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Famous T-Rex Cactus in Arizona

Role of Apache Women

Moses Brings Plenty

Bajau people live in the middle of the Sea

Discussion with Annette Cavanaugh

Adventures Through Careers in the Outdoors

First-ever ancient sloth bone found in Santa Cruz Mountains

Fossil found by kindergarteners, first-graders

Millions of bizarre, blue sea creatures wash up on Northern California shores

Lithium Americas to get massive federal loan to develop Thacker Pass mine

The Biggest Ancient City You've Probably Never Heard of Is in Illinois

UM celebrates Lily Gladstone

The Electric Indian

\$60 MILLION PROJECT, 2 MILLION PAGES - Students help to preserve history

Whiskey still for drinking tho



Famous T-Rex Cactus in Arizona



ROLE OF AN APACHE WOMAN:

“An Apache maiden was well educated in the role of woman and traditions of her ancestors by the time she became a bride.

The traditional Apache woman was considered a "Keeper of The Way," meaning they remembered and passed on their traditions and culture. She was expected to safeguard the lore, customs, and traditions of her family, band, and tribe, and then hand them on to the next generation.”

Courtesy ~ LibraryofCongress



Native Americans Heritage

Moses Brings Plenty is a gifted musician, actor, model, and former member of the award-winning musical group Brule’ where he contributed his traditional drumming and singing to several of Brule’s songs live and on record. He is Cheyenne River Sioux and grew up on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. He is a stage and screen actor, horse stuntman, and producer, and is best known for his role as "Mo" on the hit series “Yellowstone”.



David Attenborough Fans

Bajau people live in the middle of the Sea, rarely go on land, have no nationality, no fixed abode, no money and they go spear fishing without scuba gear. Not even oxygen tanks.

More details/photos: <https://bit.ly/49bERcC>

[Antoinette Cavanaugh](#)

Studying this yesterday and today. A definition by the American Psychological Association (2024). This is the definition of sociocultural factors. Environmental conditions that play a part in healthy and adaptive behavior and well-being or in maladaptive behavior and the etiology of mental disorder and social pathology. Examples of sociocultural factors of a positive nature are a strong sense of family and community support and mentorship, good education and health care, availability of recreational facilities, and exposure to the arts. Examples of a negative nature are poverty, extreme or restrictive occupational pressures, lack of good medical care, and inadequate educational opportunities. Made me think of a few things.

Discussion

[James Hedrick](#)

Yep, Elko is full of negative nature especially for the indigenous people here. Even after some natives were able to provide their input into some of the above mentioned professions - very sad.

[Rozilyn Jones](#)

Yeah. We really need to put music back into our school. Especially our Shoshone/Paiute culture music. Then branch out into other music.

[Adele Moody](#)

[Rozilyn Jones](#) I would love to teach piano basics...

[Rozilyn Jones](#) to [Adele Moody](#) , go see [Josh N Lynn](#) and see [what it would take to get it going](#).

[Elizabeth Shaw Moss](#)

Negative natures which lead to health inequalities that result in the disease disparities we see in our native peoples

[Bill Van Lente](#)

A reasonable definition, yet it could be more specific about historical or intergenerational trauma. As an APA member, I think I will say something about that in appropriate forums.

[Michael Karen Green](#)

Absolutely describes the economic factor driving the difference between adequate and inadequate! And as we know certain groups such as our Native Americans, immigrants even though legal, people with disabilities who don't qualify for assistance because of a "unlisted or approved of " disease. Well, sadly, we all know there also are those that fight for a society of a positive nature and those that perpetuate negativity for their own ugly agendas.

[Jennifer Eisele](#)

All that being said — if the land and water are sick, the people are sick. All of those other sociocultural factors of a positive nature will never be enough to balance it out. It's just bandaids and temporary patchwork.

People need a healthy ecosystem to thrive. Especially indigenous communities because we are so connected to the land and water

Another bulletin that arrived after Wenesday's Journal went out....but the thoughts and resources are still there!



