused the administration of trying to [short-cut the permitting process](#).

Morris ordered the State Department to conduct a thorough Environmental Impact Statement for the "Mainline Alternative" route, approved by Nebraska officials [in November](#), to supplement the 2014 review.



In his decision, Morris said the State Department has the "obligation to analyze new information relevant to the environmental impacts of its decision," according to [Courthouse News Service](#).

If built, the \$8 billion 1,180-mile pipeline will transport heavy crude from Alberta's [tar sands](#) to U.S. Gulf Coast refineries. The controversial project has been at the center of an environmental fight for a decade. President Obama [rejected](#) the KXL in 2015 partly due to concerns about its contribution to [climate change](#), but President Trump [reversed the decision](#) shortly after taking office.

Plaintiffs in the case celebrated the decision.

"This decision rejects the Trump administration's shameful attempt to ram through Keystone XL without bothering to take a hard look at its effect on wildlife and the environment," said Jared

Margolis, senior attorney with the [Center for Biological Diversity](#), in a [statement](#). "It's always been painfully obvious what a disaster this pipeline will be—not just for our climate and local communities but for endangered species like the whooping crane. There's just no excuse for approving this terrible project."

Joye Braun, of the Wakpa Waste Camp at the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, said in a [statement](#): "This is a huge step to once again shut down this zombie pipeline that threatens water, our homelands, and our treaty territory. No route is acceptable for Keystone XL, and I believe a full environmental review of this alternative route will highlight the extraordinary risks this pipeline poses to us all—including highly sensitive ecological and cultural sites. This is a step in the right direction to protect our treaty territory, our Indigenous rights, and our people."

In November, the Nebraska Public Service Commission rejected TransCanada's preferred route for the pipeline through the state. Instead, they voted for an alternative route that will cost the company millions of dollars more than the original path, [Reuters](#) reported.

[http://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/rubriclist.php?section=American
%20Indians](http://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/rubriclist.php?section=American%20Indians)

- [Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town](#)
- [Allotment](#)
- [American Indian Federation](#)
- [American Indian Movement](#)
- [American Indians](#)
- [American Indians and Christianity](#)
- [American Indians and Education](#)
- [Anadarko \(tribe\)](#)
- [Apache, Fort Sill](#)
- [Apache, Lipan](#)
- [Apache Tribe of Oklahoma](#)
- [Arapaho, Southern](#)
- [Asah, Spencer](#)
- [Auchiah, James](#)
- [Bacon Rind](#)
- [Ballard, Louis Wayne](#)
- [Bemo, John Douglas](#)
- [Big Bow, Woodrow Wilson](#)
- [Big Tree](#)
- [Black Beaver](#)
- [Black Dog](#)
- [Black Kettle](#)
- [Blue Eagle, Acee](#)
- [Bosin, Francis Blackbear](#)
- [Boudinot, Elias](#)
- [Boudinot, Elias Cornelius](#)
- [Brown, John Frippo](#)

[Burke Act \(1906\)](#)
[Bushyhead, Dennis Wolfe](#)
[Caddo \(Kadohadacho\)](#)
[Cahokia](#)
[Cannon, Tommy Wayne](#)
[Catawba](#)
[Checote, Samuel](#)
[Cherokee \(tribe\)](#)
[Cherokee Advocate](#)
[Cherokee Male and Female Seminaries](#)
[Cherokee National Historical Society, Inc.](#)
[Cherokee Phoenix](#)
[Cheyenne, Southern](#)
[Chickasaw](#)
[Chickasaw Schools](#)
[Chilocco Indian Agricultural School](#)
[Choctaw \(tribe\)](#)
[Choctaw Schools](#)
[Chouteau, Myra Yvonne](#)
[Chupco, John](#)
[Citizen Potawatomi](#)
[Claremore \(person\)](#)
[Claremore Mound, Battle of](#)
[Cleghorn, Mildred Imoch](#)
[Colbert, George](#)
[Comanche \(tribe\)](#)
[Conestoga](#)
[Crazy Snake Uprising](#)
[Creek \(Mvskoke\)](#)
[Creek \(Mvskoke\) Schools](#)
[Crumbo, Woodrow Wilson](#)
[Curtis Act \(1898\)](#)
[Cutthroat Gap, Battle of](#)
[Davis, Alice Brown](#)
[Dawes Commission](#)
[Delaware, Eastern](#)
[Delaware, Western](#)
[Doaksville](#)
[Dohasan](#)
[Drew, John Thompson](#)
[Dull Knife](#)
[Eagletown](#)
[Eel River](#)
[Erie](#)
[Five Civilized Tribes](#)
[Foreman, Stephen](#)
[Fort Sill Indian School](#)
[Gaming, Indian](#)
[Geronimo \(person\)](#)

