

Journal #4602 from sdc 1.29.20

'Terrible and disgusting': Decision to close National Archives/Seattle blow to tribes/historians

14 Contemporary Books By Native American Writers To Get Excited About

More Americans went to the library last year than to the movies

American Indian Youth Literature Award winning titles were highlighted during ALA

United States Mint Unveils 2020 Native American \$1 Coin Reverse Design

Archaeologists explore a rural field in Kansas, and a lost city emerges

Brenda Scolari appointed NDTCA director

Actor and producer Martin Sensmeier will keynote the 2020 #ReservationEconomicSummit!

Calif. Tribe Sues Water Districts Over Groundwater Charge

Bill would block transfers of Colorado River water from rural areas to growing cities

Navajo Nation Homes Get Addresses From Google Mapping Project

CoSA: shedding light on the inter-agency transfer of permanent electronic records

Catherine Benton becomes first Mi'kmaq, female aboriginal judge in N.S.

National Environmental Justice Advisory Council Public Meeting with Teleconference Option

Bio-methane from cow manure could be a 'new gold rush' on the farm



['Terrible and disgusting': Decision to close National Archives at Seattle a blow to tribes, historians in 4 states](#)

[The U.S. Office of Management and Budget issued a decision on Friday to close the facility in Seattle's Sand Point neighborhood despite a last-minute plea by senators in Washington, Oregon, Alaska and Idaho](#) seattletimes.com

Ed Note: There are Nevada records at this archive also



14 Contemporary Books By Native American Writers To Get Excited About

These novels (some available now, some about to be) are more than necessary or “important” — they are books you’ll love reading. buzzfeednews.com

More Americans went to the library last year than to the movies cnn.com

For Immediate Release January 27, 2020 Philadelphia — Today American Indian Youth Literature Award winning titles were highlighted during the American Library Association (ALA) Youth Media Awards, the premier announcement of the best of the best in children’s and young adult literature. The awar... ailanet.org



Derek Walcott said in his 1992 Nobel Prize acceptance speech: "For every poet it is always morning in the world. History a forgotten, insomniac night; History and elemental awe are always our early beginning, because the fate of poetry is to fall in love with the world, in spite of History."



coinweek.com

United States Mint Unveils 2020 Native American \$1 Coin Reverse Design

On Saturday, October 5, United States Mint Chief Administrative Officer Patrick Hernandez unveiled the reverse design for the 2020 Native American \$1 Coin Northwest Tribes United With Southeast Alaska Tribes to Protect the Tongass

The United States government is proposing to remove protections from nearly 10 million acres of critical national forest land in the state of Alaska. This rollback in important environmental safeguards anchoragepress.com

Archaeologists explore a rural field in Kansas, and a lost city emerges

A Kansas archaeology professor believes he's found the lost city of Etzanoa, spurring a rethinking of traditional views on the Native Americans' early settlement of the Midwest. latimes.com

Brenda Scolari appointed NDTCA director

Gov. Steve Sisolak has announced the appointment of Brenda Scolari as director of the Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs. Since 2018, Brenda has served as the NDTCA acting director, overseeing the Division of Tourism (Travel Nevada), the Division of Museums and History, the Nevada Indian Commission and the Nevada Arts Council. Click [here](#) to read the full news release, and join us in congratulating Brenda on this appointment.



BIG NEWS 📢: **Actor and producer [Martin Sensmeier](#) will keynote the 2020 [#ReservationEconomicSummit!](#)** Martin will play the role of Jim Thorpe in an upcoming biopic about the legendary Native American athlete.

Hear Martin and join us from March 1-5 in Las Vegas: <https://res.ncaied.org/Home>

NCAIED - National Center for American Indian Enterprise Development

[Learn More](#)

Calif. Tribe Sues Water Districts Over Groundwater Charge **By Law 360.**

1/27/2020 Two California water agencies should not be allowed to charge a tribe for groundwater production, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians said in a new lawsuit Friday. The tribe claims that the Coachella Valley Water District and the Desert Water Agency unlawfully imposed a “replenishment assessment charge” against federal laws that reserve the groundwater for the tribe, according to a filing in California federal court. The agencies say the tribes owe more than \$230,000 for production of groundwater, but that goes the tribe’s rights as a sovereign authority, according to the filing. “The United States holds land and water rights. . .

