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Action Alert from CSPA: Important Rally July 25, 2012

CSPA is going to war!

CSPA, Restore the Delta, the Environmental Water Caucus, Sierra Club, PCFFA, NCCFFF, PCL and numerous other groups are gathering at noon on the West steps of the State Capitol in Sacramento this coming Wednesday, 25 July 2012 to voice our opposition to the Governor's impending announcement to rush forward with his nightmarish scheme of building a peripheral canal/tunnel around the Delta.

We hope you can join us and spread the word.

Bill Jennings, Executive Director

Important CSPA Action Alert

Recently, the wheels came off of the Bay Delta Conservation Plan's (BDCP) five-year, \$150 million planning effort to build a \$50 billion (including financing and operations) peripheral canal/tunnel to divert Sacramento River water around the Delta in order to increase exports to south valley agribusiness.

The National Research Council of the National Academies, the Delta Independent Science Board, NGO scientists, the USFWS, NMFS and DFG scathingly characterized BDCP's Effects Analysis as failing to meet minimal standards for credible scientific analysis - that it ignored negative impacts, cherry picked data and misrepresented current scientific research - that, in short, the project would hasten extinction rather than restoring species.

Consequently, the project would not be able to meet requirements for an HCP, in order to provide water contractors with 50-year no surprise exemptions from future Endangered Species Act regulation.

Not to be deterred, the proponents went back to the drawing board and came forth with the outrageous proposal to build it now and figure out how to operate it later; i.e., plumbing before policy.

According to the state and federal recommendation document for this connivance, key decisions, operating criteria, biological assurances, the details of adaptive management and restoration funding - even the quantity of water to be exported - are all relegated to an uncertain future. But, in the interval, they'll move forward with construction of 9,000 cfs intakes on the Sacramento River and 15,000 cfs tunnels under the Delta to the export pumps.

There will be no comprehensive benefit/cost analysis of the project and water exporters would be given key control over staffing, the science program and even veto power over improvements to biological goals and objectives. There is no acknowledgement that Delta outflow must increase if fisheries are to stabilize and recover.

This is not a path to a restored Delta; it's a death sentence for one of the world's great estuaries.

We ask that you do the following:

- Show up personally at the West steps of the Capitol in Sacramento by noon on July 25 to join the rally. Here's an opportunity for some real grassroots advocacy.
- Share this email as soon as possible with all like-minded friends and associates who truly care about our environment and fisheries.
- Let us know by email if you will participate; we will send those who respond more detailed instruction as to timing and event coordination.

We cannot emphasize how important it is to stop this enormous mistake that the Governor and Secretary of the Interior are planning.

The Peripheral Tunnel is unnecessary and will increase urban water rates while San Joaquin corporate farms receive most of the water. Once its constructed and tens of billions of dollars expended, the pressure to operate it to the maximum will be unstoppable.

We would be laughing about this preposterous Alice in Wonderland scheme if the state and federal government weren't seriously intent on moving forward with it. BDCP is a recipe for ecological disaster.

Please plan to join us, and respond to this email to either Bill Jennings of CSPA/ Restore the Delta (deltakeep@me.com) or Nick Di Croce of the Environmental Water Caucus (troutnk@aol.com).

[Read Sacramento Bee's Editorial](#)

[Read Restore the Delta's Media Advisory](#)

July 25, 2012 Rally:

What: Campaign Kickoff News Conference & Rally Against the Peripheral Tunnels

Where: State Capitol, West Steps, 10th Street and Capitol Avenue Sacramento, CA 95811

When: Rally: Wednesday, July 25, 2012, 12:30 PM

Whether you find the contents this part of this Journal fodder for amusement or cryptic comment, the information herein is VERY IMPORTANT and will impact tribes/individuals seven generations hence. It is a handy tool in what I hope is your arsenal. sdc

DO“? - US Department of the Interior

www.doi.gov/.../US-Department-of-the-Interior-Open-Government-P...

