Drought on the Hopi Reservation

Little relief in sight as forecast calls for worsening conditions

On May 11, 2018, Chairman Nuvangyaoma and Vice Chairman Tenakhongva signed Executive Order 52–2018, Declaration of Exceptional Drought on the Hopi Reservation (see Declaration on page 6 of this issue). “Exceptional drought” – the highest of the 5 most severe category of drought – describes areas experiencing widespread crop and pasture losses, fire risk, shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells, and creating water emergencys. Mike Crimmins, a climate scientist at the University of Arizona, explains that the term “exceptional drought” describes a “kind of drought you’d see in a location, at that time of year, once every 50 years.”

On June 15, 2018, Crimmins and his colleague Daniel Ferguson, Director of Climate Assessment for the Southwest (CLIMAS) program, participated in a meeting at the Monsoon Church in Kykotsmovi. Organized by the Hopi Drought Task Team and the Vice-Chairman’s office of the Hopi Tribe, the meeting addressed the conditions here on the Hopi reservation and gave a brief summary of how climate change is affecting the Hopi Nation.

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The Fight to Save NGS May Be Over, But the Battle Wages On For Hopi

On June 7, 2018 Chairman Timothy Nuvangyaoma and Vice Chairman Clark Tenakhongva traveled with a delegation of tribal councilmen to the Central Arizona Project (CAP) for a board meeting to submit public comments on pending power purchase agreements. These contracts would replace coal energy upon closure of the Navajo Generating Station (NGS) at the end of 2019. Hopi Chairman Nuvangyaoma has been a tireless voice championing efforts to keep NGS operating and has traveled to Washington D.C. to give testimony before congress. Both he and Vice Chairman Clark Tenakhongva had spoken at a rally a day earlier at the state Capitol, along with the United Mine Workers and Peabody to ask the CAP Board for 90 more days as it appeared a new identifier would be called Middle River Power, was in the process of taking next steps to negotiate the possible purchase of NGS.

Highlighting the sense of urgency, Assistant Secretary for Water and Science Timothy R. Petty, issued a letter from the United States Department of Interior to the CAP Board of Directors and General Manager arguing that the Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968 authorized NGS as the sole provider of CAP power. Coal power is presently used to generate energy to pump the water from the Lower Colorado River down into central Arizona. The letter cited specific passages that supported these initial claims, however, in present times, NGS is not the sole provider of CAP power today, although it is its largest customer. Chairman Nuvangyaoma, Vice Chairman Tenakhongva and other numbers of the Hopi delegation implored the CAP Board to vote on any power purchase agreements so as to allow more time for Middle River Power to assess what steps would need to be taken if they were to move ahead with the purchase of NGS. Those steps include re-negotiating land lease agreements with both Navaajo and Hopi tribes, addressing environmental regulations and having the purchase approved by the current owners, including the Bureau of Reclamation. It’s a tall order by any measure and with time running out for new owners to purchase NGS, the CAP Board voted to approve two power purchase agreements. One of the agreements adds cleaner, less expensive solar energy to the CAP portfolio.

More on Page 4

Feasibility Study on Hopi Education: Summary of Chapters on Governance and Leadership

In 2015, the U.S. Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) awarded the Hopi Education Systems Office a Tribal Education Department (TED) grant, for the development and operation of the education department. In 2017, Tribal Council approved the use of the TED grant funds to hire Public Works LC to evaluate the existing educational structure and determine (1) whether it was “feasible” for the Tribe to develop a “coordinated educational program” on the reservation, and, if so, (2) how the Hopi Tribe should structure the governance and build leadership capacity to facilitate a “comprehensive and coordinated” education system.

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Larry’s Corner

“Advice from a Cat”

To be or not to be...

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What is Drought?

Information you need to know...

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Rancher’s News

Read about how this drought is affecting local ranchers...

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Rommali Laban

Managing Editor

Hopi leaders look on while Gila River Governor Stephen Lewis submits public comments before the Central Arizona Water Conservation District Board of Directors and General Manager.

Photo by: Romalita Laban

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Romalita Laban

Managing Editor

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TUESDAY, JUNE 19 2018

Hopi Farm Market is in Full Swing

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Despite Drought, Hopi Farmers Market is in Full Swing

More on Page 3

Rommali Laban

Managing Editor

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More on Page 3
To Be or Not To Be...That is the Question

Hopi Tutuveni
June 19, 2018

Larry’s Corner

Advice from a Cat

by Larry Watamahage

What is assimilation? Or a better question would be: How is assimilation im-
portant to a starving nation? I ask this question because of the way we, as Hopi, have been through so much in a short time period. I have adapted to western society as a means of surviv-
ality and we did it very quickly.

