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Photo Archives

Interior (DOI) Library Collections

Enacted Indian Water Rights Settlements Settlements as of May 2015

Federal Water Tap

Phoenix Indian School

Trump's EPA Wants to Put a Toxic Mine in Pristine Alaska. What Could Go Wrong?

"The Unleashed Mind: Why Creative People Are Eccentric"

Cisco-global-problem-solver-challenge-2019/finalists

Thelma DeLorme



Too cute not to post!

And to think those kiddos are in their 40's.....



from the archives
of Life Magazine

**President Harry
S. Truman
Signing Bill
Providing for
Establishment of
Indian Claims
Commission**

**Western Shoshone Woman Winnows
Indian Ricegrass**
Email us to request a hi-resolution copy.

Title: Western Shoshone Woman Winnows
Indian Ricegrass Date: ca. 1930-35
Description:

A Western Shoshone woman, identified as
Jenny Washburn, winnows Indian ricegrass to
separate seeds from chaff.

Found in RS: 15/2/21, Box 20, Folder
Western Shoshone Envelope # 9



Negative Number 12395, RS: 39/2/22 Phys. Desc: Tiff This image has been scanned from the
negative.

ID: 0003813 Repository: University of Illinois Archives

Found in: [Julian H. Steward Papers, 1842-1976](#) Creators: [Steward, Julian Haynes \(1902-1972\)](#)

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<http://www.onlinenevada.org/articles/washoe-tribe-indian-claims-commission>

Interior (DOI) Library Collections

General Collection

The general collection includes publications produced by bureaus and offices of the Department of the Interior, as well as reports of research and projects funded by the Department. The Library receives many reports each year from other agencies of the U.S. Federal government as a selective Federal Documents Depository Library.

The Interior Library acquires books and journals on such subjects as,

- Public Lands
- National Parks and Historic Sites
- Native Americans
- Wildlife Conservation
- Environmental Protection
- Fisheries
- Water Resources Management
- Historic Preservation
- Outdoor Recreation
- Energy Sources
- Offshore Oil and Gas Development
- United States History
- Forest and Range Management
- Government, Public Policy, and Public Administration
- Endangered Species
- Mining
- Earth Sciences
- Natural Resources Management

Reference Collection

The Reference Collection includes standard reference sources such as almanacs, encyclopedias, yearbooks, and directories. Titles of special interest to the Department are also collected.

Periodicals and Newspapers

The Library receives dozens of journals and newsletters, and subscribes to three daily newspapers: The New York Times, Washington Post, and Wall Street Journal. Recent issues of some of the most popular periodicals are shelved in the Periodicals Reading Room. Earlier issues are retained in stack areas. Most periodicals are shelved alphabetically by the title of the periodical. Earlier issues of a few journals are shelved in the book stacks by their call number.

All current periodicals and newspapers, and most others, are listed in the online catalog. A summary of holdings for some periodicals is shown in the catalog listing for that periodical. Consult a Reference Librarian to discover the Library's exact holdings of other titles.

Recent issues of these periodicals are located in the Reading Room:

- American Indian Culture and Research Journal
- American Scientist
- Conservation Biology
- Consumer Reports
- CQ: Congressional Quarterly
- High Country News
- National Geographic
- Nature
- New Scientist
- Science
- Science News Magazine
- Scientific American
- Time
- New York Times Book Review
- New York Times Magazine
- Washington Post Magazine
- Federal Register
- Congressional Record

