

Journal #2980

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The Longest Walk 4: Return to Alcatraz Outlined Schedule

Nevada

November 13 – 18 - Delta to Ely, NV 144 miles

November 19 – 30 - Ely to Fallon, NV 253 miles

December 1 – 4 - Gathering Fallon/Carson City, NV

Route needs to be updated. If you believe you can help locating stay places in Nevada, please email the Logistics Coordinator: Wabus44@gmail.com Ph: 202-436-6576

<http://returntoalcatraz.com/history-of-the-longest-walk/>

[Nevada Wolf Pack Native Heritage Month in conjunction with Nike N7](#)

Looking for some to sing the Nat'l Anthem, know anyone???

Commentary: Shoshones have rights to land

October 15, 2013 2:00 am • [By MANUEL COOCHUM](#)

(2) Comments

Today, it's the changing of time; it's how to move forward on a new idea and how to unite people for this new mission and how to use these Indian treaties to move water from the north in Canada.

We the people of today, we need to create jobs for all the people. Some elders say employ our people and be prosperous because of our location in our Indian country, in Elko. We need to be self-sufficient and strengthen our past Indian elders' Red-Earth. It's the vision by a Shoshone elder from Las Vegas by the name of Harry Strozzi. This water that we all need, it's to balance the earth, plants, animals and the people.

This is to all Indian people; in the past we have not taken the time to listen to our past elders ideas and plans how to do things. They were the true Indian leaders at that time. Look where we are today. We are not moving forward.

The time is right for you Indian people to open your big Indian ears to this new idea. It's called "water economics." Water today is like gold. We the Indian people have a chance to put this new idea together for our Indian people. If this idea goes through our Indian treaties we should own 51 percent.

We the people from this Shoshone territory need to figure out how to be more productive on our ideas and protect our Indian people's treaty rights. We need to understand the White man's Constitution. Some say we have more rights than you think, we need to learn to read between the lines of this Constitution. From this day on, its time to be seen by the non-Indian people. Time is slipping by us, our old people's old traditional value needs to be preserved for our next generation.

This Shoshone Nation's territory needs a powerful advocate like Grant Gerber who understands our Indian issues. Grant has the ability to have our issues improve and expand with his new ideas.

Now going back to the history of Rye Patch Dam. This is what I know. The funding of this project was through the National Industrial Recovery Act. The detailing of this idea and the relationship with Battle Mountain water project. At that moment President Franklin D. Roosevelt was about to use this program called "New Deal." They started to build this new dam at Lovelock Valley in 1930 and it was completed in 1936. This program worked.

Now to our new idea how to move water though a 16-foot diameter pipeline. It's for our future.

We the people need to cross our People's Indian country to raise awareness of this new idea. I'm going to advertise our Indian nations and their Indian treaties. Some of these treaties will be used in this new idea. The plan is how to do things better than Rye Patch dam project. This new idea will show our past elders' true Indian territory boundary lines. The starting point of this new idea is Elko.

The politicians of today, they think we the Shoshones sold out. This land in Nevada is still and will always be Shoshone territory. We the Shoshone people will never sell our birthrights.

This is to Sen. Harry Reid and Gov. Brian Sandoval. The money we received was for past damages. We the people the Western Shoshone Nation still have this 1863 Treaty that's still intact with its land holdings of 26 million acres or more. This 1863 Treaty of Ruby Valley was

signed 150 years ago. So where does it say we Shoshone signed it off? This is not public land; from day one my people have been walking over this land for many centuries.

This is to the public that's reading this report that we, the Shoshones, have aboriginal rights to this land. My elders call it "Newe Sogobi." People, don't forget, we the Shoshone's have a treaty that's still intact today with its land holdings. This land is our birthright. One hundred fifty years ago we got screwed by signing this open door treaty with the federal government. We the people from this Western Shoshone have learned from our past.

