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### **National Native American Hall of Fame names 1st historic 12**

In an evening filled with emotion, laughter and occasionally tears, 12 Native people known for their distinction in athletics, activism, education, and even reaching the stars, were honored during the inaugural National Native American Hall of Fame.

[Read more](#)

newsmaven.io

**HUD's Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) NOFA was published** Please note this NOFA is ONLY for *Fiscal Year 2018 funds*.

*Application deadline is January 7, 2019 .*

*Apply at: <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=309778>*

Please send any ICDBG NOFA related questions to: [ONAP-ICDBG@hud.gov](mailto:ONAP-ICDBG@hud.gov)

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### **If Everyone Ate Beans Instead of Beef**

**With one dietary change, the U.S. could almost meet greenhouse-gas emission goals.**

**James Hamblin** Aug 2, 2017



Soybeans in a silo at a cattle feed in the Amazon rainforest in Brazil Mario Tama / Getty  
Ecoanxiety is an emerging condition. Named in 2011, the American Psychological Association recently [described](#) it as the dread and helplessness that come with “watching the slow and seemingly irrevocable impacts of climate change unfold, and worrying about the future for oneself, children, and later generations.”

It’s not a formal diagnosis. Anxiety is traditionally defined by an outsized stress response to a given stimulus. In this case, the stimulus is real, as are the deleterious effects of stress on the body.

This sort of disposition toward ecological-based distress does not pair well with a president who has denied the reality of the basis for this anxiety. Donald Trump has [called](#) climate change a fabrication on the part of “the Chinese in order to make U.S. manufacturing non-competitive.” He has also led the United States to become the only G20 country that will not honor the Paris Climate Accord, and who has appointed [fossil-fuel advocates](#) to lead the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection Agency.

For people who experience climate-related anxiety, this all serves as a sort of exacerbation by presidential gaslight. The remedy for a condition like this is knowing what can be done to mitigate environmental degradation, from within in a country [singularly committed to it](#).

Helen Harwatt is a researcher trained in environmental nutrition, a field focused on developing food systems that balance human health and sustainability. She’s interested in policy, but realistic about how much progress can be expected under the aforementioned leadership. So she and colleagues have done research on maximizing the impacts of individuals. As with so many things in life and health, that tends to come down to food.

Recently Harwatt and a team of scientists from Oregon State University, Bard College, and Loma Linda University [calculated](#) just what would happen if every American made one dietary change: substituting beans for beef. They found that if everyone were willing and able to do that — hypothetically — the U.S. could still come close to meeting its 2020 greenhouse-gas emission [goals](#), pledged by President Barack Obama in 2009.

That is, even if nothing about our energy infrastructure or transportation system changed — and even if people kept eating chicken and pork and eggs and cheese — this one dietary change could achieve somewhere between 46 and 74 percent of the reductions needed to meet the target.

“I think there’s genuinely a lack of awareness about how much impact this sort of change can have,” Harwatt told me. There have been analyses in the past about the environmental impacts of veganism and vegetarianism, but this study is novel for the idea that a person’s dedication to the cause doesn’t have to be complete in order to matter. A relatively small, single-food substitution could be the most powerful change a person makes in terms of their lifetime environmental impact — more so [than downsizing one’s car](#), or being vigilant about turning off light bulbs, and certainly more than [quitting showering](#).

To understand why the climate impact of beef alone is so large, note that the image at the top of this story is a sea of soybeans in a silo in the Brazilian Amazon rainforest. The beans belong to a feed lot that holds 38,000 cattle, the growth and fattening of which means dispensing 900 metric tons of feed every day. Which is to say that these beans will be eaten by cows, and the cows will convert the beans to meat, and the humans will eat the meat. In the process, the cows will emit much greenhouse gas, and they will consume far more calories in beans than they will yield in meat, meaning far more clearcutting of forests to farm cattle feed than would be necessary if the beans above were simply eaten by people.

This inefficient process happens on a massive scale. Brazil, the world’s largest exporter of red meat, holds around 212 million cattle. (In June, the U.S. [temporarily suspended](#) imports of beef

from Brazil due to abscesses, collections of pus, in the meat.) According to the [United Nations](#), 33 percent of arable land on Earth is used to grow feed for livestock. Even more, 26 percent of the ice-free terrestrial surface of Earth is used for grazing livestock. In all, almost a third of the land on Earth is used to produce meat and animal products.

