

Journal #5047 from sdc 10.13.21

Teepee will illuminate the horizon on Peets Hill in Bozeman, Montana

Ancient art uncovered in dark, dangerous zones of southeastern US caves

Which Indigenous tribes first called Minnesota home?

How the US Legal System Ignores Tribal Law

Indigenous activists demand Biden declare a climate emergency

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St. Paul dedicates land for future Dakota cultural, environmental center



INDIANCOUNTRYTODAY.COM

Teepees will illuminate the horizon on Peets Hill in Bozeman, Montana

News Release Mountain Time Arts Mountain Time Arts has commissioned seven illuminated teepees to be raised on the south end of Peets Hill from October 8 to 18



[Ancient art uncovered in dark, dangerous zones of southeastern US caves. Take a look](#)

[“You are in an alien world,” said archaeologist Jan Simek of the dangerous caves he explores.](#)

Which Indigenous tribes first called Minnesota home?

Archeologists and historians believe Native Americans have lived in Minnesota since the glaciers receded 13,000 years ago.

By Randy Furst Star Tribune **OCTOBER 8, 2021 — 7:26AM**

<https://www.startribune.com/native-american-dakota-ojibwe-history/600097050/?refresh=true>
<http://strib.mn/3oFYUfS>



MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A hide decorated with dyed quills to illustrate dogs and birds. A Dakota person created it as part of a cradleboard, used to carry babies, likely between the 1770s and 1850s.

How the US Legal System Ignores Tribal Law

Felicity Barringer & the West and High Country News

<https://www.rsn.org/001/how-the-us-legal-system-ignores-tribal-law.html>

[Elizabeth Reese, Stanford Law School’s first Native American professor, discusses the intentional marginalization of tribal legal structures.](#)

Indigenous activists demand Biden declare a climate emergency

Indigenous activists lead a week-long protest in Washington demanding a more aggressive response to climate change, which has adversely affected their communities.

Read in The Washington Post: <https://apple.news/A44ZUUfrvRySioK52Hdgx7Q>

Mexico: In Oaxaca, Indigenous People Are the Vanguard

Jonah Walters, Jacobin

Walters writes: "In a new book, historian A. S. Dillingham narrates the prehistory of [the Oaxaca teachers' strike], focusing on the role of bilingual indigenous teachers in the Oaxacan teachers' union throughout the twentieth century."

[READ MORE](#)

From CA James Assemblyman Ramos

10.2.21...SACRAMENTO—Governor Gavin Newsom today signed six wide-ranging tribal bills introduced by Assemblymember James Ramos (D-Highland). They aid tribal foster youth, create a new monument to Sacramento-area tribes on state Capitol grounds, bolster students' right to wear tribal regalia at graduation ceremonies, allow a paid holiday for state court personnel on California Native American Day and streamline access to emergency response vehicles on tribal lands. Newsom signed the legislative package on California Native American Day.

In a news release issued by the governor upon signing the Ramos measures and other tribal related bills, Newsom stated, "Today's action sends a powerful message from the grounds of Capitol Park across California underscoring the state's commitment to reckoning with our past and working to advance a California for All built on our values of inclusion and equity." He added, "I'm proud to sign this long overdue legislation to honor the Native peoples who have called this land home since time immemorial and to further our important work in partnership with Native American communities to tackle the multi-faceted challenges facing California. I thank our legislative and tribal leaders and everyone whose work has enabled us to take these important strides forward as a state."

Ramos, the first California Native American elected to the Legislature in the state's 171-year history, said, "We mark these important struggles against history but are also mindful of how much more work remains to be done. I thank the governor for reminding us that California is moving forward, and that California Native Americans are not alone in the battle to overcome a history of genocide, enslavement, and other grave injustices."

RAMOS LEGISLATION SIGNED BY GOVERNOR NEWSOM

AB 338 (Native American Monument/Serra statue in Capitol Park): Creates a monument honoring Sacramento-area tribes in Capitol Park and removes a provision in state law requiring maintenance of the controversial Junipero Serra statue. The sculpture stood on the Capitol grounds from April 1967 until July 4, 2020, when it was toppled by protesters.

