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Downstream of Lake Mead, the Colorado River flows into Lake Havasu, a reservoir on the California-Arizona border. Photo © J. Carl Ganter / Circle of Blue

U.S. Climate Change Policy: Made in California By HIROKO TABUCHI

A peculiar confluence of history, legal precedent and defiance has set the stage for a regulatory mutiny in California that would reverberate throughout the country.

Resources

September 2017 – More Than \$142 Million in Funding and Technical Assistance Available for State, Local, and Tribal Governments

More than \$142 million in funding and technical assistance is available for state, local, and tribal governments from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Department of Energy (DOE), U.S. Department of Treasury, and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) that can be used to support climate and energy initiatives, including economic development, sustainable communities, green infrastructure, and water efficiency. For full eligibility and application details, please visit the links provided below.

In addition, please visit the [calendar of 2017 EPA grant opportunities](#) that may be of particular interest to communities.

FWS Coastal Program – \$14 million

- Applications Due: September 30, 2017
- Eligible Entities: State, local, and tribal governments

FWS announced funding to provide direct technical assistance and financial assistance to coastal communities and landowners to restore and protect fish and wildlife habitat on public and private lands. Projects should specify benefits for species and habitats considering the expected effects of climate change. FWS will favor conservation activities and projects that incorporate ecosystem adaptation and help coastal ecosystems and communities adapt to the effects of sea level rise and greenhouse gases.

For more information, visit the [funding opportunity description](#).

Department of Treasury RESTORE Act Direct Component – \$85,844,660

- Applications Due: December 11, 2017
- Eligible Entities: State, local, and tribal governments

Under the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (RESTORE Act), Subtitle F of P.L. 112-141, the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund (Trust Fund) was established in the Treasury of the United States. Eighty percent of the civil penalties paid after July 6, 2012, under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in connection with the Deepwater Horizon oil spill will be deposited into the Trust Fund and invested. Treasury published multiple funding opportunity notices as part of the RESTORE Act—one for applications involving construction or real property acquisition activities, and another for non-construction activities (links to both opportunities are provided below). Trust Fund amounts are available to carry out eligible activities described in the RESTORE Act, which include:

1. Restoration and protection of the natural resources, ecosystems, fisheries, marine and wildlife habitats, beaches, and coastal wetlands of the Gulf Coast region
2. Mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife, and natural resources
3. Implementation of a federally approved marine, coastal, or comprehensive conservation management plan, including fisheries monitoring
4. Workforce development and job creation
5. Improvements to or on State parks located in coastal areas affected by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill

6. Infrastructure projects benefitting the economy or ecological resources, including port infrastructure
7. Coastal flood protection and related infrastructure.
8. Planning assistance
9. Administrative costs
10. Promotion of tourism in the Gulf Coast region, including recreational fishing
11. Promotion of the consumption of seafood harvested from the Gulf Coast region

For more information on funding for construction activities, visit this [funding opportunity description](#).

For information on funding for non-construction activities, visit this [funding opportunity description](#).

Department of Treasury RESTORE Act Centers of Excellence Research Grants Program – \$6,273,650

- Applications Due: December 11, 2017
- Eligible Entities: State, local, and tribal governments

Under the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (RESTORE Act), Subtitle F of P.L. 112-141, the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund was established in the Treasury of the United States. Eighty percent of the civil penalties paid after July 6, 2012, under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in connection with the Deepwater Horizon oil spill will be deposited into the Trust Fund and invested. The RESTORE Act created five components through which funds will be disbursed. This announcement applies only to the Centers of Excellence Research Grants Program. Trust Fund amounts are available to establish one or more Centers of Excellence through competitive sub-awards to nongovernmental entities, including institutions of higher education. Funds may be used by those Centers of Excellence to conduct research only on the Gulf Coast region in one or more of the following disciplines:

1. Coastal and deltaic sustainability, restoration and protection, including solutions and technology that allow citizens to live in a safe and sustainable manner in a coastal delta in the Gulf Coast Region
2. Coastal fisheries and wildlife ecosystem research and monitoring in the Gulf Coast Region
3. Offshore energy development, including research and technology to improve the sustainable and safe development of energy resources in the Gulf of Mexico
4. Sustainable and resilient growth, economic and commercial development in the Gulf Coast Region
5. Comprehensive observation, monitoring, and mapping of the Gulf of Mexico

For more information, visit the [funding opportunity description](#).

