

Journal #5212

Corbin Harney

Washoe County Offers Free Microchipping for Horses

Sculpture design selected for litter removed from Lake Tahoe

The Future is Climate

USDA invests \$9.6 million to expand market opportunities in rural Nevada

Archaeologists discover passageways in 3,000-year-old Peruvian temple

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The Women Who Ran Genghis Khan's Empire

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Greenland sharks are how old?

From \$45 million to \$400

Endangered Language Project

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"We are one people. We cannot separate ourselves now. There are many good things to be

done for our people and for the world. It is important to let things be good. And it is important to teach the younger generation so that things are not lost.” -Corbin Harney

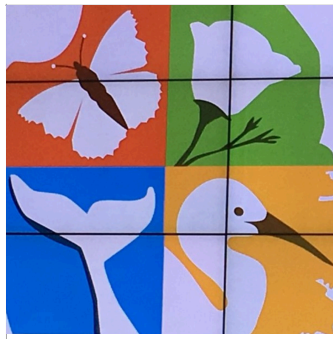
Washoe County offers free microchipping for horses

Washoe County's animal services will microchip horses for free at a community event June 5 at Bartley Ranch Regional Park.
[Read on »](#)

Sculpture design selected for litter removed from Lake Tahoe

by [Nevada State News](#)

LAKE TAHOE – A bald eagle holding a Lahontan cutthroat trout will be constructed of litter removed from Lake Tahoe and placed at the new Tahoe South Events Center. The sculpture design was chosen by the community, who cast votes to decide how some of the more than 25,000 pounds of litter from the recent Clean Up The Lake effort would be used.



The Future is Climate

By Sarah Sutton

As more people and organizations work to mitigate the effects of climate change, what role can museums play? Find out what directions an expert on sustainability in cultural institutions imagined after attending a climate action summit in 2018, including channeling climate reparations funding, contributing to a national climate service model, and building a map of climate resources in the sector.

[Read more »](#)

USDA invests \$9.6 million to expand market opportunities in rural Nevada

by [Nevada State News](#)

<https://nevadastate.news/2022/05/usda-invests-9-6-million-to-expand-market-opportunities-in-rural-nevada/>

Archaeologists discover passageways in 3,000-year-old Peruvian temple

A team of archaeologists has discovered a network of passageways under a more than 3,000-year-old temple in the Peruvian Andes.

Read in Reuters: <https://apple.news/AgCP5ape9Q7S8MagOjR6niw>

Human Skull Found by Minnesota Kayakers Dates Back 8,000 Years

The skull fragment will be turned over to Upper Sioux Community tribal officials

Read in Smithsonian Magazine: <https://apple.news/Aoj0KKWMMQCK9F60Yy0V2OQ>

"South Dakota 126 Years Ago. Indian Chiefs Who Had Council With General Miles And Settled The Indian War. 1. Standing Bull, 2. Bear Who Stands And Looks Back, 3. Has The Big White Horse, 4. White Tail, 5. Living Bear, 6. Little Thunder, 7. Bull Dog, 8. High Hawk, 9. Lame, 10. Eagle Pipe" (no credit listed)



The Women Who Ran Genghis Khan's Empire - Atlas Obscura

https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/mongol-empire-women?utm_source=pocket-newtab

Answer to What screenshot made you emotional/happy/surprised? by Faizan Ahmed

https://informativediaries.quora.com/What-screenshot-made-you-emotional-happy-surprised-27?ch=15&oid=349744189&share=c1ee3ea1&srid=uXxYbS&target_type=answer

https://informativediaries.quora.com/What-screenshot-made-you-emotional-happy-surprised-27?ch=15&oid=349744189&share=c1ee3ea1&srid=uXxYbS&target_type=answer

Readers welcome to send their favorite screenshots to Journal.....

Greenland sharks are how old?



*By Jackie Reuder, M.S. Graduate Student, Nova Southeastern U & Shark Angels Intern
Scientific Study: Eye lens radiocarbon reveals centuries of longevity in the Greenland shark
(Somniosus microcephalus) Julius Nielson et al.*

Greenland sharks are slow growing sharks that live in some of the coldest waters on Earth. They are found in the Arctic around the North Pole, around Greenland, northern Canada and Denmark. Because they are slow growing, determining their age is difficult. Radiocarbon dating is used to age objects ranging from animals to rocks. In the mid-1900s bomb testing left radioactive signatures in the atmosphere, waters, and soils. Animals born during this time have a signature in their tissues. Animals born before this time do not. In the middle of the eye, there is a protein that is formed before birth. This is where scientists look for the bomb signature, and to determine age.

