

**Western Mining Action Network (WMAN)
Indigenous Environmental Network (IEN)
Mini-Grant Recipients
March 2018**

1. Alaska Clean Water Advocacy, Alaska

The Alaska Clean Water Advocacy (ACWA) has been a project of the Earth Island Institute since 1998. ACWA's work is grounded in supporting the Clean Water Act principle that all waters in the nation should be "fishable and swimmable." For twenty years their efforts have focused on challenging the authorization of industrial mixing zones (dilution-pollution zones in public waters) and application of the Clean Water Act Antidegradation Policy that requires states to identify the quality of its waters and only allow discharge permits that protect the existing uses of those waters.

Funding will be used to support ACWA's organizing, outreach, and media efforts pertaining to the development of the Palmer Project in S.E. Alaska. Work will focus on the adoption of a strong mining ordinance and gaining support for an Outstanding Natural Resource Water designation for the Chilkat River. A consultant will be hired to coordinate and post social media and website updates. Other funds will support related communication and travel expenses.

2. Alliance for Appalachia, Kentucky

Founded in 2006, the Alliance for Appalachia is a regional coalition of grassroots, non-profit organizations with the goals of ending mountaintop removal, putting a halt to destructive coal technologies, and supporting a sustainable, just Appalachia.

Funding will be used for staff and members to attend and speak at a public hearing for the Neely Creek Mine, which is a surface mine permit up for renewal in eastern Kentucky on March 7, 2018; for travel to Washington, DC on March 5th; and in weeks following to show support for the RECLAIM Act, a bill that releases \$1 Billion from the Abandoned Mine Land Fund to clean up polluted mining sites across the country.

3. Amah Mutsun Tribal Band, California

In 2012, the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band developed the Amah Mutsun Land Trust to help their tribe access ancestral lands, protect sacred sites, and regain their role as environmental stewards of their traditional territory. The Trust uses traditional knowledge, conservation fieldwork, and tribally-led ecological research to restore indigenous stewardship; protect natural and cultural resources; and educate the public about the history, perspectives, and stewardship priorities of their people.

Mini-grant funding will be used to oppose a proposed sand and gravel mining operation using social media to raise public awareness; visual media

designed by a graphic designer, such as posters, brochures, stickers, postcards, and banners; a minimum of four organized events, and local media coverage.

4. Citizens Against Newport Silicon Smelter, Washington

Citizens Against Newport Silicon Smelter (CANSS) was started in 2017 by a group of concerned residents upon learning about a proposed smelter. Their mission is to stop the HiTest Silicon Smelter from being built in their dense rural residential area to protect clean air, water, a rural way of life, and the health and welfare of their citizens and future generations.

Citizens Against Newport Silicon Smelter will use their mini-grant for an intensive public awareness campaign to include brochures, handouts, mailers, meetings, and a billboard. Funding will help cover printing, mailing, and the cost of the billboard.

5. Clean Water Alliance, South Dakota

Founded in 2009, the mission of the Clean Water Alliance is to prevent radioactive and destructive mining in the Black Hills region and protect valuable resources – especially water – for future generations. The Alliance is a diverse collection of citizens concerned about the health, environmental, and economic impacts that proposed mining projects would have on their communities, people, economy, and natural resources.

Clean Water Alliance will use their funding for activities to resist proposed gold, uranium, and rare earths activities in the Black Hills of South Dakota and Wyoming. Their mini-grant will help fund research and online information, printed public educational materials, an organizing and coalition-building meeting related to new and revived Wyoming uranium and rare earths activities, and a Summer intern to work on gold mining activities.

6. Coal River Mountain Watch, West Virginia

Coal river Mountain Watch was formed in 1998 by a group of citizens concerned about the growing problem of mountaintop removal coal mining (MTR). Coal River Mountain Watch's mission is to stop the destruction of their communities and environment by mountaintop removal mining, to improve the quality of life in their area, and to help rebuild sustainable communities.

