



Hopi Department of Natural Resources Issues 2013 Fire Restrictions For the Hopi Reservation

By Department of Natural Resources

Since January 2013, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Wildland Fire Management Program has responded to 16 reported fires which burned a combined total of 31 Acres. A majority of the fires occurred within or near the Villages or farming areas. All the fires were human caused and were attributed to burning of debris (weeds) or household waste. The Hopi public must be reminded that illegally disposing or burning household waste is prohibited and is very harmful to Hopi Tutsqua.

The spring vegetation has begun to dry out and the wind is persisting, both conditions increase the threat for wildfires. The BIA Wildland Fire Management Program currently has fire crews and equipment on stand-by and is ready to respond to wildfires. In addition the Program has the ability to request the use of additional equipment (e.g. helicopters, water trucks, etc...) from neighboring agencies if needed.

Current data from the U.S. Drought Monitor and the Climate Assessment for the Southwest indicates that the Hopi Indian Reservation is experiencing below average precipitation and is in a state of Severe Drought. The dry conditions along with high winds pose extreme wildfire threats which have prompted the Hopi Tribe to issue an Executive Order which states that the Hopi Reservation is in a State of Extreme Fire Danger. The following fire restrictions went into effect on Tuesday, May 28, 2013 and will be in place until further notice:

1) Open burning and campfires are prohibited within reservation resi-



File Photo/Tutuveni

dential areas, farmlands, and near public facilities unless the following measures are met:

a. On the day of the burn, one of the following entities must be notified of the start and stop times of the burning activity:

Hopi Resource Enforcement Services (928) 734-7340/Mon-Sat, 7am-7pm
Hopi Police Department (928) 738-2236/7 days a week, 24 hours a day

b. Burn activities cannot be conducted on "red flag days" as determined by the National Weather Service and the sustained wind is not in excess of 5 miles per hour in the area.

c. The burn must be constantly monitored and controlled to assure that it will not become an uncontrolled fire.

d. The fire must be completely

extinguished at the end of the burning activity.

2) Open burning and campfires are prohibited within reservation woodlands, wetlands, and rangelands.

3) Fireworks are prohibited.

The possession, use or distribution of fireworks is prohibited. Fireworks may be confiscated by law enforcement officials and disposed of in a safe manner.

If you have any questions regarding the 2013 fire restrictions, please contact the Hopi Department of Natural Resources at (928) 734-3601 or the BIA Wildland Fire Management Program at (928) 734-1620.

Tomosie, First Hopi Woman to Receive Doctorate in Family Medicine



Dr. Pearlyn Tomosie stands beside her paternal grandmother, Eva Lomakema

By Crystal Dee
Hopi Tutuveni

Dr. Pearlyn Tomosie remembered when she left for medical school to the University of North Dakota. She felt like it was going to be forever, but now she says it seems like only yesterday that she left. On May 12, Dr. Pearlyn Tomosie graduated from the University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences and received her Doctorate in Family Medicine.

Dr. Tomosie is Water Clan from the village of Sichomovi and is married to Larson Harris Jr. from the village of Mishongnovi. Her parents are Shirley Tomosie and Myron Lomakema; step-father Wally Grover; maternal grandparents are the late Edgar and Pearl Tomosie and paternal grandparents are Eva Lomakema and the late James Lomakema Sr. Tomosie has three siblings; Francis Susunkewa, Craig and Timothy Grover.

Tomosie has lived on the Hopi reservation all her life growing up in a single parent home and living with her grandparents who helped raise her. She attended Polacca Day School (First Mesa Elementary School) and Hopi Jr. /Sr. High School where she graduated in 2000. After high school she attended Northern Arizona University (NAU) receiving her Bachelors of Science in Microbiology and Chemistry in 2005.

As a young girl, Tomosie already knew she wanted to become a doctor. Although no one in her family had a medical profession to influence her, she took special interest because her grandmother had breast cancer and her grandfather had poorly controlled diabetes. By accompanying them to the hospital for treatments and by observing field health nurses on their home visits, she was inspired to pursue a career in Family Medicine.

"I was always asking questions about what the different medical instruments were used for and the medications they were giving my grandparents. And as I got older, like in the sixth grade, I still wanted to become a doctor. At that age I could see and understand that when I went to the Indian Health Service hospital, there was a language and culture barrier. Seeing that, I thought how neat it would be to have a Hopi doctor who would understand," said Tomosie.

After she graduated from NAU she took three years off from school and worked at LabCorp of Flagstaff as a Lab Assistant.

During her time off from school she decided to act on what she had planned to do from the beginning and apply for medical school, her lifelong dream. She felt she was ready to go back to school and she began applying to different medical schools close to home. However, she was late in the application process and the universities had stopped accepting applications. The only university that was accepting

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Hopi Tribe Sues Wachovia Bank Companies for nearly \$190M for Investment Fraud

"Wachovia's investment advisors lost millions of the Hopi Tribe's dollars and must be held accountable for their actions."—Chairman LeRoy N. Shingoitewa, Hopi Tribe

The Hopi Tribe

Kykotsmovi, AZ - The Hopi Tribe has sued Wachovia Bank companies, and Wachovia investment advisors David Boling and James Roy, alleging serious misconduct involving the Tribe's financial assets. In the lawsuit filed with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) on May 13, 2013, the Tribe alleges that Mr. Boling and Mr. Roy engaged in a pattern of reckless and improper behavior in the handling of the Tribe's financial assets, which resulted in enormous losses to the Tribe, while at the same time earning Wachovia millions of dollars in profits. The Tribal Council authorized the

lawsuit against Wachovia on behalf of the Hopi People, who live in remote areas of Northeastern Arizona where unemployment runs high.

For decades, the Hopi Tribe has maintained funds to provide a safeguard for future emergencies and projects. The Tribe's laws and policies require these funds to be kept in low-risk investments at major banks to provide security and a steady income. However, immediately after Wachovia employees Boling and Roy gained control of the Tribe's investment accounts in 2007, they directed the Tribe's purchases to extremely high-risk investments that violated the Tribe's laws and policies.

The Hopi Tribe alleges that Boling and Roy also concealed significant investment losses from the Tribe, misrepresented the high risk involved in investments, and overcharged fees. The lawsuit alleges that monthly statements and periodic performance reviews prepared by Wachovia and its agents were manipulated to hide the misconduct and to mislead Hopi Officials into believing the investments were profitable, when in fact the Tribe was losing significant amounts of money. Even more troubling, seven payments totaling \$1,186,498.00 owed by Wachovia to the Hopi Tribe are simply missing. Wachovia and its agents structured

one of the investments so badly that losses were locked in from the date of purchase no matter how the financial markets behaved. As a result of these improper acts, the Tribe's lawsuit seeks damages and penalties in excess of \$189 million.

Chairman of the Hopi Tribe LeRoy N. Shingoitewa stated, "The Tribal Council and I have an obligation to protect the Tribe's funds and we take that responsibility very seriously. The severe nature of the misconduct that has now been uncovered requires us to act on this matter. And that is exactly what we are doing."

Hopi Engineer and Artist to Receive Honorary Doctorate

By Matt Lazier
Cal Poly

SAN LUIS OBISPO — Rodéo icon Cotton Rosser, agricultural industry leader James W. Boswell, and engineer-turned-artist Alfred Qöyawayma — all Cal Poly alumni — will receive honorary Doctor of Science degrees at the university's spring commencement ceremonies Saturday and Sunday, June 15 and 16.

Qöyawayma will deliver the keynote address at Saturday's event, and Boswell will

give the keynote Sunday.

Qöyawayma, whose name is Hopi for "Grey Fox Walking at Dawn," studied mechanical engineering at Cal Poly. He graduated in 1961 and began his career developing guidance systems for military and commercial applications, including the X-5, the F-15, the 747, and even Air Force One. He then worked for Arizona's utility industry, leading a team of scientists and engineers in solving challenges to the state's power and water systems.

He co-founded the American Indian Science and Engineering Society, serving as the first chairman of an organization that has helped more than 12,000 students graduate in the critical STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) disciplines. In 1988 he received a White House appointment to become vice chairman of the Institute of American Indian Art, and he became a full-time artist and published researcher on native culture in the Western Hemisphere. He has been a Fullbright Schol-

ar and a featured artist at the Smithsonian's permanent Archives of American Art, and his "Corn Mother" sculpture is on permanent display at Cal Poly.

Boswell — a 1977 graduate with a bachelor's in business administration — is chairman and CEO of J.G. Boswell Co., an agriculture and real estate development firm his family founded in 1925. The company owns and operates farms in California

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LOCAL NEWS/HAPPENINGS

Hopi Tribe Takes a Fresh Look at an Older Property

By Mihio Manus
Hopi Tutuveni

The Hopi Industrial Building has sat vacant for over 15 years on the western edge of Winslow. It's located in an area known as the Hopi Industrial Park. The lights have long been shut off and the shell of the warehouse continues to collect dust while the outside walls have been tagged with graffiti. The building sits on a 14-plus acre site and the industrial park area is comprised of 200 acres in total. Based on location and existing infrastructure, it really is prime real estate.

