



Why Tayden Barnes wanted to come back to New Mexico State

SPORTS, 1B

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State, USGS collaborating to map critical minerals

Jessica Onsurez

Las Cruces Sun-News

USA TODAY NETWORK - NEW MEXICO

New Mexico's Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources is partnering with the U.S. Geological Survey to map mineral resources in southern New Mexico.

The effort is part of the Earth Mapping Resources Initiative, and the Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources said the project compliments its efforts to map New Mexico's resources.

"The Earth MRI geophysical surveys conducted by the USGS nicely complement the geophysical data being collect-

ed by the New Mexico Bureau of Geology as part of our Aquifer Mapping Program. Combined, these data will greatly enhance our understanding of the state's mineral, groundwater, and geothermal resources. We are thrilled to

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Geological survey flights will be conducted through fall 2026. A Eurocopter AStar-350 B3e helicopter is shown equipped with "stingers," an elongated sensor that collects data. PROVIDED BY USGS

ANALYSIS

Trump funding cuts axed nutrition program



SNAP-Ed taught people how to identify healthy food patterns, keep food safe and navigate a complex food environment. It also taught low-income Americans how to improve their budgeting and planning for meals that balance cost and nutrition. GETTY IMAGES

SNAP-Ed saved money, helped Americans eat healthier

Diane Cress

Wayne State University

THE CONVERSATION

If the government had found a way to save \$10 for every dollar it spent helping low-income people get healthier, wouldn't it make sense for it to keep doing that?

Well, that's exactly what the U.S. government did when it piloted the SNAP-Ed program in 1977. This U.S. Department of Agriculture program persisted for nearly 50 years until the Trump administration shuttered it in 2025.

SNAP-Ed served as the nutrition education arm of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, which helps more than 40 million Americans buy groceries.

SNAP-Ed complemented SNAP by teaching people who get those benefits how best to use that government assistance. It paid for nutrition educators to teach lessons at schools, community centers and university extension offices. The educators led grocery store



Secretary of Health and Human Services Robert F. Kennedy Jr. and the Make America Healthy Again movement have embraced a core principle: Healthy habits prevent chronic disease. Yet the Trump administration stopped funding SNAP-Ed, which helped boost health in at-risk communities.

ANNA MONEYMAKER/GETTY IMAGES

tours, taught label reading and budget comparisons, and taught cooking classes. And they offered a mix of printed and online resources to support good nutrition in the home.

While the federal government fully funded the program, the states, along

with Washington, DC, and Puerto Rico, administered and implemented SNAP-Ed through local community programs, often partnering with nonprofits. It cost only one penny for every

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SCOTUS debates birthright citizenship

Maureen Gropp, Bart Jansen and Aysha Bagchi

USA TODAY

WASHINGTON - President Donald Trump's effort to redefine who is an American did not get the quick rejection from the Supreme Court that many expected going into the April 1 oral arguments, but key conservative justices seemed skeptical of the administration's arguments for its legality.

Every other court that has reviewed Trump's executive order severely restricting birthright citizenship ruled against it.

But the conservative justices, who have a 6-3 majority, also had probing questions for the other side, particularly about how to understand the court's landmark 1898 ruling upholding the citizenship of a San Francisco-born man whose Chinese parents were barred from becoming citizens under the laws of the time.

Still, the court can rule against Trump without agreeing what that ruling meant. That would be a major blow to the president, who attended part of the arguments in a historic first for a sitting president.

The 14th Amendment grants automatic citizenship to "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof."

Trump argues that doesn't apply to the children of people who are in the country illegally or temporarily.

While the justices spent much time debating the original meaning of that clause and how to interpret the court's 1898 landmark ruling about it, there's another potential way for the court to decide the case.

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President Donald Trump departs the Supreme Court building in his motorcade after attending oral arguments on the legality of his administration's effort to limit birthright citizenship, a historic first for a sitting president.

JONATHAN ERNST/REUTERS

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