

Journal #4998 from sdc 8.5.21

As the body count continues to rise, so will our voices

Let them be heard

Another (unofficial) Archive: Nevada History through Pictures, Collections and Personal Stories

Restoring protections to Bears Ears will likely spark legal fights

Washington state county is first in US to ban new fossil fuel infrastructure

The Hiawatha Asylum: The Threat Behind Indian Boarding Schools

Nevada State Higher Education Native American Fee Waiver Form

More solar projects are coming. Whose responsibility is it to plan for where they go?

Calendar

Drought in America on U-tube

Yurok Tribe in Northern California grows solutions in soil of crises

More depressing climate commentary

Protect Indigenous Sacred Sites Now

Sweetgrass Inspirations

As the body count continues to rise, so will our voices.



When 215 becomes 5296 and hardly no one is talking about it... there is a problem.



[#letthembeheardTiffany Plain](#)

When the news goes silent about Residential Schools. We will not be



5296+

I wore my Ribbon Skirt today



It got heads turning to read



I added the numbers because the numbers keep raising more children are being found.



I didn't iron down the numbers I hand stitch them on..



so I can change them



Over 150,000+ Indigenous children taken from their home. 139+ Residential School in Kkkanada and many more in the U.S.



We will keep searching for you till you are found little ones.



We are your voice.



Credits: [Chad L Yellowjohn](#) for letting me recreate his design on my Ribbon Skirt.



Earrings: JoshuArt & Beadwork by [Loretta Rosborough](#)

- **The Hiawatha Asylum: The Threat Behind Indian Boarding Schools**
Nevada History through Pictures, Collections and Personal Stories. *(Another unofficial archive!)*
Larry Hewitt. · **August 1 at 3:10 AM**



Oregon-Nevada State Line in March 1940 by Arthur Rothstein for the FSA. Library of Congress photo with a little cleaning and added sepia.

A familiar sight for some!

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### **Restoring protections to Bears Ears will likely spark legal fights**

In preparing to reinstate protections to three national monuments, the administration is likely being careful to assure that they'll last this time, experts say.

Read in National Geographic: [https://apple.news/AMy52LnbtT7u7WEDRG\\_n9jw](https://apple.news/AMy52LnbtT7u7WEDRG_n9jw)

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Washington state county is first in US to ban new fossil fuel infrastructure

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2021/jul/28/washington-state-whatcom-county-ban-fossil-fuel-infrastructure>



NSHE Native American Fee Waiver

Request for Waiver of Registration, Laboratory and Other Mandatory Fees
(Effective Fall 2021)

General Information: The Nevada Board of Regents provides a waiver of certain fees related to registration to a Native American student who is a member of a federally recognized Indian tribe or nation, all or part of which is located within the boundaries of Nevada, or who is certified by the enrollment department of such tribe or nation or by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as being a descendant of an enrolled member of such tribe or nation, all or part of which is located within the boundaries of Nevada, regardless of member status. An NSHE institution shall waive registration, laboratory and other mandatory fees for eligible students pursuant to *Title 4, Chapter 17, Section 15* of the *Handbook*. To determine if you are eligible, complete this form and provide the required documentation to your institution's designated office as listed below on page 2. The institution may request additional information or documentation to verify eligibility.

The amount of the waiver must be equal to the balance of registration fees, laboratory fees, and other mandatory fees assessed against the student that remain unpaid after the student's account has been credited with the full amount of any federal education benefits (excluding loans) to which the student is entitled to for that semester; or if a student is not entitled to receive any federal education benefits for a semester, the full amount of the registration fees, laboratory fees, and any other mandatory fees assessed against the student for that semester. Federal education benefits include federal grants awarded based on completion of the FAFSA, including but not limited to Pell Grant, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, TEACH Grant, and any federal veteran educational benefits.

Eligibility Requirements – Student must meet all of the following:

- Is admitted to an NSHE institution;
- Has been a resident of Nevada for not less than one year;
- Shows proof of membership or proof of descendency of a member of a federally recognized tribe or nation, all or part of which is located in the State of Nevada;
- Enrolled in a program leading to a certificate, associate, bachelor's, master's, doctoral, or professional degree;
- Completes the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA);
- Has unpaid charges for registration, laboratory or other mandatory fees after any federal education benefits have been applied to the student's account. Students who have any available federal education benefits but choose to defer use of those benefits are not eligible for this Fee Waiver; and
- Have earned a minimum 2.0 semester GPA during the immediately prior fall/spring semester or summer term at the institution for which the waiver is being requested (for returning students).

Continuing Eligibility: To remain eligible for the fee waiver, the student must maintain at least a minimum 2.0 semester grade point average (GPA). A student with less than the required 2.0 GPA may reinstate eligibility by subsequently enrolling without the fee waiver and meeting the GPA requirement. The fee waiver will then be reinstated for the immediately subsequent fall or spring semester. While the waiver may not be used in summer term, students may use the summer GPA for reinstatement purposes.