What is the tribe doing with the building? Or what could be done? Can it be renovated or leased? Should it be razed?

Built in 1968 the warehouse was home to what was commonly known as the BVD factory that mainly produced men's underwear. BVD is an acronym for Bradley, Voorhees and Day who were the founders of the firm. BVD occupied the warehouse for six years from 1968 to 1974.

When the BVD factory shut down shop and vacated, the building remained vacant for 12 years before occupying tenants of the Young An Hat Company. Known as the YA Hat Company, they worked out of the warehouse for nine years from 1986 to 1995.

Since the departure of the YA Hat Co., the building has remained empty.

On Thu, May 23, members of The Hopi Tribe's Office of Planning and Evaluation held a presentation and strategy session regarding the unoccupied building along with a tour of the facility. The purpose of the meeting was to brainstorm and comprise thoughts and ideas on how to move forward with plans for usage of the building.

Hopi Vice Chairman, Herman Honanie, attended along with members of the Hopi Tribal Council and representatives from other integral tribal departments including HT-EDC.

According to Royce Jenkins, Director of the Office of Planning and Evaluation, "We want the tribal council to make a determination in which way we'll go with this."

Fred Shupla, Community Planner for the Office of Planning and Evalua-

tion, said that a lot could be done with the property. It could be sold, leased or bonded.

"Structurally it's a sound, good building," Shupla said.

However, in order to lease the building it would have to undergo some renovations.

"The intention of renovation is to bring it back into standard with building codes," said Jenkins.

Upper Moencopi Councilman, Wayne Kuwanhyoima asked if collaboration with the Hopi Tribe's Economic Development Corporation has taken place or if it would be beneficial. He also inquired as to why the industrial park isn't a part of the recent feasibility study undertaken by the HTEDC.

Along the same lines, George Mase, Sipaulovi Councilman asked, "When was the last time you reached out to HT-EDC and HTHA for collaboration?"

"We haven't had much dialogue with HTEDC," Shupla said.

Shupla replied that collaboration with the aforementioned departments has been minimal. The Office of Planning and Evaluation has met with the HTEDC's consultants regarding the feasibility study but have given no input into the study. However, Shupla said that consultants have solicited information about the industrial building but only to repackage the information for purposes of their own study.

Throughout the meeting the question of what to do with the building was reoccurring. Should the tribe move to demolish the facility, which comes with a \$750K price tag, or should they look toward rehabilitating it, which could run upwards of \$2M?

The estimated revenue generated from the building should be weighed against the cost of renovations going into it said Bakabi Councilman Lamar Keevama.

Kykotsmovi Councilman, Caleb Johnson, said the Hopi Tribe needs to consider developing the full 200 acres and not just the industrial building.

"We need to consider the financials that would go into developing this," he said.

According to Johnson, there are two areas that need to be considered. One area of concern is the industrial building and



Top: Members of the Hopi Tribal Council, tribal departments and Hopi Vice Chairman, Herman Honanie tour the Hopi Industrial Building to assess the condition of the building. Middle: Remnants of the last occupants take the form of a raised work area for storage or compact work flow. Bottom: The light from the bay doors illuminates the huge west entrance area of the industrial building. The building currently sits without electricity.

what the tribe should do with it. The second area of concern, he said, is the development of the 200 acres that make up the Hopi Industrial Park.

The Kykotsmovi councilman also promoted the idea of developing housing in the area. He said this could be beneficial in developing a qualified and educated workforce at the Hopi Tribe.

The meeting also entertained a presentation from Gloria Lomayestewa of the Hopi Tribal Housing Authority. Lomayestewa said her department would hope to partner with other tribal organizations to develop land in this area for hous-

ing and other projects.

Since the opening of the Twin Arrows Casino, Lomayestewa said her office has received calls from Hopi tribal members inquiring about housing in the Winslow area. She said that acquisitions could be made to buy area within the industrial park to build houses with NAHASDA funds.

According to the Jenkins, the last business that was interested in occupying the building was a baby wipes enterprise.

However, before any movement can be made with the property, the decision on what to do with the industrial building and park needs to go be-

fore Hopi Tribal Council.

Gayver Puhyesva with the Office of Revenue Commission asked when a decision would be made and taken before tribal council.

However, the purpose of the presentation was to gain insight from attending council members, members of the executive office and integral departments as to what should be done with the facility. At the close, no formal decision was made.

The meeting ended with the Office of Planning and Evaluation soliciting suggestions via survey and also recommendations for forming a task team.

THE HOPI TUTUVENI

STAFF
Managing Editor:
Mihio Manus
(928)734-3281
mmanus@hopi.nsn.us

Marketing Manager:
Louella Nahsonhoya
(928)734-3283
lnahsonhoya@hopi.nsn.us

Reporter:
Crystal Dee
(928)734-3284
cdee@hopi.nsn.us

Secretary:
Vernita Selestewa
(928)734-3282
vselestewa@hopi.nsn.us

The Hopi Tutuveni
Official Newspaper of the Hopi Tribe
P.O. Box 123
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039
Ph: (928) 734-3282
Fax: (928) 734-0734

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
The Tutuveni welcomes letters from readers. A full name, complete address and phone number is required to verify authenticity of the author. Anonymous letters will not be printed. The Tutuveni reserves the right to edit for clarity and may decline to print Letters that are potentially libelous and slanderous. Letters will be run on a space available basis. Letters may be sent to:

Mihio Manus
Managing Editor
P.O. Box 123
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

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Hopi Engineer Continued from Page 1

and Australia, producing, processing and marketing a variety of crops and developing innovative practices in plant biotechnology and livestock operations. The real estate arm of the company develops planned communities and business parks throughout the Western U.S.

As head of J.G. Boswell, he is also the president of the James G. Boswell Foundation, which supports agricultural education and has helped more than 1,200 graduates. He is a major supporter of Cal Poly's College of Agriculture, Food and Environmental Sciences. Through the foundation, he has established an endowed

chair in the Horticulture and Crop Sciences Department, invested in the Agribusiness Management Club, and contributed to the college's Learn by Doing Fund for Agricultural Education. He has also served on the Cal Poly President's Cabinet, sharing his real-world insight to help the university continue to educate resourceful leaders in California agriculture.

As a student at Cal Poly, Rosser led the university's rodeo team to the forefront of intercollegiate rodeo competition, launching a winning tradition that would garner 41 national championships. After graduating in 1952, he purchased the Flying U Rodeo Co. and





began producing rodeos and making his mark on the industry.

Rosser's rodeo events are known for their colorful pageantry, innovative showmanship and energetic patriotism. He was instrumental in bringing high school rodeo to California and has been a longtime Cal Poly Rodeo booster and Cal Poly Alumni Association supporter. For his contributions to rodeo culture in the Western U.S., Rosser has been inducted into several rodeo halls of fame and Western museums.

About 4,000 students are eligible to graduate in Cal Poly's spring commencement.

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LOCAL NEWS/HAPPENINGS

Tribal Priority Scholarship Revisions, Hopi Department of Education

Department of Education

The Hopi Grants and Scholarship Program (HTGSP) Board of Directors (BOD) has worked for several months to make improvements to the policy that governs the HTGSP Tribal Priority Scholarship (TPS). The policy revisions were made in order to streamline to application process and ensure TPS obligation fulfillment by the recipients. The major policy revisions include awarding the TPS to graduate and professional students only and placing reporting requirements on the TPS recipients.

TPS Overview

The TPS is a highly competitive, merit-based scholarship for students admitted to graduate and professional degree programs, considered to be of high priority to the Hopi Tribe. These priority areas include: Medicine/Health, Education, Business/Finance, Economic Development, Environmental/Natural Resources, Social Sciences, and Law. The intent of the TPS is to build a pool of highly skilled Hopi professionals with the goal of filling the Tribe’s critical manpower needs. This is accomplished through a multi-year

scholarship commitment to the recipient. Within three (3) years of completion and receipt of the degree, the recipient is required to render one year of professional service to the Hopi Tribe or other service agencies that serve the Hopi People for each year the scholarship is awarded. Details of the professional service obligation are outlined in a Contract that is signed by the recipient and the Hopi Tribe.

TPS recipients are eligible to receive a maximum of \$12,000.00 per student per term. Term limits are dependent upon degree program goals. Funds are awarded for

all eligible educational expenses. Students receiving this award are not eligible for other HTGSP scholarships. The total number of TPS awards that are granted per year is dependent upon available funding. Eligibility requirements for the TPS include: (1) must be an enrolled member of the Hopi Tribe (2) have a minimum 3.50 CGPA for college/university course work (3) be enrolled full time in a regionally accredited college or university (4) must be fully admitted in a specific degree program of priority to the Hopi Tribe. The deadline for the TPS is June 15 of every year.

Current TPS Recipients

The following students are current TPS recipients:

Darold Joseph from the Village of Moencopi is pursuing his PhD in Special Education with a Concentration in Cultural and Linguistic Diversity and a minor in Language, Reading and Culture. He currently attends the University of Arizona and is in his dissertation phase of his program.

Michael Johnson from the Village of Kykotsmovi Village is pursuing his PhD in American Indian Studies with a Concentration in Natural Resources – Law

and Policy. He currently attends University of Arizona and is in his dissertation phase of his program.