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - [Quick View](#)

Apr 9, 2012 – Rather than viewing the *Plan* simply as an initiative The *Department's Records Management Program* follows the requirements of the ...

Click on above for 16 page report.....sdc

For Immediate Release November 28, 2011

Presidential Memorandum -- Managing Government Records

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Managing Government Records

Section 1. Purpose. This memorandum begins an executive branch wide effort to reform records management policies and practices. Improving records management will improve performance and promote openness and accountability by better documenting agency actions and decisions. Records transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) provide the prism through which future generations will understand and learn from our actions and decisions. Modernized records management will also help executive departments and agencies (agencies) minimize costs and operate more efficiently. Improved records management thus builds on Executive Order 13589 of November 9, 2011 (Promoting Efficient Spending), which directed agencies to reduce spending and focus on mission critical functions.

When records are well managed, agencies can use them to assess the impact of programs, to reduce redundant efforts, to save money, and to share knowledge within and across their organizations. In these ways, proper records management is the backbone of open Government.

Decades of technological advances have transformed agency operations, creating challenges and opportunities for agency records management. Greater reliance on electronic communication and systems has radically increased the volume and diversity of information that agencies must manage. With proper planning, technology can make these records less burdensome to manage and easier to use and share. But if records management policies and practices are not updated for a digital age, the surge in information could overwhelm agency systems, leading to higher costs and lost records.

We must address these challenges while using the opportunity to develop a 21st-century framework for the management of Government records. This framework will provide a foundation for open Government, leverage information to improve agency performance, and reduce unnecessary costs and burdens.

Sec. 2. Agency Commitments to Records Management Reform. (a) The head of each agency shall:

(i) ensure that the successful implementation of records management requirements in law, regulation, and this memorandum is a priority for senior agency management;

(ii) ensure that proper resources are allocated to the effective implementation of such requirements; and

(iii) within 30 days of the date of this memorandum, designate in writing to the Archivist of the United States (Archivist), a senior agency official to supervise the review required by subsection (b) of this section, in coordination with the agency's Records Officer, Chief Information Officer, and General Counsel.

(b) Within 120 days of the date of this memorandum, each agency head shall submit a report to the Archivist and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) that:

(i) describes the agency's current plans for improving or maintaining its records management program, particularly with respect to managing electronic records, including email and social media, deploying cloud based services or storage solutions, and meeting other records challenges;

(ii) identifies any provisions, or omissions, in relevant statutes, regulations, or official NARA guidance that currently pose an obstacle to the agency's adoption of sound, cost effective records management policies and practices; and

(iii) identifies policies or programs that, if included in the Records Management Directive required by section 3 of this memorandum or adopted or implemented by NARA, would assist the agency's efforts to improve records management.

The reports submitted pursuant to this subsection should supplement, and therefore need not duplicate, information provided by agencies to NARA pursuant to other reporting obligations.

Sec. 3. Records Management Directive. (a) Within 120 days of the deadline for reports submitted pursuant to section 2(b) of this memorandum, the Director of OMB and the Archivist, in coordination with the Associate Attorney General, shall issue a Records Management Directive that directs agency heads to take specific steps to reform and improve records management policies and practices within their agency. The directive shall focus on:

(i) creating a Government wide records management framework that is more efficient and cost effective;

(ii) promoting records management policies and practices that enhance the capability of agencies to fulfill their statutory missions;

(iii) maintaining accountability through documentation of agency actions;

(iv) increasing open Government and appropriate public access to Government records;

(v) supporting agency compliance with applicable legal requirements related to the preservation of information relevant to litigation; and

(vi) transitioning from paper-based records management to electronic records management where feasible.

(b) In the course of developing the directive, the Archivist, in coordination with the Director of OMB and the Associate Attorney General, shall review relevant statutes, regulations, and official NARA guidance to identify opportunities for reforms that would facilitate improved Government wide records management practices, particularly with respect to electronic records. The Archivist, in coordination with the Director of OMB and the Associate Attorney General, shall present to the President the results of this review, no later than the date of the directive's issuance, to facilitate potential updates to the laws, regulations, and policies governing the management of Federal records.