Law Collection

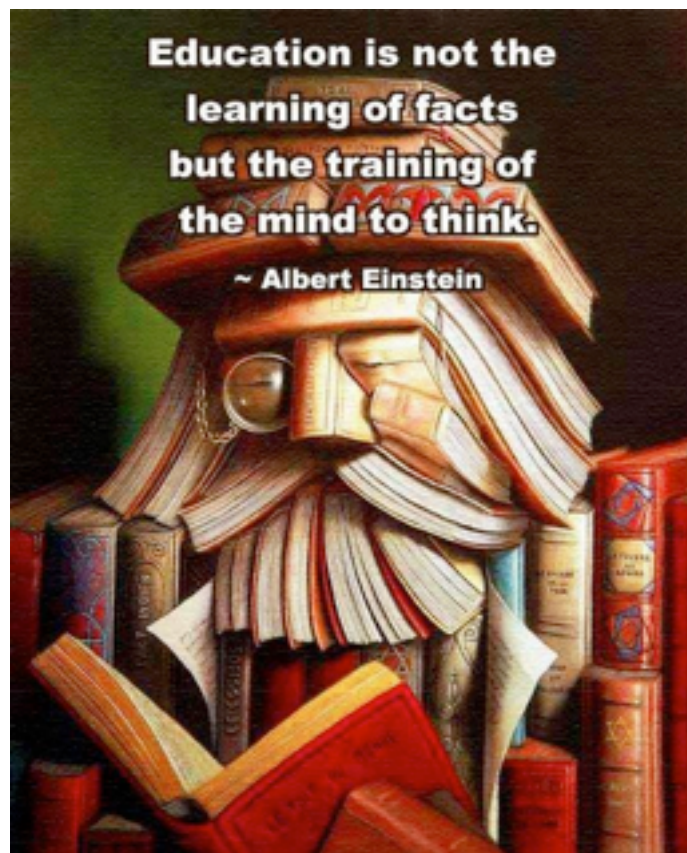
The Law Collection contains United States Reports, Federal and regional reporters, selected state, territorial, and tribal codes, and legal treaties. There are also Departmental legal and administrative materials and law reference sources. Subject specialties include environmental law, public lands and land use, law relating to American Indian tribes, and administrative law.

Four other online information services may also be of interest to employees:

- * [HeinOnline](#)
- * [ProQuest Congressional Collections](#)
- * [Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation Digital Library](#)
- * [U.S. Congressional Serial Set](#)

Rare Book Collection

The Rare Book Collection includes titles published in the 19th century and earlier, on subjects such as the Department of the Interior, Native Americans, American history, and natural history. In the online catalog, the locations of rare books are shown as "RARE." To use a rare book, please see a Reference Librarian.



For your resource library:

Enacted Indian Water Rights Settlements as of May 2015

1. White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-291, tit. III, 124 Stat. 3064, 3073
2. Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-291, tit. IV, 124 Stat. 3064, 3097
3. Taos Pueblo Indian Water Rights Settlement Act, Pub. L. No. 111-291, tit. V, 124 Stat. 3064, 3122 (2010)
4. Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act, Pub. L. No. 111-291, tit. VI, 124 Stat. 3064, 3134 (2010)
5. Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project and Navajo Nation Water Rights, Pub. L. No. 111-11, 123 Stat. 991, 1379 (title X, subtitle B, parts III-IV of Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009)
6. Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation Water Rights Settlement, Pub. L. No. 111-11, 123 Stat. 991, 1405 (title X, subtitle C of Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009)
7. Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Settlement Act, Pub. L. No. 110-297, 122 Stat. 2975 (2008)
8. Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-447, 118 Stat. 2809, 3431 (div. J, title X of Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005)
9. Gila River Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-451, 118 Stat. 3478, 3504 (title II of Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act of 2004)
10. Zuni Indian Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2003, Pub. L. No. 108-34, 117 Stat. 782
11. Shivwits Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Water Rights Settlement Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-263, 114 Stat. 737
12. Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement and Water Supply Enhancement Act of 1999, Pub. L. No. 106-163, 113 Stat. 1778
13. Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 1994, Pub. L. No. 103-434, title I, 108 Stat. 4526, *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 104-91, § 201, 110 Stat. 7 (1996)
14. Jicarilla Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992, Pub. L. No. 102-441, 106 Stat. 2237, *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 104-261, 110 Stat. 3176 (1996), *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 105-256, § 10, 112 Stat. 1896 (1998)
15. Northern Cheyenne Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992, Pub. L. No. 102-374, 106 Stat. 1186, *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 103-263, §§ 1-1(a), 108 Stat. 707 (1993)
16. Ute Indian Rights Settlement Act of 1992, Pub. L. No. 102-575, title V, 106 Stat. 4600
17. San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992, Pub. L. No. 102-575, title XXXVII, 106 Stat. 4600, *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 103-435, § 13, 108 Stat. 4566 (1994), *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 104-91, § 202, 110 Stat. 7 (1996), *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 104-261, 110 Stat. 3176 (1996), *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 105-18, § 5003, 111 Stat. 158 (1997), *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 108-451, 118 Stat. 3573 (2004) (title IV of Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act of 2004)
18. Fort Hall Indian Water Rights Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-602, 104 Stat. 3059