Funded will be used for the Coal River Intensive Monitoring Project (CRIMP) to aggressively monitor the active and pending mountaintop removal (MTR) coal mines and other coal operations on and around Coal River Mountain. The project will include ground monitoring and aerial drone surveillance for boundary violations, sediment ditch condition, and other potential permit violations; community organizing; and the undertaking of legal actions opposing new and revised permits.

7. Coalition to Save the Menominee River, Wisconsin

The Coalition to Save the Menominee River, Inc. is a grassroots organization started in 2017 by four local citizens of Marinette, Wisconsin out of concerns regarding the possibility of the proposed Back Forty Mine Project coming to fruition. Its mission is to preserve and protect the Menominee River and all associated freshwater resources of that system. The organization's immediate goal is to stop the threat of destruction of habitat and pollution of the Menominee River and associated waters posed by the Aquila "Back Forty" sulfide mining project.

The Coalition to Save the Menominee River will use mini-grant funding for their "Building Advocacy for the Protection and Preservation of the Menominee River Project," which will entail public awareness meetings, fundraisers, parades, marches, and presentations with featured speakers and experts to educate and update volunteer citizens and keep the mine issue in the public eye.

8. Coalition of Opponents of a mining project in Haute Matawinie, Quebec

The Coalition of Opponents of a mining project in Haute Matawinie was founded in 2016 with the goal of stopping a graphite open-pit mine located next to Saint-Michel-Des-Saints in the region of Haute-Matawinie (about 150km north of Montreal, Quebec, Canada). They are working to counter the threat from the mine to their region, which is recognized for its wilderness, water, fishing, hunting, and tourism, and to protect the quality of life of neighboring residents and cottagers who live in the immediate vicinity of the future mine.

Mini-grant funding will be used to hire an independent expert to analyze a prefeasibility study released by the mining company that details the geology of the resource, the operations of the mine, waste management, and financial details of the project. This will enable the Coalition to fully understand the technical and economic strengths and weaknesses of the project so it can eventually be stopped.

9. Council for Public Health in Mining Communities, Yukon

The Council for Public Health in Mining Communities (CPHMC) was founded in 2013 with the goals of protecting and improving public health in rural and indigenous mining-affected communities and promoting responsible mining development practices that recognize human and environmental health as critical to the integrity of societal well being. Their mandate is to contribute to community empowerment and advocacy through outreach, research, advocacy and participation in regulatory consultations in local and national forums.

The Council for Public Health in Mining Communities will use their funding to develop an overview framework to identify "chronic disasters" generated by mining development that impact human and environmental well being in the long term. The Chronic Disaster Project will research, conduct interviews and compile discrete case examples to illustrate the long term, persistent and

recurring human and environmental health impacts resulting from the chronic disaster conditions existing in current and proposed mining developments with a view to prevention and proactive health intervention for the benefit of rural and indigenous mining-affected communities.

10. Dakota Rural Action, South Dakota

Dakota Rural Action (DRA) was formed in 1987 to respond to the devastation wrought by the 1980's farm crisis on farmers, ranchers, and rural main street businesses in South Dakota. Dakota Rural Action is a grassroots family agriculture and conservation group that organizes South Dakotans to protect family farmers and ranchers, natural resources and unique way of life. Since being formed, DRA has responded to uranium development in the Black Hills.

Dakota Rural Action will use their mini-grant to further their goal to stop the development of the Rockford Gold Mine to be located west of Rapid City in the Black Hills National Forest by building on their grassroots base of support, reaching out to recreational and sporting groups using social media and events, and by developing a strong relationship with tribal representatives. Funding will be used for travel, printing, and meetings.

11. Douglas Indian Association, Alaska

The Douglas Indian Association (DIA) is the historical Douglas and Juneau-based, Federally-recognized Tlingit Tribe with Tribal members of both the T'aak̄u Kwáan and A'akw Kwáan ancestry, which have inhabited the Anax̄ Yaa Andagan Yé (Douglas) and Dzantik'i Héeni (Juneau) region since time immemorial. The Douglas Indian Association became a federally-recognized Tribe in 1934. The DIA is currently working to address salmon resiliency in the Taku watershed.