"We did not condone the vandalism, but through hearings on the measure and other public discussions, a more complete and accurate telling of Native history occurred. Native Americans have been told by others, "This is your story. This is your culture – even when the history presented to us was not what we experienced or knew to be true. AB 338 gives us a moment to share a different perspective," Ramos stated. "When the Serra statue was established through state law in 1967, Native Americans did not have the opportunity to tell their stories about the devastating impacts of the mission period on California Indians. As AB 338 progressed through the Legislature, California tribal people rallied to relate their history."

Jesus Tarango, chairman of Wilton Rancheria, whose tribe is among those sponsoring AB 338, said, "A statue of Junipero Serra on Capitol grounds represents a double injury. The Miwok and Nisenan people have lived in this region since time immemorial before the hostile takeover of Native lands by settlers, land barons and gold miners who established Sacramento and the state Capitol. The statue of a figure who represents the mission period—another earlier time of genocide, slavery, and other degradations imposed upon California Indians—strikes twice at our history. We have yet to see a full telling of what it took to build the state Capitol and who paid that cost. This bill will begin to tell that history for us and for future generations."

Sponsors include six Northern California tribes: Wilton Rancheria, Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians, Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians, Lone Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians. It is also supported by various tribes and non-tribal associations. A partial list includes the Central California Tribal Chairs Associations, Tribal Alliance of Sovereign Nations, California Tribal Business Alliance, and the California Nations Indian Gaming Association.

AB 855 (California Native American Holiday for state court employees): Allows state court employees a paid holiday on California Native American Day. Judiciary employee holidays are set in the Code of Civil Procedure and a change requires legislation. Other state employees are covered in the Government Code. AB 855 would amend the Code of Civil Procedure to recognize California Native American Day as a judicial holiday to provide proper recognition for the state's First People and celebrate their history. It would not create an additional paid holiday for court personnel because Columbus Day would be exchanged for another state holiday, California Native American Day, which is celebrated on the fourth Friday in September. Court personnel are currently the only state workers receiving the existing October 12 Columbus Day holiday as a paid day off. Chief Justice Tani G. Cantil-Sakauye of the California Supreme Court and chair of the Judicial Council said, "The Judicial Council is proud to sponsor this landmark legislation authored by Assemblymember James Ramos. By honoring California Native American Day, we properly recognize the contributions and history of our state's First People. This important day marks another step in our mission to provide equal access and fairness throughout our justice system—one in which all Californians feel seen and represented." Ramos said, "I was a San Manuel council member when I started working toward this goal with then-Assemblymember Joe Baca Sr. This is one more step forward in recognizing and building knowledge about the history, culture, and contributions of California's Native Americans."

AB 855 is sponsored by the Judicial Council of California. It is also supported by the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, the Tribal Alliance of Sovereign Indian Nations, California Tribal Business Alliance, and the Nashville-Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribal Council.

AB 798 (Access to emergency response vehicles on tribal lands): Authorizes federally recognized tribal governments to operate, inspect, maintain, and drive emergency vehicles used in fire or law enforcement emergency calls to often isolated Indian reservations. "This bill helps ensure that Indian reservations have the prompt medical, fire and other lifesaving response services they need in a crisis when minutes count," Ramos explained. "COVID-19 exposed many gaps in essential services for Native Americans that other Californians take for granted. Access to emergency response vehicles is an example of those gaps. Rebuilding a stronger California post-pandemic demands addressing these gaps." Currently, publicly-owned authorized emergency vehicles (AEVs) such as ambulances and fire trucks are licensed and permitted by the California Highway Patrol. Tribal AEVs are not included in the definition of "publicly owned," forcing reservation leaders to use a private permitting process that results in greater expense, time, and reduced access to critically needed services during emergencies.

Ramos noted that when the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians purchased a state-of-the-art ambulance, it took more than a year from purchase to operation. After paying a fee to use the private permitting process, San Manuel submitted fingerprints for their 50 firefighters, then had to go to the Department of Motor Vehicles, pay a fee, get tested and obtain the appropriate

vehicle class license. A private vendor certified the ambulance's brakes and a CHP inspector conducted an inspection on the unit before a temporary permit was issued to San Manuel. The entire process—from purchase to getting the ambulance operating permit from CHP—took more than a year. Those delays and expenses are reduced or eliminated through the self-certification process extended to local governments and agencies.