From Snopes:

What's True

The shark featured in (another) image is indeed a Greenland shark, a long-lived Arctic species that was the subject of a 2016 study. Throughout their research, scientists at the University of Copenhagen found that such sharks may live upwards of 400 — or even 500 — years.

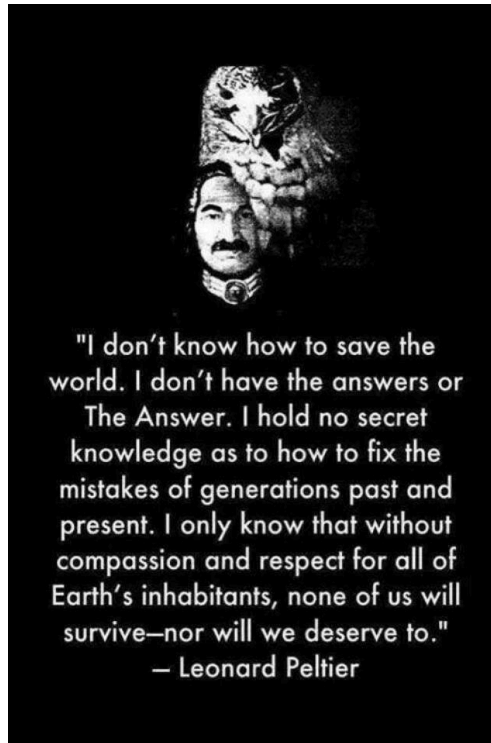
What's Undetermined

Unknown is whether the shark in the picture is one from the study that was estimated to be 392 years old, give or take 120 years, at the time the findings were published in 2016.

(Ahh.....we should all look so good/bright eyed at that age!)

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**From \$45 million to \$400:** The city of Richmond approved a plan to develop Point Molate in 2020 for millions of dollars. A new council majority scuttled the deal and sold it to a Native American tribe for \$400. [Read about the curious history of the former Navy property and its future.](#)



**Endangered Language Project** - Supporting and celebrating global linguistic diversity  
Our project serves as an online resource for samples and research on endangered languages as well as a forum for advice and best practices for those working to strengthen linguistic diversity.  
[www.endangeredlanguages.com](http://www.endangeredlanguages.com)**Endangered Languages Project**

### **About the Endangered Languages Project**

Humanity today is facing a massive extinction: languages are disappearing at an unprecedented pace. And when that happens, a unique vision of the world is lost. With every language that dies we lose an enormous cultural heritage; the understanding of how humans relate to the world around us; scientific, medical and botanical knowledge; and most importantly, we lose the expression of communities' humor, love and life. In short, we lose the testimony of centuries of life.

Languages are entities that are alive and in constant flux, and their extinction is not new; however, the pace at which languages are disappearing today has no precedent and is alarming. Over 40 percent of the world's approximate 7,000 languages are at risk of disappearing. But today we have tools and technology at our fingertips that could become a game changer.

The Endangered Languages Project puts technology at the service of the organizations and individuals working to confront the language endangerment by documenting, preserving and teaching them. Through this website, users can not only access the most up to date and comprehensive information on endangered languages as well as language resources being provided by partners, but also play an active role in putting their languages online by submitting information or samples in the form of text, audio or video files. In addition, users will be able to

share best practices and case studies through a knowledge sharing section and through joining relevant Google Groups.

Google oversaw the development and launch of this project with the long term goal for it to be led by true experts in the field of language preservation. As such, oversight of the project transitioned to First Peoples' Cultural Council and the Institute for Language Information and Technology at Eastern Michigan University. The project is now managed by [First Peoples' Cultural Council](#) and the [Endangered Languages Catalogue/Endangered Languages Project \(ELCat/ELP\) team at University of Hawai'i at Mānoa](#) in coordination with the Governance Council.

This website was designed and developed with the help of Vizzuality and Exygy.

