

**Journal #6194 from sdc 3.6.26**

*The Mojave Max Emergence Contest is Currently Open!*

*Ban on nuclear waste transportation/storage on Wind River Indian Reservation now law*

*News was posted on Truth Social from Donald J. Trump*

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*Celebrate the Block Party Under the Arch*

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*Wabanaki educator works with Hollywood on new Stephen King movie*

*Scholarships (K-R) with April 1 Deadline*

*Robert E. Smart*

For Las Vegas Students:



**The Mojave Max Emergence Contest is Currently Open!**

Mojave Max is a real live tortoise that lives at Springs Preserve. Every fall when the hot Las Vegas weather cools off, Max goes into his burrow to begin brumation. (This is how Max hibernates.) In the spring, when the weather begins to warm up, Max emerges. The person who guesses as closely as possible to the correct day, hour, and minute when Max will emerge from his burrow wins!

The deadline for the 2026 [Mojave Max Emergence Contest](#) typically requires entries to be submitted before the first,1, tortoise emerges, which usually happens **between February and April**

**[Enter Your Guesses Here.](#)**

# Ban on nuclear waste transportation/storage on Wind River Indian Reservation now law

In 2025, the Native Community Action Council provided four educational webinars and written materials on nuclear issues that has resulted in a ban on nuclear waste transportation and storage on the Wind River Indian Reservation. It is now law.

Principal Man Ian Zabarte Duckwater Community of the Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indian (Consolidated Treaty Series Vol. 127 1863)

## Resolution of the Arapaho Business Council/Wind River Reservation Resolution NABC 2026-2098 March 3, 2026

RESOLUTION OF THE  
NORTHERN ARAPAHO BUSINESS COUNCIL  
WIND RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION  
RIVERTON, WYOMING

RESOLUTION NO. NABC-2026-2098

RESOLUTION TO PROHIBIT THE TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL OF NUCLEAR OR URANIUM MATERIALS WITHIN THE WIND RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION AND TO CREATE A SECTION WITHIN THE SHOSHONE AND ARAPAHO LAW AND ORDER CODE REGARDING SUCH PROHIBITION

WHEREAS, the Northern Arapaho Tribe (the "Tribe") is a federally recognized Indian tribe; and

WHEREAS, the Northern Arapaho General Council ("General Council") is the traditional governing body of the Tribe; and

WHEREAS, on April 23, 1941, the General Council delegated to the Northern Arapaho Business Council ("NABC") full authority to act on all matters of Tribal business and affairs; and

WHEREAS, the Tribe has the inherent authority to govern itself and elects the NABC as the day-to-day governing body of the Tribe; and

WHEREAS, the NABC has the authority to set the Tribe's policies, rules, laws, and procedures; and

WHEREAS, the Tribe has the inherent and sacred obligation to protect the land, environment, and waters; and

WHEREAS, the Northern Arapaho Tribe opposes any nuclear or uranium storage, transportation, disposal, or processing activities on or near the Wind River Indian Reservation; and

WHEREAS, the presence, storage, or movement of nuclear materials is in direct conflict with the Tribe's responsibility to protect the health of its members, environmental quality, economic well-being, and general welfare; and



Eastern Shoshone Business Council  
P.O. Box 239  
Fort Washakie, WY 82434  
(907) 525-5700  
Fax: (907) 525-3027

SHOSHONE GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING  
ROCKY MOUNTAIN HALL  
825 North Fork Road  
FORT WASHAKIE, WYOMING  
Saturday, September 13, 2025 @ 10:00 A.M.

### SHOSHONE GENERAL COUNCIL AGENDA

- I. Opening Prayer
- II. Selection of Chairman of the Day
- III. Linda DeMunnig
  - Using Motivation Initiative
  - Update Environmental Code Implementation
- IV. *Annex 17*
  - Ban on Storage/Transportation of Nuclear Waste

\*IF NO QUORUM IS ESTABLISHED BY 10:30 A.M., THE SHOSHONE GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING WILL BE CANCELLED

September 4, 2025

## From Mark Trahabnt: <https://substack.com/@breakinghistorytrahant>

News was posted on Truth Social from Donald J. Trump: I am pleased to announce that the Highly Respected United States Senator from the Great State of Oklahoma, Markwayne Mullin, will become the United States Secretary of Homeland Security (DHS), effective March 31, 2026. The current Secretary, Kristi Noem, who has served us well, and has had numerous and spectacular results (especially on the Border!), will be moving to be Special Envoy for The Shield of the Americas, our new Security Initiative in the Western Hemisphere we are announcing on Saturday in Doral, Florida. I thank Kristi for her service at "Homeland."