(c) In developing the directive, the Director of OMB and the Archivist, in coordination with the Associate Attorney General, shall consult with other affected agencies, interagency groups, and public stakeholders.

Sec. 4. General Provisions. (a) This memorandum shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(b) Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) authority granted by law to a department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) functions of the Director of OMB relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(c) This memorandum is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

Sec. 5. Publication. The Archivist is hereby authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

BARACK OBAMA

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## **U.S. Department of the Interior Deploys OpenText Cloud-based Enterprise Content Management Solution**

**Sacramento Bee Published Wednesday, Jul. 18, 2012**

**WATERLOO, ON, July 18, 2012 -- OpenText and IQ Business Group Deliver First U.S. Federal Government Cloud-based Information Governance and Records Management Program**

WATERLOO, ON, July 18, 2012 /PRNewswire/ - [OpenText](#)<sup>™</sup> (NASDAQ: OTEX, TSX: OTC) today announced that the [U.S. Department of the Interior](#) (DOI) is deploying OpenText's

Enterprise Content Management software to power the agency's Enterprise eArchive System (EES) to reduce costs and improve efficiency. DOI is a Cabinet-level agency that manages America's vast natural and cultural resources. The agency manages approximately 200 million emails with 35 terabytes of attached electronic content each year.

"OpenText is delighted to work with the U.S. Department of the Interior as it transforms its information management," said OpenText chief executive officer, Mark J. Barrenechea. "This next generation information platform (ESS) will enable the DOI to optimize the management of information assets across the organization, accelerate business objectives, and significantly reduce costs. And it will be accomplished in the Cloud."

EES is the primary system supporting the Department's overall eMail, Enterprise Records, and Document Management System (eERDMS) Program, which will help to ensure records, information management and litigation readiness for the Department and bring together a collaborative and integrated mobile workforce for the 21st century. This single, enterprise-wide system will initially support the agency's current 92,000 employees and contractors, with capacity for almost 30,000 additional users making it the largest cloud-based records and information governance program in the Federal Government.

EES is the largest cloud-based solution that is Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA)-compliant, servicing an entire Cabinet-level agency. With this solution, users now have full access to OpenText's [Enterprise Content Management](#) (ECM) suite including the first email archiving solution supporting 100 percent capture, auto-classification, early case assessment, eDiscovery and mobility capabilities for the entire DOI organization—all housed in a FISMA-compliant cloud from IQ Business Group.

John Montel, from the office of the chief information officer for the U.S. Department of the Interior, commented that the DOI will realize tens of millions of dollars in cost savings and performance efficiencies by consolidating all records management and electronic archiving systems into a single Department-wide solution. It is expected to reduce manual processes related to printing and filing by almost half in the first two years of the contract.

The solution will also provide tools to all DOI bureaus to capture records generated on mobile devices and in social media in support of DOI's mobility strategy to create a more flexible workforce that can perform duties from anywhere, at any time. Additional services include instant messaging capture, email management, shredding, digitization, migration and support staff services.

"We are very pleased with how effortless it has been to deploy the EES project for the DOI—it is a true testament to the strong and valuable partnership we have had with OpenText from the beginning," said Michael Beck, president and chief executive officer, IQ Business Group. "This project serves as a successful model for other government agencies looking to move their critical business information to the cloud."

OpenText's Enterprise Content Management suite, a key pillar of OpenText's [Enterprise Information Management](#) (EIM) strategy, includes information governance solutions designed to reduce legal, compliance and financial risks through a combination of records management, and

archiving for all types of content. Information security solutions for ensuring confidentiality, privacy and access control as well as solutions that help manage the explosive growth of content organizations are faced with today are also included. Enterprise Content Management solutions work with all content types and provide organizations with better insight into how to best leverage their enterprise data and increase the overall impact on their business.

Follow OpenText on Twitter [@opentext](#) and on Facebook at <http://www.facebook.com/opentext>.