The Hopi Department of Education extends its wishes for continued success to Mr. Joseph and Mr. Johnson in completing their Doctoral degrees and looks forward to the professional services that they will provide to the Hopi Tribe in the near future. For more information regarding the Hopi Tribal Priority Scholarship, please contact the Hopi Grants and Scholarships Program at (928) 734-3533 or toll free (800) 762-9630.

Time for Change with the 100 Mile Club

By Jessica Quamahongnewa
Diabetes Education Assistant,
Hopi Special Diabetes Program

The word *change*, interestingly enough, can take on both positive and negative connotations. Certainly none of us want to be presented with a challenging illness such as diabetes, hypertension, heart disease –but a *change* one’s lifestyle can keep you healthy and strong. We all have a decision to make: Press the snooze button or put on walking/running shoes and get ACTIVE!

The 100 Mile Club has kicked off their 21st Annual Run/Walk Program and with over **1,400** people registered for this year’s program is well on its way to helping participants make a positive *change* and adding years to their lives. Throughout the 16 week program, we’re encouraging everyone to take on a healthy *change*. A big “thank you” and pat on the back goes out to all those that joined and are out there earning miles. Askwali!

With the 100 Mile Club season in full effect, we will be out and about in the community hosting fun run/walks for one and all. Remember, you don’t have to be a participant in the 100 Mile Club to join in the fun at any of these run/walks; everyone is welcome! All fun run/walks open with registration at 5:00 pm (MST) and the walk/run at 6:00 pm (MST). You can catch us in the community on the following dates:

Tuesday, June 11, Moencopy Legacy Inn–In collaboration with the Tuba City “Just Move it” Program. 10k, 5k and 2mile; and Monday, June 17, Secakuku’s Junction, Highway 264-Second Mesa. 5k, 2 and 1 mile.

The challenge for you is to take on the different courses that lie within our own Hopi communities and Hopi Veteran’s Memorial Center complex. They’re meant to get you thinking about how you could push yourself just a little more each day.

At the Hopi Special Diabetes Program, we understand



that at times we all need a little nudge to get out of our comfort zone (or off the couch and out onto the trails for some fresh air) and into a routine of regular physical activity. We’re happy to be your supporters

and encourage you to make daily physical activity a part of your life. Remember, there is a cumulative effect to *change* – all the little steps you take will add up to significant results! *Change* is a shared passion that

we can pass on for generations to come, so let’s get out there and get moving together! Happy trails!

Tomosie Receives Medical Doctorate from Page 1

applications was the University Of North Dakota (UND) School Of Medicine and Health Science.

UND Medical School has a program called, Indians into Medicine (INMED), the program assists advanced college students and graduates to prepare for medical school. Through this program there are seven slots available for fully qualified Native American freshman students entering medical school. Tomosie had the opportunity to go through this program that helped her prepare for the interview process. (Every student applying for medical school must go before an interview panel that will decide if they should be accepted.) She felt that being Native American gave her an advantage during the interview that a week after her she received an acceptance letter.

“Doctors and people in the medical field told me that getting into Medical school was the hardest. Some had to apply every year, so I thought why go through this again when I’m already accepted on the first try,” said Tomosie.

Tomosie knew she would be far from home and thought about declining. Her mom and grandmother wanted her close to home as well, but they knew this was her dream and they had to let her go. Dr. Vicente, of the Hopi Health Care

Center was like a mentor to Tomosie. He told her if she were to go to school close to home she would lose study time to Kachina dances and family gatherings; and going to school far from home was a blessing in disguise.

In August 2008, Tomosie and her husband left the reservation for North Dakota where they would live for the next five years.

Tomosie said people who go to medical school describe the amount of information coming at you is like trying to drink from a fire hose, and that is what she experienced the first day. She described that one lecture was equivalent to a half semester of lecture at NAU.

“This is something I’ve always enjoyed learning about so it wasn’t a burden,” said Tomosie.

Her first and second years were lectures and tests in the classroom. She was taking 92 credits per year, and eight, eight week blocks with three day breaks and one week off for Christmas. At the end of each block were exams and tests. After each test they celebrated with a get together to let loose and breathe before starting again, and she did that for two more years before starting her third and fourth year.

She spent most of her time with five girls who were classmates more than she did with her

husband. She described that her classmates serve as her second family because she spent so much time with them. The school of medicine promoted the idea of having your classmates as your friends because they needed that extra support.

There were times when she wanted to quit, but her husband was always there to help her along the way. Her family was also her support. In the beginning they would tell her of family gatherings and that would get her homesick. She finally told them to not tell her about family gatherings. With the help of technology, they were able to Skype and listen to Kachina dances through the phone.

There were six Native American students besides her, and they were from the Sioux and Cherokee Nations. Out of the seven she was unique being the only one to grow up on the reservation. She realized that the others didn’t know their culture or language, and has learned to take pride in being a Hopi and where she comes from.

During the third and fourth year is when she was finally able to start “playing doctor” as she put it. She was assigned with different doctors in the six core areas of Family Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, Psychiatry, Obstetrics and Gynecology (OB/GYN) and Internal Medicine.

Students are exposed to the six areas so that they could decide which are they are interested in and at the end of the year they decide what they want to go into.

Tomosie said she enjoyed all of them, but the one that stood out for her was OB/GYN. She enjoyed delivering babies, but didn’t like that once they are born she wasn’t able to take care of them. The babies were taken care of by the Pediatricians and the OB/GYN’s job is to take care of the mother. She wanted to be able to see the children as they were born and watch them grow. In the end, Family Medicine was the only area that would allow her to do that.

“I can deliver babies and perform Cesarean section if I want to and it would allow me to do other types of practices,” said Tomosie, she also added that it has always been her goal to come home, but doesn’t know how long that would take.

The fourth year Tomosie spent her time on the interview trail where she was applying to different hospitals for residency. She prepared her personal statement and resume that included her grades and submitted into a database where she was offered an interview with Northern New Mexico Family Medicine (NNMFM) in Santa Fe, NM.

She will do one year of residency at the Uni-



Left to Right: Dr. Wynne, Dean of Medical School at UND, Dr. Pearlyn Tomosie, Dr. Neumann, Dean of SW Campus in Bismark, N.D.

versity of New Mexico Hospital and two years at NNMFM. Her schedule includes cardiology and rotations on the ward with In-patient and Family Medicine. She is also a recipient of the Indian Health Services (I.H.S.) scholarship and will need to give back a year of service for every year they funded her. She will do that after her residency and says she may go back to North Dakota as they are in need of doctors. But she hopes to stay in Santa Fe if she can.

Towards the end of Medical School all she wanted to do was get it done and finish out strong.

Now that graduation has come and gone, she hasn’t come to terms with being called, Dr. Pearlyn Tomosie. She remembers as a young girl that becoming a doctor was only a dream and now it’s real. She set a goal for herself and she reached it. She has been in school most of her life she doesn’t want to leave school.

“It hasn’t really

dawned on me that I’m a doctor. Some days I’m like, holy cow, I’m a doctor. I guess I’m too busy to realize it,” said Tomosie.

She said she doesn’t know anything about the workforce or what it feels like to get a paycheck. A Dermatologist who, like her, grew up on the reservation poor gave her some advice. “Just remember you earned your money and you deserve it.”

“I don’t know how it feels to have money. I came from a poor family and I think I’m going to struggle with that. My mother instilled in me that nothing is ever given to you, you have to earn it,” said Tomosie.

Dr. Tomosie said she was eager to come home right after she finished medical school, but now that she’s done she has a different outlook. She plans on starting out big by working in the city to gain experience and exposure so that she will be comfortable and prepared when she comes home.

Putting the Culture Back in Agriculture: Reviving Native Food and Farming Traditions

By Tory Field and Beverly Bell
Other Worlds Harvesting Justice Series

“At one point ‘agriculture’ was about the culture of food. Losing that culture, in favor of an American cultural monocrop, joined with an agricultural monocrop, puts us in a perilous state...” says food and Native activist Winona LaDuke.

Her lament is an agribusiness executive’s dream. The CEO of the H.J. Heinz Company said, “Once television is there, people, whatever shade, culture, or origin, want roughly the same things.” The same things are based on the same

Together with the loss of cultural diversity, the growth of industrial agriculture has led to an enormous depletion in biodiversity. Throughout history, humans have cultivated about 7,000 species of plants. In the last century, three-quarters of the genetic diversity of agricultural crops have been lost. Thirty crops now provide 95% of our food needs, with rice, wheat, maize, and potato alone providing 60%. Eighty-five percent of the apple varieties that once existed in the US have been lost. Vast fields of genetically identical crops are much more susceptible to pests, necessitating increased pesticide use. The lack of diversity also endangers the food supply, as an

influx of pests or disease can wipe out enormous quantities of crops in one fell swoop.

Native peoples’ efforts to protect their crop varieties and agricultural heritage in the US go back 500 years to when the Spanish conquistadors arrived. Today, Native communities throughout the US are reclaiming and reviving land, water, seeds, and traditional food and farming practices, thereby putting the culture back in agriculture and agriculture back in local hands.

