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[Niroshan Hemantha Beautiful things in the world](#)

Epic capture in Arches National Park, Grand County, Utah

Credit : Zach Cooley Photo

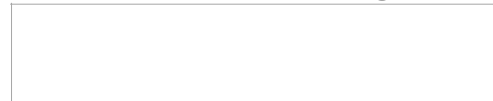
<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2021/06/01/supreme-court-tribal-police-can-detain-non-natives-reservations/5289190001/>

Secretary Deb Haaland to Join NCAI at the 2021 Mid Year Conference

This year, NCAI is pleased to announce among its confirmed speakers, U.S. Department of the Interior Secretary Deb Haaland. Secretary Haaland is a member of the Pueblo of Laguna and a 35th generation New Mexican, and throughout her career in public service has broken barriers and opened the doors of opportunity for future generations.



click on box for agenda



Pre Conference Meetings

Native Languages Task Force - Tuesday, June 15, 2021, at 3:30 p.m. EDT

Developments in Native languages have taken place at the tribal, state, and federal policy levels.

Tribal Nations are taking innovative approaches to revitalizing their languages, and states are adopting Native languages as official state languages. This is an open session of the Native Languages Task Force to discuss Native American language protection and revitalization from tribal leaders' perspectives.

To register for this free session, [click here](#).

NCAI New Member Orientation - Wednesday, June 16, 2021, at 6:00 p.m. EDT

All members are invited to this welcome session for new members of NCAI, which will include a briefing on membership, committees, voting, and process. This is an opportunity to learn more about, and refresh your knowledge of NCAI conference policies and procedures.

To register for this free session, [click here](#).

Data Management Task Force - Thursday, June 17, 2021, at 3:30 p.m. EDT

Government is data-driven and the federal government has failed to keep accurate, consistent, and comprehensive records for Native American Programs. Without this data, federal measures of progress in fulfilling its trust and treaty obligations to Tribal Nations are arbitrarily measured against prior year spending and the federal status quo that has left these programs chronically underfunded and sometimes inefficiently structured. As the driving force of government action, it is imperative that Tribal Nations and their advocates develop consensus solutions to these federal data deficiencies, so that Native American Programs can accurately reflect the policy priorities throughout Indian Country and better meet the trust and treaty obligations of the United States to Native peoples.

To register for this free session, [click here](#).

[Experiment Station projects serve Nevadans at facilities throughout state, part 2](#)

Our Generation BlackHills- He Sapa Wicouncage Okolakiciy

Love this explanation of our medicine...Our hair.

[Dixie Hill Native Pride History and Culture Lives](#)

Our hair is the physical extension of our thoughts, it gives us direction throughout our lives; each of our hair represents ourselves, they are strong connection points both of our body and of our spirit according to indigenous peoples.

Men and women of wisdom have long hair; on the other hand, in places where tyranny has been presented in any of its forms, short hair has been obligatory and this, together with other factors, has culminated in the spiritual and physical defeat of the peoples.

Hair has its own language and character, and the way it is styled is extremely important to whoever wears it:

The line in the middle represents the alignment of thought.

The braid, the unity of thought with the heart.

Loose hair means security.

Hair up, conviction.

Currently people comb their hair without knowing the meaning of their actions and the style in which it is used, hair is important because leaving vanity or practicality aside, the way you wear your hair will directly affect our mood.

Going into the thinking of indigenous peoples we will find that the way of wearing hair combed was of utmost importance because this way their participation in various events was described and announced: marriage or war, joy or mourning.

Through the hair and headdresses he wore, you could know the maturity of people, their status in society or the times of peace and war.

Hairstyles were like the seasons; They changed on public, private, and ceremonial occasions.

The hair represented the individual's thoughts and spiritual state; showing the bonds and spiritual unity of his family and defining the cultural harmony and spiritual alignment of his community.

The hair represented the states of nature, flowed in a straight line like waterfalls, or rippled like river water.

Indigenous children were taught to wash and rinse their hair.

In the teachings of many indigenous tribes, cutting hair represented a process of mourning or proximity to death.

Hair was a mystical element in all of them.

They did not allow anyone to touch their hair without their permission.

On the importance of long hair:

For a long time, peoples of different cultures have not cut their hair, because it is a part of who they are.