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167 languages in USA are considered endangered (ELP Catalog has 3456 listed internationally)

[\(Lower\) Tanana](#)

[Achumawi \[aka Achumawi, Achomawi, Pitt River\]](#)

[Acoma-Laguna \[aka Western Keres Pueblo, Western Keresan, Acoma\]](#)

[Ahtna \[aka Ahtena, Nabesna, Tanana\]](#)

[Alabama \[aka Alibamu.\]](#)

[Aleut \[aka Unangan, Unangam Tunuu, алеутский язык\]](#)

[Alutiiq \[aka Sugpiaq, Pacific Gulf Yupik.\]](#)

[Arapaho \[aka Arrapahoe, Northern Arapaho, Arapaho-Atsina\]](#)

[Arikara \[aka Ree, Ricara, Arikari\]](#)

[Assiniboine \[aka Assiniboin, Stoney, Hohe\]](#)

[Atsugewi \[aka Atsugewi, Hat Creek.\]](#)

[Caddo \[aka Kadohadacho, Petit Caddo, Upper Nasoni\]](#)

[Cahuilla](#)

[Cajun French \[aka Louisiana French, Français Louisiane, Cajun, Acadien\]](#)

[Catawba \[aka Catawaba\]](#)

[Cayuga](#)

[Central Alaskan Yup'ik \[aka Yugcestun, Yugtun, Yupik\]](#)

[Central Pomo \[aka Oat Valley, Pomo, Central, Ballo-Kai-Pomo\]](#)

[Central Siberian Yupik \[aka St. Lawrence Island Yupik, Bering Strait Yupik, чануиский ...\]](#)

[Cheyenne](#)

[Chickasaw \[aka Chicasa.\]](#)

[Chinook Wawa \[aka Chinook Jargon, Chinook Pidgin, Chinuk Wawa\]](#)

[Chitimacha](#)

[Chiwere \[aka Oto, Iowa-Oto.\]](#)

[Choctaw](#)

[Coast Miwok \[aka Costal Miwok, Miwok \(Bodega\), Miwok \(Coast\)\]](#)

[Cocopah \[aka Cocopá, Cocopa, Cucupá\]](#)

[Coeur d'Alene \[aka Snchitsu'umshstn, snčiču'umšcn, Skitswish\]](#)

[Columbian \[aka Nxaʔamxcín, Columbia-Wenatchi, Wenatchi-Columbia\]](#)

[Comanche](#)

[Crow](#) [aka *Apsaalooke, Apsaroka, Apsaloka*]

[Cupeño](#) [aka *Agua Caliente*.]

[Deg Xinag](#) [aka *Kaiyuh-khotana, Deg Hit'an, Degexit'an*]

[Dena'ina](#) [aka *K'naia-khotana, Tanaina, Kinayskiy*]

[Diné Bizaad \(Navajo\)](#) [aka *Diné Bizaad, Navajo, Navaho*]

[Eastern Pomo](#) [aka *Clear Lake, Pomo, Eastern, Clear Lake Pomo*]

[Eastern Yiddish](#) [aka *Central Yiddish, Judeo-German*.]

[Eel River Athabaskan](#) [aka *Saiaz, Eel River Athapaskan*]

[Eyak](#) [aka *dAXunhyuuga'*]

[Gros Ventre](#) [aka *Atsina, Gros Ventres, White Clay People*]

[Gullah-Geechee](#) [aka *Geechee, Gullah, Sea Island Creole*]

[Gwich'in](#) [aka *Dinjii Zhuh K'yaa, Kutchin, Kuchin*]

[Halq'eméylem \(Halkomelem\)](#) [aka *Halkomelem, Hul'q'umi'num', Halq'eméylem*]

[Han](#) [aka *Han-Kutchin, Moosehide, Dawson*]

[Hanis](#) [aka *Coos, Coos (Hanis), Anasitch*]

[Hawai'i Sign Language](#) [aka *Hawaii Sign Language, Hawai'i Pidgin Sign Language, Pidgin ...*]

[Hawaiian](#) [aka *'Ōlelo Hawai'i, 'Ōlelo Hawai'i Makuahine*.]

[Hidatsa](#) [aka *Gros Ventre, Minitari, Duan*]

[Holikachuk](#) [aka *Upper Innoko, Innoko*]

[Hopi](#) [aka *Tusayan, Moki, Moqui*]

[Hupa](#) [aka *Hoopa-Chilula, Hupa-Chilula-Whilkut, Hoopa*]

[Inupiaq](#) [aka *Imut, Inuvialuktun*]

[Jemez](#) [aka *Towa*.]

