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HONORING THE VICTORY - 25th Annual Ward Valley “Ground Zero” Spiritual Gathering

Legislative conservation agenda includes wildlife crossings, EV trucks, and septic tanks

Thos Jefferson, Fifth-Eighth SOTU Addresses

Virtual assisting can bring in as much as \$100 per hour

One of the Best Lithium Portfolios in N. America

Native people push for changes to protect the Colorado River

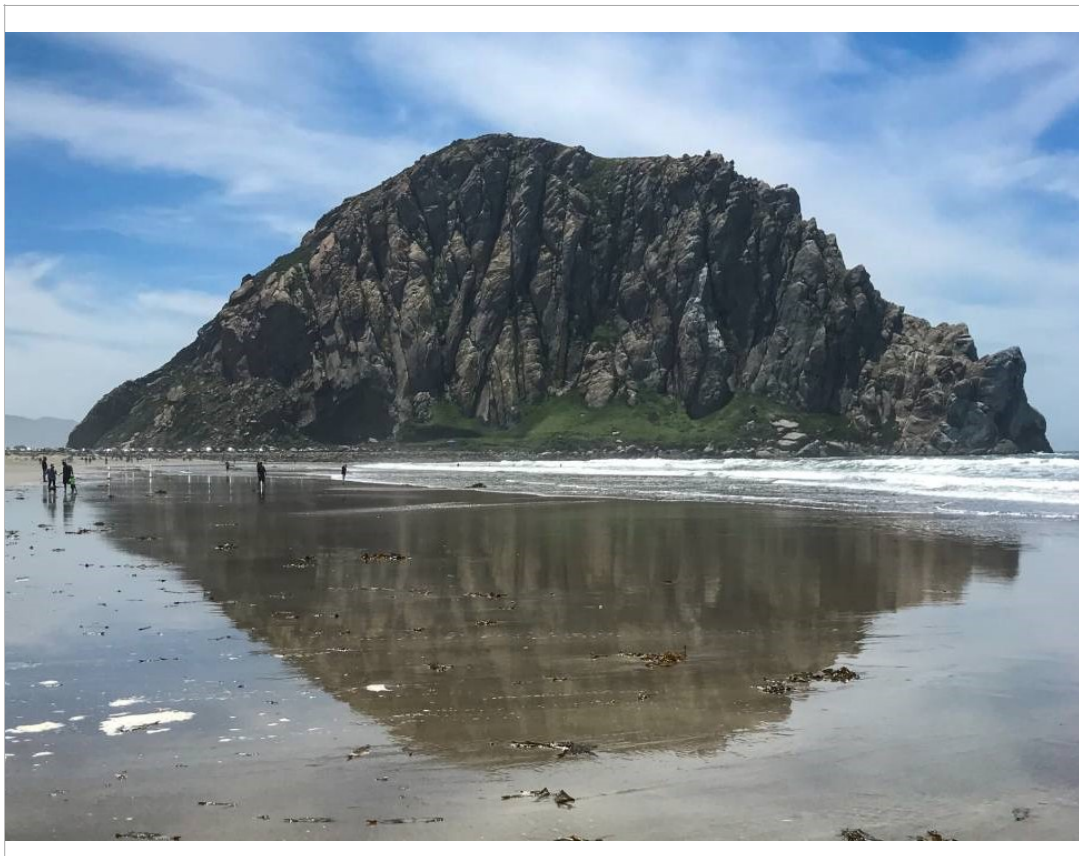
US’s first solar panels over canals pilot will deploy iron flow batteries

James Madison’s Fifth State of the Union

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Private, tax-exempt Industrial Development Bonds

Chumash Tribes “Reunite” Sacred Rock in Morro Bay Ceremony



Chumash Tribes 'Reunite' Sacred Rock in Morro Bay Ceremony

Driving through the coastal city of Morro Bay, it's hard to miss the 600-foot-tall volcanic rock sticking out of the ocean and towering over the city.

The local landmark is commonly known as Morro Rock, a Spanish word with several meanings including "snout" or "round hill." But Indigenous people of the area call it by other names: Lisamu' by the Chumash and Lesa'mo' by the Salinan.

