

'America's Pastor' Billy Graham dies at age 99

By Rachel Zoll
and Jonathan Drew

The Associated Press

MONTREAT, N.C. » As a young man, he practiced his sermons by preaching to the alligators and birds in the swamp. At his height years later, he was bringing the word of God into living rooms around the globe via TV and dispensing spiritual counsel — and

political advice — to U.S. presidents.

The Rev. Billy Graham, dubbed "America's Pastor" and the "Protestant Pope," died Wednesday at his North Carolina home at age 99 after achieving a level of influence and reach no other evangelist is likely ever to match. More than anyone else, the magnetic, Hollywood-handsome Graham built evangelicalism into

a force that rivaled liberal Protestantism and Roman Catholicism in the United States.

He transformed the tent revival into an event that filled football arenas, and reached the masses by making pioneering use of TV in prosperous postwar America. By his final crusade in 2005, he had preached in person to more than 210 million people worldwide.

GRAHAM » PAGE 8

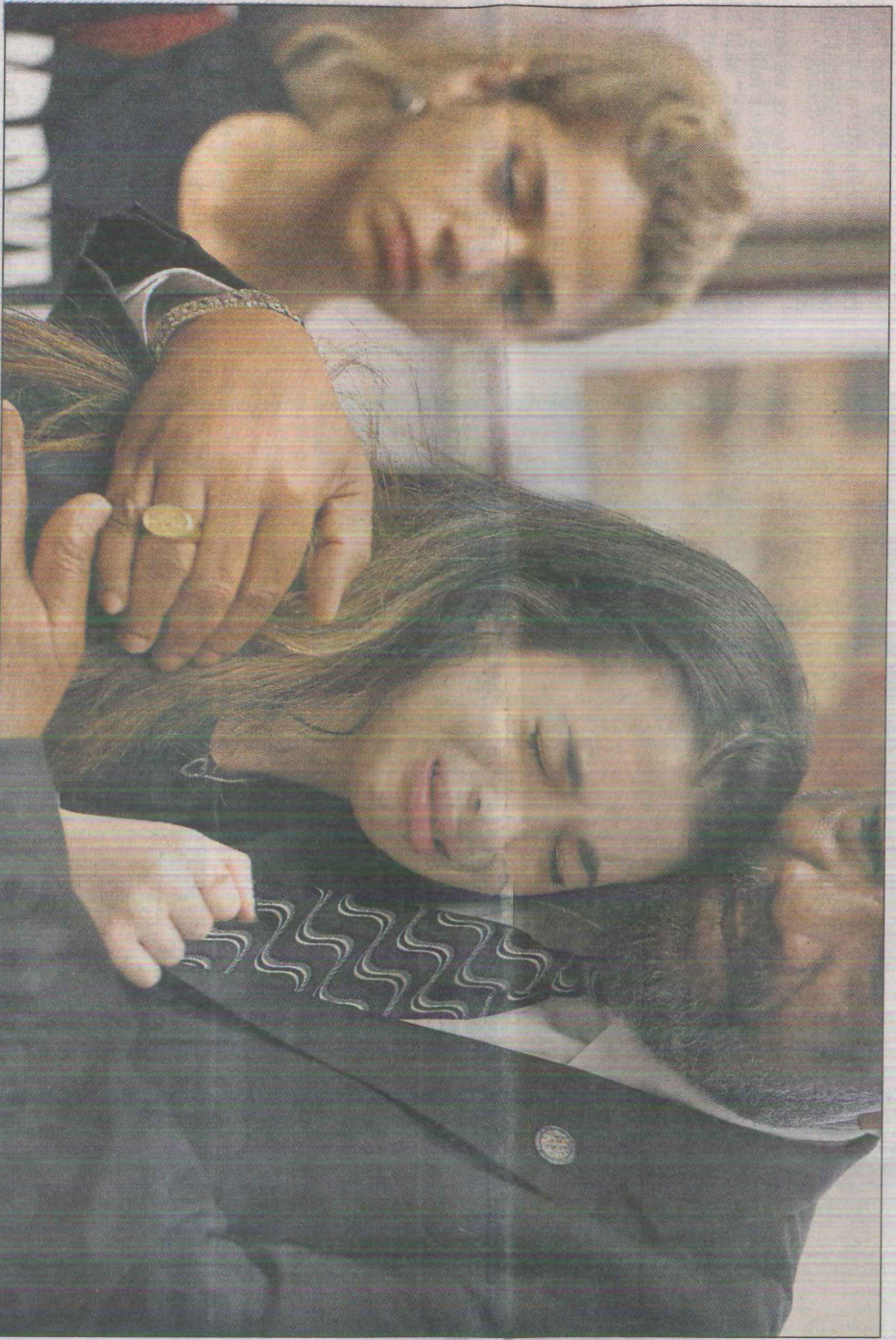


Evangelist Billy Graham begins his sermon in Atlanta's Georgia Dome in 1994. Graham, who transformed American religious life through his preaching and activism, becoming a counselor to presidents and the most widely heard Christian evangelist in history, has died.

