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Remains of 60 Mammoths Discovered in Mexico

Eagle Stabbed Through the Heart—and a Loon's to Blame

Newly Discovered Pygmy Seahorse Species is the Size of a Fingernail

This Montana Farm Boy Became a Scientific Legend, Developing Vaccines to Protect Kids Worldwide

Seeds/Sheep program distributing drought-resistant seeds to Native families in San Juan County

Important News/Information from IMLS

In Case You Missed It: Senator Warren and Representative Haaland: Washington Post Op-Ed



[Campbell Dalglish](#)

[May 29 at 11:25 AM](#)

Here are the Custer County police who were given medals of valor for shooting Mah-hi-vist Goodblanket, a Cheyenne and Arapaho youth in his parent's kitchen, seven times, once in the back of the head. <https://www.indiegogo.com/projects/spirit-roads/x/4946029#/>

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A look at the aftermath of the protests in Minneapolis and Saint Paul

<https://twitter.com/i/events/1266415433202065408?s=13>

Reader note:

Of interest for your journal, the Native American Little Earth area on Franklin Ave decided to patrol their businesses and homes. So the "Red Bears" per his Tshirt and his tribal family were making cars turn away from their neighborhood. He said they were doing it without guns and had ok from police. MM

<https://indiancountrytoday.com/news/in-minneapolis-it-s-aim-that-serves-and-protects-c5xWJ8p9ykGvw9eKB0iJCQ>

After 31 Years, Destructive Nevada Water Pipeline Is Stopped

A three-decade struggle to stop a massive groundwater pipeline project has come to a stunning conclusion: The Southern Nevada Water Authority board just voted to end its pursuit of this disastrous project.

The water authority proposed pumping 28 billion gallons of groundwater every year from aquifers in remote eastern Nevada valleys and piping it 300 miles to Las Vegas for swimming pools and golf courses. The project would have dried up hundreds of springs and thousands of acres of wetlands. Rare and common species alike were threatened, including pronghorn, desert tortoises, Pahrump poolfish and Moapa pebblesnails.

Thanks to all of you who spoke out against this project over the years.

"This is a fight passed from parent to child, from one generation of activists to the next," said Patrick Donnelly, Nevada state director at the Center for Biological Diversity. "Sometimes David beats Goliath." (Nevada Independent)

Groups are still celebrating but I must go on record to point out, Las Vegas water woes are still not over.

Ideas about draining central and eastern Nevada began with the MX (and maybe even earlier). (Many readers were not reading — or born — at that time.) The idea then was if the Indians and ranchers could be gotten off the land, military expansion for flight training (and the semi-secret development of the SST near Schurz) would create a vast reservoir of water rights of which the military would only need a little to operate and the excess could be diverted to what became SNWA.

In the meantime, NE Nevada pols declined to support the Shoshone Treaty and now see their water rights owned by international corporations over which they have no control.

The 1922 Treaty on Colorado River water was a 99 year agreement. Do the math. There has been no public notice of negotiations but sources do admit that meetings have been going on for the last year or two.

And now the military press to clear Central Nevada again. Be vigilant AND active.

The “Pandemic” may have halted many things and devastated the Las Vegas (hence Nevada) economy giving celebrants some time BUT “Water is Life”, so believe me it ain’t over.....sdc

By Daniel Rothberg May 21st, 2020 - 10:51am

A bucket protesting the Southern Nevada Water Authority's proposed pipeline project outside of Baker, Nevada. (Courtesy of the Great Basin Water Network)

The Southern Nevada Water Authority board voted Thursday to withdraw its remaining permits and applications associated with its proposal to pump groundwater from eastern Nevada to Las Vegas — a project criticized by environmentalists, ranchers, tribes and rural counties.

The unanimous decision by the board, which is composed of local elected officials, marks an end to the water authority’s multi-decade effort to get approval for the controversial water project.

In April, the water authority signaled its intention to shelve the project by not appealing an [unfavorable District Court ruling](#) that denied the water authority a sizable portion of its water rights. Still, the water authority had remaining applications, entitlements and agreements that would have made it possible to develop a reconfigured project in the future.

The board’s action Thursday morning, which came at the recommendation of General Manager John Entsminger and water authority staff, took that possibility off the table.

“We should recommend to the board moving the groundwater project into indefinite deferred status when we redo our resource plan,” Entsminger told the board before its vote.

In 1989, the Las Vegas Valley Water District set off a firestorm in rural Nevada when it filed more than 100 applications to appropriate groundwater across the state. Those applications were eventually put in the name of the water authority. The plan: to build a pipeline that would pump the groundwater to the fast-growing urban reliant on a drought-stricken Colorado River.

