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Resilient Roots

FY 2023 Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience (NATIVE) Act Report

Why a Colorado River water rights settlement could also create a new tribal reservation

Map of Narragansett and Mount Hope Bays

Renowned Arch At Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Is No More

New Aerospace and Defense Academy will help Nevada develop an even stronger business sector

UC Davis Annual Report on State of Lake Tahoe Shows Recent Impacts, Long-Term Trends

Trump's impact on Indian Country over four years

Biden-Harris Indian Activity

American Anthropological Association

Notorious Cree

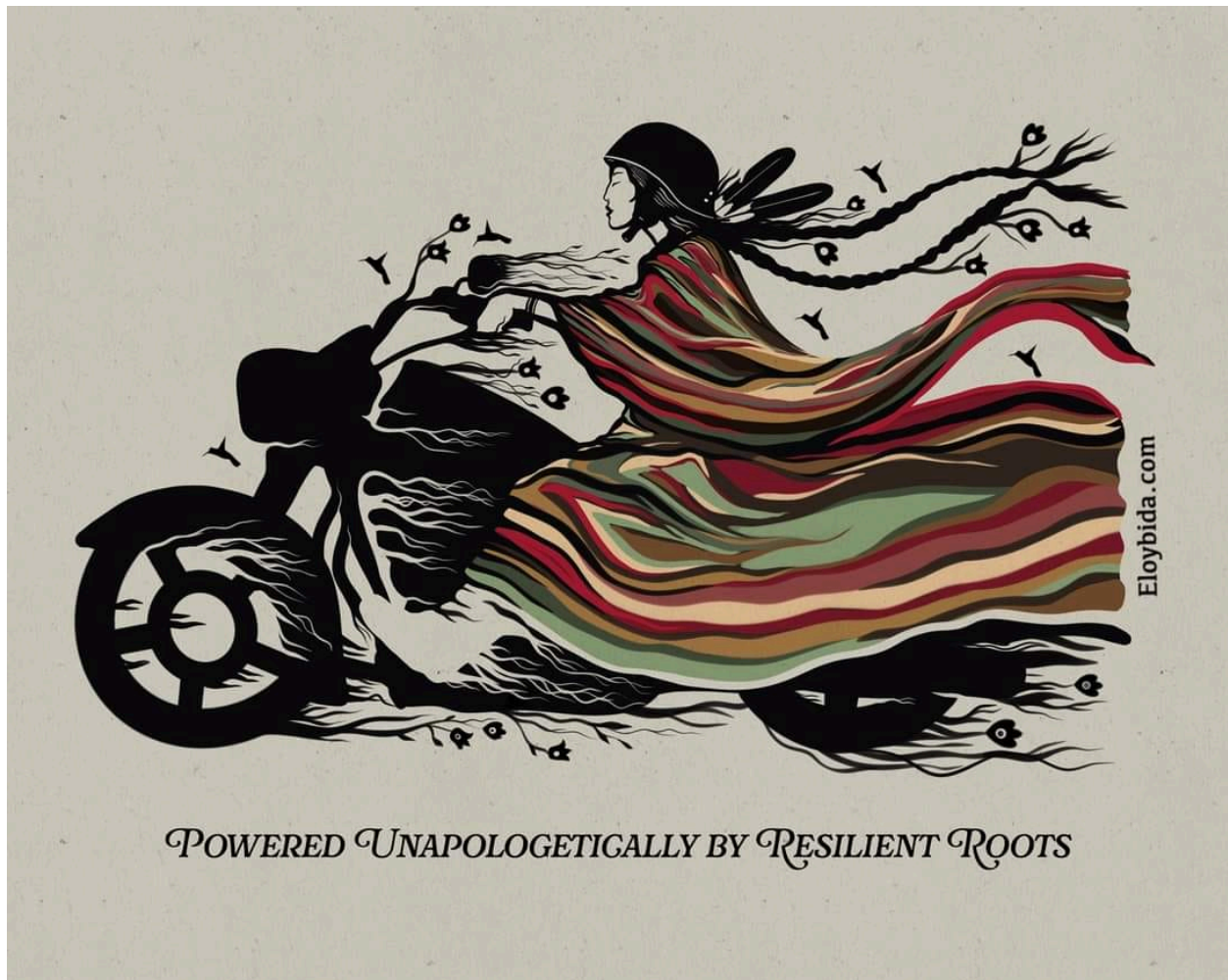
James Madison Speech Writing Competition

American Farm Bureau Foundation for Agriculture

deYoung Museum has dozns of human remains locked up. How will they find their way home?

