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In flooded Louisiana, 'this is not the time to let our guards down'



JONATHAN BACHMAN/REUTERS

Richard Rossi and his great-grandson, Justice, search for higher ground after water entered their home in the St. Amant area. Gov. John Bel Edwards said that even though the sun was shining, it was not clear when floodwaters would recede. "We need to keep people off the streets as much as possible — do not go out sightseeing," he said. **Story, A14**

In Calif. desert, land-use plan turns allies into foes

Conservationists battle solar industry over U.S. proposal — and a tortoise

BY CHRIS MOONEY

CHUCKWALLA VALLEY, CALIF. — Just after noon on a 110-degree summer day, the 5.6-square-mile Desert Sunlight Solar Farm — the biggest of its kind erected on U.S.

federal land — is proving why this desolate spot is such a good one for harnessing the sun's rays. With few clouds above, the seemingly endless 8-million-panel array is churning out enough electricity to power 160,000 homes some 175 miles west of here in Los Angeles. "This is fairly typical, that as the sun moves through the sky, this is about the time of day that we hit that sort of number," said Steve Stengel, a spokesman for the plant's co-owner, NextEra

Energy Resources. Giant solar arrays such as Desert Sunlight not only generate vast amounts of power, but they also do not require any fuel or produce any carbon emissions — advancing the ambitious climate goals of California and the United States alike. But lately, those lofty goals have run into a more earthly reality: Large-scale solar projects require vast amounts of land, land that is home to many animal and plant species, most iconic

among them a slow-moving herbivore called the desert tortoise. The creature is so highly regarded by the conservation community, and so threatened by climate change, that groups that might otherwise regard themselves as allies of clean energy find themselves at odds with the solar industry. The two sides are squaring off over a U.S. Bureau of Land Management plan to allocate some 10 million acres of public land in the California **LAND CONTINUED ON A2**

INDIA'S DIVIDE

After 11 years, justice for a rape victim

Despite the country's stronger laws and fast-track courts, women face hurdles when reporting crimes

BY ANNIE GOWEN

LUCKNOW, INDIA — She was still a teenager when a pack of young men pulled her into a car, tortured her and gang-raped her. The young woman, now a poised student, endured more than three dozen court appearances, six separate trials and endless legal wrangling. The last of the rapists, the son of a powerful family, was convicted this past spring — 11 years after the crime. During her ordeal she was forced to leave school, was put in a home for runaway girls and even now lives with police protection out of fear that allies of the rapists could exact revenge. Her supporters say her extraordinary perseverance helped her overcome forbidding legal odds. "I decided I had a single goal," said the young woman, the daugh-



ANNIE GOWEN/THE WASHINGTON POST

A woman who was gang-raped in India as a teenager pursued her attackers in court for more than a decade. Her ordeal highlights the effect of an overburdened legal system on female crime victims. **INDIA CONTINUED ON A10**

ter of an illiterate junk dealer: "Justice." Violence against women and the number of rapes in India have risen for over a decade — more than two rapes occur every hour on average, one study says — yet activists, attorneys and officials say that female crime victims still face many barriers in the country's courts. These include poorly trained doctors, callous police, shoddy forensic practices and the delays that permeate India's judicial system — delays so disheartening that some victims lose their nerve or settle with attackers' families. In recent years, India has responded by toughening its rape law and creating fast-track courts to speed prosecution of rape cases and other crimes against women. But these new courts have their **INDIA CONTINUED ON A10**

Trump calls for 'extreme vetting'

NEW TEST FOR MUSLIM VISITORS, MIGRANTS

In Ohio, mogul offers few details but uses softer tone

BY KAREN DEYOUNG

Donald Trump called Monday for a Cold War-style mobilization against "radical Islamic terror," repeating and repackaging calls for strict immigration controls — including a new ideological litmus test for Muslim visitors and migrants — and blaming the current level of worldwide terrorist attacks on President Obama and Hillary Clinton.

In a grab bag of promises to battle the Islamic State organization together with Russia and anyone else who wants to join the fight, the Republican nominee underlined the need to improve intelligence and shut down militant propaganda, recruiting and financing.

But he provided few specifics on how he would expand such efforts beyond those already underway.

