



HOPI TUTUVENI
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HOPI TUTUVENI

Volume 25, Number 07

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 2017

KWIYAMUYA

April

*Windbreaker
Moon*

HOPI CALENDAR

Kyaamuya- December
Paamuya- January
Powamuya- February
Osomuya- March
Kwiyamuyaw- April
Hakitonmuya- May
Woko'uyis- June
Talangva- July
Talapaamuya- August
Nasan'muya- September
Toho'osmuya- October
Kelmuya- November

This Month in Hopi History

- 1834, Rocky Mountain Fur Company trappers kill 15-20 Hopi.
- 1837, Massive Navajo attack on Orayvi.
- 1862-1863, 3 Hopis travel to Salt Lake City to appeal for aid against Navajos.
- April 1, 1891, Orayvi Warriors declared war on US Cavalry

Community Calendar

4/7, 10 am: Hopi Head Start Native American Indian Day Hopi Veteran's Memorial Ctr. Free traditional meal will be served

4/8, 11a-3p: Hop to Drop Easter Egg Hunt. Hopi Behavioral Health 737-6326.

4/13, 8am: Mental Health First Aid Training Hopi Wellness Ctr.

4/14, 8 am: Mental Health First Aid Training Hopi Health Care Ctr. Contact: 928-737-6326

4/17, 8-11:30a & 1:30-4:30p, HVMC. Share the Road Safely Training

4/22, 4p: REACH- Pathway to Healing Reception, Twin Arrows Resort

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Hopi Chairman Herman Honanie testifies at Hearing to improve and expand infrastructure at Indian Health Service (IHS) facilities



Hopi Chairman Herman G. Honanie testifies at Hearing on Improving and Expanding Infrastrucure in Tribal and Insular Communities

Office of the Chairman
The Hopi Tribe

Hopi Chairman Herman G. Honanie was among six witnesses invited by the Subcommittee on Indian, Insular and Alaska Native Affairs to provide testimony at the Oversight Hearing on March 9.

The Hearing was on "*Improving and Expanding Infrastructure in Tribal and Insular Communities.*"

The hearing was in response to a Policy Overview during which the following information was obtained:

•The current average age of Indian Health Service hospitals stands at an abysmal 40 years of age, triple the average age of most U.S. hospitals.

•Despite funding increases by Congress, the Federal Government still spends just \$35 per capita on IHS facilities that serve Native people, compared to \$374 per capita for the nation as a whole.

•Existing authority provided by Congress should be used by the Indian Health Service to address where the greatest facility needs

remain. This hearing will seek solutions for improved accountability of appropriated funds used for building and maintaining IHS infrastructure. •Capital Improvement Project grants make up the largest combined resource made available to the territories by OIA. Continued fiscal oversight of OIA programs is needed to improve accountability within the CIP grant program for the territories.

The Indian Health Service (IHS) is an agency of the

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) which provides healthcare to approximately 2.2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/ANs) through 650 healthcare facilities on or near Indian reservations.

Headquartered in Rockville, Maryland the IHS is composed of 12 regions, or "Areas," each with a separate headquarters, which oversee the delivery of health care. Areas are further subdivided into 170 service units which may serve one

or more tribes. The agency offers "direct-service" healthcare, meaning care provided by federal employees; it also acts as a conduit for Federal funds for Tribes that have utilized the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA) to independently operate their health facilities. The IHS provides an array of medical services, including inpatient, ambulatory, emergency, dental, public health nursing, and preventive health care in 36 states. Cont't on P3

Read Chairman Honanie's full testimony on P2

Mishongnovi Reps. seated on Tribal Council

Louella Nahsonhoya
Hopi Tutuveni

After several months without representation on the Hopi Tribal Council, four newly elected Mishongnovi Tribal Council Representatives were sworn in and were seated on Council.

Mishongnovi Village Elections were held on October 27, 2016 to elect new Village Board of Directors and to elect new members to represent the Village on the Tribal Council. Craig Andrews, Rolanda Yoletsdewa, Emma Anderson and Pansy Edmo, received the highest votes and were certified by the Election Board as the duly elected Hopi Tribal Council Representatives.

According to the Hopi Constitution, Article IV—The Tribal Council, Section 4; "each village shall decide for itself how it shall

choose its representatives, subject to the provisions of Section 5. Representatives shall be recognized by the Council only if they are certified by the Kikmongwi of their respective villages. Certifications may be made in writing or in person."

At a regular Hopi Tribal Council meeting on March 20, a letter from Mishongnovi Village Kikmongwi Archie Duwahoyeoma, was read into record certifying Andrews, Yoletsdewa, Anderson and Edmo as the elected Tribal Council Representatives for the Village of Mishongnovi and requested they be seated on the Council.

At the direction of Hopi Chairman Herman G. Honanie, Tribal Secretary Theresa Lomakema performed the Oath of Office and the new representatives took their appropriate seats on the Hopi Tribal Council.

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Keams Canyon, Az - The United States Supreme Court recently ruled schools must provide a free appropriate public education to special education students that has rigor and provides more than *de minimis* progress.

Hopi Junior/Senior High School Interim Superintendent Alban Naha said "The U.S. Supreme Court ruling places all schools, public or private, on notice that their special education programs must meet more than minimal standards. The programs must include rigor and produce higher learning results. This decision is result oriented and adds more responsibility on special education teachers, the regular classroom teacher, administrators, and school boards. I am proud to announce the Hopi Junior/Senior High School Governing Board took steps

to strengthen our Special Education program before the court ruling was issued. Today we have a new Acting Special Education Director who is reviewing all student files to ensure their needs are met. Several months ago members of the Governing Board and several Hopi Tribal Council members and I met with the Bureau of Indian Education's Special Education staff. The Hopi delegation requested their assistance in reviewing our special education program for compliance. We also asked the Bureau to provide recommendations for improvement. The delegation additionally requested intensive training on special education requirements for staff, administration and the board."

Hopi Jr/Sr Governing Board Member Sandra Dennis said "Our in-house special education staff is working with public relations

to develop flyers and brochures that provide additional information on the implementation of the special education requirements for our teachers and staff. The team is planning working sessions with teachers that provide the opportunity to review methods on 'how to implement' the requirements into their daily classroom instruction. More training is needed for our teachers. For example, in the U.S. individuals with disabilities should have the opportunity to be educated with non-disabled peers, to the greatest extent appropriate according to the law" said Dennis. "The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) requires students be placed in the least restrictive environment (LRE). For some children, a typical classroom with minimal extra help is a least restrictive environment. Cont'd on P5

Full Testimony of Hopi Chairman Herman Honanie

Good morning Chairman LaMalfa, Ranking Member Torres, and Honorable Members of the House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Indian, Insular, and Alaska Native Affairs. It is a pleasure to be here today to testify on improving and expanding critical infrastructure in Indian Country. My name is Herman Honanie and I have the privilege of serving as chairman of the Hopi Tribe. I am Pipwungwa (tobacco) clan from Kykotsmovi, which sits below Oraivi the oldest continuously inhabited community in North America. Today the village has no modern infrastructure.

The Hopi Tribe’s ancestral lands span across northern Arizona and include the Grand Canyon. The Hopi people have resided in this area since time immemorial. The Hopi Reservation is located in the northeast corner of Arizona and is approximately 2.5 million square miles, which is about the same size as the State of Rhode Island. The Hopi Tribe has 14,282 enrolled tribal citizens, over half of whom reside on the Hopi Reservation – this number does not include non-Indian and non-enrolled Indians living on the Hopi Reservation.

The Hopi Reservation is plagued by poverty and suffers from a 60% unemployment rate. Due to the remote nature of the Reservation economic development is incredibly difficult leaving the Tribe to rely on only a few sources of income. This situation is exacerbated by the fact that the Hopi Reservation is completely landlocked and surrounded by the Navajo Reservation making it difficult to create off-reservation economic development opportunities. The Hopi Tribe does not have a casino facility and its only meaningful economic development opportunity on the Reservation is revenue generated by coal royalties.

I would like to take this opportunity to cover several difficult situations that the Hopi Tribe is coping with when it comes to infrastructure development.

I. Landlocked Nature of the Reservation - The Hopi Reservation is completely surrounded by the Navajo Reservation land locking the Tribe and forcing it to cross Navajo Nation lands to reach the outside world. When the federal government created the Navajo Reservation and encircled our reservation, it did not retain a utility corridor right-of-way for the Hopi Tribe. The Hopi Tribe has no natural access to the Western Area Power Grid, to cellular 911 emergency call service, utility distribution and natural resources transportation corridors. This means that anytime the Hopi Tribe needs access to off-reservation services it must pay the Navajo Nation for a right-of-way across the Navajo Reservation to connect to fiber optic networks, the electrical grid, and other utilities. This significantly increases the cost for the Hopi Tribe for on-reservation economic development. The land-locked nature of the Hopi Reservation also makes it difficult to create off-reservation economic development because of the distances the tribal citizens must travel to embark on those enterprises.

II. Implementation of the 1974 Navajo and Hopi Relocation Act - With the enactment of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Act of 1974 (the Relocation Act), referred to as Public Law 93-531, as amended by Public Law 96-305, the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR) was created to facilitate the relocation of tribal members to their respective reservation land. One purpose of ONHIR was to “insure that persons displaced are treated fairly, consistently and equitably so that these persons will not suffer the disproportionate, adverse, social, economic, cultural and other impacts of relocation.” 25 CFR SS 700.1.

This has not held true for our Hopi relocatee families, who have not been treated fairly, consistently, or equitably, as witnessed by the US House Appropriations Subcommittee leadership on their visit to the Hopi relocatee community of Yuh Weh Loo Pahki in January of 2015. These Hopi relocatees have consistently asked that funds be provided to meet the needs of the families for safe and sanitary housing, roads, infrastructure, and economic benefits as proscribed by the Relocation Act, but their pleas go ignored.