JOHN BAZEMORE — THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FILE

SHOOTING SURVIVORS ISSUE CALL FOR ACTION

FLORIDA CAPITOL



Aria Siccone, 14, a 9th grade student survivor from Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School, where more than a dozen students and faculty were killed in a mass shooting last Wednesday, cries as she recounts her story from that day, while state Rep. Barrington Russell, D-Dist. 95, comforts her, as they talk to legislators at the state Capitol regarding gun control legislation, in Tallahassee, Fla., Wednesday.

GERALD HERBERT — THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

By Brendan Farrington, Gary Fineout and Tamara Lush
The Associated Press

TALLAHASSEE, FLA. » Thousands of chanting students, including survivors of the Florida school shooting, rallied at the state Capitol on Wednesday, demanding changes to gun laws and threat-

ening to remove Republicans who refuse to address new gun-control measures.

A week after the massacre that killed 17 people, the students took their message into the gun-friendly halls of power in Tallahassee. The impassioned crowd burst into chants of "Vote them out."

Florida lawmakers have re-buffed gun restrictions since the GOP took control of both the governor's office and the Legislature in 1999.

The students received a warm reception, but politicians did not offer specific answers. The students' biggest wish — banning assault-type weapons such as the

AR-15, the weapon used by suspect Nikolas Cruz — was taken off the table the previous day in the House.

The students also addressed reporters, offering scathing words for lawmakers.

"We've spoke to only a few legislators, and, try as they might, SHOOTING » PAGE 5

GUN POLICY

Trump hosts students affected by shootings

Parents, teachers and students affected by school shootings sit down with President Donald Trump. PAGE 5



GOVERNMENT

County to give telecommuting a try

Pilot program aimed at cutting carbon emissions would allow certain employees to work from home some days. PAGE A2

BUSINESS

↘	Dow Jones	24,797.78 (-166.97)
↘	S&P 500	2701.33 (-14.93)
↘	Nasdaq	7218.23 (-16.08)

CRIME

Bomb squad searches home of suspect

Finds suspicious materials in home of man shot by police while wielding a sword Friday night. PAGE A3



VERN FISHER — MONTEREY HERALD FILE

Anchovy will be the main topic of discussion at the "Little Fish Mean Business" forum Thursday at the Monterey Bay Aquarium.

ENVIRONMENT

Little fish, big deal

Forum examines importance of anchovy

By Nicoletta Lanese
newsroom@montereyherald.com

MONTEREY » Though just a little fish, the northern anchovy is a big deal for wildlife and tourism on the West Coast. With anchovy numbers at historic lows, many parties are weighing in on how best to sustain the population, and by extension, the environment and economy.

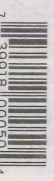
With this mission in mind, scientists, politicians, environmental advocates, local business owners and community members will gather Thursday at the Monterey Bay Aquarium. Pew Charitable Trusts, the Center for the Blue Economy, Oceana, and Fast Raft are hosting a forum entitled "Little Fish Mean Business" to highlight the environmental and economic importance of anchovy in Monterey Bay and discuss strategies to support the fish in both sectors.

"Residents of Monterey Bay, and tourists that come, really enjoy and appreciate and expect to see the abundance of beau-

ANCHOVY » PAGE 8

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ing, part-drinking man to born-again Christian family man.

William Franklin Graham Jr. wasn't always so skilled. After World War II, as an evangelist in the U.S. and Europe with Youth for Christ, he was dubbed "the Preaching Windmill" for his arm-swinging and rapid-fire speech.

His first meeting with a U.S. president, Harry Truman, was a disaster. Wearing a pastel suit and loud tie that he would later say made him look like a vaudeville performer, the preacher, unfamiliar with protocol, told reporters what he had discussed with Truman, then posed for photos.

But those were early stumbles on his path to fame and influence.

His first White House visit with Lyndon Johnson, scheduled to last only

Graham apologized, saying he didn't recall ever having such feelings. He asked the Jewish community to consider his actions instead of his words.

At the height of his career, he would be on the road for months at a time. The strain of so much preaching caused the already thin Graham to lose as much as 30 pounds by the time one of his crusades ended.

His wife, Ruth, mostly stayed behind at their mountainside home in Monterey to raise their five children: Franklin, Virginia ("Gigi"), Anne, Ruth and Nelson ("Ned"). Ruth sometimes grew so lonely when Billy was traveling that she slept with his tweed jacket for comfort. But she said, "I'd rather have a little of Bill than a lot of any other man."