The Douglas Indian Association will use their funding to conduct a Taku River boat excursion to bring together representatives of the 19 tribal governments in Southeast Alaska, the Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission (a consortium of 15 sovereign Tribes that seeks to protect the vital and sacred rivers that sustain their communities and culture), and members of the Taku River Tlingit First Nation (TRTFN) and the Children of the Taku citizens' group from Atlin and/or Whitehorse to work together to clean up the Tulsequah Chief mine and connect tribal members working on transboundary mining issues. They will focus on the Tulsequah Chief mine cleanup issue to shape a formal DIA/TRTFN position regarding reclamation and a future for the Taku beyond mining toward safeguarding the watershed's outstanding ecological and cultural values.

12. Friends of the Stikine Society, British Columbia

Founded in 1980, Friends of the Stikine Society (FOSS) is a grassroots organization working to keep mining development to a sane cultural, social, and environmentally secure level in the Stikine, Iskut, Unuk, Skeena, Nass, Taku, & Finlay watersheds, focusing on monitoring, remediation, and education. FOSS aims for 50% protected

areas including no go mineral development zones with full, prior and informed consent from First Nations.

Mini-grant funding will be used to circuit ride electronically and on the ground in Northwest BC to further networking, collaboration, and liaisons among First Nation, Tribes, NGO's and settler communities to stop inappropriate exploration and mine proposals, and help ensure best available practices on projects that proceed. They also will use water and sediment testing to establish baselines and inform their communities.

13. Kipawa Lake Preservation Society, Quebec

Founded in 2014, the mission of the Kipawa Lake Preservation Society is to preserve the Kipawa watershed as it is, environmentally healthy and unpolluted, through constant dialogue, education and protective initiatives that involve the local population, general public, government officials and corporations directly or indirectly related to the Kipawa watershed.

Kipawa Lake Preservation Society will use their finding to establish a network of volunteer water quality testers throughout the Kipawa watershed to establish baseline levels which provide a standard of comparison in determining the impacts of proposed mine projects including a proposed rare earth mine. Funding also would be used for outreach/awareness initiatives including signage along new lake access roads and promotional and education materials to distribute during community events.

14. Laguna Acoma Coalition for a Safe Environment, New Mexico

Laguna Acoma Coalition for a Safe Environment (LACSE) was organized after the closure of the Jackpile uranium mine, at Laguna Pueblo, in 1983, after 30 years of operation. In the early years, LACSE projects included a curriculum for middle school on the impacts of uranium mining, and a project to interview uranium miners with a grant from the Children's Cancer Fund. The organization was a founding member of and in early 2000 became a core group of the Multicultural Organization for a Safe Environment (MASE). LACSE works to educate community members about environmental and health impacts of uranium mining.

The Laguna Acoma Coalition for a Safe Environment (LACSE) will use their funding to organize an environmental youth summit, focused on Acoma Pueblo, Laguna Pueblo, Zuni Pueblo, and Hopi Tribe, with the goal of engaging Pueblo youth on issues of environmental justice. To date, no events focused on engaging Pueblo youth on the impacts of extractive industries have occurred in these communities; thus, the need for outreach and education. Environmental and health impacts of uranium mining to local communities, its legacy, and the potential storage of radioactive waste storage to their homelands will be addressed.

15. Local Environmental Action Demanded, Oklahoma

Local Environmental Action Demanded (LEAD) is a 501(c) 3 organization of citizens founded in 1997 to deal with the multiple environmental issues in Northeast Oklahoma: the Tar Creek Superfund Site, air quality, solid waste, and water quality. Their mission is to educate the community on environmental concerns in Northeast Oklahoma; take actions to counter environmental hazards that put Northeast Oklahoma's residents at risk, financially and physically; take a lead conducting environmental workshops and seminars concerning environmental issues in Northeast Oklahoma and other areas; and provide a linkage with other environmental organizations throughout the state of Oklahoma and the Nation.