The rock is sacred to both tribes. But in 1889, the Army Corps of Engineers started heavily quarrying Morro Rock, blasting 250,000 tons of rock over the course of 80 years. They used it to create breakwaters in Morro Bay and nearby Avila Beach, a deeply painful history to the Chumash and Salinan. Blasted pieces of the rock were also used in buildings around San Luis Obispo County and for the road to the rock itself, which used to be an island.

Then in 2021, the Army Corps of Engineers contacted the Chumash and the Salinan, and told them they'd found a way to extract some of Morro Rock's stones from the breakwater and return them to the tribe.

Photo: Benjamin Purper

The strange, sad tale of Sacheen Littlefeather: Did icon fake a Native American identity?

<https://www.mercurynews.com/2023/02/10/the-strange-sad-tale-of-sacheen-littlefeather-did-icon-fake-a-native-american-identity/>

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**Nevada organizations are hosting a virtual career fair this week for middle and high school students.** The fair is intended to provide career inspiration to students in a variety of industries. The virtual events, which are organized by the Governor's Office of Workforce Innovation and the Nevada Department of Education, will last **from Feb. 13 through Feb. 24** and will **feature live streams of speakers from a variety of different industries** who will be available to answer questions from both students and teachers. The schedule of events is available [here](#). (KOLO)

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Earthjustice

The Willow Project is a disastrous Western Arctic drilling plan and the Biden administration has less than 30 days to finalize its decision to grant or deny permits to ConocoPhillips. You can pressure the administration to do the right thing.

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## HONORING THE VICTORY

### 25th Annual Ward Valley “Ground Zero” Spiritual Gathering

SAVE THE DATE

SPIRIT RUN

OPENING PRAYER

REFLECTION OF WARD VALLEY OCCUPATION

TRIBUTES/RECOGNITION

BIRD SINGING & DANCING

CONTACT PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR MORE INFORMATION

(760) 629-1900.

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

RESPECTING THE FIGHT

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 18, 2023 9:00A.M. - 11:00A.M.(M.T.)

DIRECTIONS:

WARD VALLEY “GROUND ZERO”

I-40 WEST TO WATER ROAD EXIT (24 MILES WEST OF NEEDLES, CALIFORNIA)

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You can't find cinder cone volcanos just anywhere in the U.S., and most of them are on the western side of the country. Nevada has its fair share (you can find them by googling), and I believe this one is found in the Clayton Valley. Posted by Art Director Kippy Spilker, photographed by Becky Clark.



### Legislative conservation agenda includes wildlife crossings, EV trucks, and septic tanks

Historic drought and declining reservoirs have dominated the conversation around Nevada's environmental woes, but state legislators are looking at "common sense" conservation efforts that can be implemented at the state level during the upcoming legislative session. [Read on »](#)

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Thos Jefferson, Fifth SOTU Address 3 Decmber 1805

'Our Indian neighbors are advancing, many of them with spirit, and others beginning to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and household manufacture. They are becoming sensible that the earth yields subsistence with less labor and more certainty than the forest, and find it their interest from time to time to dispose of parts of their surplus and waste lands for the means of improving those they occupy and of subsisting their families while they are preparing their farms. Since your last session the Northern tribes have sold to us the lands between the Connecticut Reserve and the former Indian boundary and those on the Ohio from the same boundary to the rapids and for a considerable depth inland. The Chickasaws and Cherokees have sold us the country between and adjacent to the two districts of Tennessee, and the Creeks the residue of their lands in the fork of Ocmulgee up to the Ulcofauhatche. The three former purchases are important, inasmuch as they consolidate disjoined parts of our settled country and render their intercourse secure; and the second particularly so, as, with the small point on the river which we expect is by this time ceded by the Piankeshaws, it completes our possession of the whole of both banks of the Ohio from its source to near its mouth, and the navigation of that river is thereby rendered forever safe to our citizens settled and settling on its extensive waters. The purchase from the Creeks, too, has been for some time particularly interesting to the State of Georgia.

The several treaties which have been mentioned will be submitted to both Houses of Congress for the exercise of their respective functions.

Deputations now on their way to the seat of Government from various nations of Indians inhabiting the Missouri and other parts beyond the Mississippi come charged with assurances of their satisfaction with the new relations in which they are placed with us, of their dispositions to cultivate our peace and friendship, and their desire to enter into commercial intercourse with us. A state of our progress in exploring the principal rivers of that country, and of the information respecting them hitherto obtained, will be communicated so soon as we shall receive some further relations which we have reason shortly to expect."