Beyond Graham's TV ap-

Anchovy

FROM PAGE 1

tiful wildlife in the Bay," said Ashley Blacow, the Pacific policy and communications manager for Oceana. Anchovy feed local wildlife and businesses, alike, and allow them to thrive, she explained. "In order to continue to enjoy the natural resources Monterey offers, we have to have a healthy food web."

Registration for the event has closed but the presentation will be live streamed at 7:30 p.m. at <http://bit.ly/2GC2MFn>. State Senator Bill Monning, Santa Cruz Supervisor Greg Caput, Monterey Mayor Clyde Roberson, and Marina Mayor Bruce Delgado are expected to be in attendance.

Anchovy are a vital food source for many iconic species in Monterey, including Chinook salmon and brown pelicans, whose diets can sometimes be as much as 90 percent anchovy. When anchovy populations were low in 2009 and 2010, brown pelicans faced starvation and began preying on common murre chicks for sustenance. Humback whales, dolphins, and sea lions similarly seek alternate food sources when their go-to staple, anchovy, becomes scarce. A lack of forage fish like sardines and anchovies led to thousands of sea lions becoming malnourished, dehydrated and dying between 2013 and 2016, according to federal scientists.

Whale-watching, scuba diving and sport fishing companies rely on the little fish to sustain these species and thereby support a vibrant, tourist-attracting ecosystem. The species' importance to both animals and people has made anchovy sustainability a hot topic for many years.

In October 2016, the National Marine Fisheries Service set an annual limit for the number of anchovy that could be caught from the subpopulation off the

California coast. But they based that quota on data from 30 to 50 years ago, when the anchovy were relatively abundant, said Blacow.

Using the decades-old data, the NWFs set its catch limit at 25,000 metric tons. The marine environmental nonprofit Oceana sued, arguing that the ruling didn't make use of the best scientific data available, set too high a number and could lead to destructive overfishing.

"The most recent accumulation of data has shown that the federal government set the quota above what could be the entire population of anchovy off the coast of central California right now," said Blacow. Oceana won the case last month on Jan. 18, striking down the current Catch Rule and forcing the NWFs to propose new limits based on current science. The "Little Fish Mean Business" event will partially serve as a forum for vested parties to express what they think should be factored into the new limit, Blacow said.

"We're getting on the same page about the value of anchovy," she said. "There will be specific recommendations discussed, particularly with respect to the type of scientific surveys that are used to actually count the fish." David Demer, the leader of advanced survey technologies group at NOAA's Southwest Fisheries Science Center, will serve as the authority on fish counting on the "Little Fish Mean Business" panel. "The forage fish assemblage in any ecosystem is both essential and an indicator of the overall health of that ecosystem," he said. It's important to track changes in these fish populations through time to develop informed strategies for environmental conservation and economic growth.

NOAA principally uses the acoustic-trawl-method to take stock of species abundance and migration patterns, as well as physical

characteristics like length, Demer said. The technique combines trawl sampling, which involves physically gathering a sample of fish with a net, with a type of sonar. Sound pulses of varying frequency are emitted into the water, and the sound that bounces back tells scientists what fish are down there. They can even determine fish age, said Demer.

Jason Score, director for the Center for the Blue Economy at the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey, will also bring his own particular expertise to the panel on Thursday.

"Often times, economists aren't at the table at these discussions," Score said. But an economist's perspective is really valuable in marine conservation, he noted. If you only look at how much money anchovy brings in as a commercial fish in its own right, you're missing the big picture, he said.

"The wrinkle in this is that anchovy is a big feed for humback whales. Humback whales generate a lot of money for this area," he said. "What if we analyze how much money the anchovy, through their contribution to humback whales, contribute to the economy - not just selling it at pennies-on-the-pound in commercial landing?"

Kate Spence, captain of Fast Raft Ocean Safari, and Geoff Shester, senior scientist at Oceana will also speak on the panel. The panelists represent many with a vested interest in anchovy, and on Thursday, they'll unite with policymakers and community members to brainstorm shared solutions.

"I think it's important for me and others to gain a broader understanding of the perspectives and knowledge of the various stakeholders," Demer said. When it comes to maintaining anchovy populations, he finds "keeping things in balance is generally a common goal."

burdened, delaying many cases.

"We instituted the precautions for self-preservation, frankly," said James Shroba, the agent in charge of the Drug Enforcement Administration office in St. Louis. Agents, he said, began finding fentanyl in everything they seized, including marijuana, cocaine and methamphetamine.

Over the past 18 months, field testing has been banned by the DEA, state police in Oregon, Arizona, Michigan and Missouri, and several big-city departments, including New York and Houston.

No police deaths have been blamed on fentanyl, a synthetic opioid developed for cancer patients and others suffering severe pain. But dozens of officers have become ill, including 18 in one raid last year in Pittsburgh.