[Ghost Dance](#)
[Gibson, Isaac T.](#)
[Grayson, George Washington](#)
[Gulager, William Martin](#)
[Hainai](#)
[Harjo, Chitto](#)
[Harris, Cyrus](#)
[Harris, LaDonna Vita Tabbytite](#)
[Hasinai](#)
[Hightower, Rosella](#)
[Hill, Joan](#)
[Hokeah, Jack](#)
[Horse, John](#)
[Houser \(Haozous\), Allan](#)
[Illinois](#)
[Indian Removal](#)
[Inter-tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes](#)
[Iowa](#)
[Johnson, Montford T.](#)
[Johnston, Douglas Henry](#)
[Jones, Robert M.](#)
[Jones, Wilson Nathaniel](#)
[Journeycake, Charles](#)
[Jumper, John](#)
[Kaskaskia](#)
[Kaw \(Kansa\)](#)
[Keeler, William Wayne](#)
[Keokuk, Moses](#)
[Kialegee Tribal Town](#)
[Kichai](#)
[Kickapoo](#)
[Kicking Bird](#)
[Kiowa \(tribe\)](#)
[Larkin, Moscelyne](#)
[Leased District](#)
[LeFlore, Greenwood](#)
[Left Hand](#)
[Little Raven](#)
[Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock \(1903\)](#)
[Mankiller, Wilma Pearl](#)
[Mathews, John Joseph](#)
[Mayes, Samuel Houston](#)
[McCoy, Isaac](#)
[McCurtain, Jane Austin](#)
[McIntosh, Chilly](#)
[McIntosh, Daniel Newman](#)
[Miami \(tribe\)](#)
[Micanopy](#)
[Michigamea](#)

[Milam, Jesse Bartley](#)
[Miles, John DeBras](#)
[Modoc](#)
[Mohawk](#)
[Moingwena](#)
[Momaday, Navarre Scott](#)
[Mopope, Steven](#)
[Moshulatubbe](#)
[Naiche](#)
[Native American Church](#)
[Nevaquayah, Joyce Lee "Doc" Tate](#)
[Nez Perce](#)
[Nunih Waya](#)
[Oakerhater, David Pendleton](#)
[Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act](#)
[Oklahombi, Joseph](#)
[Opothleyahola](#)
[Osage \(tribe\)](#)
[Otoe-Missouria](#)
[Ottawa](#)
[Pan-Indian Movements](#)
[Parker, Quanah](#)
[Pawnee \(tribe\)](#)
[Pegg, Thomas](#)
[Peoria \(tribe\)](#)
[Piankishaw](#)
[Pitchlynn, Peter Perkins](#)
[Ponca](#)
[Porter, Pleasant](#)
[Posey, Alexander Lawrence](#)
[Quapaw \(tribe\)](#)
[Rainy Mountain Boarding School](#)
[Redbird Smith Movement](#)
[Repatriation](#)
[Revard, Carter](#)
[Reynolds, Allie Pierce](#)
[Ridge, John](#)
[Ridge, John Rollin](#)
[Ridge, Major](#)
[Riggs, Rollie Lynn](#)
[Riverside Indian School](#)
[Rogers, William Penn Adair](#)
[Ross, John](#)
[Ross, William Potter](#)
[Sac and Fox](#)
[Sampson, William](#)
[Satank](#)
[Satanta](#)
[Seminole \(tribe\)](#)

[Seminole Schools](#)
[Seneca-Cayuga](#)
[Sequoyah](#)
[Shawnee, Absentee](#)
[Shawnee, Eastern](#)
[Shawnee Tribe \(Loyal Shawnee\)](#)
[Smoky, Lois](#)
[Spybuck, Ernest](#)
[Standing Bear](#)
[Starr, Emmet](#)
[Stockbridge-Munsee](#)
[Stone, Willard](#)
[Studi, Wesley](#)
[Sun Dance](#)
[Sweezy, Carl](#)
[Tallchief, Elizabeth Maria](#)
[Tallchief, Marjorie Louise](#)
[Tamaroa](#)
[Tatum, Lawrie](#)
[Tawakoni](#)
[Te Ata](#)
[Teehee, Houston Bengé](#)
[Telle, Alinton](#)
[Termination and Relocation Programs](#)
[Thlopthlocco Tribal Town](#)
[Thorpe, James Francis](#)
[Tiger, Jerome Richard](#)
[Tinker, Clarence Leonard](#)
[Tonkawa \(tribe\)](#)
[Trail of Tears \(term\)](#)
[Tsatoke, Monroe](#)
[Union Agency](#)
[United Keetowah Band](#)
[Waco](#)
[Walker, Tandy](#)
[Warrior, Clyde](#)
[Watie, Stand](#)
[West, Walter Richard, Sr.](#)
[White Eagle](#)
[Wichita](#)
[Wolf Creek, Battle of](#)
[Wright, Allen](#)
[Wyandotte \(tribe\)](#)
[YellowHorse, Moses J.](#)
[Young, Dora Steel Schexnider](#)
[Yuchi \(Euchee\)](#)

