

Journal #5040 from sdc 10.4.21

Mendicino Coast

Sixth Month Sentence for Lawyer Who Took on Chevron Called International Outrage

Hualapai tribal members and allies protecting a sacred medicinal spring from lithium mining

Myron Dewey Memorial

Holding Back the River

Utah Supreme Court Dismisses Lawsuit against Navajo Commissioner

Tribes Urge Biden to Restore Bear's Ears

What Happened to the Indians in Texas

New Funding EPA Opportunity and Informational Webinar

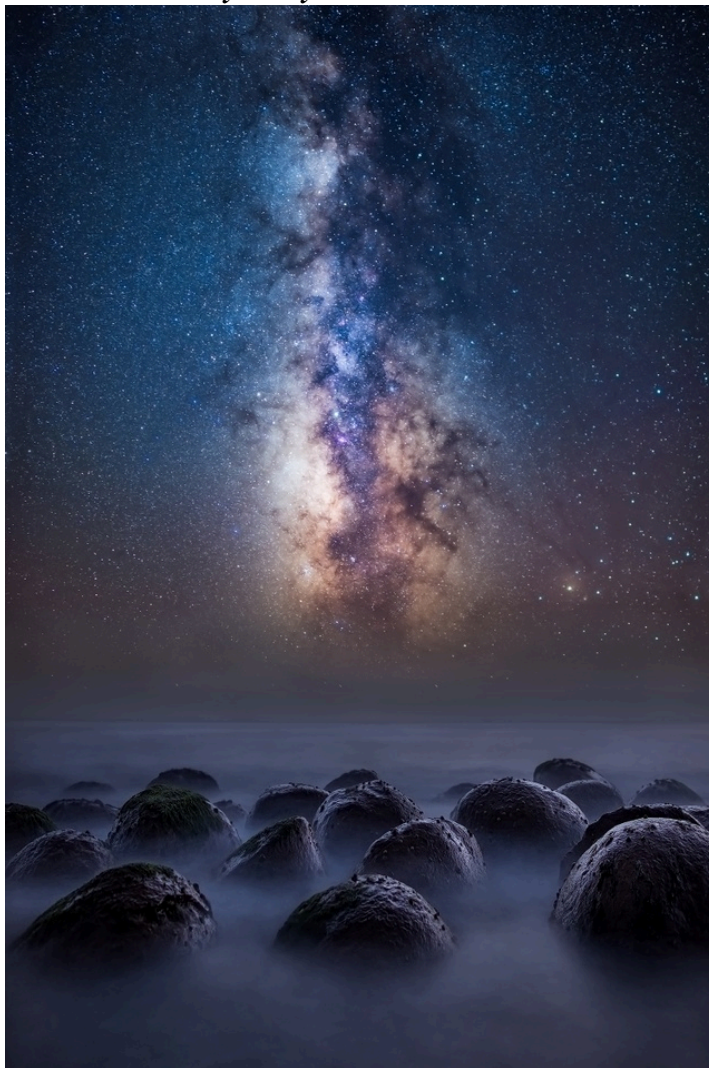
Books Unite Us; Censorship Divides Us

Climate Anxiety and the Return of Arctic Horror

On Day of Remembrance Churches Confront Their Role in Indigenous Boarding Schools

Electronics Records Day

Position: Native American Policy Analyst



Marcin Zajac

Stroll along a stretch of the Mendocino coast at night, and you may encounter what looks like an alien hatchery. The rounded stones of Bowling Ball Beach were molded over millions of years by a geological phenomenon called [concretion](#). When they fully emerge on a clear night at low tide, the cosmos casts them in a haunting glow. [California State Parks](#) | [Atlas Obscura](#)

Six-Month Sentence for Lawyer Who Took on Chevron Denounced as 'International Outrage'

Conviction of Steven Donziger, said one critic, "perfectly encapsulates how corporate power has twisted the U.S. justice system to protect corporate interests and punish their enemies."

