

*Journal #3008 from sdc*

*12.19.13*

*IdleNoMore Round Dance 2*

*Tiny Neanderthal toebone highlights early human inter-breeding*

*Pat Reed Memorial Tournament*

*Another reason to hate fracking: It could screw up your sexual health*

*IMLS News*

*2014 Native American Library Services Basic and Enhancement Grants*

*Lake Tahoe News*

*Former BP engineer convicted of  
obstruction*

*STEP - Spokane Tribe Economic Project*

*Mesmorizing View of Native Americans*

*World's 37 Most Water-Stressed Countries*

*The Most Water-Stressed Countries In The World*

*STEP - Spokane Tribe Economic Project*

*The Idle No More Video You Missed: Native Kids Drumming and Smudging*

*California's \$25 Billion Delta Tunnels Plan Leaves Tribes Behind*

*Harry Reid: Redskins should change name*



[https://www.facebook.com/events/1392074914373761/?ref\\_newsfeed\\_story\\_type=regular](https://www.facebook.com/events/1392074914373761/?ref_newsfeed_story_type=regular)

## **Tiny Neanderthal toebone highlights early human inter-breeding**

<http://www.rawstory.com/rs/2013/12/18/tiny-neanderthal-toebone-highlights-early-human-inter-breeding/>

\*\*\*\*\*

From: Janine Barlese <itcn-hsfis@sdi.net> [Add to Address Book]

Attachments: **Pat Reed Memorial Tournament.pdf**

...our real tournament name was 'Nevada Porn Stars.' LOL!

\*\*\*\*\*

## **The Stream, December 18: 21 Percent of Population Could Face Chronic Water Scarcity With Warming of 2 Degrees Celsius**

### **Climate Change**

An increase in global temperatures by 2 degrees Celsius would likely result in chronic water scarcity—less than 1,000 cubic meters per person per year—for 21 percent of the global population, according to new climate models developed by the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, *Climate Progress* reported. [An increase of just 1 degree Celsius would create chronic water scarcity for 13 percent of the population](#) and absolute water scarcity—less than 500 cubic meters per person per year—for 6 percent of the population.

A newly released study of the Lower Rio Grande River Basin predicts that [climate change will reduce water supplies by more than 86,000 acre-feet each year by 2060](#), leaving a total annual supply shortfall in the basin of 678,522 acre-feet, *Science Daily* reported. The shortfall is expected to create problems for irrigators in the basin, and the study suggested looking at desalinated brackish groundwater as an alternative to surface water supplies.

### **Natural Disasters**

[Floods in eastern Europe were the costliest natural disaster for insurance companies this year](#), creating \$US 4 billion in insured losses and approximately \$US 18 billion in total damages, *Reuters* reported. Disasters like Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines caused a much greater loss of life, but many of the disaster victims were not insured.

[Water treatment plants owned by the Manila Water Company will now be able to withstand 7.2-magnitude earthquakes](#) after receiving \$US 2.5 million in upgrades, *Bloomberg News* reported. The company provides water to much of the Philippines capital.

### **Mining**

European researchers have found evidence that [uranium can move more easily through the environment than previously thought](#), creating concern about the wetland filtration systems used at uranium mines, the *Guardian* reported. In certain cases, the researchers found that uranium particles could move into groundwater, which adds “complexity” to the filtration process.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Another reason to hate fracking: It could screw up your sexual health**

Scientists have found endocrine-disrupting chemicals in the Colorado River and linked them to the fracking industry. BY JOHN UPTON

\*\*\*\*\*

## **IMLS News**

### **December Director's Message from the [UpNext Blog](#): What is the Library of the Future?**

I was intrigued by the results of the new study released this month by the Pew Center for the Internet in American Life. According to the study some 90 percent of Americans aged 16 and older said that the closing of their local public library would have an impact on their community, 63 percent saying it would have a “major” impact. Asked about the personal impact of a public library closing, two-thirds (67 percent) of Americans said it would affect them and their families, including 29 percent who said it would have a major impact.

Moreover, the vast majority of Americans aged 16 and older say that public libraries play an important role in their communities with overwhelming majorities citing such important outcomes as “giving everyone a chance to succeed,” “promoting literacy and a love of reading,” “improving quality of life in community,” and “providing services people would have a hard time finding elsewhere.”

While the study also found people divided on whether the library’s role is as important for them today as it was in the past, it recorded significant increases in library use over the past 20 years. One very interesting finding is that while circulation of materials has declined, program offerings and attendance have increased.

Clearly the role of libraries is changing. At IMLS we see many examples of how libraries are working differently. Many more people are accessing library services remotely. Many more libraries are looking at community engagement strategies in new ways.

What role do you think the library of the future will play in making the “digital shift” and contributing to the success of individuals and the quality of life in communities?