When we are first born into a Hopi soci-
ty, we learn that fast cars and the fast way of the cities and the glamorous and glamorous and glamorous. Traditional Hopis think that this is not the way to live, while progressive Hopis think that this is the future of the Hopi people. I observed Hopis drive from 9 am to 3 pm to the Hopi Reservation and then back again. I even observed Hopis who had made western culture and society our own. To me, I think that is a form of assimilation or adaptation to new ideas that we just go through as a society and it is not true that Hopis are the only ones that we have assimilated.

The dictionary says that assimilation is the process of taking in and fully understanding and accepting ideas or ways. So I understand (as a Hopi per- son) that by mixing Hopi tradition or ideas, we are assimilating this into Hopi society. So I understand (as a Hopi person) that by mixing Hopi tradition or ideas, we are assimilating this into Hopi society.

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I think this is how, I guess we never assimilated in western society. As I stated above, I think Hopi men say they are not going to change because of their Wranglers and boots and no one looks at them any differently. I mean you don’t see men wearing a special type of clothing for any reason. But for that occasion, maybe men should start that tradition.

I think the reason we don’t ques-
tion our practices because we are taught at a young age that certain things are done in a certain way and we don’t question the elders who we think are wise. In this modern world, I assume that we must do things in a certain way. I think that because Hopi society came to be like this, but meowing about this might make Hopi people uncomfortable be- cause we as a society, even some of our leaders, are a modest kind of society

Trust me when I say that cats don’t care if you are meowing about this. But it looks silly and plus we don’t know what any more. I think that part of human culture so we will continue with this tradition.

When I was a at a Hopi cultural dance re-
cently, it was very interesting to see cat- with “contemporary” dresses and shawls and they looked very nice. I don’t think it is a bad idea to use traditional designs on their dresses. It

made it seem that I was at a fashion show from the 1990s “cats”alog” out of the blue. But I took some time to really think about it and, mind I had two thoughts about what I saw. First thought, I want to eat my Hopi dress on the Hopi Reservation, and second is in this form of assimilation? Wonders when did it become a tra-
tition to only wear printed dresses only on cultural dances? How come don’t we see women wear those same dresses at men’s? Dress the same sex at work and at cultural dances with their Wranglers and boots and no one looks at them any differently. I mean you don’t see men wearing a special type of clothing for any reason. But for that occasion, maybe men should start that tradition.

Because it makes me think (I’m pretty sure) that we as a Hopi people think that is the future of Hopi society and we are today. If you’re a history buff and you ask, “What is the future of the Hopi Nation? I ask this question, and I think assimilation or adaption to new ideas is the process of taking in and fully understanding and accepting ideas or ways. So I understand (as a Hopi person) that by mixing Hopi tradition or ideas, we are assimilating this into Hopi society.

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Chapter 1: Governance of Hopi Education

The ultimate goal of Hopi schools — and all schools for that matter — is to achieve the best possible education for every Hopi child. To achieve this goal, the Hopi Tribal government (HTG) is required to assume greater responsibility: as a framethat as assuming measures of primary and secondary education, preparation to hold jobs and to prepare students for future training. The HTG has already moved one step in this direction by adopting Resolutions 2008-022, which call for the creation of a Board of Education and Workforce Development (TED). There is a broadly shared conclusion that the current Hopi Board of Education (HBE) is not meeting the detailed evidence that locally controlled schools need the oversight and support that the HTG already provides to its Tribal government lacks the financial ability or administrative capacity to provide that support, while many stakeholders have voiced concerns over losing their autonomy to the Tribal government.

Based on the new role of the Tribal government, chapter one presents various governance structures for the Hopi Board for the following: a discussion of the current structure;

Key Findings:

• The current Hopi system is not working well and the Hopi's locally controlled schools need more support; however, the HTG is challenged by the need to transfer support, while maintaining the autonomy of the Tribal government.
• The current Hopi Board of Education does not have the capacity to oversee programs for all Hopi children.
• The schools need administrative and curricular supports that are not being met, which could be provided by a schools' superintendent.
• If a tribal-level central authority is constituted, its responsibilities, and the roles, powers and duties of that organization will vary widely across a range of substantive areas.
• The current Board of Education funds, or even centralized authority in certain administrative areas, may not be sufficient to cover the cost over money and budget, however, if the Tribe creates a district office or provide the tribal board to maintain the necessary financial support.
• Lack of centralization, oversight, and management is a concern as the pituitary gland of secondary education.
• The Hopi Tribal government lacks administriva- tive capacity to provide support for schools, and therefore, it lacks the trust of some stakeholders that it can provide oversight over Hopi schools.