Julia Conley · Oct 1, 2021

Hualapai tribal members and allies protecting a sacred medicinal spring from lithium mining in Wikieup, Arizona.<http://protecthakamwe.org/>



Amy Huie

I am still processing the beauty and power of coming together to walk with the Hualapai on their beautiful lands. The fight to [Protect Ha'Kamwe](#) from destructive lithium mining is only beginning. I have so much to learn about lithium mining in the US. This is an issue that will touch several tribal nations. Please learn with me so we can meet Native people as they stand against large companies that are planning to perpetuate colonial oppression in the name of "progress." Native voices must be heard!

Protect Ha'Kamwe'

September 25 at 11:16 AM

Leading us out as the sun rose on this beautiful morning. We will be walking for the next four days to protest lithium mining on ancestral Hualapai land and to protect Ha'Kamwe, a sacred spring. Thank you to all who have come out to support.

[#protecthakamwe](#) [#nolithium](#) [#waterissacred](#)

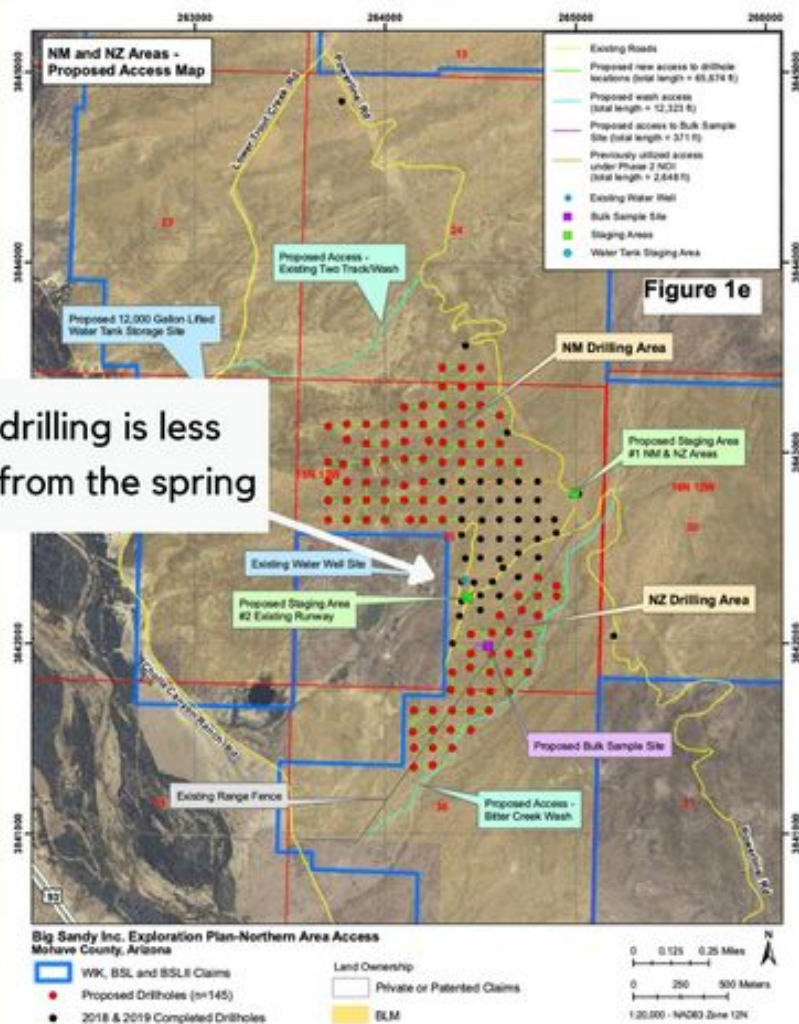
[Our relatives protecting Peehee Mu'huh from lithium mining in Nevada are asking for supporters to camp with them, now that the Bureau of Land Management has approved excavation. Solidarity!](#)

Protect Peehee Mu'huh-

Bureau of Land Management, Lithium Nevada/Lithium Americas, and Far Western are ignoring the evidence of two brutal massacres. Sweeping it under the rug in order to start construction of the mine. We are calling people to camp. Come join our Lithium resistance!

Exploration drilling is less than 700 ft from the spring

From Appendix D
of Environmental
Assessment
DOI-BLM-AZ-
C010-2021-0029-
EA



This is what
an open-pit
mine looks
like.