Provided the student remains continuously enrolled during fall and spring semesters, this form must be completed and submitted to the institution's designated office only once. If the institution determines the student is eligible for the waiver, the student must complete the FAFSA each year for which the fee waiver is desired. If there is a break in enrollment, the student must submit a new fee waiver form.

STEP 1:

First & Last Name:

Date of Birth:

NSHE ID#

Initial Semester of Intended Enrollment : ☐ Fall ☐ Spring

Year:

Student Signature:

Date:

STEP 2: Select the tribe or nation that corresponds with your membership enrollment or descendency documentation (Tribe list according to the Bureau of Indian Affairs Federal Register, 25 C.F.R. §83.6) :

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada | <input type="checkbox"/> Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Four Constituent Bands: Battle Mountain Band; Elko Band; South Fork Band; Wells Band) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Timbi-sha Shoshone Tribe (previously listed as the Death Valley Timbi-sha Shoshone and the Death Valley Timbi-sha Shoshone Band of California) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California and Nevada | <input type="checkbox"/> Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony | <input type="checkbox"/> Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (Carson Colony; Dresslerville Community; Woodfords Community; Stewart Community & Washoe Ranches) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony | <input type="checkbox"/> Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony | <input type="checkbox"/> Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reno-Sparks Indian Colony | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shoshone-Paiute Tribe of Nevada of Duck Valley Reservation | |

STEP 3: Additional Requirements

1. Proof of tribal membership(i.e. tribal card or similar documentation from the tribe) *or* proof of descendency from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) or tribe or nation(i.e. Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood [CDIB]).
2. The institution must have a FAFSA on file for the academic year for which the fee waiver is desired. If the student has filed a FAFSA and the current institution has not received the student's data, the student may need to make a correction to add that institution to their FAFSA. Check with the institution's Financial Aid Office to confirm or for assistance.
3. Establish proof of residing in Nevada (check one):
 - ☐ Currently attending an NSHE institution as a resident for tuition purposes (institution will verify and request documentation only if necessary) (*Handbook*, Title 4, Chapter 15, Sections 3 and 4); or
 - ☐ Institution verification of eligibility for the Millennium Scholarship which requires residency in Nevada for 2 years of high school, meeting the fee waiver's requirement for residency (*Handbook*, Title 4, Chapter 17, Section 9.1.1); or
 - ☐ Residency documentation establishing residency in Nevada for at least one year immediately prior to the receipt of the waiver (i.e. Nevada driver's license, Nevada identification card, Nevada vehicle registration, Nevada voter registration, home ownership, lease agreement, rent receipts, utility bills, paycheck stubs, bank statements, federal tax return, or other documentation as accepted by the institution).

For students who cannot check one of the above options regarding proof of residency, attach a completed NSHE Native American Fee Waiver Residency Affidavit which can be obtained from an NSHE institution.

Institution Designated Office:

UNLV
Zack Goodwin
Executive Director of
Financial Aid and
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zachary.goodwin@unlv.edu

UNR
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markiew@unr.edu

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Office of the Registrar
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marina.zimina@nsc.edu

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ahughes@tmcc.edu

WNC
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Admissions & Records
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lorraine.plympton@wnc.edu

For Official Use Only:

Approved: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Notes:

Reviewer: _____ Institution: _____ Date Processed: _____



Solar panels at the Techren Solar Project near Boulder City on Nov. 20, 2019. (Daniel Clark/The Nevada Independent)

Indy Environment: More solar projects are coming. Whose responsibility is it to plan for where they go?

Last week, developers of a massive Southern Nevada solar facility — what would have been Nevada's largest to date — pulled the project amid pushback from a coalition of local residents in the Moapa Valley and conservation groups.

The desert around Las Vegas is a prime target for large-scale renewable energy development, mainly solar (with the occasional proposal for wind turbines). That land might look vacant, but in reality, it is already being used for a variety of different purposes. And it's mostly land managed by the federal government and mainly one agency: the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. It's habitat for the Mojave desert tortoise, an indicator species for the ecosystem. In this case, the land developers sought, set back on the Mormon Mesa area in the Moapa Valley, is used for recreation, including hiking, camping, riding horses and driving off-road vehicles. **And over the past few months, the idea of putting solar on Mormon Mesa has been met with vocal opposition.**

Local residents formed a coalition, [“Save our Mesa”](#) to oppose the project, one that [Gov. Steve Sisolak, a Democrat, called for fast-tracking](#). The art [community joined in with concerns](#) that a massive solar array could interfere with Michael Heizer's famous [1969 land art, Double Negative](#). In January, the Moapa Band of Paiutes, wrote a letter to federal regulators expressing opposition, despite stating general support for solar. The tribe said the area included several significant sites. Basin and Range Watch, [a conservation group](#), raised multiple concerns about how the solar plant would impact habitats and wildlife. [The national media covered the story](#).