FHWA Accelerated Innovation Deployment (AID) Demonstration – \$50,000,000

- Applications Due: September 8, 2020
- Eligible Entities: State, and tribal governments

The FHWA continues the AID demonstration authorized within the Technology and Innovation Deployment Program (TIDP) under the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act. The AID Demonstration provides incentive funding for any project activities eligible for assistance under title 23, U.S.C. in any phase of a highway transportation project between project planning and project delivery including planning, financing, operation, structures, materials, pavements, environment, and construction that address the TIDP goals. One of the TIDP goals is to improve

highway efficiency, safety, mobility, reliability, service life, environmental protection, and sustainability.

For more information, visit the [funding opportunity description](#).

No-Cost Technical Assistance from DOE

- Applications Due: NA
- Eligible Entities: Tribal governments

The DOE Office of Indian Energy provides federally recognized Indian tribes, including Alaska Native villages, tribal energy resource development organizations, and other organized tribal groups and communities, with technical assistance to advance tribal energy projects at no cost. Technical experts from DOE and its national laboratories, along with other partnering organizations, provide support to assist Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages with energy planning, housing and building energy efficiency, project development, policy and regulation, resilience, and village power.

For more information, visit the on-request [technical assistance description](#).



Modern Tipis in Texas Hill Country

New Braunfels, TX — Reservation on the Guadalupe

[Modern tipis along the Guadalupe River in Texas Hill Country with easy access to swimming, fly-fishing, and tubing](#)

Tipis and Cabins near South Texas Plains

Sequin, TX — Geronimo Creek Retreat

[Try your hand at glamping in upgraded tipis and cabins, which feature kitchenettes, private bathrooms, and plush seating areas.](#)

Corporations Have Rights. Why Not Rivers? By JULIE TURKEWITZ

A lawsuit could upend environmental law, possibly allowing the Rocky Mountains or the deserts of Nevada to sue individuals, corporations and governments over pollution or depletion. (*Ed*

note: a river in India has been given “person” status. sdc

This New Furniture is Grown from Mushroom Materials | Builder Magazine | Products, Environmental Product Declarations, Formaldehyde-Free Products, Green Products, Green Materials, Green Design, Furniture, healthy home, Ecovative, Ecovative Design

<http://www.builderonline.com/products/green-products/this-new-furniture-is-grown-from>

[mushroom-materials](#)

**NEVADA PROMISE**
SCHOLARSHIP

MAKING COLLEGE ACCESSIBLE & AFFORDABLE

Nevada Promise Scholarship helps you pay for up to three years of tuition & mandatory fees at CSN.

Get started on your application today!

3 SIMPLE STEPS TO GET A NEVADA PROMISE SCHOLARSHIP

1
APPLY

By October 31, 2017:

- Apply for the Nevada Promise Scholarship at www.csn.edu/promise.
- Wait for your application to be reviewed & accepted before moving to the next steps.

2
COMPLETE

During your 12th-grade year:

- Apply to CSN at www.csn.edu/apply.
- Attend a mandatory information workshop by **December 31, 2017**.
- Complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) at www.fafsa.gov by **April 1, 2018**.
- Meet with your assigned mentor & complete 20 hours of community service by **April 30, 2018**.
- If selected for FAFSA verification, provide required documentation by **April 30, 2018**.

3
ENROLL

By fall after 12th grade:

- Take your placement tests, complete CSN new student orientation & meet with an academic advisor.
- Once all scholarship & enrollment criteria are met, enroll in 12 credits at CSN.
- Fall enrollment opens **May 19, 2018**.
- Fall classes begin **August 27, 2018**.

For full details and eligibility criteria, or to apply for the Nevada Promise Scholarship, visit www.csn.edu/promise.

Questions? Email us at promise@csn.edu or call 702-651-7500.

CSN is an Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action Institution.
For more information, visit www.csn.edu/nondiscrimination.