Wow. I am stunned. Markwayne Mullin, Cherokee Nation citizen, is giving up a Senate seat for life to replace Kristi Noem for three years. Clearly there are a lot of reason to send Noem packing (even if not to a real job.)

**Ed note: Shall we all get our protecting Homeland Since 1492 T-shirts out?**

**PS....**Sen. Markwayne Mullin (R-OK) to Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-VT): "I didn't ask your opinion on that -- and if I cared about your opinion, I would ask you. I don't care about your opinion. You're a part of the system. You're a part of the problem. You've been sitting here longer than I've even been alive." Full video here: <https://www.c-span.org/event/senate-c...> ...

*(for those of you who crave good news, good writing and good stories, check out Humanity. sdc)*

A Humanist [Feb 24](#)

## **Healing should never require forgetting what happened.**

In 1970, an emergency room could save a woman's life and erase the proof of what was done to her in the same hour.

Back then, hospitals were built to treat injuries fast. If a woman came in after a sexual assault, the staff did what they were trained to do. They moved with speed and purpose. Clothes were cut off to stop bleeding and check for hidden wounds. Blood was washed away to reduce infection. Hair was combed clean. Skin was scrubbed. Bruises were noted like any other injury. Swelling was treated. Tears were sutured. The body was stabilized.

And while all that care was happening, something else was happening too.

The evidence was disappearing.

Not out of cruelty. Not out of malice. Out of habit.

Clothing that could have held fibers or biological traces often ended up in hospital trash bags. Fingernails that might have carried skin cells were cleaned. Injuries that could have shown a pattern were documented in a clinical way, without language that could stand up to a courtroom. By the time police arrived, there was often nothing left to collect besides a shaken survivor and a report that could be picked apart.

The message survivors got was quiet but heavy.

If it cannot be proven, it might not matter.

And that is where Virginia Lynch comes in.

Virginia Lynch was a nurse. She was born in 1941 and came of age in a culture where sexual violence was treated like something shameful and private. Something people whispered about. Something families tried to bury. Something the system often ignored.

In the emergency room, she watched the same terrible loop repeat.

A woman came in harmed. The staff acted quickly. Hours later, law enforcement asked for evidence that no longer existed.

Prosecutors declined cases because the documentation was thin. Defense attorneys shredded what little there was. Survivors were left feeling like they had been treated but not truly protected.

Lynch noticed what others accepted as normal. She saw that hospitals were not just medical spaces. They were the first crossroads between trauma and accountability.

If the proof vanished there, justice rarely followed.

So she asked the question nobody wanted to deal with.

Why are we cleaning away the truth?

That question made people uncomfortable fast.

Doctors insisted nursing was about care, not crime. Police questioned whether nurses could handle chain of custody. Administrators worried about reputation and lawsuits. Underneath all of it was a deeper fear that nobody wanted to say out loud.

Taking sexual assault seriously would mean admitting how common it was.

But Virginia Lynch did not stop.

She started building a solution that did not force a cruel choice between helping someone heal and helping them get justice. In her mind, those things should never have been separated.

Clothing could be preserved without delaying treatment. Injuries could be photographed respectfully. Samples could be collected with consent. Notes could be written clearly, with detail, and with language that would hold up later. Evidence could be secured without turning a human being into an object.

She also understood something the system kept missing.

Nurses were already there first.

They saw injuries before swelling changed them. They saw bruising before it faded. They heard the story when the survivor was still trying to breathe through shock. In those moments, a nurse often had more trust than anyone in uniform walking into the room.

With the right training, nurses could protect both the body and the truth of what happened to it.

That idea became the foundation of a whole new specialty.

Forensic nursing.

Out of that came a role that is now widely known in many places: the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner, often called a SANE nurse.

