Journal #4373 from sdc 3.14.19

Black Warrior of Pyramid Lake

Date change for honoring of Miss Indian World

Trump budget to include funding to restart Yucca process

White Paper - Energy Security in Nevada

Ancient DNA a powerful tool for studying past – when archaeologists/geneticists work together

Humans and machines can improve accuracy when they work together

Scientists Have Discovered A Mushroom That Eats Plastic, And It Could Clean Our Landfill From Federal Water Tap

California finalized its Colorado River drought contingency plan

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How America's Food Giants Swallowed the Family Farms

16-Year-Olds Want to Vote -- and States Are Starting to Listen to Them

Clean Energy Coalition Challenges Duke Energy's Monopoly

Clean House to Survive? Museums Confront Their Crowded Basements

India Fights Diabetic Blindness With Help From A.I.

Gold producers Barrick, Newmont agree to merge Nevada assets

South Bay library has rolled out a robot that makes house calls, picks up books and returns them

More Scholarships April 1-15 Deadlines

The World Wide Web: The Invention That Connected The World

Multi-Cultural Youth Summit Winnemucca April 11-12

Grandma Josephine Mandamin



otwtb.birdwatchersdigest.com

Bald Eagle Trio Paired for Life?

Three bald eagles—two males and a female—are nesting amicably at the...

I'm excited to invite you all to a staged reading of our multi-award winning screenplay "BLACK WARRIOR OF PYRAMID LAKE" on Saturday, March 23, from 4-6pm (location TBD).

BLACK WARRIOR OF PYRAMID LAKE is a commercial property, a violently graphic dark comedy told in the style of Jordan Peele's *Get Out*, the Coen Brothers' *No Country for Old Men*, Quentin Tarantino's *Pulp Fiction*, and David Fincher's *Se7en*.

PARENTAL WARNING: The story utilizes adult language/themes, intense action, cocky "Rez Humor," and violent depictions of real events. Children under 18-years-old not recommended.

The screenplay received honors from the Moondance Film Festival (Best Screenplay), Tribeca All-Access Screenwriting Program (phone interview finalist), the Beverly Hills Film Festival (Best Screenplay finalist), the Canada International Film Festival (Best Screenplay finalist), a SPARK! Grant from the Stanford Arts Institute.

If you're in Northern Nevada on the weekend of March 23, please come out to support us as we work to bring this production to the big screen. To learn more about the project and our creative team as well as keep up with the latest "BLACK WARRIOR" news, please visit www.blackwarriormovie.com

Thank you so much and I hope to see you all soon!	Much love,
Myrton Running Wolf, Director and Co-Writer "BI	LACK WARRIOR OF PYRAMID LAKE"
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Anne Louise: PLEASE NOTE DATE CHANGE: Taylor Talbi'Denzhoone' Susan, 35th Miss Indian World will be honored at the Gathering of Nations Pow-Wow on April 27, 2019

Saturday evening immediately after the Grand Entry. The crowning of the next 36th Miss Indian World will follow the honoring. Plans to showcase both the tribes she descends from is underway with invites to Chairwoman Gwen Dena WMAT and Chairwoman Amber Torres WRPT to speak to the thousands of dancers, spectators, and on-line participants. Please come down to dance with us in celebration of Taylor's incredible blessed journey as your Miss Indian World. Ashoont' to

each of our friends and families!	•	0
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Trump budget to include funding to restart Yucca process

WASHINGTON -- President Donald Trump again will propose funding to restart the licensing process to make Yucca Mountain a nuclear waste repository Monday, the Las Vegas Review-Journal has learned.

In follow-up discussions about earlier NSF events, we were asked to develop the attached whitepaper focused on energy security issues in Nevada. This study outlines why energy generation and transmission are critical national security issues and how Nevada can lead the nation in developing more safe, secure and resilient energy supplies.

White Paper - Energy Security in Nevada

New technology means accessing new information from ancient human remains, some which have been in collections for decades. Elizabeth Sawchuk

Ancient DNA is a powerful tool for studying the past – when archaeologists and geneticists work together

Elizabeth Sawchuk, Stony Brook University (The State University of New York); Mary Prendergast, Saint Louis University – Madrid

Ancient DNA allows scientists to learn directly from the remains of people from the past. As this new field takes off, researchers are figuring out how to ethically work with ancient samples and each other.

Humans and machines can improve accuracy when they work together

Davide Valeriani, Harvard University

People – individually and in groups – were not as good at facial recognition as an algorithm. But five people plus the algorithm, working together, were even better.

Scientists Have Discovered A Mushroom That Eats Plastic, And It Could Clean Our Landfills yupthatexists.com

I thought I saw an eye doctor on an Alaskan island, but it turned out to be an optical Aleutian.