### **About The IQ Business Group, Inc.**

Headquartered in Atlanta GA, The IQ Business Group, Inc. is a leading provider of information and data management solutions to highly regulated industries and to federal, state and local government customers. [www.iqgroup-usa.com](http://www.iqgroup-usa.com).

### **About OpenText**

OpenText is the largest independent software provider of Enterprise Information Management (EIM). For more information please visit [www.opentext.com](http://www.opentext.com).

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### **Laws & Statutes**

This page includes information on Federal Records Management laws and regulations that must be followed when managing government records. These laws and regulations will provide guidance on how to develop policies and procedures to ensure the effectiveness and continuity of your records management program.

#### **United States Code**

##### [5 U.S.C. Chapter 5, Subchapter II - Administrative Procedure](#)

- [§ 552. Public information; agency rules, opinions, orders, records, and proceedings](#) (Freedom of Information Act, as amended)
- [§ 552a. Records maintained on individuals](#) (Privacy Act of 1974, as amended)
- [§ 553. Rule making](#) (Administrative Procedure Act)

##### [18 U.S.C. Chapter 101 - Records and Reports](#)

- [§ 2071. Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally](#)

##### [18 U.S.C. Chapter 121 - Stored Wire and Electronic Communications and Transactional Records Access](#) (Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986)

##### [28 U.S.C. Chapter 115 - Evidence; Documentary](#)

- [§ 1732. Record made in regular course of business; photographic copies](#) [Uniform Photographic Copies of Business and Public Records as Evidence Act (UPA)]

##### [31 U.S.C. Chapter 11 - The Budget and Fiscal, Budget, and Program Information](#) (Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950)

[40 U.S.C. Subtitle III - Information Technology Management](#) (Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996, also known as the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996)

[44 U.S.C. Chapter 21 - National Archives and Records Administration](#)

[44 U.S.C. Chapter 29 - Records Management by the Archivist of the United States and by the Administrator of General Services](#)

[44 U.S.C. Chapter 31 - Records Management by Federal Agencies](#) (Federal Records Act)

[44 U.S.C. Chapter 33 - Disposal of Records](#) (Federal Records Disposal Act)

[44 U.S.C. Chapter 35 - Coordination of Federal Information Policy](#) (Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, as amended; Paperwork Reduction Reauthorization Act of 1995; and Government Paperwork Elimination Act)

### **Code of Federal Regulations**

5 CFR Chapter III, Subchapter B - OMB Directives

○ [Part 1320. Controlling Paperwork Burdens on the Public](#)  
[36 CFR Chapter XII, Subchapter B - Records Management](#)

- [Part 1220. Federal Records; General](#)
- [Part 1222. Creation and Maintenance of Federal Records](#)
- [Part 1223. Managing Vital Records](#)
- [Part 1224. Records Disposition Program](#)
- [Part 1225. Scheduling Records](#)
- [Part 1226. Implementing Disposition](#)
- [Part 1227. General Records Schedule](#)
- [Part 1228. Loan of Permanent and Unscheduled Records](#)
- [Part 1229. Emergency Authorization to Destroy Records](#)
- [Part 1230. Unlawful or Accidental removal, Defacing, Alteration, or Destruction of Records](#)
- [Part 1231. Transfer of Records from the Custody of One Executive Agency to Another](#)
- [Part 1232. Transfer of Records to Records Storage Facilities](#)
- [Part 1233. Transfer, Use, and Disposition of Records in a NARA Federal Records Center](#)
- [Part 1234. Facility Standards for Records Storage Facilities](#)
- [Part 1235. Transfer of Records to the National Archives of the United States](#)
- [Part 1236. Electronic Records Management](#)
- [Part 1237. Audiovisual, Cartographic, and Related Records Management](#)
- [Part 1238. Microform Records Management](#)
- [Part 1239. Program Assistance and Inspections](#)

**Office of Management and Budget Circulars**



[OMB Circular No. A-123 - Management's Responsibility for Internal Control](#)

[OMB Circular No. A-130 - Management of Federal Information Resources](#)

Also see [Policies and Guidance](#)

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## **FY 2012 - OST**

[www.ost.doi.gov/congressional/.../FY2012\\_BudgetJustification.pdf](http://www.ost.doi.gov/congressional/.../FY2012_BudgetJustification.pdf)

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - [Quick View](#)

In FY 2012, the *Department of the Interior* will maintain its emphasis on ... reform in accordance with the Comprehensive Trust Management *Plan* (CTM). .... a state of the art *record management program* including the American Indian Records ...

