



WASTE REPORT for October 25, 2016

A Selfie of Waste

Selfies, pictures of food, a beautiful sunset ... we see them all over social media. While these pictures might make us smile, does taking them actually make us happier? That is a question you paid a group of researchers at the University of California, Irvine to answer.

The study, released earlier this year, found that taking pictures with your smartphone can actually make you happier and, in some instances, more calm.¹ **What probably will make you less happy and calm is that this study was partially funded by a \$500k National Science Foundation grant - your tax dollars.**²

Instead of using existing technology, the researchers developed two smartphone apps (one overlaid the other) for participants to take photos and record their moods. **This resulted in 17.5 percent of participants dropping out of the study in the first week due to “system incompatibility issues.”**³ **That probably made no one happy.**

Nonetheless, could it be that pulling out your phone and snapping pictures is the secret to happiness? Well, not so fast. **You cannot just take any picture - it seems the key to happy snapping (at least based on this study) is taking pictures of happy things. Who knew?**

The study broke participants up into three groups who, for three weeks, took pictures of themselves smiling, things that made them happy, or, for the third group, things they thought would make someone else happy (which they then sent to that person). Not surprisingly, taking happiness-focused pictures showed a positive effect on all three groups' moods.⁴

One might not expect that if you told someone to drive to a place that makes them happy every day for three weeks, and that person showed an improvement in their mood, you could conclude driving makes people happy. **So, what happens when happiness is not in the frame (pun intended)? We do not know. In fact, the study did not include a control group of participants taking random pictures or even selfies where they did not intentionally smile.**

Regardless of this flaw in the research, one has to wonder if selfie studies are really the kind of research your tax dollars should be spent on.

So, if this has made you less happy, sit back, smile, and take a selfie...it might help...but probably not.

¹ <https://psywb.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s13612-016-0044-4>

² NSF grant number 1218705

<https://federalreporter.nih.gov/Projects/Details/?projectId=70709&itemNum=1&totalItems=1&searchId=44123b30464140efa43acfb6d69727de&searchMode=Advanced&page=1&pageSize=100&sortField=&sortOrder=&filters=#description>

³ <https://psywb.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s13612-016-0044-4>

⁴ Ibid



WASTE REPORT for June 8, 2015

Anyone up for a Game of Waste?

Imagine if the federal government funded a major U.S. broadcaster to put on a baseball tournament, featuring MLB players, and all in the name of combating gang violence?

Surprisingly, the State Department (State) is doing almost exactly that in Afghanistan, by propping up the Sixers Cricket League. Last year the federal government gave One TV, a **for-profit Afghan television station, roughly \$350,000, to “support the development of a national cricket league [principally a tournament] in Afghanistan,”** In addition to sponsoring the league, **this grant helped train personnel on sports broadcasting and production.** ¹

Just last month, State published a new grant opportunity to put on the same tournament this year and again, includes **training “Afghans in the production of professional sports broadcasts (specifically cricket).”** This time, the grant is for **up to \$500,000 with an option for a one year extension.** Applicants must demonstrate their ability to work with the Afghan Cricket Board (which is the sport’s governing body), but also One TV, as they retain the exclusive broadcasting rights to the tournament. ²

The idea behind the cricket league is to **provide an outlet for young men who may be susceptible to extremism** in Afghanistan. ³ But instead of something like a little league, **these at-risk youths mostly get to watch on TV, which may be hard given only 0.003 percent of the population have TVs.** ⁴ Instead, the league is comprised of five regional teams ⁵ and is to feature well-known Afghan cricket players such as Mohammad Nabi Eisakhel, who last year captained the Bandi Ameer Dragon as well as the successful Afghan National Team. ⁶

Uncle Sam’s Afghan Cricket League? Now That’s a Sticky Wicket

¹ <https://www.usaspending.gov/transparency/Pages/TransactionDetails.aspx?RecordID=27765306-04D5-EC2A-EF26-B66BD60929B9&AwardID=7960995&AwardType=G>

² Department of State, *Men’s National Cricket League in Afghanistan*, Kabul, Afghanistan. April 2015, Grant Id No. SCAKAB-15-CA-008-SCA-04222015