Thos Jefferson, Sixth SOTU Address 2 Decmber 1805

"We continue to receive proofs of the growing attachment of our Indian neighbors and of their dispositions to place all their interests under the patronage of the United States. These dispositions are inspired by their confidence in our justice and in the sincere concern we feel for their welfare; and as long as we discharge these high and honorable functions with the integrity and good faith which alone can entitle us to their continuance we may expect to reap the just reward in their peace and friendship.

The expedition of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke for exploring the river Missouri and the best communication from that to the Pacific Ocean has had all the success which could have been expected. They have traced the Missouri nearly to its source, descended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, ascertained with accuracy the geography of that interesting communication across our continent, learnt the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants; and it is but justice to say that Messrs. Lewis and Clarke and their brave companions have by this arduous service deserved well of their country.

The attempt to explore the Red River, under the direction of Mr. Freeman, though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful. After proceeding up it about 600 miles, nearly as far as the French settlements had extended while the country was in their possession, our geographers were obliged to return without completing their work.

Very useful additions have also been made to our knowledge of the Mississippi by Lieutenant Pike, who has ascended it to its source, and whose journal and map, giving the details of his journey, will shortly be ready for communication to both Houses of Congress. Those of Messrs. Lewis, Clarke, and Freeman will require further time to be digested and prepared. These important surveys, in addition to those before possessed, furnish materials for commencing an accurate map of the Mississippi and its western waters. Some principal rivers, however, remain still to be explored, toward which the authorization of Congress by moderate appropriations will be requisite.”

Thomas Jefferson's Seventh State of the Union Address 27 October 1807

“Among our Indian neighbors in the northwestern quarter some fermentation was observed soon after the late occurrences, threatening the continuance of our peace. Messages were said to be interchanged and tokens to be passing, which usually denote a state of restless among them, and the character of the agitators pointed to the sources of excitement. Measures were immediately taken for providing against that danger; instructions were given to require explanations, and, with assurances of our continued friendship, to admonish the tribes to remain quiet at home, taking no part in quarrels not belonging to them. As far as we are yet informed, the tribes in our vicinity, who are most advanced in the pursuits of industry, are sincerely disposed to adhere to their friendship with us and to their peace with all others, while those more remote do not present appearances sufficiently quiet to justify the intermission of military precaution on our part.

The great tribes on our southwestern quarter, much advanced beyond the others in agriculture and household arts, appear tranquil and identifying their views with ours in proportion to their advancement. With the whole of these people, in every quarter, I shall continue to inculcate peace and friendship with all their neighbors and perseverance in those occupations and pursuits which will best promote their own well-being.”

Eighth Address 8 November 1808

“With our Indian neighbors the public peace has been steadily maintained. Some instances of individual wrong have, as at other times, taken place, but in no wise implicating the will of the nation. Beyond the Mississippi the Ioways, the Sacs and the Alabamas have delivered up for trial and punishment individuals from among themselves accused of murdering citizens of the United

States. On this side of the Mississippi the Creeks are exerting themselves to arrest offenders of the same kind, and the Choctaws have manifested their readiness and desire for amicable and just arrangements respecting depredations committed by disorderly persons of their tribe. And, generally, from a conviction that we consider them as a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests, the attachment of the Indian tribes is gaining strength daily - is extending from the nearer to the more remote, and will amply requite us for the justice and friendship practiced toward them. Husbandry and household manufacture are advancing among them more rapidly with the Southern than Northern tribes, from circumstances of soil and climate, and one of the two great divisions of the Cherokee Nation have now under consideration to solicit the citizenship of the United States, and to be identified with us in laws and government in such progressive manner as we shall think best.“

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### **Virtual assisting can bring in as much as \$100 per hour**

[https://www.cnn.com/2023/02/11/how-to-be-a-virtual-assistant.html?utm\\_content=Main&utm\\_medium=Social&utm\\_source=Facebook&fbclid=IwAR0i4ooYUGntzOg2TtuviRtD9E6X0uRCH4W1yKpkh4jdyKr5mfiUBR5wwBI#Echobox=1676321136](https://www.cnn.com/2023/02/11/how-to-be-a-virtual-assistant.html?utm_content=Main&utm_medium=Social&utm_source=Facebook&fbclid=IwAR0i4ooYUGntzOg2TtuviRtD9E6X0uRCH4W1yKpkh4jdyKr5mfiUBR5wwBI#Echobox=1676321136)

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EV Makers Rush To Secure Lithium Supply Contracts

That's a formula that could put small but mighty lithium miners in the driver's seats when it comes to setting price per ton.