"My administration will aggressively pursue joint and coalition military operations to crush and destroy ISIS," Trump said in a speech in Youngstown, Ohio, using an acronym for the Islamic State. "International cooperation



PATRICK T. FALLON/BLOOMBERG NEWS

Monday's developments

Litmus test: Donald Trump called for a new ideological screening of Muslim visitors and migrants.

Joining forces: He promised to battle ISIS with anyone else who wants to join the fight.

Corruption probe: Campaign manager Paul Manafort, above, denied getting improper payments from Ukrainians. **Story, A3**

to cut off their funding, expanded intelligence sharing and cyberwarfare to disrupt and disable their propaganda and recruiting ... It's got to be stopped."

The speech was one in a series of prepared remarks the Republican **TRUMP CONTINUED ON A7**

NATIONAL SECURITY

Retired general's fiery support of Trump raises eyebrows

BY DANA PRIEST AND GREG MILLER

In campaign appearances for Donald Trump, retired Lt. Gen. Michael T. Flynn has cast the presidential race as a continuation of the career he spent battling dangerous enemies in distant wars.

"The enemy camp in this case is Hillary Rodham Clinton," he said at a rally in Florida this month, pointing his thumbs down in disgust. "This is a person who does not know the difference between a lie and the truth. ... She is somebody who will leave Americans behind on the battlefield." As chants of "Lock her up!" rose from the crowd, Flynn nodded with enthusiasm and said he was "so proud, standing up here, to be an American."

It was a jarring moment in a race full of them — a retired three-star general comparing a presidential candidate to the al-Qaeda militants he faced in

FLYNN CONTINUED ON A14



Michael Flynn

ON CLINTON'S WATCH

Missteps by U.S., Iraq sank plan to stabilize nation once troops left

BY JEFF GERTH
PROPUBLICA
AND JOBY WARRICK

A week before the last U.S. soldiers left his country in December 2011, Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki traveled to Washington to meet the team that would help shape Iraq's future once the troops and tanks were gone.

Over dinner at Blair House, guest quarters for elite White House visitors since the 1940s, the dour Iraqi sipped tea while Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton spoke of how her department's civilian experts could help Iraqis avoid a return to terrorism and sectarian bloodshed.

Iraq would see a "robust civilian presence," Clinton told reporters afterward, summing up the Obama administration's pledges to Maliki. "We are working to achieve that," she said.

Less than three years later, the relatively calm Iraq that Maliki had led in 2011 was gone. The country's government was in crisis, its U.S.-trained army humiliated and a third of its territory overrun by fighters from the Islamic State. Meanwhile, State **IRAQ CONTINUED ON A4**

A Cheney runs in time of Trump Liz Cheney is trying to win her father's former House seat in Wyoming in a different GOP. **A3**

Making the case to spend now Trump echoed others by pushing for investing in U.S. infrastructure while interest rates remain low. **A8**

IN THE NEWS



JONATHAN NEWTON/THE WASHINGTON POST

A close second Allyson Felix, who was favored to win gold, was edged at the finish line in the 400 meters, settling for silver. **D1**

'We want justice' Hundreds attended the New York funeral for a slain Muslim imam and his associate. A suspect has been charged. **A7**

THE NATION

Protests continued in Milwaukee following a fatal police shooting, though the unrest did not reach levels seen Saturday night. **A2**

The Obama administration transferred 15 detainees from the U.S. military prison at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to the United Arab Emirates. **A3**

Rep. Linda T. Sánchez (D-Calif.), who leads the largest Hispanic coalition in Congress, urged aspiring female politicians to go for it. **A11**

THE WORLD

The militant group al-

Shabab remains active in East Africa and poses a wider regional threat, a new report said. **A6**

Ban Ki-moon's birthplace in South Korea is awash in tributes and abuzz with speculation he'll run for president. **A6**

An airstrike by a U.S.-backed Saudi-led coalition struck a Doctors Without Borders hospital in Yemen. **A7**

THE ECONOMY

When Apple CEO Tim Cook was ready to publicly come out as gay, he took a page from CNN anchor Anderson Cooper's playbook. **A9**