For example, in the early 1990’s a road feasibility study was conducted by ONHIR for 13 miles of upgraded roads near Yuh Weh Loo Pahki at a cost of \$6.0 million dollars, but ONHIR later rejected the proposal, informing the Tribe and families that it was not feasible to serve the Hopi relocatee families. Meanwhile, ONHIR has built entire communities (Coalmine Mesa, Pinon, Tuba City, etc) for Navajo relocatees on the Navajo Nation and New Lands-Sanders/Chambers with infrastructure, fire suppression, and paved roads, even a replacement of a bridge over the Rio Puerco River. The Hopi relocatees, especially the residents of Yu Weh Loo Paki, have requested assistance numerous times from the ONHIR for discretionary funds to improve their living conditions, make home repairs, and to provide for essential community needs. ONHIR has finally in the past five years provided a community building-modular trailer. This structure is insufficient to meet the long-term needs of the relocatee families. These measures are minimal and

do not meet the intent of the Act. The Hopi relocatee families should be entitled to the same benefits allowed for Navajo relocatee families.

A high school and medical center/hospital were also to be built under the Relocation Act. The Hopi Junior-Senior High School was finally built in 1986, but was scaled down due to increased costs. The Hopi Health Care Center was built in 1996, but only as an ambulatory care center with less than 16 beds for patients. The Hopi Tribe had to lobby and submit funding requests to build these facilities, while on Navajo – specifically New Lands – schools and a hospital with complete, modern infrastructure were built using ONHIR funds. Without proper funding for the Hopi Health Care center, Hopi tribal citizens still have to be flown out to off-reservation hospitals for care on a regular basis, including in emergency. It is apparent that the Hopi Tribe has received far less and has given up the most under the Act.

III. Implementation of the 1996 Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute Settlement Act - The Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute Settlement Act (Settlement Act) was enacted in 1996. See Pub. L. 104-301. The Settlement Act was a successor to the Relocation Act and was meant to provide the Hopi Tribe with appropriate compensation for Navajo families illegally residing on and occupying Hopi Partitioned Land. The United States government interceded to find a mutually acceptable settlement. It is important to note that the only parties to the settlement were the Hopi Tribe and the federal government; not the State of Arizona or the Navajo Nation.

The Settlement Act sought to allow Navajo families to remain on Hopi land subject to a 75-year lease agreement. In exchange for these leases and the loss of lands the Hopi Tribe was promised replacement lands. Since the Navajo Reservation completely surrounds the Hopi Reservation, these replacement lands would need to be located outside of the existing reservation.

The Settlement Act provides the Tribe with the ability to regain lands and have them placed into federal trust status; this includes interspersed Arizona State trust lands. Id. § 6. In order to obtain Arizona State trust land the Settlement Act requires the State to concur that the acquisition is in the interest of the State and the Tribe must pay the State the fair market value of the land. Id.

The Settlement Act states that “it is in the best interest of the Tribe and the United States that there be a fair and final settlement of certain issues remaining in connection with the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974, including the full and final settlement of the multiple claims that the Tribe has against the United States.” Id. § 2 (2). However, it has been over twenty years and the Hopi Tribe does not have its fair and final settlement because the State of Arizona refuses to initiate condemnation proceedings to allow the Tribe to obtain the 144,000 acres of interspersed State trust land. The State and the Tribe have been in negotiations but to no avail and those talks have often stalled or been delayed over the years. The Tribe is eager to have its full and final settlement but it needs engagement from the State.

The United States has a duty to provide the Tribe the “full and final settlement” it promised under the terms of the 1996 Settlement Act. The severe delay in implementing the Settlement Act sets a bad precedent and could serve to cool settlement negotiations between the United States and other tribal nations.

It also prevents the Tribe from engaging in meaningful economic development off-reservation. The land has increased in value over the interceding twenty years making the eventual purchase of it from the State of Arizona even more expensive. Meanwhile, the Hopi Tribe is paying the State for grazing rights on the State trust land. This situation is untenable and the United States must live up to its obligations under the Settlement Act and its trust responsibility to the Hopi Tribe.

IV. Hopi Arsenic Mitigation Project - The Hopi Tribe’s water infrastructure was funded and engineered by the federal government. In 2001, the Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) revised its drinking water regulations and decreased the allowable level of arsenic in drinking water. In 2006, EPA funded a study to assist the Tribe in evaluating existing conditions for public water systems in the First and Second Mesa areas that were known to exceed the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic and recommend viable engineering solutions to ensure regulatory compliance. Beginning in 2008, the Hopi Water Resources Program began working with the Indian Health Service (“IHS”) and EPA to complete an arsenic mitigation study. As a baseline, data was collected at local well sites to quantify the water quality issues relating to arsenic and begin the process of seeking sustainable solutions. (available at Chairman’s office)

As indicated in the table above, all wells serving the First and Second Mesa region exceed the MCL for arsenic which is set at 10 parts per billion (ppb). Generally, the arsenic concentrations in Second Mesa range

from 15-20 ppb and increase as one moves eastward towards First Mesa where Keams Canyon wells register the highest arsenic concentration in the region at 38 ppb. The exception to this trend occurs at the newly drilled Shungopavi well which was sampled after drilling and was shown to have an arsenic concentration of 33 ppb. Also noted was the unusually high pH of the tested waters coupled with high alkalinity and the absence of hardness (calcium and magnesium). This odd combination of water quality attributes makes the water of this region very difficult and potentially expensive to treat for arsenic removal. All of the treatment techniques evaluated (adsorption, coagulation filtration (CF), reverse osmosis, ion exchange) to remove arsenic from the regions’ groundwater will require pH adjustment which will prove difficult and costly given the high buffering capacity indicated by the high alkalinity. Also noted, was the likelihood that water in the First Mesa area would require preconditioning through a process known as oxidation to convert the naturally occurring arsenic into a form that has a higher affinity for removal.

These, among other complicating factors led the arsenic mitigation team to advise against water treatment options if a non-treatment solution could be identified. Based on the stated observations, high anticipated operating cost of treatment facilities, the operational difficulties experienced by existing local treatment systems and lack of financial resources, the team looked elsewhere to identify a higher quality water source that could be developed to serve the region.

After reviewing Hopi area wells, research identified a region 15 miles north of the Hopi Cultural Center referred to as “Turquoise Trail/ Tawa,ovi” which, according to a report completed by Thompson Pollari and the WLB Group in 2005, has an existing well with superior water yield potential and an arsenic concentration of 3-4 ppb. The report contains pump test data and water quality information for the Navajo Aquifer in the Turquoise Trail region that suggests favorable conditions that may support development of this area as a primary water source for the villages that are currently out of compliance with federal regulations related to arsenic. Alternate locations were evaluated for well field development near the Hopi Veteran’s Center (HVC) near Kykotsmovi. Although the existing wells in the HVC area demonstrate compliant arsenic concentrations of 7 ppb, they do not yield anywhere near the quantity of water that is obtainable in the Turquoise Trail region. A table was generated using data presented by TetraTech EM Inc in a Hopi Source Water Assessment conducted from 2005 to 2006. The table offers a summary of water usage statistics organized by each of the public water systems that are out of compliance with the arsenic rules. (available at Office of Chairman).

As indicated in the table, the minimum required yield needed to serve the identified users is 208,200 gallons per day or a continuous equivalent pumping rate of 289.2 gallons per minute based on a 12-hour day. It is anticipated, based on the previously discussed existing well data, that the Turquoise Trail region is capable of supporting wells that can produce as much as 500 GPM+. As reported in the Thompson Pollari- WLB Group report, the existing well (Tawa’ovi/ Turquoise) was pump tested at 345 GPM for 21 hours with a corresponding drawdown of 125 feet. The static water level was 521 ft bgs prior to pumping and the terminal dynamic water level was measured at 646 ft bgs at the end of the test. The pump was set at 1,700 ft bgs so at the end of the pump test there was still a water column of 1,054 ft over the pump. This is emphasized to demonstrate that the final pumping rate of 345 gpm was likely a limitation of the test pump and not necessarily reflective of the true yield potential of the well/aquifer.

After assessing the water needs of the area and reviewing the Turquoise Trail well data, the Hopi Water Resources Department, IHS and EPA collaboratively developed the Hopi Arsenic Mitigation Project concept. This concept proposes to develop a new well field in the vicinity of the existing Turquoise Trail well to take advantage of the higher quality water which appears to be available in sufficient quantity to serve the First and Second Mesa villages. The water would be delivered to each of the communities by a large piped network that would be constructed over the course of several construction phases. The concept-level cost estimate to design and construct the proposed water system is between \$20 to \$25 million. It is anticipated that the cost estimate will vary as the concept is further developed through the collection of design data during the ongoing planning process. During the past five years, the EPA and IHS have committed grant funding to further explore and develop the arsenic mitigation concept.

HAMP Proposed Wellfield and Piping Route - Over the course of the years, several informational meetings pertaining to the arsenic mitigation concept have been held with various stakeholders including community members, community leaders, utility operators, federal water system regulators and federal funding agencies. At each of the individual gatherings there has

been overwhelming support for the project as the meeting participants acknowledge that this is a project devised to improve the health of the served communities. On the other hand it has been difficult to assemble multi-community meetings which will be critical as the arsenic mitigation team solicits comments from the affected communities to determine how best to operate and maintain a shared water system. This project is substantially larger in scope and cost than ordinary sanitation projects in the area. The Tribe has been informed that in order to qualify for federal grants for this project it must have a defined plan detailing how the system would be operated and maintained.

The Hopi Arsenic Mitigation Project (HAMP) will pump water from the Turquoise wellfield located approximately 15 miles north of Second Mesa and pipe it to the Hopi villages at First and Second Mesas and to the Keams Canyon Water System and the water systems for Hopi Junior-Senior High School and Second Mesa Day School. HAMP will provide water that complies with the Safe Drinking Water Act and will replace the use of low-producing, high arsenic wells in the vicinity of First and Second Mesa and Keams Canyon. The new water supply will allow the villages at First and Second Mesa to come into compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act standards and will provide a permanent alternative water supply to Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education facilities that does not require the interim use of expensive and difficult to maintain arsenic removal technology.