One such initiative is the White Earth Land Recovery Project in Minnesota, which is recovering healthy stewardship of local tribes’ original land base. They are harvesting and selling traditional foods such as wild rice, planting gardens and raising greenhouses, and growing food for farm-to-school and feeding-our-elders programs. They are reintroducing native sturgeon to local waters as well as working to stop pesticide spraying at nearby industrial farms. They are also strengthening relationships with food sovereignty projects around the country. Winona LaDuke, the founding director of the project, told us, “My father used to say, ‘I don’t want to hear your philosophy if you can’t grow corn’... I now grow corn.”

Another revival effort involves buffalo herds. In the 1800s, European-American settlers

drove wild buffalo close to extinction, decimating a source of survival for many Native communities. Just one example of the resurgence is the Lakota Buffalo Caretakers Cooperative, a cooperative of small-family buffalo caretakers, on Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. The cooperative sees its work as threefold, to “restore the buffalo, restore the native ecology on Pine Ridge, and help renew the sacred connection between the Lakota people and the buffalo nation.” At the national level, the Inter-Tribal Bison Cooperative is a network of 56 tribal bison programs from around the country with a collective herd of over 15,000.

In New Mexico, Native communities are organizing a wealth of initiatives. Around the state, they have started educational and production farms, youth-elder farming exchanges, buffalo revitalization programs, seed-saving initiatives, herb-based diabetes treatment programs, a credit union that invests in green and sustainable projects, and more. Schools like the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, the Institute of American Indian Arts, and the Santa Fe Indian School – along with grammar schools, high schools, and non-profit programs – have developed agricultural education programs. The Traditional Native American Farmers’ Association

helps farmers get back onto the land, hosts workshops on seed saving and agricultural techniques, and has a youth program.

The annual Sustainable Food and Seed Sovereignty Symposium at the Tesuque [Indian] Pueblo in northern New Mexico brings together farmers, herbalists, natural dyers, healers, cooks, seed savers, educators, water protectors, and community organizers. From the 2006 symposium came the Declaration of Seed Sovereignty, which denounced genetically engineered seeds and corporate ownership of Native seeds and crops as “a continuation of genocide upon indigenous people and as malicious and sacrilegious acts toward our ancestry, culture, and future generations.”

In addition to the symposium, the Tesuque Pueblo also hosts Tesuque Natural Farms, which grows vegetables, herbs, grains, fruit trees, and cover crops, including varieties long lost to the region. The project is building a Native seed library. The overarching goal is to make the Pueblo autonomous in both food and seeds. Emigdio Ballon, Quechua farmer and geneticist at Tesuque Natural Farm, said, “The only way we can get our autonomy is when we have the resources in our own hands, when we don’t have to buy from seed companies.”



A family on the Navajo Nation in the Four Corners area of the Southwest makes kneel down bread, a traditional food made with blue corn. Photo: Brett Ramney

The farm provides fresh foods to the senior center, sells at the farmers’ markets, and trains residents to begin farming themselves. The farm also grows medicinal herbs to treat HIV, diabetes, and cancer, and makes biofertilizer from plants. The preschoolers at the Head Start program garden; grammar school students are beginning to, as well.

People from across the nation come to Tesuque Natural Farms to study agricultural production and to take workshops on pruning, beekeeping, poultry, soil fertility, composting, and other topics. Soon the farm hopes to create a research and education center, where people can come for three to six

months. Nayeli Guzman, a Mexica woman who worked at the farm, said, “What we’re doing is very simple. These ideas are not an alternative for us, they’re just a way of life... We need to all work together as land-based people.

“Creator is not exclusive, so there’s no reason we should be,” she said. “They tell us, ‘The more biodiversity you have, the richer your soil is going to be.’ It’s like that with people. The more different kinds of people you have, the more able we’re going to be to survive. We can’t compartmentalize ourselves. That’s what industrial agriculture does.”

U.S. Groundwater Consumption Accelerating

Aquifers across the United States are being drawn down at an increasing pace, finds a new study released on May 23, by the U.S. Geological Survey.

The report, “Groundwater Depletion in the United States (1900-2008),” evaluates long-term cumulative depletion volumes in 40

separate aquifers in the United States, bringing together information from previous studies and from new analyses of these distinct underground water storage areas.

Since 1950, the use of U.S. groundwater resources for agricultural, industrial, and municipal purposes has expanded.

When groundwater is withdrawn from subsurface storage faster than it is recharged by precipitation or other water sources, the result is groundwater depletion.

“Although groundwater depletion is rarely assessed and poorly documented, it is becoming recognized as an increasingly serious global

problem that threatens sustainability of water supplies,” writes report author USGS hydrologist Leonard Konikow.

The depletion of aquifers has many negative consequences, including land subsidence, reduced well yields, and diminished spring and stream flows.

“Large cumulative long-term groundwater depletion also contributes directly to sea-level rise,” Konikow writes, “and may contribute indirectly to regional relative sea-level rise as a result of land subsidence.”

Groundwater depletion in the United States in the years 2000-2008 can explain more than two percent of the observed global sea-level rise during that period, Konikow found.

To demonstrate the scale of depletion across the country, data from the report show that from 1900 to 2008, the nation’s aquifers were drawn down by more than twice the volume of water found in Lake Erie.

“Groundwater is one of the nation’s most important natural resources. It provides drinking water in both rural and urban communities. It supports irrigation and

industry, sustains the flow of streams and rivers, and maintains ecosystems,” said Suzette Kimball, acting USGS Director.

The maximum rates of depletion have occurred during the most recent period of the study from 2000 to 2008, when the depletion rate averaged almost 25 cubic kilometers per year. “Because groundwater systems typically respond slowly to human actions, a long-term perspective is vital to manage this valuable resource in sustainable ways,” Kimball said.

By comparison, 9.2 cubic kilometers per year is the historical average calculated over the entire 1900-2008 timespan of the study.

One of the best known and most investigated aquifers in the country is the High Plains aquifer, also called the Ogallala aquifer. It underlies more than 170,000 square miles of the Midwest and represents the principal source of water for irrigation and drinking in this agricultural area.

Substantial pumping of the High Plains aquifer for irrigation since the 1940s has resulted in large water table declines that exceed 160 feet in

places.

The USGS study shows that, since 2000, depletion of the High Plains aquifer is continuing at a high rate.


The depletion from 2001 through 2008 is about 32 percent of the cumulative depletion in this aquifer during the entire 20th century.

The annual rate of depletion during this recent period averaged about 10.2 cubic kilometers, roughly two percent of the volume of water in Lake Erie.

The cumulative volume of groundwater depletion in the United States during the 20th century is large – totaling about 800 cubic kilometers and increasing by an additional 25 percent during 2001-2008 to a total volume of approximately 1,000 km3.

Cumulative total groundwater depletion in the United States accelerated in the late 1940s and continued at an almost steady linear rate through the end of the century.

In addition to the environmental consequences, depletion also adversely affects the long-term sustainability of groundwater supplies to help meet the nation’s water needs.



THE HOPI TRIBE

LeRoy N. Shingoitewa
CHAIRMAN

Herman G. Honanie
VICE-CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE ORDER #04-2013
DECLARATION OF EXTREME FIRE DANGER

WHEREAS, current data from the U.S. Drought Monitor and the Climate Assessment for the Southwest indicates that the Hopi Indian Reservation is experiencing below average precipitation and is in a state of Severe Drought; and

WHEREAS, the dry conditions along with high winds pose extreme wildfire threats which necessitates the issuance of certain restrictions and sanctions for the protection of life, property, natural and cultural resources on the Hopi Indian Reservation; and

WHEREAS, the adopted Hopi Tribal policies and plans including the Hopi Drought Contingency Plan, Hopi Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, Hopi Wildland Fire Management Plan and Hopi Integrated Woodlands Management Plan, outline steps to mitigate uncontrolled wildfire and recognizes the authority of the Executive Offices to initiate declarations to prevent such fire hazards.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Hopi Tribe, hereby declare that a **State of Extreme Fire Danger** exists within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Hopi Indian Reservation.


IT IS FURTHER DECLARED, the following restrictions and sanctions are hereby placed within the boundaries of the Hopi Indian Reservation until further notice:

- **Open burning and campfires are prohibited** within reservation residential areas, farmlands, and near public facilities unless the following measures are met:
 1. On the day of the burn, one of the following entities must be notified of the start and stop times of the burning activity:
Hopi Resource Enforcement Services (928) 734-7340/Mon-Sat, 7am-7pm
Hopi Police Department (928) 738-2236/7 days a week, 24 hours a day
 2. Burn activities cannot be conducted on “red flag days” as determined by the National Weather Service and the sustained wind is not in excess of 5 miles per hour in the area.
 3. The burn must be constantly monitored and controlled to assure that it will not become an uncontrolled fire.
 4. The fire must be completely extinguished at the end of the burning activity.
- **Open burning and campfires are prohibited** within reservation woodlands, wetlands, and rangelands.
- **Fireworks are prohibited.** The possession, use or distribution of fireworks is prohibited. Fireworks may be confiscated by law enforcement officials and disposed of in a safe manner.