[PDF]

## **Trust Management Improvement Project**

[www.ost.doi.gov/cobell/QuarterlyReports/Quarterly\\_7.pdf](http://www.ost.doi.gov/cobell/QuarterlyReports/Quarterly_7.pdf)

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - [Quick View](#)

1999, ordered the *Department of the Interior* (“DOI” or “*Department*”) to submit quarterly ... report appears under the HLIP *Records Management* Chapter. Each chapter ... Implementation *Plan* subprojects is documented later in this Report.

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## **The Mormon Lens on American History**

By JENNIFER SCHUESSLER

nyt

July 2, 2012

For a century and a half, Mormonism has been something of a paradox in the history of the American West: passionately argued about by the church’s adherents and detractors, but largely ignored by professional scholars unsure of what to make of the religion Joseph Smith founded in 1830 or the communities created by what Mormon scripture itself described as a “peculiar people.”

But now, as Mitt Romney’s candidacy prompts talk of a “[Mormon moment](#),” a growing cadre of young scholars of Mormonism are enjoying their own turn in the sun, and not just on the nation’s op-ed pages. Books relating to Mormon history are appearing in the catalogs of top academic presses, while secular universities are adding courses, graduate fellowships and endowed chairs.

“People are seeing right now that Mormonism is a great laboratory for studying all kinds of questions about religion and the modern world,” said Patrick Mason, the chairman of Mormon studies at Claremont Graduate University in California, which four years ago became the first secular university outside Utah to establish a program on the subject.

Latter-day Saints — as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints prefers its members be called — are also cropping up in broader historical accounts that might previously have just left them out.

“Mormons have been seen as outliers, as oddities, as strange, as people who don’t seem to fit the American narrative,” said Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, a professor of history at Harvard University who is working on a book about Mormon women. “But they end up illuminating some of the most important themes in our national history.”

Ms. Ulrich pointed to Anne F. Hyde’s “Empires, Nations, and Families” (University of Nebraska Press), a winner of this year’s prestigious Bancroft Prize, which places Mormons alongside Mexicans and American Indians in its family’s-eye view of resistance to the westward spread of federal power. Others mention Mr. Mason’s “Mormon Menace: Violence and Anti-Mormonism in the Postbellum South,” published last year by Oxford University Press, or [J. Spencer Fluhman’s](#) “‘A Peculiar People’: Anti-Mormonism and the Making of Religion in 19th-Century America,” coming this fall from the University of North Carolina Press, which look at how hostility to the church helped shape national identity.

And increasingly, Mormon studies isn’t just about history. The [Mormon History Association’s](#) annual meeting, held in Calgary, Alberta, over the weekend, featured presentations by scholars trained in sociology, philosophy and gender studies, as well as plenty of amateur scholars, who have long played an important role in the field, often at a risk to their own standing within the church.

The development of Mormon studies in some respects mirrors the academic study of other minority groups, which has typically begun with creating a basic account of their history and then moved toward theoretical approaches that bring the subculture into conversation with the bigger picture.

The latest scholarship builds on the so-called New Mormon history pioneered in the 1960s and ’70s, which aimed to advance a field long dominated by apologists and debunkers by focusing dispassionately on the facts.

“There was some safety in the study of history, since you could study just the facts,” said Taylor Petrey, an assistant professor of religion at Kalamazoo College and the author of a much discussed recent article, [“Toward a Post-Heterosexual Mormon Theology,”](#) published in Dialogue, an independent Mormon journal.

Today, he said, “people are much more interested in interpreting history.”