That's a formula that could put small but mighty lithium miners in the driver's seats when it comes to setting price per ton.

[One Of The Best Lithium Portfolios In N. America](#)

There is only one active lithium mine in the US, and one active mine in Canada. This junior explorer owns claims contiguous to both of them.

[DW Business](#)

Sweden has discovered large amounts of rare earth elements in Kiruna - Europe's biggest known deposit. The northernmost tip of Sweden is home to the world's largest underground iron ore mine. Rare earths run our life, but what are they?

[Electrek.co](https://www.electrek.co) ·

The first US pilot that will site solar panels over irrigation canals is going to deploy long-duration iron flow battery storage....

<https://electrek.co/.../uss-first-solar-panels-over.../>

Schools challenge USDA's plan for healthier meals citing staff, supply shortages

Proposed rules for school meals may require more cooking from scratch, which means more staff, but schools don't have enough to serve meals now.

Another reason for community gardens



electrek.co

[US's first solar panels over canals pilot will deploy iron flow batteries](#)

[The first US pilot that will site solar panels over irrigation canals is going to deploy long-duration iron flow battery storage.](#)

James Madison's Fifth State of the Union

Fifth Address:

"The cruelty of the enemy in enlisting the savages into a war with a nation desirous of mutual emulation in mitigating its calamities has not been confined to any one quarter. Wherever they

could be turned
no exertions to
have been
On our
southwestern
Creek tribes,
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acquiring more
habits, became
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contiguous tribes
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yet known,
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LAS VEGAS SUN MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2023



Members of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe say their place origin is Avi Kwa Ame, also known as Spirit Mountain in Clark County.

SUN FILE (2023)

THE AMERICAN WEST

‘A living spirit’: Native people push for changes to protect the Colorado River

BY IAN JAMES, Los Angeles Times (TNS) • Seventh in a series

FORT MOHAVE, Ariz. — On a bluff overlooking the Lower Colorado River Valley, the ground bears an image of two giant figures. Known as the Twins, these ancient figures are revered by members of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, who say they show their people's deep connection to the land and the river. “This is a reminder of who we are,” said Nora McDowell, an elder and former chairperson of the tribe. “This is our home. This is what the Creator gave us.” ¶ These and other geoglyphs adorn the desert along the lower reaches of the Colorado River, where Indigenous people flourished long before Europeans set foot in North America.

The Mojave say their traditional name is Aha Makav, meaning the People of the River. In their beliefs, their place of origin lies to the northwest at Avi Kwa Ame, also called Spirit Mountain. Their ancestors taught them that the Creator made the river and the plants and animals, and put the people here to protect it all. As a girl, McDowell enjoyed spending summer days at the river, where she waded, played among the tules and admired the tadpoles. She said people here feel a spiritual connection to the river, “that we’re all part of it and we all come from it.”

“It is a living spirit as far as the tribe is concerned. It gives life,” McDowell said. “It really needs to be treated differently.” Centuries ago, the river swelled with seasonal floods, filling the valley. The people fished in the water and farmed on the silty floodplain, growing crops such as corn and squash. They saw the river and its water as the heart of life, something that belonged to no one. That began to change in the mid-1800s as white settlers moved west, appropriating land and water. The American authorities wanted the tribe's members to move farther south, but they resisted. The tribe saw the establishment of a U.S. military outpost at a river crossing, and eventually the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation was created along the river, encompassing lands in Nevada, Arizona and California. The fort later became a boarding school, where children were forced to assimilate and adopt English names. When representatives of seven states signed the Colorado River Compact in 1922, the agreement included only a brief mention that nothing in the compact shall be construed as affecting the obligations of the United States of America to Indian tribes. It wasn't until 1924 that Congress extended U.S. citizenship to Native Americans by passing the Indian Citizenship Act.