From Federal Water Tap:

California Republicans aim to redirect federal funds for high-speed rail into water storage projects. FEMA only partially reimburses California for Oroville Dam repairs. The Trump administration orders rapid scientific review of California water proposal. The Army Corps approves a large copper mine in southeastern Arizona. New Mexico representatives introduce a bill to respond to PFAS groundwater

contamination. A bipartisan House bill authorizes \$23.5 billion over five years for **wastewater infrastructure**. The GAO updates its list of federal programs with a **high risk of waste, fraud, and mismanagement**, a list that includes environmental cleanup, flood insurance, and climate risk. American and Canadian negotiators meet to discuss the **Columbia River Treaty**. And lastly, the Energy Department offers a prize for **wave-powered desalination**.

"As far as the largest environmental issue facing the planet today I would have to say is water. The fact that a million people still die a year from a lack of potable drinking water is a crisis." — Andrew Wheeler, newly confirmed as the head of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, during an interview on March 4 with *Fox News*. Wheeler was asked if he thought climate change an existential threat, one that requires swift action in the next 12 years. Wheeler claimed, without justifying his response, that the U.S. has the "cleanest, safest drinking water in the world."

\$2.5 million: Prize money to design a system that uses the energy in ocean waves to power a desalination unit. The competition has four stages through which participants will advance, from initial ideas to field-tested demonstration projects. (Energy Department)

#1: It was the wettest winter (December-February) on record in the contiguous United States. (NOAA)

California Infrastructure Competition

"Dams or trains" posters flank the highways through California's Central Valley, a multibillion-dollar farming hub that wants more water for almond, pistachio, and citrus orchards and other crops.

Rep. Kevin McCarthy and other California Republicans <u>introduced a bill</u> that would redirect money from the latter (trains) to the former (dams, or groundwater storage).

In their sights is up to \$3.5 billion in federal money for high-speed rail in California. Some \$2.5 billion has already been spent and would have to be clawed back by the Federal Railroad Administration. But other promised funds haven't been used. In February, the FRA told the California High-Speed Rail Authority it would cancel \$929 million in funding because the state is not making adequate progress on construction. Earlier that month, Gavin Newsom, the new governor, supported a scaled-down version of the project.

The House bill doesn't provide a mechanism for recovering funds; it simply outlines where they would be directed.

Ninety percent of the recovered funds are earmarked for water storage projects, which includes new dams, raising existing dams, or groundwater storage. Five percent is for grants to reduce nitrate in drinking water in rural communities, and the final 5 percent goes to grants for rural communities with dry household wells.

For both rural community categories, the money can be used for drilling new wells or hooking households to a community water system.

Water Quality Protection and Jobs Creation Act

House Democrats and Republicans introduced a <u>bipartisan bill</u> to increase investment in wastewater infrastructure, authorizing to \$23.5 billion over five years to a half dozen programs.

Eighty-five percent of the funds are destined for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, a low-interest loan program. The monies would have to be appropriated during the budget process.

Arizona Mine Approval

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers <u>approved a \$2 billion copper mine</u> in southeastern Arizona, the *Arizona Daily Star* reports.

The Rosemont Mine, to be built by Hudbay Minerals, a Canadian firm, needed a Clean Water Act permit to bury 40 acres of desert washes. It's the last permit that the mine required, and one that will likely be challenged in court.

PFAS Bill

Democratic members of New Mexico's congressional delegation <u>introduced legislation</u> to respond to PFAS contamination in the state.

The bills authorize the Defense Department to provide temporary water to farmers whose water sources are compromised by PFAS pollution from military bases.

The congressional action follow news reports that a <u>dairy farmer in Clovis</u>, <u>New Mexico</u> is dumping the milk his cows produce because of PFAS contamination. The chemicals, which are in the farm's groundwater, migrated from nearby Cannon Air Force Base.

Quick Study

The Trump administration <u>ordered federal scientists</u> to speed up biological assessments of a water pumping proposal in California, *KQED* reports.

The proposal would send more water through the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta to farms and cities in the south. The assessments will evaluate the effect on endangered fish species.

The scientists say that they do not have the resources to do the job well that quickly, according to emails obtained by *KQED*.

Environmental Concerns A Factor In Certain High-Risk Government Programs

The Government Accountability Office, a watchdog agency, keeps a list of 35 federal programs it deems a "high risk" for their vulnerability to fraud, waste, and mismanagement or because they need substantial reform to save money or provide better public service.

In an update to Congress, the GAO highlighted the lack of progress in most high-risk programs.