LEAD will use their mini-grant for their "Fund the Superfund" program to promote the reinstatement of the Polluter Pays Fees that Congress failed to reauthorize in 1995. Specifically, funding will pay for the cost of printing, supplies, and other outreach costs associated with their educational and advocacy program.

16. Multicultural Alliance for a Safe Environment, New Mexico

MASE was founded in 2007 as a coalition of community-based grassroots organizations that have been directly and adversely impacted by previous uranium mining in New Mexico. The groups represent a cross-section of the different cultures and ethnicities of Northwestern New Mexico, including Laguna Pueblo, Acoma Pueblo, the Navajo Nation, and an Anglo ranching community. MASE spans the region known as the "Grants Mineral Belt," an area that from 1948 to 1988 supplied more uranium than any other district in the world and accounted for almost one-half of all the uranium produced in the United States. MASE works to address these legacy issues and prevent any new proposals that threaten their right to a healthy and safe environment.

MASE will use their mini-grant to help with the costs for their appeal of a permit to allow the Mt Taylor Mine, operated by Rio Grande Resources (RGR), to return to active status. They believe that this is a violation of New Mexico State regulations and an attempt by RGR to avoid reclamation & cleanup of the mine. Funding will cover expert testimony by Power Consulting to provide economic analysis of the international uranium market.

17. MiningWatch Canada, Ontario

MiningWatch Canada was created in 1999 in response to threats to public health, water and air quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and community interests posed by irresponsible mineral policies and practices in Canada and around the world. It is the only national organization in Canada fully dedicated to addressing mining issues and is supported by twenty-seven Canadian environmental, social justice, Indigenous, and labor organizations. MiningWatch has worked on environmental, social and economic assessments of dozens of mining projects, and has been very

active in advocating to improve mining laws, policies and practices, working with administrative and legislative bodies at the provincial and federal levels, and even resorting to litigation when it proved necessary to protect the public interest and the integrity of Canadian environmental laws.

Funding will support travel and expenses for a two-day strategic meeting in May 2018 of about 40 scientists and engineers who provide technical assistance to communities and groups within WMAN threatened by mining and its environmental, ecological, and human health effects. The meeting, organized and paid for in large part by Center for Science in Public Participation (CSP2), will bring together the best minds in this field to strategize about how to better serve Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities' needs and aspirations and will include relevant US and Canadian participants knowledgeable about US and Canadian context and issues. Outcomes of this meeting will include a brief report and priority actions that will ultimately benefit communities affected by mining projects in Canada and the U.S.

18. Montana Environmental Information Center, Montana

MEIC is a 501(c)(3) education and advocacy organization founded in 1973 with the mission to protect and restore Montana's natural environment. MEIC is the lead organization in Montana specializing in state environmental policy with 45 years of experience in formulating and protecting the State's framework of progressive environmental laws. They actively engage at the federal, state and local levels. MEIC also works in alliance with numerous grassroots/local, regional and national conservation groups, and has formed coalitions with new voices for environmental protection including business, agricultural, labor, tribal, education, faith, and public health interests. One of their main objectives is to stop Irresponsible Hard Rock Mining by preventing copper mines near the Smith River and the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness.

Mini-grant funding will be used to help produce a short advocacy film to mobilize a grassroots call to action against federal legislation to fast-track mining proposals. Emboldened by the Trump Administration and 115th Congress, the hardrock mining lobby is pushing to limit public input and oversight of mining proposals. Under imminent threat is the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness in Montana, where a coalition of conservation groups is fighting to protect the Wilderness and the threatened species that find refuge there. The film would include a social media short cut for social media sharing, and would be disseminated widely in collaboration with nine local, state and national organizations to achieve 30-50,000 views.