EXECUTIVE ORDER #04-2013
DECLARATION OF EXTREME FIRE DANGER

BE IT FINALLY DECLARED, that any violations of this declaration may be prosecuted in accordance with HOPI CODE, SECTION 3.8.8.

EXECUTED THIS TWENTY EIGHTH DAY OF MAY 2013
Kykotsmovi, AZ



LeRoy N. Shingoitewa
Chairman, The Hopi Tribe



Herman G. Honanie
Vice-Chairman, The Hopi Tribe

Are you a woman between 21 and 65 years of age and an enrolled member of the Hopi tribe?

If so, you are invited to participate in the Hopi HPV Prevention Project.

About the Project
Cervical cancer is the most preventable cancer in women. HPV is a virus that increases your risk for cervical cancer. To help more women get screened for cervical cancer, H.O.P.I Cancer Support Services is partnering with the University of Washington to offer a test to check for HPV in the privacy of your home. This test is available for a limited time as part of a project to improve cervical cancer prevention in Hopi and Tewa women. The in-home HPV test doesn't replace the Pap test, but it may give you more information about your risk for cervical cancer. Participants who complete the test will receive a \$40 gift card.

If you would like to participate or want to know more about the project, please contact the Hopi HPV Prevention Project staff, Olivia Dennis or Lorene Vicente, at (928) 723-1151 or by visiting the H.O.P.I Cancer Support Services in Kykotsmovi.

Every Native American Child Left Behind: Sequester Guts Indian Education

By Tanya Lee
New American Media

Educators in Indian country are working feverishly and creatively to deal with the cuts to federally funded pre-school-to-grade 12 programs mandated by the so-called “sequester.”

The sequester, a series of automatic federal spending cuts totaling \$85 billion in 2013 and \$109 billion for each year from 2014 to 2021 for a total over \$1.2 trillion in debt reduction [when savings on interest payments are included], was authorized by the Budget Control Act of 2011. It went into effect in March because Congress could not agree on a budget that would reduce deficit spending by \$2.4 trillion over the next decade as part of the effort to deal with the country’s nearly \$17-trillion debt.

Head Start, intended to promote school readiness in children from birth to five years old from low-income families by supporting their cognitive, social and emotional development, serves 1 million children a year nationwide. The program was developed in the mid-1960s as part of President Lyndon B. Johnson’s War on Poverty. Sequestration is expected to knock out five percent of Head Start funding across the board, even though most Head Start programs cannot currently accommodate all families who apply, according to the Health & Human Services Department’s Administration for Children & Families, under which Head Start operates.

Approximately

70,000 children are expected to lose access to the program because of these cuts.

In 2013, Head Start programs nationwide will take a \$406-million hit as a result of the sequester. Of that amount, nearly \$12 million will come from Indian Head Start, according to the National Indian Education Association. Melissa Harris, director of the Catawba Indian Nation Head Start in South Carolina, is proud of her program, which serves 80 children, most of them from the tribe, at one center on the reservation, for the full year. She says the sequester is devastating her program. “Right now, we’re downsizing from five days of service to four days for the summer.”

Not only will this reduction affect the children’s preparation for school but, Harris adds, “we’re concerned about meals. We serve two meals a day. On Fridays, will the children have a meal? Will they be watched by siblings or adults? Every weekend this summer will be a three-day weekend and we’re not sure the children’s basic health and safety needs will be met.

“We recognize the responsibility to get the U.S. budget in order, but this is not where you start, at the foundation of our children’s lives.”

Of the \$12 million in cuts Indian Head Start must deal with, more than one-tenth, or \$1.4 million, will come from the Navajo Nation’s program, which serves 2,115 children in Early Head Start and Head Start and through home-based education activities. Director

Sharon Singer notes that it costs more to serve rural areas, which often do not have accessible services and where transportation is always a challenge. “We’re looking for ways to cut costs and still serve our children and families,” she says.

The Navajo Nation began restructuring its Head Start program in November 2012 to build a high-quality program. That initiative will help cope with the funding cuts. “As part of the restructuring program,” says Singer, “we expect to reduce employees by 30 percent. We’ll combine positions and hire highly qualified teachers who can each be responsible for more children. And we’ll streamline our program, cutting out middle management and offering direct services to children and families.”

For now, says Singer, the Head Start program will be able to continue serving the same number of children, but further funding cuts will affect services. “Head Start provides a continuous program from Early Head Start to Head Start to kindergarten, which is so critical now that Common Core standards require that children be able to read by third grade or not be promoted. Our job is so important. It provides the foundation in learning and literacy for our children.”

The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon’s Head Start program will take a much smaller cut—\$48,000, but its program is smaller and the impact will be serious. DeAnn Brown, director of the program, says they will close one

week early this year and start two days later next, and they will need to cut supplies to classrooms and teacher training dollars.

Brown says her program serves 112 children and about the same number of families. It is a center-based Head Start program with seven classrooms. The program operates 3.5 hours a day, 4 days a week during the school years and serves both breakfast and lunch. “The cuts will be felt by everyone,” she says. “It’s only a week, but families are still dependent on Head Start for childcare. They’ll have to make other arrangements for that week. A week’s worth of childcare is a lot for our families.” Another concern, again, is nutrition. “Children rely on Head Start for two-thirds of their nutritional needs four days a week. Some kids might not get the nutrition they count on when Head Start is not operating for those days.

“We hope there are no further cuts. As it is, we still don’t serve all the kids we could. Further cuts would impact our enrollment. We hope there aren’t any.”

The \$12 million in cuts to American Indian Head Start programs is not just a matter of consequence for the nation’s tribes. National Indian Education Association President Heather Shotton says, “When the federal government does well by our Native children, it does well by everyone’s children.... When budget cuts hurt the education of Native children, they harm education for everyone’s children.”

HIGHER EDUCATION/WORKSHOPS

NPC offering Couponing workshops

Manufacturer’s coupons provide savings on your everyday purchases. Learn the tricks to organizing and maximizing those coupons in three noncredit “Couponing” workshops at three different Northland Pioneer College locations during June.

Michelle “Shelly” Finch, who has been sharing couponing tips for several years, will be leading the workshops.

Topics will include how to use, organize and shop most effectively with them. The classes will teach you the importance of timing when using manufacturer’s coupons, where to find Internet coupons and how to use monthly rebates using a filing system to track coupons issued in the past six months.

Find out great reasons for keeping those money-saving clippings

organized in “Couponing 101” at the Holbrook – Painted Desert Campus Nizhoni Learning Center room 136 (reference *HCT 099x51208*) on Tuesday, June 11, from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. There is a \$20 charge for this workshop.

For “advanced” couponers, join a question & answer forum and compare secrets of the trade in “Couponing 202.” This \$15 workshop meets from 6 until 8 p.m. on

Wednesday, June 19, at the Show Low/White Mountain Campus Aspen Center room 110 (reference *HCT 099x51207*); and Tuesday, June 25, at the Snowflake/Taylor – Silver Creek Campus Learning Center room 113 (reference *HCT 099x51206*).

Sign up for the Couponing workshops at least a week before the class starts to ensure it is not cancelled due to in-

NPC offers Emergency Herbal Kit workshop

SHOW LOW – Have a mosquito bite or rash? What is the best natural treatment to stop the itch? Just reach for your herbal emergency kit.

Learn what needs to be in your herbal emergency kit and when and how to use them in a one evening noncredit Emergency Herbal Kit

& Guide workshop (reference *STC 099x51143*) by certified natural health consultant Tony Hill at Northland Pioneer College’s Show Low – White Mountain Campus, on Tuesday, June 11, from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m., in the Aspen Center, room 111. The workshop cost \$20.

Hill will share from

his 20+ years of natural health and wellness training to guide workshop participants in the creation of an emergency herbal kit. “Students will learn what herbs should be in their kit, how to use and prepare them,” noted Hill. “There will be hands-on demonstrations with students applying

A, B, C & D Approach, (reference *STC 099x51146*), meets at the Snowflake/Taylor – Silver Creek Campus in the Learning Center, room 113.

This workshop provides intermediate to advance training on how to get well and stay well with natural health, noted Hill. Students will learn how to activate the heal-

ing process and discover what it takes to improve and build-up for health. The importance of cleansing the body for better health is also stressed. You will also learn how to apply direct aid to the areas of your body that need it the most.

Sign up for the **A, B, C & D Approach** workshop at least a week before the class starts to en-

ing process and discover what it takes to improve and build-up for health. The importance of cleansing the body for better health is also stressed. You will also learn how to apply direct aid to the areas of your body that need it the most.

Sign up for the **A, B, C & D Approach** workshop at least a week before the class starts to ensure it is

LOCAL BRIEFS

Hopi WEMP has 2013-2014 Arizona Hunting Regulations and Hopi Deer Hunt Applications

The Hopi Wildlife & Ecosystem Management Program (WEMP) has received the 2013-2014 Arizona Hunting Regulations and applications for the Hopi Deer Hunts in GMU 5A/5B and 4A/4B. Reminder: Please read regulations carefully as there have been some changes on the state regulations and laws.

