

**Journal #2655 from sdc 8.13.12**

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My office is conducting a webinar next week geared towards THPOs and tribal governments. Could you include the following announcement in an upcoming newsletter? Thanks!

**The webinar is on Wednesday, August 15, 2012 from 1-2:30pm Eastern Time.**

Kathryn Au, Presidential Management Fellow, Office of Environment and Energy  
Department of Housing and Urban Development, Suite 7250  
451 7th St. SW, Washington, DC 20410 202.402.6340 [kathryn.au@hud.gov](mailto:kathryn.au@hud.gov)

The Office of Environment and Energy within the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is conducting a webinar on Wednesday, August 15, 2012, from 1-2:30pm Eastern Time (11am-12:30pm Mountain Time) on “Tribal Consultation about Historic Cultural and Religious Properties in Review of HUD Projects.”

Do you know how Responsible Entities (state, local, and tribal governments) must consult with Indian tribes when undertaking a HUD project that might affect historic properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to tribes? HUD has just issued a tribal consultation protocol for Responsible Entities, produced a new version of the on-line Tribal Directory Assessment Tool (TDAT) database that identifies where tribes have a current or ancestral interest, and developed new guidance on when to do archeological surveys. This interactive webinar will showcase the new tools and protocols and will explain how Responsible Entities (REs) are expected to consult with tribes about historic properties in Section 106 review of HUD projects. It will be of interest to tribes and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers who are invited to consult by REs and to tribes who sometimes serve as REs for projects on tribal lands

Register for this webinar at <http://learning.center4si.com/course/webinar.php?id=97>

See the Tribal Directory Assessment Tool: <http://egis.hud.gov/tdat/Tribal.aspx>

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**“Invite Congress to Visit Your Museum” Week**

History Organizations Need to Show Congress How Essential They Are!

**WHAT:** Museums invite Members of Congress to visit their museums

**WHY:** Show Congress what museums are and what they do

**WHEN:** August 11-18, 2012

“In August, Members of Congress will be at home for nearly a month, looking for opportunities to connect with constituents,” said American Association of Museums (AAM) President Ford W. Bell.

“At a time when the national debt has reached \$15 trillion, ‘sequestration’ (automatically triggered cuts) could lead to deep cuts to all federal programs, state budgets are being squeezed, and non-essential funding is being slashed, museums must demonstrate that they are worthy of a federal investment.”

**What will influence Congress the most as they make these tough budget choices?**

“According to a recent study, constituent visits have more influence than any other influence group or strategy,” Bell said. “This ‘Invite Congress to Visit Your Museum’ event is the perfect opportunity for Congress to learn first-hand how museums provide essential community services. I urge every museum to participate in this event.”

AAM has made it easy to participate - Invite Congress to Visit Your Museum!

- Find out [who represents you](#) in Congress.
- [Send a letter](#) to invite them for the visit.
- Plan the visit - See the step-by-step AAM “[How To](#)” guide.
- Use the [Online Meeting Report](#) Form to let us know how the visit goes.

This coordinated effort will help museums demonstrate that they are not a luxury or just “for the wealthy,” as the U.S. House of Representatives found in March when it passed its [budget](#).

**Will you get involved?**

We'd like to highlight some of the “early adopters” that will be hosting visits by Congress. Please [email us](#) if you've set up a meeting, are in the process of doing so, or if you have any questions about this effort.

*Reprinted from American Association of Museums website.*

“Invite Congress to Visit Your Museum” Week **Contact: Ember Farber** [efarber@aam-us.org](mailto:efarber@aam-us.org)  
[Learn more about "Invite Congress to Visit our Museum" Week](#)

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**Groundwater over-exploited in agricultural regions, study finds**

Monte Morin, Los Angeles Times

Humans are over-exploiting underground water reservoirs in many large agricultural areas in Asia and North America, sucking up water faster than nature can replenish it, according to a recent inventory of global aquifer use.

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**[Here's Where Farms Are Sucking The Planet Dry](#)**

**[DAN CHARLES, NPR](#)**

This map is disturbing, once you understand it. It's a new attempt to visualize an old problem — the shrinking of underground water reserves, in most cases because farmers are [pumping out](#) water to irrigate their crops.