Significant Dates

Climate researchers created mapping tool that predicts what climate cities can expect in 60 years



Shared by Amb

**FY 2023 Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience
(NATIVE) Act Congressional Report
Report to the
Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and the
Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives
August 2024**

NATIVE Act FY 2023 Report to Congress

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About This Report

This report presents an overview of progress made under the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act (NATIVE) Act. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce are each required to submit a report to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives under Section 4(e) of Public Law 114-221, the NATIVE Act.

The report is required to discuss the following:

(1) the manner in which the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce, as applicable, is including Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations in management plans;

(2) the efforts of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce, as applicable, to develop departmental and agency tourism plans to support tourism programs of Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations;

(3) the manner in which the entity or organization described in subsection (d)(1) is working to promote tourism to empower Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations to participate fully in the tourism industry; and

(4) the effectiveness of the entity or organization described in subsection (d)(1) based on the metrics developed under subsection (d)(4)

https://www.bia.gov/sites/default/files/dup/assets/public/news/pdf/native_act_report_fy23_08.12.24.pdf

Audio: Why a Colorado River water rights settlement could also create a new tribal reservation

“A landmark water rights deal between the Navajo Nation, Hopi tribe and San Juan Southern Paiute is now before Congress. The agreement wouldn’t just provide access to the Colorado River; it would also set aside a reservation for the San Juan Southern Paiute, the largest federally recognized tribe in Arizona without a reservation. *Here & Now*’s Peter O’Dowd speaks to President [Robbin Preston Jr.](#) of the San Juan Southern Paiute about what establishing a reservation would mean for his tribe.” [Listen at WBUR.](#)

A plan to save Colorado River water could bring big financial and governmental costs



Parker Valley, Arizona and the Colorado River Indian Tribes reservation.

“The Colorado River’s largest water user agreed to leave some of its supplies in Lake Mead in exchange for a massive federal payout. But environmental advocates say the plan was rushed and could harm wildlife habitat and air quality. The Imperial Irrigation District, which supplies water to farms in the Southern California desert, stands to receive more than \$500 million from the Inflation Reduction Act. The cutbacks, spread out over the next three years, are part of a plan to prop up Lake Mead. Mead is the nation’s largest reservoir and holds water for farms and major cities like Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Las Vegas. State and federal leaders are under pressure to cut back on water demand as climate change shrinks supplies. Imperial, which has a larger allocation of Colorado River water than any other farming district or city between Wyoming and Mexico, has ended up in the crosshairs as a result. ... ” [Read more from Utah Public Radio.](#)

Feds will pay California farmers not to use Colorado River water

“A key Colorado River conservation goal just got more realistic. The Bureau of Reclamation approved an agreement this week that will keep 700,000 acre-feet of water in Lake Mead that

would have been used by the Imperial Irrigation District, which uses more water from the river than any city or farming district in the West. In return, the bureau will dole out millions in federal funds to the influential district and the farmers within it. Because water law in the West recognizes the principle of “first in time, first in right,” those with the most senior water rights, such as farmers, are given legal priority to pump water from the river. ... ” [Read more from the Las Vegas Review Journal](#).