**Documenting Government
Promoting History
Securing Rights**

**Electronic Records Day
10/10/2017**

The Council of State Archivists' annual Electronic Records Day raises awareness about the crucial need to manage and preserve government electronic records. Electronic Records Day is part of CoSA's State Electronic Records Initiative (SERI).

CoSA Electronic Records Day The [webpage](#) offers updated and new resources including:

- 10 Reasons Why Electronic Records Need Special Attention ([Word](#)) ([PDF](#))
- Electronic Records Emergency Planning and Response ([Word](#)) ([PDF](#))
- Why You Need More Than Backups to Preserve Records ([Word](#)) ([PDF](#))
- Top Tips for Government Agencies Working With Electronic Records ([Word](#)) ([PDF](#))
- Personal E-Records Tips ([Word](#)) ([PDF](#))
- Managing E-Communications in Government ([Word](#)) ([PDF](#))

Electronic Records Day logos are also available:

- 2017 Electronic Records Day Logo - w/CoSA tag line ([JPG](#)) ([PDF](#))
- 2017 Electronic Records Day Logo - no tag line ([JPG](#)) ([PDF](#))

Electronic Records Day Webinar

CoSA's Electronic Records Day webinar this year asks "What About the Records?" Join speakers Kris Stenson, Oregon State Archives, and Christian Skipper, Maryland State Archives, to hear about topics including evaluating information systems before they are purchased and dealing with existing systems that already hold record content. The webinar is on Electronic Records Day, October 10, at 3 pm eastern. Register for the webinar [here](#).

Also, a recording will be on [CoSA's YouTube channel](#) after the webinar.

Many California Meadows Will Vanish, Here's Why It Matters

Matt Weiser, News Deeply – Water Deeply – KQED Science

Mountain meadows are starting to get some respect. For over a century, meadows were the first alpine environments targeted for development, grazing and farming, because they tend to be flat and packed with rich soil and nutritious plants. But we're starting to understand that meadows have a much more important role to play for society at large.

Klamath River Extremely Sick, According to Yurok Tribe

Staff, Redheaded Blackbelt

The extremely elevated levels of a liver-damaging toxin in the Lower Klamath River is a symptom of a pervasive problem that has far-reaching implications.

More RG 75 Records (If the link does not work, copy and paste in google search box)

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians [Desert Cahuilla, Chemehuevi]
Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:**

1908-1920 [Malki Superintendency](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
 1916-1929 [Special Allotting Agent](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
 1921-1952 [Mission Indian Agency](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
 1922-1946 [Torres-Martinez Subagency](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
 1947-1971 [Riverside Area Field Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
 1955-1980 Northern California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1971-1986 [Southern California Agency](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1908-1967 Portland Area Office ([National Archives at Seattle](#))
 1876-1973 Sacramento Area Office ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1926-1952 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Table Mountain Rancheria [Chukchansi , Yokotch]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1853-1861 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington D.C.](#))
 1869-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington D.C.](#))
 1897-1938 [Tule River Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1912-1920 [Reno Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1923-1947 Sacramento Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1947-1949 [California Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1955-1980 Northern California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1968-1990 Central California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1916-1973 [Sacramento Area Office](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1932-1950 Portland Area Office ([National Archives at Seattle](#))

Tribe(s)/Band(s): Tule River Indian Tribe [Yokut, Mono, Tubatulabal, Tejon]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1897-1938 [Tule River Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1912-1920 [Reno Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1923-1947 Sacramento Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1947-1949 [California Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1955-1980 Northern California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1968-1990 Central California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1908-1941 Portland Area Office ([National Archives at Seattle](#))
 1921-1973 [Sacramento Area Office](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1943-1947 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians [Miwok]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1853-1861 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington D.C.](#))

1869-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington D.C.](#))
 1911-1921 Digger Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1923-1947 Sacramento Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1947-1949 California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1955-1980 Northern California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1968-1990 Central California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1910-1973 [Sacramento Area Office](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1932-1950 Portland Area Office ([National Archives at Seattle](#))