Hawkstone Mining Ltd., an Australian company, is developing the Big Sandy Lithium Project to mine lithium-containing clay. The next stage of exploration drilling would surround the tribal land including Ha'Kamwe' on three sides, destroying cultural sites and blocking access to the oasis for desert wildlife.

YOUTUBE.COM

Myron Dewey Memorial

July 16, 1972 - September 26, 2021

Active

DelanceyPlace: **Today's selection -- from *Holding Back the River* by Tyler J. Kelley.**

Thousands of dams were built in the U.S. in the early 20th century. None were built with an awareness of the need to manage sediment. As a result, the functions of many are being compromised:

"Inquiring after an unfamiliar tributary of the Mississippi, seventeenth century French explorers recorded an Algonquian word that meant 'muddy water,' a fact William Clark knew from unpalatable experience. In his journal of June 21, 1804, Clark wrote, 'The water we Drink, or the Common water of the missourie at this time, contains half a Como Wine Glass of ooze or mud to every pint.' When Clark recorded those words, his expedition was approaching the site of modern-day Kansas City, and the ooze they didn't swallow was flowing down the Missouri, into the Mississippi, and on toward the Gulf of Mexico. Half the Missouri's watershed is semi-arid, and although its basin stretches from the Rockies to St. Louis, and from Saskatchewan to Kansas, the river carries comparatively little water. What it does carry is sediment. At least it used to. In pre-dam times, the Missouri supplied more than half the Mississippi's sand, silt, and clay. Now, thanks to dams on the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, the Mississippi's sediment load has declined by almost two-thirds.

"Gavins Point Dam is the smallest and southernmost of the six dams that slow down and back up an eight-hundred-mile stretch of the Missouri River. Spanning the river near Yankton, South Dakota, it consists of a mile-and-a-half-long grass-covered slope, a powerhouse with three turbines, and a concrete spillway topped with fourteen Tainter gates. Gavins turned a shallow, fast-moving river into Lewis and Clark Lake, a twenty-five-mile-long reservoir that flooded the valley from bluff to bluff. As soon as Gavins began holding back water, in 1955, the newly formed lake began filling with sediment.

"Another river also disgorged into this lake -- the Niobrara, which drains some of the driest land on the Great Plains, including the Nebraska Sand Hills. It, too, carries a lot of sediment. Before the dam was built, a small delta of pure sand would form where the Niobrara flowed into the Missouri. When the Missouri flooded, the delta was washed away. But sand is heavy. To carry it, water must move swiftly. When Gavins Point was completed, the Niobrara was suddenly dumping sand into a still lake instead of a fast river. Because other dams were operating upstream, the Missouri lacked the force to scour the sand away. It piled up in the riverbed and stayed. Deltas form where rivers hit still bodies of water -- usually oceans, but in this case, a man-made lake.



Gavins Point Dam on the Missouri River, impounding Lewis and Clark Lake.

"The Missouri dropped its own heavy sediments at the same spot, and, as this mass of material accumulated, it advanced into the reservoir. It broke the surface. Islands formed. Trees and grass took root. The delta expanded and the lake contracted. By 2018, only fifteen miles of the original twenty-five-mile reservoir could be called a true, open-water lake. The rest was a textbook delta, a maze of tentacular channels and hummocky shoals. Except for the bluffs, it could pass for the mouth of the Mississippi, the Danube, the Ganges, or the Mekong.

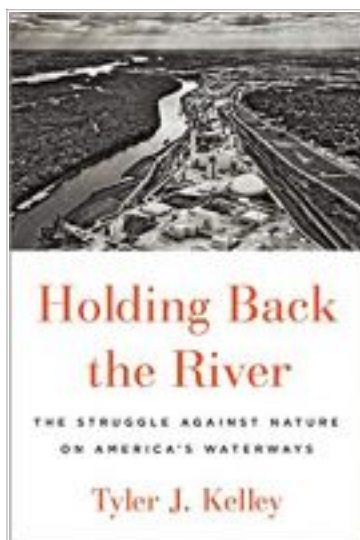
"As the Lewis and Clark delta grew larger, a useful reservoir grew proportionately useless. For lack of a better word, specialists in the still-new field of sediment management declared Lewis and Clark Lake 30 percent 'full' in 2018. Full of sediment, not water. Any dam that isn't moveable like Olmsted must gradually surrender its capacity for storing water to the relentless assault of sediment. The reservoirs behind all seventy-nine thousand dams in the United States are filling at different rates. Reservoirs in the arid American West, where man-made systems are often the only source of water, are filling the fastest. Thirsty for the power and wealth to be gained from controlling these rivers, American engineers and politicians built thousands of dams in the first half of the twentieth century. None were built with a way to manage sediment."