Clark County Commissioner Justin Jones, who sits on the water authority board and made a motion to approve the recommendation, said that since the project was proposed, “it has become clear that the project does not make sense either environmentally or economically.”

Kyle Roerink, the executive director of the Great Basin Water Network, a coalition that has opposed the project in court, at the Legislature and in the media, said the “decision is the product of immense sacrifice on behalf of rural communities, tribes, environmentalists and others – all of whom were told time and again that this day would never come.”

In recent years, the agency continued to push back its timeline for needing that water.

The Las Vegas metropolitan area sources about 90 percent of its drinking water from the Colorado River. Since the pipeline was being seriously weighted as an option, the water authority has decreased the amount of [Colorado River water it uses each year](#), through conservation and

indoor water recycling. It has also increased its water security by investing heavily in infrastructure allowing the agency to tap into water under a [worst-case scenario](#).

This, in addition to collaboration with other Colorado River users, allowed agency staff to recommend putting the project in “indefinite deferred status,” Entsminger said.

According to the agenda item, the authority continues looking for ways to bolster its water supply portfolio. But to do so, it’s suggesting that it’s looking to other Colorado River users.

“In addition to pressing forward with the conservation programs discussed above, the authority remains actively engaged in discussions with [Colorado River] basin state colleagues to add long term water resources to its portfolio,” Entsminger wrote in the agenda item. “Such resources may include, without limitation, desalination and wastewater recycling where appropriate, and will likely require that additional flexibilities be added to the Law of the River.”

The Law of the River refers to the set of compacts, congressional acts, guidelines, litigation and rules that govern who the Colorado River operates. Those rules could go through a new update in the coming years as states in the watershed re-consider guidelines for operating reservoirs.

“Southern Nevada’s progressive water resource management strategies and comprehensive conservation programs provide more cost-effective options to enhance our long-term water resource portfolio,” Entsminger said in a statement released after the meeting.

Pat Mulroy, who led the water district and later the water authority from 1989 to 2014, said that the completion of infrastructure at Lake Mead offered Southern Nevada more security for its Colorado River supply. She said she trusted the board’s judgement that it could remove the project from its resource plan.

“The bottom line is this was all about securing our water supply for Southern Nevada,” she said. “Period. If that could be done another way I’m all for it.”

The board’s action directs water authority staff to withdraw pending groundwater applications related to the project. In addition to the water rights litigated in the [District Court decision](#), the water authority had pending applications before the state’s top water regulator, in other basins. Those include Snake Valley, an aquifer shared with Utah, Railroad Valley and Indian Springs.

It also committed the water authority to reconveying a litigated right-of-way to the Bureau of Land Management. The actions also allow staff to withdraw from agreements with federal agencies regarding the project and write-off about \$330 million accrued for the project.

Once the water authority withdraws its applications for water rights with state regulators, other individuals or entities could file applications to appropriate the water. That could be a mixed blessing for opponents of the project. Although it would allow local residents to appropriate water that had been tied up for years, it could enable others to propose large-scale projects.

In addition, the water authority will continue to own ranches associated with the project.

“This is truly historic,” Patrick Donnelly, Nevada director for the Center for Biological Diversity, an opponent of the project, said in a statement. “People who love rural Nevada and its precious wildlife can breathe a sigh of relief now that this destructive pipeline plan is dead.”

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- Center for Biological Diversity - \$100
- John Entsminger - \$380
- Justin Jones - \$250
- Kyle Roerink - \$140
- Patricia Mulroy - \$750
- Patrick Donnelly - \$515

Critics blast Amodei bombing range bill as ‘public lands giveaway’

Should the U.S. Favor Public Health or the Economy? History Shows they’re Inseparable



COVID-19 Didn’t Break the Food System. Hunger Was

Already Here. by Carla Cevasco

The COVID-19 pandemic is revealing the hunger underneath the rhetoric of American plenty.

Tribes Notify South Dakota of Voter Registration Violations

On May 20, 2020, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, the Oglala Sioux Tribe, and Four Directions, a non-profit group that works to encourage civic participation in Indian Country, [notified South Dakota officials of serious and ongoing violations](#) of federal requirements for providing voter registration opportunities through public assistance agencies and departments of motor vehicles.