AIANTA
American Indian Alaska Native
Tourism Association

WEBINAR SERIES

aianta.org/webinar-series/

Adventures Through Careers in the Outdoors March 26, 2024; 10 a.m. (Mountain)

Are you interested in sharing your Native cultural knowledge with the public? Are you passionate about the outdoors, conservation and learning new people? Here is your opportunity to learn how! You can make a difference by bringing your unique experience, background, and perspective to the work on and for public lands. Whether it is applying for an internship, seasonal work, career opportunities or finding volunteer opportunities with U.S. Federal Lands Agencies; the process can be confusing. In this webinar, we are going to talk with our partners at the National Park Service to learn more about how the process works and how to navigate the USAJobs.gov website. Bring your questions and prepare to get some insights on how to research and apply for opportunities with U.S. Federal Lands Agencies.

<https://www.aianta.org/adventures-through-careers-in-the-outdoors-2/>

<https://www.aianta.org/news-and-media/>

First-ever ancient sloth bone found in Santa Cruz Mountains

Fossil found by kindergarteners, first-graders

<https://www.mercurynews.com/2024/03/25/first-ever-ancient-sloth-bone-found-in-santa-cruz-mountains-2/>

Millions of bizarre, blue sea creatures wash up on Northern California shores

<https://www.mercurynews.com/2024/03/25/millions-of-bizarre-blue-sea-creatures-wash-up-on-northern-california-shores/>

Lithium Americas to get massive federal loan to develop Thacker Pass mine

<https://thisisreno.com/2024/03/lithium-americas-massive-federal-loan-develop-thacker-pass-mine/>

Native American Culture

The Inuit people can't be imagined without their signature parkas, fashioned from fur and hide of the local wildlife. One of the many reasons why early European voyages into the Arctic circle failed is because they were underprepared for the extreme weather conditions of the north. They wore wool clothing, which kept them hot on the inside, but made them sweat a lot, which made their clothing freeze in the extreme temperatures. The Inuit never faced this problem, as they have been making their parkas from caribou deer or seal hide from as early as 22,000 BC (Siberia). The production of these parkas took weeks, and the tradition of making them was passed down from mother to daughter, taking years to master. Depending on the geographical location of the tribes, the design of the parkas varied according to the types of animals available. Beadwork, fringes and pendants frequently decorated the clothing. Roald Amundsen was the first explorer who outfitted his crew with Inuit clothing, which enabled him to successfully circumvent the North-West Passage in 1906. In the 20th century the use of traditional Inuit clothing declined, but it has seen a recent resurgence, as the Inuit strive to preserve their culture.



The Biggest Ancient City You've Probably Never Heard of Is in Illinois

The Cahokia Mounds offer a glimpse of one of the Americas' most powerful societies.

https://getpocket.com/explore/item/the-biggest-ancient-city-youve-probably-never-heard-of-is-in-illinois?utm_source=pocket-newtab-en-us



EVENTS SCHEDULE 2024

MARCH/APRIL

FRI
3/29

**RED DRESS SOCIAL
POW WOW**

Boys and Girls Club 1300 Foster Drive Reno, NV

7PM

12-4PM

**MCDERMITT COMMUNITY
LISTENING SESSION**

Mcdermitt Community Hall, Mcdermitt NV

SUN
4/14

SAT
4/20

RENO - EARTHDAY

Idlewild Park, 1900 Idlewild Dr, Reno, NV 89509.

10-6PM

12-3PM

UNR - EARTHDAY

University of Nevada, Reno - Gateway Plaza

MON
4/22

↓

MORE INFO:

WWW.GBRW.ORG

Great Basin Resource Watch

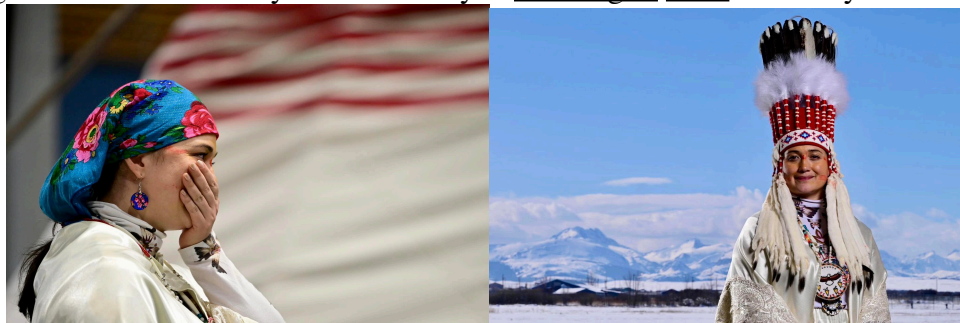
[University of Montana](#)

UM celebrates Lily Gladstone today (3.27) as she receives a stand-up headdress in her hometown of Browning, on Montana’s Blackfeet Reservation. The ceremony marks one of the highest honors from the Blackfeet Nation.

Lily, an enrolled member of the tribe, graduated in 2008 from UM with a Theater and Dance degree. In 2024, she won the Golden Globe and was Oscar-nominated for her work in “Killers of the Flower Moon”.

It’s amazing when our graduates go on to do big things, but it’s nothing short of inspirational when they travel full circle to make such a big impact on their community in traditional and contemporary ways.

We couldn’t be more proud of Lily’s success, advocacy, and the positive impact she’s making — embodying the heart of a Grizzly the entire way. [#nativegriz](#) [#MT](#) Tommy Martino(photo)





Han Mitakuye (Hello Relative),

In 2018, I was approached by the legendary Henry Boucha, a former National Hockey League Player, a U.S. Olympic Silver Medalist and member of the Ojibwe Nation.

He asked me to produce a documentary about the story of his remarkable journey: from early stardom to crushing defeat, and ultimately, toward an experience of profound healing.

As an Indigenous storyteller, I believe in the power of movement and how it creates good medicine for our mind, body and spirit. Through movement, we learn invaluable lessons in respect and humility, virtues woven into the fabric of our modern-day sports - a wisdom Henry embraced wholeheartedly.

It has been a great honor and privilege to share Henry's story and to ignite the power of movement within all of us.

Please join me in celebrating the life and legacy of Henry Boucha in [***The Electric Indian***](#) premiering tonight at 8 pm on TPT 2 and on the [**PBS App**](#).

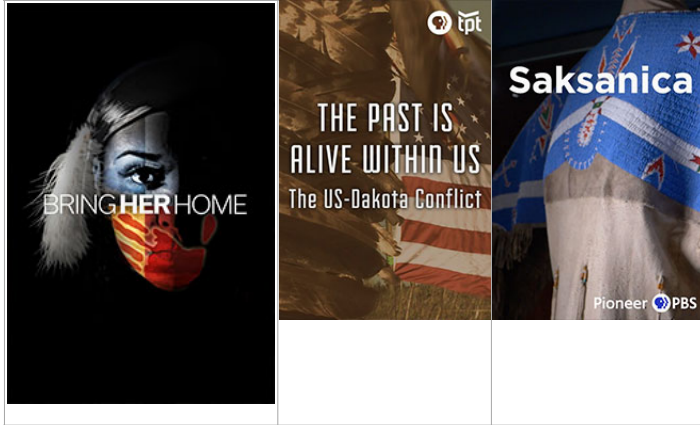
Pidamayaye (Thank You),



Leya Hale
Director &
Producer
Twin Cities
PBS

[**WATCH PREVIEW**](#)

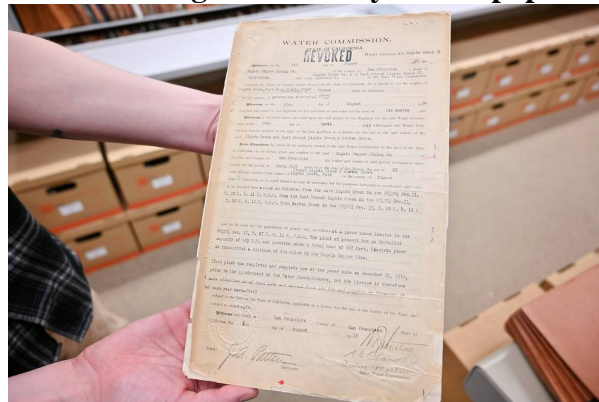
[**MORE FROM LEYA HALE**](#)



<https://www.tpt.org/the-electric-indian/> (rec'd after screen date but you can find it!)