Recommendations:

Based on the research conducted by Public Works, the HTG can take the following steps to be more effective than the current structure of incomplete school governance: In the case if the institution managing the schools has the necessary knowledge and resources to implement needed support and oversight. As such, it is particularly important for the Hopi Tribe to figure out which aspects should be maintained by the schools, and implement them with fidelity and effectiveness.

The report identifies four potential governance structures:

Option 1. Maintain and strengthen the current local autonomy structure; however, the HTG needs to create a centralized entity that provides additional support for schools.

Option 2. Create a centralized entity that provides oversight and consistency across a range of substantive areas. For each option, the report addresses the struc- tural, attitudinal, and other aspects of the Hopi schools, how they are working, and what they need to improve. However, for any future restructuring, the following are key questions to consider:

• How does the Hopi Tribe define a “comprehensive educational system”? What capacity building and leadership training would be needed to support schools, and what would that look like in terms of financial support, and fidelity?

Both the current Hopi Board of Education and the Tribal government need to consider additional resources. The Tribal government needs to implement changes in the school governance structure.

The report recommends that the TED Advisory Group begin a six-month community process to assess the current system and to move forward with their school system. Dates for public consultation meetings have yet to be announced.

In its consideration of a centralized entity that would be able to provide oversight to Hopi schools, the TED Advisory Group has approached the non-curricular areas to which the superintendent can provide support. At the same time, the Hopi Tribe should determine how to fund its centralized entity and/or separate organizations.

According to the report, regardless of which governance structure is chosen, the new Committee should consider what aspects of curric- ulum control would be maintained locally, and what aspects of the educational system would be considered.

The Office of Range Management reports every year the water produced by a windmill vary. If the windmill is running, however ranchers need to re- map the crude protein is covered.

Vegetation growth and don’t have the ability to make sure the crude protein is covered. Trace Mineral Salt blocks or just plain salt will not provide adequate nutrition to compensate for the lack of vegetation. If the livestock are eating away the vegetation, you need to consider additional support. As such, it is important to call the program to report the situation before you go banging, turning or pulling the stock. The severity of the damage. So if you are thinking of selling out or re- place the program. Then you need to call the program to report the situation before you go turning or pulling. It will be repaired.

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Chairman Nuvangyaoma. “At want to completely close the door hoped for […]. Although we don’t ed yields. Agricultural ed levels or crop losses. For mulated according to the period – a season, a year, or several years – of de ned as an extended pe years and they coincide with low precipitation that does any precipitation that does not pre- mister stream of data and lacked a consis- management and tribal leadership felt they did not have suf cient information about local weather and climate and lacked a consis- tly average precipitation each year with higher production levels typically receiv- ing more and inserting dry sea- sons in the spring and fall. For instance, a matic increase in pre- cipitation occurs with the start of the monsoon season in early July and typically lasts through the late September. This is followed by drier con- ditions in October and November before shift- ing to a winter atomic season from December through March. The precipitation between the two winter seasons is dramatically different. Winter storms typi- cally bring precipitation in the form of snow or on long duration, low tem- perature precipitation that can rehydrate soil moisture reserves and contribute to recharging local water resource- s. Spring and fall precipitation typi- cally arises from highly localized, intense storms that can produce high levels of runoff and erosion, but also is important mois- ture for warm season range grasses. Although, rainfall during this year’s mon- sone season will pro- vide some relief from the current drought, it is unlikely that it will be enough to make-up for the lack of rain during the last year. More- over, because the Four Corners area has been experiencing a warm- ing trend over the past year, the current drought conditions are likely to continue for the next several years.

The combination of higher temperatures and low- er rainfall than the rainfall create a near “perfect storm” for drought conditions that impact both Hopi farmers and ranchers. Even with good monsoon precipitation, an suf cient rainfall for the Hopi reservation may not be a tough drought to bear. With that in mind, the "warming trend" is going to continue for years more like the future.