This means much less deforestation and land degradation if so many plant crops weren't run through the digestive tracts of cattle. If Americans traded their beef for beans, the researchers found, that would free up 42 percent of U.S. crop land.

“The real beauty of this kind of thing is that climate impact doesn't hav to be policy-driven,” said Harwatt. “It can just be a positive, empowering thing for consumers to see that they can make a significant impact by doing something as simple as eating beans instead of beef.”

She and her colleagues conclude in the journal *Climatic Change*: “While not currently recognized as a climate policy option, the ‘beans for beef’ scenario offers significant climate change mitigation and other environmental benefits, illustrating the high potential of animal to plant food shifts.”

The beans for beef scenario is, it seems, upon us.

“I think it's such an easy-to-grasp concept that it could be less challenging than a whole dietary shift,” said Harwatt. The words *vegetarian* and *vegan* have stifled some people's thinking on what it means to eat well—to consume responsibly, conscientiously. Rather the beans for beef scenario is the dietary equivalent of [effective altruism](#)—focusing on where efforts will have the highest yield. “It's kind of a worst-first approach, looking at the hottest spot in the food system in terms of greenhouse-gas emissions, and what could that be substituted with without losing protein and calories in the food system? And at the same time, gaining health benefits.”

In addition to the [well-documented](#) health benefits of a plant-based diet, this case also brings empowerment, or at least reprieve. Regardless of a person's degree of ecoanxiety, there is some recourse in knowing how far individuals can go to make up for a regressive federal administration simply by eating beans.

We want to hear what you think about this article. [Submit a letter](#) to the editor or write to [letters@theatlantic.com](mailto:letters@theatlantic.com).



[National Wildlife Federation California's photo.](#)



## **I Love AZ**

Incredible Sunrise

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### **How to keep Mice out of Campers**

Place a bar or two of Irish Spring soap in your trailer. Critters absolutely hate the strong smell of the soap, and will stay far away from it. You can also leave the bars of soap in your garage, basement, or anywhere else you suspect pests are hiding.

### **About Calisphere**

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## **Lawsuit filed over highway shutdown during pipeline protest**

BLAKE NICHOLSON, Associated Press

BISMARCK, N.D. — Two members of the Standing Rock Sioux tribe and a reservation priest are suing over a five-month shutdown of a North Dakota highway during protests against the Dakota Access oil pipeline, saying the closure violated their and others' constitutional rights.

The lawsuit filed Friday in U.S. District Court seeks unspecified monetary damages from the state, Morton County and TigerSwan, a North Carolina-based company that oversaw private security for the Texas-based pipeline developer, Energy Transfer Partners. It also asks the judge to implement stricter rules for road closures in such instances and seeks class-action status, meaning it would apply to all affected people if granted.

Protests against the pipeline that moves North Dakota oil to Illinois drew thousands of people to southern North Dakota during construction in 2016 and 2017. ETP maintains that the pipeline, which began operating in June 2017, is safe, but opponents fear it will harm the environment. They camped just north of the Standing Rock reservation and many clashed with police, resulting in 761 arrests during a six-month span.

State officials blocked off a stretch of state Highway 1806 just north of the camps in October 2016 after a bridge was damaged by fires during one clash. The bridge was deemed structurally sound in January 2017, but authorities didn't reopen it for two more months, after initial repairs were completed and the protest camps were shut down.

The highway is the main route between the reservation and Bismarck, the nearest large city. Plaintiffs allege that the shutdown was targeted directly at them and did not apply to pipeline workers.

"Defendants intentionally made travel to and from the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation and the camps near the Cannonball River as unnecessarily unpleasant and dangerous as possible so as to deter (pipeline opponents), with whom they disagree, from lawfully pursuing their constitutional rights to travel, assemble, pray and express their viewpoints," plaintiffs' attorney Noah Smith-Drelich said in court documents.

Officials with the state attorney general's office and the governor's office said they hadn't yet been served with the lawsuit and weren't aware of it. Morton County declined to comment through its spokeswoman,

citing the open case. TigerSwan, which the lawsuit alleges helped enforce the highway closure, didn't immediately comment.

The three plaintiffs are reservation businesswoman Cissy Thunderhawk, pipeline opponent Waste'Win Young and the Rev. John Floberg, priest at St. James' Episcopal Church in Cannon Ball. They're suing Morton County, its sheriff, the state's governor and the governor at the time of the shutdown, and the heads of the state Transportation Department and the Highway Patrol.