Bill would block transfers of Colorado River water from rural areas to growing cities **By AZ Central, 1/27/2020**

A company’s proposal to take water from farmland along the Colorado River and sell it to a growing Phoenix suburb has provoked a heated debate, and some Arizona legislators are trying to block the deal with a bill that would prohibit the transfer. The legislation introduced by Rep. Regina Cobb would bar landowners who hold “fourth-priority” water entitlements from transferring Colorado River water away from communities near the river. Cobb said this water was supposed to be used for agriculture and if it’s diverted elsewhere would harm farming communities along the river.

Navajo Nation Homes Get Addresses From Google Mapping Project

Many homes on the Navajo Nation don't have street addresses, which can cause problems for voter

registration and emergency services. That’s starting to knau.org



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Toward a Common Understanding
Download your copy today!

The Council of State Archivists (CoSA) announced today that its newest report, *Toward a Common Understanding*, which documents the genesis, implementation, and findings of a research project targeted at shedding light on current practices associated with the inter-agency transfer of permanent electronic records, is [now available for free download](#).

The report was undertaken by CoSA and sponsored by Preservica. Support and feedback from the National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO) was instrumental to the success of the survey and report. Spurred by research undertaken in direct response to the call for action issued by CoSA in [*A National Risk: The State of State Electronic Records Report, 2017*](#), this latest study aimed at identifying the backlog of electronic records appraised for permanent retention and transfer to the state archives -- but still within the custody of the records owning agency or in centrally managed systems.

“Our goal was to identify gaps in processes, guidance, and accountabilities impacting records transfer between state agencies and state archives,” said Michelle Gallinger, CoSA’s State Electronic Records Initiative coordinator.

Added CoSA Executive Director Barbara Teague, “The CoSA board’s vision was to use research findings to further engage state and territorial government officials in recognizing and addressing the risks to state government electronic records as well as strengthen ongoing collaborative efforts with allied professional groups.”

Research was based on a survey probing activities and capabilities used by electronic records-producing agencies (with support from internal or external IT) to transfer custody of state government records appraised for permanent preservation to the state or territory archives for preservation and access. NASCIO assisted in refining lists of common records/storage systems and transfer protocols. The survey was targeted toward three key stakeholder groups:

- **Records Producers** – agencies that produce electronic state government records that are appraised for permanent preservation and have an obligation to transfer the records to the archives
- **IT Support** – internal agency, central state IT, or third-party information management and technology support units that manage records or storage systems used by state agencies and/or the communications systems that must be used during inter-agency records transfers
- **Archives** – agencies with mandates to appraise, describe, ingest, preserve and provide access to permanent archival state government records

“The survey identified significant gaps in understanding and coordination between the responding agencies regarding the requirements, timing and methods for transferring permanent electronic state government records,” said Lori Ashley, Preservica’s Industry Market Development Manager. Preservica supported the project’s concept, data collection, and publication of the final report.

The report cites a number of opportunities for proactive communication and collaboration in the identification of records systems containing permanent records. Likewise, there are a variety of opportunities to support agencies and work with IT to develop more automated ways of transferring permanent records. Said Teague, “We hope state and territorial archives will share the report with their state agency leaders and CIOs as a way of starting or expanding the dialog about records preservation.”

Download [*Toward a Common Understanding: Insights on Inter-Agency State Electronic Records Transfer*](#)



● [Catherine Benton becomes first Mi'kmaq, female aboriginal judge in N.S.](#)
[Standing on lands her people have inhabited for centuries, Catherine Benton took a historic oath on Friday, becoming both Nova Scotia's first Mi'kmaq and female aboriginal judge.](#)

ctvnews.ca

**National Environmental Justice Advisory Council Public Meeting with
Teleconference Option
February 25 - 27, 2020 in Jacksonville, Florida**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC) will convene a public meeting with a teleconference option.

The public meeting begins with a public comment period on Tuesday, February 25, 2020, starting at 6:00 p.m., Eastern Time. The meeting continues on February 26 and 27 from 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., Eastern Time. Members of the public are encouraged to provide comments in writing or verbally during the public comment period on Tuesday evening.

The meeting on Wednesday and Thursday will focus on topics that include environmental justice issues of communities in Florida and the southeastern United States; discussion and deliberation of a charge related to the reuse and revitalization of Superfund and other contaminated sites; and the resiliency of communities following natural disasters, particularly communities in the southeastern United States and the Caribbean.