Among the high-risk environmental issues: the National Flood Insurance Program does not adequately address climate change impacts on flooding; the Defense Department and Department of Energy have significant cleanup obligations for contaminated sites; the EPA needs to more effectively control toxic chemicals; and, most broadly, the government needs to better management financial exposure to climate risks.

One bright spot: satellite weather data, which the GAO removed as a high risk because of investments in new equipment.

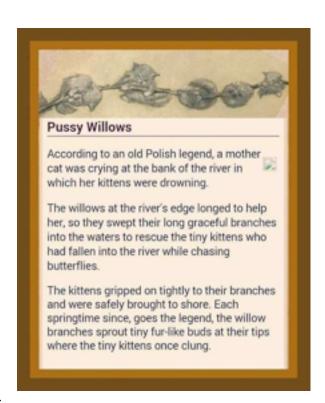
Future U.S. Water Scarcity

A U.S. Forest Service researcher contributed to <u>a study</u> that assesses water stress in the United States and how various adaptation strategies affect water availability.

Areas of concerns should look familiar: the Colorado River basin, California, Florida, and the High Plains.

And the way your grandmas tell the story?

For adaptation strategies, the researcher used computer modeling to look at: increasing reservoir storage, decreasing the amount of water



left in rivers, tapping groundwater reserves, and reducing irrigation. These strategies, they note, while in some cases increasing water availability, do impose external costs.

Columbia River Treaty

American and Canadian negotiators held a fifth round of meetings in late February to discuss updating the <u>Columbia River Treaty</u>, which governs the operation of dams on the cross-border river.

<u>U.S. priorities</u> are to maintain flood protection and electricity generation, the original purposes of the treaty when it was drafted in the 1960s, and to include ecosystem protections that improve salmon habitat. A <u>British Columbia minister said</u> that constituents in her province are concerned about lake levels and water availability.

The next round of talks is scheduled for April 10 and 11 in Victoria, British Columbia, while a town hall meeting will be held on March 20 in Kalispell, Montana.

Committee Hearings on Flood Insurance, Disaster Recovery

The House continues its frenetic hearing schedule.

This week:

- On March 12, the House Appropriations Committee gets an <u>update on recovery efforts</u> from U.S. disasters in 2017 and 2018. The deputy administrator of FEMA will testify. Will he mention the <u>water contamination problems in Paradise</u>, <u>California</u>, following the Camp Fire last November?
- On March 13, the House Committee on Financial Services discusses <u>reauthorization of the National Flood Insurance Program</u>. NFIP is one of the Government Accountability Office's <u>high-risk federal programs</u>, categorized that way because of its financial exposure to increased flooding from climate change.
- On March 13, the House Armed Services Committee discusses <u>preparing military bases</u> <u>for climate change</u>. Retired Rear Admiral David Titley headlines.

California finalized its Colorado River drought contingency plan on Tuesday after the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) took responsibility for a majority of the state's future delivery cuts. California was the last of seven Colorado Basin states to approve the plan, and was delayed because the state's Imperial Irrigation District (IID) refused to sign on unless the federal government allocated \$200 million toward fixing the hazardous Salton Sea. With another federal deadline looming, the MWD board agreed to shoulder IID's share of the cuts, effectively writing IID—which holds senior rights to the largest allocation of the Colorado River—out of the plan. The multi-state plan will now move to Congress for approval. *Los Angeles Times*

Precedent to watch: EPA sets stage for Cargill plans in Redwood City By Zachary Clark, Daily Journal, 3/9/19

A long battle over development of the Cargill salt ponds in Redwood City may soon return after the EPA declared the site exempt from the federal Clean Water Act — causing concern by environmentalists and the city's mayor. The Environmental Protection Agency announced its decision earlier this month, effectively removing one of several barriers to development of the 1,400-acre Bayside property. "After careful legal consideration and review, EPA has found that

the Redwood City Salt Plant site does not include 'waters of the United States' because the site was converted to [dry] land long before the CWA was enacted," according to the EPA's website.

UC to offer more training for water diverters

By Tim Hearden, Western FarmPress, 3/6/19

University of California advisors are offering two more courses to teach landowners with rights to divert water from rivers and streams how to install their own devices to measure and report their diversions. The April 4 courses in Redding and Woodland will clarify water reporting

requirements for ranches, offer opinions on which meters work best in different situations and teach participants how to determine measurement equipment accuracy, according to the UC Cooperative Extension.

How America's Food Giants Swallowed the Family Farms

Chris McGreal, Guardian UK

McGreal writes: "Across the midwest, the rise of factory farming is destroying rural communities. And the massive corporations behind this devastation are now eyeing a post-Brexit UK market." READ MORE

16-Year-Olds Want to Vote -- and States Are Starting to Listen to Them

LYNSI BURTON, YES! MAGAZINE

A new proposal in Oregon would lower the state's minimum voting age to 16. The bill is the first of its kind in suggesting that 16-year-olds should vote in local and statewide elections. This push comes amid a movement across states to extend voting access and root out corruption in elections.