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## Historic water shortage wreaks havoc in Nevada

By [Dennis Myers](#) [dennism@newsreview.com](mailto:dennism@newsreview.com) This article was published on [08.09.12](#).

**When U.S. Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack** declared disaster in a thousand drought-stricken counties in 26 states on July 11, the Washington Post ran a teaser headline on its website saying that “suddenly” there was a 2012 drought.

It was so sudden that ranchers and farmers across the United States have known about it for months. “Nevada’s been in a drought for a while, since last year anyway,” said University of Nevada environmental scientist Glenn Miller.

The disaster declaration covered some Nevada territory. A map of the drought released by the federal Department of Agriculture (USDA) showed a red swath from the West Coast across the middle and south of the United States to about Ohio, plus a patch that includes Florida and three adjoining states. But some portions of the swath were printed in a more intense red, showing areas where the drought is particularly severe. That streak started in the east and stopped at the base of the Sierra, a few miles west of Reno, though it bleeds over into California in some southern and northern sections.

The most severe areas in Nevada are in eastern Elko and White Pine counties along the Utah border and along the California border from Douglas County through Carson City and the Truckee Meadows to about a hundred miles south of the Oregon border, then east through Pershing County to about Lander County.

“Remember this—it’s just not a one-year situation,” said University of Nevada economist Tom Harris. “Last year we had tremendous snowpacks. And with the tremendous snowpacks we had water in the lakes, Boca and all that [upstream reservoirs]. Those are sufficient quantities to get us through. That’s why you have these reservoirs. So if we had two or three years and the reservoirs are reduced significantly, that’s when we’d have trouble here in Washoe County.”

He and Miller said that where local residents are most likely to feel the impact over the next year is in meat prices. Farmers and ranchers in and out of Nevada will reduce their stock to levels that match the available water.

“The rangelands are not that productive [in hay], and then you try to buy hay and of course, hay is pretty high expenses,” Harris said. “And so what they end up doing, they liquidate their herds, they reduce their herds to max the carrying capacity.”

Initially, this will mean falling meat prices, but that doesn’t last.

“It takes about 18 to 24 months to build back your herds because of the gestation period,” he said. “During that period, after you go through the initial phase of where all the supply hits the market, all of a sudden you have a death of supply. All of a sudden meat prices jump up.”

Asked to guess when those higher meat prices might start to hit, Harris suggested November, fueled particularly by holiday demand that is kicked off by Thanksgiving on Nov. 22. Election day is Nov. 6.

There is not necessarily any connection between Nevadans’ meat supplies and Nevada ranches and farmers, Harris said. Nevada meat goes to meat packing plants that draw supply from “everywhere.”

He said farmers on the Truckee Carson Irrigation District could be seriously hurt. In a drought, they may not get their full allocation. “What that means, they’re just going to have to space out their irrigation as much as they can.” Some areas have already had their water shut off.

Earlier this year, a Desert Research Institute spokesperson said, “We haven’t received funding for cloud seeding since the 2007 legislature, which took us through 2009. Instead, we have derived about \$150,000 from the Truckee River Fund and \$100,000 from the Western Regional Water Commission to seed the Truckee River Basin annually for the past three years.” DRI is a scientific arm of the state’s higher education system.

### **Poor apricots**

In an essay posted online, Fernley farmer Lori Gunn described the ordeal of drought. She said looking at farms around the area and seeing no alfalfa—it’s the region’s big crop—is strange for her. One of her apricot trees “produced 20 small, almost dry fruits.”

“As the owner of a small farm, the lack of water makes an additional challenge to growing crops or maintaining a safe firebreak,” she wrote. “Winds prevented open burning during the early spring. The fire chief in Fernley ordered permits closed early because of the lack of rain and snow during the winter and spring. Vegetation, already dry, keeps fire conditions dangerous. We are clearing the pasture and the garden area bit by bit, but leave enough to hold as much of the topsoil as possible. The weeds and branches are being stacked in small piles until the winter, which we pray will be sufficiently wet enough to allow us to successfully burn the debris from 2011 and 2012.”

Given Gunn’s reference to prayer, she probably would not object to Secretary Vilsack’s statement, “I get on my knees every day. And I’m saying an extra prayer now. If I had a rain prayer or a rain dance I could do, I would do it.” But he has been criticized for it by secular humanists and Washington Post writer Alexandra Petri, who wrote, “Praying? I want my money spent on the logical, useful, needful things government typically does.” She mentioned cloud seeding.

