

Journal #4369 from sdc 3.8.19

Hike at Yucca Mountain Saturday

Mens Suits Available

New: Kenny C. Guinn Memorial Scholarship

American Indian College Fund

A 30-million page library is heading to the moon to help preserve human civilization

Fridays For Future

dna-tests-for-envelopes-have-a-price

Catholic church Opposes Slavery

From John C. Fremont's Diary

Massive aquifer lies beneath Mojave Desert. Could it help solve California's water problem?

A future no one could see capped Nevada's share of Colorado River water

Nevada's 2 biggest gold producers may merge

Colorado River's decline poses long-term risks for Southern Nevada

Henderson to get first indoor farm for food production

Boston Medical Center Greenroof

Water shorts

[Ixchel Balam](#) is with [Nube Blanca](#)
and [Ismael Campuzano](#).

Grandmother said to me:

*"Remember, child, that plants
have been here since Mother
Earth became Mother. And we
are her daughters. We came
later... They contain the sacred
memory of our roots."*

As Michelle Obama said at the
2012 DNC, **"When you've
worked hard, and done well,
and walked through that
doorway of opportunity, you
do not slam it shut behind
you. You reach back, and
you give other folks the
same chances that helped
you succeed."**

*"You cannot get through a single
day without having an impact on
the world around you. What you
do makes a difference, and you
have to decide what kind of
difference you want to make." -
Jane Goodall*



I created an event for a hike at Yucca Mountain Saturday at 12 pm - 3 pm led by a Shoshone guide. All are welcome. Ian Zabarte

[Joseph Galata](#)

We have just received Lots and Lots and Lots of NEW and EXPENSIVE men's suits of all sizes and we are giving them away for FREE!!

For Men who need a new suit for job interview, work, family function ... etc etc ... donated by Men's Warehouse

They ain't cheap ones!!! They are GOOD stuff!!!!!!! I mean NICE !!!!!!!!

We will distribute on Tuesday March 11 at 9 am in my building ... downstairs in the conference rooms!!!! (Cordone Bldg.....Vassar)

[Antoinette Cavanaugh](#)

Opportunity!!! Send me a message with your email if you think you are eligible for this scholarship and I will forward the application on to you. The maximum annual award is \$4,500 to pay educational expenses for the next school year. This scholarship is limited for use at UNR,

Kenny C. Guinn Memorial Scholarship Application
(January 2019)

APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BY MIDNIGHT APRIL 1, 2019

In 2011, the Nevada Legislature unanimously approved and Governor Sandoval signed into law Senate Bill 220, establishing the *Kenny C. Guinn Memorial Millennium Scholarship*. **The trust fund is used to bestow additional scholarships each year to two qualified Gov. Guinn Millennium Scholars, one each in Northern and Southern Nevada, who are majoring in elementary or secondary education with the intent of teaching in Nevada.**

Eligibility

A Kenny C. Guinn Memorial Millennium Scholarship may be awarded to two students each year to supplement current Gov. Guinn Millennium Scholarship students who meet the following criteria:

1. Must currently be an eligible Millennium Scholar;
2. Must be entering his/her senior or last year of college at an eligible institution¹;
3. Be enrolled in and remain enrolled in a course of study leading to licensure in elementary or secondary education;
4. Maintain a college grade point average of not less than 3.5 on a 4.0 grading scale;
5. State a commitment to teaching in Nevada upon graduation; and
6. Have a commendable record of community service.

UNLV, Great Basin College, Nevada Sierra College, and Sierra Nevada College.

collegefund.org

American Indian Scholarship Programs for High School & College Students **A 30-million page library is heading to the moon to help preserve human civilization**

The massive archive is aboard Israel's Beresheet spacecraft. nbcnews.com

About Fridays For Future

#FridaysForFuture is a movement that began in August 2018, after 15 years old Greta Thunberg sat in front of the Swedish parliament every schoolday for three weeks, to protest against the lack of action on the climate crisis. She posted what she was doing on Instagram and Twitter and it soon went viral.