Now moving forward to this new idea I will support this land transfer with the County Commissioners if this land transfer is done in the right way. I hope all Indian people will benefit from this new idea. We the Indian people of today, we don't want to be screwed again like before. We need to cross our Indian Country to raise awareness of this new idea. It's a new way to fight for our Indian rights. It's a start.

Years ago, this land was stolen from the Shoshones by the federal government, and now is the State going to do the same thing? I hope not, but this is what I have learned on the way. We the Indians of today need to start thinking different from yesterday's issues. We need to get it right before we move forward for our Indian people.

And now about the chief "To-Nag." He was one of those that signed the 1863 treaty of Ruby Valley. Some of his people from Austin Nevada call him Chief Tu-Tu-Wa. The spirit and the mission of Chief Tu-Tu-Wa carries on. The knowledge of a true Indian Leader, his wisdom is being handed down to the next Indian leader.

The new way of thinking for the 21st century, we need a true Indian leader for the Western Shoshone Nation. All the Chiefs are gone, but their mission continues on. We need a well-educated person with a college degree.

This is where Taylor Enos the Cloudwalker comes in. Taylor is an Indian Bridge builder who will be receiving a civil engineering degree next year. With his education and leadership it will move us forward. His motto is: the return of our Indian people's aboriginal rights. Taylor is a descendant from Chief Tu-Tu-Wa.

Manuel Coochum is an elder resident of Elko Indian Colony.

Green Roof of the Week: <http://www.greenroofs.com/projects/pview.php?id=1584>

From: [Cassandra Hensher](#)

Subject: Soliciting tribal input and participation on long-range transportation planning

Good evening! I am forwarding this announcement requesting tribal input on long-range transportation planning efforts:

The Caltrans Native American Liaison Branch (NALB) and Office of State Planning (OSP) cordially invite all California tribes and/or their designated transportation planning staff to one of

their upcoming Listening Sessions regarding the California Transportation Plan 2040 (CTP 2040), California's long-range transportation plan, and two statewide modal plans currently under development.

The next Listening Session will be held Thursday, November 14, 2013, from 10:30 am to 2:30 pm, at Redding Rancheria (Multi-purpose Room B) located at 2000 Redding Rancheria Road, Redding, CA. Lunch will be served during the session. Two additional Listening Sessions will be conducted in other parts of the state from December 2013 to January 2014.

Caltrans recognizes that these Listening Sessions are not formal government to government consultation, but a separate related, informational and collaborative effort. These Listening Sessions will include information that will be important in setting the framework for future formal consultation on the CTP 2040.

If you plan to attend, please respond to Erica Thompson at 559-269-6703 or ethompson@vrpatechnologies.com with the name, title, and organization of those attending. **If you have questions about the meetings**, please feel free to contact Laurie Waters at 916-653-4466 / Laurie.Waters@dot.ca.gov or Kimberly Johnston-Dodds at 916-651-6527 / Kimberly.Johnston-Dodds@dot.ca.gov.

See attachments for more information. Regards, Cassandra

Attachments: [CTP Listening Session Announcement for Redding Meeting Material.pdf](#)
[CTP2040 FactSheet 040913 dg 07.pdf](#)

[Native American Heritage Month Reading Recommendations](#) www.firstnations.org

[Policy, research, grantmaking, and lending institution. Working to help mobilize the capacity of Native Americans for controlling their own economic assets.](#)

[Federal Water Tap, November 4: President Obama Unveils New Elements in Climate Action Plan](#)

Weekly U.S. Federal Water News...

What Should We Do?

Continuing to flesh out a plan he outlined in June, President Barack Obama issued [an executive order](#) creating two climate change advisory bodies. The Council on Climate Preparedness and Resilience is a federal conglomeration, comprising senior officials from at least 30 agencies. The other is [a task force](#) of prominent state, local, and tribal officials.

Also, within nine months federal agencies must assess their water policies, programs, and regulations for changes that might be necessary to adapt to a warming world.