At this point, several million federal dollars have been invested into the project, and various impacted agencies remain fully supportive of the project and reaching operation of the new wells. Through discussion with Tribal Council, the Tribe is now considering next steps and how to proceed with this project. An outline of remaining action items and options follows:

A. Project Summary: In January 2014, the Tribe provided a briefing to the Department of the Interior. The summary included highlights of the project, which heavily featured the creation of the Hopi Tribe’s Public Utility Authority. The new Utility Authority is responsible for setting water rates and addressing other regulatory requirements for HAMP.

The largest funding for this project will come from the USDA-RD application. Several other federal agencies have invested millions of dollars into this project and continue to support the effort, they are of the understanding that the newly created utility will run HAMP. This need is urgent in light of EPA planning to bring an enforcement action against the Tribe and/or village(s) out of compliance, potentially this year.

- i. Action items left for the Utility Authority
 - Staffing and setting up the utility accounting operation; initially the Hopi Public Utility Authority will oversee completion of the HAMP planning followed by management of HAMP construction
 - Tribal Council agreed to contribute \$350,000 to get the Public Utility Authority and Utility Commission up and running
 - Both agencies need to sign the Indian Affairs and Hopi Tribe MOA to get the work done that was proposed by IHS in their Planning Agreement – the Planning Agreement will then develop the information to allow the BIA/BIE connections to be part of HAMP and the USDA-RD Application
 - ii. USDA-RD Application

- A significant amount of work has been done on this application, which will ultimately secure \$13-16M for HAMP
- iii. IHS Preliminary Engineering Report
 - The expected USDA loan amount is \$1,978,500, after a total of \$2.25 million in up-front cash and grant contributions from the Tribe
 - Estimated user costs for the HAMP are expected to be a \$35/month plus \$2.55 per 1,000 gallons of water used per month – total costs per home is \$49.82/month, plus local delivery costs
 - This is made with the understanding that these sets remain:

- o Submission of the USDA funding application
- o Formalization of agreements between Tribe and the villages
- o Staffing the new Hopi Public Utility Authority
- o Acquiring full construction funding and awarding a construction contract, construction of project
- o Transfer of the new facilities to the HPUA
- B. The BIA’s Relationship to the HAMP
 - The BIA wishes to partner with HAMP to be included on a construction line
 - The Tribe and the Department of the Interior (DOI) initiated a potential HAMP related partnership, which would provide a source of revenue to tribe via user fees
 - A draft MOA was being reviewing by IHS counsel but no progress has been made since
 - The Preliminary Engineering Report will need to be amended if BIA/BIE and Tribe enter into agreement The HAMP is absolutely essential to the health and safety of Hopi tribal citizens. *The Tribe is greatly appreciative of its federal partners in this project*

Cont’d on P3

From P1 – Chairman Honanie Testifies

The Snyder Act of 1921 provides the basic authority for the federal provision of health services and benefits to Indians because of their status as Indians. The modern statutory basis and framework for the federal provision of health care to Indians is under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (IHCIA). This law was permanently reauthorized in Title X of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. As noted, the IS-DEAA authorizes tribes to assume the administration and program direction responsibilities that were previously carried out by the federal government through contracts, compacts and annual funding agreements negotiated with the IHS.

To provide primary health care needs for AI/AN communities, the IHS system is mostly rural outpatient, focused on primary care consisting of Hospitals, Health Centers, Village Clinics, Health Stations

Generally, IHS facilities provide health and health education services that focus on primary and preventive care. Funding for facility construction is provided through the IHS Health Care Facilities Construction (HCFC) program. The HCFC program is funded based on an IHS list of priorities for construction projects. During FY 1990, in consultation with the Tribes, the IHS revised the Health Facilities Construction Priority System (HFCPS). As part of the reauthorization of the IHCIA in the Affordable Care Act, Congress mandated that no changes in the construction priority list shall occur after the date of enactment. The remaining health care facilities projects on the HFCPS list, including those partially funded, totaled approximately \$2.2 billion as of April 2015.

To improve oversight of health facilities construction, Congress began requiring quinquennial reports describing the health facility needs. In 2016, the IHS reported to Congress that the current average age of IHS hospitals is 40 years of age, approximately 30 years older than most U.S. hospitals. The increased age of facilities adds to the risk of building code noncompliance and compro-

mises the delivery of healthcare. National benchmarks for operation and maintenance costs show that a 40 year old facility will cost around 26 percent more than a 10 year old facility.

The HCFC appropriations between FY 2010 and FY 2016 have averaged \$76 million annually, with \$105 million in 2016. It is estimated that at the current appropriations rate and existing replacement rate, a new 2016 facility would not be replaced for 400 years.

The cost to increase IHS facilities to needed capacity is enormous, about \$14.5 billion with expanded and active authority facility types. At current funding rates, the IHS facilities network will continue to age and capacity will decline. Compared to per capita and industry benchmarks of capital investment rates, funding for replacement and expansion is disproportionately low. In 2015, only two-thirds of the 1993 facility priority list was complete. At that pace, even that subset will not be completed until 2041.

In February 2016, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) added Federal Indian healthcare to its biennial “high risk list” of federal agencies and programs at most risk for waste, fraud and abuse. While several Congressional hearings and GAO reports during the past two years have focused on the quality of care being provided at IHS facilities, the Committee is extremely concerned with the contributing role health facility age plays into providing quality care to AI/ANs.

When Congress permanently reauthorized the IHCIA in 2010, it included a new section which required the IHS, in consultation with tribes and tribal organizations, to develop innovative approaches to address all or part of the total unmet need for construction of health facilities. That section also provides that IHS may consider establishing an Area Distribution fund (ADF) in which a portion of health facility construction funding could be devoted to all IHS service areas.

The Facilities Appropriations Advisory Board, a joint federal-Tribal advisory

committee, developed the ADF concept in recognition of the grandfathered status of certain health facilities projects on the priority list, while allowing an innovative and alternative approach for new proposals to be considered and funded. The ADF is intended to allow each IHS Area to improve, expand, or replace existing health care facilities. The Agency could extend the benefits of appropriated funds to a significantly larger number of tribes and communities throughout Indian Country than would be possible by relying solely on funding for line-item projects. Additionally, the IHS is working directly with tribes to provide technical support for tribes that are seeking alternative non-IHS funding to build or expand health facilities.

A major tool available to the U.S. territories for completing upgrades to infrastructure projects is the Capital Improvement Project (CIP) Grant program. CIP grants help territories make much needed improvements to roads, hospitals, water treatment systems, schools and more. Upgrades to critical infrastructure through CIP grants improve the quality of life of the local communities while providing a basis for attracting new business investment in these remote places.

Office of Insular Affairs (OIA), an agency in the Department of the Interior, determines annual allocation of the available mandatory \$27.72 million CIP funding through an established process based on competitive criteria. The territories are scored on their demonstrated ability to exercise prudent financial management practices while adhering to federal grant requirements. The criteria that the territory governments are measured by are ranked giving more weight to more significant criteria. Insular governments that are able to meet the standards receive higher scores and thus can have their annual allocation adjusted to reflect their capacity to manage funding efficiently and effectively.

The list of criteria territories are scored by is as follows:

1. The extent to which the applicant is

- in compliance with completion deadlines established under the Single Audit Act of 1984
2. The extent to which the applicant’s financial statements were reliable
2. The extent to which the applicant’s financial statements were reliable
3. The extent to which the applicant is exercising prudent financial management and is solvent
4. The extent to which the applicant has demonstrated prompt and effective efforts to resolve questioned costs and internal control deficiencies identified in single audits
5. The extent to which the applicant has responded to recommendations identified in reviews completed by the Office of Inspector General, the Government Accountability Office and other Federal offices
6. The extent to which the applicant has demonstrated effective contract administration and compliance with local statutes and regulations regarding procurement practices and processes
7. The extent to which the applicant’s capital improvement application is complete and submitted on time
8. The extent to which the applicant has complied with all reporting requirements applicable to past and ongoing grants in an accurate manner
9. The extent to which the applicant dedicates adequate resources to critical offices to help ensure properly functioning internal controls and efficient operations, including the presence of a qualified independent auditor with an adequately funded office and strong safeguards to its independence
10. The extent to which the applicant is able to successfully expend capital improvement funds within the award period.

Allocation of CIP funds will shift year to year, reflecting the insular governments’ individual performance compared to one another. Governments that increase their performance and score higher based on the above criteria receive a higher share of mandatory available CIP funds.”

From P2 – Chairman Honanie’s full testimony

V. Hopi Detention Facility - The Hopi Tribe has been in need of a detention facility for several decades. The detention facility that was initially established on the Hopi Reservation in 1981 was not intended for incarceration. The existing adult detention facility in First Mesa was originally built as a treatment facility. Over the years the building was converted and used as an adult detention facility. With the security requirements and special operation needs, the building did not meet the standards for a secure and safe detention facility.

In 2005, Hopi Tribal Council authorized Tribal Resolution H-042-2005, which established the Hopi Detention Facility Steering Committee and directed the committee to pursue the planning, design and construction of a new Hopi Detention Facility on the Hopi Reservation. The committee was tasked with the responsibility of searching for funds to build a permanent facility. The Tribe allocated one million dollars to the committee to fulfill this project. The committee was able to develop plans for a permanent facility; however the Tribe was unable to secure funding to build a facility. At the same time, similarly to the Relocation issues raised above, the federal government built a new detention facility for the Navajo Nation in Tuba City. That facility is now approximately half empty while the Hopi Tribe does not have any detention facility at all. In 2016, by Tribal Council resolution, the Committee was disbanded because Tribal Council did not see any progress being made.

The committee was a direct result of actions taken by the Office of Inspector General in 2004. In 2004, the Office of Inspector General conducted a health and safety inspection, which resulted in the immediate closure of the juvenile correctional component. Up until that time, corrections held minors with adults in joint spaces. Juveniles are currently being housed in Navajo County Jail in Holbrook, Arizona.

Despite these serious issues facing Hopi, the Navajo Nation was provided a detention center at that time while Hopi’s needs for detention space and a psychiatric treatment facility has yet to be addressed.