## HOW TO REMOVE PERMANENT MARKER FROM EVERYTHING



CLOTHES – USE HAND SANITIZER

WALLS – USE TOOTHPASTE OR HAIRSPRAY

WOOD – USE RUBBING ALCOHOL

CARPET – USE WHITE VINEGAR

FURNITURE – USE MILK

WHITE BOARD – USE DRY ERASE MARKER OR PENCIL RUBBER ERASER

CERAMIC OR GLASS – USE 1 PART TOOTHPASTE WITH 1 PART BAKING SODA

### **Federal Water Tap:**

What's happened there is disgraceful. They've taken it away. There's so much water, they don't know what to do with it, and they send it out to sea." — President Trump [talking about water in California](#) at the signing of a presidential memo on October 19, in Scottsdale, Arizona. Trump was repeating an incorrect talking point that water is “wasted” by allowing it to flow out of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, through San Francisco Bay, to the Pacific Ocean. Fresh water flowing out of the delta is needed to keep salty water from flowing too far inland, where it could spoil drinking water and irrigation supplies.

**\$142 billion:** Public spending on water supply, treatment, and associated infrastructure in 2017 by state, local, and federal government. ([Congressional Budget Office](#))

## **Trump Weighs In On Western Water**

In [a memo](#) ordering federal agencies to quicken a number of important administrative actions governing water supply in the American West — and particularly in California — President Trump sought to make more water available to the agriculture industry.

“None of this is going to be pro-environment,” Brian Gray, a senior fellow at the Public Policy Institute of California and professor emeritus at UC Hastings College of the Law, told Circle of Blue. “It’s all directed at water deliveries.”

Gray said there was nothing particularly new in the memo, which Trump signed while flanked by Republican representatives from California. Federal agencies are already rewriting biological opinions for the water delivery infrastructure that moves water from northern California to farms and cities in the south. Biological opinions guide how water managers protect aquatic life when they operate a system that has pumps so massive that they cause rivers to flow backward.

The memo sets relatively quick timelines for completing those opinions: January 31, 2019, for the initial assessment, with a final opinion to follow in 135 days.

The memo orders agencies to identify procedures that “unduly burden” the Central Valley Project, the federal dam-and-canal apparatus in California, and “suspend, revise, or rescind” them.

Maximizing water diverted out of the delta in this way “removes a working margin of safety built into the biological opinions to ensure that federal actions do not place species in jeopardy,” Gray said.

The memo came a week after Andrew Wheeler, the acting administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, met with farmers in Stanislaus County during a California trip.

## **EPA Mulls River Disposal of Oilfield Wastewater**

The oil boom in the Permian Basin is producing so much salty wastewater that [the EPA is considering](#) whether drillers should be allowed to treat the brine and release it into rivers, the *Houston Chronicle* reports.

The most common means of disposal is injecting the waste thousands of feet underground into specially designated wells. But industry insiders worry that the number of suitable spots cannot match the volumes of wastewater that are being produced.

## **Regulatory Calendar**

Federal agencies released their [regulatory plans](#), something they are required to do every six months.

The EPA still expects draft revision of the Lead and Copper Rule in February 2019. The draft of the rewritten Waters of the United States Rule, which sets the scope of the Clean Water Act, is listed as October 2018, as is a draft drinking water standard for perchlorate.



A draft rule for changes to wastewater discharge requirements at steam electric power plants is planned for March 2019. The agency is also reviewing use of veto authority under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

In addition to diminishing the government's reach, the Trump administration wants to tighten its operating structure. *Reorganization* is the buzzword — shifting agencies between departments or consolidating offices. Congressional Research Service has a [long report](#) that evaluates some of the obstacles. For example: it is uncertain whether a proposal to shift the Army Corps of Engineers' water and environmental responsibilities from the Defense Department to the Interior Department requires Congressional approval.

### **Drinking Water Toxin Bill**

It's very late in the game for this Congress, which is essentially on break until after the election and then wraps up work by the end of the year. But representatives keep introducing bills, in some ways to signal their interests.

Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-OH) [filed legislation](#) to require the EPA to set a drinking water standard for microcystin, a toxin produced by cyanobacteria. It was microcystin that caused the panic in Toledo, Ohio, in 2014.