When the hair is allowed to reach its maximum length, then phosphorus, calcium, and vitamin D are produced, and enter the lymphatic fluid and finally the cerebrospinal fluid through two ducts in the upper part of the brain.

This ionic change makes memory more efficient and leads to increased physical energy, increased endurance, and stoicism.

If you decide to cut your hair, not only will this extra energy and nutrients be lost, but your body will need to provide a large amount of vital energy and nutrients to regrow lost hair.

Also, the hairs are the antennas that collect and channel the energy of the sun or (prana) to the frontal lobes, the part of the brain that is used for meditation and visualization.

These antennas act as conduits to achieve a greater amount of subtle energy, cosmic energy.

It takes approximately three years from the last time the hair was cut to form new antennae at the tips of the hair.

Wet hair:

When you pick up wet hair, it will tend to shrink and pinch a little, and even break as it dries.

A better idea is to take the time to sit in the sun once in a while and allow your clean, damp hair to dry naturally and absorb extra vitamin D.

Yogis recommend washing your hair every 72 hours (or more frequently if your scalp sweats a lot). It may also be beneficial to wash your hair after being upset or angry, to help process emotions.

Haircut:

Often when people were conquered or enslaved, their hair was cut as a sign of slavery, helplessness, and humiliation.

The bones of the forehead are porous and their function is to transmit light to the pineal gland, which affects brain activity, as well as the thyroid and sex hormones.

Just as tribes and entire societies were conquered, the haircut became so prevalent that the importance of hair was lost after a few generations, and hairstyles and fashion became the focus.

Closing cycles:

Our hair, like every cell in our body, has a memory, which is why it is common that when we close a chapter of our life, our being asks us for a haircut, unconsciously due to the need for renewal, as when trees loosen their bark, until to regain its vitality.

Wooden comb:

Yogis also recommend using a wooden comb or brush to comb your hair, as it offers a great deal of circulation and stimulation to the scalp, and the wood does not generate static electricity, causing a loss of energy from the hair to the brain.

You will notice that if you comb from front to back, back to front, and then several times to the right and to the left, it will refresh you, no matter how long your hair is.

All the weariness of the day will be gone.

For women, using this technique to comb hair twice a day is said to help maintain youth, a healthy menstrual cycle, and good eyesight.

If you have balding problems, the lack of energy in your hair can be counteracted with more meditation.

If you are finding some strands of silver (gray hair) in your hair, be aware that silver or white color increases the flow of energy and vitamins to compensate for aging.

For brain health, as you age, try to keep your hair as healthy and natural as possible.

It is said that when you allow the hair to grow to its full length and wind it around the crown of the head, the energy of the Sun, the prana, the vital energy, goes down the spine.

To counter that downward trend, the Kundalini life energy rises to create balance.

Your hair is not there by mistake. It has a purpose.”~unknown

[Internships | Senator Jacky Rosen](#)

Senator *Rosen* offers *internship* opportunities in both her D.C. and Nevada offices. The *internship* program is designed to create a unique opportunity to participate ...

IMLS NEWS

IMLS Releases 2019 Data on American Public Libraries

New American Public Libraries Annual Survey Data from 9,000 library systems now available.

Museum Visits Top Three Million through Museums for All, an Access Program for SNAP Benefit Recipients

The IMLS initiative has more than 640 museums participate in offering low or no cost entrance fee.

Six Museums and Libraries Selected for IMLS National Medal for Museum and Library Service

Announcing six winners of the nation's federal highest honor given to museums and libraries that demonstrate excellence in service to their communities.

IMLS CARES Act State Library Spotlight: Wi-Fi, E-books, and Rural Library Connections in Idaho



During the pandemic, libraries can help “keep students learning and adults earning.” Here’s how Idaho libraries have risen to the challenge in creative and fun ways. [Read More](#)

June 1: Showcase on Innovation in Museums: Games and Interactive Resources for K12 Student Learning

This showcase is presented as part of the ED GAMES EXPO, an annual showcase of game-changing innovations in education technology developed with the support of programs at the Department of Education and across the federal government