Ken Ramirez, chairman of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, said, "We are pleased to be the sponsor of AB 798, which brings parity to tribal governments when certifying emergency vehicles for use on and off Indian lands. This change in the law will protect tribal citizens, guests, and surrounding communities. We appreciate the Legislature's unrivaled support."

"I was honored when Assemblymember Ramos asked me to be the floor manager for AB 798, and was thrilled to have it pass off the Senate Floor unanimously," said Senator Rosilicie Ochoa Bogh (R-Yucaipa), co-author of AB 798. "It is so important that we give tribal fire departments the same essential tools that we give to other public fire departments. This bill will help to ensure that there are sufficient ambulances to serve the tribal communities when emergencies arise."

AB 798 is sponsored by the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. It is also supported by the Morongo Band of Mission Indians and the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation.

AB 873 (Tribal roster youth legal representation): Ensures that tribal foster youth have tribal representation during court proceedings involving possible removal from their homes. It also requires the California Department of Social Services to assist tribes in implementing agreements regarding care and custody of Indian children and jurisdiction over Indian child custody proceedings. AB 873 clarifies the path to federal and state funding to ensure tribes have the resources needed to aid Native youth and families during legal child custody hearings

Ramos offered, "It's essential that children and tribes have the representation and tools to protect these kids as decisions are made about the most important factor in a child's life—who will care for them as loving and responsible parents. Removing children from their Native American parents and their tribes is traumatic. It evokes the inhumane practices of the removal of children to force assimilation at boarding schools. This is a positive and healing step forward for Native families." Pala Band of Mission Indians Chairman Robert Smith said of AB 873 and another Ramos tribal foster youth bill, AB 1055 (see below), which Newsom also signed today, "The California Tribal Families Coalition is grateful as Governor Newsom signed two CTFC-sponsored bills bringing common sense policy reforms promoting the health, safety, and welfare of tribal children and families. We are confident these initiatives will work to remedy significant inequities in the child welfare and education systems."

Isaiah Vivanco, chairman of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Tribal Government, also praised approval of the two measures: "The Soboba Tribe applauds Governor Newsom signing into law these important bills. Soboba has, from sponsoring the Tribal Customary Adoption bill to fighting threats to the Indian Child Welfare Act, always supported efforts to protect our most vulnerable tribal children and youth. Thank you, Assemblymember Ramos and the California Tribal Families Coalition for your work on these important measures."

AB 945 (Wearing of Native American regalia at graduation ceremonies): Reinforces the rights of Native American students to wear items of cultural and religious significance at high school graduation ceremonies. “Despite existing protections in state law, local school officials continue to object when students wish to wear items such as eagle feathers, sashes with basket designs, basket caps or beaded medallions during graduation ceremonies,” Ramos observed.

He noted that in 2018 former Assemblymember Todd Gloria, of Alaskan Native descent, successfully enacted AB 1248, which authorized a student to wear tribal regalia or recognized objects of religious or cultural significance at graduation events.

The Ramos legislation would require the California Department of Education to convene a task force to gather public comments from people denied their right to wear traditional tribal regalia or recognized objects of religious or cultural significance at school graduation observances. It would also require the department to develop recommendations for school authorities to use as model practices. AB 945 is sponsored by ACLU California Action, the Yurok Tribe and the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band.

Tedde Simon (Navajo), Indigenous justice advocate at ACLU of Northern California said, “Indigenous students across the state of California deserve a public education that recognizes and honors their full identity—including respecting their right to celebrate graduation with the tribal regalia that is deeply important to them and their communities.

We celebrate the passage of AB 945 on California Indian Day and look forward to working alongside the governor, Legislature, and Indigenous leaders to ensure that Indigenous students are welcomed in California schools.

Ramos added, “High school graduations are times of great celebration, especially in tribal communities because tribal kids have the lowest graduation rates of all ethnic groups. Our students have a 75.8 percent graduation rate compared to the 84.3 percent statewide rate. Eagle feathers and other symbols of Native American significance are often presented by a proud community to the student as a way to recognize personal achievement. It is a means for the tribe not only to honor the student but also to share in and express pride in the graduate’s achievement.”