What the science information shows drought conditions on the Hopi Reservation paints a serious picture as the drought on the Hopi Farmers and Ranchers is even more serious. Clark Tenakhongva stated, "we have to be well conscious of how we use our water, we cannot ignore the fact that it is going to change climate". Dan Ferguson, the long term climate change study, we have been experi- enced in precipitation and the potential to make droughts worse, it is well possible that we will experience more and longer period of droughts than we otherwise would be. That is why we have to manage and response plan that can help us before it is too late. Ferguson advis- ed us to be aware of the signs, and to be prepared for the worst. In terms of what we can do to plan for the future, Ferguson advis- ed us that we have to be proactive for drought conditions that impact us in the future, the Hopi De- partment of Natural Resources is a perfect example, the lack of data and information about the local climate and availability of water resources, cultural knowledge, and best practices for those of us in the region. We have to learn from the past and make sure that we do not make the same mistakes in the future.

This decision was a real set- back for the Hopi reservation and not what we had hoped for […]. Although we don’t want to completely close the door to finding solutions, this is now the real world.” — Chairman Navangyaoma.

What is Drought?

...water sources here on the Hopi reservation. Cimmins and Ferguson pro- vided a report of current drought condi- tions on the Hopi Reser- vation and a forecast of what they anticipate in the coming months. According to Ferguson, “2017 was the warmest year in the last 6 plus years of data available for the Four Corners. A very warm 2017 plus the very warm winter of 2017-2018 plus almost to winter precipita- tion equates to a terrible 6 winter drought for Hopi.”

“Given the reality that globally we now routinely set new annu- al average temperature records I think it wise for those of us on the Southwest—already a warm and dry place—to expect these quite warm years to show up more often than they did in the past. When we have these warm years which coincide with dry conditions, we have the potential for drought conditions,” said Ferguson.

On average, the Hopi Reservation receives about 8.5 inches of precipitation each year with higher production levels typically receiv- ing more and inserting dry sea- sons in the spring and fall. For instance, a matic increase in pre- cipitation occurs with the start of the monsoon season in early July and typically lasts through the late September. This is followed by drier con- ditions in October and November before shift- ing to a winter atomic season from December through. March the precipitation between the two wet seasons is dramatically different. Winter storms typi- cally bring precipitation in the form of snow or on long duration, low tem- perature precipitation that can rehydrate soil moisture reserves and contribute to recharging local water resource- s. Spring and fall precipitation typi- cally arises from highly localized, intense storms that can produce high levels of runoff and erosion, but also is important mois- ture for warm season range grasses. Although, rainfall during this year’s mon- sone season will pro- vide some relief from the current drought, it is unlikely that it will be enough to make-up for the lack of rain during the last year. More- over, because the Four Corners area has been experiencing a warm- ing trend over the past year, the current drought conditions are likely to continue for the next several years.

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This Office of the Chairman is coordinating with the District 2 second quarter forum to update the community members on tribal water issues and the work being done.
Giving Reason to Celebrate
Hopi Students Receiving their Doctoral Degrees Gives Reason to Celebrate

The Tutuveni staff enjoyed sharing pictures and stories of Hopi graduates and commencement ceremonies in the previous issue. Whether your child was getting a pre-K diploma, transitioning from middle school to high school or embarking onto college life – we want to congratulate all students for their commitment to their education. We’d also like to highlight individuals who have achieved beyond associates, bachelors or masters degree, and have dedicated years of their academic studies to writing and research in their specific discipline of study and received their doctorate degrees this year.

Congratulations to both Carrie Nuva Joseph and her brother Darold Joseph, each received Ph.D.’s in their respective fields.

Carrie Nuva Joseph
College or University: University of Arizona
Degree & Field of Study: Ph.D. in Special Education with a Minor in Language, Reading and Culture

Darold Joseph
College or University: University of Arizona
Degree & Field of Study: Ph.D. in Special Education with a Minor in Language, Reading and Culture

Congratulations to Peter Sabori and Trevor Reed who each received their Juris Doctorate. Peter received a J.D. from the University of Arizona and was awarded the Indigenous People’s Law & Policy Program’s Robert A. Hershey Outstanding Tribal Advocate and the Dean’s Achievement Award for Community Outreach. Trevor received a joint J.D./Ph.D. from Columbia University and will be joining the faculty of the Sandra Day O’Conner College of Law at ASU.