Application Deadline is Tuesday, June 11, 2013. The Hopi WEMP will review unsealed applications and submit applications to AZGFD

Region II Office in Flagstaff, Arizona. Applications must be submitted by 3pm on Tuesday, June 11, 2013 to the Wildlife & Ecosystems Management Program office located in the Honanie Building-Hopi Tribal Complex.

AZGFD Hopi Hunt numbers for Deer are for Hopi Tribal Enrolled Members ONLY. Applications and Regulations are available at the WEMP office. Please stop by or call (928) 734-3605/3606/3608.

Southwest Region Veterans Benefits Summit for Tribal leaders, Veterans, Veterans Service Providers, and Tribal Health Directors

On June 19-20, 2013, the Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Tribal Government Relations will host the Southwest Region Veterans Benefits Summit for tribal leaders, Veterans, Veterans Service Providers, and Tribal Health Directors, in Tuba City, Arizona at the Moenkopi Legacy Inn, an enterprise of the Moenkopi Village Development corporation, on the Hopi Reservation. This Summit provides an opportunity to network with and hear updates from VA leadership and subject matter experts, share best practices and network with others who serve Veter-

ans in Indian Country. More than twenty speakers and program representatives will impart information that serves as an education session on VA benefits and services. For more information about the VA, the Office of Tribal Government Relations, and the Southwest Region Summit, please visit the website at www.va.gov/tribalgovernment. If you have questions regarding this upcoming Summit, please contact LoRae HoMana Pawiki, Tribal Government Specialist – Southwest Region, at Lorae.Pawiki@va.gov or 928-776-5306.

SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM AT HOPI JR/SR HIGH SCHOOL

The Hopi Jr/Sr. High School announces the sponsorship of the Summer Food Service Program for Children. Meals will be made available FREE To All Children 18 years of age and under within the approved geographical area without regard to sex, race, color, age, handicap or national origin. Any person who believes that he/she has been discriminated against in any

USDA related activity should write immediately to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

Listed below are the dates, times and locations meals will be provided:

6/3/13 – 6/27/13, from 11:30am to 1:00pm, in the Hopi Jr/Sr. High School Cafeteria. Meals will be served Monday through Thursday.

sufficient enrollment by phone, 524-7459 or (800) 266-7845 ext. 7459, or at any NPC location during regular business hours, 7:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday. NPC is closed on Fridays during the summer.

For additional information about these or other personal interest

classes, contact Loyelin Aceves, community education program coordinator, (800) 266-7845, ext. 6244, or email loyelin.aceves@npc.edu. You can also view a current list of personal interest classes by visiting www.npc.edu and clicking on the “Noncredit Classes {Learning Adventures}” link.

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not cancelled due to insufficient enrollment by phone, **524-7459** or **(800) 266-7845 ext. 7459**, or at any NPC location during regular business hours. NPC switched to summer hours on May 20, 7:30 a.m. to

6:30 p.m., Monday through Thursday and closed on Fridays.

For additional information about these or

other personal interest classes, contact **Loyelin Aceves**, community education program coordinator, **(800) 266-7845, ext. 6244**, or email loyelin.aceves@npc.edu. You can also view a current list of personal interest classes by visiting www.npc.edu and clicking on the “Noncredit Classes {Learning Adventures}” link.

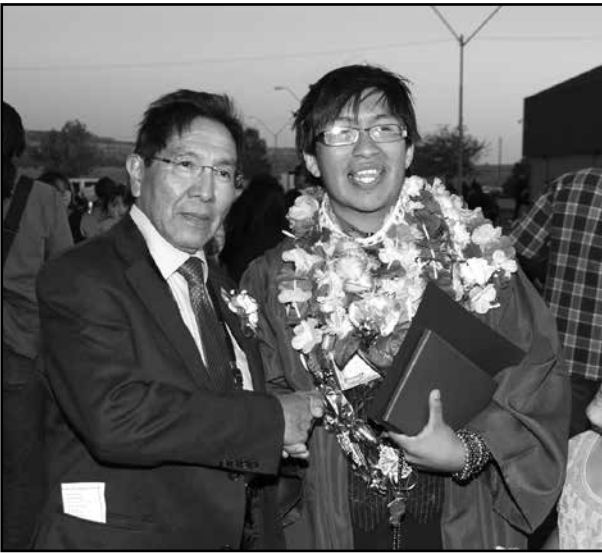
Congratulations Hopi Jr./Sr. High School Graduates



Dr. Pearlyn Tomosie, Caroline Sekaquaptewa, Hopi Vice Chairman Herman G. Honanie, Hopi Chairman LeRoy Shingoitewa and Hopi Jr High Principal Albert Siquah stand as the Graduating Class of 2013 is presented.



Left: Xavier Simone Sakeva plays a classical guitar solo.



Middle: Vice Chairman Herman Honanie poses with Valedictorian Shelden Nanacasia.



Right: Daniel "Lomatuwa" Lim, Jr. High Co-Valedictorian making his speech.



Left: Jr. High Co-Valedictorian, Nicholai Bolus delivers his address to the Jr. High class of 2013.



Middle: Keynote Speaker, Mr. LaNeal Pewearly sings a traditional Kiowa song.



Right: Hopi Jr. High Class of 2013.



Above left: Joshua Lomayestewa receives a Citizenship Award from Alfred Lomahquahu. Middle: Laman Onsaie gets his diploma. Right top: Sandra Sahu stands between her twin graduate daughters, Auri Roy and Lakaya Roy. Right bottom: Andre Panana gives his mother a hug at the 2013 Hopi High School Graduation.



Hopi Youth Baseball Players Strive to Participate in NABI Tournament

By Crystal Dee
Hopi Tutuveni

During the summer children don't have much to do except stay home or apply for summer jobs. That's if you're lucky to qualify and if you don't there is nothing else to do but stay home and get into trouble.

Coach Emmette Navakuku hopes to change that and keep children out of trouble by putting together two baseball teams that consist of high school and junior high boys. A roster of 15 boys on each team.

The teams plan on participating in the NABI baseball tournament in Scottsdale, Arizona in July 10-13. This

is the high school team's second year playing in the tournament and first for the junior high team; Coach Navakuku feels confident about his teams this year and that they hope to win a couple games.

Practicing and getting the team in shape is just the beginning, but getting the funds to get to NABI is a challenge in itself as they have not been able to raise funds.

Last year parents and volunteers helped the team raise \$4-5,000 that was used on purchasing new uniforms, lodging, transportation and the team entry fee. This year, they hope to raise \$8,000 for the same purposes



es but would like to purchase new equipment that they could use year after year.

Being able to play in the NABI tournament for some of these boys is a once in a lifetime experience as some of the have never been off the reservation. Not only do they play in the tournament but they also get to see an Arizona Diamondbacks game and participate in a parade where they

get to walk on the baseball field before the game.

"One of the boys that went last year was very excited because he had never been to a Diamondbacks game," said Gloria Mahle, a parent who is helping the team raise money. "Just seeing the look on their faces is priceless," added Mahle.

She also emphasized that running isn't the only sport that our Hopi children are good in,

but they are good in other sports too.

Coach Navakuku has written letters to local businesses to solicit funding for his team. He hopes to meet his goal so that he can take his team to NABI to represent the Hopi Tribe.

For further information regarding the baseball team, you may reach Coach Navakuku at (505) 470-2631 or 737-2316.



The Hopi Teen Age Pregnancy Prevention Program Introduces... REDUCING THE RISK (RTR) Now Recruiting Teens ages 14 -18 years

RTC is an abstinence based curriculum geared for teenagers, 14 -18 years of age. The curriculum contains sixteen (16) modules that teaches teenagers about **Abstinence and Responsibilities /Choices** as it pertains to sexual behavior. Teenagers will be educated on 1) Various types of sexually transmitted Infections (STI's) that our own Hopi youth encounter and; 2) How the Hopi community is impacted by teenage pregnancy.

For more information about **RTC**, contact Alverna Poneoma, TPPP Coordinator at 737-6342 or 737-6345. Parental consent is required and forms are available at the CHR Office – Hopi Health Care Center or at the Tewa Youth Center- Mr. Carlton Timms.

Congratulations Hopi College Graduates

The Hopi Tribe Grants and Scholarship Program is proud to announce the completion of college degrees by our Hopi students. CONGRATULATIONS GRADUATES! Good luck in your future endeavors!