The proposed solar facility, known as the Battle Born Solar Project, would have spanned more than 9,000 acres, making it the state's largest after the Gemini Solar Project, which will extend across about 7,000 acres and was [approved by the Trump administration last year](#). Arevia Power, the developer behind Gemini, was also involved with the Battle Born project.

Last week, [KLAS-9 reported](#) that developers of the Battle Born project withdrew their application to develop. Kirsten Cannon, a spokesperson with the Bureau of Land Management's Southern Nevada office, confirmed the withdrawal in an email this week. In a letter to the agency, the developer said it retained the right to refile an application in the future.

More renewable development is coming, and developers are favoring large-scale projects on federal public land. To fight climate change, the state — and the country — have made it their policy to transition away from fossil fuels to more renewable forms of energy (and [surveys show support](#) for doing so).

This summer, as with recent summers, we have seen Reno blanketed with smoke and Colorado River reservoirs at record low levels, highlighting the risks of a changing climate. Large wildfires, extreme heat and severe droughts already pose threats to communities, plants and wildlife.

The question is where to put all of the renewable energy — and how to plan. I have been [writing about this topic](#) for a while now. But in the past few weeks, there has been at least some increasing momentum for laying out a plan to locate solar arrays and other renewables in areas where they conflict least with other land uses and sensitive wildlife habitat.

One of the major issues is jurisdictional. Solar, wind and geothermal projects are often located on the roughly 67 percent of Nevada's land that the Bureau of Land Management oversees. But state and local officials are also involved in the process. And federal, state and local entities do not always see eye-to-eye. The Battle Born project is a good example. Clark County expressed concerns even as the Sisolak administration pushed to fast-track it.

When it came to Battle Born, the [federal agency said](#) it was prioritizing solar projects with fewer impacts on other land uses. **In fact, the federal agency has designated low-impact areas to push solar development. They're [known as Solar Energy Zones, or SEZs](#), but developers have not always rushed to build there.**

With more renewable development, some environmental groups — and other public land users — want officials to embark on a more comprehensive planning process, or at the very least, to commit to an approach that prioritized projects on lands that have already been developed and disturbed (brownfields, abandoned mine lands, rooftops, etc...)

To that end, a few simultaneous processes are going on that are worth keeping an eye on. This month, a governor-appointed board, the State Land Use Planning Advisory Council, took up the issue and endorsed a planning concept known as “smart from the start.

“This approach guides renewable energy development where appropriate to lands that are already impacted, close to existing transmission corridors, and away from important working lands and sensitive resources,” the board [wrote in a letter to state agencies on July 9](#).

That's significant because the board includes representatives from all counties, rural and urban, with varying views on whether land should be conserved or developed and what for (houses, mining, solar, etc...). Importantly, the board also includes a representative from the Nevada Indian Commission.

The letter notably also calls for collaboration between jurisdictions. “Cooperation between federal, state, tribal, local governments and other stakeholders is critical,” the board wrote.

At the same time, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management is considering an update to its guiding documents for how it plans out development on public land within Nevada. The agency creates local Resource Management Plans, or RMPs, to map out uses on public lands in 12 areas across the state. But those plans, on average, are more than 20 years old.

The federal agency’s state office, as a result, has proposed a statewide RMP update. That’s a big deal because it would update the plans for the whole state, **referred to [in one agency presentation](#), as the “public lands version of municipal zoning.”**

Chris Rose, an agency spokesperson, said the statewide planning proposal is being reviewed by the agency’s national headquarters in Washington, D.C. But [according to a presentation](#), the proposal, if it goes through, would seek to align the plan to the Interior Department’s priorities.

And one of those priorities reads as follows: **“Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters.”**

Drought in the American West on U-Tube

(Settle in for two hours). (Go to U-tube, search for Drought in the American West, and then fast forward thru t hours of waiting to start.)

Starts off with Bidtah Becker - “Water is Life” and the need to act holistically. Each introductory panelist presents excellent observations, summaries and ideas.

Circle of Blue

What you need to know and solutions for a better water future.

Circle of Blue and leading experts from the Pacific Institute, Vector Center, and others on the front lines had a live briefing about the drought in the American West.

Speakers include:

Andre Fourie, Anheuser-Busch InBev

Bidtah Becker, Navajo Tribal Utility Authority

Giulio Boccaletti, Author, Water: A Biography

Heather Cooley, Pacific Institute

Susana De Anda, Community Water Center

Dr. Peter Gleick, Pacific Institute

Hon. Dan Glickman, former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture

Cody Pope, Vector Center

Sammy Roth, Los Angeles Times

Want more global water coverage from Circle of Blue?