Peter Sabori
College or University: University of Arizona
Degree & Field of Study: Juris Doctorate with certificates in Indigenous People’s Law & Policy and the Criminal Law & Policy programs

Trevor Reed
College or University: Columbia University
Degree and Field of Study: Doctorate in Music and Juris Doctorate from the Columbia School of Law

All photos were given permission by submitters

5 Reasons Why You Need to Speak With Us...

1. Public Safety Outreach Project
2. Providing up-to-date information to those affected by violence
3. Health benefits for veterans
4. Education and support for survivors
5. Guidance through the Medicare appeals process

SUICIDE IS PREVENTABLE

Learn the warning signs:
- Talking about wanting to die
- Looking for a way to kill oneself
- Talking about feeling hopeless or having no purpose
- Talking about feeling trapped or in unbearable pain
- Talking about being a burden to others
- Increasing the use of alcohol or drugs
- Acting anxious, agitated or reckless
- Sleeping too little or too much
- Withdrawing or feeling isolated
- Showing rage or talking about seeking revenge
- Displaying extreme mood swings

The more of these signs a person shows, the greater the risk. Warning signs are associated with suicide but may not be what causes suicide.

WHAT TO DO
If someone you know exhibits warning signs of suicide:
- Do not leave the person alone.
- Remove any firearms, alcohol, drugs or other objects that could be used in a suicide attempt.
- Call Hopi Law Enforcement 911 or (928) 738-2233
- Hopi Behavioral Health Services (928) 737-6300 from 8 AM - 5 PM/M-F excluding holidays
- U.S. National Suicide Prevention Lifeline at 800-273-TALK (8255)
- Take the person to an emergency room to seek help from a medical or mental health professional.

For more information and behavior plans contact Public Safety or Behavioral Health Services.

Area Agency on Aging, Region 5
Long Term Care Ombudsman Program
Resident Rights are:
- The right of privacy
- The right to be treated with dignity and respect
- The right to receive needed health care
- The right to refuse health care
- The right to be free from abuse

Public Benefits Outreach Program can provide the following assistance:
- Assisting with the application process
- Ensuring application forms are filled out correctly
- Ensuring that all necessary documentation is attached
- Accompanying the individual to an interview or appeal hearing
- Serving as a advocate during the appeal process
- Education about the Department’s Rights of the Consumer

Public Benefits Outreach Program can provide the following assistance:
- Assisting with the application process
- Ensuring application forms are filled out correctly
- Ensuring that all necessary documentation is attached
- Accompanying the individual to an interview or appeal hearing
- Serving as a advocate during the appeal process
- Education about the Department’s Rights of the Consumer

Photo by: David Yellen
Photo by: Carrie Joseph
Photo by: Darold Joseph
Photo by: Trevor Reed
Despite Drought, Hopi Farmers Market in Full Swing

The Hopi Farmers Market in conjunction with Hopi Tunkuwa Pfnmi Cultural Institute, Hopi Food Co-Op, University of Arizona College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Conservation Auxiliary, Extension Hopi Tribe, and the Hopi Health and Wellness Coalition are combining resources to have local farmers and gardeners keep the tradition of the 2018 Hopi Farmers Market here on the Hopi reservation. Because of the reservation wide drought is in full effect, the Hopi Farmers market team is concerned about turn out at their event and future events.

Starting July 1, the local market will take place at the old Sevakku store at the Highway 264 and Highway 87 junction and will take place every Sunday of every month, through September 2, 2018. The market allows for local farmers to sell and trade their produce, meet old and new friends, and to get tips and suggestions from other farmers who will be at the event. With the reservation wide drought in effect, Hopi local farmers are trying to make use of “mini” gardens or backyard gardens to produce their crops. This type of backyard farming results in the growing of a variety of crops including radishes, pumpkins, and asparagus just to name a few, that local farmers can sell and trade at the event.

Farmers Market Manager, CiaAnna Sakeva, says “We want to continue this tradition, even though the drought is affecting local farmers in a huge way because the moisture is far less than previous years, we still want to encourage local farmers to plant every year even with the reservation wide drought in effect. This drought is not stopping local farmers to plant and grow their own produce that they rely on every year. The Hopi Farmers market not only sells and trades local produce, they now offer gardening and food demonstrations to the local community who want to learn more about backyard gardening and how to adjust to the reservation wide drought so they can continue the tradition of farming and preparation of their grown produce. The event will also include fun activities and games for the kids and a fun run walk for the community. With the drought in full effect, we see the Hopi Farmers Market Team continuing with efforts towards making this a possibility for local farmers who still want to utilize this community gathering.