—Susan Hildreth, Director, IMLS

### **Call for Applications: 2014 Native American Library Services Basic and Enhancement Grants**

The deadline for Native American Library Services Basic Grants and Enhancement Grants is March 3, 2014. [Read More](#)

### **Film Forward: Furthering Cultural Understanding**

To kick off the 2014 Film Forward season, the Sundance Institute hosted filmmakers and federal partners to engage in conversations around the films that showcase the universal themes of communities in conflict, overcoming adversity, and the transformative power of art. [Read More](#)

## **State Library Guidebook: Support for Digital Literacy in Public Libraries**

A new digital literacy guidebook will help state libraries explore potential state-level investments and partnerships that advance digital literacy. [Read More](#)

## **What's so Rural 'bout Rural Libraries, Anyway?**

IMLS Statistician Justin Grimes explores what it means to live in a rural area and the impact that public libraries can play make in rural communities. [Read More](#)

## **Bringing Oral Histories to Life at the National WWII Museum**

With help from an IMLS grant, the National WWII Museum was able to provide better access to their oral history collection online for researchers and students of all ages. [Read More](#)

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Lake Tahoe News**

### **[3D underwater movie being shot in Lake Tahoe](#)**

#### **Heather Segale, Lake Tahoe News**

TERC researchers Brant Allen and Katie Webb along with 3D movie specialist Steve Andersen, script writer Sharon Wood, and the entire TERC education team, are working hard to bring the Tahoe Science Center another 3D movie.

### **[Opinion: Tahoe's environment depends on fewer cars](#)**

#### **Joanne Marchetta, Lake Tahoe News**

In a year chock-full of positive milestones for the Lake Tahoe Basin, one accomplishment that stands out is the community's collective drive to create a walkable, bikeable Lake Tahoe. Even while a cold blanket of snow covers miles of Lake Tahoe's bike trails and paths, significant preparations continue for expanding the bike and pedestrian network throughout the region.

### **[Lake Tahoe part of study on Rim Fire's smoke impacts](#)**

#### **Heather Segale, Lake Tahoe News**

On Aug. 17, the largest recorded wildfire in the Sierra Nevada and the third largest in California history started in Stanislaus National Forest. This devastating fire burned more than 250,000 acres and took two months to contain.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **[Former BP engineer convicted of obstruction](#)**

Associated Press

The first criminal trial produced by the [Justice Department](#)'s sweeping probe of BP's massive 2010 oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico ended Wednesday with a jury convicting a drilling engineer of trying to obstruct investigators by deleting text messages from his cellular phone.

### **[Former BP engineer convicted of obstructing probe of gulf oil spill](#)**

Michael Muskal, Los Angeles Times

A former engineer for [BP](#) was convicted of obstructing an investigation of the 2010 oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico after the first criminal trial to come from the environmental disaster.

HAYWARD PHOTO EXHIBIT, BOOK

## A mesmerizing view of Native Americans



COURTESY OF SUE REYNOLDS

"Blurred Drum Beats Circled, Flathead Reservation, Montana, 2008," is shown in "Still Here: Not Living in Tipis," by photographer Sue Reynolds and poet Victor Charlo.

### Walnut Creek photographer captures reservation life

By Martha Ross

[rossm@bcjournal.com](mailto:rossm@bcjournal.com)

In the photo, Vietnam veteran Joe Bear wears a stoic face and a POW/MIA baseball cap as he carries a staff of eagle feathers during a powwow at Montana's Blackfoot Indian Reservation.

Like any good photo, this one has at least one good story to tell. Walnut Creek photographer Sue Reynolds is happy to share what she knows.

For the past eight years, she has photographed scores of ceremonies at reservations throughout the western and Plains states. About 40 of those images are now collected in her new book, "Still Here: Not Living in Tipis," and on exhibit at the PhotoCentral gallery in Hayward through Jan. 12.

Reynolds' purpose is to share visual narratives of contemporary Native Americans whose presence, she believes, remains largely unknown to mainstream America.

"I give a lot of slideshows and talks to community groups," she said. "Before I do that, I ask my Native American friends, 'What is the single most important thing you want non-native people to know?'"

See PHOTOS, Page 3

## World's 37 Most Water-Stressed Countries

by [Paul Reig](#), [Andrew Maddocks](#) and [Francis Gassert](#) - December 12, 2013

37 countries face extremely high water stress, including Pakistan (shown here). Photo credit: Russell Watkins, DFID

Providing stable freshwater supplies is a priority for every country in the world. Yet stable supplies are increasingly hard to come by in many countries, as water-related risks increase. For example, recent droughts [threatened GDP growth](#) in the United States. [Monsoon floods](#) killed hundreds and displaced thousands in India. Increased competition for water [may impact energy production](#) in China, and the list goes on.