In February 2015, David Little Wind, Director of Bureau of Indian Affairs- Office of Justice Services, met with tribal leaders, including myself, and Councilman Mervin Yoywtewa, Chairman of the Law Enforcement Task Team, to discuss the building of a new detention facility. BIA-OJS recognized that there was a need for a new facility and the recommendation at that time was to repair by replacement.

The detention facility was still being used and operated to incarcerate inmates who had either been sentenced to 30 days or less or were awaiting hearings in the Hopi Tribal Courts. Between 2013 and 2015, there had been an inspection of the facility, which resulted in portions being deemed unsafe and uninhabitable. Those inmates who had been formally sentenced to more than 30 days of incarceration were transported to other facilities. These facilities included Navajo County Jail, in Holbrook, Arizona; Coconino County Jail, in Flagstaff, Arizona, Arizona State Prison Complex, in San Luis, Arizona, and Chief Ignacio Adult Detention Facility, in Towaoc, Colorado. However, the facility remained partially open.

In October 2016, the Hopi Detention Facility was formally closed. Structural issues were cited as the cause of closure. As part of the closure, all inmates and staff were to evacuate the building immediately. Any new arrestees were to be booked and transported to Navajo County

Jail within one hour of being booked. The Tribe was not given any notice of the closure. A charge of orders was issued from BOI-OJS Hopi Agency instructing all officers that the officer would have to conduct the transport related to any arrests they made. This instruction was also given to the Hopi Resource Enforcement Services (HRES) officers. HRES acts as secondary law enforcement agency when services are requested by BIA-OJS. There was no formal agreement from the Hopi Tribe on the charge of orders. Due to the high costs and liability concerns associated with the courtesy transport the Hopi Tribe concluded it could no longer provide this support and have declined any transports of arrestees.

BIA-OJS was aware for the need for a new facility and had indicated plans for a transition from the old facility to a temporary facility while the new facility was constructed. BIA-OJS Hopi Agency met with Chairman Honanie in late October 2016 to discuss the temporary facility. The temporary facility would include two components to cover the needs of the Correctional staff and Administrative staff. The temporary facility would also allow detaining individuals for up to eight hours. The Hopi Tribe through various meetings was verbally told that the temporary facility would be in place by November 2016. However, as of this date, the temporary facility has not been received; BIA-OJS has cited administrative issues as the cause of delay.

Not having a facility places a burden on the personnel and administrative costs continue to rise. Officers conduct booking of arrestee from their units. Additional costs are being incurred in the areas of transportation, additional staff hours, and incarceration. The BIA informed the Tribe last week that it costs the BIA \$100,000/month in contract costs to house the inmates at other facilities. The irony of this situation is that the BIA-OJS has the money to replace the facility, but the BIA does not receive construction dollars for installation. The BIA-OJS is meeting with the Department of Justice to find out if the DOJ would be able to provide the construction funding for the project.

As the Hopi community waits to have its detention facility needs met, crime does not cease. As a result of having no facility, law enforcement officers must use their own personal discretion when arresting individuals who have committed violations of the Hopi Code. There is no deterrent factor to keep individuals from committing crimes when they know they will not be arrested. It is only a matter of time until a minor incident turns into a much more serious crime of violence.

VI. Hopi Telecommunications - The Federal Communications Commission considers the Hopi Reservation a high cost project area. Anytime that the Hopi Tribe seeks to connect to the outside world it must cross the Navajo Nation, Indian allotments, and State land. This requires the Hopi Tribe to pay massive amounts for easements in order to lay or connect fiber. The cost of building telecommunications projects on Hopi land is 27% more than in other parts of Arizona. The Hopi Tribe received an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (“ARRA”) to construct and purchase fiber and electronics to connect to the internet. The Tribe was not allowed to use ARRA funds to purchase the rights-of-way so Hopi Telecommunications Inc. (“HTI”) had to absorb those costs. The entire project cost to build a fiber optic cable route from Jeddito Community to Holbrook, Arizona – roughly 61 miles – cost the HTI was \$3.3 million. Included in this cost was \$500,000 paid in

right-of-ways, which accounts for approximately 15% of the entire project cost. If this same fiber optic route was constructed on non-Indian land it would cost approximately \$2.4 million (or 74% of the cost for building it on tribal land).

VII. Hopi Road Infrastructure - The Hopi Department of Transportation (“HDOT”) is charged with 1,235.1 miles of Hopi’s official inventoried road mile consists of: 625.1 miles of unimproved earth roads, 5.8 miles of gravel roads, 99.6 miles of asphalt surface roads, 405.5 miles of jeep trail roads, 1,136 total BIA & Tribal road miles, 99.1 total miles of AZ State Highways, 1,235.1 combined total Hopi inventory road miles, 10 bridges with a combined length of 1,258.0 feet

The Tribal Transportation Program (“TTP”) is the only continuous funding source for Hopi’s construction program inclusive of all components from planning, design, and construction and now including road maintenance as result of the need expressed in Indian Country that regulations be amended to allow use of TTP funds for road maintenance. The remote nature of the Hopi Reservation has led the cost to construct new roads to increase from \$900,000/mile in 2013 to \$1.2 million/mile now. Dealing with these technical challenges increases operational costs at an estimated rate of 3% annually. The current TTP annual allocation provides for at least for three miles of roadway construction with support to the road maintenance program of \$500,000 and now includes the Hopi Senom Transit Program. The Interior Appropriation allocations for the road maintenance program have not kept up with true costs for the past 30 years. The Hopi Tribe had no other options but to take responsibility for the BIA’s road maintenance duties/program as the threat to life and safety were becoming more evident on Hopi’s roadways. In order to achieve maintenance goals the Tribe has been forced to draw from its construction accounts but is necessary as lives are being impacted. In addition to the already severe and inadequate funding, Hopi sustained a severe decrease to its road maintenance allocation by 40% in fiscal year 2012 from \$500,000 to \$300,000 with no justifiable or adequate reasoning taken by the BIA. We have repeatedly met with the BIA requesting them to remedy this reduction.

The majority of HDOT’s calls relate to the construction of new roadways and maintenance issues on existing roadways (an average of 15/week). The lack of suitable material and resources to maintain the 625.1 miles of unimproved roads makes traveling them a potentially life-threatening situation. Roads within the hearts of villages where the majority of residents reside are no better than outside of the villages. HDOT is responsible for maintaining the roads for emergency service providers, school buses, and everyday commuters but it is a daunting task given the lack of available resources.

HDOT continue its daily assessment and documents challenges with not just BIA roads but with state highways as well. The state highways are no better than the BIA roads. It leaves the Tribe to believe that it has been forgotten by the federal government and the State of Arizona. There are currently no major plans to remedy these unsafe roadways on the part of either the federal government or the State.

Conclusion - I appreciate the Subcommittee’s time and attention to the Hopi Tribe’s infrastructure concerns and challenges. The Tribe encourages the Subcommittee and its staff to visit the Hopi Reservation to witness the issues covered in my testimony first hand.



Help us search for our next president...

NPC President Dr. Jeanne Swarthout plans to retire in June 2018. The Navajo County Community College District Governing Board is seeking volunteers to serve on a Presidential Search Committee. The Board has pre-selected some search committee members based on their important partnerships with the college. A diverse representation is desired on the search committee, with the final makeup determined by the Board following a review of all applications.



Northland Pioneer College

EXPANDING MINDS • TRANSFORMING LIVESSM

Submit your letter of interest outlining your view of NPC's role in providing educational opportunities, a brief career overview, and how long you have lived in Navajo County. Applications should be submitted by May 1, to: NPC President's Office, P.O. Box 610, Holbrook, AZ 86025.

Hopi Nonprofits Among Hundreds of AZ Gives Day Participants

Ryan Tafoya
Hopi Educ.Endowment Fund

Hundreds of nonprofits around the state will be participating in Arizona Gives Day on April 4th, including several Hopi nonprofits. Arizona Gives Day is a statewide, online campaign that takes place the first Tuesday of April every year.

“This event helps people find, learn about and contribute to the causes they believe in. Arizona Gives Day also enables nonprofits to share their stories and engage the community through a unique online giving platform.” – Arizona Gives Day website

There are multiple Hopi nonprofit organizations that provide a variety of services and fulfill unmet

needs in our community. Many of them, like organizations around the state, take advantage of AZ Gives Day to raise much-needed awareness and support.

Apart from the extra exposure that many organizations gain from participating, there are also prize incentives that every organization is eligible to win. These include prizes for most dollars raised for rural organizations, bonus drawings, and “Power Hour” donations – qualifying gifts made within certain time periods on AZ Gives Day.

The Hopi Foundation, The Hopi Education Endowment Fund, and Red

Feather Development Group partnered together this year to combine their efforts in the Hopi community. Last Friday, they hosted *Hopi Gives Day*, an all day event with free food and information about their organizations.

AZ Gives invites people to “*Invest in Arizona*”. Individuals can support multiple organizations or even one organization multiple times with any amount they wish to donate. The actual campaign runs from 12:00 a.m. to 11:59 p.m. on April 4. Donors can go to azgives.org and search ‘Hopi’ nonprofit if they wish to *Invest in Hopi*.

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CIRCULATION

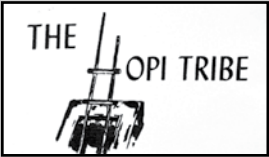
The Hopi Tutuveni is published twice a month, with a circulation of 2,500 copies throughout the entire Hopi Reservation. The paper is delivered on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month to the following locations: Moenkopi Travel Center, Moenkopi Legacy Inn, Hotevilla Store, Kykotsmovi Village Store, Tribal Government Complex, Hopi Cultural Center, Hopi Health Care Center, Polacca Circle M, Keams Canyon Store.

LETTERS TO EDITOR and GUEST SUBMITTALS

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 should be limited to 500 words and may be sent to: Louella Nahsonhoya
Director/Managing Editor
P.O. Box 123
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

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Rolanda Yoyletsdewa

Election Board presents proposed Amendments to Constitution and By-Laws of the Hopi Tribe and draft revisions to Election Ordinance

Karen Shupla, Registrar
Hopi Elections Office

The Hopi Election Board will be presenting Proposed Amendments to the Constitution & By-laws of the Hopi Tribe as well as the Draft Revisions to the Election Ordinance at various locations throughout the month of April.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE HOPI CONSTITUTION: The Hopi Election Board has been successful in having the Hopi Tribal Council approve the Action Item /Resolution H-007-2017. The proposed amendments are focused on the ***Election sections*** of the Constitution.

