

Journal #4100 from sdc 2.26.18

***Rare Fossils Discovered on Lands Cut From Bears Ears National Monument and More
Apply now for the 2018 Environmental Education Local Grant Program
The Youth Innovation Challenge***

The American Plate - Corn

Trump's Nominee for Indian Health Post Withdraws

The U.S. Already Tested Trump's Canned Goods Idea On Native Americans. It Was Bad.

Pipeline Shorts

Water Shorts

Dr. Jennifer Nez Denetdale's reflection on Treaty Exhibit at NMAI

Sue in Attempt to Save Net Neutrality

***We are born creative geniuses and the education system dumbs us down, according to NASA scientists
Gary McCloud***

***Here we are at another "00" issue wherein I ask you to check in with feedback - are articles of interest/
help? Compared to when we started, there is so much technology/access - do you need this? Is there
someone you know who should be reading this? (send their email). Please do respond (it gets lonely in
the computer sometimes!) sdc***



Rare Fossils Discovered on Lands Cut From Bears Ears National Monument

<https://www.ecowatch.com/bears-ears-fossils-2538047979.html>

**[Spectacular fossils found at Bears Ears — right where Trump removed
protections](https://www.washingtonpost.com)**

[washingtonpost.com](https://www.washingtonpost.com)

The rich trove of fossils is in an unprotected area of Bears Ears and has been looted before.

Here are three excellent articles to share about how Trump's reduction of Bears Ears and Grand Staircase threaten world class fossil deposits – two focus on Bears Ears and one on Grand Staircase.

Please also help disseminate a powerful piece about the power of indigenous place names, a news report about how UT Rep John Curtis refused the Navajo Nation's request to withdraw his Bears Ears bill, and some good investigative reporting about Utah legislator Mike Noel's conflicts of interest when it comes to GSENM.

Rich fossil trove found on land removed from Bears Ears National Monument

SHARE: <https://www.facebook.com/protectbears/posts/1558631864254568>

RETWEET: <https://twitter.com/savebears/status/96713637564353312>

In Utah, Fossils Versus Fossil Fuels

SHARE: <https://www.facebook.com/MonumentsForUSA/posts/2024163321192543>

RETWEET: <https://twitter.com/MonumentsForUSA/status/966065299060609025>

The Power of "Bears Ears" and Indigenous Place names

SHARE: <https://www.facebook.com/protectbears/posts/1556522184465536>

RETWEET: <https://twitter.com/savebears/status/966378518060912641>

Utah Congressman refused Navajo Nation's Request to withdraw Bears Ears Shrinkage bill

SHARE: <https://www.facebook.com/protectbears/posts/1551336851650736>

RETWEET: <https://twitter.com/savebears/status/964546893035470849>

Rep Mike Noel's company owned land inside Grand Staircase-Escalante while he fought against the monument

SHARE: <https://www.facebook.com/SouthernUtahWildernessAlliance/posts/10157600895568644>

RETWEET: <https://twitter.com/SouthernUTWild/status/966402204989997056>

Thanks for taking action, Terri Martin, Southwest Regional Organizer

Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance terri@suwa.org, 801-236-3778 (o), 801-631-1384 (c)

**Apply now for the 2018 Environmental Education Local Grant Program
Proposals are due March 15, 2018**

Up to \$3 million in funding for locally-focused environmental education grants is now available. EPA expects to award three to four grants in each of EPA's ten Regions, for no less than \$50,000 and no more than \$100,000 each, for a total of 30-35 grants nationwide. Proposals are due March 15, 2018.

Through this grant program, EPA intends to provide financial support for projects that design, demonstrate, and/or disseminate environmental education practices,

methods, or techniques, that will serve to increase environmental and conservation literacy and encourage behavior that will benefit the environment.

In addition to other environmental topics, the 2018 EE Local Grant Program includes support for projects that reflect the intersection of environmental issues with agricultural best-practices, conservation of natural resources, food waste management, and natural disaster preparedness.

Applicants must apply under the Request for Proposal (also known as a Solicitation Notice) for the EPA Region in which the funded project would be located.