³ Ibid

⁴ Basic Data- Afghanistan, PressReference.com, Web: May 2015; <http://www.pressreference.com/A-Be/Afghanistan.html>

⁵ Ibid

⁶ <http://1tvnews.af/en/news/sport/11849-cricket---afghan-sixer-tournament-commences--bandi-ameer-dragons-vs-spin-ghar-tigers>



SPECIAL EDITION WASTE REPORT for January 28, 2016
DOD Loses \$29 million of Heavy Equipment in Afghanistan

Today the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) issued a report on **the Department of Defense's (DOD) failed attempt to establish an Afghan equivalent to the Army Corps of Engineers, losing \$29 million of heavy equipment in the process.**¹

According to the report, in late 2013 the DOD, working in concert with the Afghan National Army (ANA), established the National Engineering Brigade (NEB), "to provide national-level construction engineering efforts, including responding to natural disaster emergencies, building bridges, digging freshwater wells, and providing construction support to the ANA."

NEB was supposed to be "fully capable" by October 2014, but it soon became clear NEB would come up short, even with lower standards and an extended deadline. But the problem does not rest with NEB.

According to SIGAR, a major hindrance to NEB's success was a lack of needed equipment to train on and use in the field. **What makes this disturbing is that DOD delivered 1,400 pieces of equipment, at a cost of \$29 million, to the Afghan Central Supply Depot (a central warehousing arm of the ANA), for further delivery to the NEB. However, little of it made it to NEB.** For example, by December 2014 (a year after NEB was established), NEB still had no well drilling equipment or reverse osmosis water purification systems. They also had only one crane and none of the semi-trucks the U.S. taxpayer purchased on their behalf.

So how did heavy equipment like cranes and semi-trucks, purchased with your tax dollars, just disappear? No one knows. According to SIGAR, the ANA has persistent accountability issues at the Central Supply Depot, noting about \$370 million in spare vehicle parts purchased since 2004 are unaccounted for or missing. Given the problems at the Central Depot, it clearly would have been more logical for DOD to deliver the equipment directly to NEB.

While NEB has participated in some minimal operations, it still cannot function independently. SIGAR noted that as late as **June 2015, NEB still lacked necessary well drilling and hauling equipment.** They probably always will.

Without equipment, it is no wonder NEB is struggling. Of course, that is no comfort to the **4,021 U.S. taxpayers whose entire tax liability paid for this and were not made any safer as a result, or to the Afghans who still lack clean drinking water.**

¹ *Afghan National Engineering Brigade: Despite U.S. Training Efforts, the Brigade is Incapable of Operating Independently.* Office of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction; Arlington, VA; January 2016. Report number 16-15



WASTE REPORT for February 29, 2016

A Streetcar Called Waste

Last week the District of Columbia finally opened its calamitous streetcar to the public, years behind schedule and at a cost of \$200 million.¹ Thankfully, despite repeated attempts to get federal funds, the DC streetcar was built without federal taxpayer assistance. But not to worry, with this kind of boondoggle right in the Federal Government's back yard, Uncle Sam still found a way to waste your tax dollars.

D.C.'s District Department of Transportation was unsuccessful in getting federal dollars for the 2.2 mile line (of a whopping 37 mile plan) that opened last week, however, they did receive about **\$1.6 million from Uncle Sam to study expansion of the line in either direction**. What makes this even more mindboggling is that the Federal Government awarded these grants in 2010 and 2012, when just the initial leg of the system had glaring signs of trouble.²

Only the Federal Government would shy away from investing in a troubled venture, while at the same time providing funding to help expand the same troubled venture. Lest you think it was two separate arms of the behemoth federal government not knowing what the other was doing, it was not. The same U.S. Department of Transportation that said "no" with one hand was cutting checks with the other.