These nurses were trained not only in medical care but in evidence collection, trauma informed interviewing, careful documentation, and later, courtroom testimony. They became the bridge between medicine and the legal system.

The change was not flashy. It did not require futuristic machines or miracle inventions.

It required intention.

Structure.

Training.

Hospitals that adopted these programs saw real differences. Evidence was collected properly. Cases were stronger. Survivors more often reported feeling believed instead of rushed through a process. The care became more complete because it acknowledged the reality that healing is not just physical.

By the 1990s, forensic nursing was recognized as a real specialty. Courts accepted forensic nurses as expert witnesses. Training programs expanded. What people once dismissed as unnecessary became part of the standard approach in many settings.

Virginia Lynch never became a celebrity. Her work does not fit into a neat headline. It happens quietly at three in the morning when someone sits shaking in a small exam room, scared and ashamed, and a nurse says something simple and steady.

You have options.

I once wrote about that kind of quiet courage on Evolverium, because the world loves loud heroes, but so much of what changes lives is done without applause. It is done with calm hands, clear documentation, and the refusal to let harm be erased.

What Virginia Lynch changed was subtle and massive at the same time.

She refused to accept that good intentions were enough if the outcome still failed the survivor. She insisted that care and accountability were not enemies. She showed that you can treat injuries and preserve evidence. You can protect dignity and protect truth.

And because of that insistence, thousands of forensic nurses now do this work across the United States and beyond. Not only for sexual assault survivors, but also in cases involving child abuse, elder abuse, domestic violence, and human trafficking.

The principle stays the same.

Healing should never require forgetting what happened.

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**From the Nevada Women's Fund:**

**Join us this Saturday as we gather downtown for our 2nd Annual Block Party in celebration of Women's History Month & International Women's Day! The evening will be highlighted by lighting the iconic Reno Arch purple in solidarity, honoring the strength, achievements, and impact of women in our community and beyond.**

**3-8 pm under the Arch**

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***Best headline elsewhere: ICE Barbie gone***

[Lawsuit challenges Trump administration reversal of greater sage-grouse protections](#)      [March 4, 2026](#)



Conservation groups sue Bureau of Land Management over rollback of sage-grouse protections. Population has declined nearly 80% in six decades due to habitat loss.