“When you go to a state office, such as to get your driver’s license or to apply for public assistance, you are supposed to be able to register to vote at the same time. The state is supposed to facilitate voter registration, but that is not what is happening in South Dakota. Reservation residents in particular are not being given this opportunity, and it is driving down voter participation,” said NARF Staff Attorney Natalie Landreth. [Learn more about these serious violations and what tribes are doing to protect Native voters→](#)

Bay Mills Indian Community Will Fight Enbridge Pipeline

Bay Mills Indian Community filed a Petition to Intervene to participate as a party in the Enbridge Line 5 Tunnel Project proceedings before the Michigan Public Service Commission. The proposed tunnel would encapsulate oil giant Enbridge’s Line 5 pipeline under the Straits of Mackinac, purportedly to prevent another oil spill. Enbridge was responsible for the largest

inland [oil spill in 2010](#) in Michigan's Kalamazoo River, which resulted in nearly 1 million gallons of oil being released into Michigan's waterways. NARF Staff Attorney David Gover explains,

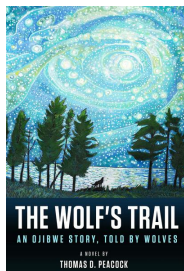


"Over the years, the tribe has consistently fought to protect their fishing and hunting rights. Today's filing continues that fight. The Native American Rights Fund is proud to stand with the Nation to ensure that the Bay Mills Community's fishing lifeways and tribal homelands are adequately protected for generations to come." [Find out more about how the Bay Mills Indian Community is safeguarding its homelands →](#)

Q: I read in Susan Orlean's [The Library Book](#) that libraries fumigated books for public health reasons. Do they still do that?
—Carol Frank | Los Angeles

That practice was used in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when book-borrowing was seen as a possible disease vector. Today, collections use nonchemical methods, like freezing, to treat mold and insect infestations. The observation that the coronavirus can survive on paper and cardboard for up to one day is leading libraries to disinfect nonporous surfaces and quarantine recently circulated materials for 24 hours, says Vanessa Haight Smith, the head of the [Smithsonian Libraries' Preservation Services Department](#).

"The Wolf's Trail: An Ojibwe Story, Told by Wolves" by Thomas D. Peacock
Perspective is a wonderful tool for understanding. Minnesota writer Thomas D. Peacock's new book "The Wolf's Trail: An Ojibwe Story, Told by Wolves" provides new dimensions and wrinkles to ancient stories and modern realities by simply putting them into the words of a wolf.



The wolf in question is Zhi-shay, the Uncle wolf who we come to learn lives with his pack on a hill in the woods somewhere around the Fond du Lac. He's older, nine winters he says, "certainly old for a wolf."

Yet as the story keeper for the pack, the one who knows and passes on the tales to the pups, he brings ancient wisdom and understanding which goes back uncountable generations. And his understanding is not just of the wolves, but also the humans with whom they share an unbreakable bond.

Peacock, who is a member of the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Anishinaabe Ojibwe, is a two time Minnesota Book Award winner who has written prolifically. He uses Zhi-shay to tell the Ojibwe creation story. He then wraps more recent history around stories which highlight Ojibwe teachings, and the Seven Fires Prophecies, all told from a lupine point of view.

The old wolf's characterizations of human life, strange behavior, and obsessions with machines are sometimes hilarious, and as pointed as the pups teeth.

Yet the book's light tone belies the depth and power of the stories, which bear underlying sadness and longing. "The Wolf's Trail" will be treasured by children and adults alike, likely for different reasons. And as with all the best stories it will draw a reader back again and again. —Euan Kerr

[Discover the World Through the Smithsonian Lens From the Comfort of Your Living Roo](#)

[Read J.K. Rowling's New Children's Book Online for Free](#)

[Remains of 60 Mammoths Discovered in Mexico](#)

[Eagle Stabbed Through the Heart—and a Loon's to Blame](#)

[Newly Discovered Pygmy Seahorse Species is the Size of a Fingernail](#)



"I might have been born in a hovel, but I determined to travel with the wind and the stars."

Jacqueline Cochran, the first woman to fly faster than the speed of sound (1953).

[This Montana Farm Boy Became a Scientific Legend, Developing Vaccines to Protect Kids Worldwide](#)

Seeds and Sheep program is distributing drought-resistant seeds to Native American families in San Juan County. via Salt Lake Tribune (Zak Podmore)

“Indigenous, drought-resilient seeds are in high demand right now, especially in times like these when our food system [has been disrupted by the pandemic],” said Cynthia Wilson, traditional foods program director for [Utah Diné Bikéyah](#) (UDB), an Indigenous-led nonprofit that focuses most of its work in San Juan County. “So in response, we’re encouraging our Native families that we need to go back to our self-sufficient food systems by relying on our land and resources.”
[continue reading](#)

Native American Seed Requests continue to be filled at NS/S:

Native American individuals and families living in the Greater Southwest Region, or belonging to tribes from the Southwest Region regardless of residential location may request 10 free seed packets per household per year. To learn more and apply online, or print an application, click [here>](#)

S/S Community Seed Grant Program has reopened:

Grants are open to organizations located in the Southwest and working on educational, food security, or community development projects. To learn more and apply online, or print an application, click [here>](#)