The Mormon studies boom, many say, also represents a lifting of the [intellectual chill](#) that descended in the 1980s, when the church clamped down on access to its archives, and a number of scholars were forced out of Brigham Young University, a church-owned institution, and even excommunicated.

The church history department, which manages the archives, has hired increasing numbers of Ph.D.’s and begun publishing a scholarly edition of the [Joseph Smith papers](#), projected to run to more than 20 volumes.

“These are all signs of a new openness,” said Matthew Bowman, an assistant professor of religion at Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia and the author of [“The Mormon People,”](#)

published in January by Random House. The church, he said, “is pushing for detente with historians.”

More non-Mormons are also entering the field, which serves an “important legitimating function,” Mr. Bowman said. Among them is John G. Turner, author of [“Brigham Young: Pioneer Prophet.”](#) a biography of Joseph Smith’s successor, to be published in September by Harvard University Press.

Mr. Turner, an assistant professor of religious studies at George Mason University in Fairfax, Va., who said he “got sucked into the 19th century” while researching Mormons and modern American conservatism, expects the book will displease some people. In particular, he noted its sustained consideration of Young’s polygamous marriages, his complicity in various violent episodes, and other unpalatable subjects that previous biographers — including [Leonard J. Arrington](#), a former church historian who was relieved of his post in 1982 after instituting a more liberal access policy at the archives — had brushed past quickly.

“Just the fact that Brigham Young swore with some frequency will ruffle some feathers,” Mr. Turner predicted.

Yet he said the church had granted him unfettered access to Young’s papers, along with almost every other document he requested. “I think in general they’re pretty open to working with outside scholars who don’t show up with an obvious ax to grind,” he said.

Mr. Turner also cited the church’s increasing willingness to acknowledge uncomfortable questions about its founders. He pointed to the introduction to the second volume of Smith’s diaries, which noted that some of his 30-odd wives were already legally married to other men — a fact that has generated a cottage industry of research, as well as a panel at the conference in Calgary.

In 1993 the historian D. Michael Quinn was excommunicated after publishing research showing that [polygamy](#) continued in secret among some Mormon leaders for a decade and a half after the church officially renounced it in 1890. That finding is now widely accepted by historians, who are increasingly likely to see Mormon plural marriage not as a bizarre aberration but as part of a broader history of debate over federal power, marriage and the law.

Historians are also looking increasingly at the practice from the point of view of Mormon women, who were not necessarily the “cheerless, crushed and unwomanly mothers of polygamy” invoked by Grover Cleveland in his 1885 annual address defending federal efforts to wipe out the practice.

For her next book, Ms. Ulrich, who won the 1991 Pulitzer Prize for “A Midwife’s Tale,” is using diaries, letters and other records to look at the relationship between plural marriage and the 19th-century women’s rights movement. Utah, in 1870, became the second state or territory to give women the vote — a right that was eliminated in 1887 by federal [anti-polygamy legislation](#).

“Some historians say, ‘Oh, the vote was just a publicity ploy by the patriarchs,’ ” Ms. Ulrich said. “But it’s part of a very complex story about women’s organization that goes back to the beginning of the church.”

Other scholars are exploring the religious dimensions of plural marriage. In a widely noted [2009 lecture](#), Kathleen Flake, an associate professor of religious history at Vanderbilt University, argued that 19th-century Mormon plural marriage — while certainly not a happy experience for all women — was part of a broader ritual system that conveyed a reciprocal “priestly authority” on both men and women.

“Clearly, there’s patriarchy in this church,” Ms. Flake, who is completing a book about gender and authority in early Mormonism, said in an interview. “But it has a history that tempts one to also use the word ‘matriarchy.’ ”

Ms. Flake, who is Mormon, said the field needs more non-Mormons, especially those who are ready to engage with the substance of the faith itself. “There’s something really curious here that helps you not just understand Mormonism, but religion per se,” she said. “You’ve got all these new religious movements in the early 19th century. But 200 years later, who’s standing?”

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