In fact, Vilsack never said that prayer was his only tool. He has said he has been using everything his department has at its command to aid farmers, but that those tools are limited in a drought of this scale. On Aug. 2, he had to add another 218 counties in 12 states to the disaster declaration and he has been haranguing Congress to provide better drought aid for farmers. Some assistance enacted in 2008 has expired and the Senate has renewed that aid but the House last week passed its own bill and the two must be reconciled or the Senate must pass the House bill. The House passed a stand-alone drought bill instead of the usual broader farm bill because Republicans could not agree. Sen. Harry Reid of Nevada, the Senate Democratic floor leader, has not said when he will schedule a vote on the House bill. He had previously said that if the House wanted quick action, it should pass the Senate bill.

USDA got an agreement from crop insurers for payment grace period on payments on policies that cover this year. USDA itself lowered the interest rate for Farm Service Agency emergency loans.

Vilsack authorized farmers to tap a sort of agricultural reserve akin to the Elk Hills petroleum reserve. Harvesting from nearly 4 million acres of grasslands set aside for times like this will provide hay and reduce prices.

The last time there was a drought like this Charles Russell was Nevada’s governor and Dwight Eisenhower was president. That was 1956. Now, at a time when some activists are pushing Congress to curb genetically modified foods, the most popular genetically modified foodstuff—corn—is being wiped out in the Midwest. “Thirty-eight percent of our corn crop as of today is rated as poor to very poor, 30 percent of our soybeans, poor to very poor,” Vilsack said on July 24.

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## Groundwater study grounded

By Ashley Hennefer [ashleyh@newsreview.com](mailto:ashleyh@newsreview.com) This article was published on [08.09.12](#).

The Nevada Conservation League is disappointed with the lack of problems addressed in an extensive, longitudinal analysis of a groundwater diversion project conducted by the Bureau of Land Management. The project analyzed was a proposal to pump more than 30 billion gallons of water to Las Vegas from rural Nevada. The NCL claims that BLM did not take economics into consideration.

According to a statement released by NCL, “Federal contractors for the BLM failed to fully consider the rapidly growing cost of the project, which is now nearly \$16 billion, according to the most recent figures revealed by SNWA [Southern Nevada Water Authority] staff members. A year ago, the SNWA in an analysis (required by state regulators) put the cost at just over \$15 billion—four times the cost publicly released until then. ... Conservationists, fiscal conservatives, rural ranchers and Native American communities are concerned with the multiple impacts that the project would have to both the economies and environment of the Great Basin of Nevada and Utah.”

Other opponents of the proposed pipeline include tribal communities from eastern Nevada who are also worried about the potential environmental impact, such as the Goshute tribe, which has set up a website to track the issue, [www.goshutewater.org](http://www.goshutewater.org).

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From delanceyplace.com : In today's excerpt - even though most of us have learned to think about numbers as evenly spaced, as if on a ruler or number line, is has long been more natural and common for people to think about numbers logarithmically:

"In one of his most fascinating experiments, [scientists and linguist Pierre] Pica examined the [South American Munduruku] Indians' spatial understanding of numbers.

How did they visualize numbers spread out on a line? In the modern world, we do this all the time—on tape measures, rulers, graphs and house numbers along a street.

Since the Munduruku don't have numbers, Pica tested them using sets of dots on a screen. Each volunteer was shown an unmarked line on the screen. To the left side of the line was one dot, to the right ten dots. Each volunteer was then shown random sets of between one and ten dots. For each set the subject had to point at where on the line he or she thought the number of dots should be located. Pica moved the cursor to this point and clicked. Through repeated clicks, he could see exactly how the Munduruku spaced numbers between one and ten.

"When American adults were given this test, they placed the numbers at equal intervals along the line. They re-created the number line we learn at school, in which adjacent digits are the same distance apart as if measured by a ruler. The Munduruku, however, responded quite differently. They thought that intervals between the numbers started

large and became progressively smaller as the numbers increased. For example, the distances between the marks for one dot and two dots, and two dots and three dots, were much larger than the distance between seven and eight dots, or eight and nine dots.

"The results were striking. It is generally considered a self-evident truth that numbers are evenly spaced. We are taught this at school and we accept it easily. It is the basis of all measurement and science. Yet the Mundurucu do not see the world like this. They visualize magnitudes in a completely different way.