DRAFT REVISION OF THE HOPI ELECTION ORDINANCE #34: The Election Ordinance is in the process of being revised to have a more streamlined process, more voter/candidate friendly document, and to accommodate the proposed amendments which will be approved by you the voter.

LOCATIONS and DATES OF PRESENTATIONS:
April 4, 2017. 6pm-8pm MST
Upper Village of Moenkopi Community Center

April 11, 2017. 6pm-8pm MST
Native American Connections Conference Room
4520 N. Central Avenue, Suite 600
Phoenix, AZ 85012

April 12, 2017. 6pm-8pm MST
Hopi Cultural Center Conference Room

For more information, call 928-734-2507/2508, email: kshupla@hopi.nsn.us.

Sponsored by the Hopi Election Board

From P1 Supreme Court Rules

For children with severe disabilities, a self-contained classroom with an aide and classmates that are also disabled may be the LRE. The Least Restrictive Environment (LRE) may be the most difficult part to decide because children react differently to given situations. These differences and requirements can be confusing and merit additional teacher training,” according to Dennis.

Superintendent Naha said, “As Hopi we know these children are special and it is our responsibility to care and nourish children from birth. Governing Board President Ivan Sidney and the Governing Board are reviewing the need to renovate and expand the size of our current gymnasium to provide for specialized equipment in a portion of the gym for our special students. At the directive of the Governing Board our staff is expeditiously seeking existing architectural plans that allow for the renovation of our current gym in a cost-effective manner.”

“We are committed to meeting all the legal requirements of the Special Education Law and are preempting the need for

quality health facilities for our special students. Our facilities team has already met at the request of Governing Board President Sidney to evaluate cost-effective and expeditious methods that will make this project a reality” said Superintendent Naha.

“The Governing Board is scheduling meetings with Congressional delegations and the appropriate funding agencies in Washington, D.C. We will ask Congress and the Bureau of Indian Education (BIA) to place a high priority on funding the renovation and expansion of our current gym so that we can meet the additional health and physical needs of our special children. The Supreme Court’s action overruling the lower court’s ‘minimal standards’ ruling is a clear directive that higher standards of effort are required not only in the regular classroom but in our physical education program as well. We appreciate President Sidney’s leadership and applaud the Governing Board for insisting on excellence in education. We are committed to following the spirit of the Supreme Court,” said Superintendent Naha.

Working toward a safer tomorrow for Arizona’s children *April is Child Abuse Prevention Month*

Jazmin Villavicencio
First Things First

Flagstaff, AZ- As Arizona communities highlight April as Child Abuse Prevention Month, First Things First reminds everyone that young children who experience abuse or neglect such as family violence, poor nutrition, housing instability and infrequent health care, can have their ability to learn and succeed compromised.

Because 90 percent of a child’s brain development happens by age 5, these negative experiences can have lasting impacts to a child’s physical and emotional health, their performance in school and their likelihood to engage in risky behaviors.

FTF is doing its part to strengthen families and keep challenging situations from becoming worse, including funding programs such as:

- The Arizona Parent Kit, provided free of charge to parents of all newborns before they leave the hospital or birthing center. It contains resources to help parents support their child in each phase of their early development, from

baby to toddler to preschooler.

- The FTF digital Parent Kit which is available online at **FirstThingsFirst.org/Parent-Kit**. Ninety percent of new parents are millennials born between 1980 to 2000. As the most connected generation, the digital Parent Kit is designed to engage those parents with easily accessible, high quality parenting information, which they can then share with others on their own social media outlets.
- The toll-free Birth to Five Helpline, which provides free advice and answers to the toughest parenting questions from nurses and other child development experts. Expert help is a phone call away at 1-877-705-KIDS (5437). Parents can also download the Birth to Five Helpline app to their smart phones through the Apple App Store or Google Play. Search Birth to Five Helpline.
- Home-based and community-based programs to support families in their role as their child’s first teacher by providing information and resources that promote more positive parent/child interactions and healthy development.

- Community-based parent education on topics like safety, dealing with challenging behaviors and early learning.

Research shows that chronic stress on a young child, often induced by abuse and neglect, can have adverse effects on the body’s nervous system later in life, causing poor responses to normal environmental cues.

Here are some ways to help prevent abuse or neglect and to help the youngest victims:

- Volunteer at or donate to community-based organizations that support children and families;
- Join a child abuse prevention council in your area. For information call: 602-255-2548.

Child abuse is not just a parental issue or a criminal issue. Child abuse is a critical health issue that is 100 percent preventable. Everyone can play a role to ensure that Arizona’s kids achieve a safer and brighter future.

MY BOOKKEEPING PLACE
TAX SERVICE

Our office will open for the 2017 Tax

We are located in Kykotsmovi Village, on the south side of the road between the Post Office and Hopi Day School.

For the 2017 tax season, the new PATH Act passed by Congress is now in effect. The new law requires taxpayers to show proof of filing status, dependents, residence and Native American enrollment status.

Please bring the following when you come to our office:

- Identification Card (State or Tribal document)
- Birth Certificates for yourself and dependents
- Social Security cards for yourself and dependents
- Tribal enrollment cards or Certification of Indian Blood (CIB)
- School enrollment verification letters for dependent(s)
- Immunization document showing name and address for dependent
- Other documents - Guardianships, Court Documents, etc.

We encourage you make an appointment to schedule a convenient day/time.

Office Hours:

Monday thru Friday, 8am - 6pm
Saturday, 9am - 1pm
WE ARE CLOSED ON SUNDAYS

Telephone: (928) 734-5049
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For current course offerings, visit:
www.npc.edu/class-schedule
Be sure to select "Summer" in the Search Criteria.

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Hopi Center, adjacent to Hopi Jr./Sr. High School
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Hopi Tribe Economic Development Corporation
5200 E. Cortland BLVD Ste. E200-7
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
Phone: 928-522-8675 Fax: 928-522-8678

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Front Desk Position Days Inn Kokopelli Sedona, AZ	Maintenance (2 positions) Hopi Cultural Center Second Mesa, AZ
Housekeeping Position Days Inn Kokopelli Secona, AZ	Maintenance Hopi Travel Plaza Holbrook, AZ
Front of House Superv. Hopi Cultural Center Second Mesa, AZ	Cashier Hopi Travel Plaza Holbrook, AZ
Cook Hopi Cultural Center Second Mesa, AZ	Gift Shop Hopi Travel Plaza Holbrook, AZ
Servers Hopi Cultural Center Second Mesa, AZ	Security Hopi Travel Plaza Holbrook, AZ

All Positions are Part-time.
For more information on the Jobs listed. Please contact Cindy Smith, Human Resource Manager at csmith@htedc.net or at # listed above.
ALL POSITIONS ARE HOPI PREFERENCE.

APOLOGY LETTER
COURT ORDER

March 17, 2017

I am writing this letter to apologize to the Hopi People and to my neighbors, family and friends for the hurt I caused everyone for my actions.

Althea Poneoma

HOPI CREDIT ASSOCIATION (HCA)
NOTICE TO CONTACT

The following individuals need to contact the Hopi Credit Association as soon as possible at 928-738-2205:

Christopher Quotskuyva
Madeline Honanie
Gorman Howato
Leora Honawa-Coin

Attend a FREE Share The Road Training in
Kykotsmovi, Arizona

3-hour instruction on driving strategies near commercial vehicles for tribal staff and community members, including teen drivers. The following topics will be emphasized through presentations, videos and a commercial vehicle tour.

1. Introduction, History and Facts
2. Types of vehicles on the Road
3. Factors that determine stopping distance
4. Don't cut off trucks
5. Stay out of the blind spots
6. Following distances
7. Trucks make wide turns
8. Moving off the road—Move over law

- **Monday April 17th**
2 sessions: 8:30am-11:30am & 1:30-4:30pm
- **Hopi Veteran's Memorial Center**
Arizona State Route 264 MP375.5 Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039
- **To Register contact Marlene Joshevama, Office Of Community Planning and Economic Development: 928-734-3242, mjoshevama@hopi.nsn.us**
- **Provide name, affiliation, title, phone number, and email**

SHARE THE ROAD SAFELY TRAININGS ARE PROVIDED TO NATIVE COMMUNITIES THROUGH SUPPORT FROM THE INTER TRIBAL COUNCIL OF ARIZONA, INC. TRIBAL EPIDEMIOLOGY CENTER AND WALMART IN COORDINATION WITH THE HOPI TRIBE OFFICE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HOPI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

CALL FOR HOPI ARTIST

The Hopi Tribe Economic Development Corporation will be looking to purchase a variety of art throughout 2017 monthly at wholesale prices.

Jewelry (Silver, overlay, wood)
Gourd art (bowls & Jewelry)
Kachina Dolls (low end price)
Sifter Baskets
Coil & Wicker Plaques
Bow & Arrows
Lightening Sticks / Masunpi's
Hand made clothing & woven items etc.

Look out for buying dates posted at the Hopi cultural Center and plan on dropping off your art work. Lisa Talayumptewa will be at the Hopi Cultural Center on the following days:

March 9th & April 5th, 2017

Drop off art from 9:00 am—12:00
Pick-up time starting at 3:00 p.m.