Twenty-nine Palms Band of Mission Indians [Chemehuevi, Luiseño]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1921-1952 [Mission Indian Agency](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
 1947-1971 [Riverside Area Field Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
 1955-1980 Northern California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1971-1986 [Southern California Agency](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1908-1967 Portland Area Office ([National Archives at Seattle](#))
 1926-1952 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
 1928-1973 Sacramento Area Office ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

United Auburn Indian Community [Maidu, Miwok]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1849-1880 California Superintendency (National Archives at Washington, D.C.)
 1853-1861 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington D.C.](#))
 1869-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington D.C.](#))
 1911-1921 Digger Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1923-1947 Sacramento Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1947-1949 California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1955-1980 Northern California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1968-1990 Central California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1917-1973 [Sacramento Area Office](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1932-1950 Portland Area Office ([National Archives at Seattle](#))

Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation [Northern Paiute, Owens Valley Paiute]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1853-1861 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington D.C.](#))
 1869-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington D.C.](#))
 1911-1921 Digger Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

1915-1926 Bishop Sub-Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1926-1935 Walker River Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1923-1947 Sacramento Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1947-1949 California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1955-1980 Northern California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1968-1990 Central California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1928-1973 [Sacramento Area Office](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
 1916-1946 Portland Area Office ([National Archives at Seattle](#))

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians [Kumeyaay/Diegueño]

Prior to 1932, this band is identified in the records as a part of the Capitan Grande band.

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1914-1921 [Pala Superintendency](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
 1916-1929 [Special Allotting Agent](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
 1921-1952 [Mission Indian Agency](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
 1922-1947 [Morongo Subagency](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
 1935-1945 Field Aid [Palm Springs District] (National Archives at Riverside)
 1947-1971 [Riverside Area Field Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
 1955-1980 Northern California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1971-1986 [Southern California Agency](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1908-1967 Portland Area Office ([National Archives at Seattle](#))
 1926-1952 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
 1928-1973 Sacramento Area Office ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California [Washoe]

Includes Carson Colony, Dresslerville Colony, Woodfords Community, Stewart Community, and Washoe Ranches.

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1849-1870 [Utah Superintendency](#) (National Archives at Washington D.C.)
 1861-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington D.C.](#))
 1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1913-1923 Special Agent-at-Large, Reno ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1925-1952 Carson Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
 1952-1975 Nevada Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1936-1974 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Wilton Rancheria [Plains Miwok]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1853-1861 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington D.C.](#))
 1869-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington D.C.](#))
 1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

1923-1947 Sacramento Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1947-1949 California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1955-1980 Northern California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1968-1990 Central California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1907-1973 [Sacramento Area Office](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
1932-1950 Portland Area Office ([National Archives at Seattle](#))

Wiyot Tribe [Wiyot]

This tribe was formerly listed as the Table Bluff Reservation - Wiyot Tribe.

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1880-1954 [Hoopa Valley Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
1911-1980 Northern California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1923-1947 Sacramento Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1908-1951 Portland Area Office ([National Archives at Seattle](#))
1918-1973 Sacramento Area Office ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1937-1942 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation [Wintun]

This tribe was previously listed as the Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians.

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1853-1861 Utah Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington D.C.](#))
1869-1870 Nevada Superintendency ([National Archives at Washington D.C.](#))
1908-1925 Reno Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1923-1947 Sacramento Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1947-1949 California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1955-1980 Northern California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1968-1990 Central California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1928-1973 [Sacramento Area Office](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
1932-1950 Portland Area Office ([National Archives at Seattle](#))

Yurok Tribe [Yurok]

Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

1880-1954 [Hoopa Valley Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
1911-1980 Northern California Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1923-1947 Sacramento Agency ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))

Records from BIA Area Offices:

1908-1951 Portland Area Office ([National Archives at Seattle](#))
1928-1973 Sacramento Area Office ([National Archives at San Francisco](#))
1937-1942 [Phoenix Area Office](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Indian Country Today Media Network To Cease Active Operations

On September 4, 2017, Indian Country Today Media Network announces operational hiatus to explore new business model