Pub: Avid Reader Press. Pages 135-136

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Utah Supreme Court dismisses lawsuit filed against Navajo commissioner

<https://www.sltrib.com/news/2021/10/01/utah-supreme-court/>



Tribes urge Biden to restore Bears Ears National Monument after Trump-era cuts

A coalition of Native American tribes is urging "immediate action" from President Biden to restore and expand Utah's Bears Ears National Monument, which was slashed by nearly 85% under former ...Axios via Yahoo
22 hours ago

[www.blm.gov › utah › bears-ears-national-monument](#)
[Bears Ears National Monument | Bureau of Land Management](#)
[www.blm.gov › utah › bears-ears-national-monument](#)

Bears Ears National Monument has a rich cultural heritage and is sacred to many Native American tribes who rely on these lands for traditional and ceremonial uses. Much of this landscape is still actively grazed by livestock, used for personal firewood collection, and is available for many forms of recreation.

- [www.blm.gov › visit › bears-ears-national-monument](#)
[Bears Ears National Monument | Bureau of Land Management](#)
[www.blm.gov › visit › bears-ears-national-monument](#)

Bears Ears National Monument is home to outstanding cultural, recreational and natural resources. Opportunities to experience these resources abound. The area is famous for its rock art sites, pueblo homes, rock climbing areas, San Juan river running, outstanding views for photography, camping areas, and designated routes.

- [www.fs.usda.gov › visit › bears-ears-national-monument](#)
[Bears Ears National Monument | US Forest Service](#)
[www.fs.usda.gov › visit › bears-ears-national-monument](#)

Bears Ears National Monument. The **Bears Ears National Monument** is the 12th **national monument** managed by the Forest Service; it is the fifth to be managed jointly by the Forest Service and BLM. Monuments generally preserve current uses of the land, including tribal access for traditional plant and firewood gathering and for ceremonial purposes, off-highway recreation on existing routes, grazing, hunting and fishing and water and utility infrastructure.

- [en.wikipedia.org › wiki › Bears_Ears_National_Monument](#)
[Bears Ears National Monument - Wikipedia](#)
[en.wikipedia.org › wiki › Bears_Ears_National_Monument](#)

Bears Ears National Monument is a United States **national monument** located in San Juan County in southeastern Utah, established by President Barack Obama by presidential proclamation on December 28, 2016.

- **Area:** 201,876 acres (315.431 sq mi; 816.96 km²)
 - **Location:** [Utah](#), United States
 - **Established:** December 28, 2016
 - **Nearest city:** [Blanding, Utah](#)
-
- [utah.com](#) › [bears-ears-national-monument](#)
[Bears Ears National Monument | Utah.com](#)
[utah.com](#) › [bears-ears-national-monument](#)

Bears Ears National Monument in Utah's San Juan County is home to one of the most fascinating cultural landscapes in the United States, with countless Native American ruins and other archaeological sites. Here, visitors can view abundant rock art, ancient cliff dwellings, ceremonial kivas, and countless other artifacts.

- [www.visitutah.com](#) › [bears-ears-national-monument](#)
[Bears Ears | New National Monument | Visit Utah](#)
[www.visitutah.com](#) › [bears-ears-national-monument](#)

Indian Creek, a unit of **Bears Ears National Monument**, is known as a rock climbing mecca. Whether you get up on the wall or decide to drive, it's easy to appreciate the scenery from a lower vantage point as you cruise the 41-mile state scenic byway.

- [bearssearsmonument.org](#) › [bears-ears-national](#)
[Bears Ears National Monument Map - Bears Ears Education Center](#)
[bearssearsmonument.org](#) › [bears-ears-national](#)

Bears Ears National Monument Map - Bears Ears Education Center. **Bears Ears National Monument** Map. This map highlights just a few of the many opportunities available to explore the **monument**. Always check road, trail, and weather conditions before heading out. Download PDF Map.