Electric vehicles could

handle most daily car trips on one charge, said a study that analyzed U.S. driving habits. **A10**

THE REGION

Maryland regulators chose dozens of businesses to grow and process marijuana for medical use. **B1**

Metro must take significant steps to address the continuing problem of red-signal-overrun incidents, a federal report stated. **B1**

Business executive Jeffrey E. Thompson was sentenced to three months behind bars for illegally financing Vincent C. Gray's 2010 D.C. mayoral bid. **B1**

A slain D.C. woman's

family waited nearly 20 years to "get justice," which was delivered in the form of a prison sentence for her killer. **B1**

A foundation has acquired a farm in Virginia to provide fruits and vegetables to some of the District's poorest neighborhoods. **B2**

The body of a sixth victim was found in the rubble of a Silver Spring apartment building ravaged by a fire and explosion last week. **B3**

STYLE

Comedy Central's cancellation of "The Nightly Show With Larry Wilmore" after 18 months was abrupt but hardly surprising. **C1**

INSIDE



HEALTH & SCIENCE

Aging well Solo boomers can figure out how with help from friends and planning. **E1**

STYLE

A golden ticket? Some medalists go on to fame, but most return to their normal lives. **C1**

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HAPPENING TODAY

For the latest updates all day, visit washingtonpost.com.

All day	Vice President Biden is in Serbia to meet with that country's political leaders in Belgrade. Follow the visit at washingtonpost.com/world .
8:30 a.m.	Consumer prices for July are expected to be flat, compared with a 0.2 percent gain the previous month. For details, visit washingtonpost.com/business .
8:30 a.m.	Housing starts for July are estimated at 1,180,000 units on an annual basis, compared with 1,189,000 units a month earlier. Examine the data at washingtonpost.com/business .

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CORRECTIONS

• The House of the Week feature in the Aug. 13 Real Estate section mistakenly referred to William E. Richards, a previous owner of the home at 111 10th St. SE, as Williams in a subsequent reference.

• An Aug. 11 A-section article about the battle for the Syrian city of Aleppo mischaracterized comments from Adeb Alsen, a member of the Jabhat Shamia rebel force. He said fighters with Jabhat Fatah al-Sham are participating in the opposition assault on the city, not leading it.

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DARREN HAUCK/GETTY IMAGES

A couple push a stroller Monday in front of a building burned on the first night of disturbances following a fatal shooting by police in Milwaukee. Hundreds of angry people confronted police after an officer shot and killed Saturday a fleeing man who police said was armed.

Fires doused in Milwaukee, but unrest continues

Mayor says 10 p.m. weekday curfew for teens will be strictly enforced

BY MARK BERMAN

Violent unrest continued in Milwaukee late Sunday and early Monday morning, a second night of tension after a fatal police shooting over the weekend. While the unease did not reach levels seen a night earlier, when multiple buildings were set on fire, it still suggested that the simmering anger could linger for days in Wisconsin's biggest city.

Milwaukee Mayor Tom Barrett (D) on Monday said a 10 p.m. weekday curfew would be strictly enforced for teenagers. He also said that officials had spoken to the city attorney's office to be prepared in case they decide a "more widespread curfew" is needed.

"Parents, after 10 o'clock, your teenagers better be home, or in a

place where they're off the streets," Barrett said at a news briefing. Speaking of the areas where demonstrations have occurred, he said: "This is not the place where you go to gawk. It is not the place you go to take pictures. It's not the place you go to drive your car around right now."

Police said an 18-year-old man was shot Sunday night in the Sherman Park area, which has been the center of the demonstrations, and officers said they used an armored vehicle to get the teenager to the hospital. The injured man, who was shot in the neck, was still receiving medical treatment Monday, police said.

Milwaukee police also said that seven law enforcement officers were injured during the unrest overnight Sunday and into Monday, and they said at least one officer was taken to the hospital for treatment.

Four Milwaukee officers were injured, including two who had glass fragments in their eyes after concrete was thrown through the glass of their squad

car, said Edward A. Flynn, the Milwaukee police chief. He also said three Milwaukee County sheriff's deputies were injured by bricks and rocks.