While streetcars are the current transportation fad, one must wonder why D.C. needs one in the first place. Some cities that lack rail transit systems have turned to streetcars, but D.C.'s streetcar overlays its existing subways system, the Metro, which boasts approximately 40 stops within the district's boundaries (the Metro goes on to service VA and MD).³

While the Federal Government was contributing to potential expansion of the streetcar above ground, serious safety issues were mounting literally under its feet. Uncle Sam first put money toward streetcar expansion just a year after the Metro's Fort Totten crash which killed six and injured 70. And, as was noted in a *Washingtonian* exposé last year, Metro suffers from systemic safety problems which continue today.⁴

\$1.6 million could have been better used for Metro instead of expanding an already troubled and unneeded streetcar. And, while it is not the federal taxpayer's responsibility to fix Metro, Uncle Sam ponied up \$150 million to the troubled system in last year's omnibus appropriations.⁵

¹ Laris, Michael; *Fourth mayor's the charm? Bowser sets D.C. streetcar grand opening for Feb. 27*, Washington Post, Washington, DC. February 2016.

² *Historic Anacostia Streetcar NEPA*, U.S. Department of Transportation, Grant Number [DC-95-X010-01](#). & Lisle, John; *DC Streetcar Awarded Federal Grant to Study K Street Alternatives*; DC Streetcar, Washington, DC. Press Release December 2010

³ <http://www.wmata.com/rail/maps/map.cfm>

⁴ Mullins, Luke and Gaynor, Michael; *The Infuriating History of How Metro Got So Bad*; Washingtonian; Washington, DC. December 2015

⁵ Laing, Kieth; *Spending bill restores DC Metro funding to \$150M*, The Hill; Washington, DC; December 2015



WASTE REPORT for October 4, 2016

One Small Step for Waste, One Giant Leap for Wastekind

When Neil Armstrong set foot on the moon in 1969, he uttered certainly some of the most famous words in human history: **“That’s one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.”** Or did he? **Armstrong said that he was misquoted by having an “a” omitted from his statement, claiming it should have been “step for [a] man.”**¹

Quite the earth-shattering controversy we have on our hands here. Nope? Not interested? Don’t care? Well, maybe you will care about this: **the National Science Foundation helped fund a study which brought together researchers from four major universities² to find the missing “a.”** To explain the mystery, researchers even sought out subjects with dialectal familiarity to Armstrong – people from Ohio.³

The study drew on two NSF grants totaling more than \$700k.⁴ Though the research was just published this month, one of the grants came from the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.⁵ “Shovel ready” indeed.

So, did they solve the mystery? Well, no. In the end, researchers believe that the speed at which one part of a sentence is said, relative to the rest of the sentence, affects identification of words like “a.”⁶ Listeners in experiments did not universally miss the “a” and certainly not to the extent it was apparently missed by listeners of Armstrong’s statement on the moon and in recordings. Thus, **“[t]hese results demonstrate that substantial ambiguity exists in the original quote from Armstrong.”**⁷ Truly groundbreaking.

So, why did NSF think this study deserved your tax dollars? Well, they might not have. As *The Waste Report* has noted in the past, once a grant goes out the door, there is no further accounting of where that money winds up and how much goes to a given project.

In this case, **the intended purpose of these grants was to help improve and understand communications for persons with conditions that may affect speech, such as autism, stuttering, and Parkinson’s disease⁸ - not what Neil Armstrong said on the moon.** The grant synopsis makes no mention of Armstrong, nor does the paper assert that he suffered from a condition that would affect his speech.

Sounds like NSF funds might be getting lost in transmission

¹ <http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article/asset?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0155975.PDF>

² University of Oregon, Ohio State, Michigan State, and George Mason University.

³ <http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article/asset?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0155975.PDF>

⁴ NSF award numbers: 0847653 and 1431063

⁵ NSF award numbers: 0847653

⁶ <http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article/asset?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0155975.PDF>

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ NSF award numbers: 0847653 and 1431063



WASTE REPORT for March 28, 2016

National Park Service X-Files Project

Honestly, we did not make this up and we did not find this one in *The Onion*; but someone must have gotten really excited about Fox's reboot of the *X-Files* because **The National Park Service is spending \$150,000 of taxpayer money to investigate supernatural events in Alaska.**¹

Yes, you read that right. Last month, The National Park Service announced a \$150,000 grant to Kawerak, Inc. (who has no cost-sharing obligation) to conduct a three-year study under the title, "Knowledge, Experience and Beliefs of the Supernatural Environment." By the way, **this is the same Park Service that reports it has an almost \$12 billion maintenance backlog.**²