.Commentary: Nevada’s high hazard dams are like the national debt

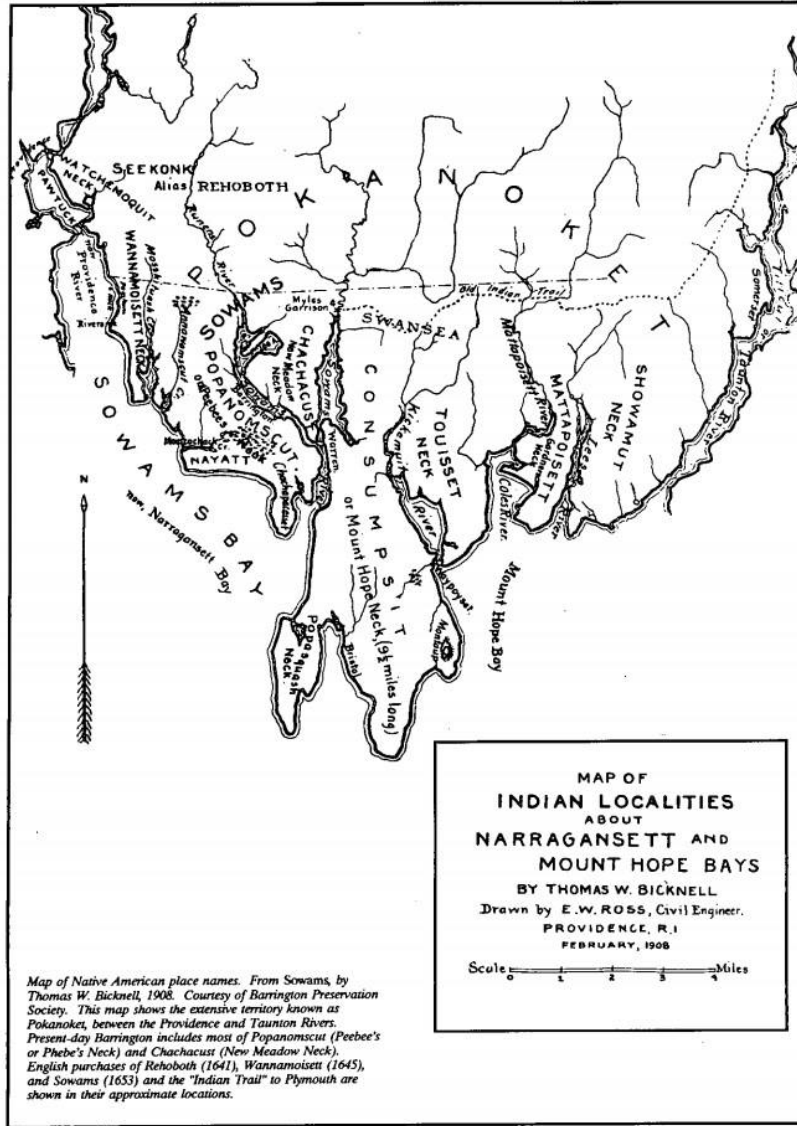
“We would like to pay off the national debt, but will Congress go beyond promises and stop the “tax/borrow and spend” that created an annual interest obligation higher than our military budget? We would also like to fix Nevada’s aging high hazard dams, but other pressing priorities are easier for elected officials to address. This does not indict our officials for neglect, it’s just a reality that any of us might agree with if faced with their options. For them it is like picking their favorite child when it comes to allocating funds — not easy. Another factor that kicks our infrastructure weaknesses down the road are these lyrics to a song made famous by Peggy Lee: “The window she is broken and the rain is coming in / If someone doesn’t fix it I’ll be soaking to my skin. / But if we wait a day or two the rain may go away. / And we don’t need a window on such a sunny day. / Manana, manana, manana is good enough for me.” This often puts us in a reactive mode with much of our infrastructure, including dams. ... ” [Read more from the Nevada Independent](#).

The Clean Water Act 101

“It’s hard to imagine that just over 50 years ago, our lakes, ponds, and oceans were open dumping grounds for waste and sewage—and that it was legal! The hodgepodge of local and state rules governing the treatment of waterways were little match for the scale of pollution flowing from industry and municipalities. So when the Clean Water Act (CWA) was enacted in 1972, it drastically changed the course of public and environmental health. The bipartisan law gave the federal government the authority to set limits for water pollutants, help fund wastewater infrastructure, and support research and technology to improve water quality. We still have a ways to go before all of our waters are truly “clean.” In fact, the CWA has faced many challenges, including lawsuits from polluters intent on loosening regulations. Here’s everything you need to know about the CWA, from its origins to today. ... ” [Read more from the NRDC](#).

Faced with heavier rains, cities scramble to control polluted runoff

“In 2011, Philadelphia’s city-owned water utility drew national attention when it began [Green City, Clean Waters](#), a 25-year program to manage an increasing volume of stormwater by using mostly “green infrastructure,” such as rain gardens and porous pavements, which allows rain to soak into the ground rather than becoming runoff that pollutes rivers and creeks. With a plan for green infrastructure to drain some 9,500 acres across the city, the Philadelphia Water Department was considered by many to be at the cutting edge of stormwater management — an increasingly urgent challenge for city governments amid the bigger, more frequent rainstorms now occurring as a result of climate change, especially in the northeastern United States. ... ” [Read more from Yale e360](#).