Fracking Waste

The U.S. Coast Guard released [a policy letter](#) outlining the conditions under which waste fluids from fracking operations may be transported by barge. Most of the barge traffic would move waste from Pennsylvania to Ohio, Louisiana, or Texas. Today it is moved by rail or truck.

Fracking waste does not fit under the Coast Guard's current regulations for hazardous waste because its chemical composition is not standard and the waste may contain radioactive isotopes. The draft policy says that:

- Barge owners must have each load of fracking waste chemically analyzed, and radioactive isotopes must not exceed certain limits.
- Barge tanks must be vented to avoid the build-up of radon.
- Barges would be subjected to an inspection before carrying cargo other than fracking waste and must meet contamination standards.

Comments on the policy should be submitted by November 29 at www.regulations.gov using docket number USCG-2013-0915.

Yakima Basin

The Bureau of Reclamation will begin an environmental review of [a proposed tunnel](#) between two existing reservoirs in Washington state and [an additional outlet](#) that would allow more of the reservoir’s water to be released during droughts. A separate review will consider a proposal to [increase storage at a third reservoir](#). All the works are part of the \$US 4 billion [Yakima River Basin Integrated Plan](#), signed in July. Comments on the scope of the reviews should be sent to yrbwep@usbr.gov.

Water Quality

[Nitrate pollution rose and fell](#) in the Mississippi River Basin since 1980, the U.S. Geological Survey reports. Eight sites were measured. Nitrate concentrations at the Illinois River and Iowa River sites fell by 11 to 15 percent, but concentrations at the Missouri River site rose by 79 percent. Nitrates, which come from fertilizers washed off of farm fields, can be toxic to infants, and they contribute to the annual low-oxygen dead zone in the Gulf of Mexico.

When water levels in rivers were low, nitrate concentrations increased, suggesting that nitrates from fertilizers applied in ages past are seeping into rivers from groundwater. A separate study published last month in the [Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences](#) found that hypothesis to be true, discovering that as much as a quarter of the nitrates were still in the soil or groundwater three decades later.

LAS VEGAS' URBAN FOREST HOME TO 113,000-PLUS TREES

In a desert city like Las Vegas, it can be hard to see the forest for the trees. Or even the trees. But the valley is actually home to a forest. We’ve got more than 113,000 trees from more than 250 different species, according to the Nevada Division of Forestry.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz18966154>

Omaha Basic now available (FREE)

Please watch the video below to see how language apps help to save languages. As many of you know, the RSIC language program has received a grant to purchase tablets to begin projects as such. Thanks, Kellie Harry

[Video starts 4:25](#)

The Omaha Language App "Omaha Basic" was recently released by the Omaha Nation Public Schools, Omaha Language Cultural Center and Title VII. The app is now available free of charge in the iTunes App Store (search "Omaha Basic").

Client says "the reviews are great!" Download Omaha Basic now to your iPad, iPhone or iPod Touch and see why over 100 tribes and First Nations have used our Mobile Apps to teach their language.

Also, for the first time in 10 years Thornton Media will not be attending NIEA this week in Rapid City, SD as we are on the road working on another language. Good luck to all attendees!
Link for Free App: <https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/omaha-basic/id705614006?mt=8>



L.A. Aqueduct's Centennial Marks 100 Years of Eastern Sierra Water

Melissa Pamer, Los Angeles KTLA

One hundred years after William Mulholland reportedly said "There it is, take it," Los Angeles officials on Tuesday marked the centennial of the completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, an engineering feat that made possible the Southern California we know today.