19. Native Justice Coalition, Michigan

The Native Justice Coalition was formed in 2016 with the intent of being a platform for healing, social, and racial justice for all Native American people. Their mission is to provide a safe and nurturing platform for Native people based in an anti-

oppression framework. They seek to collaborate first and foremost with tribal governments, Native American non-profits, and other Native American led community organizations. Their goal is to bring resources, initiatives, and programming into their rural and remote tribal communities that are creative, engaging, and transformative.

Mini-grant funding will be used to hold a forum in a rural and remote Anishinaabe community in Michigan that has been impacted by mining. The forum will include at least ten invited speakers and panelists. The goal of the forum is to discuss how mining impacts communities and the ways in which action can be taken, especially by empowering youth with the long term objective of emboldening the next generation of leaders. Funds will be used for travel, lodging, meals, honorariums, supplies and printing.

20. New Mexico Social Justice Equity Institute, New Mexico

Established in 2016, the New Mexico Social Justice Equity Institute (NMSJEI) is a non-profit organization whose mission is to change systems that perpetuate environmental health disparities related to the impacts of institutional racism and multi-generational trauma. The NMSJEI works to create and sustain collaborative partnerships in the Northwest Region of New Mexico as well as support a vibrant, equitable community that respects and honors all individuals by building capacity and empower participating communities within the county to impact equitable policy change.

Funding from the mini-grant will be used to support a broad-based educational project by bringing the International Uranium Film Festival to several locations in the US Southwest including Window Rock and Flagstaff, AZ, Albuquerque and Santa Fe, NM, and perhaps in the Grants Mineral District (Milan, Grants, Laguna and Acoma Pueblos) in 2018. The festival will be used as a broad-based educational tool and forum to update communities about new uranium mining proposals, the economic and job opportunities coming through the uranium Superfund cleanup programs on Navajo Nation and in AZ and NM, and the ongoing health and environmental impacts experienced by communities still living next to contamination.

21. Regroupement Vigilance Mines Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Quebec

The “Regroupement Vigilance Mines de l’Abitibi-Témiscamingue (REVIMAT)” was founded in 2015 by four groups, each representing people in the mining region of Abitibi-Témiscamingue in NorthWestern Québec, Canada, including six regional organizational members. Their mission is to bring the proliferation of mining projects in their region, especially the new form of large-scale, low-grade projects close to inhabited and/or sensitive environments, including Indigenous communities to the attention of the public and elected representatives, and to support community members directly affected by mining in their region.

REVIMAT will use their mini-grant to create, on social media platforms, a communication network intended to help citizens understand the social, economic and environmental effects of exploration and exploitation of mining resources under the Quebec Mining Act. They will produce one or more videos per month on regional mining issues (health, environment, economics, etc.) that will be promoted on both Facebook and Youtube platforms with the goal of expanding the mining debate beyond industry's monopolization of the media, thereby giving citizens a voice in the region.

22. Rock House Project, Inc., New Mexico

The Rock House Project, Inc., is a grassroots civil society organization, located in Zuni, NM, which works with and for Indigenous communities and the protection of Mother Earth in eastern Arizona/western New Mexico. The Rock House Project utilizes the arts and activism to advocate for social justice and the protection of sacred sites in Arizona and New Mexico, including the Little Colorado River, the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon, which have been negatively impacted by uranium mining in and around the Grand Canyon.

Mini-grant funding would be used to support the "Red Butte Elder Gathering 2018, Capacity and Leadership Development" of the Zuni and Havasupai Peoples to acknowledge cultural ties and combine efforts to protect the land surrounding the Grand Canyon and ancient places being threatened by uranium mining, such as the Canyon Mine. This gathering will help nurture existing partnerships, encourage information sharing, educate and empower communities, and create a call to support an action framework and infrastructure around the threat related to a lift of the 20-year uranium mining ban.