WRI's Aqueduct project recently [evaluated, mapped, and scored](#) water risks like these in 100 river basins, ranked by area and population, and 181 nations—the first such country-level water assessment of its kind. [We found](#) that 37 countries face “extremely high” levels of baseline water stress (see list at bottom). This means that more than 80 percent of the water available to agricultural, domestic, and industrial users is withdrawn annually—leaving businesses, farms, and communities vulnerable to scarcity.

[Click to view a larger version.](#)

### Evaluating National Water Risks

We started with local-level data from the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Using [statistical methods](#) to [account](#) for where water is being used within a particular country, we brought this local-level data to the country scale, looking at baseline water stress, as well as floods, droughts, inter-annual variability, and seasonal variability. Countries received a score of 0-5 for each indicator—the higher the score, the greater the exposure to that particular water risk.

Baseline water stress measures how much water is withdrawn every year from rivers, streams, and shallow aquifers for domestic, agricultural, and industrial uses. Scores above 4 indicate that, for the average water user, more than 80 percent of the water available is withdrawn annually. That means companies, farms, and residents are highly dependent on limited amounts of water and vulnerable to even the slightest change in supply. Such situations severely threaten national water security and economic growth—especially if a country does not have adequate water-management plans in place. National and local governments must respond with management and [conservation practices](#) that will ensure long-term availability of water resources for all users, including the environment.

### A Look at Countries' Water Risks

Our [interactive map](#) and [working paper](#) share the average exposure to five of water-quantity risk indicators for all countries and major river basins worldwide. These indicators include:

- **Baseline water stress:** the ratio of total annual water withdrawals to total available annual renewable supply.
- **Inter-annual variability:** the variation in water supply between years.



- **Seasonal variability:** the variation in water supply between months of the year.
- **Flood occurrence:** the number of floods recorded from 1985 to 2011.
- **Drought severity:** the average length of droughts times the dryness of the droughts from 1901 to 2008.

## Why Is It Important to Analyze Water Risk at the Country Level?

[Our analysis](#) reveals that 37 percent of countries we assessed experience high to extremely high baseline water stress. This information is highly relevant for a country's economy, environment, and communities. Yet until now, scant country-level water risk data existed.

Water data is usually collected and reported at local geographic scales. However, water-related decisions and investments are often made at much larger scales, requiring country-level information. Commercial [banks](#), for example, usually evaluate certain types of risk (e.g. political, social, and economic risk) to their global portfolios at the country level. Without accurate measures of countries' water risk, such banks might ignore water-related risks to their investments. There is, therefore, a compelling need to translate locally collected or locally modeled water risk data to the country level.

## Extremely High Water Stress Can Be Managed

It's also important for countries to understand the underlying natural factors that drive their water-related risks and respond accordingly. Extremely high levels of baseline water stress, for example, don't necessarily mean that a country will fall victim to scarcity. Armed with the right information, countries facing extremely high stress can implement management and conservation strategies to secure their water supplies.

Singapore, for example, [has the highest](#) water stress ranking (5.0). The country is densely populated and [has no freshwater lakes or aquifers](#), and its demand for water far exceeds its naturally occurring supply.

Yet the country is consistently held up as an exceptional water manager. Singapore [invests heavily](#) in technology, international agreements, and responsible management, allowing it to meet its freshwater needs. Advanced rainwater capture systems contribute 20 percent of Singapore's water supply, 40 percent is imported from Malaysia, grey water reuse adds 30 percent, and desalination produces the remaining 10 percent of the supply [to meet the country's total demand](#). These forward-thinking and innovative management plans provide a stable water supply for Singapore's industrial, agricultural, and domestic users—even in the face of significant baseline water stress.

Aqueduct's [country rankings and map](#) make it easy to quickly assess country-level water risk, as well as compare exposure to water-related risks between countries. This information will help governments, financial institutions, companies, and research organizations better prioritize high-risk areas for investments in improved water management. In that sense, country-level water risk data is a key tool in moving the world toward a water-secure future.

- **LEARN MORE:** Check out our [interactive water risk map](#).

\*\*\*\*\*

## These Are The Most Water-Stressed Countries In The World

Stable and abundant water supplies are becoming increasingly difficult to come by on a warming planet with a growing population. And according to [new data](#), 37 countries in the world already face "extremely high" levels of water stress.

The Washington, DC environmental research organization World Resources Institute released the data from their Aqueduct [project](#) Thursday. Extremely high water stress means that more than 80 percent of the water available to the agricultural, domestic and industrial users in a country is being withdrawn annually and that the risk of water scarcity in a region is remarkably high.

"Water stress can have serious consequences for countries around the world," said Paul Reig, associate for WRI's Aqueduct project, to The Huffington Post. "Droughts, floods and competition for limited supplies can threaten national economies and energy production, and even jeopardize people's lives. If countries and international-level decision makers understand more clearly where water stress is most severe, they can direct attention and money toward the most at-risk regions."