One Thousand Years of Troubled Los Angeles Water History

Adrian Glick Kudler, LA Curbed

Maybe you've heard that today is the one hundredth anniversary of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, the engineering marvel that brought enough water to the city to seed its growth (and much more on that later). But all it could do was seed. [Los Angeles is not a desert](#), but it has a **semi-arid** climate with lots of dry periods, and it has enough land to house millions, all of whom need to drink and bathe and water their plants. [At the Daily News](#), Dana Bartholomew explains where SoCal's water comes from and just how endangered it is (pretty endangered); it also provides a brief, incredible history of water in the region, which helps explain how we got in so much water trouble in the first place:

Water mark: Los Angeles fetes 100 years of aqueduct

Global Post

Los Angeles mayor Eric Garcetti Tuesday joined descendants of the engineers who brought water to the then sleepy Californian town, marking the 100th anniversary of the transformative project.

[From Mono Lake to Southern California: The Los Angeles Aqueduct in pictures, and more](#) **[Maven, Maven's Notebook](#)**

I would certainly be remiss if, on this 100th anniversary of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, I did not post any of my extensive work regarding the Los Angeles Aqueduct.

[A hundred years of soggy tubes](#) **The Economist**
California's largest city salutes the source of its growth

FOR a city that supposedly has no interest in history, Los Angeles has spent the past few weeks buried surprisingly deep in it. As the 100th anniversary of the opening of the Los Angeles aqueduct approached, museums, journals and radio stations embarked on a commemorative craze. Someone created a confusing piece of performance art involving 100 mules. On November 5th, at the aqueduct's terminus in the San Fernando Valley, near the city's northern tip, these efforts culminated in a re-enactment of the event itself, complete with period costumes, dodgy acting and questionable history (Theodore Roosevelt may have backed the project, but he did not attend its opening).

[LOIS HENRY: A news-making march for water, told on film](#) Lois
Henry, Bakersfield Californian

Water can be such a complex issue that most people would rather not be bothered

[Where Catastrophic Droughts and Floods Are Bound to Happen in the U.S.](#)
[JOHN METCALFE](#). ATLANTIC CITIES

Many Americans might not realize it, but the country is headed for a brutal reality check in terms of access to clean, cheap water. Climate change's amplifying effects are turning dry regions into virtual deserts and wet ones into flood zones, setting the stage for a horde of "water-related catastrophes, including extreme flooding, drought, and groundwater depletion," [warn scientists](#) at UC Irvine.

[‘People of a Feather’ Features Inuit Hunter Simeonie Kavik](#)

www.nytimes.com

[The director Joel Heath examines the link between hydroelectric power and an endangered Arctic ecosystem in “People of a Feather.”](#)

[Mourning Dove Soars: Celebrate the First Native Woman to Publish a Novel](#)
indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com

[Christine Quitasket, or Mourning Dove, as some may have come to know her from her pen name, will be honored during a symposium November 7-8.](#)

Group Wants Permanent Protection for NV's Greater Sage-Grouse

Troy Wilde, Public News Service-NV

Join the discussion: [facebook.com/PublicNewsService](https://www.facebook.com/PublicNewsService) Twitter: [@pns_news](https://twitter.com/pns_news) [@pns_NV](https://twitter.com/pns_NV) Google+: plus.to/publicnewsservice

(11/06/13) RENO, Nevada - A new plan for Nevada's greater sage grouse could protect critical habitat for the bird but might not be enough to provide much-needed certainty for some Nevada industries.

The Bureau of Land Management has released [an environmental impact report](#) detailing how it will manage the public land where the birds live. But Paul Spitler, director of wilderness campaigns for The Wilderness Society, said the plan needs cooperation from Congress and local communities.

"We think the highest-quality sage-grouse habitat should be protected - and it should be permanently protected, and that will take an act of Congress to do," he said. "That's why we're urging the congressional delegation to work together with stakeholders from across Nevada."

The greater sage grouse faces threats from invasive noxious weeds, grazing and loss of habitat to energy development. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is in the process of listing another small population of grouse - the bi-state sage grouse - along the southwest Nevada-California border, as a threatened species. The agency also is expected to decide whether to list the greater sage grouse as threatened within a couple of years.