Renowned Arch At Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Is No More

The iconic sandstone "Double Arch" rock formation above Lake Powell in southern Utah Park Service. Also known as "Hole in the Roof" and "Toilet Bowl," the site is distinct from National Park farther north. No injuries were reported.

Consisting of 190-million-year-old light-colored rock from the [Navajo sandstone formation](#), opening ([see image](#)) was a popular tourist spot for boaters exploring the flooded Glen Canyon River. Officials claimed the structure likely fell due to regular, rapid changes in water levels flooded in the 1960s as part of the construction of the [Glen Canyon Dam](#).

Smaller portions of the rock reportedly began falling into the water earlier in the day as the formation ([see video](#)) before departing ahead of a storm. Boaters returning hours later

<https://www.nationalparkstraveler.org/2024/08/renowned-arch-glen-canyon-national-recreation-area-no-more>

[A whole new economy: The new Aerospace and Defense Academy will help Nevada develop an even stronger business sector](https://renonr.com/2024/08/09/a-whole-new-economy-the-new-aerospace-and-defense-academy-will-help-nevada-develop-an-even-stronger-business-sector/)

<https://renonr.com/2024/08/09/a-whole-new-economy-the-new-aerospace-and-defense-academy-will-help-nevada-develop-an-even-stronger-business-sector/>

[UC Davis Annual Report on State of Lake Tahoe Shows Recent Impacts, Long-Term Trends](#)

Sierra Sun Times, 8/13/2024. The annual “State of the Lake” report from the Tahoe Environmental Research Center at the University of California, Davis, released on August 8, shows how long-term climate trends continue to affect the iconic lake in complex ways. The report also describes how research at Lake Tahoe relates to work at other lakes in the U.S. and worldwide, including the development of new technology, and how citizens are contributing to preserving Tahoe’s natural beauty.

Please join us for a webinar about how to get involved in the 10th Annual National Apprenticeship Week (NAW). The webinar will share everything you need to know about how to register your events, submit proclamations, resources for planning and promoting events, and information on how to find events near you.

This year marks the 10th annual National Apprenticeship Week (NAW), which will take place from November 17-23! NAW is a nationwide celebration where employers, industry representatives, labor organizations, community-based organizations, workforce partners, educational institutions, and Federal, State, and Local government agencies host events to showcase the successes and value of Registered Apprenticeship (RA) for strengthening our economy by developing a highly skilled workforce to meet industry needs, creating pathways for career seekers to catapult into good jobs, and advancing racial and gender equity. NAW gives RA sponsors the opportunity to showcase their programs, facilities, and apprentices in their community. The theme for NAW 2024 is “National Apprenticeship Week 2024: Celebrating 10 Years of Engagement, Expansion, and Innovation.” This theme reflects the transformative power of RA and its ability to bring together key national, regional, state, and local stakeholders across the country to meet critical workforce needs.

During the webinar, attendees will hear from previous year NAW event hosts about their events and activities that may provide ideas for events to host during NAW 2024. Lastly, speakers from industry, labor, the apprentice community and more will share how to use NAW to lift up stories about how Registered Apprenticeship has transformed lives.

Presenter(s):

John Ladd, Administrator, Office of Apprenticeship, Employment and Training Administration (ETA), U.S. Department of Labor

Cierra Mitchell, Acting Deputy Administrator, Office of Apprenticeship, Employment and Training Administration (ETA), U.S. Department of Labor

Sasha Cooper-Morrison, Acting Division Director, Office of Apprenticeship, Employment and Training Administration (ETA), U.S. Department of Labor

Moderator(s):

Jeffrey Smith, Workforce Liaison/ Program Analyst, Office of Apprenticeship, Employment and Training Administration (ETA), U.S. Department of Labor

Date: Wednesday, August 21, 2024

Time: 3:00 PM-4:00 PM ET

Length: 1 hour

Registration for this event is limited and seating is on a first-come, first-served basis; please register today.