The meeting is open to the public and there is no cost to attend.

Registration

- Pre-registration is recommended to attend in person (<https://nejac-february-2020-in-person-option.eventbrite.com>)
- Pre-registration is required to participate by phone (<https://nejac-february-2020-teleconference-option.eventbrite.com>)

Registration will close on February 16, 2020, at 11:59 p.m., Eastern Time.

Meeting Location: The meeting will be held at the Omni Jacksonville Hotel, 245 Water Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202. Go to <https://www.omnihotels.com/hotels/jacksonville/meetings/epa-nejac-02232020> or call 1-855-205-6462 to reserve a room (Group Name EPA-NEJAC).

Questions: Please contact Karen Martin at nejac@epa.gov or 202-564-0203.

For more information on the NEJAC: <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice>

To learn about the Public Comment Guidelines, visit <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/national-environmental-justice-advisory-council-guidelines-public-comment>

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Bio-methane from cow manure could be a 'new gold rush' on the farm

Adam Belz, Star Tribune

The back end of a cow generates 80 pounds each day of what Dennis Haubenschild, who owns 750 of them near Princeton, refers to as a “non-depletable renewable resource.”

Now, technology and policy are aligning for farmers to take advantage of all that manure in a surprising way — by turning it into gas that can fuel vehicles.

Haubenschild was among the first dairy farmers in the state to experiment with biogas production, and he uses manure-turned-gas to generate heat on his farm. But climate change policies in California and Oregon have created a different, national market for the gas that comes from livestock manure.

Farmers who capture the methane, a greenhouse gas more immediately potent than carbon dioxide, can earn lucrative low-carbon credits. Dairies across the country, especially large ones, are investigating the prospect. “It’s the new gold rush,” Haubenschild said.

Two large dairies in northwest Indiana are already certified for credits in California. Three Wisconsin dairies are producing biogas for transportation fuel and three more projects there are under construction, [according to the Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas](#).

In Minnesota, Riverview LLP, the company with an archipelago of massive dairies near Morris, aims to become the state’s first dairy to produce gas from cow manure for transportation fuel and low-carbon credits.

Environmentalists and climate activists are watching the development with caution. While they are eager to see any industry reduce greenhouse gas emissions, some worry that government incentives prodding farmers to produce biomethane will reward only very large operations.

At the moment, methane emissions from large dairies are under heightened scrutiny in Minnesota.

Plans for a 3,000-cow expansion at Daley Farms, near Lewiston, Minn., were halted by the Minnesota Court of Appeals in October when judges ordered the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to [publish a greenhouse gas emissions estimate](#) for the expansion and opened the dairy's plans for more public comment.

How it works

Dairies that want to turn some of those emissions into fuel, and revenue, must pump their manure into an airtight chamber called an anaerobic digester.

In the digester, a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide bubbles up in gaseous form in a matter of weeks.

"I look at it as a great big stomach, a living thing," said Haubenschild, who built a digester in the late 1990s.

Haubenschild carefully regulates the temperature of the digester and "feeds" it at the same times every day, in the same quantities.

Once the raw gas is collected from the digester, carbon dioxide and other impurities can be filtered out in what's called an upgrade plant. That makes the gas close to the quality of conventional natural gas so it can be injected into an interstate gas pipeline and purchased in other parts of the country.

Given the global warming potency of methane, and the California Air Resources Board's 2017 estimate that [open lagoons at dairies accounted for 25% of the state's methane emissions](#), regulators there decided to incentivize livestock farmers to capture the gas by crediting them for methane that doesn't escape into the atmosphere.

As a result, gas produced from manure receives a better carbon intensity score from the state of California than any other renewable fuel.

How credits make money

Biomethane from cow manure can be used to generate electricity, but it's not cost-effective.

Instead, the carbon credit systems in California and Oregon reward methane that's captured and directed at the niche market of natural gas-fueled vehicles.

Fuel producers in those states, such as refiners, must meet annual targets for greenhouse gas emission reduction. If they don't, they can purchase low-carbon credits to help them meet the target.

Once gas from a certified dairy digester enters the national pipeline system, buyers in California and Oregon can compress the gas for transportation fuel. When the gas is purchased as fuel for a vehicle, the dairy that produced the gas qualifies for credits it can sell to fuel producers, like refiners, who need them.