Researchers with the Aqueduct project looked at water risks in 100 river basins and 181 nations around the globe -- the first such country-level water assessment of its kind. By taking a [close](#) look at regional baseline water stress, flood and drought occurrence over several years time, inter-annual variability and seasonal variability as well as the amount of water available to a particular region every year from rivers, streams and shallow aquifers, WRI was able to give each country a score 0 to 5, with a 5 being the greatest level of water risk.

Baseline water stress is defined as the ratio of annual water withdrawals to total available annual renewable supply, a higher percentage, as illustrated in WRI's [map](#), means more water users competing for increasingly limited water supplies:

**[WRI also produced a detailed interactive map using their recent data that can be found here.](#)**

WRI notes that it's important for a country to understand its risk of water scarcity and that extremely high levels of water stress doesn't mean that country will fall victim to water scarcity -- proper [water management](#) and [conservation](#) plans can help to secure a nation's water supplies.

"Publicly available rankings like these can help focus on regions facing the highest stress," Reig said. "International-level decision makers in agriculture, industry, and municipalities can use this information to identify regions with the highest need, then work together to improve water management and water security."

Take Singapore for example -- according to WRI, the country has [the highest water stress ranking](#) (5.0), a dense population and has [no freshwater lakes or aquifers](#), and its demand for water far exceeds its naturally occurring supply.



But Singapore is an exceptional water manager, [WRI points out in its blog](#), and is able to meet its [freshwater needs](#):

Advanced rainwater capture systems contribute 20 percent of Singapore's water supply, 40 percent is imported from Malaysia, grey water reuse adds 30 percent, and desalination produces the remaining 10 percent of the supply to meet the country's total demand. These forward-thinking and innovative management plans provide a stable water supply for Singapore's industrial, agricultural, and domestic users—even in the face of significant baseline water stress.

**Take a look at the 19 countries around the world, according to WRI, with the most amount of water stress:**



*Here are two of the pics - you'll have to click on article for all 19 but these were two of my favorites, the Sahara (above) and Saudi Arabia (left) sdc*

## **STEP - Spokane Tribe Economic Project**

Visit <http://www.stepspokane.com/news-room/> for the latest updates on STEP. Thank you for your support.

[News Room | STEP Spokane | Spokane Tribe Economic Project  
stepspokane.com](#)

[FAA: STEP will not impact Fairchild AFB](#) Posted on December 18, 2013 by STEP  
[For Immediate Release](#) Dec. 13, 2013  
[FAA: STEP will not impact Fairchild AFB](#) Today's determination is the latest analysis to show retail/entertainment project will not impact flight operations  
[Spokane – The Federal Aviation Adminis...](#)

\*\*\*\*\*

## **[The Idle No More Video You Missed: Native Kids Drumming and Smudging](#)**

[indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com](#)

[A video of young Native Americans and First Nations activists coming together for Idle No More, set to "Letter to My Countrymen" by Brother Ali.](#)

\*\*\*\*\*

## **[California's \\$25 Billion Delta Tunnels Plan Leaves Tribes Behind](#)**

Marc Dadigan, Indian Country Today Media Network

Before a crowd of 400 people waving signs reading 'Don't Kill Me' above swirling, hand-painted salmon, Winnemem Wintu Chief and Spiritual Leader Caleen Sisk declared California's proposed \$25 billion Delta Tunnels a pernicious threat to salmon and tribal rights to consultation.

\*\*\*\*\*

[Steve Tetreault @STetreaultDC](#)

[.@SenatorReid](#) weighs in: Washington Redskins should change their name. [@thehill](#): <http://goo.gl/Dzw2vy> [#lvvj](#)

## **[Harry Reid: Redskins should change name](#)**

[Reid called team owner Dan Snyder "short-sighted on this."](#)

[The Hill @the](#)

# EAGLES Youth Co-Ed Tourney

~ Awards ~  
1st - 3rd Place  
All Stars, MVP's  
& Sportsmanship

January 17-19, 2014  
Hungry Valley Gym  
~ \$175.00 ~



ALL non-placing teams  
receive T-SHIRTS!!!

ALL divisions get same  
amount of playing time!!!  
You pay the same... You play the same

Enter your team early  
Call Tree 775-848-4341  
Reno-Sparks, NV



## New Years Eve 2014 Sobriety Pow-Wow Reno-Sparks Indian Colony Gymnasium

★ GRAND ENTRY 7PM ★

★ Doors Open at 5pm ★

★ Raffles Every Hour ★

★ Local Vendors ★

★ Party Favors ★ | ★ Food ★

Cake Walk ★ | ★ 50/50