Please refer to the full announcements for details, available at <http://www.epa.gov/education/environmental-education-ee-grant-solicitation-notice>

Find background on the Environmental Education (EE) Grants Program and resources for applicants at <http://www.epa.gov/education/environmental-education-ee-grants>

The Youth Innovation Challenge

Submit Your Proposal to the Commission for Environmental Cooperation Today!

Proposals due by 03 April 2018

For more information and guidelines, visit <http://www.cec.ideascale.com>

North American environmental ministers are calling on youth to champion bold ideas for green growth to address the complex sustainability challenges we currently face. Visit <http://www.cec.ideascale.com> to submit your science, technology and business innovations and get the chance to present your idea to North America's top environmental officials, receive C\$5,000 in project seed funding, and meet with experts at the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC). Learn more here "[a href="http://www.cec.org/news-and-outreach/events/25th-regular-session-cec-council"](http://www.cec.org/news-and-outreach/events/25th-regular-session-cec-council)" > <http://www.cec.org/news-and-outreach/events/25th-regular-session-cec-council>

The CEC Youth Innovation Challenge is open to residents of Canada, Mexico and the United States (and its territories) aged 18-30. Participants are encouraged to look beyond incremental solutions and propose bold ideas to leapfrog to solutions that address the complex sustainability challenges facing North America. Ideas will be evaluated based on four criteria: innovation, impact, feasibility/replicability and profitability. Students and young entrepreneurs are invited to propose ideas on a broad range of green growth topics.

The challenge opens 15 January 2018 and idea submissions are due by 3 April 2018. This is your chance to make a difference! Start posting your ideas, or commenting and voting on those of others today! Ideas can be submitted in English, French or Spanish. For more information and guidelines, visit <http://www.cec.ideascale.com>

Today's encore Delanceyplace.com selection - from *The American Plate*
by Libby H. O'Connell. Corn, an American dietary staple:

"People started farming in the Americas more than thirteen thousand years ago. In Mexico, archaeologists have found evidence of the cultivation of maize -- what most Americans today call corn -- since 7000 BC when ancient people domesticated and hybridized a wild grass called *teosinte*, the genetic ancestor of this versatile grain. Dispersed by wind, rain, and farmers sharing seeds hand to hand, the maize seeds traveled in all directions.

"Over the centuries, native farmers selectively bred their crop to have larger cobs and bigger kernels, making the corn easier to harvest and process into food. As the cultivation of maize spread northward, different tribes developed various techniques and traditions for turning the hard seeds into nourishment. Maize became so central to tribal culture that its planting, sprouting, and harvest played important roles in religious observances and calendar reckoning.



Centeotl, the Aztec deity of maize

"More than four thousand years ago, ancestors of the Hopi Indians were among the first indigenous people in the American Southwest to cultivate maize in what are now Arizona and New Mexico. It took about two to three thousand years more for maize farming to spread to the native tribes of New England, although some archaeologists believe that the cultivation of maize and other plants -- including sunflowers and tobacco --

happened independently on the East Coast.

"Maize grew happily in semicleared fields without special plowing, which made it easy to cultivate. In many tribes, women tended the cornfields with their Stone Age tools, planting beans

and squash around the low mounds where the maize grew. These three food crops -- maize, beans, and squash -- became known as the Three Sisters. The tendrils of the bean plant climbed up the cornstalk, supporting both the bean and corn plants, while the large flat leaves of the squash plants discouraged weeds. Today, anthropologists call this milpa agriculture, 'milpa' being the ancient Nahuatl (Aztec) term for field.

"Compared to some of the world's other domesticated grains, maize was an enormously productive crop that didn't require intensive labor. Wheat, for example, demanded more time and effort from the European peasant. Corn grew in poor or rich soils and happily shared space with other local crops as well as beans and squash. Once harvested and dried, the cobs or kernels could last all winter in covered pits or mounds. This was not the sweet, juicy yellow corn we buy today. The kernels were hard and variously colored -- like the decorative Indian corn that stores sell now in the fall, only the cobs were smaller. Different kernel colors and cob sizes were identified with different localities

"Maize is a high-calorie carbohydrate and was an excellent food for the native people, who worked hard physically throughout the year. When the hard kernels were soaked overnight in an alkaline solution (such as water mixed with wood ashes), the heart of the seed was exposed and people could more easily absorb the nutritional value. ...