On the 8th of September, Greta decided to continue striking every Friday until the Swedish policies provided a safe pathway well under 2-degree C, i.e. in line with the Paris agreement.

The hashtags #FridaysForFuture and #Climatestrike spread and many students and adults began to protest outside of their parliaments and local city halls all over the world. This has also inspired the Belgium Thursday school strikes.

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Facebook Twitter, Instagram

#FridaysForFuture #FFF Greta Thunberg #Climatestrike Klimataktion

If you have Twitter account, make sure to follow [@Fridays4Future!](https://twitter.com/Fridays4Future)

And instagram [@Fridaysforfuture](https://www.instagram.com/fridaysforfuture)

<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2019/03/dna-tests-for-envelopes-have-a-price/583636/>

css

International Women's Day: inspiring stories of women achievers

Catholic Church Opposes Slavery

Pope Gregory XVI issues a statement condemning slavery. He says, "*in the Lord all believers in Christ, of whatsoever condition, that no one hereafter may dare unjustly to molest Indians, Negroes, or other men of this sort; ..or to reduce them to slavery...*" The key word here is "unjustly" as opposed to those who have been captured "justly." Some American clergy argued that the pope had not intended it to apply to the United States where the slavery is of the "domestic type" and quite different from what the pope is condemning. [Read more about the Catholic history here.](#)

From John C. Fremont's Diary

https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fsbdev3_042121.pdf

January 24 - (1844)

A man was discovered running towards the camp as we were about to start this morning, who proved to be an Indian of rather advanced age – a sort of forlorn hope, who seemed to have been worked up into the resolution of visiting the strangers who were passing through the country. He seized the hand of the first man he met as he came up, out of breath, and held on, as if to assure himself of protection. He brought with him in a little skin bag a few pounds of seeds of pine tree, which today we saw for the first time, and which Dr. Torrey has described as a new species, under the name of *pinus monophyllus*; in popular language, it might be called the nut pine. We purchased them all from him. The nut is oily, of very agreeable flavor, and must be very nutritious, as it constitutes the principal subsistence of the tribes among which we were not travelling. By a present of scarlet cloth, and other striking articles, we prevailed upon this man to be our guide of two days journey. As clearly as possible by signs, we made him understand our object; and he engaged to conduct us in sight of a good pass which he knew. Here we ceased to hear the Shoshonee language; that of this man being perfectly unintelligible. Several Indians, who had been waiting to see what reception he would meet with, now came into camp; and, accompanied by the new comers, we resumed our journey.

The road led us up the creek, which here becomes a rather rapid mountain stream, fifty feet wide, between dark-looking hills without snow; but immediately beyond them rose snowy mountains on either side, timbered principally with the nut pine.

On the lower grounds, the general height of this tree is twelve to twenty feet, and eight inches the greatest diameter; it is rather branching, and has a peculiar and singular but pleasant odor. We followed the river for only a short distance along a rocky trail, and crossed it at a dam which the Indians made us comprehend had been built to catch salmon trout. The snow and ice were heaped up against it three or four feet deep entirely across the stream. Leaving here the stream, which runs through impassable canyons we continued our road over a very broken country, passing through a low gap between the snowy mountains. The rock which occurs immediately in the pass has the appearance of impure sandstone, containing scales of black mica. This may be only a stratified lava; on issuing from the gap, the compact lava, and other volcanic products usual in the country, again occurred. We descended from the gap into a wide valley, or rather basin, and encamped on a small tributary to the last stream, on which there was very good grass.

It was covered with such thick ice, that it required some labor with pickaxes to make holes for the animals to drink. The banks are lightly wooded with willow, and on the upper bottoms are sage and *Fremontia* with *ephedra occidentalis*, which begins to occur more frequently. The day has been a summer one, warm and pleasant; no snow on the trail, which, as we are all on foot, makes travelling more agreeable. The hunters went into the neighboring mountains, but found no game. We have five Indians in camp tonight.