In the 1963 Supreme Court case *Arizona vs. California*, which settled a dispute over Colorado River water, the federal government intervened to assert that the Fort Mojave Tribe and four other reservations along the river held federally reserved water rights. The court's decision established a standard for quantifying those rights. And in a 1989 ruling, the Supreme Court finally approved settlements for the water rights of the Fort Mojave and Colorado River reservations. McDowell, who was the tribe's elected leader at the time, attended the Supreme Court proceedings and celebrated the end of the long struggle, which her father, Sanford McDowell, had also helped lead years before as a member of the Tribal Council. “We had to fight hard, and we sacrificed a lot to get the rights that we do have,” Nora McDowell said. The tribe is entitled to divert about 132,000 acre-feet per year, and uses the water to irrigate fields of alfalfa and other crops, while also pumping from wells to supply communities, two golf courses and two casinos. McDowell serves among the leaders of a coalition called the Water & Tribes Initiative. She and others have advocated for tribes to be included in regional Colorado River talks where they previously were largely excluded. “Hopefully, we will have a seat at the table,” McDowell said. “We should definitely be there.” The time has come where they have to change the way that they operate and maintain the river, she said. There are 30 federally recognized tribes in the Colorado River Basin. Tribes have established rights to roughly one-fourth of the river's average supply. But 11 of the tribes still have unresolved water rights claims. On many reservations, people continue to live with serious water infrastructure deficiencies. In the Navajo Nation, an esti-

mates 30% or more of people live in homes without running water. In Hopi communities, many people have tap water contaminated with toxic arsenic. Even with water now scarcer than ever, McDowell said, the federal government has an obligation to ensure the remaining tribes' water rights are finally affirmed, and to ensure resources for basic water infrastructure. “They shouldn't have to wait any longer,” she said. “It's a human right.” Some tribes that have substantial water apportionments, such as the Gila River Indian Community in Arizona, have stepped forward with offers to reduce water use in exchange for compensation. Leaders of the Colorado River Indian Tribes recently secured passage of federal legislation that allows them to lease a portion of their water to other areas. That bill was signed by President Joe Biden along with other legislation benefiting Arizona tribes, including a water rights settlement for the Hualapai Tribe, which will receive water from the river and \$312 million for water infrastructure. Leaders of the Fort Mojave Tribe say they plan to continue using their water on their lands. They say their parents and grandparents told them that land without water is nothing. But the older generations also stressed the river's importance as much more than a water supply. “The old people used to say, if you go down to the river and you just sit there, the river will talk to you. Because it's a living spirit,” said Paul Jackson, a tribal elder and cultural artist. When Jackson was growing up, he and others would hold their breath, go under and take a rock in their arms to anchor themselves on the bottom. “You would see fishes going by,” he said with a chuckle. One morning, McDowell walked down to the water's edge with Linda Otero, the director of the Aha Makav Cultural Society. The river here runs in a channel enclosed in stretches of rocky riprap barriers, which were built decades ago after floods washed out homes. But near the ruins of the old fort, natural riverbanks remain. Otero said that when she was growing up, she remembers the river was much wider and deeper. She would spend summers swimming. “You just dived in there and it was so deep,” Otero said, standing on the bank. “Now, it's like a stream,” Otero said. “But we still can connect to the river. It's who we are.” McDowell said she worries the river could keep declining and potentially run dry. She said that along with climate change and the overuse of the river, an underlying problem is the mindset of treating the water as property. “Nobody should own that river, but the way they did it a hundred years ago, that's the story and the legacy that we live with,” McDowell said. She said she believes in the rights of nature, that the river should have its own right to exist. “We don't treat it like a commodity, because we know what the river is, and what it gives us is life,” McDowell said. “We need to protect that river,” she said. “We all have that responsibility to make sure it's alive and that it's healthy.” McDowell said restrictions need to be placed on water use, and the way the river is managed and used, needs to be rethought. She said she's hopeful that people can change course before it's too late. “If we keep operating it the way we are, treating it like a commodity, it's going to do what it's doing right now,” McDowell said. “Something's got to change. And people got to make that change happen.”

NEVADA UTAH
CALIFORNIA ARIZONA MEXICO
Fort Mohave

“We don't treat it like a commodity, because we know what the river is, and what it gives us is life. We need to protect that river. We all have that responsibility to make sure it's alive and that it's healthy.”