To confirm that Lisa will be at the Hopi Cultural Center on these days please call ahead (928) 522-8675 or Motel @ (928) 734-2401

Dial 911
for emergencies

Second Mesa Day School

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS
FOR AUDIT SERVICES

Second Mesa Day School (hereinafter the "School") will receive sealed proposals from all entities (hereinafter "Offers") capable of providing audit services described herein under the terms and conditions set forth herein. Hopi and Indian-owned organizations and enterprises and Hopi Business currently certified under the Hopi Business Preference Law are especially encouraged to submit proposals. The Project is identified as the procurement of supplying audit services (hereinafter the "Project"). The Project includes supplying an annual financial audit of financial transactions and accounts kept by or for the Second Mesa Day School, subject to the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (P.L. 104-156) and OMB Circular No. A-133, revised for the year(s) ending June 30, 2017 with possible renewals for 2018-2019 under the terms and conditions set forth herein. The Offers' shall provide and include all transportation and services necessary for the delivery of the goods described in the Project as set forth herein. The closing date for the acceptance of proposals is **4:00 p.m. (MST) on April 14, 2017** said proposals must be received by Second Mesa Day School prior to that date and time. Sealed proposals shall be opened on **April 17, 2017 at 4:00 p.m. (MST)** at the administration office of Second Mesa Day School. For more information, please **contact Mardell Lomayestewa @ (928)737-2571**. The School Board reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals and to waive any formalities or minor inconsistencies.

Second Mesa Day School

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS
FOR LEGAL SERVICES

Second Mesa Day School (hereinafter the "School") will receive sealed proposals from all entities (hereinafter "Offers") capable of providing Legal Services described herein under the terms and conditions set forth herein. Hopi and Indian-owned organizations and enterprises and Hopi Business currently certified under the Hopi Business Preference Law are especially encouraged to submit proposals. The Project is identified as the procurement of supplying Legal Services (hereinafter the "Project"). The Project includes supplying Legal Services for Second Mesa Day School for the year(s) ending June 30, 2017 with possible renewals for 2018-2019 under the terms and conditions set forth herein. The Offers' shall provide and include all transportation and services necessary for the delivery of the goods described in the Project as set forth herein. The closing date for the acceptance of proposals is **4:00 p.m. (MST) on April 14, 2017** said proposals must be received by Second Mesa Day School prior to that date and time. Sealed proposals shall be opened on **April 17, 2017 at 4:00 p.m. (MST)** at the administration office of Second Mesa Day School. For more information, please **contact Mardell Lomayestewa @ (928)737-2571**. The School Board reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals and to waive any formalities or minor inconsistencies.

Second Mesa Day School

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL
FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES

Special Education Ancillary/Related Services Occupational Therapist, Physical Therapist, Speech and Language Therapist, School Psychologist, and School Counselor Second Mesa Day School Exceptional Student Services Department P.O. Box 98 Second Mesa, AZ 86043. Public notice is hereby given that the Second Mesa Day School Exceptional Student Services Department is accepting competitive sealed proposals from qualified and eligible (licensed) firms and individuals for school year 2017/18. All RFP's must be submitted prior to **closing date, April 14, 2017 @ 4:00 pm (MDT)** to be considered for selection. Late proposals will be disqualified. In order to be considered for selection, bidders must submit a complete response to the RFP. RFP packets are available at the SMDS Procurement Office or via email. For more information, contact Mardell Lomayestewa at Mardell.lomayestewa@smds.k12.az.us or call (928) 737-2571. Second Mesa Day School Exceptional Student Services Department reserves the right to reject any and all proposals submitted, to waive any informalities or irregularities and to re-advertise in its best interest and to request additional information from all proposers. Hopi Owned and Non-Hopi Owned firms and individuals are invited to respond to this RFP. Interested firms and individuals will be evaluated in accordance with the requested proposal and applicable law.

Hopi Tribe Economic Development Corporation

SEEKS APPLICANTS TO FILL TWO (2) MEMBERS ON ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

****THE TWO (2) AVAILABLE POSITIONS ARE FOR HOPI/TEWA TRIBAL MEMBERS****

The HTEDC is a legal entity wholly owned by the Hopi Tribe. The HTEDC is established under federal charter provisions making it distinct and separate from the Hopi Tribe. A board of seven directors governs the HTEDC. The Board is appointed by the Hopi Tribal Council, representing the sole shareholder, either a three or four-year term.

All Directors must meet the required qualifications as set forth in its By-Laws and must pass a mandatory background check.

If you are interested and want more information please contact Lynnora Mahle-Talayumptewa by phone at 928-522-8675 or e-mail at lmahle@htedc.net or regular mail.

This packet includes information about the HTEDC and its mission, as well as information about the roles and responsibilities of a Board of Director member. Calls for more information are welcome.

Board positions will remain open until filled

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6PM-8PM

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- Family History Presentations- Learn about searching for your ancestors' names and history.
- Garden Project Presentation- Learn more about crops that grow well in the area and how to keep the soil healthy for a better crop each year.
- Take a tour of the church building
- Light refreshments will also be served

FOR MORE INFO: ELDERS 928-255-2120 ELDER AND SISTER LUKE 928-613-3343

Advertise in the Hopi Tutuveni
For information call:
928.734. 3282

#ExperienceHopi

Hopi culture and traditions have been around thousands of years. Meet the people who continue to practice what has been handed down to them from the elders. Learn the stories behind their arts and crafts and enjoy the unique beauty that is Hopi!

Artists **Galleries**
Tour Guides



HopiArtsTrail.com

Veterans Income Tax Settlement Fund

Arizona Native American Veterans who served in the U.S. Armed Forces during 1993 to 2005, may be eligible for Arizona state income tax refund. This includes all living and deceased Native American Veterans.

Arizona Department of Veterans' Services may not accept claims after December 31, 2017. So act now to file your application claim.

For more information, please contact the Hopi Veterans Services at (928) 734-3461 or to obtain the application to start your claim.

visit us
on-line
hopi-nsn.gov



Darkness to Light Mission:

Empower People to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse

"Our programs raise awareness of the prevalence and consequences of child sexual abuse by educating adults about the steps they can take to prevent, recognize and react responsibly to the reality of child sexual abuse"

Hopi Health Care Center Room A302

Date: April 20, 2017

Time: 3 - 5 PM

Free Training

This Program is approved for 2 contact hours of continuing education by: The National Association of Social Workers and The National Board for Certified Counselors

For more information and to register please contact:
Hopi Behavioral Health Services Education Specialists
Charmayne Hardy or Kathy Gardner at
(928) 737-6300



The importance of keeping your appointments

Elvia Sanchez, Health Educator
Hopi Cancer Support Services

Did you know that the Hopi Tribe is a CDC –Breast & Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program Grantee? Yes, for the past 15 years the Hopi Cancer Support Services has had this distinction allowing us to provide breast & cervical cancer screening services here on Hopi for women 21 years and older living on or near the Hopi reservation. It means that thousands of women have been able to access and receive quality screening health care. The article below relates to a very important aspect of screening that we ask our clients to understand.

Mammogram and Well Women’s clinics are held on a monthly basis within the Hopi Women’s Health Program. It is the team’s focus to make sure we get the women to attend their important health care appointment.

Every month the Hopi Cancer Support Services staff makes routine reminder calls to registered women informing them of their scheduled Well Women’s clinic appointment with the Hopi Health Care Center (HHCC) or mammograms with our MOM clinic in Kykotsmovi.

Formal letters from our program are also mailed out with reminder dates and times. If staff are unable to make contact with the client either because contact information is incorrect, not updated or no response is given, the last option would be a direct home visit. We provide the same services for women who choose to go to Tuba City Regional Health Care (TCRHC). However, the program is unable to schedule an appointment directly for the client at TCRHC per their policy.

It may seem like a little thing by missing or not calling to cancel your appointment but keeping your appointment is actually important. The HCSS staff must carefully plan out each clinic days’ schedule to ensure adequate time and service for the clients. When you have an appointment, that time is now committed to you and your health.

What happens if I cancel my appointment?

If a client calls to cancel their appointment that is scheduled at HHCC, the program staff will reschedule the client. If a client does not call our program to cancel, we consider them as “DNKA” (Did Not Keep Appointment). Each client is allowed three DNKA’s but we don’t recommend you to reach those three attempts. When the third appointment is missed and no call was made to cancel, the individual will be deactivated from our program.

If I’ve been deactivated from the program, will I be able to register again?

Yes, when you are ready to join our program again we will be delighted to assist you in filling out the registration forms. We care about our clients and we want to ensure they get the best treatment and support needed.

What if I am 15 minutes late to my appointment?

We ask that you call the Hopi Health Care Center to inform the staff that you are running late so we don’t consider you as “DNKA”. Our Well Women’s clinic held at the HHCC is the only program that allows us to take in patients should you come late to your appointment. Our goal is to accommodate all our clients to get seen by the provider for your important health screening.

What should I do if I can’t

make my appointment?

We kindly ask you to call our program to cancel your appointment two days in advance of your scheduled appointment. That way, the appointment slot can be given to someone else. We understand situations may arise the day of your appointment and we do ask that you still make contact to cancel your appointment so the program staff will not consider you as “DNKA”. We are only a phone call away.

How long are the appointments?

The MOM clinic appointments scheduled here at the HCSS are 15-20 minutes tops. The Well Women’s clinics held at the Hopi Health Care Center are about 30 minutes. The goal for both of the clinics is to provide educational materials and information while you wait, making the process smoother and worthwhile.

What if I’m afraid and scared on what will I will be told during my appointment?

It is very acceptable for women to feel afraid and scared, especially if it is your first time to complete a screening test. We recommend you to bring a family member or friend that you trust to support you through the process. Overall, we want you to have the mentality that getting screened is one of the most important things you can do for YOUR health. A healthy outside starts from the inside.

I’m sure that your lives, like many others, revolve around “keeping an eye on the time”, whether for personal or professional obligations, we just can’t seem to get away from our timed obligations to attend to our much needed health check-ups. What if you looked at it in a different perspective and ask yourself, “What is my greatest wealth?” I’ll give you on minute to come up with 3 answers. I’m sure family, children, and/or parents made the list, right? And we hope health made that list.

Hopi is a matrilineal society where women take the leading role and it is mentioned that the women are the *firekeepers* of the family. They are the strong ones that hold the family together. In reality if the female individual in the family isn’t keeping health their own priority because they are taking the lead to take care of others, it should be the family member’s obligations to support that female individual to make their appointment. The *firekeepers* must also be cared for and attended to.