AB 1055 (Tribal foster youth education protections): Extends the same protections to students in tribal foster care as other foster students. The measure will be named to recognize Judge Claudette White for advocating on behalf of the change in the law. She tragically succumbed to COVID-19 in February at the age of 49. “Judge White was a towering figure in Indian law, a member of the California Child Welfare Council, and a passionate advocate for Native Americans, particularly children.”

The Ramos legislation builds upon the work of AB 1962, a 2018 law allowing schools to count tribal foster youth under the state education Local Control Funding Formula. But it did not function as intended because of conflicts with provisions in California’s Welfare and Institutions Code.

Sherry Treppa, chairperson at Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake Tribe, said, “The Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake Tribe is very pleased that Governor Newsom has, on California Native American Day, signed two important bills to help address gaps in state law that affect our most

AUBURN BIG TIME - POW WOW
 HONORING FAMILIES AND CHILDREN OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

SUNDAY-SUNDAY-SUNDAY
OCTOBER 17TH, 2021
 GOLD COUNTRY FAIRGROUNDS
 1273 HIGH STREET, AUBURN CA 95603
 10AM TO 9PM
 NATIVE ARTISTS/FOODS/CONTEST DANCING
 Event Information/Vendors - (530) 888 - 8767
 Dancers and Drums - (559) 305 - 8817
www.sierranativealliance.org/events

vulnerable tribal citizens, our children. The Habematoel has long supported efforts to protect the Indian Child Welfare Act and include all tribal youth in educational attainment. These bills move the needle in the right direction. Assemblymember Ramos and California Tribal Families Coalition are to be congratulated on these important efforts.”

AB 1055 is supported by the Yurok Tribe, Children Now, Alliance for Children’s Rights, the California Charter Schools Association, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, and the California Alliance. Morongo Band of Mission

Indians Vice-Chair Mary Ann Andreas stated, “The governor signing the Claudette White Tribal Court Education Equity Act into law is a meaningful way to honor the tireless work of Judge White, who was an example of native leadership at this time when California and the nation are coming to terms with the history of inequity aimed at Native people. Judge White was a leader and role model for Native youth, and her legacy of serving the most vulnerable of tribal members, our children, continues to inspire our people to continue her vital work.”

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Assemblymember James Ramos proudly represents the 40th Assembly district which includes Highland, Loma Linda, Mentone, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, and San Bernardino. He is the first and only California Native American serving in the state’s legislature.

Compliments of the American Indian Reporter

On behalf of the Interior team, I wanted to send along a big thank you for your help and participation in the **2021 National Tribal Broadband Summit**. Due to your participation, we were successful in registering over 1170 people for the Summit over the past 3 weeks to highlight the need to accessible and affordable broadband services on Tribal lands. As we move forward, we will continue to strengthen our interagency coordination with our Summit collaborators including the Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, Department of Transportation, Federal Communications Commission, the Institute of Museum of Library Services, and of course, the White House. Most importantly, we greatly appreciate the tribal leadership who joined us as part of the Summit and further welcome any collaboration or discussions as we move ahead to close the digital divide on Tribal lands.

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Heidi Todacheene, Senior Advisor, Office of the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs

U.S. Department of the Interior (o) 202-208-7163 Heidi_Todacheene@ios.doi.gov

Meeting Request Submission: Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs

<https://www.bia.gov/as-ia> TMCC logistics program getting renewed focus

[Humans' Earliest Evidence of Tobacco Use Uncovered in Utah](#)

The pandemic completely disrupted supply chains across the globe, which has led to severe shortages and delays across several industries, but Nevada educators are trying to help solve the issue.

Truckee Meadows Community College's logistics program has been offered to students in northern Nevada for the past five years. It started with 50 students in 2016 and has since grown to nearly 150 students this semester.