**- Now Published Biweekly -
June 1, 2020 Edition:**

<http://www.americanindianreporter.com/downloads/2020/AIR-June1-2020.pdf>

Important News/Information from IMLS



Wi-Fi on Wheels: How—and Why—Libraries are Bringing Their Services Into Communities

Bookmobiles have long been a part of the American story, bringing library materials to patrons in remote and rural areas. But there's been another recent creative use for these vehicles: roaming hotspots, coming to a neighborhood near you. [Read more](#)

FCC Partners with Institute of Museum and Library Services to Address Digital Divide During COVID-19

The FCC and IMLS will team up to help address the digital divide during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

\$15 Million in IMLS CARES Act Grants Now Available for Museum and Library Services

Applications for pandemic response funding are being accepted now through June 12, 2020.

IMLS Announces FY 2018 State Library Administrative Agencies Survey Results

IMLS releases the latest report on the State Library Administrative Agencies (SLAA) Survey.

In the Moment: Archiving Daily Life in a Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has created a unique opportunity to document what will likely become a significant period in history

IMLS CARES Act Grants for Native American/Native Hawaiian Museum and Library Services

assists Indian tribes and organizations that primarily serve and represent Native Hawaiians in responding to the urgent and future needs of their communities. Applications focused on digital inclusion, technical support, rehiring or retraining staff, reopening planning, and other pandemic-related priorities are welcomed.

Applications for the [two CARES Act funding opportunities](#) are being accepted through June 12, 2020 with awards anticipated in August.

IMLS has made recordings of recent webinars on CARES Act grants and the SBA Paycheck Protection Program available on the IMLS website.



The SBA Paycheck Protection Program Issues for Museums and Libraries webinar, hosted by IMLS and SBA Economic Development Coordinator Noah Brod, is now available. The presentation addresses PPP issues pertaining to eligibility, payroll costs, and forgiveness calculations, as well as questions concerning unique business organizational structures. A follow-up webinar is anticipated.

IMLS is gathering resources and information to help museums and libraries continue supporting their communities as they navigate this time. Here are some of the items available to institutions.

- **Information for Applicants and Grantees:** FAQs for IMLS grant applicants and awardees with questions about the impact of COVID-19 on their IMLS-related work.
- **COVID-19 Resources for Libraries and Museums:** There are **some additional resources** from organizations serving the museum and library communities.
- **Official Government Information and Resources:** Information about the spread and impact of COVID-19.

May 27, 2020

**In Case You Missed It: Senator Warren and Representative Haaland
Washington Post Op-Ed: The Federal Government Fiddles as COVID-19
Ravages Native Americans**

*"It's beyond time for the federal government to take decisive action to empower
Native Nations"*

Washington, D.C. - United States Senator Elizabeth Warren (D-Mass.) and Congresswoman Deb Haaland (D-N.M.), Co-Chair of the Congressional Native American Caucus and the first Native woman to preside over the House floor during the 116th Congress, [published an op-ed in the Washington Post](#) about the federal government's failed response to COVID-19 in Indian Country.

Read key sections of the op-ed below. Read the full op-ed in the Washington Post [here](#).

For generations, the federal government has failed to honor its promises to Native American people. Now, covid-19 is ravaging Native communities, killing young people and elders alike, and devastating tribal economies. We are fighting in Congress to ensure that sovereign Native nations have the resources needed to protect the health and well-being of their citizens during this pandemic. The novel [coronavirus](#)'s terrible impact in Indian Country underscores that the federal government must live up to its unique legal and moral obligations to Native nations and act as a partner to help build security and resiliency for the future....

By disregarding the clear health crisis in tribal communities, the federal government continues a tragic pattern of broken promises to Native nations. During negotiations over the Cares Act, the major coronavirus relief package passed by Congress in March, the White House [fought against](#) any direct aid to the 574 federally recognized sovereign Native nations. Even when Senate Democrats and the Congressional Native American Caucus successfully ensured the legislation included this critical economic aid, the Treasury Department dragged its feet for weeks. More than a month after the Cares Act was enacted, Native nations [still hadn't received a penny](#) of the \$8 billion the law provided to them. Only after we and our colleagues [pressed](#) the [Treasury Department](#) did it release some of the funds to tribal governments.

...

The federal response to covid-19 in Indian Country is unacceptable - and the American people strongly agree. [New surveys](#) from Data for Progress found a bipartisan majority of Americans support increasing funding for the Indian Health Service, holding the federal government legally responsible for upholding its treaty obligations, including health care, and allowing Native nations to interact directly with the federal government to receive aid instead of going through states. The same goes for prioritizing federal aid for hospitals and other essential services needed by communities of color and Native communities that are disproportionately exposed to air pollution and covid-19.