Your health should be a key part of managing your lifestyle. By getting the appropriate health screening, services and treatments, you are taking steps to make changes for a longer healthier life. Patients’ failure to keep an appointment is a common problem; we have our bad and good excuses. Time constraints, scheduling snags, transportation and family-care issues can caused missed appointments, but it shouldn’t be a routine excuse. The HCSS does provide transportation within a certain service boundary area. If the staff is unable to provide the transportation, they will assist you in finding local medical transportation services. In all honesty not keeping your appointments is an issue that will never go away, but be the first to consider that you can prevent the problem.

Village Community Service Administrators come before Tribal Council with questions regarding budgets and the Tribe’s revenue

Louella Nahsonhoya
Hopi Tutuveni

Village Community Service Administrators (CSA’s) and Village Boards requested Time Certain, on the Tribal Council Agenda, to address and discuss their concerns regarding Village budget allocations and the future of the Hopi Tribe’s revenue. The Village CSA’s had been meeting and came prepared with a list of questions for Council to answer.

Village representatives from the Lower Village of Moenkopi spoke on behalf of their village and shared their economic development plans with Council and how budget allocations would be used to fund the projects and improvements to the community. They were not in favor of cuts to their village allocations.

The Upper Village of Moenkopi CSA voiced concerns on the budget cuts and the need for villages to receive full funding. The CSA also expressed his disappointment in Council priorities and questioned if they (Council) knew how much revenue the Tribe actually had and suggested that revenue reserved for specific target areas and projects, may have been used for other than what was intended for.

The Hotevilla representative explained they had many village issues they are currently dealing with; including past audits that were never completed; and the fact that there was a village dispute regarding Village leadership and control of the Village Administration Office. She explained the Village was reorganizing and new Village Board members were recently elected and working on a plan to complete the audits and move forward with Village projects for community members.

From the First Mesa Villages, the CSA from the Village of Walpi notified Council that he and a Board member would not be participating in any discussions, but were there to listen only.

Also from First Mesa from the Villages of Tewa and Sichomovi, the CSA’s and their Board were present and ready to voice their concerns and make statements on behalf of their Villages. However, were not called on to speak before a letter was read into record by the Tribal Council Secretary from First Mesa Consolidated Village (FMCV) Kikmongwi, informing the Council that the Village CSA’s did not have the authority to speak on behalf of First Mesa and were never granted the authority to do so. The letter seemed to suggest there was no communication amongst the Village administrators and the traditional leadership of First Mesa. The letter stated meetings were called, to no avail.

Bacavi CSA did not speak, but the Tribal Council Reps from Bacavi stated they had never been informed of the concerns being presented at this meeting on behalf of their Village; although they had been attending regular Village meetings. They did not state whether they supported their CSA’s position, since they seemed to be unaware of the concerns being brought before Council.

A Board member from the Village of Mishongnovi shared a heartfelt testimony on issues and challenges their Village had encountered. The challenges were similar to those of Hotevilla Village and as a result, their Village Administration Office had been closed for several months. She shared the plans for the Village and expressed that the livelihood of the Villagers had been unfairly broken due to politics and said it is now time to heal. Village elections were held and new Board of Directors and Tribal Council Representatives were elected.

No one was present from the Village of Sipaulovi during introductions.

The CSA from the Yu-weh-loo Pahki Community was also present but did not speak during introductions.

The Council listened to the concerns from the Village representatives and discussions went back and forth. It was unclear whether the Village Administrators and Village Boards got the answers they were looking for from Council on the questions and concerns they had.

Below is a copy of the list of topics and questions the Villages brought to the Council and wanted answers to:

Village Community Service Administrators presentation to Hopi Tribal Council

Revenue Sources

Q: What is the true financial picture of the Hopi Tribe? (inclusive of investments, incoming revenue, liabilities, etc.

Q: What type of Financial Reports does HTC receive for each month regarding the Tribe’s financial position?

Q: Leveraging tribal funds in economic ventures-Does the Tribe have any economic ventures that generate substantial amount of revenue for Tribe. If so, are all dollars spent/obligated as soon as they are received?

Q: What new sources of future revenue is the Tribe projecting?

Q: What is the status of releasing revenue from Docket 196? Is there a tribal team working on this?

Economic Opportunities

By defeating Tawa’ovi, the HTC closed opportunity for potential use by villages and communities.

Q: Was there ever consideration for its use by other Tribal entities? Is Tawa’ovi permanently defeated?

Q: HTC have other land identified for economic opportunities that may be open to villages and its membership?

Q: What is the status of Winslow property?

Q: Does HTC know understand Economic Development/Growth?

Q: Who monitors tribal documents, the Potsquaniat and CEDS? Are these effective tools for the Tribe?

Q: What is the progress of Economic Development Corporation?

Q: Who determines that this organization is meeting its intended purpose(s) and is there an exit strategy included, if the need to dissolve is determined or will they be permitted to continue the way it’s been operating?

Q: Is there a local department responsible to work on economic development initiatives on Hopi? If so, what is the progress and does the work include working with village administrative offices?

Q: Has the HTC entertained Entrepreneurial Development supporting Hopi Small Business growth?

Village Appropriations

Q: Village Carryover language not covered in appropriations Language that states the procedure for processing carryover dollars to village upon the satisfactory completion of audits. How does a village properly request for carryover dollars, through letter, Tribal Resolution and who is the request directed to? What is timeframe for pay out? Critical for villages to maintain operations.

Q: Are carryover dollars kept separately and are there sufficient funds to pay out through 2016? Do prior Tribal audits include liabilities that include the funds to process village payouts?

Q: Local Employer-Employ 5 or more per village regular employees, does not include temporary and seasonal employees. We are employers and the loss revenues will impact these employees

Q: What is the future of tribal allocations to Hopi Villages?

Supplemental Audits-Specific to Sichomovi:

Some villages included in Tribal Audits and received Supplemental Audits. Sichomovi under Tribe since 2012. We have no separate bank accounts, investments, no additional revenue being generated. Is managed like a tribal program. We paid \$420 for 2012 Supplemental Audit. Very little activity and have carry over. HTC’s decision to not accept Supplemental Audits was made after 2012 for years including 2012. Request HTC reconsider this decision for Sichomovi since we paid out for audit services and expenditures were very minimal, less than 60,000. Acceptance of 2012 critical to village as well as clear information on how to request for carry overs to continue operations. Once depleted, have no additional funds to continue. What are our alternatives, as 2017 Appropriations Language timeframes are unrealistic for completion of audits?

Cedric- Tribe is behind on Audits, but always on villages to complete theirs. What is the difference? Inequality regarding expectations between the Tribe and villages.

The impacts of non-completion of Tribal audits to villages are that they are unable to apply for grants as the relationship of major federal funders is with the Tribe.

Leadership

CSA’s considered leaders, just as HTC Representatives are.

Q: Why do we need a session like today to meet? Recommend work sessions where discussions are less informal and with dedicated time for open discussions. Discuss remedies and solution to our concerns and questions.

Q: Who evaluates the work of Tribal Council members & task teams? Best future decisions can be made by including employees, community members who have experience and/or relevant educations be included in Task Teams to provide assistance/guidance.

Q: Are HTC members holding public forums to report and solicit input?

Q: Do you consider yourselves effective, informed, objective Tribal Council? If so, can you see yourselves mentoring the younger generation for leadership roles? Leadership and Economic Growth essential for the future.

Q: Education stand, how many scholarships are given in areas where you expect the student to return to Hopi to assist in areas for economic growth? Hopi no longer Bartering for livelihood. We are now a cash economy.

Technical Assistance

Vice-Chairman-Provide assistance. Villages need assistance from:

1. Human Resources, classification of positions. If payroll for villages being processed by Hopi Tribe, are these individuals considered Tribal or Village employees or are they one in the same.
2. Payroll-accurate reports for audit purposes. Not timely.
3. MIS-Not receiving assistance

Summary

Solicit input from community members. Communities need reporting from HTC Representatives and Task Team members. Any Tribal Council member can report at villages they don’t represent.



Active Military, Veterans And Families Are Respectfully Invited To Attend
A Reception To Discuss PTS -TBI Outreach In Northern Arizona
Saturday . April 22nd 2017 . 4:00 Pm At The Twin Arrows Navajo Resort Conference Center

Keynote Speaker: Adrian Andrews . U.S. Army Veteran
Hosted By The Military Order Of The Purple Heart
Please RSVP Information: MOPH793@gmail.com (928) 286 - 7446

Hopi Court processes first debit card payment

Louella Nahsonhoya
Hopi Tutuveni

Hopi Court Acting Chief Judge Craig Wallace announced that the Court had processed its first debit card payment on March 30.

“I am highly pleased to inform you that the Court processed its first Debit Card payment today for a civil traffic fine,” said Acting Chief Judge Wallace. “We are set up to collect payments by debit and credit cards for many categories of court cases, but not restitution – overall it is still a work in progress but almost all the details have been ironed out.”

This will help increase collections and reduce the Court’s administrative burden in processing payments.

Judge Wallace thanks the Hopi Trial Court staff for their hard work in bringing this about, and also to the Hopi Tribe MIS Director Jerolyn Takala and her IT staff for their invaluable support.

“I’m appreciative of the steps taken to get the Trial Courts to this stage,” said Hopi Chairman Herman Honanie. “It is now a system to fully utilize to obtain all the ordered payments for fines, etc.”