Officers arrested 14 residents of the city for disorderly conduct, police said. Authorities also said that their ShotSpotter system — which tracks gunshots — was activated 30 times.

"Gunfire remained a problem last night, as well as gunfire in the vicinity of officers that were attempting to ... restrain what disorder did occur," Flynn said at a briefing Monday. He said police officers never returned fire overnight Sunday, adding that there was "one reported use of police force," though he did not elaborate on what force was used.

Police said that the man who was shot Saturday — identified as 23-year-old Sylville K. Smith — was chased by an officer after fleeing a traffic stop at about 3:30 p.m. Flynn said Smith ran to a fenced area and turned to the officer while holding a gun.

The officer, who has not been

identified by name, fired at Smith, hitting him twice and killing him. Both the officer and Smith are African American.

Flynn said there was no evidence that Smith fired the gun he had, which Flynn said held 23 bullets at the time.

Cities across the country have been propelled into national headlines in recent years after unrest sparked by how police use force, particularly deadly force. This summer, the nation has also remained on edge after police shot and killed black men in Minnesota and Louisiana, followed quickly by shooting attacks that killed officers in Dallas and Baton Rouge.

Milwaukee is one of several major American cities still dealing with a recent spike in bloodshed and violence. Last year, homicides in the city spiked significantly, increasing to 146 from 86 a year earlier. The city also saw increases in the overall numbers of violent crimes, according to police statistics.

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Solar-energy industry, conservationists both lay claim to California desert

LAND FROM AI

desert for conservation, recreation and clean-energy installations like the 550-megawatt, or million watt, Desert Sunlight.

The solar lobby argues that the current draft plan would throttle the industry's expansion, making it difficult to meet the nation's renewable-energy goals. Environmentalists want to preserve "connectivity" between areas of vital species habitat so that tortoises and other animals can move around and adjust to warming conditions, which could drive them to higher, cooler elevations. For the animals, reaching distant mountain ranges might mean crossing flat stretches where, otherwise, companies might put solar installations.

The proposal would allocate 388,000 acres of federal land for renewable-energy development, while protecting 5.3 million acres for conservation reasons and 3.8 million acres for recreation. (The last two involve some overlap.) "Over twice the amount of important desert tortoise lands" would be protected under the plan, the agency determined.

"Why the administration would on one hand call for greater use of renewable energy on public lands as a way to hit carbon-reduction targets while cutting off access to the land needed ... is lost on us," said Dan Whitten, vice president for communications at the Solar Energy Industries Association, the main trade group of the booming solar industry.

The industry's stance on the initiative — dubbed the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan — has in turn triggered criticism in the conservation world and spurred a counter-mobilization in the plan's favor.

"We've been at this for eight years. The industry has been at the table, and to have these issues come up ... at the 11th hour seems a bit not only mystifying but disingenuous on their part for not bringing them up earlier," said Ileen Anderson, a senior scientist with the Center for Biological Diversity, one of a



FIRST SOLAR

Large-scale solar projects, such as the Desert Sunlight Solar Farm in Riverside County, Calif., produce clean energy. But they need lots of land, and conservationists say that can threaten animal species.

number of prominent environmental groups backing the plan.

An 'umbrella' species

What's behind it all is a desert that, far from being deserted, is in high demand — presenting a complex patchwork of urban areas, national parks and monuments, military bases, lands of major cultural significance to Native Americans, and more.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), a branch of the Interior Department, has been charged with managing 10 million publicly owned acres of this landscape since 1976, a period that coincided with a steady decline in the population of the tortoise, a long-lived and slow-reproducing reptile that digs telltale burrows in the dry earth to keep cool.

The tortoise is threatened by roads, off-road vehicles and other factors — including a changing climate. It is considered an "umbrella" species because its habitat overlaps with so many others. "By protecting the tortoise, you protect all the other

species in the desert," said Mark Massar, a wildlife biologist with the BLM.

Concern for the tortoise mounted as the desert solar boom hit in the late 2000s, buoyed by President Obama's economic stimulus act and California's ever-more-ambitious targets for renewable energy, which currently require power companies to get 50 percent of their electricity from clean sources by 2030.