Supply chain jobs are expected to grow 30% over the next decade, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[Read more about logistics at nbnw.com.](#)

Kaleb Roedel is a KUNR contributor and reporter with the Northern Nevada Business Weekly

Joy Harjo on inspiration behind memoir 'Poet Warrior'

By EDITOR • 9 HOURS AGO

MICHEL MARTIN, HOST:

Oct. 14 (1 p.m. CDT) It all starts with infrastructure: Start planning for housing and community development—American Rescue Plan (ARP) funds provide a once-in-a-generation opportunity for tribes to invest in infrastructure to build housing and facilitate economic growth. Join Travois for a one-hour webinar to learn how to plan and position a development that tribal leadership will approve and fund. More at: [https:// us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_mqvtOh9XRB2OMfwEBSoybw](https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_mqvtOh9XRB2OMfwEBSoybw)

REMSA Health hosts paramedic and EMT open house (sponsored)

REMSA Health will be hosting an open house on Friday, October 22 from 6 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. for anyone interested in becoming an out-of-hospital healthcare provider such as an EMT or Paramedic.

[Read on »](#)

Minnetonka Moccasin has reckoning

Company apologizes to Native Americans for not acknowledging use of their designs.



Minnetonka is long known in shoe stores for its moccasins.

PREVIOUS IMAGE

By GITA SITARAMIAH gita.sitaramiah@startribune.com

Minnetonka Moccasin Co., the Minneapolis company that over 75 years popularized Native American-styled footwear across the country, issued a formal apology Monday for adopting Native American culture without acknowledgment.

The company, which dropped “moccasin” from its logo in 2008, has now removed the word from much of its corporate messaging and is calling itself simply Minnetonka.

“Minnetonka deeply and meaningfully apologizes for having benefited from selling Native-inspired designs without directly honoring Native culture or communities,” the company said in a statement.

The company said it would work more closely with Native American artists and businesses and continue to contribute to Native American causes.

“While our history with appropriation has come from a place of ignorance and not maliciousness, the end result was the same — it is not OK,” David Miller, the firm’s chief executive, said in an e-mail response to submitted questions.

“Once you begin to understand that you’ve participated in appropriation, you cannot go back and therefore going forward in a better way is the only option,” he wrote.

The company for several years has taken steps to reconcile its success as a white family-owned firm that made products largely from the ideas and traditions of Native Americans. Last year, Minnetonka hired Adrienne Benjamin, an Anishinaabe artist and member of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, as a reconciliation adviser.

Benjamin is launching a limited-edition product with Minnetonka this winter.

The company timed the apology to coincide with Indigenous People’s Day.

“With Minnetonka, they were having these conversations for a long time,” said Wayne Ducheneaux, executive director of St. Paul-based Native Governance Center and a member of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe.

He added, “They are acknowledging that kernel of truth that what their company has done is cultural appropriation and they are moving forward with actions.”

He started advising Miller and Jori Miller Sherer, the company’s president, in spring 2020 about ways to acknowledge Native American culture.

“It was within the first 10 minutes of talking with David and Jori that I understood that what they inherited needed to be worked on,” Ducheneaux said.

Minnetonka executives contemplated a public message last year.

The police killing of George Floyd in May 2020 became a tipping point in its reckoning process. In fall 2020, it posted a statement called “Our Commitment to the Native American Community” on its website.

“In the wake of the murder of George Floyd, these issues had become front and center, not just locally, but nationally as well,” Benjamin wrote on the company’s website. “Many inquiries started to come into the company about their appropriation, whether or not their products were ‘Native-Made,’ and even questioning the validity of other partnerships that they had taken part in.”

Floyd’s death led to a broader reckoning of racerelevant injuries across American businesses and institutions. Among the actions that followed: the Washington, D.C., NFL team dropped its Redskins nickname, a move that Native Americans and other activists sought for decades.

“There’s a new standard of what’s OK,” said Monica Marcel of Language and Culture Worldwide, a Chicago firm that advises large companies on bias and diversity matters.

Minnetonka executives declined to provide sales data. It produces a wide variety of shoes, boots and slippers. But the company has long stood out in shoe stores for its moccasins.

Its reconciliation actions come as consumers are paying more attention to the origins of products. Some are seeking out goods produced by Indigenous-owned businesses.

Minneapolis novelist Louise Erdrich highlighted contemporary Native fashion such as “comfy footwear, perfect for working at home” in an article for Vogue this year. She noted that, as she wrote, she was wearing moccasins from Manitobah Mukluks, an Indigenous-owned company based in Winnipeg.