January 25 -

The morning was cold and bright, and as the sun rose the day became beautiful.

A party of twelve Indians came down from the mountains to trade pine nuts, of which each one carried a little bag. These seemed now to be the staple of the country; and whenever we met an Indian, his friendly salutation consisted in offering a few nuts to eat and to trade; their only arms were bows and flint-pointed arrows. It appeared that, in almost all the valleys, the neighboring bands were at war with each other; and we had some difficulty in prevailing on our guides to accompany us on this day's journey, being at war with the people on the other side of a large

The general level of the country appeared to be getting higher, and we were gradually entering the heart of the mountains. Accompanied by all the Indians, we ascended a long ridge, and reached a pure spring at the edge of the timber, where the Indians had waylaid and killed an antelope, and where the greater part of them left us. Our pacific conduct had quieted their alarms; and though at war among each other, yet all confided in us. Thanks to the combined effects of power and kindness for our arms inspired respect, and our little presents and good treatment conciliated their confidence. Here we suddenly entered snow six inches deep, and the ground was a little rocky with volcanic fragments, the mountain appearing to be composed of such rock. The timber consists principally of nutpines, (*pinus monophyllus*,) which here are of larger size – 12 to 15 inches in diameter; heaps of cones lying on the ground, where the Indians have gathered the seeds.

The snow deepened gradually as we advanced. Our guides wore out their moccasins; and, putting one of them on a horse, we enjoyed the unusual sight of an Indian who could not ride. He could not even guide the animal, and appeared to have no knowledge of horses. The snow was three or four feet deep in the summit of the pass; and from this point the guide pointed out our future road, declining to go any further. Below us was a little valley; and beyond this, the mountains rose higher still, one ridge above another, presenting a rude and rocky outline. We descended rapidly to the valley; the snow impeded us but little; yet it was dark when we reached the foot of the mountain.

The day had been so warm, that our moccasins were wet with melting snow; but here, as soon as the sun begins to decline, the air gets suddenly cold, and we had great difficulty to keep our feet from freezing – our moccasins being frozen perfectly stiff. After a hard day's march of 27 miles, we reached the river some time after dark, and found the snow about a foot deep on the bottom – the river being entirely frozen over. We found a comfortable camp, where there were dry willows abundant, and we soon had blazing fires. A little brandy, which I husbanded with great care, remained, and I do not know any medicine more salutary, or any drink (except coffee) more agreeable, than this in a cold night after a hard day's march. Mr. Preuss questioned whether the famed nectar even possessed so exquisite a flavor. All felt it to be a reviving cordial.

A massive aquifer lies beneath the Mojave Desert. Could it help solve California's water problem?
By Scott Wilson, Washington Post, 3/3/19

CADIZ VALLEY, Calif. — The landscape here is more Martian than Earthly, rust and tan plains that rise in the distance to form the Old Woman Mountains to the east and the Bristols and Marbles to the north and west. Almost everything here is protected by the federal government. The opportunity or threat, depending on your point of view, lies beneath the dusty surface that, after a recent rain, blooms with sprays of yellow desert dandelion. There is water here in the Mojave Desert. A lot of it.

A future no one could see capped Nevada's share of Colorado River water

Water was such an afterthought in rural Clark County in 1922 that the state's representatives happily accepted the smallest share of the river in exchange for construction jobs, tax revenue and access to cheap electricity.

Colorado River's decline poses long-term risks for Southern Nevada

The Las Vegas Valley will still be able to access its share of the water through a deep new straw in Lake Mead, but its supplies are likely to be cut as river users in seven states deal with overuse of the resource.

The Henderson City Council passed a resolution last month outlining the city's intent to sell one acre of land in the Pittman area to Green Sense Farms, a company that specializes in indoor agriculture.