23. Salmon Beyond Borders, Alaska

The Salmon Beyond Borders campaign is part of SalmonState, which was founded in 2015 to protect salmon habitat and promote policies that guarantee the Pacific Northwest remains home to the world's largest, healthiest and most abundant wild salmon runs, which provide culture, food, income, employment and recreation to Alaskans, British Columbians and the rest of the world. The campaign engages local people on both sides of the Alaska-BC border with the goal of defending the health of the watersheds of the Taku, Stikine, and Unuk Rivers – all transboundary rivers that provide globally significant wild salmon habitat threatened by poorly regulated mining in BC's Northwest.

Salmon Beyond Borders will use their mini-grant funding to provide social media and media training for community leaders and community members wishing to share and amplify their stories of the land and the ways in which their lives are impacted by mining. Onsite training will occur in at least three Indigenous communities in B.C.

24. Save Our Sky Blue Waters, Minnesota

Save Our Sky Blue Waters was founded in 2005 following the approval of the PolyMet draft EIS scoping document. They have continued participating in the PolyMet environmental review process through the present. Their goal has been to educate the public and provide access to information and alerts regarding public meetings, review, and comments throughout the 12-year process.

Funding will be used to allow grassroots organizations in northern Minnesota, which are not represented by larger environmental groups, to participate in a contested case hearing of the proposed PolyMet mine if one is held, and in litigation if a contested case hearing is not held. PolyMet would be the first sulfide mine to be permitted in Minnesota, and could set a bad precedent for the permitting of several larger nearby deposits if the state deems this type mining can be conducted safely.

25. Silver Valley Community Resource Center, Idaho

The Silver Valley Community Resource Center (SVCRC) was founded by a listening process of nontraditional leaders in the Silver Valley including church, union, and social service groups; affected citizens; and senior citizens who came together and decided to work with and demand accountability of the EPA for environmental cleanup of the Bunker Hill Superfund Site. SVCRC's Mission is to improve the quality of life for people of the Silver Valley, which is the epicenter of the nation's largest lead site, by resolving four key goals: economic development, safe housing/ending homelessness, adequate health care and environmental justice.

Funding from the mini-grant will be used to work with experts who will provide documentation of ongoing violations of CERCLA laws to demonstrate the justification of the closure of the Old Mission Toxic Repository, and to advocate for a ruling that a portion of the \$700,000,000 in settlement funds should be used for the Community Lead Health Clinic/Center. Meetings and conversations with affected citizens, SVCRC, Silver Valley leadership, and tribal and environmental justice leaders/advocates will take place with the EPA Reg. 10 Administrator and Idaho and Washington Congressional leaders to set the record straight and gain their approval for environmental justice.

26. Statewide Organizing for Community eMpowerment Resource Project, Tennessee

Statewide Organizing for Community eMpowerment Resource Project (SOCM) was founded in Tennessee's coalfield communities in response to problems caused by irresponsible strip mining practices. In 1971, armed with research about the failure of large absentee land corporations to pay taxes on their rich mineral land, residents won an appeal to require this taxation. In January 1972, after the win, residents met to form an organization to take on other critical problems in their communities: virtually unregulated strip mining of coal which literally blasted the sides of steep mountains onto homes, roads, and streams; insufficient revenue for schools, roads, and other services; and general neglect on the part of county officials.

Funding will be used for a feasibility study that includes community mapping to identify resources and assets that can help develop a list of priorities for Abandoned Mine Land (AML) areas and help with economic transition away from extraction industries. The study will identify pieces of land that need to be added to the state AML inventory, which has not been updated since 1984, and will assist landowners, county execs, and development agencies to identify possible sites for economic development or reclamation. SOCM also will address efforts by the coal industry to have the state take over SMCRA primacy, which would amount to a state taxpayer subsidy to keep a dying industry on life support.