Ep. 51 What happened to the Native Americans in Texas?

02:02 / 18:11

<https://www.statesman.com/story/news/history/2021/09/28/you-likely-dont-know-tejano-patriots-american-revolution/8411909002/>

New Funding Opportunity and Informational Webinar

New Funding Opportunity: Cumulative Health Impacts at the Intersection of Climate Change, Environmental Justice, and Vulnerable Populations/Lifestages: Community-Based Research for Solutions Request for Applications (RFA) and Informational Webinar

COVID-19 Update: EPA is providing flexibilities to applicants experiencing challenges related to COVID-19. Please see the **Flexibilities Available to Organizations Impacted by COVID-19** clause in Section IV of [EPA's Solicitation Clauses](#).

URL: [Cumulative Health Impacts at the Intersection of Climate Change, Environmental Justice, and Vulnerable Populations/Lifestages: Community-Based Research for Solutions Request for Applications \(RFA\)](#)

Open/Close Dates: September 16, 2021 - November 16, 2021

Register for the October 5, 2021 Informational Webinar: [https://cumulative health impacts climate change.eventbrite.com](https://cumulative-health-impacts-climate-change.eventbrite.com)

Background: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), as part of its Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, is seeking applications proposing transdisciplinary research to analyze environmental problems at the intersection of climate change, environmental justice (EJ), and vulnerable populations and lifestages.

Environmental justice (EJ) is an integral part of EPA's mission to protect human health and the environment. EJ is defined as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Low-income, minority, tribal and indigenous communities are often disproportionately vulnerable to environmental health challenges because they are faced with greater exposure to many sources of pollutants or contaminants. They are also more likely to be overburdened due to systemic environmental policies resulting in wealth and health inequities or disparities and underserved in adaptive capacity to respond to and cope with emerging environmental stressors caused by climate change. Climate change can create various levels of environmental and health impacts in different regions, communities, and population groups across the nation. Additionally, children, older adults, and people with disabilities or pre-existing health conditions may be most susceptible and vulnerable to climate changes and associated environmental stressors.

Proposed research projects should address all of the following research questions:

- What may be the most influential community-, population- or lifestage-specific vulnerabilities caused by ongoing climate change that would elevate exposure to pollutants or contaminants and further exacerbate the health effects from exposure to pollutants or contaminants in overburdened communities?
- What are the cumulative health impacts of climate change related stressors on vulnerable groups or susceptible lifestages in overburdened communities?
- How can community-based scientific research results be translated and/or applied to provide effective solutions to reduce climate change impacts on human health in overburdened communities?

For information on eligibility, project specifications, or how to apply, visit: [Cumulative Health Impacts at the Intersection of Climate Change, Environmental Justice, and Vulnerable Populations/Lifestages: Community-Based Research for Solutions Request for Applications \(RFA\)](#)

Learn more about [EPA Research Grants](#).

Informational Webinar [https://cumulative health impacts climate change.eventbrite.com](https://cumulative-health-impacts-climate-change.eventbrite.com)

Date: Tuesday, October 5, 2021

Time: 1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Join us for an informational webinar on this funding opportunity. The webinar will cover application information and provide an overview of what has already been provided in the RFA.

Webinar Objectives:

- Share general information and information on research areas for the RFA (EPA Project Officer)



CLIMATE ANXIETY AND THE RETURN OF ARCTIC HORROR

by *Bathsheba Demuth*

As climate change driven by capitalism threatens the polar ice caps, new miniseries return to the themes of arctic exploration, where commerce, rather than the other way around.

- Learn about the submission, eligibility, relevancy review and peer review processes (EPA Eligibility, Submission, and Peer Review Officers)
- Question & answer session

A copy of the webinar presentation will be available on the [RFA webpage](#) for those unable to participate in the scheduled webinar.

EVENT: Books Unite Us, Censorship Divides Us (sponsored)

The May Museum's Banned Books Trivia Night, on Oct. 1, is open to teams of up to five people, with 10 teams maximum.
[Read on »](#)

On September 30, Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer filed cloture on Lauren King, judicial nominee for the Western District of Washington!