You might think this is simply cataloging historical and traditional beliefs of indigenous peoples of Alaska. To be sure, part of the project is to conduct archival research, but there is more. According to the announcement, "The primary objective of this project is to investigate Bering Strait Inuit residents' beliefs and knowledge about **(and experiences with) the supernatural environment...**"

Experiences with the supernatural? Yes. In fact, according to the announcement, Kawerak is expected to, "**[d]ocument community members' personal experience with the supernatural...**"³ This will include community meetings where all ages are expected to participate (children are especially known for their insight and experience with supernatural events). In pre-award advertising for these meetings Kawerak noted this is meant to be a "**serious and meaningful**" **collaboration on the supernatural.** Serious, indeed, the advertisement also promises participants an honorarium.⁴

So, what constitutes supernatural? Well, "elements in and aspects of the environment such as **little people, unexplained lights, sea monsters, invisible sea birds, animals with transformative powers, a variety of other non-human persons, landscape features with special powers, and other similar phenomena as defined by participants.**"

In addition to direct funding, the Park Service has committed to help with logistical support including to, "**assist making agreements on using government housing,**" promoting the project on Facebook, and to "**have the project products translated into Russian.**"⁵ Back in the natural world, we know this project translates into more than 20 average taxpayers' total one-year tax liability.

Here There Be ~~Sea Monsters~~ Waste

¹ *Knowledge, Experience and Beliefs of the Supernatural Environment*; National Park Service, Washington, DC; March 2016. Award Number: P16AS00074

² *NPS Deferred Maintenance Reports*; National Park Service, Washington, DC; March 2016

³ *Knowledge, Experience and Beliefs of the Supernatural Environment*; National Park Service, Washington, DC; March 2016

⁴ *Knowledge of the Supernatural Environment*; Kawerak, Inc.; Nome, AK; October 2015

⁵ *Knowledge, Experience and Beliefs of the Supernatural Environment*; National Park Service, Washington, DC; March 2016



WEEKLY WASTE REPORT for August 3, 2015

School Lunch Program: Feeding Lawns, Not Kids?

According to the California Senate Office of Oversight and Outcomes (CSOOO), over at least a six year period, the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) **diverted more than \$158 million of federal School Lunch Program funding to other uses including buying lawn sprinklers and paying the salaries at the district's television station.**¹

One tactic used was to reduce lunch periods to as little as 20 minutes in some schools, so students (whose lunch was already paid for with federal funds) would be unable to receive food.²

But this did not stop LAUSD from crying foul about school lunch funding. In January 2009 (while funds were being misappropriated) a LAUSD press release carried the headline, **"Cafeteria fund cash flow may leave neediest LAUSD students hungry,"** advocating for increased funds. The release notes that, "Superintendent Cortines has directed a **comprehensive legislative and media initiative to ensure state decision makers and the public understand the consequences of a compromised meal program would have on our students ability to learn.**"³

The 2013 CSOOO report found **several other California districts mismanage or illegally reappropriated the Federal School Lunch funds**, and implied it was a general practice. What should concern federal taxpayers is that generally, once the money is in state hands, the state is responsible for oversight. In the case of California, the average state auditor is keeping tabs on (or trying to) federal (and state) funds going to a whopping 51 school districts. At approximately \$2 billion annually, California is the largest recipient of federal funds from the School Lunch Program.⁴

Unfortunately, upon assuming office late last year, **California Senate President, Keven de Leon, who represents portions of Los Angeles, discontinued CSOOO.**

¹ Sweeny, Jim; *Food Fight: Small team of state examiners no match for schools that divert student meal funds*; California Senate Office of Oversight and Outcomes; Sacramento, CA. February 2013

² Ibid

³ *Cafeteria Fund Cash Flow May Leave Neediest LAUSD Students Hungry*, Office of Communication, Los Angeles Unified School District; Los Angeles. January 2009

⁴ Sweeny, Jim; *Food Fight: Small team of state examiners no match for schools that divert student meal funds*; California Senate Office of Oversight and Outcomes; Sacramento, CA. February 2013



WASTE REPORT for November 23, 2015

Special Thanksgiving Foods

Thursday, millions of Americans will sit down to Thanksgiving dinner. While you enjoy the sweet potatoes and green beans, you might not realize that according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), **except for the turkey and stuffing, just about everything else on your table is considered “special” and eligible for federal support from the \$72.5 million Specialty Crop Block Grant program (SCBGP).**¹

According to USDA, “The SCBGP focuses on projects that enhance the competitiveness of specialty crops...The block grants are designed to increase the long-term success of producers and broaden the market for specialty crops.”² Allowable activities under these grants include some types of marketing, travel, consultants, attending conferences, development of websites or mobile apps, and more.