"About 3,500 years ago, native people in Mesoamerica developed a process called nixtamalization that improved the food value of maize. The word derives from an Aztec Nahuatl term for this treatment. They soaked the hardshelled corn in water mixed with wood ashes or lime overnight. The softened hulls floated to the top of the water or were easily slipped off by hand.

"Sweet, green corn, like we enjoy on the cob today, did not receive this treatment. But nixtamalizing the tough, dried kernels made their food value, including niacin, become much more accessible to the human gut. The Algonquian word for the resulting white, soft heart of the corn is rockahominie, from which our word 'hominy' is derived. Once the outer hulls were removed from the maize, women could pound the hominy with a mortar and pestle or grind it on a stone by hand to make cornmeal.

"Later, European settlers would skip this step in corn preparation because their millstones were powerful enough to turn corn into meal without soaking it. Unfortunately, that meant that their systems did not absorb all the nutrients from the maize. Thus, lacking nixtamalization as a culinary tradition, settlers with highly corn-dependent diets sometimes ended up with severe niacin deficiencies that caused diseases like pellagra.

"Pellagra, which causes symptoms ranging from canker sores to memory loss, continued to be a scourge in poor farming areas in the South until the 1950s. American Indian and Mexican groups continued to soak their maize in the alkaline water, however, avoiding these problems."

The American Plate: A Culinary History in 100 Bites

Author: Libby O'Connell Publisher: Sourcebooks, Inc.

Copyright 2014 by Libby H. O'Connell

Pages: 3-5

Trump's Nominee for Indian Health Post Withdraws

President Donald Trump's nominee to lead the troubled Indian Health Service has withdrawn from consideration for the job. wsj.com



Trump pick to head Indian Health Service lied about experience

Robert Weaver, who Donald Trump chose to lead an agency that provides health care for more than two million Native Americans, had actually only held low-level jobs as a clerk in the hospital where he claimed to have held leadership roles. msnbc.com

Pipeline Shorts:

Is This New Tar Sands Technology a Game Changer for Exporting Canada's Bitumen? | DeSmogBlog

<https://www.desmogblog.com/2018/02/18/tar-sands-oil-technology-pellets-game-changer-export-bitumen>

Discovering 10-Year History of Leaks | DeSmogBlog

<https://www.desmogblog.com/2018/02/18/cheniere-sabine-pass-lng-export-facility-history-leaks>

Exxon's Conspiracy Charges Aim To Derail Climate Lawsuits | DeSmogBlog

<https://www.desmogblog.com/2018/02/20/exxon-s-conspiracy-charges-aim-derail-climate-lawsuits>



Wyoming Now Third State to Propose ALEC Bill Cracking Down on Pipeline Protests | DeSmogBlog

<https://www.desmogblog.com/2018/02/21/wyoming-alec-model-bill-pipeline-protests>

Due to an issue with the link provided yesterday in the e-mail below, the following is the direct link for the LSNARP meeting slides that will be used during the February 27-28, 2018 LSNARP Meeting:

<https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML1805/ML18053A055.pdf>

Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions.

Brian Newell. Rulemakings and Adjudications

Staff, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Phone: (301) 415-4659

On February 14, 2018, we provided you with a revised version of the paper on potential options for reconstituting or replacing the Licensing Support Network (LSN). That revision corrected the state reference for Inyo County, California (revision history table and page 4). Subsequently, Nye County, Nevada, provided estimated documentary material and evidentiary hearing sizing information. The attached revision of the options paper incorporates this Nye County information (at pp. 4–5). It can also be found at <https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML1734/ML17347B671.pdf>.
-Margie Janney, Acting LSN Administrator

The U.S. Already Tested Trump's Canned Goods Idea On Native Americans. It Was Bad.

HuffPost

As a child, A-dae Romero-Briones eagerly awaited the government truck that delivered her family’s monthly food box to the designated drop-off spot at New Mexico’s Cochiti Indian Reservation. A “good” package included real butter and cheese. A “bad” package was filled with powdered eggs and some kind of canned meat that reminded her of



“dog food.” She had to dig through layers of gelatinous goo to reach the actual protein. ... [Read the full story](#)

4kodiak via Getty Images

Advocates for Native Americans want to help the community eat more traditional foods, like salmon and wild rice, in an effort to improve widespread health problems.