Long time readers know that water rights is one of my “things”. The following article underscores the seriousness of the subject and that California obviously gets it now....especially with the Colorado River rights being negotiated three years late. Since the CO river affects tribes in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and California, I implore y'all to make sure your water right arsenal is in great shape. Each tribe has a different story/legal status, so one pronouncement will not fit all. Those from other states would do well to review their own status.

**\$60 MILLION PROJECT, 2 MILLION PAGES - Students help to preserve history
They're part of the state's effort to digitize its 100-year-old paper water-rights records**



*The first water-rights license issued in California is presented in the records room. There are millions of pieces of paper in the room that will need to be digitized, says analyst Matthew Jay.
By Ari Plachta The Sacramento Bee*

In a Sacramento office building, university students carefully scan pieces of paper that underpin California's most contentious and valuable water disputes. One by one, they're bringing pieces of history into the digital era, some a century old and thin as onion skin.

The student workers are beginning to digitize the state's water rights records, part of a project launched by the state's water regulator earlier this year. It may seem simple, but scanning 2 million musty pages is part of a \$60 million project that could take years.

The massive undertaking will unmask the notoriously opaque world of California water. Right

now, it's practically impossible to know who has the right to use water, how much they're taking and from what river or stream at any given time in the state.

The State Water Resources Control Board aims to build a database that integrates a century of water rights records, geospatial mapping and up-to-date water diversion data that's available to the public. This new directory will, most crucially, help regulators make high-stakes decisions on who to cut off when the next drought hits.

"I believe strongly that you must measure it to manage it, especially with water," said Brent Vanderburgh, project manager at the Water Board. "We're looking at how digital tools can help us do our jobs better, more efficiently and according to the modern standards that our society expects."

California may be the country's tech capital, but it still relies on a room filled with aging paper records — maps the size of bedspreads, illegible letters written in bygone cursive and corduroy-bound ledgers — to manage its water supply. Other Western states such as Washington and Oregon have far more modern accounting systems.

The state's labyrinth system of water rights dates back to the Gold Rush, when miners declared their rights to water by nailing paper notices to trees. The oldest rights holders have seniority, and when the state restricts water use during drought, they are the last to be curtailed, if at all.

A lack of timely and useful data became all too apparent during recent dry spells. After the 2012-2015 drought, new regulations populated a clunky online portal with new water use information, but problems remained in 2021 when regulators were forced to use outdated data to issue drought curtailments.

Since then, the state has committed approximately \$60 million from the general fund to the water rights digitization and data modernization effort underway at the water board. Project managers estimate the new system, called CalWatr, be operational sometime in 2025

A bulk of the project's budget will fund back-end web development, for which the agency has hired a team of consultants from Deloitte. Meanwhile, the water board launched a pair of pilot projects to begin scanning paper water rights with specialty scanners.

That's taking place in the "digitization bullpen" made of cubicle walls at the agency's office, where a group of state workers and student assistants are processing and scanning thousands of pages in a carefully choreographed dance of paper pushing.

The team inspects each water right file, removing any bindings and looking for duplicates. Damaged or fragile records are flagged and sent to a "triage" center for special attention, including for repairs with artifact tape. Once scanned, each page is uploaded to content management software.

There, another student assigns it with metadata tags and geocodes so that someday it can be found with a simple keyword search. Eventually, most of the paper records will go into offsite storage and some may even be housed as antiques at the California State Library.

Water board staff warn that the journey to a data-based water future for California is long. That's not just because properly scanning 2 million pages will take time, but combining that data with accurate and timely water use reporting is even more complicated.

Through a series of regulations, the agency is requiring water rights holders to report their water diversions more regularly and with high-tech meters. Annual water use reports have been required since 2016, but the data held the board's unwieldy eWRIMS system can be a year old and wildly inaccurate.