Yucca and bear grass. Tohona O Odam



Boston Medical Center Rooftop

**Farm Boston, MA, USA
2,658 sq. ft Greenroof**

Great pics at <https://www.greenroofs.com/2019/03/04/boston-medical-center-rooftop-farm/>

As we contemplate warmer weather here in the Northern Hemisphere, those of us lucky enough to have a rooftop farm are planning our new crops! Such is the case with the fantastic Boston Medical Center Rooftop Farm, another fine example of combining the attributes of a greenroof with patient health.

Implemented by Recover Green Roofs, an award-winning company with tons of experience with rooftop farms, their previous produce growing living roof projects include Fenway Farms and Whole Foods Market – Lynnfield, MA – just to name a couple. So we felt it would great to recognize their excellent work!

And, kudos go to Boston Medical Center for its commitment to sustainable design and progressive healthcare!

Excerpt from Project Profile:

Voted one of the 50 greenest hospitals in America, Boston Medical Center (BMC) is the largest safety-net hospital and Level I trauma center in New England. A rooftop farm was a natural fit for BMC, which has both a steadfast commitment to a green campus and an integrative approach to health.

Located three stories up on the lower roof of BMC's power plant building, the Boston Medical Center Rooftop Farm is the first farm on a hospital in Boston.

BMC Rooftop Farm

With a total roof area of 7,000 square feet, the rooftop farm has 2,658 square feet of growing space and harvests about 25 different crops.

The farm began as the brainchild of Dave Maffeo, senior director of support services and Robert Biggio, senior vice president of facilities and support services, with the support of BMC's Office of Development. Dave worked with Lindsay Allen, who is now Manager of the BMC Rooftop Farm, and John Stoddard of Higher Ground Farm to find a rooftop and growing system that met BMC's needs.

The farm was designed and installed by Recover Green Roofs, and Higher Ground Farm manages the growing. Designed to provide maximum growth potential, a modular raised-bed system was installed, the Recover Aerated Media Module (or RAMM). Each individual modular crate is complete with organic Vermont Compost media, remote-monitored smart drip irrigation, and durable roof membrane protection.

The BMC Rooftop Farm grows a wide variety of organic vegetables and herbs and houses two beehives, painted by youth patients at the hospital.

BMC Rooftop Farm

The resident bees pollinate 75% of the food on the farm, and during peak season there are 80,000 to 100,000 bees in each hive. In its second growing season, the farm grew 5,000 – 7,000 pounds of fresh produce on less than 3,000 cubic feet of growing space.

In addition, the farm offers many wonderful opportunities for educating patients and hosting events for volunteers and children of the community. The Boston Medical Center Rooftop Farm not only provides fresh, local produce to its hospitalized patients, cafeterias, The Teaching Kitchen, and Preventive Food Pantry, but is also part of BMC's overall commitment to going green.

Follow the damn water rights. Sorry NE Nevada - you should have supported the Shoshone Treaty. sdc

A Barrick Gold Corp. mine is seen in Nevada. (Las Vegas Review-Journal)A Barrick Gold Corp. mine is seen in Nevada. (Las Vegas Review-Journal)

The Associated Press

March 2, 2019 - 6:27 pm

ELKO — The mayor of the biggest mining community in Nevada has said he [opposes the merger of the two largest gold mining companies](#) in the world because it would reduce competition in the region and could drive down workers' wages.

Barrick Gold Corp. announced this week it will try to acquire Newmont Mining Corp. in an approximately \$18 billion all-stock deal that would create a corporate giant worth about \$42 billion.

Colorado-based Newmont has rejected any talk of a buyout from the Canadian miner so far and the unsolicited bid from its fierce rival appears likely to become hostile.

Elko Mayor Reece Keener told the Elko Daily Free Press that “operationally” the merger may make financial sense.

But from a practical standpoint, Elko County reaps the benefits of having two major mining companies operating in northeast Nevada.

“Competition is a good thing,” Keener said. “These companies are each so large that they already enjoy enormous economies of scale.

“A single mining behemoth would remove much of the competition for talent and potentially put downward pressure on wages, and it would certainly squeeze the supplier community,” he wrote in an email to the newspaper this week.