Water Shorts

[Pennsylvania’s Environmental Rights Amendment Grows Some Teeth](#) – After decades of irrelevance, two court decisions uphold people’s right to “clean air, pure water,” hearten activists to push for more.

260,000 Number of Michigan residents served by the Saginaw-Midland Municipal Water Supply Corporation, which draws water from Lake Huron. Earlier this week, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality announced that low levels of PFAS contaminants have been found in the water system. [MLive](#)

In context: [Congress passes defense bill that includes perfluorinated chemicals health study.](#)



Ian Zabarte:

Tribe showed why Reid Gardner coal fired plant needed to be closed. As Director of Env. Health I found 6 years of fabricated power plant emission records IN VIOLATION of Administrative Order on Consent. Moapa River Indian Reservation had a better idea that would clean up the regional haze in the Grand Canyon--GO SOLAR! \$1.6 billion contract to Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. I was involved with project development: First Solar Moapa utility scale 2000 acre photo voltaic (PV) up to 350 megawatts.

[Debra Reed](#) Excellent job Ian & **Congrats** to the Moapa people they are very progressive with alternative

energy & they take care of their traditional Homeland.



[Association of Tribal Archives, Libraries, and Museums](#)

Dr. Jennifer Nez Denetdale's reflection from today after seeing the National Museum of the American Indian Exhibition:

"This spectacular reproduction of a treaty signing greets you at the entrance to the Nation to Nation Indigenous Treaty exhibit. I have spent some time relooking at these images of early White settler portrayals of White relations with Indigenous leaders. I recognize that such grand portrayals are very much about White settler nation's perception of itself as having treated fairly Indigenous peoples and that Indigenous lands relinquished was conducted in the manner they see themselves, as liberators and bastions of freedom and democracy. It is also how they have penned their own histories of settlements on Indigenous lands, full of their innocence and their bloody hands invisible. And how they have painted the grandeur of the vast lands, as empty and waiting wantonly for their seed. I then return to a tract by a Temperance society, 1939, in which it is recounted the introduction of alcohol to Indigenous peoples and our leaders, "Liquor was present at the first interactions between Native peoples and white settlers." And "Liquor was at first a mysterious symbol of the white man's power." (1609)

"When strong liquor was brought to them by the early explorer and colonists they could offer little racial resistance to its lure. It was an easy way of trading, for the Indian would exchange all his possessions for fire-water and the profits were large. The trader took his pelts, the settler took his land and the whiskey did not last long."

When I see many museum exhibits, I am placed in a position of mourning and grief for I and we know that there was never ever any fair or just exchange. We have refused the grand American narratives of itself and we know the theft for what it is and we don't forget our ancestors and their courage and sacrifices. From the city where my own ancestors came in an effort to protect their Dine' be kayah in 1874. Good morning." Thank you [Jennifer!](#)

A study by the University of California – Riverside discovered that tropical trees in the Amazon rainforest may be surprisingly drought-resistant. Researchers found that the trees utilized living cells to conserve and redistribute water in dry conditions. The resiliency of the Amazon rainforest is important because its trees store roughly 20 percent of all carbon in the earth’s biomass, which helps moderate global warming by lowering the planet’s greenhouse gas levels. [Science Daily](#)

[Democratic State Attorneys General Sue in Attempt to Save Net Neutrality](#)

[Ali Breland, The Hill](#)

Breland writes: "Twenty-two Democratic state attorneys general on Tuesday launched a lawsuit aimed at preserving net neutrality on Tuesday, the same day the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) published its rule striking the regulations in the Federal Register."

[READ MORE](#)

The scientists gave the test to 1,600 children between the ages of 4 and 5. What they found shocked them



[We are born creative geniuses and the education system dumbs us down, according to NASA scientists](#)

Gary McCloud

Funeral will be on the 1st at the RSIC gym with burial in Yerington.
Services @ 10:00am. (No other information at "press time")