[Read more...](#)

~~~~~  
[February 2026 Native News Roundup by Rebecca Nagle Mar 03, 2026](#)

**Black History is Native History too!**

For February, America celebrated Black History Month. It is important to remember that Black history is part of Indigenous history too. For my tribe, Cherokee Nation, we cannot tell our history honestly without Black history.

Cherokee Nation adopted a system of chattel slavery from the U.S. South and codified it into our first written constitution. Cherokees first had contact with the European concept of chattel slavery through the Indigenous slave trade, where Cherokees were kidnapped and enslaved by the Spanish and then the British. In the early 1700s, a third of the enslaved population in South Carolina was Indigenous.

Traditionally, Cherokee identity was based on one's maternal clan; if your mother was Cherokee, you were too. By the late 1700s individual Cherokees enslaved people of African descent, but

Black Cherokees who had a clan through adoption or birth still had full citizenship rights. But in the 1820s, all that changed. Cherokees started to define citizenship not by clan, but by race. People who were Black were not allowed to be citizens—even if their mother was Cherokee.

During the U.S. Civil War, Cherokees were divided. Some supported the Union, some the Confederacy. The Tribe was invaded by both armies and offered little protection from either. Many were forced into refugee camps and one historian estimates a quarter of the population died.

After the Confederacy lost, Cherokee Nation negotiated peace with the United States in 1866. Part of that treaty guaranteed citizenship to “freedmen”—the people Cherokees had enslaved and their descendants. Formerly enslaved people became Cherokee citizens, and even served on Tribal Council.

In the early 1900s the federal government divided up Cherokee land for a process called allotment. Federal officials made official rolls of Cherokee citizens and decided to place Black Cherokees on a separate list—called the “freedmen” roll. During this era, Cherokee sovereignty was greatly diminished and the tribe was not allowed to elect its own leaders for the next 70 years.

When Cherokee Nation reconstituted its government in the 1970s, anyone who descended from that early 1900s roll was eligible for citizenship. But starting in the 1980s, the Tribe disenrolled Freedmen descendants, claiming tribal citizenship was reserved for Cherokees “by blood.” After decades of court battles and legal advocacy, Cherokee freedmen descendants won a federal court case in 2017 ordering the tribe to allow enrollment based on the 1866 treaty. Today, freedmen descendants can enroll in Cherokee Nation and enjoy full citizenship.

If Indigenous nations are truly sovereign, then we are responsible for our mistakes. Like any other government, we are responsible for the harm we have caused. We cannot hold the United States accountable for the wrongs of history committed against us, while refusing to take account for our wrong of chattel slavery. The people we enslaved did not choose to become Cherokee—we made that choice for them. They and their families endured the hardships of the trail of tears *and* slavery, allotment *and* segregation. On the long path of repair, citizenship is only the first step.

### **Remembering Jim Gray**

Last month, Indian Country lost a beloved leader and community member. I’m joining the Gray family and [many others](#) in remembering and celebrating the life of Jim Gray. As the former Chief of the Osage Nation, Jim led a brave and audacious effort to overall their tribal government that allowed more Osages to be full tribal citizens. More recently, Jim worked to bring awareness to the Osage murders, including behind the scenes on Killers of the Flower Moon. Jim is a direct descendant of one of the historical figures featured in the movie. As a person, Jim was an incredibly generous and kind leader. Sometimes he would call me just to tell me I was doing a good job or share a word of encouragement. From talking to him, I learned a lot about politics, leadership and service. It’s hard to believe I’ll never get one of those calls again. His absence will be felt by many.

## **Native representation at the Olympics, Superbowl and the Grammy Awards!**

It was a big month for Native representation on the national—and international—stage.

In February, the Seattle Seahawks won Superbowl LX. A lot of defenders of racist mascots claim that team names like the Chiefs or Braves “honor” Native people. But the Seahawks show how it is actually done. The Seahawks logo is based on a mask made by members of the Kwakwaka’wakw tribe in the 1800s. The original logo was designed in the 1970s. Today, the team maintains a formal partnership with the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and also collaborates with contemporary Indigenous artists to design merchandise like t-shirts and hats.

At the winter Olympics in Italy last month, three Indigenous athletes from North America competed. While none were from the U.S., the winter competition saw three Métis athletes from Canada and two Inuk athletes from Greenland (representing Denmark). One of them—Jocelyne Larocque, a hockey player from Canada—won her [fourth Olympic medal](#) and became the most decorated Indigenous athlete from North America.

Unfortunately, the winter games also saw a moment of anti-Indigenous racism—showing how pervasive stereotypes about Native people are. The official Olympics account posted a “fan of the day” picture featuring a Czechia fan in Native American costume, including a painted face and feathered headdress. The outfit seems to have been inspired by the Czech team, HC Škoda Plzeň, which has a racist mascot.

And Native issues were on center stage at the Grammy Awards. During her acceptance speech last month, Billie Eilish said “no one is illegal on stolen land”. Republican and right wing leaders lost their minds, including Texas Senator Ted Cruz’s, who asked during a Senate hearing “are we right now on stolen land?” With everyone talking about Eilish’s speech, I [wrote a piece](#) on how the theft of Native land created the blueprint for how ICE operates today. While I agree with the moral conviction behind “no one is illegal on stolen land,” legally it’s wrong. In fact, the opposite is true. It is because the land is stolen that U.S. immigration policy is so inhumane.