Executive Order #2-2018 Declaration of Exceptional Drought on the Hopi Reservation

WHEREAS, on January 31, 2018 the United States Department of Agriculture declared 686 counties in 24 states disaster areas due to drought. Arizona had five (5) counties listed with Navajo County being one of the five; and

WHEREAS, current data from the April 2018 U.S. Drought Monitor indicates the Hopi Indian Reservation is experiencing below-average sea- level groundwater levels, groundwater depletion over the past six months and as reported on April 30, 2018, Navajo County moved from Extreme Drought (D3) to Exceptional Drought (D4) conditions; and

WHEREAS, the DNR field staff have reported that water that is reserved for agriculture use on the Hopi Reservation is being hauled off the Reservation from local windmills and stock tanks in mass quantities due to drought conditions; and

WHEREAS, the range water resources located on the Hopi Reservation are for the exclusive use of Hopi tribal members or authorized Hopi tribal entities; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Natural Resources field staff have conducted an assessment of the availability of water and range resources and have reported that the current conditions warrant a need to declare a drought on the Hopi Reservation; and

WHEREAS, exceptional drought conditions highlight the need to conserve, preserve and protect the natural resources on the Hopi Reservation.

NOW HEREFORE, the Chairman, and the Vice-Chairman of the Hopi Tribe, hereby declare that a “State of Exceptional Drought” exists due to the drought conditions on the Hopi Indian Reservation.

IT IS FURTHER DECLARED; the appropriate Hopi tribal government programs will conduct educational outreach regarding current drought conditions and its impacts on land-based resources, Hopi villages, and Tribal members.

IT IS FURTHER DECLARED, that Hopi tribal government officials and programs will initiate consultation with federal, state, county and tribal entities to identify resources, technical assistance, and other support in order to mitigate drought impacts on the Hopi Reservation.

BE IT FURTHER DECLARED; that any and all Hopi Laws relevant to this Executive Order including but not limited to: Hopi Code Section 3.6.2 Criminal Damage to Property, Sections 106 (C) (1) 13-235 Violations and Civil Penalties, will be enforced. Hopi Code Section 3.8.6 Criminal Damage to Property.
1. A person who intentionally, knowingly or recklessly defaces, damages, or tampers with property not his own, whether public or private, is guilty of an offense.

2. A person who commits criminal damage of property in an amount of five thousand dollars or more is guilty of a serious offense.

Hopi Tribal Ordinance 43, Section 108 (C) (1b)

Other Violations: The following acts are prohibited, and, if a person is determined to have committed any such acts, he or she may be subject to a civil penalty of up to five hundred dollars ($500), in addition to any other civil or criminal liability imposed by law.

1. To knowingly or through gross negligence cut, break, stretch, pry open, destroy, or otherwise injure the fence of another, of the Hopi Tribe, or of the United States Government, or to knowingly dig or excavate under such fence or to leave a posted gate open.

2. To knowingly or through gross negligence punch, drill, or shoot holes in the water tank or otherwise knowingly prevent the normal operation of livestock watering system of another, of the Hopi Tribe, or of the United States Government.

3. To discharge, spread, or otherwise contaminate public farming, livestock and wildlife water supplies.

EXECUTED THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF MAY, 2018

Kykotsmovi, Arizona

Carl Onsae
Assistant Editor

Assistant Editor Carl Onsae

The Hopi Farmers Market in conjunction with Hopi Tunkuwa Pfnmi Cultural Institute, Hopi Food Co-Op, University of Arizona College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Conservation Auxiliary, Extension Hopi Tribe, and the Hopi Health and Wellness Coalition are combining resources to have local farmers and gardeners keep the tradition of the 2018 Hopi Farmers Market here on the Hopi reservation. Because of the reservation wide drought is in full effect, the Hopi Farmers market team is concerned about turn out at their event and future events.

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Photography by: Carl Onsae
This year marks the 50th Anniversary of the National Community Health Representative (CHR) Program.

The Hopi CHRs are the frontline of public health workers who are familiar with the strengths and weaknesses of our communities. All CHRs strive to provide quality outreach health care and health promotion/disease prevention services to all Native Americans, ranging from prenatal to elderly, who reside within the Hopi/Tewa communities. For 50 years, the CHRs have been a valuable asset to all communities by demonstrating to be great advocates, helping communities improve and maintain their health, and have been VITAL in lowering mortality rates. The demand for CHRs continues to grow and their services are priceless.

Help us honor our past CHR workforce and current efforts of the program staff on this special night by joining us on

August 2, 2018
6:00 - 8:00 PM
@ the Hopi Veteran’s Memorial Center

Were you, or do you know a past CHR?
LET US KNOW!
We’d LOVE to recognize all CHR’s on this momentous occasion!
Please call us with any information, past or current, pertaining to the Hopi CHR Program.

Asquali!
928-737-6342