June 4 - 7: AAM Annual Meeting and Museum Expo 2021 - Director Crosby Kemper; Acting Deputy Director of Museum Services and Chief Administrator Chris Reich; Administrative/Project Specialist Dan Leunig; Supervisory Grants Management Specialist Helen Wechsler; Supervisory Grants Management Specialist Mark Isaksen; Senior Museum Program Officer Steve Shwartzman; Senior Museum Program Officer Reagan Moore; Senior Museum Program Officer Mark Feitl; Museum Program Specialist Ashley Jones; Museum Program Specialist Laura Zamarripa, Senior Grants Management Specialist, Sandra Narva

June 23 - 29: ALA Annual Conference - Director Crosby Kemper

June 26: ALA: Realms of possibility - A live conversation with ALA President Julius C. Jefferson, Jr., and IMLS Director R. Crosby Kemper III

Office of Research and Evaluation, Survey Methodologist

Merit Promotion (government-wide): <https://www.usajobs.gov/GetJob/ViewDetails/602848200>
Closing Date: June 9, 2021

BLM kicks off 2021 photo contest

<https://nevadastate.news/2021/05/blm-kicks-off-2021-photo-contest/>

Something In The (Indoor) Air: A Paradigm Shift

Western Drought Prompting Federal Response

By Nate Hegyi, [Mountain West News Bureau](#)

Parts of our region are experiencing the worst drought conditions in more than a century. That’s prompted President Joe Biden to pledge a government-wide response.

Administration officials testified during a virtual congressional hearing on the drought this week. They included Craig McLean, the acting chief scientist at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or NOAA.

“NOAA’s archives at the national centers for environmental information report that this past year has been for Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and Utah, their driest in 126 years,” McLean said.

He said as the drought continues, it will cause significant water and crop shortages, as well as severe wildfires.

An Interior Department official told lawmakers that the Biden administration wants government agencies to work together on this. It also plans to boost funding to address water shortages in its upcoming budget proposal.

[Forget coding boot camp, California driver shortage could make trucking school the most lucrative career change](#)

“Sen. Pete Goicoechea, R-Eureka, said a change (to daylight savings time) could hurt some ranchers and farmers in rural Nevada because ‘the cows don’t know that next Sunday the time’s changed, or this fall. It throws everything off.’” ([Las Vegas Sun](#))

Nevada is not on track to meet its zero-carbon clean energy goals ([Nevada Current](#)).

Some charter schools are opposing a bill that would require them to only hire licensed teachers ([Nevada Current](#)).

Tesla Gigafactory

Wednesday, June 9

Free Live Stream: 4:30 pm – 5:30 pm

Virtual Networking: 4 – 4:30 pm

Our world urgently needs environmentally efficient solutions to technology and transportation, and Tesla is leading the charge by living through on its mission to “accelerate the world’s transition to sustainable energy.”

At its Gigafactory in Sparks, Tesla manufactures drive units for their Model S, 3 and Y vehicles as well as their state-of-the-art batteries – all while maintaining a low carbon footprint. Its thousands upon thousands of employees contribute to the success of the size and scope of the facility, as they manufacture a huge volume of materials and products day in and day out.

Join us for networking, a virtual tour of the Tesla Gigafactory and a chance to visit with a part of the team that is helping make our drives, and consequently our planet, better and healthier.

Here is what you’ll learn:

- How Tesla created a cost-effective, energy-efficient solution to meet the global supply demand for electric vehicles and batteries
- How the company stays firmly dedicated to their mission in every single one of their endeavors
- What sustainable technologies the Gigafactory runs on to keep their carbon footprint low and how they implement those solutions
- Why the company has a more positive outlook on sustainability now more than ever

Register in advance for this meeting by clicking "Register Now" below

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting.

Double click in box above

For Native nonprofit off Lake Street, resilience after heartbreak of destruction

<https://www.startribune.com/for-native-nonprofit-off-lake-street-the-heartbreak-of-destruction-came-after-a-triumph/600060663/>

Redistricting Status (Please see individual states that will have similar information) (*but Nevada will probably be the only one with a special session...with the new voting measures enacted by the 81st Session, another opportunity to make sure the Indian vote counts! sdc*) 2020 Census Population Counts for Apportionment are now available from the [Census Bureau website](#). From 2010 to 2020, Nevada's population grew 15% to over 3.1 million and will continue to have four seats in the U.S. House of Representatives.

For a recent summary of reapportionment and redistricting, view the publication [Reapportionment and Redistricting in Nevada: An Overview](#) that explains the process, history, and current status of Redistricting in Nevada.