Water board staff say the ability to compare timely, accurate reporting data to historic water rights with a new database undoubtedly shed light on the whole system, potentially revealing everything from honest errors in to newfound violations.

"It's one step on the road to growing up into a modern system," said Felicia Marcus, a visiting fellow at Stanford University and former chair of the water board. "Water rights are so crudely regulated now that it would be a huge leap forward in terms of ability to implement the system and institute fairness."

Last year, Gov. Gavin Newsom signed legislation giving the board explicit authority to investigate the validity of water rights, including senior rights. A pair of bills that would have given the board broader authority to issue curtailment orders stalled in 2023 but could be brought up again this year in the Legislature.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, not all are happy with the board's data-gathering efforts.

Michael Kiparsky, director of UC Berkeley's Water Wheeler Center, led a 2021 study that found the state's water rights system was ill-equipped to protect people and the environment from climate change — which state officials say will increase drought severity and shrink average supply.

His research team also produced a digital database of water rights from the Mono Basin that helped inform the state's current project. Kiparsky said he encountered "a lot of resistance to changing the status quo, and the status quo in California is about stasis and a lack of clarity."

Senior water rights holders in that region, according to his report, worried that water rights data transparency would facilitate more regulation and litigation. They also argued that the water board should not be trusted with such information, whether because the agency was too activist or too pliant.

Kiparsky expressed his own caution, not about the agency's regulatory authority, but its ability to deliver on a massive data project. California, he pointed out, has a less-than-stellar track record of modernizing government information technology systems for the internet era.

The state auditor found last year that projects led by the California Department of Technology, which is involved in the water rights effort, have ended in widespread delays and cost overruns. That history includes the botched FI\$Cal budget database and the pandemic Employment Development Department fraud debacle.

“It’s very difficult to make big databases work well in conjunction with other ones, and part of that is the structure of government,” Kiparsky said. “We’re in a race against the next drought so it would be wonderful if this were put into place before rather than after it comes.”

A public system developed by a mega-consulting could pose future issues with maintenance and ownership, said Gary Darling, California’s first statewide geographic information officer and longtime civil servant at the Department of Natural Resources.

But this time around, he said he has faith in the project’s managers — in part because the stakes are too high to mess up.

“Just because Deloitte doesn’t have the best track record doesn’t mean we’re going to screw this up,” Darling said. “This is one of the most important IT projects California has done in a long time. If this doesn’t come off were going to pay for it for decades.”

Project staff at the Water Board say they have taken steps to steer clear of cost overruns, including building a team of 12 new staff members who have expertise in both water rights and data systems.

The one thing that remains unclear? Exactly long it will take to scan millions of pages. Two pilot projects beginning in December didn’t even get through 20,000.

“I don’t think there’s any way we’re getting all these records digitized by 2025,” said Vanderburgh, project manager at the water board. “But our pace right now on the project is fantastic. We’re on budget, on schedule.”

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*To be pedantic, the above underscores my yapping about the ability to read cursive. Even someone employed to digitize records needs to be able (at least) to see if a document is right side up, etc., and in a longer exhibit, if pages are sequential.*

*Please also remember that one must put one’s rights in a chronology of reservation formation in terms of territorial (federal) or state law at the time and the evolution thereof.*

*Then there is the (magical) time in which the BIA, churches, etc. managed tribal rights and then the history of IRA or non-IRA tribes administering their legal legacies.....*

*Add to this, the evolution of various state laws and the active - or non-active - participation of tribal communities. Have fun.....call if you need some idea thrashing.*

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Whiskey still for drinking tho. Federal funding provided under the American Rescue Plan Act has made possible this program to help Nevada (and more specifically, Nevadans) refrain from (further) over-pumping aquifers 'round here. Water rights holders are sporting an impressive participation rate in the program. And the state might - might - move toward a similar program of its own to conserve groundwater. Jeniffer Solis (Nevada Current) reports: **More willing water rights sellers in NV than money, say water regulators**