Nora McDowell, an elder and former chairperson of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

was espoused, and the best hopes of a satisfactory issue are authorized by the complete success with which a well-planned enterprise was executed against a body of hostile savages by a detachment of the volunteer militia of TN, under the gallant command of General Coffee, and by a still more important victory over a larger body of them, gained under the immediate command of Major-General Jackson, an officer equally distinguished for his patriotism and his military talents.

The systematic perseverance of the enemy in courting the aid of the savages in all quarters had the natural effect of kindling their ordinary propensity to war into a passion, which, even among those best disposed toward the United States, was ready, if not employed on our side, to be turned against us. A departure from our protracted forbearance to accept the services tendered by them has thus been forced upon us. But in yielding to it the retaliation has been mitigated as much as possible, both in its extent and in its character, stopping far short of the example of the enemy, who owe the advantages they have occasionally gained in battle chiefly to the # of their savage associates, and who have not controlled them either from their usual practice of indiscriminate massacre on defenseless inhabitants or from scenes of carnage without a parallel on prisoners to the British arms, guarded by all the laws of humanity and of honorable war. For these enormities the enemy are equally responsible, whether with the power to prevent them they want the will or with the knowledge of a want of power they still avail themselves of such instruments.

In other respects the enemy are pursuing a course which threatens consequences most afflicting to humanity.”

Cradle to Commerce

Accelerating Equitable Climate Tech Entrepreneurship

Cradle to Commerce accelerates the commercialization of national lab-developed IP by bringing together the strongest teams to commercialize cutting-edge national lab technologies, and providing them with support.

We curate the most compelling climate technologies from 4 national labs. We connect entrepreneurs with climate tech, early commercialization partners, and investors. We provide entrepreneurship training and access to resources.

To apply for C2C, fill out our pre-application form. <https://c2c.lbl.gov/>

Private, tax-exempt Industrial Development Bonds (IDBs) are an important tool to help communities grow their economies and provide a good wage for its inhabitants. These bonds offer interest rate savings with the goal of creating new jobs within the local jurisdiction.

CPCFA, as a conduit issuer, is able to issue IDBs for projects which involve a pollution control facility and also feature a manufacturing component. For these purposes, a pollution control

facility means any land, building or structure or improvement thereto, work, real or personal property which provides or is designed to provide for:

- Control, reduction, abatement, remediation, elimination or prevention of pollution
- Improvement of air, water or soil quality
- Safe handling, recycling or disposal of materials that might otherwise be improperly disposed of or provide for environmental restoration, clean-up or enhancement.

Such facilities include but are not limited facilities for:

- furnishing water, sewage and solid waste disposal
- Local furnishing of electric energy or gas
- Local district heating and cooling
- Environmental enhancements to hydroelectric facilities
- Qualified green building and sustainable design projects.

Prospective borrowers should contact bond counsel to help determine if a proposed project qualifies under federal law. Bond counsel must be listed on the State Treasurer's Office [list of approved firms](#).

Some Eligible Uses of Bond Proceeds include:

- Buildings and equipment
- Machinery and furnishings
- Land
- Costs of architects, engineers, attorneys and permits

Federal Eligibility Requirements

Federal restrictions on the use of proceeds include:

- 95% of proceeds must be used for the defined IDB project.
- 2% of bond proceeds may be used for costs of issuance.
- 25% of bond proceeds may be used for land costs.
- A Tax Equity Fiscal Reform Act (TEFRA) public hearing in the community where the project is located must be held before the bonds are issued.
- To acquire an existing building, a minimum of 15% of the bond proceeds must be used to renovate the facility.
- The average life of the bond issue cannot exceed 120% of the weighted average of the estimated useful life of the assets to be financed.
- The bond maturities cannot exceed 40 years.

Federal Restriction on Size of IDB Bond issues

Federal restriction on size of IDB issues include:

- The maximum face amount of an IDB issue cannot exceed \$10 million per applicant, per public jurisdiction.
- Total capital expenditures in the public jurisdiction where the project is located cannot exceed \$20 million during the period that runs from three years prior to issuance of the

IDB through three years after issuance. The \$20 million cap includes capital expenditures financed with the IDB.

- The total outstanding IDBs by any one company cannot exceed \$40 million nationwide.

Check your state's additional criteria