"When numbers are spread out evenly on a ruler, the scale is called linear. When numbers get closer as they get larger, the scale is called logarithmic\* It turns out that the logarithmic approach is not exclusive to Amazonian Indians. We are all born conceiving of numbers this way. In 2004, Robert Siegler and Julie Booth at Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania presented a similar version of the number line experiment to a group of kindergarten pupils (with an average age of 5.8 years), first graders (6.9) and second graders (7.8). The results showed in slow-motion how familiarity with counting molds our intuitions. The kindergarten pupil, with no formal math education, maps numbers out logarithmically. By the first year at school, when the pupils are being introduced to number words and symbols, the graph is straightening. And by the second year at school, the numbers are at last evenly laid out along the line.

"Why do Indians and children think that higher numbers are closer together than lower numbers? There is a simple explanation. In the experiments, the volunteers were presented with a set of dots and asked where this set should be located in relation to a line with one dot on the left and ten dots on the right. (Or, in the children's case, 100 dots.) Imagine a Mundurucu is presented with five dots. He will study them closely and see that five dots are five times bigger than one dot, but ten dots are only twice as big as five dots. The Mundurucu and the children seem to be making their decisions about where numbers lie by estimating the ratios between amounts. In considering ratios, it is logical that the distance between five and one is much greater than the distance between ten and five. And if you judge amounts using ratios, you will always produce a logarithmic scale.

"It is Pica's belief that understanding quantities approximately in terms of estimating ratios is a universal human intuition. In fact, humans who do not have numbers -- like Indians and young children -- have no alternative but to see the world in this way. By contrast, understanding quantities in terms of exact numbers is not a universal intuition; it is a product of culture. The precedence of approximations and ratios over exact numbers, Pica suggests, is due to the fact that ratios are much more important for survival in the wild

than the ability to count. Faced with a group of spear-wielding adversaries, we needed to know instantly whether there were more of them than us. When we saw two trees we needed to know instantly which had more fruit hanging from it. In neither case was it necessary to enumerate every enemy or every fruit individually. The crucial thing was to be able to make quick estimates of the relative amounts. ...

"Exact numbers provide us with a linear framework that contradicts our logarithmic intuitions. Indeed, our proficiency with exact numbers means that the logarithmic intuition is overruled in most situations. But it is not eliminated altogether.

We live with both a linear and a logarithmic understanding of quantity. ... Our deep-seated logarithmic instinct surfaces most clearly when it comes to thinking about very large numbers. For example, we can all understand the difference between one and ten. It is unlikely we would confuse one pint of beer and ten pints of beer.

Yet what about the difference between a billion gallons of water and ten billion gallons of water? Even though the difference is enormous, we tend to see both quantities as quite similar-as very large amounts of water. Likewise, the terms "millionaire" and "billionaire" are thrown around almost as synonyms -- as if there is not so much difference between being very rich and being very, very rich. Yet a billionaire is a thousand times richer than a millionaire. The higher numbers are, the closer together they feel."

\*In fact, numbers need to get closer in a certain way for the scale to be logarithmic. For a fuller discussion of the logarithmic scale, see page 130.

Here's Looking at Euclid: **From Counting Ants to Games of Chance** -  
An Awe-Inspiring Journey Through the World of Numbers  
by Alex Bellos by Free Press Copyright 2010 Pages: 5-7  
Paperback ~ Release Date: 2011-04-19

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## **Our Lives Hang by a Devil's Thread at Fukushima**

Harvey Wasserman, NukeFree.org

Excerpt: "No matter where we are on this planet, our lives are still threatened every day by a Unit 4 fuel pool left hanging 100 feet in the air. At any moment, an earthquake we all know is coming could send that pool crashing to the ground. If that happens - and it could as you read this - the radiation spewed into the atmosphere could impact every living being on Earth. And that certainly includes you." [READ MORE](#)

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## **Let's Talk Food & Seeds**

Ten companies own and control 75% of the worlds seeds. What does this have to do with the nationwide drought and the treasure trove of seeds in the Native Seeds/SEARCH Seed Bank?