“Our journey to honor and invest in the Native American community will forever be a part of our company actions going forward,” Miller said.

Gita Sitaramiah • 612-673-4434 Twitter: @GitaSitaramiah

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### **Washoe County, Nevada - Government**



The Washoe recognize the importance of preserving their traditional way of life while remaining an important part of modern society. They continue to hold traditional celebrations—such as rabbit drives—and like all Indigenous communities are teaching their youth to speak their native language.

This beautiful photo is from the Stewart Indian School campus, located in Carson City but always was and will be Washoe Territory. Thank you to the [Nevada Indian Commission](#) for helping us honor this day with this history lesson.

**(Ed note: *No Washo sites in Washoe County? sdc*)**

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### **PFAS, toxic "forever chemicals," never leave our environment. Yet for years, polluters have dumped these cancer-linked chemicals into our rivers, lakes and reservoirs.<sup>1,2</sup>**

Right now, you have the chance to help turn off the PFAS tap. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is accepting comments on its PFAS standards -- but the deadline is coming up fast, on [Oct. 14](#).

### **Will you make your voice heard during this crucial comment period before it ends? [Tell the EPA to stop polluters from dumping PFAS into our waters.](#)**

From the Great Lakes to Chesapeake Bay, we visit our waterways for swimming, fishing, kayaking -- and to enjoy their beauty, of course. But beneath the beautiful surface lies a growing film of dangerous chemicals.

Right now, polluters are allowed to pump PFAS, or per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, into our waters. Once the chemicals enter the environment, they never leave.

With links to cancer, kidney and liver problems, birth defects, and more, PFAS chemicals threaten to endanger our nation's recreational and drinking waters.<sup>3</sup>

A swim in your local lake or a drink of water from your home shouldn't come with a side of toxic chemical exposure. Let's make sure it doesn't.

**[Tell the EPA: Strengthen water standards to keep our water PFAS-free.](#)**

Since PFAS chemicals never disappear, one of the strongest actions we can take is to turn off the tap.

The EPA has taken the first step: The agency has agreed to set pollution control standards for PFAS.

Now, we need to make sure those standards are strict enough to keep these permanent polluting chemicals out of our water where it can endanger our health and environment for the rest of time.

**[The EPA can keep PFAS out of our waters. Add your name to make sure the agency does.](#)**

Thank you, Laura Deehan, State Director, Environmental California, 1-800-401-6511

1. Sharon Udasin, "[New data on 'forever chemicals' prompts calls for more transparency](#)," The Hill, July 15, 2021.
2. Hiroko Tabuchi, "[E.P.A. Approved Toxic Chemicals for Fracking a Decade Ago, New Files Show](#)," The New York Times, July 12, 2021.
3. Sharon Udasin, "[New data on 'forever chemicals' prompts calls for more transparency](#)," The Hill, July 15, 2021.

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EPA Grant Guideline Outreach Webinars

EPA anticipates hosting two webinars to discuss the FY 2022 Guidelines. Please check this webpage for updates on the links to join the webinar.

- **Wednesday, October 13, 2021, at 1 PM ET** - This webinar will discuss the FY 2022 guidelines for entities applying for:
 - Community-Assessment Grant funding
 - Site-specific Assessment Grant funding
 - Cleanup Grant funding
 - RLF Grant funding

Please click the link below to join the webinar: <https://usepa.zoomgov.com/j/1619613747>
Or by telephone (for higher quality, dial a number based on your current location): +1-669-254-5252 or +1-551-285-1373 or +1-646-828-7666 or +1- 669-216-1590; Webinar ID: 161 961 3747

- **Thursday, October 14, 2021, at 2 PM ET** - This webinar will discuss the FY 2022 guidelines for entities applying for:
 - Community-wide Assessment Grants for States and Tribes

Please click the link below to join the webinar: <https://usepa.zoomgov.com/j/1612567306>
Or by telephone (for higher quality, dial a number based on your current location): +1-669-254-5252 or +1-551-285-1373 or +1-646-828-7666 or +1- 669-216-1590; Webinar ID: 161 256 7306

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From Star Tribune: **St. Paul dedicates land for future Dakota cultural, environmental center** <http://strib.mn/3BzF61m>