



Drought on the Hopi Reservation

Little relief in sight as forecast calls for worsening conditions



Daniel Ferguson explains the drought.
Photo by: Carl Onsae

Carl Onsae
Assistant Editor

On May 11, 2018, Chairman Nuvangyaoma and Vice Chairman Tenakhongva signed Executive Order #2-2018, Declaration of Exceptional Drought on the Hopi Reservation (see Declaration on page 6 of this issue). “Exceptional drought” – the highest or 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 emergencies. Mike Crimmins, a climate scientist at the University of Arizona, explains that the term “exceptional drought” describes a “the 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 Mennonite 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...

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



Hopi leaders look on while Gila River Governor Stephen Lewis submits public comments before the Central Arizona Water Conservation District
Photo by: Romalita Laban

Romalita Laban
Managing Editor

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 owner, identified as Middle River Power, was in the process of taking next steps to negotiate the possible purchase of NGS.

Heightening 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 Basin 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, al-

though it is its largest customer.

Chairman Nuvangyaoma, Vice Chairman Tenakhongva and other members of the Hopi delegation implored the CAP Board to not 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 Navajo 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.

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



Educators, supporting staff, and community members attend meeting at Hopi Junior/Senior High school on May 30 and 31 to learn about the feasibility study on Hopi education.
Photo by: Carl Onsae

Angela Gonzales
Editorial Board

In 2015, the U.S. Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) awarded the Hopi Tribe 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 LLC to evaluate the current 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 “compre-

hensive and coordinated” education system.

On May 30 & 31, the Hopi Department of Education and Tribal Education Department (TED) Advisory Committee hosted a community meeting at the Hopi Junior Senior High School to share the results of the feasibility study conducted by Public Works, LLC on the Hopi School system.

As part of our commitment to help educate and inform the Hopi community on issue impacting the Hopi senom, the Hopi Tutuveni is publishing chapter summaries of the report. The 379-page report includes 13 chapters. In this issue, we summarize chapters 1 and 2 of the report. More on Page 3

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Larry’s Corner



To Be or Not To Be...That is the Question

Advice from a Cat

by: Larry Watahamagee

What is assimilation? Or a better question would be is assimilation important to the Hopi Nation? I ask this question because of the way we as a Hopi society moosas included never had an easy road to get to where we are today. If you’re a history buff you will know the history of the Hopi people’s trials and tribulations, which have been endured. We as a Hopi have been through so much in such a short time period and have adapted to western society as a means of survival and we did it very quickly.

When we think of western society, we think of fast cars and the fast life in the major city all the glitz and glamour. Traditional Hopis think that is not the way to live while; progressive Hopis think that is the future of the Hopi people. I observed Hopis confronting western society as not traditional and not the way Hopi is, but in a number of ways we have made western culture and society our own. To me, I think that is a form of assimilation or adaption to new ideas that we just go through as a society and I’m pretty sure that we as a Hopi nation are not the only ones that go through this.

The dictionary says that assimilation is the process of taking in and fully understanding information and/or ideas. So I understand (as a Hopi cat) that by mixing Hopi tradition and western culture we understand how to adapt to everyday living on the Hopi reservation. I think this is why we as Hopi like to blend a contemporary lifestyle made by western influences so well that we use this in our traditional dances as well.

I was at a Hopi cultural dance recently and I observed a lot of women with “contemporary” dresses and shawls and they looked very pretty with their floral patterns and native designs on their dresses. It

made it seem that I was at a fashion show from the 1996 sears “cat”alog or something like that. With that in mind, I had two thoughts about what I saw. First thought; I want to eat my fourth bowl of Hopi hominy stew, and second is this a form of assimilation? I wondered when did it become a tradition to only wear printed dresses only on cultural dances? How come I don’t see women wear those same dresses at work? Men dress the same 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 printed kind of shirt and pants just for that occasion; maybe men should start that tradition.

Either way you look at it, we as Hopis live in an assimilated society even if it’s just a tiny amount of assimilation and how many of us question whether we have assimilated to a dominant culture. I understand that this has been going on for a long time and that we just adjusted to the practices of how we do things now, so we don’t question anything anymore.

I think the reason we don’t question our practices because we are taught at a young age that certain things are done in a certain way and it is qa’kyaptsita (not respectful) to question the elders who we think hold all the “meowledge”, so we just assume that we must do things in a certain manner. I really want to know how Hopi society came to be like this, but meowing about this might make Hopi people uncomfortable because we as a society, even some of the moosas are of a modest kind of society.