19. Fort McDowell Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-628, 104 Stat. 4469, as amended, Pub. L. No. 109-373, 120 Stat. 2650 (2006)
20. Fallon Paiute Shoshone Indian Tribes Water Rights Settlement Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-618, title I, 104 Stat. 3289 *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 109-221, §104, 120 Stat. 336 (2006)
21. Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-618, title II, 104 Stat. 3289 (Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe)
22. Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-585, 102 Stat. 2973, *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 104-46, 109 Stat. 402 (1995), as amended, Pub. L. No. 106-554, title III, 114 Stat. 2763 (2000) (Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Southern Ute Indian Tribe)
23. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-512, 102 Stat. 2549, *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 102-238, 105 Stat. 1908 (1991)
24. San Luis Rey Indian Water Rights Settlement Act, Pub. L. 100-675, title I, 102 Stat. 4000 (1988), *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 102-154, 105 Stat. 990 (1991), *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 105-256, § 11, 112 Stat. 1896 (1998), *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 106-377, § 211, 114 Stat. 1441 (2000) (La Jolla, Rincon, San Pasqual, Pauma, and Pala Bands of Mission Indians)
25. Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act of 1982, Pub. L. No. 97-293, title III, 96 Stat. 1261, *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 102-497, § 8, 106 Stat. 3255 (1992), *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 108-451, 118 Stat. 3535 (2004) (title III of Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act of 2004) (Papago Tribe or Tohono O'odham Nation)
26. Ak-Chin Indian Community Act of 1978, Pub. L. No. 95-328, 92 Stat. 409, *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 98-530, 98 Stat. 2698 (1984), *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 102-497, § 10, 106 Stat. 325 8 (1992), *as amended*, Pub. L. No. 106-285, 114 Stat. 878 (2000)

Other Indian Water Settlements

1. Fort Peck-Montana Compact, Mont. Code Ann. 85-20-201 (1985)
2. Seminole Indian Land Claims Settlement Act of 1987, Pub. L. No. 100-228, § 7, 101 Stat. 1556, incorporating Seminole Water Rights Compact, *reprinted in Seminole Indian Land Claims Settlement Act: Hearings on S. 1684 Before the Senate Select Comm. on Indian Affairs*, 100th Cong., 83-122 (1987)
3. Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation Water Rights Settlement Agreement (1997)
4. In the Matter of the Determination of the Relative Rights in and to the Waters of the Las Vegas Artesian Basin in Clark County, Nevada (1999) (Las Vegas Paiute Tribe; groundwater)
5. United States and Lummi Indian Nation v. Washington Department of Ecology, No. CV-01-00047-TSZ (W.D. Wash. 2007), *aff'd sub nom.* United States et al. v. Dawson et al., No. 07-36057 (9th Cir., July 2, 2009) (order denying reh'g *en banc* issued Sept. 11, 2009) (Lummi Peninsula; groundwater)

Partial Indian Water Settlements

1. Bill Williams River Water Rights Settlement Act of 2014, Pub. L. No. 113-223, 128 Stat. 2096.
2. Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe-Fish Springs Ranch Settlement Act, Pub. L. No. 113-169, 128 Stat. 1887 (2014).

Federal Water Tap:

“The fight in Oscoda is really a fight for something that’s pretty fundamental. It’s a fight for a clean environment. It’s a fight that starts with the premise that our water — our drinking water



and our groundwater — ought to be safe.” — Rep. Dan Kildee (D-MI) [speaking](#) about the Defense Department’s obstruction of action to address PFAS contamination from the former Wurtsmith Air Force Base. The chemicals have contaminated groundwater, wetlands, streams, and lakes around Oscoda, Michigan.

In context: [Fear and Fury in Michigan Town Where Air Force Contaminated Water](#)

“Most people think, ‘I see it on TV, it’ll never happen to me – I’m not going to make the time or investment.’ We haven’t solved the problem in a significant way.” — Pete Gaynor, acting head of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in [an interview](#) with *Bloomberg* about disaster prevention.

5: Priority recommendations that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has implemented since March 2018. Those actions relate to chemical standards, nonpoint water pollution, and water pollution

assessment. There are, however, 14 priority recommendations that the agency has not acted on. ([Government Accountability Office](#))

PFAS Groundwater Cleanup Standards

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency published [draft guidance](#) for responding to groundwater contamination from toxic PFAS chemicals.

The guidance covers the two most-studied of the thousands of PFAS compounds: PFOA and PFOS. It sets contamination levels that would trigger additional investigation and establishes goals for groundwater cleanup.

The cleanup goals are based on the EPA's health advisory of 70 parts per trillion. The EPA "expects" that parties responsible for the contamination will address PFOA and PFOS levels above that. This applies in states that do not have their own cleanup standards, which can be more strict.

However, stricter state standards are no guarantee of action. The Air Force has [claimed sovereign immunity](#) from Michigan's 12 parts per trillion limit where groundwater discharges to surface water.