The vote to confirm King is expected in the Senate imminently. With each of President Biden's nominees that are seated on the federal bench, we are one step closer to restoring integrity and fairness to our federal courts after Trump's ultra-conservative overhaul of the judiciary.

With the vote coming soon, now is the time to contact your U.S. senators and urge them to vote yes on King's confirmation.

[SIGN AND SEND THE PETITION](#)

King is an [exemplary nominee](#). She is an attorney at Foster Garvey PC, where she chairs the Native American Law Practice Group. She has also served as a pro tem appellate judge with the Northwest Intertribal Court System since 2013.

King is a citizen of the Muscogee Nation and would be the first Native federal judge ever to serve in the state of Washington. Out of the 3,800 people who have served as federal judges, only five have been Native. Her historic confirmation would be particularly monumental for the more than 225,000 Native people living in Washington.

Even if you don't live in Washington, we can all agree that confirming nominees with extensive experience in civil rights and tribal law benefits our entire country. Confirming Lauren King moves us toward a future where all people see themselves reflected on the federal bench.

Several US mainline denominations — including the Episcopal Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America and the United Methodist Church — encouraged their members to observe a day of remembrance for US Indian boarding schools on Sept. 30.



RELIGIONNEWS.COM

On day of remembrance, churches confront their role in Indigenous boarding schools

CHICAGO (RNS) — Several US mainline denominations — including the Episcopal Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America and the United Methodist Church — encouraged their members to observe a day of remembrance for US Indian boarding schools on Sept. 30.

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**Photograph a historic site**, help Wikipedia, and win a prize. Participate in the world's largest photography competition this month!

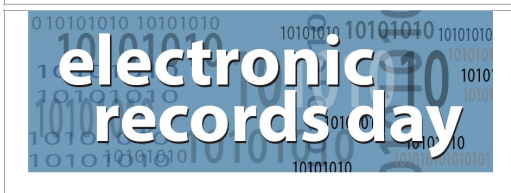
**Learn more**

**RAISE AWARENESS I MAKE THE CASE**

Electronic Records Day 10.8.2021

#ERecsDay

**UPDATED LINKS**



**WE APOLOGIZE FOR THE INCORRECT MATERIALS LINKS IN YESTERDAY'S E-BLAST. CORRECT LINKS BELOW.**

Electronic Records Day is coming up! Here are some events and materials to help you promote the importance of electronic records management and their preservation.

**Webinars:**

**SERI Electronic Records Day Webinar: Fantastic Bits and How to Preserve Them**

October 8, 2021 | 2 - 3pm Eastern

Join us for a panel discussion to learn about how we can successfully respond to these demands while rising to the challenges posed by emerging file formats and digital communication platforms. [Register now!](#)

**Advocacy and Electronic Records**

October 12, 2021 | 2 - 3 pm Eastern

This webinar brings together an experienced panel to discuss advocating for the proper records management for electronic records and for strong practices in digital preservation. [Register now!](#)

**Materials About Electronic Records:**

- [2017 Electronic Records Day Webinar](#)
- [2016 Electronic Records Day Webinar](#)
- [Why You Need More than Backups to Preserve Records](#)
- [Top Tips for Government Agencies Working with ElectronicRecords](#)
- [Survival Strategies for Personal Digital Records](#)
- [Managing E-Communications in Government](#)
- [Public Records and Remote Work](#)
- [Don't Let Your Digital Data Fail the Open Test poster](#)
- [Electronic Records Emergency Planning and Response](#)
- [Electronic Government Records Tips](#)
- [Electronic Records Day Logo \(PDF\)](#)
- [Electronic Records Day Logo \(JPG\)](#)
- [10 Reasons for E-Records](#)

**Posters:**

*NEW!!* [Emerging Formats Informational Poster](#)

[Don't Let Your Digital Data Fail the Open Test](#)

**Position: Native American Policy Analyst**

Posting period: 9/30/21-10/13/21

21-HUD-2125(MP – Internal)

<https://www.usajobs.gov/GetJob/ViewDetails/615892600>

Posting period - 10/8/21-10/12/21

21-HUD-2126-P-P(DEU-Public)

<https://www.usajobs.gov/GetJob/ViewDetails/615891900>