[Register Now](#)

EPA Marks the 24th Anniversary of Language Access Executive Order

This week marked the 24th anniversary of [Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency](#). At its core, Executive Order 13166 acknowledges a fundamental principle: that the federal government must be able to understand and communicate with all people in the United States, including those with limited English proficiency, to keep our country and communities safe and prosperous.

Communication is critical to our mission. For over two decades, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has worked in partnership with the Department of Justice and stakeholders to eliminate language barriers to federal and federally-funded programs or services. Communicating with and understanding people with limited English proficiency is critical to enforcing the law, protecting the environment, ensuring public health, and upholding economic prosperity and justice.

When government agencies provide services such as translations of vital documents or offer an interpreter during important conversations or hearings, we enhance the effectiveness of federal and federally-funded programs and services, ensuring they reach and benefit all intended communities.

Our agency remains steadfast in its commitment to ensure that our programs, and the programs we fund, remain open to all, regardless of a person's English proficiency. Together with over

forty federal agencies that have revised or are revising their language access plans, we have prioritized learning about and implementing effective policies and procedures to eliminate language barriers to our programs or the programs we fund. For example:

- In response to the November 2022 issuance of the [Memorandum to Improve Access to Services for People with Limited Proficiency in English](#), which requested federal agencies review their language access practices and policies, EPA began to update its Language Access Program. These updates have included revamping [EPA Order 1000.32, Compliance with Executive Order 13166: Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency](#), which outlines necessary steps that the Agency needs to take in order to provide meaningful language access to individuals with limited English proficiency. It also requires that EPA's national programs and regional offices to develop a program or regional-specific plans to ensure that individuals with limited English proficiency have meaningful access.
- In the [EPA's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan](#), Goal 2.2 “Embed Environmental Justice and Civil Rights into EPA's Programs, Policies, and Activities”, requires all EPA programs/regions to develop their own language assistance plans to ensure that they consider language access in all programs, activities, and services, including those related to community engagement and outreach.
- EPA's commitments to meaningful access for persons with limited English proficiency are also included in [EPA's Equity Action Plan](#), Priority 3: “Develop EPA's internal capacity to engage underserved communities and implement clear and accountable processes to act based on communities' input.” The Equity Plan specifically requires EPA to develop and improve its capacity and ability to engage meaningfully with stakeholders in underserved communities and strengthen EPA's language assistance and other services to ensure access for people with limited English proficiency, including by developing and implementing language assistance plans for each program and region and providing EPA-wide training on meaningful access.
- Lastly, the EPA has established and filled a Limited English Proficiency and External Disability Access National Program Manager position as a pivotal step in furthering access to the EPA programs and activities for persons with limited English proficiency and persons with disabilities. Located in the [Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights](#), this national program manager will work across the Agency to build a national language and disability access program that includes an EPA Order and corresponding agency-wide contract and funding mechanisms to ensure persons with limited English proficiency and disabilities in the public have the meaningful access to EPA program, activity, and services.

In the coming year, EPA will continue to engage with our partners on the [Federal Language Access Working Group](#) led by the U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division. As a member of the Federal Language Access Working Group, EPA learns and shares information about staff training, recruiting, hiring, and retaining multilingual staff, contracting for qualified translators and interpreters, and using technology to deliver accurate and reliable language assistance services. Through this unified approach our agency seeks to fulfill the promise of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Executive Order 13166 in preventing discrimination and ensuring equal treatment under the law.

Great time to advocate for tribal nomenclature on flora and fauna. sdc

Archives:

Trump’s impact on Indian Country over four years

From legal decisions to on-the-ground policies, Indigenous lawyers describe the administration’s tactics as an “onslaught” removing federal protections of land and wildlife.

[Anna V. Smith](#) December 16, 2020

<https://www.hcn.org/articles/indigenous-affairs-trumps-impact-on-indian-country-over-four-years/>

<https://www.bia.gov/news/biden-harris-administration-support-indian-country-continues-through-increased-investments>

[Biden-Harris Administration support for Indian Country continues ...](#)

Mar 11, 2024 This funding recognizes the ongoing need to address fractionation on **Indian** lands while also focusing support on Tribes' plans for and adaptation to the **impacts** of climate change. This program has been especially important since the Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations, established as part of the Cobell Settlement, ended in November 2022.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/11/30/fact-sheet-biden-harris-administration-announces-new-actions-to-support-indian-country-and-native-communities-ahead-of-the-administrations-second-tribal-nations-summit>

[FACT SHEET: Biden-Harris Administration Announces New Actions to ...](#)

FACT SHEET: Biden-Harris Administration Announces New Actions to Support **Indian Country** and Native Communities Ahead of the Administration's Second Tribal Nations Summit

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/12/06/fact-sheet-president-biden-signs-historic-executive-order-to-usher-in-the-next-era-of-tribal-self-determination>

FACT SHEET: President Biden Signs Historic Executive Order to Usher in ...