Public comments are being accepted for 45 days after publication in the Federal Register.

PFAS Cleanup Request

A Republican senator and two Democratic colleagues asked a watchdog agency to investigate the government's response to PFAS contamination.

In [a letter](#), Sens. Tom Carper (D-DE), Ron Johnson (R-WI), and Gary Peters (D-MI) requested that the Government Accountability Office answer a number of questions, among them:

- The estimated cost to the federal government of cleaning up PFAS contamination in water supplies where the government is the drinking water provider.
- Actions that agencies have taken to reduce the federal government's financial liability.
- Research that is needed to understand human health effects.
- Progress the Defense Department has made in finding non-toxic alternatives for firefighting foam, which is a source of contamination.

Hydropower Licensing Change

Federal energy regulators [finalized rules](#) that will quicken the permitting process for certain new hydropower projects.

Final decisions for projects will be issued no more than two years after a completed application is submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The new rules apply to existing dams that do not currently generate power and to pumped storage projects.

The change was ordered by Congress last year.

In context: [U.S. Hydropower Grows By Going Small](#)

California Hydraulic Fracturing Review

The Bureau of Land Management released a supplemental review of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, in California.

The assessment was ordered by a U.S. district court, which said that the BLM needed to do more analysis on the environmental effects of fracking before updating the region's resource management plan. The plan, published in 2014, covers five counties in the southern Central Valley and three counties — San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura — on the coast. It was challenged by Center for Biological Diversity and Los Padres ForestWatch.

In its [supplemental review](#), the BLM determined that amending the plan is “not warranted.” The limited amount of hydraulic fracturing expected to occur in the region “did not show a notable increase in total impacts,” according to the BLM, which said that effects on surface water, groundwater use, and groundwater quality from disposal of fracking waste are “negligible.” Up to 40 fracked wells over 10 years are expected, according to the review.

Fracking is infrequently used in California. Annual water use for fracking in the state amounts to several hundred acre-feet, according to state officials.

Financial Cost of Climate Change

Democrats on the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs released [a report on the financial costs of climate change](#). Most of the report is sourced from previous work by federal agencies, but it also recommends that the federal government be more rigorous in detailing its climate-related spending.

Sen. Gary Peters, the committee’s top Democrat, convened a [field hearing](#) on April 22 in East Lansing, Michigan, that covered some of the issues in the report.

PFAS Health Study

A federal health research agency [published more information](#) about the structure of a study on the human health effects of PFAS compounds.

The Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry will select six sites for the study and standardize research protocols so that results can be compared across sites.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoenix_Indian_School)

[Phoenix Indian School](#)

[Trump's EPA Wants to Put a Toxic Mine in Pristine Alaska. What Could Go Wrong?](#) *Kim Heacox, Guardian UK*

Heacox writes: "Back in my youth, while in Montana, I came across Berkeley Pit, called 'the richest hill on earth.' There, churches and historic neighborhoods were bulldozed to expand the pit so greedy men could make their fortunes mining copper, silver and gold." [READ MORE](#)

Today's encore selection -- from "The Unleashed Mind: Why Creative People Are Eccentric" by Shelley Carson.

Many highly creative people behave in ways that are viewed as eccentric. Why? Researchers are finding that their creativity and their eccentricity are rooted in the same cause -- a diminished ability to filter out nearly as much of the constant stream of information as the average person, and thus the need to process and organize this information in untypical ways. The term for this trait is "cognitive disinhibition":

"Many highly creative people [display] personal behavior [that] sometimes strikes others as odd. Albert Einstein picked up cigarette butts off the street to get tobacco for his pipe; Howard Hughes spent entire days on a chair in the middle of the supposedly germ-free zone of his Beverly Hills Hotel suite; the composer Robert Schumann believed that his musical

compositions were dictated to him by Beethoven and other deceased luminaries from their tombs; and Charles Dickens is said to have fended off imaginary urchins with his umbrella as he walked the streets of London. ...

"In fact, creativity and eccentricity often go hand in hand, and researchers now believe that both traits may be a result of how the brain filters incoming information. Even in the business world, there is a growing appreciation of the link between creative thinking and unconventional behavior, with increased acceptance of the latter. ...