[Jicarilla Apache](#) [aka *Jicarilla, Hikariya, Apache (Jicarilla)*]

[Kalispel-Spokane-Pend d'Oreille-Salish](#) [aka *Nq̓lispélišən, Kalispel, Kalispel-Pend d'Oreille*]

[Kanza](#) [aka *Kansa, Kansas, Kaw*]

[Karuk](#) [aka *Karok, Karuk, Quoratem*]

[Kashaya](#) [aka *Southwestern Pomo, Southwest Pomo, Kashayn*]

[Kawaiisu](#)

[Kickapoo](#) [aka *Kikapoo, Kikapú*.]

[Kiowa](#) [aka *Kiowan*.]

[Kiowa Apache](#) [aka *Oklahoma Apache, Plains Apache, Kiowa-Apache*]

[Klallam](#) [aka *Clallam, S'klallam, Na'klallam*]

[Klamath-Modoc](#) [aka *Lutuami, Modoc, Klamath*]

[Koasati](#) [aka *Coushatta, Koasáti*.]

[Kodiak Russian Creole](#)

[Konkow](#) [aka *Maidu, Maidu, Northwest, Meidoo*]

[Koyukon](#) [aka *Denaak'k'e, Ten'a*]

[Ktunaxa](#) [aka *Kootenai, Kutenai, Kootenay*]

[Kumeyaay](#) [aka *Campo, Comeya, Cuchimí, Kamia, Kamiai, Kamiyahi, Kamiyai, Ki-Miai ...*]

[Ladino](#) [aka *Judeo-Spanish, Sephardic, Hakitia*]

[Lake Miwok](#) [aka *Miwok (Lake), Miwok, Lake*.]

[Lakota](#) [aka *Lakhota, Lakhótiyapi, Teton*]

[Lipan](#) [aka *Apache, Lipan, Eastern Apache, Lipan Apache*]

[Louisiana Creole](#) [aka *Louisiana Creole French, Kreyòl, Franse, Kouri-yin*]

[Luiseño](#) [aka *Luiseño-Juaneño*]

[Lushootseed](#) [aka *Snohomish, Skagit, Swinomish, Skajál*]

[Maidu](#) [aka *Northeastern Maidu, Mountain Maidu, Northeast Maidu*]

[Makah](#) [aka *Kwe-Nee-Chee-Aht, Kweedishchaht, Macaw*]

[Maliseet-Passamaquoddy](#) [aka *Passamaquoddy-Maliseet, Malecite-Passamaquoddy, Pennacook*]

Mandan

[Maricopa](#) [aka *Piipaash, Pee Posh, Cocomaricopa*]

Martha's Vineyard Sign Language [aka *MVSL*]

Menominee [aka *Menomini*.]

[Mescalero-Chiricahua](#) [aka *Chiricahua, Mescalero, Chiricahua-Mescalero*]

[Mi'kmaq](#) [aka *Micmac, Mi'gmaq, Mi'gmaw*]

[Miami-Illinois](#) [aka *Myamia, Miami, Illinois*]

[Michif](#) [aka *French Cree, Mitchif, aan krii*]

[Mikasuki](#) [aka *Hitchiti, Mikasuki Seminole, Miccosukee*]

[Mohawk](#) [aka *Kanien'kéha, Kanien'kehaka*]

[Mojave](#) [aka *Mohave, Amaquaqua, Jamajab*]

[Mono \(United States\)](#) [aka *Monachi, Saidyuka, Mono (in United States)*]

[Munsee](#) [aka *Delaware, Ontario Delaware, Munsee Delaware*]

[Muskogee](#) [aka *Creek, Northern Muskogean, Creek-Seminole*]

Natchez

[Nez Perce](#) [aka *Shahaptan, Chopunnish, Nimipu*]

[Niitsipowahsin](#) [aka *Blackfoot, Piikani, Pikuni*]

[Nisenan](#) [aka *South Maidu, Neeshenam, Pujumi*]

[Northern Paiute](#) [aka *Paiute, Northern, Paviotso, Paiute (Northern)*]

[Northern Pomo](#) [aka *Redwood Cañon, North Pomo, Pomo (Northern)*]

[Northern Straits Salish](#) [aka *SENĆOŦEN/Malchosen/Lekwungen/Semiamool/T'Sou-ke, Malchosen, Lekwungen*]

[Nsyilxcən](#) [aka *Nsilxcin, Nsyilxcen, Nsyilxcn, Nsilxcin, Okanagan-Colville*]

[O'odham](#) [aka *Pima-Papago, Upper Piman, Papago*]

[Omaha-Ponca](#) [aka *Uman, Omaha, Mahairi*]

Oneida

[Onondaga](#) [aka *Onandaga, Onondoga*.]