Read the Article →

Clean Energy Coalition Challenges Duke Energy's Monopoly

SUE STURGIS, FACING SOUTH

A new coalition seeks to end Duke Energy's electric monopoly in North Carolina in hopes of hastening the shift to clean energy. There's also an effort underway to bring competition to the electricity market in Florida, where Duke operates as a regional monopoly.

Read the Article →

Clean House to Survive? Museums Confront Their Crowded Basements

By ROBIN POGREBIN

With storage spaces filled with works that may never be shown, some



museums are rethinking the way they collect art, and at least one is ranking what it owns.

<u>India Fights Diabetic Blindness With Help From A.I.</u> By CADE METZA partnership with Google is part of a global effort to build and deploy systems that can detect signs of illness and disease in medical scans.

Gold producers Barrick, Newmont agree to merge Nevada assets

Nevada's two largest gold producers have agreed to merge their local assets to create the world's single-largest operation of the precious metal.

A South Bay library has rolled out a robot that makes house calls, picks up books and returns them

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American Indian Graduate Center - High school, undergraduate and graduate scholarships. For more information check the website.

Internship Opportunity - For college juniors or rising seniors who are interested in working with the College Board. They are looking to recruit more American Indian students. For more information contact Megan.

Scholarships Available for the Native American Fitness Instructor Training. For more information contact John via email. Training will be held in Flagstaff, April 29 and 30.

Student Excellent Equals Degree (SEED) Scholarship Varies 04/15/2019

The World Wide Web: The Invention That Connected The World As we reach the web's 30th birthday, we reflect on its history – from its hardware foundations to the 5 billion person network we see today

The internet is a huge network of computers all connected together, but it was the world wide web that made the technology into something that linked information together and made it accessible to everyone. In essence, the world wide web is a collection of webpages found on this network of computers – your browser uses the internet to access the world wide web.

The world wide web was invented by Sir Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 – originally he was trying to find a new way for scientists to easily share the data from their experiments. Hypertext (text displayed on a computer display that links to other text the reader can immediately access) and the internet already existed, but no one had thought of a way to use the internet to link one document directly to another.

Berners-Lee created the world wide web while he was working at CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research in Switzerland. His vision soon went beyond a network for scientists to share information, in that he wanted it to be a universal and free 'information space' to share knowledge, to communicate, and to collaborate. You can find out more about how his work on the world wide web at CERN began, here.

There are three main ingredients that make up the world wide web. URL (uniform resource locator), which is the addressing scheme to find a document; HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol), which connects computers together; and HTML (hypertext markup language), which formats pages containing hypertext links.

Berners-Lee also made the world's first web browser and web server. During the 1990s the amount of web browsers being produced rapidly multiplied and a whole load more web-based technologies started sprouting up. To get a sense of how the world wide web has developed since its creation, check out this video below:d.

Try watching this video on www.youtube.com

The world wide web opened up the internet to everyone, not just scientists. It connected the world in a way that made it much easier for people to get information, share, and communicate. It has since allowed people to share their work and thoughts through social networking sites, blogs, video sharing, and more.

If you're still curious to know how we got to this computer-based world in the first place, you can read about the history of computers and how they transformed communication between humans here.

Explore more: – How Computers Transformed Communication

- Where The World Wide Web Was Born

For some great retro pictures: https://artsandculture.google.com/theme/eAJS4WcKh7UBIQ

At 30, World Wide Web 'not the web we wanted,' inventor says AP 3.12.19 GENEVA — At its ripe old age of 30 and with half the globe using it, the World Wide Web is facing growing pains with issues like hate speech, privacy concerns and state-sponsored hacking, its creator says.

Tim Berners-Lee joined a celebration Tuesday of the Web and reminisced about where he invented it — at CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research — beginning with a proposal published on March 12, 1989.

The 63-year-old Englishman is calling on governments, companies and citizens to work together, and wants the web to become more accessible to those who aren't online.

Speaking at a "Web@30" conference, Berners-Lee acknowledged that for those who are online, "the web is not the web we wanted in every respect."





Join us for a Sunrise Ceremony in honor of **Grandma Josephine Mandamin**

Our Farewell, sending off and thank you.

All are welcome

March 22, 2019 at Nibezun

This will be in harmony with the Family's traditional ceremony that happens 28 days after her passing.

A fire will be kept lit until sundown for anyone who would like to come and pay their respects.

The house will be open & we will have soup and warm drinks to share.

Food contributions welcomed.

Sunrise 6:35 am