Kaptur introduced the same bill in 2016, but it was not heard in committee.

The EPA has a [health advisory](#) for microcystin, but not an enforceable standard that utilities are required to meet.

*In context: [Regulators Will Soon Know A Lot More About Algal Toxins in U.S. Drinking Water](#)*

### **CBO Updates Government Water Spending Data**

Operation and maintenance costs for water systems are steadily rising, according to [updated figures from the Congressional Budget Office](#).

The report looks at federal and local spending on transportation and water from 1956 to 2017.

Public spending on water supply and treatment, as a percent of GDP, has remained relatively constant for the last four decades. But capital spending is declining as the cost of maintaining older assets has gone up, the report shows.

Local and state governments are responsible for about 96 percent of public spending on water supply and treatment, according to the CBO.

See pages 20-23 for the relevant charts.

### **Financing Water Infrastructure**

The CBO published a [companion report](#) that outlines the cost to the federal government of various water infrastructure financing programs.

Municipal bonds, because the interest earned is tax-exempt, costs the federal government 26 cents on the dollar in foregone tax revenue, based on a 20-year loan. Municipal bonds are the most common financing structure, by the amount of financing annually.

Lana Hicks:



With all the excitement of Serrell's Election I failed to announce another family accomplishment. My daughter Lori Pasqua was appointed to the Nevada Indian Commission for the State of Nevada by Gov. Sandoval. Ironically Lori's Uncle Alvin James was the first Commissioner during Gov. Laxalt's term in the early '60's. The Indian Commission was introduced into the Nv. State Legislature by then Assembly Woman Eileen Brookman of Las Vegas with support of John H Dressler, Washoe Tribal Chairman/ Director of ITCN. So proud of my children taking leadership roles for Natives.

#### **4 Exciting Dam-Removal Projects to Watch**

<https://www.ecowatch.com/dam-removal-projects-2613358351.html>

#### **The Next Tech Talent Shortage: Quantum Computing Researchers**

By CADE METZ

By some estimates, only 1,000 or so researchers can claim to understand the technology. Finding more could become a national security issue.

**Newly released Protocols for working with Native American materials:** <http://www2.nau.edu/libnap-p/protocols.html>

Belatedly

**Robert Dugan Aguilar 1947 - 2018**

Elk Grove, CA - Our beloved Dugan was born in Susanville, CA on August 8, 1947, to Bob and Virginia Aguilar, and passed away peacefully in Elk Grove, CA on the morning of October 6, 2018. He was surrounded by family throughout his last weeks. Dugan graduated from Lassen High School, Sierra College, and Fresno State University. He worked for thirty years at the Sacramento Bee. He was a veteran of the [Vietnam War](#), serving with the United States Marines as a forward observer. He carried the effects of that war with him long after it was over, suffering from disabilities caused by exposure to Agent Orange and from PTSD. He was a superb athlete, loyal friend, loving husband, father, and grandfather, and brilliant photographer. He took tremendous pride in his Maidu, Pit River, and Paiute heritage, and used his skill in photography for over forty years to document the lives of Native Americans. His mission was to show the world that Natives are alive and well, and to show the beauty of Native faces. His photographs are shown in museums and galleries around the world, and in many books and magazines. He fooled people into thinking he was quiet, but in reality he was funny, smart, and passionate about life. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, his stepdaughter Shannon Lillegard, her husband Louis, and their children Tenley and Des, his son Dustin Aguilar and his partner Brooke Hall, his sister Joleen Robles and her husband Marty, and many, many loving cousins, nieces, nephews, and friends. He was preceded in death just two weeks before his own by his stepdaughter, Adrienne Healy. He was especially looking forward to joining her and his cousin Fred. Dugan's life was important. His legacy will live on. He was loved and cherished, and none of us can ask for more than that.

We want to thank the VA, Kaiser, ProHealth Hospice, especially Brittany and Marjorie, and Malia from Bravo Personal Care Services for their tremendous help and support.

Donations to the City of Roseville for the Maidu Museum or to Heyday Books in Berkeley will help to support Dugan's mission of honoring the lives of Native Americans.

A celebration of his life will be held at the Maidu Museum in Roseville, CA on November 4, 2018 from 1:00 to 4:00 pm.

Published in Reno Gazette-Journal on Oct. 21, 2018