FALL 2012
Alecia Polacca Village of Sichomovi, Parents: Elwin Polacca Sr. (late) and Nadine Ami; Associate of Arts (AGEC), Central Arizona College.
Carilyn Schmalte Village of Moencopi, Parents: William Vicente and Viola Vicente; Bachelor of Science in Health Sciences, Northern Arizona University.
Charmayne Hardy Village of Moenkopi, Parents: Josephine Bancroft and Vaughn Hardy; Associate of Arts in Social and Behavioral Science, Dine’ College.
Hannah Saloio Village of Moenkopi, Parents: Jose and Cheryl Saloio; Bachelor of Arts in Classical Studies, University of New Mexico.
Kimberly Enos Village of Sichomovi, Parents: Russell Enos and Dorothy Lomakema; Bachelor of Science in Computational Mathematical Science, Arizona State University.
Lori Nichols Village of Sipaulovi, Parents: Phillip and Beverly Trott; Associate of Arts in Communication, Estrella Mountain Community College.
Michael Ballardo Village of Kykotsmovi, Parent: Susan Kaye; Associate of Applied Science and Associate of Arts (AGEC), Phoenix College.
Meridith Van Winkle Village of Shungopavi, Parent: Charlotte Joshua; Associate of Arts in Liberal Studies, Northland Pioneer College.
Sheridan Rogers Village of Sipaulovi, Parent: Deanna Bakurza; Bachelor of Science in Psychology, and Biology,

Arizona State University.
WINTER 2013
Dr. Thomas Reed Village of Hotevilla, Parents: Harlan and Janet Reed; Ph.D in Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of California, Santa Barbara.
SPRING 2013
Algernon E. Sakiestewa Jr. Village of Moenkopi, Parents: Algernon Sakiestewa Sr., Bachelor of Art in Fine Arts, Fort Lewis College.
Allen R. Anderson, Village of Mishungnovi, Parents: Vivian Anderson and Phillip Coochyumptewa Sr.; Bachelor of Science in Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University.
Alicia Gold Village of Mishungnovi, Parents: Randy and Michele Wilkinson, Bachelor of Science in Aviation Science, Utah State University.
Alyssa Begay Village of Songoopavi, Parent name: Aqualisa Siquah, Bachelor of Art in Psychology University of Arizona.
Anissa Jo Myron Village of Moenkopi, Parents: Arvis and Jo Ellen Myron, Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education, University of New Mexico
Bret Thomas Village of Kykotsmovi, Parents: Clark and Joanne Thomas, Bachelor of Art in Business Sustainability, Arizona State University.
Carolyn Taylor Village of Kykotsmovi, Parents: Linda Taylor and Max Taylor, Associate of Arts in Fine Arts, Phoenix College.
Charmayne Hardy Village of Moen-

kopi, Parents: Josephine Bancroft and Vaughn Hardy, Associate of Arts in Social & Behavioral Sciences, Dine College.
Clarence Cleveland Jr. Village of Songoopavi, Parents: Sadie Charlie and Clarence Cleveland Sr., Associate of Applied Science in Nanoscience Technology, North Dakota State College of Science.
Danielle Steele Village of Hotevilla, Parent: Elaine Steele, Associate of Art (AGEC), Chandler Gilbert Community College.
Darian Poleyestewa Village of Walpi, Parents: Darren and Tressa Poleyestewa, Associate of Applied Science in Business Management, Northland Pioneer College.
Deandria Tom Village of Bacavi, Parents: Adrian and Kimberly Tom; Bachelor of Art in Cinema and Media Culture, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.
Debra Lynn Mata Village of Mishungnovi, Parents: Geneva Mansfield and Lucas Namoki, Bachelor of Science in Special Education and Elementary Education, Arizona State University.
Joel Nicholas Village of Songoopavi, Parents: Doreen Kewanyama and Gary Nicholas, Bachelor of Art in Anthropology, University of Arizona.
JoEllen Noble Village of Lower Moenkopi, Parents: Vera Noble and Alvin Norton; Associate of Arts in Liberal Studies (with Distinction), Northland Pioneer College.
Jose Acevedo Village of Sipaulovi, Par-

ents: Jose and Aratha Acevedo, Master of Arts in Landscape Architecture, Arizona State University.
Lynette E. Figueroa Village of Mishungnovi, Parents: Rolanda Yoyletsdewa, Roland & Glorianna Quaniptewa, Associate of Applied Science in Nursing, Mesa Community College, Banner Boswell Nursing School.
Natalynne Rogers Village of Hotevilla, Parents: Sharon James and Nathaniel Rogers; Bachelor of Science in Social Work, Arizona State University
Dr. Pearlyn Tomosie Village of Sichomovi, Parents: Shirley Tomosie and Wally Grover; Doctor of Medicine, Family Physician, University of North Dakota School of Medicine.
Renetta Tenorio Village of Walpi; Parents: Kathy Tenorio; Associate of Applied Science in Forensic Technology, Phoenix College.
Shane Honanie Village of Moenkopi, Parents: Gilbert and Danielle Honanie; Bachelor of Science in Computer Science and Software Engineering, University of Washington, Bothell.
Terissa Josytewa Village of Shungopavi, Parents: Guy Josytewa and Sarah Tuvequaftewa; Associate of Science (AGEC), Central Arizona College.
Wendall Honanie Jr. Village of Mishungnovi, Parents: Wendall Sr. and Gayle Shingoitewa-Honanie, Bachelor of Science in Public Management, Northern Arizona University.

In preparation for the upcoming academic year 2013-2014, the Hopi Tribal Grants & Scholarship Program is now accepting applications. The deadline for all required documents to be submitted to the HTGSP office is July 1, 2013.

Congratulations Graduates of Hopi and Chemawa High School



Rulon A. Tutuvia, Chemawa Indian High School, Salem, Oregon



Daniel LomaTuuwa Lim (Center), Hopi Jr. High School Co-Valedictorian with proud mother Eunhee Pyo and sister Grace



Sylvan Ray Sahmea, Hopi High School



DeWayne Nahsonhoya, Mokahum Ministries, Bemidji, Minn.

Second Mesa Day School Honor Roll, 4th Quarter, SY 2012-2013

1st Grade A Honor Roll Jenae Lozano Kaia Talashie Alex Yoiwaima B Honor Roll Aiden Batala Kaylyn Bedoni Hayden David Jospeh Garcia Ellarena Honahnne Rylee Koopee Jimmie Lomahoema Aquino Martinez Ciara Naseyoma	LaDonna Jacket Ryan Honyouti Dale Koopee Josiah Kuwanquaftewa Marian Lamson Amelia Madriles Aiden Nash Arion Sahneyah Evonne Sidney A Honor Roll Gwendolyn Hayah Quinlan Pooyouma B Honor Roll Mikaiya Martinez	Stormy Kaye Katrese Lomayaktewa Jacob Molinar Drevin Sekakuku Waynelle Tewanema B Honor Roll Fredreen Billy DeRay Deysie Avery Kuyvaya Sandrina Onsae	Traiden Tootsie	Brianna Miguel Evan Poleahla Simon Seeyouma Dontay Tootsie Aliyahna Vogele B Honor Roll Angelina Coochise Isaac Dennis Tyrell Lamson	Koylynn Poseyesva Angellene Shattuck Hoitema Talayumtewa Imogene Torivio Kayah Tsosie A Honor Roll Gabriel Honyouti Tristin Kaye Kateri Lalo Kian nahkalayah Ethan Rambler Brandon Ross Kiara Russell Eric Susunkewa Chelsea Kewanyama
2nd Grade Highest Honors Frannces Antone Maricella Bahe Makayla Higgins	3rd Grade Highest Honors Jayden Cooper Vince Soliman Tatum Thomas A Honor Roll	4th Grade A Honor Roll Alyssa Calnimptewa Corina Collateta Noral Cooper Alexis Poleyestewa Isaiah Yellowman B Honor Roll Skylan Masawytewa Crishell Naseyoma	5th Grade Highest Honors Alessandro Bolus Shaniqua Campus Catrina Dashee Ellyse Fredericks Sarena Honanie Isaac Lomayaktewa Deondre Onsae Alfred Soliman A Honor Roll Anissa Antone Malayzia Cowboy Angela Garcia Reece Humeyestewa Terrill Humeyestewa Leyton Klee Evan Lomayaktewa Ronticia Martinez	6th Grade Highest Honor Ethan Dawasevaya Autumn Johnson Aubrey Kopelva Dre’ Lewis Nikki Lomayaktewa Saniaa Martinez Lucy Nahsonhoyah Jihad Nodman Kiry Polacca	B Honor Roll Kenny Powell

Second Mesa Day School, 4th Quarter Perfect Attendance

Anissa Antone Frannces Antone Lomakuyva Bahnimptewa Myron Begoshytewa Fredreen Billy Alessandro Bolus Jarius Campus Shaniqua Campus Levander Collateta Noral Cooper Catrina Dashee Tyler Dawasevaya DeRay Deysie Manny Fredericks Sarena Honanie Ellycia Honwyteawa Keinan Honyaktewa Gabriel Honyouti Ryan Honyouti Corbilynn Jackson Sheren Jackson Autumn Johnson	Jordan Kaye Leyton Klee Elias Koiaquaptewa Rylee Koopee Corey Lomahoema Evan Lomayaktewa Humevensie Lomayaktewa Isaac Lomayaktewa Katrese Lomayaktewa Kiara Lomayaktewa Nikki Lomayaktewa Chantell Lopez Amelia Madriles Saniia Martinez Skylan Masawytewa Jacob Molinar Kian Nahkalayah Lucy Nahsonhoya Jaylen Nanacasia Ciara Naseyoma Crishell Naseyoma Deondre Onsae	Keena Onsae Kemia Pahovama Delphina Perez Evan Poleahla Koylynn Poseyesva Ava Rambler Valarian Rhodes Brandon Ross Christa Russell Caitlyn Sakeva Creighton Sakeva Simon Seeyouma Alvin Selina Tyler Sieweyumtewa Kaendence Tessay Waynelle Tewanema Imogene Torivio Jerell Tuvequaftewa Nicholas Valdez Alex Yoiwaima
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Press Releases from the State Attorney

Drug and Violent Crime Sweep Nets Nearly 30 On and Around the Yavapai-Apache Nation

PHOENIX, Ariz. – Following a coordinated federal, tribal and state investigation into drug trafficking and related violent crime on and near the Yavapai-Apache Indian Nation, 22 individuals are under indictment on federal charges with another five facing tribal criminal charges and two are facing state charges. Almost all of the individuals charged were taken into custody over the past several days or were already in local custody on other charges. Three remain fugitives.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Northern Arizona Safe Streets

T.O. Man Sentenced to 10 Years for Aiding and Abetting Murder

TUCSON, Ariz. – Johnny Davis Antonio, Jr., 22, of Sells, Ariz., was sentenced on May 29, 2013, by U.S. District Judge Cindy K. Jorgenson to 120 months in prison to be followed by five years of supervised release. Antonio pleaded guilty on March 21, 2013, to second degree murder, aiding and abetting.