### **ICE on Native land**

Native nations and Indigenous activists continue to push back against ICE. Red Lake Nation in Minnesota [banned ICE raids](#) on their reservation. ICE cannot enter Red Lake without a warrant from a judge. With ICE detaining tribal citizens, tribes are [helping more people](#) get tribal ID cards and even speeding up the printing and processing times. Many Native Americans are not eligible to enroll in their tribe, but still have strong and recognized ties to their communities. To protect those folks, Native nations are expanding their operations to [offer non-enrolled descendants tribal ID cards](#).

And in Minneapolis near ICE headquarters there, Indigenous activists [established a prayer camp](#). The camp is also near the historic Fort Snelling, which was a concentration camp for Native people during the Dakota Wars in 1862.

### **Land + the Environment**

There was exciting news last month for #LandBack! The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California

[acquired 10,274 acres of their ancestral homelands](#) in California. The Tribe was forcibly removed from these lands during the state-funded “extermination” of California Natives in the 1850s.

In Alaska, one Native community is facing the possibility of losing their home. Last fall the Alaskan Native village of Kipnuk was devastated by Typhoon Halong—a natural disaster many linked to climate change. The community is now [voting on whether to relocate](#) in its aftermath or rebuild.

And resource extraction is threatening tribes across the country. The Native village of Nuiqsut, on Alaska’s northern coast, [is suing](#) the federal government to protect an important caribou habitat they rely on for subsistence. A legal agreement with the Department of the Interior protected the land, but the Trump admin canceled the agreement. The area is threatened by the ConocoPhillips oil drilling “Willow” project. Trump also wants to [open U.S. waters to deep sea mining](#)—allowing companies to scrape the ocean floor in order to make electric vehicle batteries and military technology. The burgeoning industry threatens Indigenous people in Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Alaska.

Meanwhile, the federal government is [encouraging tribes](#) to partner with data centers, offering financial and technical assistance, but tribes aren’t buying it. When one data center tried to move onto Muscogee land, two Muscogee Nation citizens [fought back](#). Jordan Harmon and Mackenzie Roberts organized their fellow citizens to block construction, and the Muscogee National Council shot down the proposal. One council member called it “a modern day land run.”

And lastly, the Trump administration is trying to [rewrite landmark environmental legislation](#) so tribes have less say over pollution on their land. Under current environmental law, Indigenous nations can set their own standards for clean water and clean air with federal approval. Tribal environmental standards are often more stringent than states’ and can impact what pollutants are allowed in the water upstream and the air upwind of tribal land. Like many communities of color, tribal lands have faced decades of environmental racism, with Indigenous communities often used as a dumping site for everything from nuclear waste to oil pipelines. So the power to regulate pollution is important. Trump’s EPA is trying to roll that power back. Leaders at the EPA have announced a plan to change the Clean Water Act, with revisions that would weaken tribal authority.

### **Broken Treaties**

The federal government has a unique treaty obligation to Native nations. The federal services Native nations receive are not a hand out, but a legally binding duty. A [new report](#) from the Government Accountability Office found that, due to DOGE-style staffing cuts across the federal government, those treaty obligations are not being met. And while access to healthcare for Native Americans is also a treaty right, that too is under attack. After Congress allowed the enhanced subsidies under the Affordable Act to expire in December, Tribally sponsored health insurance plans [are threatened](#). Tribes offer the plans to fill in gaps in Indian Health Service.

As states debate the future of the Colorado River, [tribes are being left out](#). 22 tribes have rights to 25% of the basin’s annual water! But tribes weren’t included in the states’ water compact—first

negotiated in the 1920s. Now, those states can't agree on a solution and the federal government is pushing to implement its own plan.

### **Stories I'm watching**

Some important policies that impact tribes moved forward in February. In the 1960s and 1970s, the U.S. government forcibly sterilized Native women—without their consent and often without their knowledge. The practice targeted full-bloods. By 1975, one quarter of Native women of child-bearing age had been sterilized. Last month, New Mexico [launched an official investigation](#) into the practice, becoming the first state to do so. The Army Corps of Engineers [released its final environmental review document](#) on the Line 5 Pipeline! Ojibwe tribes have been protesting the pipeline for years and say it threatens their hunting and fishing rights. The pipeline goes through the Great Lakes and could threaten the largest body of fresh water in the world! After a 30 day waiting period, the Corps will decide whether or not to grant the permit. And in Maine, two bills that could [restore sovereignty](#) to the Wabanaki Nations are moving through the state legislature. A 1980 land settlement significantly limited the Tribes' ability to self-govern.