Credits for gas from dairy cow manure that is used to fuel a vehicle in California are trading for about \$68 per dekatherm in that state, according to data compiled by Peter Weisberg, the Portland, Ore.-based director of product development at 3Degrees, a consultancy that helps businesses use renewable energy.

Every operation is different, but the Fair Oaks dairy in northwest Indiana can produce 221,000 dekatherms of pipeline-ready gas each year from the manure of 10,500 cows, according to a [2017 study from Argonne National Laboratory](#). That would yield \$15 million in revenue at current credit prices in California.

Production costs for dairy digester biogas range roughly from \$15 to \$30 per dekatherm, Weisberg said.

That's well above the spot market price for natural gas that comes from the ground, which has fluctuated between \$2 and \$4 per dekatherm this winter. But, Weisberg said, as long as the credit market for biogas in California doesn't collapse from a shift in policy, biogas offers "a lot of additional return that you can get by investing in those projects."

The opportunity, for now, makes the most sense for large dairies.

Tarah Heinzen, an attorney at Food & Water Watch, said her group and others signed [a letter last year to Oregon regulators](#) opposing a permit for a large dairy to sell biomethane in part because the process doesn't scale downward. "We're not only entrenching the factory farm model, which we think is inherently unsustainable, but we could also incentivize expansion of the industry," Heinzen said.

Scale matters

The biogas operation Riverview is planning in western Minnesota will be larger than the Fair Oaks project.

AMP Americas, the firm that helped develop the projects in Indiana, will build pipelines connecting three Riverview dairies and an upgrade plant to clean the gas of impurities and carbon dioxide before it's injected into an interstate pipeline.

Martin Gilkes, the company's chief operating officer, said the project should go online in the third quarter of 2020. It's projected to produce 365,000 dekatherms of gas per year.

"Riverview will be our largest project to date and will be a material increase in the size of our portfolio," Gilkes said. "This is a big deal, and we're pretty excited about partnering with this farmer."

Brad Fehr, one of Riverview's founders, said he doesn't want to say much until it is up and running.

"We're cautiously optimistic, but today there's nothing to see," he said. "We are excited about the industry and we're curious about where it's going to lead."

There's reason for caution. Riverview has digesters that were used to produce electricity to sell into the grid, but they sit idle now and will stay that way until the AMP Americas project is complete. And several digesters have been built in Minnesota over the past 20 years that don't generate much, if any, financial return.

But the end market for Riverview's project — low-carbon credits in states with low-carbon fuel standards — is new, and farmers are taking notice.

Haubenschild, who runs the 750-cow dairy near Princeton, said for now he can produce only enough biomethane to heat his digester through the year.

Figuring out how to keep the digester warm while producing enough gas to sell as renewable fuel will be a challenge, he said, as will purifying the gas to qualify for carbon credits. "We're just investigating all that right now," he said.

Adam Belz • 612-673-4405 Twitter: @adambelz

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO DECOMPOSE ?

PAPER TOWEL - 2-4 WEEKS

BANANA PEEL - 3-4 WEEKS

PAPER BAG - 1 MONTH

NEWSPAPER - 1.5 MONTHS

APPLE CORE - 2 MONTHS

CARDBOARD - 2 MONTHS

COTTON GLOVE - 3 MONTHS

ORANGE PEELS - 6 MONTHS

PLYWOOD - 1-3 YEARS

WOOL SOCK - 1-5 YEARS

MILK CARTONS - 5 YEARS

CIGARETTE BUTTS - 10-12 YEARS

LEATHER SHOES - 25-40 YEARS

TINNED STEEL CAN - 50 YEARS

FOAMED PLASTIC CUPS - 50 YEARS

RUBBER-BOOT SOLE - 50-80 YEARS

PLASTIC CONTAINERS - 50-80 YEARS

ALUMINUM CAN - 200-500 YEARS

PLASTIC BOTTLES - 450 YEARS

DISPOSABLE DIAPERS - 550 YEARS

MONOFILAMENT FISHING LINE - 600 YEARS

PLASTIC BAGS - 200-1000 YEARS.

WE REQUEST YOU, PLEASE SHARE THIS PIECE OF INFORMATION IN YOUR NETWORK AS MUCH AS YOU CAN.

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