The 81st Session of the Nevada Legislature convened February 1, 2021. The [Assembly Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections \(LOE\)](#) and the [Senate Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections \(LOE\)](#) will be hearing Redistricting bills during the 81st Legislative Session. Follow the [Assembly LOE Committee meetings here](#) and the [Senate LOE Committee meetings here](#)

[Current District PDF Maps](#) **Redistricting Background**

Every ten years, following the Federal Census, the Nevada State Legislature is responsible for reapportioning and redistricting the districts for:

- The United States House of Representatives;
- The Nevada State Senate;
- The Nevada State Assembly; and
- The Nevada System of Higher Education Board of Regents.

The *Nevada Constitution* provides that “representation shall be apportioned according to population” ([Article 1, Section 13](#)) and that the census “...shall serve as the basis of representation in both houses of the Legislature” ([Article 15, Section 13](#)).

“Redistricting” is the act of redrawing the boundaries for election districts. Because the population shifts over time, district boundaries must be adjusted periodically to ensure districts are equally populated. Since the 1960s, the U.S. Supreme Court has held that electoral districts must have equal population or nearly equal population so that each person’s vote has equal weight (known as the “one-person, one-vote” requirement).

“Reapportionment” is the division of a given number of elected members among established political subdivisions in accordance with an existing plan or formula. For example, the 435 seats of the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states every 10 years following the decennial census.

Local governments also reapportion and redistrict the districts for county commission, city council, and school board of trustees. Please contact one of these local governing bodies in your community for more information.

Redistricting History

[Legislative Redistricting](#) (history of redistricting in Nevada from the 2018 [Political History of Nevada](#))

View Nevada district boundary changes over time for Congressional, State Senate, State Assembly, and Nevada System of Higher Education Board of Regents districts through a series of interactive maps in the [Nevada District Boundary Changes Over Time](#) application.

The Constitution requires the Legislature to adjust the boundaries of the legislative districts following each decennial census. Due to an impasse that arose when Governor Brian Sandoval vetoed the redistricting measures approved by the Nevada Legislature, the Legislature was unable to complete the legislative and congressional redistricting process during the 120-day regular session in 2011. Following a number of hearings, judicial briefs, motions, and pleas, District Court Judge James T. Russell, in First Judicial District Case Guy et al. v. Miller, appointed three Special Masters to accomplish redistricting. The court-approved maps include four congressional districts (an increase of one), while the size of the Nevada Legislature was retained at 63 members, 21 in the Senate and 42 in the Assembly.

For the first time in Nevada's redistricting history, all districts in both houses are single-member, and two Assembly districts are perfectly nested within each Senate district. The average population of the Assembly districts is 64,299 people (based on the 2010 U.S. Census). The Senate districts have an average population of 128,598 citizens. The State's population was just over 2.7 million in 2010.

There are now 15 Senate districts wholly within Clark County; 4 districts in the Washoe County/Carson City area, 1 of which includes five counties in western Nevada; and 2 rural districts. One rural district consists of Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, and Storey Counties. The other one consists of Elko, Eureka, Lincoln, White Pine, and parts of Nye and northern Clark Counties. The 42 Assembly districts include 30 districts wholly within Clark County, 8 districts in the Washoe County/Carson City/western Nevada area, and 4 Assembly districts within the 2 rural Senate districts. [View the current district PDF maps.](#)

[2011 Reapportionment and Redistricting](#)

- [Legislative Commission's Committee to Study the Requirements for Reapportionment and Redistricting](#)
- [LCB Bulletin 11-04 Reapportionment and Redistricting](#)
- [2011 Statistical Tables for Current Districts](#)
- [2011 Legislative and Congressional District Maps](#)
- [Download District Shapefiles for Current Districts](#) (Requires GIS Software to view)
- Redistricting Newsletters: [Volume 2, No. 1](#) and [Volume 2, No. 2](#)
- [Redistricting Fact Sheets](#) (Search by keywords "redistricting fact sheet")

2011 Redistricting Legislation

- [Federal and State Laws and Session Rules](#)
- [Final District Plans with Maps and Tables](#)
- [Special Masters Reports, Maps, and Tables](#)

- [Legislative Proposals: Bills, Maps, and Tables](#)
- [Public Proposals: Bills, Maps, and Tables](#)
- [2011 Joint Standing Rules 13 through 13.6: Reapportionment](#)