[Osage](#) [aka *Wahzazhe ie.*]

[Ottawa](#) [aka *Odawa, Odaawaa, Eastern Ojibwa*]

[Panamint](#) [aka *Panamint Shoshone, Tümpisa Shoshone, Timbisha*]

Patwin

[Pawnee](#) [aka *Grand Pawnee, Republican Pawnee*.]

[Pennsylvania German](#) [aka *Pennsylvania Deitsh, Pennsylvanish, Pennsylvania Dutch*]

[Picuris](#) [aka *Taos-Picuris*.]

Plains Indian Sign Language [aka *Plains Sign Language*]

[Plains Miwok](#) [aka *Miwok (Plains), Miwok, Plains, Valley Miwok*]

[Potawatomi](#) [aka *Pottawotomi, Bodéwadmí, Bodewadmi*]

[Quapaw](#) [aka *Arkansas, Arkans, Alkansea*]

[Quechan](#) [aka *Yuma, Kechan, Quec*]

[Quileute](#) [aka *Quillayute, Quile-ute*.]

[Rio Grande Keresan](#) [aka *Rio Grande Keresan, Eastern Keresan, Eastern Keres Pueblo*]

Sahaptin

[San Francisco Bay Costanoan](#) [aka *Čočenyo, Northern Costanoan, Northern Ohlone*]

[Sauk-Fox](#) [aka *Fox, Mesquakie, Meskwakie*]

[Seneca](#) [aka *Tsonnontouan, Taroko*.]

[Serrano](#) [aka *Maara'yan pívüravk, Serran, Kitanemuk*]

Shawnee

[Shoshone](#) [aka *Shoshoni, Shoshoni-Goshiute, Shonshoni*]

[Sierra Miwok](#) [aka *Central Sierra Miwok, Tuolumne, Central Sierra Miwok, Northern ...*]

Sioux [aka *Lakota*]

[Siuslaw](#) [aka *Umpqua, Ku-itc (Kuitsh)*]

Ski:xs (Southern Tsimshian) [aka *Sgiüüxs, Sguux, Old Klemtu*]

[Sinalgyax \(Coast Tsimshian\)](#) [aka *Sm'algyax, Tsimshian, Coast Tsimshian*]

[Southeastern Pomo](#) [aka *Pomo, Southeastern, Lower Lake Pomo, Southeast Pomo*]

[Southern Pomo](#) [aka *Russian River, Pomo, Southern, Gallinoméro*]

[Southern Tiwa](#) [aka *Tiwa (Southern), Isleta-Sandia*.]

[Southwestern Ojibwa](#) [aka *Ojibwe (Minnesota), Ojibwa, Ojibway*]

[Tanacross](#) [aka *Nee'andëg', Transitional Tanana*.]

[Taos](#) [aka *Northern Tiwa, Tiwa, Northern, Tiwa*]

Tewa

[Tipai](#) [aka *Tiipay (Jamul), Mexican Diegueño, Kamia*]

[Tlingit](#) [aka *Łingít, Tlinkit, Thlinget*]

[Tolowa](#) [aka *Smith River, Chetco-Tolowa, Tolowa-Chetco*]

[Tubatulabal](#) [aka *Tübatulabal, Kern River, Kern*]

[Tunica](#) [aka *Tonika, Tunixka*]

Tuscarora [aka *Skarohreh*.]

[Unami](#) [aka *Oklahoma Delaware, Leni-Lenape, Lenape*]

[Upland Yuman](#) [aka *Havasupai-Walapai-Yavapai, Upper Colorado River Yuman, Northern Pai*]

[Upper Kuskokwim](#) [aka *Kolchan, Kuskokwim (Upper), Kuskokwim, Upper*]

[Upper Tanana](#) [aka *Nee'aanegn, Nabesna*.]

[Ute](#) [aka *Ute-Southern Paiute, Pai Ute, Paviotso*]

[Wampanoag](#) [aka *Wôpanâak, Massachusetts-Narragansett, Massachusetts*]

[Wappo](#) [aka *Ashochimi, Napa*]

[Wasco-Wishram](#) [aka *Kiksh, Wasco, Wishram*]

[Washo](#) [aka *Washoe, Washoa*]

[Western Abenaki](#) [aka *Abenaki (Western), Abnaki (Western), Abnaki, Western*]

[Western Apache](#) [aka *San Carlos-Southern Tonto, San Carlos Apache, White River ...*]

[Wichita](#) [aka *Witchita*.]