So, what exactly qualifies as a specialty crop? You may be envisioning some exotic herb or something new to the market. It would probably something rare, atypical, and thus in need of competitive enhancement. You would probably be surprised to learn that according to USDA, just about everything is “special.”

In fact, USDA Secretary Tom Vilsack said in his April 18, 2014 blog post, “Specialty crops make up the bulk of what we eat—all of our fruits and vegetables, tree nuts and dried fruits—as well as things like cut flowers and nursery crops.”³ It seems when Congress created the program, the definition of “specialty” was wide enough you could drive a truck through it... and it is a big truck.

But, the bulk of what we eat? Yes, USDA lists over 300 special crops and only 36 non-qualified crops. So, what exactly is on the list? Here is just a sampling:

- apples • strawberries • raspberries • blueberries • blackberries • peaches • sweet corn • potatoes • green beans • peas (all varieties) • broccoli • grapes • almonds • pears • cherries • carrots • Brussels sprouts (yuck)⁴

Seems these are hardly new and unheard of crops. USDA blog post a Deputy Administrator said of one specialty crop, “[w]hether purchased fresh, frozen, or pureed, the **blueberry has long been a staple in the diets of many people.**” A specialty-staple, who knew? Even more weird is quinoa is on the non-qualified list of crops.⁵

Oh, and it is not just food. Turfgrass (sod) makes the cut and so do live Christmas trees (future Waste Report maybe). So even after Thanksgiving dinner is over your pocketbook is not safe - your tax dollars might have gone to support the football field you see on TV or the tree the family cuts down at the local u-cut place.

Doesn't this make you feel special?

¹ *SPECIALTY CROP BLOCK GRANTS: Helping farmers who raise fruits, vegetables, and nuts with improved training, infrastructure, and marketing*; National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition; Washington, D.C.; October 2015

² *Grants & Opportunities: Specialty Crop Block Grant Program*; United States Department of Agriculture; Washington, D.C.; November 2015
<http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants>

³ Vilsack, Tom; Secretary of Agriculture; *Secretary's Column: Farm Bill Supports Specialty Crop Growers, Improves Access to Healthy Food*; United States Department of Agriculture; Washington, D.C.; April 2014 <http://blogs.usda.gov/2014/04/18/secretarys-column-farm-bill-supports-specialty-crop-growers-improves-access-to-healthy-food/#more-51325>

⁴ <http://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/USDASpecialtyCropDefinition.pdf>

⁵ Parrott, Charles; *Celebrating the Blueberry – A Fruit and an Industry That Really Packs a Punch*; United States Department of Agriculture; Washington, D.C.; July 2014 <http://blogs.usda.gov/2014/07/03/celebrating-the-blueberry-a-fruit-and-an-industry-that-really-packs-a-punch>



WASTE REPORT for August 10, 2015

Learn English... at Space Camp and Dollywood

If you were a kid in the '80s, you probably dreamed of going to Space Camp, especially if you saw the movie. Well, if you have about \$1,000 and can get yourself to Huntsville, Alabama, you too can go to Space Camp. **That is unless you are a kid in Pakistan, because if you are, Uncle Sam will send you to Space Camp on the taxpayer's dime, to the tune of \$250k.**¹

That's right, last March the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad put out a grant opportunity to send **24 Pakistani students to 6-days of Space Camp in Alabama.** Why is the federal taxpayer financing a trip around the world for Pakistani kids to play astronaut? Well, **"To promote the development of English language, social, and analytical skills of the participants, through first-hand experiences in science and technology."**² With seven Space Camps around the world, including Italy and Japan, the State Department might be on to something bigger than Rosetta Stone and Facebook combined.