Join NS/S Executive Director Bill McDorman for a deep discussion on this vital topic and hear about the solutions as close as your own backyard! FREE

**Monday August 20th - Salon 5 - 7 pm \*\*\* Note new time**  
@ NS/S Retail Store 3061 N. Campbell Avenue Tucson

**Friday August 23rd**  
**6 pm - 8 pm @ REI 160 West Wetmore Road Tucson**

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## **\$1 Million Each Year for All, as Long as Tribe's Luck Holds**

By **TIMOTHY WILLIAMS** NYT Published: August 9, 2012

SHAKOPEE MDEWAKANTON INDIAN RESERVATION, Minn. — A generation ago, the Shakopee Mdewakanton tribe lived in a motley collection of beat-up trailer homes, melting snow for bath water when wells froze over because they lacked indoor plumbing. Three-quarters of trib

Today, the Shakopee Mdewakanton are believed to be the richest tribe in American history as measured by individual personal wealth: Each adult, according to court records and confirmed by one tribal member, receives a monthly payment of around \$84,000, or \$1.08 million a year.

The financial success of the 480 members of the Shakopee Tribe — whose ancestors 150 years ago were hunted down, slaughtered and eventually exiled from Minnesota — derives from their flourishing casino and resort operation, which on weekends swells the population of their tiny reservation to the size of a city.

“We have 99.2 percent unemployment,” Stanley R. Crooks, the tribe’s president, said as he smiled during a rare interview. “It’s entirely voluntary.”

While the Shakopee tribe continues to prosper, casino gambling in much of Indian Country — which tribes say is the only economic development tool that has ever worked on reservations — has in recent months come increasingly under threat, stirring worries that the long lucky streak is over.

The primary anxiety is competing casinos being hurriedly opened by states in pursuit of new revenue. But more menacing, tribes say, is a sophisticated and growing movement to legalize Internet gambling under state laws that would give those states the potential power to regulate and tax online gambling even on reservations.

Further, the current expansion of legalized gambling in the United States, and the prospect of more to come, could not have arrived at a worse moment for tribes, because after 25 years of booming profits, the tribal casino business has suddenly gone flat. The vast majority of tribes have not become rich. Instead, casinos have become a baseline economic necessity, lifting thousands out of poverty by serving as a primary source of income and employment.

“My worry is this may be the beginning of the end, that in the push to increase state and federal revenue we are putting at risk the groups who continue to need Indian gaming,” said Kathryn Rand, co-director of the Institute for the Study of Tribal Gaming at the University of North Dakota. During the past year or so, Maine, Ohio, Kansas and Pennsylvania have all opened large



casinos, and in Maryland, pent-up demand caused a traffic snarl miles long— during the middle of the night — at the opening of a new casino in June.

Among other states, [Massachusetts recently approved casino gambling](#) and New York [is moving in that direction](#). In November, Oregon voters will decide whether to open their first casinos while Michigan voters will determine whether to expand gambling there as well.

While the new commercial casinos turn over much of their revenue to state and local governments, tribal facilities do not pay direct state taxes because of the tribes' status as sovereign nations.

That status, however, has become a concern for tribes as it relates to legalized online gambling, which is expected to transform the industry by allowing people to play casino games like poker on mobile devices whenever and wherever they want.

Attempts by some states to tax all online gambling revenue, which tribes regard as an unacceptable violation of their sovereign status, have set up a collision course. "We are very adamant that people understand we are governments, and expect to be treated like governments," said Ernie Stevens Jr., chairman of the National Indian Gaming Association.

Delaware, in June, became the first state to legalize casino-style gambling on the Internet, a move that followed a Justice Department interpretation last December that opened the door to online gambling. All this has come as unwelcome news in the \$26 billion tribal gambling industry. In recent years, a number of casinos have closed, the days of building elaborate new complexes appears to have ended, and efforts to build new casinos off reservation — and nearer metropolitan areas — has proved largely unsuccessful.

Even some of the most successful gambling tribes have had to reduce or eliminate gambling revenue payments to members.

The Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation in Ledyard, Conn., for instance, has stopped making individual awards that had once been as high as \$120,000 a year after [it amassed \\$2 billion in debt](#). And members of the Mohegan tribe in Uncasville, Conn., who operate Mohegan Sun, had been receiving about \$360,000 annually before seeing significant reductions in recent years.