The conflicts were epitomized by the Ivanpah solar plant in the Mojave Desert. One environmental group, the Western Watersheds Project, sued the federal government in 2011 to stop the solar project. That didn't happen, but developers ultimately had to spend millions of dollars to protect desert tortoises at and around the site.

It is in this context that the BLM began a protracted process to apportion the land, collaborating with federal and California partner agencies.

For renewable energy, one of the largest designated areas lies

in eastern Riverside County, halfway between Los Angeles and Phoenix along Interstate 10. The region, called the Chuckwalla Valley, is part of a dry, harsh landscape that once supported massive World War II training exercises overseen by Army Gen. George S. Patton, who was preparing an Allied invasion force to go into North Africa.

One advantage of this valley is that it contains many hot, low-lying areas that are less-desirable habitat for tortoises, which prefer higher elevations. Even conservationists say they are okay — mostly — with solar installations out here.

"This is a pretty decent area to be what you might call a sacrifice area for solar," Joan Taylor, a longtime desert conservation advocate who chairs the Sierra Club's California/Nevada Desert Committee, said as she surveyed Desert Sunlight recently.

'More than enough acres'

The solar-energy industry has moved quickly to lay claim to the area. To the east of Desert Sun-

light, near the Arizona border, NextEra is finishing construction on another large array, the two-part Blythe project, a 235-megawatt installation covering more than three square miles. Surrounding the facility are not one but two fences. One of the fences extends 18 inches below ground to prevent desert tortoises from burrowing beneath it.

But solar-energy backers fear that finding other suitable sites may be difficult under the federal plan. One charge is that some of the renewable-energy zones overlap with ecologically sensitive areas, such as sand dunes that are home to the Mojave fringe-toed lizard, and "micro-phyll woodlands" areas of taller trees, like ironwood and palo verde, that are key for birds.

Danielle Mills, a senior policy adviser for the Large-scale Solar Association, recently toured one of these woodlands, which grow in desert washes that receive occasional flooding, near the Blythe array.

"Companies wouldn't come here in the first place, but on top of that, there's a requirement to avoid it," said Mills, whose organization's members include NextEra and First Solar, which originally developed Desert Sunlight.

The BLM does not dispute that overlaps exist. Even within designated development areas, "there's still going to be some sensitive resources that are going to have to be avoided," said Mike Sintetos, who leads the BLM's renewable-energy program in California. "We acknowledge that."

But Sintetos said the agency thinks there will still be "more than enough acres available for the amount of megawatts that we think are going to come out of the desert."

The wind-energy industry is not happy with the plan, either. "I've never been so frustrated in my entire life. It was like beating my head against a brick wall for seven years," said Nancy Rader, executive director of the California Wind Energy Association.

But conservationists counter that California's two large utili-

ties, Pacific Gas & Electric and Southern California Edison, have voiced support for the plan. And BLM California spokeswoman Martha Maciel adds that by channeling the solar industry to areas that are less conflict-prone, development will be a lot easier and litigation rarer. "It provides them a level of certainty that does not exist today," she said.

How much is needed?

One key point of disagreement is just how much additional solar-energy infrastructure California, and the rest of the United States, will need — and how much should be sited on public lands.

Karen Douglas, one of the California Energy Commission's five members, argues that the 388,000 acres should be more than enough — especially considering that the solar-energy industry will have the option to develop on private lands, too, and in other parts of the state, such as the San Joaquin Valley.

She described a scenario in which, assuming that California will need 20,000 megawatts of desert renewable energy by 2040, 12 percent of the federal lands designated under the plan would supply about 40 percent of the goal. Private lands could then accommodate the rest, she said. "Large-scale renewable energy, especially on public land, is not the only game in town," Douglas said.

But the solar industry counters that it doesn't know how much private land will be available. Originally, the plan was to work with California's counties to simultaneously obtain private land and allocate public lands. But later, the plan was split to pursue separate tracks, one factor that is now driving discord.

In the end, the debate marks a clear coming of age for the solar industry, a sign that the growing appetite for the energy it produces will begin to conflict with other interests.

"There's no free ride with energy," said the Sierra Club's Taylor. "They all have costs, and large-scale solar is among them." chris.mooney@washpost.com