Space Camp to learn English? By that standard doing almost anything in an English speaking country like the U.S. must qualify. **Why not a trip to an amusement park? Well, actually!!!** After splash down in Huntsville, the grant calls for the group to head out on a nearly 700 mile bus trip bound for Washington D.C. which includes **a day's visit, (perhaps from 9 to 5) at the Pigeon Forge, TN, amusement park, Dollywood, named for country legend Dolly Parton.**³

And while NASA's FY 2016 Budget request includes \$94 million for education, there is no mention of using that money to send American kids to Space Camp, which itself is not federally financed.⁴ In fact, **Space Camp is a luxury even for kids in Huntsville, where the Elks Club takes up the effort to annually send a different 5th grade class to the camp.**⁵ Perhaps if kids in Alabama were learning Japanese, the State Department would send them to Space Camp-Japan, maybe with a stop off at Tokyo-Disneyland.

In Waste, Anything is Possible

¹ *Youth Exchange Program – NASA Space Camp*, Public Affairs Section, U.S. Embassy, Islamabad, Opportunity Number: SCA-ISB-15-AW-008-03092015, March 2015

² Ibid

³ Ibid

⁴ Note: Space Camp is Run by the State of Alabama and through a private foundation

⁵ Bonvillian, Crystal, *Farley Elementary 5th graders get surprise trip to Space Camp*; AL.com, December 2014



WASTE REPORT for November 30, 2015

Climate Change: The Video Game

A whole generation remembers the thrill of strolling into an elementary school computer lab, firing up an Apple II computer, and playing *The Oregon Trail*. Well, thanks to an almost \$450,000 grant from the National Science Foundation, it appears a whole new generation of students will have their own iconic game...on climate change.¹

Apparently “[e]ducating young people about Global Climate Change (GCC) is challenging because they have difficulty relating to its slow pace, with larger effects 10s-100s years in to the future.”² How to solve that problem? A video game aimed at indoctrinating kids into the climate change way of thinking.

The Climate Change Narrative Game Education (CHANGE), which is being developed by researchers at the University of South Florida and piloted at Hillsborough County high schools, aims to counter this morass by, “develop[ing] a place-based futuristic gaming simulation model...”³ Of course, the CHANGE project is all supposed to be “scientifically realistic.”

The game will involve a science fiction narrative of the effects of climate change on the students’ community as told by virtual persons from the future. This, “focus on the built environment will help students attach a ‘human face’ and a sense of immediacy to hitherto abstract issues of global warming.” The first part of the game will ask students to deal with simulations like severe weather and sea-level rise, while the second part of the game will group students in teams to create plans to “save the future.”⁴

How far in the future? Well, 110 years. Recall that Doc Brown and Marty only went 30 years in the future; and while *Back to The Future* was a great movie trilogy, accurately predicting just 30 years in the future proved pretty hard.

Perhaps the government, instead of Hollywood is better at predicting the future? Take for example Dr. John Holdren, who is the President’s chief science advisor and was a technical advisor on former Vice President Al Gore’s movie *An Inconvenient Truth*. In 1986, he predicted 1 billion people would die as a result of global warming by the year 2020. At his 2009 confirmation hearing he was asked if he still believed climate change would kill 1 billion by 2020. He said, “I think it could happen.”⁵ Scared yet?

Here’s a prediction: the real science behind this game is psychology and political science.



You Have Died of Global Climate Change

¹ NAF Award number 1316782 http://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/showAward?AWD_ID=1316782&HistoricalAwards=false.

² G. Smith, L. Lou, A. Feldman, P. Wang (2015) SCIENCE FICTION NOVELS WITH GAMES FOR LEARNING CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE, EDULEARN15 Proceedings, pp. 6163-6169.

³ NAF Award number 1316782 http://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/showAward?AWD_ID=1316782&HistoricalAwards=false

⁴ <http://www.ces.fau.edu/SLR2013/posters/feldman-change.pdf>

⁵ Confirmation hearing for Dr. John Holdren to be Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy; U.S. Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee; February 2009.



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³ *Knowledge, Experience and Beliefs of the Supernatural Environment*; National Park Service, Washington, DC; March 2016

⁴ *Knowledge of the Supernatural Environment*; Kawerak, Inc.; Nome, AK; October 2015

⁵ *Knowledge, Experience and Beliefs of the Supernatural Environment*; National Park Service, Washington, DC; March 2016