This Executive Order also builds on the historic investments President Biden has made in Indian Country, including: \$32 billion in the American Rescue Plan, the largest direct federal investment

.....
americananthro.org

[American Anthropological Association](#)

[Join the world's largest community of anthropologists. Discover, learn, and network! Become a member today!](#)

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Notorious Cree

<https://www.youtube.com/@notoriouscree>

Compete for a 100% tuition scholarship. Learn more about the James Madison Speech Writing Competition.

<https://witherspoon.providencecc.edu/james-madison...witherspoon.providencecc.edu>



[https://atw.secure-platform.com/a/solicitations/login/85?returnUrl=https%3A%2F%2fatw.secure-platform.com%2Fa%2Fsolicitations%2F85%2Fhome%3Futm_id%3D120211041891240559](https://atw.secure-platform.com/a/solicitations/login/85?returnUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fatw.secure-platform.com%2Fa%2Fsolicitations%2F85%2Fhome%3Futm_id%3D120211041891240559)

[American Farm Bureau Foundation for Agriculture](#)

Virtual PD series on Next Gen Science Standards through the lens of agriculture.

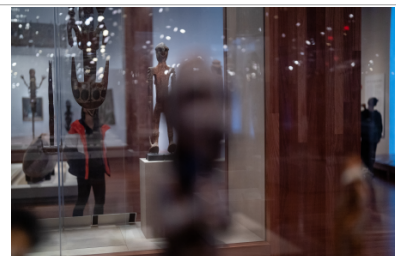


FORM ON FACEBOOK

On The Farm STEM | Free Webinar Series #BeefFarmersAndRanchers #OnTheFarmSTEM

The de Young Museum has kept dozens of human remains locked up for decades. How will they find their way home?

The existence of the remains reveals a dark past that dates back to the museum's conception in 1895, with donations being made as recently as 1999.



<https://sfstandard.com/2024/08/16/de-young-museum-repatriate-native-human-remains/>

Parents: If your teen-early 20's son is not interested in going to college make sure he knows the huge opportunities in trades right now. Young men can apprentice in plumbing, electrical, HVAC and welding and after 2 years be making great money. 3-5 years after that he can start his own business and hire guys who will be flooding into those fields. Those who get in now are gonna reap huge rewards. The self-esteem of being skilled at a craft in demand and the financial security of steady income at a young age and no college debt. College is not for everyone but every house in America relies on the trades!

Significant Dates

Aug 19 1937 439.24 acres were purchased to Goshute under IRA.

1953 News reports said mummies of early inhabitants of north America had been found buried with the bones of horses and camels in Pershing County.

Aug 21 1958 President Eisenhower signed an Executive Order proclaiming Hawaii the 50th state of the Union.

Aug 23 1986 President Reagan signs RSIC Hungry Valley Bill (PL 93-389) at his Santa Barbara ranch.

Aug 24 1936 The Temoak Constitution was adopted.

Aug 25 1936 The PL reservation squatters, including Ceresola, DePaoli and Garaventa families, meeting with tribal leadre re the June 2 eviction notices giving until September 30 to vacate tribe's land was postponed until September 1.

1966 RSIC votes to establish Park Trust.

Climate researchers created a mapping tool that predicts what sort of climate cities can expect in 60 years if the burning of fossil fuels continues more or less unabated.

According to [calculations](#) by the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science:

- Venice Beach would feel like present-day Rialto, a suburb of San Bernardino.
- Redding would have summers like those now experienced in suburban Phoenix.
- And San Francisco's climate would resemble that of Jamul, a mountain town outside San Diego where summer temperatures reach the 80s and 90s. [S.F. Chronicle](#) | [L.A. Times](#)