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
3 AGILITY & STRENGTH @ 12:10 p.m. TOTAL BODY w/ INTERVALS @ 5:30 p.m.	4 ZUMBA FITNESS @ 12:10/5:30 p.m.	5 AGILITY & STRENGTH @ 12:10 p.m. CARDIO @ 5:30 p.m.	6 TABATA CORE @ 12:10 p.m. ZUMBA FITNESS @ 5:30 p.m.	7 AGILITY & STRENGTH @ 12:00 p.m.
10 TOTAL BODY w/ INTERVALS @ 12:10 CARDIO @ 5:30 p.m.	11 ZUMBA FITNESS @ 12:10/5:30 p.m.	12 TABATA STRENGTH @ 12:10 p.m. XC RUNNING @ 5:30 p.m.	13 TABATA CARDIO @ 12:10 p.m. CHAIR CARDIO @ 5:30 p.m.	14 TOTAL BODY w/INTERVALS @ 12:00 p.m.
17 TABATA CORE @ 12:10 p.m. TOTAL BODY w/ INTERVALS @ 5:30 p.m.	18 ZUMBA FITNESS @ 12:10/5:30 p.m.	19 TABATA STRENGTH @ 12:10 p.m. XC RUNNING 5:30 p.m.	20 ZUMBA FITNESS @ 12:10/5:30 p.m.	21 TABATA CORE @ 12:00 p.m.
24 CARDIO @ 12:10 p.m. TOTAL BODY w/ INTERVALS @ 5:30 p.m.	25 ZUMBA FITNESS @ 12:10/5:30 p.m.	26 XC RUNNING @ 12:10 p.m. Total Body w/ Intervals @ 5:30 p.m.	27 ZUMBA FITNESS @ 12:10 p.m. TABATA STRENGTH @ 5:30 p.m.	28 HOPI FITNESS CENTER CLOSED

Hopi Fitness Center Summer Hours:
Mon - Thurs 6:00 AM - 7:00 PM Friday 6:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M.
Kids Korner Hours Mon - Thurs 12:00 P.M. - 7:00 P.M.
For more information call (928) 734-3432

The Hopi Environmental Health Project

STUDY INFORMATION

- The Hopi Tribe, in collaboration with professors from the University of Arizona, is evaluating the environment inside Hopi homes on several health conditions. This Project will help programs at the Hopi Department of Community Health Services and the Hopi Environmental Protection Office to identify health and environmental issues facing the Hopi.
- Household exposures found in the air, water, and food are major sources of environmental hazards for many communities. These exposures or hazards, along with factors such as unemployment, poor access to preventive programs and health services, can affect human health including respiratory and cardiovascular health, diabetes, cancer and obesity. You may have heard that a recent survey suggests 24% of Hopi have asthma, which is high compared to national averages.
- The goal is to recruit people from 90 Hopi homes over a 3 year period. The homes will be selected at random (by chance) from across Hopi communities. We will collect information about both the home and the people living in the home at two different seasons of the year (winter and summer).
- One person in the house will be asked to answer some questions about conditions of your house. You will be asked to allow environmental sampling of the air, soil, dust, and water at your home for pollutants. Information about these equipment is available and will be described to you.
- You, and anyone else in the house who is 18 years of age or older, will be asked to complete some tests about your lung and heart health. We will also ask if you are willing to give a urine sample which we will test for metals, like arsenic or uranium.
- The project requires equipment be placed at your home to measure the quality of the air during both the winter and summer seasons. Some of this equipment will need to stay in your home for at least 24 hours. This means that there will be 4 visits to your home over the next 12 months. The project will involve 4 to 5 hours of your time over 2-3 days in winter and then again in summer. A description and pictures of the equipment to be used in this study is available.
- You will receive reports from the project about your home and your personal tests.
- You may decide not to participate and you may stop your participation at any time.
- You will receive a \$100 thank you for participation after both the winter and summer sampling visits.
- This Project is funded by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It has received approval from the Hopi Tribal Council.

For further information, you can contact

- Gayl Honanie, Director of Environmental Protection Office, Phone: 928-734-3631.
- Lori Joshweseoma, Director of Hopi Department of Community Health Services, Phone: 928-734-3401.
- Robin Harris, Principal Investigator, University of Arizona, Phone: 520-626-5357

Incident Command Training

Hopi Wellness Center Conference Room

ICS 700 Thursday, March 23, 2017 - 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
ICS 100 Thursday, April 6, 2017 - 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
ICS 200 Wednesday, May 3, 2017 – 8:00 am – 5:00 pm & Thursday, May 4, 2017 – 8:00 am – 12:00 pm
ICS 800 Wednesday, June 7, 2017 – 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

To register call Department of Public Safety & Emergency Services at 928-734-3662. We will have a limit of 25 students per class.

When you register you will be given a CD with the student manual on it or you can print a copy of the student manual at <https://training.fema.gov>.

Attendance is mandatory, if you leave the class for more than 15 minutes you will have to retake the class.

“These trainings become real during emergencies.”

25 years with the 100 Mile Club Garrett Maho will demonstrate Hopi pottery at Hopi Travel Plaza during the month of April



Jessica Quamahongnewa, Diabetes Prevention Educator Hopi Special Diabetes Program

Oh, What A Feeling! I'm taking in a deep breath, and am full of excitement with what life has to offer! Some days may not seem so grand, but when you wake up to do your morning prayer and await to greet the sun; everything makes sense when it comes to getting ready to making the best of what the day has in store for us all. What we have planned coming to you from the Hopi Special Diabetes Program is the 25th Annual 100 Mile Club "Rock Your Moccasins" run/walk program. Registration will be in full force at the Hopi Wellness Center on Monday, April 3rd...which was yesterday! Registration is free to individuals ages five years on up that reside on the Hopi reservation. It's going to be another fabulous 12 weeks to be out and about with you all in the various communities and villages. Thank you to the Community Service Administrators and the Village leaders for allowing us to map out courses at their locations, and restore trails for participants to utilize throughout the program and every day after that.

We are going to be straight with you; diabetes is a serious medical problem; one that requires constant and consistent care. Understanding what's going on in your body, the way you diet, exercise and take medication; all work together to keep you at your healthiest. Education keeps you informed and motivated to manage your condition properly. The single, most important thing to remember about diabetes is that if you can keep it under good control, you are less likely to develop any of the serious complications.

So *where do we start?* You probably know the most basic facts about diabetes; but there's something else we want for you, and that's to enjoy life. There's a balance you have between discipline and reward, between sacrifice and pleasure.

When we talk about the management of diabetes, we quote mortality statistics and research studies. Managing diabetes shouldn't be just about staying alive; it should be about living life and enjoying it. Our diet plans allows for treats that should satisfy our cravings, and that we're flexible enough with our exercise plan that if we want a little break, it's okay. The overall goal is for you to feel well, be healthy, and allow this program to help you without making it seem like an impossible task. Sure, it's going to take some effort to manage your diabetes, but we hope you'll find parts of it interesting, and yes, even enjoyable. We want you to be healthy and take pleasure in your life – *Make It Your Best Life!*

Living your best life with diabetes and prediabetes plays out largely in your hands. Right now let's make plans to register for the 2017 100 Mile Club. Our team is motivated to bring you the best season ever! We're more excited to get away from our desks and computer screens to be out there with you all. Registration will begin Monday, April 3 – 27, 2017 at the Hopi Wellness Center, Monday – Friday. 8am to 5pm. All individuals must register in person.

Look Out For Us At These Locations - 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.:

- April 17, 2017 - Keams Canyon Shopping Center
- April 18, 2017 - Polacca Circle M
- April 18, 2017 - Hopi Cultural Center
- April 19, 2017 - Kykotsmovi Village Store
- April 19, 2017 - Hotevilla Co-Op Store
- April 20 2017 - Upper Moenkopi Community Center

Please call the Hopi Special Diabetes Program at (928) 734-3432 for additional information or questions.

Jarvis Kelly, Gen Manager Hopi Travel Plaza

Garrett Maho has been a Hopi potter for many years and is still making traditional pottery today. Garrett was born and raised in Polacca and belongs to the Rabbit/Tobacco Clan, The traditional pottery Garrett creates is made from clay collected from the mesas and painted with colors from spinach and yucca plants. The pottery is build up by hand; known for their beautiful designs, Garrett uses ruin sites and grandmother's book that has been handed down through the generations to select the ones he uses.

Garrett's pottery has won many awards including Best of Show 2016 at the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff, the Halea Naha Memorial Award in excellence in traditional pottery at the Santa Fe Indian Market and 1st place at the Heard Museum Market Show.

Garrett will be demonstrating his work every Thursday and Friday during the month of April at the Hopi Travel Plaza. The Hopi Travel Plaza re-



cently opened a gift shop "Hopi Arts at Paa'yu vi" and has authentic arts and crafts from many Hopi artists and craftsmen. We

look forward to seeing all of you at the Hopi Travel Plaza in April and having you meet Mr. Garrett Maho.

HOPI HEAD START

NATIVE AMERICAN DAY 2017

Friday, April 7, 2017

Hopi Veteran's Memorial Center

Dances start 10:00 a.m.

Traditional lunch will be served to the Public

PROGRAM AGENDA

Dances start at 10:00 a.m.

Second Mesa Center—Supai Dance

Hotevilla/Bacavi Center—Throw Away Dance

Moencopi Center—Navajo Dance

Polacca Center #1— Comanche Dance

Kykotsmovi Center—Corn Dance

Child Care Center—Navajo Dance

Polacca Center #2— Navajo Dance

Second Mesa Parent/Staff—Santo Domingo Butterfly

ALL DANCE GROUPS WILL DANCE TWICE EXCEPT SECOND MESA PARENT/STAFF

The Office of Aging & Adult Services

Presents:

"The Hopi Caregiver Conference"

April 27, 2017

8am - 4pm

FREE EVENT!

Registration starts at 8am

At Hopi Veteran's Memorial Cntr. Kykotsmovi, Arizona

Advance Registration is ENCOURAGED!!

Topics Include:

- Family Caregiving
- Hospice
- Medication Side Effects and Management
- Fitness Activities
- Public Benefits Outreach Services
- AND MUCH MORE!

LAST DAY TO REGISTER IS APRIL 21, 2017!!

For more info or to register, please contact Julie Sosnewa at 734-3557 or the OAAS Office at 734-3552.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT Hopi Tribal Registrar

The Hopi Tribal Council announces the vacancy of the Hopi Tribal Registrar position. This is an appointed position for a term of six (6) years.

All interested individuals must submit a Letter of Interest and Resume' to the Office of the Tribal Secretary by Thursday, April 6, 2017 at 5:00 p.m.

For more information, contact Tribal Secretary at 928-734-3131.

The Hopi Tutuveni is published twice a month on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday.

Advertise in the Hopi Tutuveni
For information call:
928.734. 3282