Spitler said identifying and protecting the areas with the highest concentrations of sage grouse will provide certainty for other Nevada interests, such as mining and ranching. He said he is convinced that millions of acres of critical habitat can be permanently protected in balance with other uses of the land.

"We think it's very possible to protect the sage grouse, protect important sage grouse habitat, and protect the economic and recreational activities that are important to Nevada," Spitler said.

The BLM manages several million acres of sage-grouse habitat in Nevada. Information on its sage-grouse planning is online at blm.gov.

Nevada mine pollution victims win \$19.5 million from BP, ARCO

by SCOTT SONNER ASSOCIATED PRESS November 6, 2013

RENO — Rural neighbors of an abandoned World War II-era copper mine that has leaked toxic chemicals in Northern Nevada for decades have won up to a \$19.5 million settlement from Atlantic Richfield Co. and its parent BP America Inc.

The companies also agreed to pay \$2.6 million in legal fees to the lawyers who represented about 700 past and present neighbors of the old Anaconda mine built in 1941 on the edge of Yerington 65 miles southeast of Reno.

Residents said in a class-action suit filed in 2011 the companies covered up the contamination. They accused them of “intentionally and negligently” concealing the extent of uranium, arsenic and other pollutants leaking into their drinking water wells from the mine covering 6 square miles — an area equal to 3,000 football fields.

ACA – A Hard Sell for Native Americans

By [Christine Vestal](#), Staff Writer

Liz DeRouen, left, gets her blood pressure checked by medical assistant Jacklyn Stra, at the Sonoma County Indian Health Project in Santa Rosa, Calif. Native American tribal leaders are skeptical of the ACA. (AP)

For most uninsured Americans, the motivation for checking out the health insurance exchanges is simple – they could face stiff penalties if they don't sign up. For Native Americans, the decision is more complicated.

Longstanding treaties with the federal government guarantee all Native Americans free health care. As a result, the Affordable Care Act exempts them from paying a penalty if they choose not to purchase insurance. More than 2 million Native Americans receive free health care at federally supported Indian health facilities. Many others receive care from tribal facilities and urban Indian organizations.

So why would an American Indian or Alaska Native sign up for reduced-rate insurance on the exchanges?

Indian health advocates said the benefits are many. “It’s an unprecedented opportunity,” said Roxane Spruce Bly, who is working with New Mexico’s health insurance exchange to provide outreach to Native Americans. “It’s the biggest thing to happen in Indian health in my lifetime. It solves so many problems for Indian people.”

Although tribal members are entitled to free health care, most Indian health facilities do not offer a full array of services. When patients need major surgery or cancer treatments, for example, they are referred to specialists outside of Indian lands. At least two-thirds of those referral claims are rejected, Bly said. That puts Indians at risk of either paying major medical bills themselves or doing without needed treatments. In addition, about half of Native Americans live in urban areas that are great distances from tribal health facilities.

As a group, the nation’s 5.2 million Native Americans have poorer health and less access to health care than the rest of the U.S. population. Their uninsured rate is nearly 30 percent, compared to 15 percent for the country as a whole. And nearly half of all Indians have incomes low enough to qualify for Medicaid in states that have chosen to expand coverage, according to the [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities](#). More than 1 million Native Americans are already enrolled in Medicaid.

Still, Bly and others said the idea of purchasing health insurance, even if deeply discounted, is a foreign concept for most tribal members. Even optimistic advocates for Indian enrollment in the exchanges said convincing tribal leaders and individuals to sign up could take years. Bly’s goal is to sign up 10 percent of New Mexico’s eligible Native Americans by the end of 2014.