Prior to 2011 Reapportionment and Redistricting

State and Federal

- [50 State Redistricting Knowledge Hub \(RedistrictingOnline.org\)](#)
- [50 State Guide to Redistricting \(Brennan Center for Justice\)](#)
- [7 Things to Know About Redistricting \(Brennan Center for Justice\)](#)
- [Election Data Services \(Political Information Products\)](#)
- [National Conference of State Legislatures \(NCSL\) \(Redistricting Policy Research\)](#)
- [POLIDATA \(Demographic & Political Guides, Political Data Analysis\)](#)

U.S. Census Bureau

- [U.S. Census Bureau](#)
- [data.census.gov \(Access data from the U.S. Census Bureau\)](#)
- [How to Navigate data.census.gov \(3.38 minute video\)](#)
- [2020 Census Apportionment Results](#)
- [Population Finder: Nevada](#)
- [State QuickFacts: Nevada](#)
- [2020 Census Operational Adjustments \(COVID-19 Response\)](#)

Ray Winbush

Lest We forget: The Starving of Indigenous Children in Canada as a Government Experiment during the 1940s....

As a 10-year-old boy, Alvin Dixon remembers having to milk cows during his stay at a residential school in Port Alberni, B.C. Yet, he was always fed only powdered milk.

Dixon, who is now 76 years old, was forcibly taken from his family in Bella Bella, on British Columbia's northwest coast, when he was a child and relocated to Port Alberni, B.C., where he said he and many of his classmates were starved.

“We would be so hungry and we would steal these potatoes [from farmers' fields] and eat it raw,” he told CBC News.

Recently published research suggests Dixon's experiences were part of a long-standing, government-run experiment designed by researchers to test the effects of malnutrition.

The research by food historian Ian Mosby has revealed the experiments involved at least 1,300 aboriginal people, most of them children.

In 1947, plans were developed for research on about 1,000 hungry aboriginal children in six residential schools in Port Alberni, B.C., Kenora, Ont., Schubencadie, N.S., and Lethbridge, Alta.

One school deliberately held milk rations for two years to less than half the recommended amount in order to get a “baseline” reading for when the allowance was increased.

At another, children were divided into one group that received vitamin, iron and iodine supplements and one group that didn't, according to Mosby's research.

One school depressed levels of vitamin B1 to create another baseline before levels were boosted. A special enriched flour that couldn't legally be sold elsewhere in Canada under food adulteration laws was used on children at another school.

And, so that all the results could be properly measured, one school was allowed none of those supplements.

“The term ‘guinea pig’ comes to mind quite quickly and readily, because that’s what we were, I guess,” said Dixon, who recalls having to fill out forms about his food consumption.

By the time he reached high school, Dixon said he remembers being smaller compared to his non-aboriginal classmates.

Malnutrition experiments began in Manitoba

According to Mosby’s research, the experiments began with a 1942 visit by government researchers to a number of remote reserve communities in northern Manitoba, including places such as The Pas and Norway House.

They found people who were hungry, beggared by a combination of the collapsing fur trade and declining government support. They also found a demoralized population marked by, in the words of the researchers, “shiftlessness, indolence, improvidence and inertia.”

The researchers suggested those problems — “so long regarded as inherent or hereditary traits in the Indian race” — were in fact the results of malnutrition.

Instead of recommending an increase in support, the researchers decided that isolated, dependent, hungry people would be ideal subjects for tests on the effects of different diets.

First Nation councillor demands apology

Today, the chief councillor of the Tseshaht First Nation in Port Alberni demanded an apology from the federal government.

“Canada has been sitting on this and hiding this information from the aboriginal people now since it first happened in the ’40s and ’50s,” said Hugh Braker, who added that the band is horrified by the revelations.

“There needs to be an apology done to the victims of the experimentation,” he added.

Cliff Atleo, president of the Nuu-Chah-nulth Tribal Council, said he wants all information about the tests to be made available to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which is studying the legacy of Canada’s residential schools.

“It’s hard not to get sick to the stomach, given that we are dealing with children at these schools,” he said.

“This story ... is really going to open up some old wounds, and scars that really run deep in our communities.**Source: Warrior Publications**



Indy Environment: “It's really bad for us.” Water managers prepare for extreme drought across the state. Daniel Rothberg

For the past few weeks, I've heard variations of the same line: “This is one of the worst water years I've seen in a long time.” The drought is visible on the ground. There is less snow on the mountains and less water running off into streams. Soil is dry and reservoirs are far below full.