Barrick in Nevada

In Nevada, Barrick operates surface and underground mines on the Cortez Trend, surface and underground mines on the Carlin Trend, and Turquoise Ridge. Newmont has the Twin Creeks Mine near Turquoise Ridge, underground and surface mines on the Carlin Trend, Emigrant Mine southwest of Carlin, Phoenix Mine near Battle Mountain and Long Canyon Mine near Wells.

Barrick has 3,780 employees in Nevada. Newmont currently has about 5,000 employees and contractors in North America, but doesn't list them by state.

In Elko, Newmont's offices have been its North American headquarters, but the headquarters would move to Vancouver under the Goldcorp deal. Barrick relocated headquarters for North American operations to Las Vegas a few years ago but still has an office complex in Elko.

Barrick's proposal is an \$18 billion stock deal that the market is considering hostile because Colorado-based Newmont has a \$10 billion merger in the works with Goldcorp Inc. and has labeled Barrick's offer as unsolicited and a negative premium proposal.

Barrick wants Newmont to drop the Goldcorp deal.

Toronto-based Barrick merged with Randgold Resources on Jan. 1 of this year in a \$6.1 billion acquisition.

Barrick CEO speaks

Barrick CEO Mark Bristow said in a conference call that the proposed merger "will create more value than any other combination in our industry," with estimated savings topping \$7 billion.

"Nevada is the crux of our proposal, because that is where the bulk of the synergies can be realized," he said.

Newmont and Barrick already have a working agreement on the Turquoise Ridge Mine in Humboldt County. Barrick operates the mine and owns 75 percent. Newmont processes the ore and owns 25 percent.

Newmont Chief Executive Officer Gary Goldberg said he agreed with Barrick "that jointly operating our collective assets in Nevada represents a compelling value opportunity for all of our shareholders."

"But there is no reason to bear the risk from Barrick's other assets," he said. He said Newmont remains willing to talk about joint ventures in Nevada.

John Dobra, who followed the mining industry in Nevada for years and recently retired as an associate economics professor at the University of Nevada, Reno, said the two companies have discussed mergers before.

But "this one seems a little bit different, a little more hostile," he said.

Water Shorts

91 percent Proportion of U.S. coal plants that reported dangerous levels of toxic metals in the groundwater near their coal ash dumps, according to a study led by the Environmental Integrity Project and Earthjustice groups. Sixty percent of the sites reported elevated lithium levels in surrounding groundwater, and 52 percent noted unsafe arsenic contamination. Citing possible threats to drinking water, the report calls for stricter coal ash regulations. [*Reuters*](#)

12 percent: Increase in groundwater withdrawals in Louisiana between 2010 and 2015. The rise is due to a small increase in irrigation withdrawals (7 percent, 50 million gallons a day) and a large increase (71 percent, 140 million gallons a day) for fish farming. ([U.S. Geological Survey](#))

\$7.5 billion: Supplemental funding requested, in a House bill, for 2019 for a federal drinking water loan fund. The budget deal from last month added \$1.2 billion to the fund this year. ([Rep. Maxine Waters](#))

Wheeler Confirmed

By a [vote of 52 to 47](#) that was largely on party lines, the Senate confirmed Andrew Wheeler to helm the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The only Republican voting against Wheeler was Sen. Susan Collins of Maine.

Lead and Copper Rule Delay

The EPA again missed a deadline the agency had set for publishing draft revisions to federal drinking water rules for lead and copper.

The EPA had said the draft, which has been repeatedly delayed throughout the Obama and Trump administrations, would be published in February 2019.

Land and Conservation Bill Passes the House

Following approval in the Senate earlier in February, the House [passed a big public lands package](#) that includes water-related provisions.

The bill reauthorizes the Land and Water Conservation Fund, prohibits mining in more than 340,000 acres in the Methow River headwaters of Washington state, and designates dozens of river sections as “wild and scenic.”