And this story of police violence hasn't received enough media coverage! In 2024, BIA police [shot Cody Whiterock](#) in the face, back and chest after chasing him for over an hour in the snow. Whiterock, who is Shoshone-Paiute, was unarmed. Native men face the highest rates of police killing in the U.S., but their stories rarely receive national attention. Now, his family is suing for justice.

And some good news for Native representation! The new season of Dark Winds is [out now](#)! This season follows the search for a missing Navajo girl and includes some Native all stars including Zahn McClarnon and Kiowa Gordon!

### **Connect with me**

I am so humbled & excited to be joining the [Tulsa Artist Fellowship](#) community! If you're in Tulsa, come visit my studio on #FirstFridays at TAF. The next one is on March 6!

Also, if you read By The Fire We Carry, you learned a bit about the amazing Rosemary McCombs Maxey. She just published a novel! Papa's Pills is a journey into the lives of people living on the Muscogee reservation in the 1990s written by a Muscogee first language speaker. You can buy it from this independent press or wherever you get your books! <https://www.meadowlarkbookstore.com/s/stories/papas-pills>

**Support Native America!** <https://gohini.substack.com/p/february-2026-native-news-roundup>

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### **Wabanaki educator works with Hollywood on new Stephen King movie**

John Bear Mitchell is working on new Stephen King film

<https://www.pressherald.com/2026/03/04/maine-educator-is-bringing-a-wabanaki-perspective-to-stephen-kings-derry/>

## Scholarships (K-R) with April 1 Deadline

|                                                                                       |          |                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| <a href="#">Kenny C. Guinn Scholarship</a>                                            | \$5,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Kress Foundation Interpretive Fellowships</a>                             | \$30,000 | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Land Conservancy of New Jersey Scholarships</a>                           | \$10,000 | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Leo Bourassa Scholarship</a>                                              | \$3,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Lettie Pate Whitehead Scholarship Program</a>                             | \$1,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">LexisNexis John R. Johnson Memorial Scholarship</a>                       | Varies   | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Livelikemak Foundation Scholarship</a>                                    | \$5,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Maryland Tuition Reduction for Nonresident Nursing Students</a>           | \$5,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">MG James Ursano Scholarship Fund</a>                                      | \$13,600 | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Michigan Retailers Association Scholarships</a>                           | \$3,500  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">MidMichigan Health Bailey Scholarships</a>                                | \$2,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Montana Space Grant Consortium Graduate Fellowships</a>                   | \$12,500 | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Musical Merit Foundation of Greater San Diego Scholarship Awards</a>      | \$12,000 | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Naval Officers' Spouses' Club Scholarships</a>                            | \$2,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">NEEBC Scholarship Program</a>                                             | \$5,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">New Jersey Hall of Fame Arête Scholarship</a>                             | \$5,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">New York Farm Bureau AG Youth Scholarship</a>                             | \$3,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">North Texas Seniors who have Relocated Scholarship</a>                    | \$3,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">NWFA Education &amp; Research Foundation Wood Studies Scholarship</a>     | \$1,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Officer Collin Rose Memorial Foundation Scholarship</a>                   | \$1,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Oregon State Sheriff's Association Scholarship</a>                        | \$2,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Page Education Foundation Grants</a>                                      | \$3,500  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Peace Officers Memorial Foundation Scholarship</a>                        | \$1,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Powering Education Scholarship</a>                                        | \$5,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">REquipment Jennifer Baker Memorial Scholarship</a>                        | \$1,000  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Richard H. Pierce Memorial Scholarship</a>                                | \$20,000 | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Richland County Foundation Gregory VanScyoc Memorial Scholarship Fund</a> | Varies   | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Richland County Foundation Mansfield Noon Lions Club Scholarship Fund</a> | Varies   | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Richland County Foundation Undergraduate Scholarships</a>                 | \$3,124  | April 01, 2026 |
| <a href="#">Robert E. Thunen Memorial Scholarship</a>                                 | \$2,500  | April 01, 2026 |

A LIFE ROOTED IN THE LAND



EDDIE DEAN SMART

SON OF THE LATE BIRDIE & LELAND SMART

DECEMBER 26, 1951-FEBRUARY 27, 2026

VIEWING: SMART RESIDENCE

440 SOUTH ROAD

MARCH 6, 2026 3:00pm

SERVICES: MARCH 7, 2026 11:00am

FORT MCDERMITT YOUTH CENTER

111 NORTH RD.,

FORT MCDERMITT, NV

FOOD DONATIONS APPRECIATED

INTERMENT: FORT MCDERMITT CEMETERY

*The boots are still, but the legacy rides on.*