[Winnebago](#) [aka *Ho-Chunk, Hock Wazijaci, Hockak*]

[Wintu](#) [aka *Colouse, Wintun, North Wintun*]

[Wiyot](#) [aka *Wishok, Kowilth, Wiyoshk*]

[Xaad Kil \(Haida\)](#) [aka *Haida, K'iis Xaat'aay, Northern*]

[Yaqui](#) [aka *Yaki, Cahita, Yaqui-Mayo*]

Yakuts

[Yuchi](#) [aka *Euchee*.]

[Yurok](#) [aka *Chillula, Mita, Pekwan*]

[Zuni](#) [aka *Zuñi, Shiw'ima*.]

[CWY \(Cherokee\)](#) [aka *Iroquois, Tsalagi, Tslagi*]

National Environmental Justice Community Engagement Call: June 21, 2022

EPA invites Environmental Justice (EJ) advocates to participate in the next [National Environmental Justice Community Engagement Call](#) taking place on **June 21, 2022 from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Eastern Time)**. These calls are free and open to the public.

Registration Link: <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/epa-natl-environmental-justice-community-engagement-call-june-21-2022-registration-325152619237>

Agenda:

- EPA EJ Leadership Updates
- Discussion: [BIL Water Infrastructure Investments and Community Technical Assistance](#)
- Additional Focus Topics (to be confirmed)
- Engagement Dialogue
- Upcoming Engagement Opportunities

The purpose of these calls is to inform the community and other stakeholders about EPA's EJ work and enhance opportunities to maintain an open dialogue with EJ advocates.

Please email Motilall.Christina@epa.gov by June 17, 2022 to request reasonable accommodation for a disability or interpreter services in a language other than English, so that you can participate in the call and/or to request a translation of any of the event documents into a language other than English.

For more information about the National Environmental Justice Community Engagement Calls, please email Garza.Johnathan@epa.gov or Motilall.Christina@epa.gov.

Recordings and meeting materials for all calls are posted here: <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/national-environmental-justice-community-engagement-calls>.

Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations Grant Program – *Apply through June 20, 2022* | Earlier this month, we announced a funding opportunity of \$3.4 million for up to nine grants to attract and retain women in Registered Apprenticeship Programs and industries where they are underrepresented such as manufacturing, infrastructure, cybersecurity and healthcare. The WANTO grant program supports community-based organizations to recruit, train and retain more women in Registered Apprenticeships and nontraditional occupations.

- [Read about WANTO and our 2021 grant recipients](#)
- [Check out our Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [See the press release](#)

Hoping each tribe that wants to be a rest stop or a destination stop includes acquiring recharge equipment for their site.

May 31, 2022 - Suzanne Potter, Public News Service (NV)



The Alternative Fuels Data Center, part of the U.S. Department of Energy, says Nevada currently has more than 1,600 alternative-fuel charging stations. (Nevada Clean Cars)

The future of transportation in Clark County, particularly electrifying the sector, will be the hot topic at a panel discussion of experts and policymakers tonight in Las Vegas. The state is gearing up as big money from the bipartisan [infrastructure law](#) is making its way to Nevada.

Andrew Sierra, political and organizing director for the Nevada Conservation League, said the focus will be transportation, which generates more than a third of emissions, in Clark County and statewide.

"We've been able to secure millions of dollars for the next few years," Sierra pointed out. "Specifically going not just toward our electric grid, but more specifically going to the expansion of a nationwide electric-vehicle charger network."

In recent years, Nevada lawmakers passed [clean-car standards](#), set goals on [renewable energy](#), joined a [federal effort](#) to phase out dirty trucks, and moved forward on plans for a high-speed train from southern California.

Also today, Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland is visiting Las Vegas to promote new permits for renewable energy on federal land.

Justin Jones, Clark County commissioner and vice chair of the Regional Transportation Commission, said the clean-cars bill prioritizes equity, so low-income families can afford to switch to hybrid or fully electric vehicles.

"That bill will allow for conversion of current vehicles or allow them to replace their polluting vehicle with a clean vehicle," Jones explained.

The panel discussion will take place at [Motional](#), a company planning to run a fleet of driverless electric robotaxis to ferry people from the airport to the Vegas Strip. In addition,

The Boring Company is building out the [Vegas Loop](#) tunnel, which will use electric trams to move people around downtown. And local bus fleets are transitioning to electric and hydrogen fuel-cell models.