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[Billy Mills 10,000 Meter Gold Medal Final](#) [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)

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[Carolyn Harry](#)

**In less than 2 weeks, the land of Pe Sla in the Black Hills will be sold and again, another sacred site facing devastation from a proposed highway once sold..please pray, donate, etc...we know what happens to us as a people when we lose the powerful sites of power..Thank you [Chase Iron Eyes](#)...**

[Unite To Save Pe Sla Lastrealindians](#) [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)

[Lastrealindians is collaborating with the Rosebud Sioux Tribe to centralize fundraising efforts to save one of our most precious sacred sites \(Pe Sla\) in the...](#)

**Committee Secretary, Personal Secretary, Proofreader**

Nevada Assembly 2013 Legislative Session Committee Secretary Personal Secretary Proofreader

Contact: Susan Furlong Chief Clerk of the Assembly 401 South Carson Street Carson City,

Nevada 89701-4747 775-684-8555 Details and application Forms

Job Title Program Compliance Officer Company Name Washoe Tribe of NV & Ca. Job Status Full-time Job Type Employee How to Apply Call or Website [www.washoetribe.us](http://www.washoetribe.us) Contact Phone # 775-265-8600 Location - Street 919 US Highway 395 South Location - City Gardnerville Location - State NV

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**Vegas Startup Contest Puts \$500K Up For Grabs**

Are you a startup in need of funding?  
Do you know someone with a fantastic business idea?  
Are you interested in rating, vetting and supporting startups as a future crowdfunder?

If you answered  Yes!  to any of these questions, Run, don't walk to [CROWDSTART-Las Vegas](#), a startup contest that's putting \$500,000 up for grabs thanks to [crowdfunder](#) and [Vegas Tech Fund](#).

They're on the hunt for ambitious, talented, community-minded entrepreneurs who have a vision they want to make real.

CROWDSTART-LV is the second in a national series of startup contests where companies compete for crowd support, prize money and access to a team of seasoned entrepreneurs and mentors.

Sign up and learn more [here](#). Deadline to register is Aug. 24.

**How The Contest Works**

- Create your company profile by Aug. 24, build your fan base and compete for votes.
- Ten (10) finalists will be selected by Aug. 31 by the pros at Vegas Tech Fund and other expert judges. Crowd Support (votes) may be factored in the selection process.
- Finalists make their best pitch at a live event in Las Vegas on Sept. 14 for a shot at \$500,000 in prize money.
- To participate, your company must be organized in the US and have a demo-ready product or service. Concepts and ideas not backed by practical demonstration will be considered insufficient for participation and deemed ineligible by contest organizers.
- Company submissions will be accepted until 11:59 pm GMT on August 24, 2012.

**Five Easy Steps to Setup Your Company Profile**

- Logo
- Tagline
- Company image or video
- Elevator pitch
- Investment pitch deck

Equity-based crowdfunding isn't a game-changer. It's a revolution. Create your profile on [crowdfunder](#) today!

The Alliance for California Traditional Arts invites you to celebrate:  
**ACTA's SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OFFICE GRAND OPENING**

"Dedicated to  
the Roots  
and Fruits  
of  
Collective Wisdom"



Artwork by Jose Ramirez  
"Arbol de Fruta" ©2011

To celebrate this milestone we, in association with Grand Performances, invite you to join us for an evening of convivial traditional arts sharing. Please come and meet ACTA's board, staff and some Southern California traditional cultural treasures at this free public event. Together we will share the story of ACTA.

**Tuesday, August 21**

**6:00-9:00 p.m.**

**Grand Performances at California Plaza**

**350 S. Grand Ave, Los Angeles, CA 90071**

Parking is \$7.50 in the California Plaza garage for cars entering after 5:00

(Best accessed from Olive Street between 1st and 4th Streets.

If using GPS, enter 351 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, 90071 as your destination.)

If you're not able to join us for this historic event, please feel free to make a celebratory contribution to the Southern California office: [www.tinyurl.com/actadonate](http://www.tinyurl.com/actadonate).

ACTA's southern California work is made possible with the generous support of Metabolic Studio of the Annenberg Foundation, California Arts Council, California Community Foundation, The James Irvine Foundation, National Endowment for the Arts, Surdna Foundation and The California Endowment.

For more information contact Quetzal Flores at (626) 429-4261 or [quetzal@actaonline.org](mailto:quetzal@actaonline.org).