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Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/circleofblue/>

In a disruptive era, when risks are becoming realities, Circle of Blue reports from the front lines.

SHOW MORE

Calendar

August 7 - 21st Annual Fort Apache Heritage Celebration. 104 General Crook Street, Fort Apache. For more information call (928) 338-3849.

August 7-8 - 2021 Hopi 10K - Virtual. Your course, your pace, your time, your place. For more information click [here](#).

August 9-10 - University of Montana's Research Education on Air and Cardiovascular Health (REACH) 2021 Summer Teacher Workshop. Travel and compensation costs included. For more information email [David Jones](#).

August 28 - 20th Annual Tucson Indian Center Social Pow Wow. 4:00-8:00 p.m. Pre-registration required. For more information call Angela at (520) 884-7131 or email her at amontiel@ticenter.org.

August 30-31 - University of Arizona Water Resources Research Center's Conference, Tribal Water Resilience in a Changing Environment. Virtually. Free. For more information or to register click [here](#).

September 15-16 - AT Still University's Pre-Admissions Workshops in health related fields. Two day workshops for aspiring physician assistants, dentists, doctors of osteopathic medicine, athletic trainers and more. For more information click [here](#).

September 15-19 - 2020 National Native Media Conference. Phoenix. Co-hosted in partnership with Walter Cronkite School of Journalism and Mass Communications at Arizona State University.

September 23-25 - AISES National Conference. Three day event focusing on educational, professional, and workforce development for Indigenous peoples of North American and the Pacific Islands in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) studies and careers. For more information click [here](#).

September 26-28 - National Johnson O'Malley Association Conference. Atlantic City, For more information or to register click [here](#).

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### **[Yurok Tribe in Northern California grows solutions in soil of crises](#)**

By Cronkite News, 8/4/2021

A drought, a virus and a landslide – these concurrent crises have worsened the food insecurity of Northern California's Yurok Tribe and spurred some members to explore their own solutions. Their reservation, nestled between the Pacific Ocean and the redwoods of the Klamath Mountains, was declared a rural food desert by the USDA in 2017. The situation worsened when the COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with severe drought and a crumbling highway, slammed the reservation and nearby Indigenous communities.

### **More bad climate news:**

<https://www.mic.com/p/14000-scientists-warn-of-untold-suffering-if-we-fail-to-act-on-climate-change-82642062>

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/jul/25/the-insect-apocalypse-our-world-will-grind-to-a-halt-without-them>

<https://www.dw.com/en/earth-overshoot-day-moves-forward-by-nearly-a-month/a-58612967>

<https://www.ecowatch.com/salmon-dying-video-2654174213.html>

<https://www.dw.com/en/earth-overshoot-day-moves-forward-by-nearly-a-month/a-58612967>

<https://www.newsweek.com/amazon-rainforest-has-reached-point-no-return-opinion-1615795>

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/aug/07/were-on-the-brink-of-catastrophe-warns-tory-climate-chief>

So don't ever say no one warned you!

### **PROTECT INDIGENOUS SACRED SITES NOW**

Far too often, projects that affect Native lands, waters, and resources begin construction without proper consent, forcing tribal communities and Native peoples to the frontlines to fight for what should already be protected by law.

Our clients take on this fight every day to protect shared lands and waters from destructive fossil fuel projects. For years, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe has been defending its drinking water and homeland from potentially irreversible contamination from the Dakota Access pipeline. The Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians and the White Earth Band of Ojibwe are actively resisting the construction of Enbridge's Line 3 pipeline in the heart of territory where they retain the rights to hunt, fish, and harvest wild rice and other plants. And in Michigan, the Bay Mills Indian Community is fighting to protect its ancestral waters in the Great Lakes from Enbridge's Line 5 pipeline.

[There is no time to waste to protect the most sacred places where Indigenous peoples pray, gather traditional foods and medicines, get drinking water, and continue the cultural practices of their ancestors.](#)

We are in an environmental, climate, and social justice crisis. Indigenous peoples care for and protect 80 percent of the world's biodiversity — environmental advocacy must include advocacy for Indigenous rights.

[We call on President Biden to issue an executive order directing all federal agencies to require the engagement and consent of affected Native nations early in the planning process and before a project is approved.](#)

Native nations must be part of the decision-making process. No more oil pipelines threatening water supplies without the consent of tribes. No more oil and gas drilling in ancient burial sites without tribal permission. No more large-scale projects without tribes' participation and consent.

[Tell President Biden to recognize the traditional, legal, and moral rights of Native nations and Indigenous peoples to protect sacred places.](#)



Sincerely,  
**Gussie Lord**  
Managing Attorney  
Tribal Partnerships