20 States with Most Native Americans

- California 739,964
- Oklahoma 415,371
- Arizona 366,954

- New Mexico 215,605
- New York 194,714
- Washington 188,071
- Michigan 128,335
- Alaska 126,999
- Oregon 104,143
- Colorado 102,451
- Minnesota 95,130
- Wisconsin 82,335
- South Dakota 76,205
- Montana 74,399
- Nevada 60,283
- Utah 53,679
- Massachusetts 45,653
- North Dakota 40,740
- Idaho 36,464
- Wyoming 18,692

Source: Census Bureau

Special Advantages

The ACA includes provisions for American Indians and Native Alaskans that make purchasing insurance on the exchange an even better proposition than it is for everyone else. They can sign up at any time – there are no open enrollment deadlines. Tribal members with incomes below 300 percent of the federal poverty level (\$34,470 for an individual) are exempt from paying deductibles and copays, so they can purchase the cheapest plans without worrying about out-of-pocket expenses. All tribal members, no matter what income level, are exempt from out-of-pocket payments if they receive services from Indian health facilities. And unlike employers, tribes can pay exchange premiums for their members without paying taxes.

In addition, a separate law that has governed Native American health care for decades – the Indian Health Care Improvement Act – was [amended](#) when the ACA was signed. New provisions make it easier for Indian health facilities to accept payments from other insurers, including Medicaid, Medicare and private insurance. The new law also expands the types of services the facilities can offer and requires inclusion of behavioral health and substance abuse treatments.

For Indians enrolled in Medicaid, Indian health providers receive a fee-for-service that is much higher than other providers receive. In addition, they can collect fees from private insurers if Native Americans take advantage of the exchanges.

The new income sources are expected to help Indian health facilities expand and improve their services. Some, for example, do not now include dentistry or deliver babies. Few offer preventive services. According to a 2011 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) [report](#), the [Indian Health Service](#) budget—\$4.2 billion in 2010—“is only sufficient to provide about half the necessary health services required.”

Ed Fox, a member of a tribal advisory group to the CMS, estimates the ACA could result in as much as \$4 billion in additional revenue for Indian health services. But that's only if tribal leaders take advantage of it, he said.

A tribal member himself, Fox conducts outreach meetings with tribal leaders in Washington state. He said so far the leaders he's talked with plan to wait and see what other tribes do about the health insurance exchanges before they make a decision.

"They haven't had the greatest experience with government programs in the past," Fox said. If he walks into a meeting and says, "I'm with the federal government and I'm here to help you," most tribal leaders simply laugh.

Medicaid Expansion

In states that expand Medicaid in January, enrolling newly eligible Native Americans will be less of a challenge than selling the exchange concept. But it will still take substantial state and federal outreach and education, an effort that is required by the ACA.

According to a [report](#) from the Government Accountability Office, Native American enrollment in Medicaid could double under the expansion.

But the GAO said the CMS and the Indian Health Service are not doing enough to spread the word about health insurance exchanges and new Medicaid coverage. States are also responsible for getting the word out.

In New Mexico, Medicaid director Julie Weinberg said members of her staff have been crisscrossing the sparsely populated state since August and have visited more than 200 tribal locations. The agency has also purchased radio, print and television ads. "It ends up being fairly costly," Weinberg said. "We're digging way down deep into our administrative budget to do the outreach."

Montana and California have received a federal Medicaid waiver to directly reimburse tribal leaders for Medicaid expansion outreach efforts. Alaska and Washington have pending waiver requests, and three other states are interested, according to the GAO report.

In general, the federal government will pay 100 percent of all costs for newly eligible Medicaid enrollees for the first three years. After that the federal share tapers to 90 percent. Traditionally, however, the federal government has paid 100 percent of all Medicaid costs for Native Americans.

"The most important thing for state administrators," said Carolyn Ingram of the [Center for Health Care Strategies](#), "is to talk to tribes early and often." She and others agree that most individual Native Americans are not likely to take full advantage of the health law without the support of their tribal elders.