Illegal raw fentanyl powder can be 50 times more potent than heroin and is often mixed with other street drugs. Synthetic drugs were blamed for more than 20,000 U.S.

PROTECTIONS

Supreme Court: Dodd-Frank whistleblower protection is narrow

By Jessica Gresko

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON » The Supreme Court ruled Wednesday that whistleblower protections passed by Congress after the 2008 financial crisis only apply to people who report problems to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, not more broadly.

The justices said that a part of the Dodd-Frank Act that protects whistleblowers from being fired, demoted or harassed only applies to people who report legal violations to the SEC. They said employees who report problems to their company's management but not the commission don't qualify.

People who report issues to their company's management, to another federal agency or to Congress are still protected against retaliation but under an older law, the 2002 Sarbanes-Oxley Act. But the two laws differ in a number of ways, including how long people have to bring a lawsuit and how much money they can get in compensation. A person who wins a lawsuit under the Dodd-Frank Act's whistleblower protection provision can get more money than someone who wins under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act's provision.

The justices were unanimous in agreeing that the whistleblower protection in the Dodd-Frank Act only covers people who report to the SEC. Writing for the court, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg said "Dodd-Frank's text and

checked by scientists, prosecutors said.

For cases that go to trial, full lab results can take months, which puts some suspects back on the streets for long periods.

State police in Oregon and Missouri stopped field testing last month.

Paige Clarkson, who is in charge of drug prosecutions in Marion County, Oregon, which includes Salem, has been trying to focus on rehabilitation for low-level drug offenders. She worries that the long wait for lab results makes it harder to help defendants.

"If we don't have a confirmatory test and cannot enter into a criminal-justice process, we lose our window to get those people into treatment," Clarkson said.

In Andrain County, Missouri, prosecutor Jacob Shellabarger said he's concerned that the delays invite more crime if suspects are set free to rob and steal to support their addictions. Indiana state police put out a bulletin in February

of last year, the backlog at the state crime lab reached 2,300 cases.

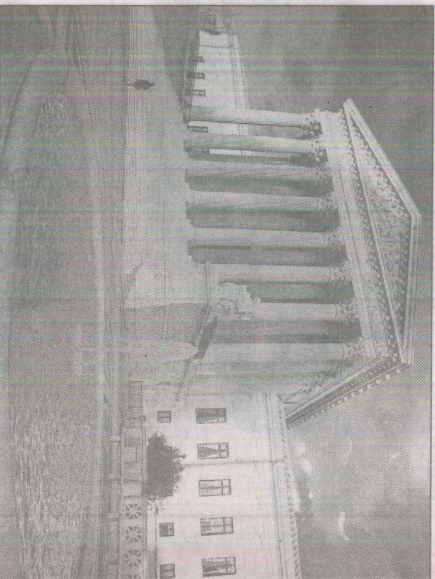
"We had to do something," lab superintendent Vince Figarelli said.

So he and his colleagues came up with a plan: Move the field test to the lab. Since October, suspicious material brought to the lab initially gets a preliminary color test similar to what officers previously performed in the field.

If that test is positive but the suspect pleads not guilty, the substance gets a full analysis. If the suspect pleads guilty based on the preliminary finding, no further testing is necessary.

The backlog has been cut by two-thirds since October. Figarelli believes it may be eliminated by spring.

Other agencies are adapting too. The DEA has agreements with state and local labs to perform "presumptive tests" in controlled environments in cases where immediate results are deemed necessary. Shroba said.



J. SCOTT APPLEWHITE — THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Supreme Court in Washington is seen at sunset. The Supreme Court says whistleblower protections passed by Congress after the 2008 financial crisis only apply to people who report problems to the government, not more broadly.

purpose leave no doubt" about who the term "whistleblower" applies to. "The definition supplies an unequivocal answer: A 'whistleblower' is any individual who provides ... information relating to a violation of the securities laws to the Commission," she wrote.

The SEC had interpreted the whistleblower protection in the Dodd-Frank Act more broadly, an interpretation the Supreme Court rejected. The court's ruling comes at a time when the Trump administration has already laid out changes it wants to make to the 2010 Dodd-Frank Act, which the administration believes went too far and has hurt economic growth. President Donald Trump has repeatedly attacked the law as a "disaster" and has promised to do "a big number" on it.

The Trump administration had nonetheless argued that the law did provide broad protection. Businesses had opposed that reading of the law. The case the court ruled in involves Paul Somers, who worked for San Francisco-based Digital Realty Trust Inc., a real-estate investment trust that owns data centers worldwide. Somers was the company's second in command in Singapore when he made accusations to senior managers that his boss had hidden millions of dollars in cost overruns, granted no-bid contracts and made payments to friends, among other things. Somers was fired in 2014 after making the allegations. He sued, saying his firing was a retaliation that violated the Dodd-Frank Act. He also alleged he had been discriminated against for being gay.