[Ray Halbritter, Oneida Indian Nation](#) • September 16, 2017

Editor's Note: As of today, September 4, 2017, Indian Country Today Media Network, publisher of Indian Country magazine and IndianCountryMediaNetwork.com, is taking a hiatus to consider alternative business models. The staff of ICTMN has been honored to serve the best audience they could have possibly imagined, and direct all attention to the following letter from publisher Ray Halbritter. During the hiatus, new posts, new magazines and new books will not appear on the site and email newsletters will not be sent while we consider a new way forward. The site will remain accessible and maintained in its current form through January 31, 2018. Paid subscribers with active, unfulfilled portions of their subscriptions will be reimbursed automatically. (Details can be found [here for magazines](#) and [here for books](#).) All purchased book and magazine entitlements will be honored through that time: Paid subscribers will continue to have access to material behind the paywall.

Shekóli. More than six years ago, the Oneida Indian Nation decided to develop Indian Country Today Media Network from its core property, the then-weekly newspaper *Indian Country Today*, with a singular goal in mind: We wanted to generate award-winning journalism that gives voice to Indigenous Peoples, wherever they lived, to the widest possible audience. That investment has succeeded beyond our expectations.

Over the last few years, ICTMN has aggressively covered the critical issues facing Indian Country—and has done so in ways that have empowered Natives to tell our unique stories from our perspective. We reported extensively on challenges to the Indian Child Welfare Act with a series of stories spanning several high-profile cases; produced human-interest stories and analysis of the latest studies regarding Intergenerational Trauma; corrected the historical record by presenting authentic, proven Native traditions about events and people, such as Pocahontas; celebrated the cultural achievements of Native artists, thinkers, actors and musicians; continued *Indian Country Today's* groundbreaking coverage (now spanning decades) on murdered and missing Indigenous women; and worked tirelessly to report directly from the field in Standing Rock on the opposition to the Dakota Access Pipeline. We conducted a Q&A with President Barack Obama during the 2012 presidential campaign, and later published editorials by him.

In these and so many other stories, ICTMN surfaced critical information and focused a spotlight on the debates and initiatives that affect Indian Country—but that are too often ignored or misrepresented by other media outlets. For that effort, ICTMN has won prestigious awards—30 alone in 2017 from the Native American Journalists Association; multiple Clarion Awards; and individual awards and grants to contributors from the Society of Professional Journalists, the Herb Block prize for cartooning, USC's Annenberg Center and the Playboy Foundation. In any given year, we served stories to millions of readers from or interested in Indian country. Judged by audience size and appetite alone, ICTMN fulfilled a need with an approach and perspective that clearly works.

For all of that success, however, ICTMN has faced the same challenges that other media outlets have faced. It is no secret that with the rise of the Internet, traditional publishing outlets have faced unprecedented adversity. These economic headwinds have resulted in ICTMN operating at an enormous—and unsustainable—financial loss, and now have caused us to take a hiatus to explore new partnerships or economic strategies for ICTMN.

To be sure, ICTMN did not rest on its laurels in the face of those difficulties—the newsroom’s leaders addressed them head on. The organization, for example, transitioned from a weekly newspaper in 2011 to a weekly magazine to an online platform with a bimonthly magazine, building a stellar website and expanding its distribution. It also published more frequently, to keep up with the accelerated pace of the online media marketplace. That work sustained the publication for years, even as the headwinds intensified.

As ICTMN now halts its operations to explore alternative business models or partnerships, we know for certain that all of our past work has created an enduring legacy. The organization has served as a model of empowerment journalism, showing that unique and distinct communities of color require equally unique and distinct media coverage. ICTMN’s reporting has also helped shape political debates and policy decisions around our community’s priorities—and that will have an enduring impact on those debates and decisions in the coming years.

Just as important, we hope ICTMN has inspired communities throughout Indian Country to work together to invest in journalism and media. We know that when we leave our stories to be told only by other media outlets, those stories too often go untold—or get distorted. ICTMN proved that we do not have to sit idly by while that happens.

In short, no matter what happens in the coming months, we know we have already proven the value and necessity of journalism that respects and honors Native nations throughout the world. To do it, we relied on the best writers and correspondents in Indian Country, and were supported by dedicated sources, a committed advertising community, and passionate readers. And for that, we give thanks to all.

*NA ki’ wa, **Ray Halbritter***