27. United Tribes of Bristol Bay, Alaska

United Tribes of Bristol Bay (UTBB) was founded in 2013 by six Bristol Bay tribes and has since grown to represent fifteen tribal governments in the region. UTBB's member tribes represent over eighty percent of the population of the Yup'ik, Dena'ina, and Alutiiq indigenous communities in Bristol Bay. UTBB's mission is to protect the lands and waters that support the traditional way of life of Bristol Bay's indigenous people, which are currently under threat by the proposed large-scale, hard rock metallic-sulfide Pebble Mine.

Mini-grant funding will be utilized to create the "Pebble Mine Public Engagement Program" to assist local residents in responding effectively throughout the NEPA and EIS process. The Program will alert tribal and non-tribal members of Bristol Bay of the approximately four dozen state and federal permits that will be required prior to the establishment of a mine, along with the opportunities for public engagement associated with such permits. The multi-faceted permitting process will require ongoing information dissemination and the provision of technical expertise to expand and amplify the voices of the Bristol Bay tribal governments and residents. Due to the high cost of travel in Bristol Bay, funds for this grant will be used to pay for travel to and from regional communities.

28. Western Colorado Congress, Colorado

Western Colorado Congress is a grassroots citizen action organization operating in the conservative heartland of Colorado's Western Slope to increase their collective power and build their skills, working together to build health, just and self-reliant communities across Western Colorado. The organization was formed in 1980 as an alliance of environmental organizations and local governments in western Colorado. By the mid-1980s, it had evolved into its present form, consisting of several semi-autonomous community groups under the leadership of a central 501c3 with professional staff.

Western Colorado Congress will use their funding to continue work started in 2016, building out their new "Homegrown Prosperity" program area, working with directly impacted people to build a "just transition" of Western

Colorado's economy from coal production towards a prosperous, sustainable future based on local knowledge and renewable resources. This will entail community-based conversations, popular education workshops, and visioning processes in areas historically dependent on coal production in Western Colorado. Their work includes support of the RECLAIM Act, which would free up abandoned mine land funds for reclamation work, as it continues its way through the U.S. Congress and Senate.

29. Western Nebraska Resources Council, Nebraska

Western Nebraska Resources Council (WNRC) was founded in 1982 at the inception of the Crow Butte mine and has opposed the mine continuously since that time. WNRC is responsible for grassroots organizing and coalition building among indigenous and non-indigenous residents, activists, lawyers, scientific experts and the Oglala Sioux Tribe and interested NGOs. WNRC is also active in protecting the environment in and around Western Nebraska and has non-uranium efforts related to protecting the Sand Hills and opposing the KXL Pipeline.

Mini-grant funding will be used to hire hydrogeology and stratiagraphy experts to assist the community in monitoring the de-commissioning and reclamation of the Cameco's Crow Butte Resources (CBR) ISL mine at Crawford, NE to ensure the mining company doesn't avoid its clean up obligations. De-commissioning, reclamation and restoration of the mining units involves complicated analyses based on evaluation of baselines and restoration impacts. These analyses are dependent on technical hydrogeologic and stratiagraphic evaluations and opinions.

30. Yukon Conservation Society, Yukon

The Yukon Conservation Society (YCS) is a grassroots environmental non-profit organization, established in 1968 in Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada. The mission of the YCS is to pursue ecosystem well-being throughout the Yukon and beyond, recognizing that human well-being is ultimately dependent upon fully functioning healthy ecosystems. The organization is a watchdog of government and industry activities related to mining, and its vision is that mining in the Yukon occur only in areas where such activities are environmentally acceptable and that it be undertaken in such a way as to ensure that perpetual treatment is unnecessary and local community involvement and approval is granted at all levels.

Mini-grant funding will support a multipronged 2018 Mining Outreach Project and include participation in the Yukon's environmental assessment process, meetings with Ministers and Yukon government bureaucrats, and public education and engagement. The mining outreach campaign will include a talk in the Yukon community of Carmacks about the potential impacts of the Casino Mine; a Yukon Abandoned Mines public talk in Whitehorse; and a public tour of the Faro Mine site. Associated with these outreach events will be the design and printing of infograms, banners and maps.