"In the past few decades psychologists and other scientists have explored the connection using empirically validated measures of both creativity and eccentricity. To measure creativity, researchers may look at an individual's record of creative achievements, his or her involvement in creative activities or ability to think creatively (for example, to come up with new uses for ordinary household items). To measure eccentricity, researchers often use scales that assess schizotypal personality. ... Schizotypal personality is a milder version of the clinical psychiatric condition called schizotypal personality disorder, which is among a cluster of personality disorders labeled 'odd or eccentric' in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. ... Not all schizotypal people have a personality disorder, however. They are often very high functioning, talented and intelligent. Many of my students at Harvard University, for example, score far above average on schizotypal scales, as well as on creativity and intelligence measures. ...

"My research suggests that these manifestations of schizotypal personality in and of themselves do not promote creativity; certain cognitive mechanisms that may underlie eccentricity could also promote creative thinking, however. In my model of how creativity and eccentricity are related, I theorize that one of these underlying mechanisms is a propensity for cognitive disinhibition. ...

"Cognitive disinhibition is the failure to ignore information that is irrelevant to current goals or to survival. We are all equipped with mental filters that hide most of the processing that goes on in our brains behind the scenes. So many signals come in through our sensory organs, for example, that if we paid attention to all of them we would be overwhelmed. Furthermore, our brains are constantly accessing imagery and memories stored in our mental files to process and decode incoming information. Thanks to cognitive filters, most of this input never reaches conscious awareness. There are individual differences in how much information we block out, however; both schizotypal and schizophrenic individuals have been shown to have reduced functioning of one of these cognitive filters, called latent inhibition (LI). Reduced LI appears to increase the amount of unfiltered stimuli reaching our conscious awareness and is associated with offbeat thoughts and hallucinations. ...

"Reduced cognitive filtering could explain the tendency of highly creative people to focus intensely on the content of their inner world at the expense of social or even self-care needs. (Beethoven, for example, had difficulty tending to his own cleanliness.) When conscious awareness is overpopulated with unusual and unfiltered stimuli, it is difficult not to focus attention on that inner universe. In 2003, my colleague Jordan Peterson and I reported [that] ... we think that the reduction in cognitive inhibition allows more material into conscious awareness

that can then be reprocessed and recombined in novel and original ways, resulting in creative ideas. ...

"A brain-imaging study, done in 2010 by investigators at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, suggests the propensity for both creative insights and schizotypal experiences may result from a specific configuration of neurotransmitter receptors in the brain. Using positron-emission tomography, Örjan de Manzano, Fredrik Ullén and their colleagues examined the density of dopamine D2 receptors in the subcortical region of the thalamus in 14 subjects who were tested for divergent-thinking skills. The results indicate that thalamic D2 receptor densities are diminished in subjects with high divergent-thinking abilities, similar to patterns found in schizophrenic subjects in previous studies. The researchers believe that reduced dopamine binding in the thalamus, found in both creative and schizophrenic subjects, may decrease cognitive filtering and allow more information into conscious awareness.

"Clearly, however, not all eccentric individuals are creative. Work from our lab indicates that other cognitive factors, such as high IQ and high working memory capacity, enable some people to process and mentally manipulate extra information without being overwhelmed by it. Through a series of studies, we have, in fact, shown that a combination of lower cognitive inhibition and higher IQ is associated with higher scores on a variety of creativity measures. The shared vulnerability model suggests that at least a subgroup of highly creative individuals may share some (but not all) biological vulnerability factors with individuals who suffer from psychotic illnesses, such as schizophrenia. This vulnerability may allow the highly creative person access to ideas and thoughts that are inaccessible to those of us with less porous mental filters."

"The Unleashed Mind: Why Creative People Are Eccentric"

Author: Shelley Carson Publisher: Scientific American Mind May/June 2011 Pages: 22-29

<https://cisco.innovationchallenge.com/cisco-global-problem-solver-challenge-2019/finalists>



Yet another shot of Mount Whitney (14,505ft / 4,421m) framed in Mobius Arch in the Alabama Hills, California (4/29/2019).
Bob Tregilis

In Loving Memory



Thelma J. DeLorme

April 28, 1925 - April 26, 2019

Viewing: Friday May 03, 2019 4pm - 8pm

Ross, Burke & Knobel 2155 Kietzke Ln, Reno, NV, 89502

Funeral Service: Saturday, May 04, 2019 @ 10am

Colony Christian Fellowship Church

625 Golden Lane, Reno, NV 89502

Burial Service: Saturday, May 04, 2019 @ Noon

Mountain View Cemetery

435 Stoker Avenue, Reno, NV 89503

Dinner to follow at the Colony Christian Fellowship Church.

*In lieu of flowers, donations can be made to the Colony
Christian Fellowship where she was a member.*