This case involved the August 2009, beating to death of a 37 year old man by Antonio, then 18 years old, and an accomplice. The victim was walking during early morning hours on Aug. 10, 2009, in an open area in Sells on the Tohono O'odham reservation, when he came upon Antonio and his accomplice who proceeded to assault the victim with their fists and a piece of wood. The victim died from blunt force trauma to his head.

The investigation in this case was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Tohono O'odham Nation Police Department. The prosecution is being handled by Raquel Arellano, Assistant U.S. Attorney, District of Arizona, Tucson.

Take Precautions to Prevent Hantavirus

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz. – As warmer temperatures and wetter weather return to Northern Arizona, so does the threat of Hantavirus, a rare but fatal disease spread by infected rodent droppings.

The Coconino County Public Health Services District (CCPHSD) reminds the public to take a few precautions when entering and cleaning sheds, garages, campers, cabins, barns and other buildings to protect themselves from Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS).

“As preparations for summer activities begin, we want to remind everyone to take the time to use appropriate precautions when entering and cleaning structures and buildings,” said Kimbal Babcock, CCPHSD Interim Chief Health Officer.

- HPS is transmitted to people who come into contact with or breathe the urine, droppings and saliva of wild mice, primarily deer mice. The illness starts with fever, headache and muscle aches, and progresses rapidly to severe difficulty in breathing and, in some cases, death.
- The last reported case of Hantavirus in Coconino County was reported in 2007, but to prevent HPS, public health officials recommend the following:
- Proper clean-up methods:**
- Open all door and windows, leave them open for 30 minutes before cleaning.
 - Do not stir up dust by vacuuming, sweeping, or any other means.
 - When rodent droppings or nests are found in and around the home, spray them liberally with a household disinfectant and allow them to soak for at least 15 minutes. Any rodent droppings and rodent nests should be sprayed with a pesticide to kill fleas before disinfecting or disposing the carcasses.
 - After disinfecting, wear rubber gloves and clean up the droppings with disposable materials such as paper towels, rags or disposable mop heads.
 - Seal all materials, droppings or nests in double plastic bags and dispose of them in the trash.
- Rodent-proof your home:**
- Prevent rodents from entering the home by plug-

Name Changes

In the Hopi Tribal Court, Keams Canyon, Arizona

In the **Matter of the Change of Name of:** Natasha Amy Dewakuku to Natasha Amy Numkena

Case No. 2013-CV-0070, NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME.

Notice is hereby given that Natasha Amy Dewakuku has petitioned the

court for the change of name from: Natasha Amy Dewakuku to Natasha Amy Numkena. Any party seeking to intervene in said proceeding must file an appropriate pleading with the Hopi Tribal Court no later than twenty (20) days after the publication of this notice.

Dated: April 25, 2013

/s/ Martina Honie, Clerk of the Court

arms and Explosives; and the Coconino County METRO Drug Task Force.

“The United States Attorney’s Office will continue to support community impact investigations to reduce violent crime and drug activity both on and off the reservations,” said U.S Attorney John S. Leonardo. “I commend the numerous federal, local and tribal agencies for their effective cooperation.”

FBI Special Agent in Charge Douglas G. Price, Phoenix Division, stated, “The FBI is committed to enforcing federal laws in Indian Country. These charges are the result of a coordinated effort by the FBI and our law enforcement partners to fight violent crime and drug matters. The goal of this investigative operation is a positive impact on the community by reducing violent crime and the availability of illegal drugs. The FBI will continue to work with our law enforcement partners to combat criminal activity and improve the quality of life in Indian Country.”

“Methamphetamine has plagued our community for years,” said Yavapai Apache Nation Vice Chairman Robert Jackson, Sr. “Addressing this issue as an independent law enforcement agency has been ongoing and overwhelming. The

Yavapai-Apache Police Department and Prosecutors have been fortunate to work in full cooperation with the FBI and the U.S. Attorney’s Office in this proactive investigation since Fall 2012, resulting in one of the largest single actions against individuals who have infiltrated our community with meth. We appreciate the cooperative approach between all law enforcement agencies, which has made one more of our Verde Valley communities a safer place for our youth, elders and community members.”

Convictions for the drug offenses currently charged, which involve trafficking of methamphetamine and marijuana, carry penalties up to 20 years in prison and \$1,000,000 in fines. Assault and related charges carry maximum penalties of 10 years to life in prison, as well as maximum fines of \$250,000.

An indictment is simply the method by which a person is charged with criminal activity and raises no inference of guilt. An individual is presumed innocent until competent evidence is presented to a jury that establishes guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

The investigation in this case is ongoing and additional charges and arrests are anticipated.

“A Code Never Broken Kept America Free”

Submitted by Bob J. Tupa
Treasurer
“Jolly Rogers” Newsletter
90th Bomb Group (H) WWII

The 1st Annual Hopi Code Talkers Recognition Day Ceremony was held on April 23, 2013 at the Hopi Veterans Memorial Center in Kykotsmovi, Arizona.

Honored at this ceremony was Corporal Orville Wadsworth, ‘Dawahoynewa’ of the Bear Clan, Shungopavi Village. Orville was assigned to the 90th from the 5th Air Force and worked with S/Sgt Paul R. Histia of the Acoma tribe. Bomber command recruited them as intelligence clerks in the cryptographic section due to their knowledge of the Indian language.

Featured at the ceremony was the son of Orville Wadsworth, Danford Wadsworth. Danford related how his father returned home from the war, composed a song to be readmitted into the village and, as much as possible, left that part of his life behind. He said that his father did what was asked of him and came home and lived his life.

Danford Wadsworth was named after Nelson Danford and Orville Wadsworth



son Danford, an Apache code talker assigned to the 380th Bomb Group who was a good friend of his father. I had the pleasure of attending the ceremony and meeting the family members of Orville Wadsworth and Rex Pooyouma, a second Hopi Code Talker assigned to the 380th BG.

Clark Tenakhongva performed the song composed by Orville Wadsworth so that he could return to his people.

After a wonderful lunch I went to the Hopi Tribal Complex for the dedication ceremony and ribbon cutting to dedicate the ‘Hopi Code Talkers Hall of Honor’ in the Hopi Legislative Building. It was an honor to be invited to attend these ceremonies as a representative of the 90th Bomb Group Association.

If you are ever in the area of Second Mesa, Arizona make sure you go to the Hopi Legislative Building in Kykotsmovi and see the Hall of Honor. The Hopi Cultural Center in Second Mesa is an excellent hotel and has a wonderful restaurant. The Hopi people made me feel welcome and it was a memorable trip.

For more information regarding HPS, call the Coconino County Public Health Services District at 928.679.8750, toll-free at 1.877.679.7272 or visit www.coconino.az.gov/health.

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PUBLIC NOTICE
Office of Mining & Mineral Resources (OMMR)
Hopi AML Public Facilities Projects (PFP)

The Hopi OMMR program proposes to purchase an approximate 4,300 (four thousand-three hundred) square foot modular office building that will house the Regulatory (Title V) and the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML, Title IV) Programs.

The proposed building will replace current office buildings and will provide additional office space for anticipated specialized positions in support of Hopi OMMR plans for future mining regulatory operations. An approved Hopi Regulatory Program will enable the Hopi Tribe to monitor and regulate coal mining on Hopi Lands.

The OMMR, in compliance with Office of Surface Mining (OSM) AML PFP requirements, invite public comment on the proposed OMMR administration building project and will hold a project public hearing on July 2, 2013, at the Kykotsmovi Community Center, 6:00 P.M., July 2, 2013.

Written comments on the proposed building purchase and the OMMR Regulatory Program may be sent to:

Norman Honie, Jr., Director
P.O. Box 123
Kykotsmovi, Arizona 86039
Telephone: (928) 734-7145
FAX: (928) 734-7180
NHonie@hopi.nsn.us

Written comments must be received by the Hopi OMMR Office by July 2, 2013, 5:00 P.M.

If you have questions regarding the AML PFP program, you may contact Manager Keith Pahovama, Sr., at (928) 734-7145, or KPahovama@hopi.nsn.us.

Publication Date: June 4, 2013
Hopi Tutuveni

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