Exactly how challenging is this water year, and how is Nevada responding to it? For this week's newsletter, we include perspectives from across the state. **It's important to note that drought affects different parts of the state in different ways, depending on where water is coming from and how it's being used. But with extreme to exceptional drought affecting [about 75 percent of Nevada](#), arid conditions are not limited to only a few pockets of the state.**

Live in Las Vegas, Reno or Carson City, and you might not always think about where your water is coming from when you turn on the tap. In many cases, it starts with the snowpack. The water that comes out of your sink and shower often comes from snow melting into rivers and streams.

And this year, across the state, the amount of water flowing through streams is projected to be far lower than average. The USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), which compiles statewide water supply reports, [expects that streamflow](#) will be 7 to 61 percent of average for May to July (the big range accounts for different conditions across the state).

Jeff Anderson, an NRCS water supply specialist, who helped compile and prepare the report, said the forecast has decreased each month, in part because Nevada saw little rain and snow during the spring. In the 12-month period between May 2020 through April 2021, Nevada and other Western states recorded their driest years since 1895. But that's not the full story.

Snowpack was well-below normal, but the soil underneath it was also dry. When soils are dry, it reduces the amount of water that makes it into streams. Instead, more water is absorbed by the parched landscape, and with little precipitation last fall, soil moisture was below average.

“The soil moisture is making the runoff different than it otherwise would be,” Anderson said.

With less water making it into streams and rivers, urban and rural water users across the state are closely watching the situation and implementing drought measures.

In Northern Nevada, the Truckee Meadows Water Authority (TMWA), which serves Reno and Sparks, held a press conference last week to [announce new conservation measures](#), including additional public outreach, lawn watering restrictions from 11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. and hiring more “water watchers” to patrol whether residents are complying with the conservation rules.

TMWA gets most of its water from the mountains around Lake Tahoe, where snow melts into the tributaries that form the Truckee River. At a critical point on the river, flows are expected to be about 22 percent of average, and water managers plan to pull water stored in reservoirs.

“Over the last two months, these forecasts have just deteriorated significantly,” said Bill Hauck, a senior hydrologist for TMWA and the agency's water supply administrator.

By August, Hauck said the amount of water flowing through Reno will drop off noticeably. But he also stressed that the water agency is prepared for drought and has water stored in reservoirs.

In and around Las Vegas, the situation is a little more complicated. Las Vegas gets about 90 percent of its water from the Colorado River, fed by snowpack from the Rockies.

On the Colorado River, the situation was similar to the one that played out across Nevada. [Dry soils decreased runoff](#), and only about 26 percent of average is expected to reach Lake Powell, a key reservoir. Lake Mead, outside of Las Vegas, is projected to drop below a key threshold, triggering the [first ever federally declared shortage](#) — and cutbacks for Arizona and Nevada.

Officials with the Southern Nevada Water Authority have long prepared for cutbacks. In addition, the water authority is pushing an aggressive conservation measure through the Legislature. The bill, [AB356](#), would remove about 5,000 acres of decorative grass by 2026. Water officials expect the conservation push to save more than 10 percent of the state's Colorado River allocation.

“When people see the headlines about the hydrology on the Colorado River, when they read about these looming shortages, I think they need to know that that is serious,” John Entsminger, the water authority's general manager, said in an interview earlier this week. “That is not hyperbole. But we as a community have the tools at our disposal to meet that challenge.”

Farmers and ranchers are also feeling the early impacts of the drought in rural parts of the state. In Lovelock, which sits at the end of the Humboldt River, farmers are seeing less water, said Ryan Collins, who leads the Pershing County Water Conservation District.

Rye Patch, a reservoir that the district relies on to store water, is at about 32 percent of capacity, according to the NRCS water supply outlook. Last year, it was about 85 percent full.

“It's really bad for us,” Collins said. “We're going to use what little we have in the reservoir.”

Dan McEvoy, a researcher with the Western Regional Climate Center at the Desert Research Institute, said he has observed this drought intensify faster than the one that started in 2012.

“We're in our second year into the drought, and we're already seeing similar impacts to what we saw four years into the last drought,” McEvoy said.