Water Infrastructure Trust Fund Reintroduced

House Democrats — there are 43 co-sponsors — reintroduced a bill to establish a new funding source for water system improvements.

The [WATER Act](#), which did not advance in the last Congress, would raise the corporate revenue tax from 21 percent to 24.5 percent. Its backers say that up to \$35 billion a year could be put to use for replacing lead pipes, removing chemicals from drinking water, and repairing aging facilities.

The bill also requires the EPA to conduct a nationwide study on water affordability, including water rates, shutoffs, and regional consolidation of water systems. Furthermore, the bill allows states to use monies from federal drinking water loan funds to provide grants to households with PFAS contamination for purchasing in-home filtration systems, as well as grants for replacing lead service lines.

Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-VT) introduced the Senate version of the bill.

In context: [Counting Homes Cut Off From Water Is A Data Collection Nightmare](#)

Oil Spill Response Plans

The Department of Transportation agency that regulates pipelines and the movement of hazardous substances [issued a final rule](#) on emergency response plans for moving oil by train.

The rule requires more rail car operators to file plans that outline how to contain oil spills after a derailment or other accident. Plans must be updated every five years, or within 90 days if there is a significant change in the rail route or the type of oil being transported.

The rules revision was prompted by the 2013 derailment of a train in Lac-Mégantic, Quebec that was carrying oil from North Dakota's Bakken region. That [accident](#) killed 47 people and spilled more than 1.5 million gallons of oil, some of which reached groundwater and the Chaudière River.

Tainted Water Investigation

The poop water made them sick.

At least a half dozen residents of a Nebraska town fell ill in March 2017 with diarrhea and related stomach ailments. A [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention study](#) traced the illness to the *Campylobacter* bacteria, one of the most common causes of diarrhea in the United States.

The bacteria was found in two of the town's wells. Those wells were adjacent to an irrigation system that was pumping wastewater from a nearby livestock feeding facility. The irrigation system malfunctioned and the wastewater pooled in a ditch roughly 15 feet from the two wells. The well water is delivered to homes without disinfection or filtration.

The CDC concludes that the wastewater contaminated the wells and residents became ill.

Drought-Tolerant Corn Spreads in the U.S.

Seeds that are modified — through either conventional breeding or genetic changes — to withstand dry years were first commercially available in 2011.

Yet only five years later some 22 percent of U.S. corn plantings used drought-tolerant seeds, according to a [U.S. Department of Agriculture study](#). More than two-fifths of corn acres in Nebraska, the country's third-largest corn producer and biggest irrigator, employ drought-tolerant seeds.

Drought-tolerant seeds work by manipulating three factors: the amount of water taken up by the plant; the amount of water needed to produce leaves, grains, and other plant matter; and the amount of plant matter that is converted into grain. The goal is to put as much water within the plant to generating grain.

House PFAS Hearing

The House Oversight Committee adds to the recent run of congressional committee hearings about PFAS chemicals. The committee [takes its turn on March 6](#).

Great Lakes Advisory Board Nominations

The EPA is [seeking about 15 people](#) to serve on a board that advises the agency on the Great Lakes.

Nominations are due March 25. They can be sent to Barnes.Edlynzia@epa.gov with the subject line “GLAB Nomination 2019.” Information to include in a nomination is in the above link.

The board’s charter expired in June 2018, but strong bipartisan support from Great Lakes lawmakers prompted the EPA to renew it.

Another EPA Action Plan

“Action plans” are all the rage at the EPA these days. In the last three months the agency has published plans for lead and PFAS.

Now, the agency intends to [write a plan](#) for promoting water recycling.

One item to watch for: any actions the EPA takes on [oilfield wastewater](#). The agency is working with New Mexico officials on identifying ways to reuse the salty, chemical-laden waste product, and other oil- and gas-producing states like Oklahoma and Texas would like to use wastewater for irrigation or filling rivers.

In context: [Permian Oil Boom Uncorks Multibillion-Dollar Water Play](#)