[Currently Available Positions at IAIA: \(Job Descriptions are available below in PDF format.\)](#)
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america.aljazeera.com

[Scientists say rock formations of Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument could hold many more new species](#)

Area School Mural Honors Native American Diversity

<http://www.ktvn.com/category/170899/video-landing-page?autoStart=true>

HOLLYWOOD EXPERTS WILL ADDRESS HOW TO BE “FILM FRIENDLY” DURING THREE SPECIALIZED PRESENTATIONS FOR LOCAL BUSINESSES, HOTELS AND CREW

RENO, Nev. (November 7, 2013) — Film Reno Tahoe, a division of the Reno-Sparks Convention and Visitors Authority (RSCVA), will host a series of free panel discussions on Thursday, November 14, 2013 at the Reno-Sparks Convention Center, for local businesses (lumber yards, security companies, antique malls, dry cleaners, sign shops, discount stores, furniture rental, etc.), hotels (from limited service to casino resorts), and those individuals with current experience – or future interest – in working in film and television production. Anyone who is interested in the projected growth of the film and television industry in Washoe County is invited to attend these free informational presentations.

The specialized panels will each explain SB165, the new Nevada film and television production incentive that Film Reno Tahoe helped write and get passed during the state’s last legislative session. A group of entertainment industry experts from Hollywood and Nevada will then help each group of attendees understand what it takes to be “film friendly,” in their respective areas, once Film Reno Tahoe and the Nevada Film Office’s sales and marketing efforts start bringing productions here after January 1, 2014.

The panels will begin at 10:30 a.m. on November 14 with a session for local businesses that want to learn if there is a potential role for them in the film industry (past experience shows that there is opportunity for a wide variety of retail and specialized service providers.) There will be a second panel at 1:30 p.m. for the hospitality industry, discussing the unique needs and demands of long term crew housing. The third and final panel of the day begins at 4:30 p.m., and will focus on individuals who currently work, or would like to work, in film and television production. Panels will be held in meeting room D3, inside the Reno-Sparks Convention Center. Free parking is available.

The panels will be moderated by RSCVA President and CEO Christopher Baum, and will be made up of experienced entertainment industry professionals, including Tim Moore, Executive Producer at Clint Eastwood’s Malpaso Productions; Marco Cordova, Vice President of Entertainment Partners; Maggie Preciado, Operations Manager, Gala Catering; Brian O’Neill, Location Manager, Sony/Screen Gems; Valerie Sharp, Production Supervisor, Sony/Screen Gems; Sacha Picerno, Business Agent, IATSE Local 363; Ed Harran, Interim Director of the Nevada Film Office; and Jeff Spilman, film and television Producer and Film Liaison for Film Reno Tahoe.

According to Baum, “The RSCVA’s Film Reno Tahoe division helped create and pass this new film and TV incentive legislation, and we have been proactively educating Hollywood studios and production companies on the many benefits of shooting their future projects in Northern Nevada ever since. Scheduling these informational panels to update the local business community on where we are and where we are going in film and television production is the next logical step in the process.”

The panels will be held the day after Baum, Spilman and Ken Koser, Film Reno Tahoe's Production Coordinator, return from sponsoring the Producers Forum held on November 9-12 during the annual American Film Market in Santa Monica, where they will have access to more than 300 vetted film producers with millions of dollars of potential business for Reno Tahoe.

The event at the Reno-Sparks Convention Center is complimentary, but seating is limited. Please login at the following address in order to make an advance reservation for the appropriate panel: <http://visitrenotahoe.com/film-workshops>

(Please note on your RSVP Toni Suttie referred you)

About Film Reno Tahoe:

Film Reno Tahoe is a division of the Reno-Sparks Convention and Visitors Authority (RSCVA) dedicated to promoting Reno, Sparks and North Lake Tahoe, and providing free assistance, to film, television and commercial studios and production companies worldwide. Film Reno Tahoe and the RSCVA also own and manage Reno Tahoe Studios, a 300,000 sq. ft. studio complex located in central Reno. For more information, please visit www.FilmRenoTahoe.com.