Trust me when I say that cats don’t dance, why? Because it makes us look silly and plus we don’t know how, I guess we never assimilated that part of human culture so we will never learn to dance.

My advice to you is that living a balanced culture is sometimes hard to do, but if we just keep in mind the outcome we want, we can live our lives in a balanced way.

Want to ask Larry something? Email him: meowatlarry@gmail.com

Equine Workshop Series for Hopi Ranchers

Hopi Cooperative Extension FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A series of three workshops are planned this summer featuring general horse healthcare and maintenance. These are designed for any and all horse owners and for anyone else who is considering getting a horse. There is a much to know about properly caring for a horse. These workshops will offer educational information and demonstrations with live horses by trained professionals.

The first workshop “Horse Healthcare” will be on Sunday, June 24 from 9 am to 3 pm at the Hopi Veterinary Services in Keams Canyon, AZ. Dr. Emerson Scott of the Hopi Veterinary Services and Dr. Betsy Greene, Horse Specialist of the University of Arizona’s Cooperative Extension will lead this first workshop. The topics to be covered are horse nutrition, especially as it relates to young and mature horses and colic. Body Condition Scoring, a system to measure your horses’ health, performance and reproduc-

tive efficiency. Finally, horse dental care, which is crucial for horse health, comfort and longevity. There is no fee to attend this workshop.

We would also like you to ‘Save The Dates’ for the next two:

Workshop II: “Horse Health & Maintenance” on Friday, August 10 from 2-7 pm and Workshop III: “So You Want A Horse” on Friday, September 14 from 2-7 pm

The locations for both are not yet confirmed.

These Equine Workshop Series are being organized by Hopi Cooperative Extension Services an arm of the University of Arizona Cooperative Extension, who serve and support the Hopi agricultural community. Partners are the Hopi Veterinary Services and the Hopi Office of Range Management and Land Operations.

For any questions about any of these workshops you may contact Susan Sekaquaptewa, Assistant Agent, Hopi Cooperative Extension at 928-225-8550 or Pam Lalo, Hopi Veterinary Technician, Hopi Veterinary Services at 928-734-5251.

GUEST EDITORIAL

Drought is Not the Only Thing Impacting Hopi Agriculture

Michael Kotutwa Johnson
Guest Editorial

The Executive Order signed by Chairman Nuvangyaoma and Vice Chairman Tenakahongva declaring exceptional drought conditions on the Hopi Reservation comes as no surprise. As a doctoral candidate in the School of Natural Resources and the Environment (SNRE) at the University of Arizona I study Natural Resource Management, with a specific focus on the conservation practices used in Native agricultural and various issues related to American Indian natural resources decisions on the use of water, coal, oil and timber on Native lands. As a tribal member and farmer, I have experienced first-hand the impact of drought on Hopi agriculture.

As a young man, I spent many summers with my grandfather Fred Johnson (Fire and Wood Clan) learning to plant, tend and harvest our traditional crops on our family’s farm located between Second and Third Mesa. So, like most Hopi farmers I know what drought can do to our crops and like most Hopi farmers I have learned to adapt to changes in the environment using a variety of techniques (planting deeper and spacing further apart for instance) taught to me not only by my grandfather, but also other Hopi farmers from different villages.

Drought is nothing new on the Hopi Reservation. We have always had periods of drought over our long history of being here. What is different between the past and the current drought is we are not as involved in the practice of farming like we used to, and we are not teaching our youth the cultural and moral values that define the importance of farming even when environmental conditions are extreme, such as the exceptional drought we are experiencing today.

Our ancestors were better prepared and better able to adapt to these conditions than we are.

In the past, for instance, Hopi farmers would save seeds from previous droughts and plant them in the drier than usual conditions like we face now. Due to lack of drought tolerant seeds and Hopi seeds in general we produce less crops and use up our own seeds to fast. I am also aware that we purchase blue and white corn seeds raised off the reservation to make our traditional foods and even plant. Planting seeds purchased off the reservation may contain bad genes that may hurt our own Hopi corn varieties. Furthermore, on a recent trip home I heard some Hopi men say they are not going to plant because it’s a drought and they do not want to waste their seeds. Did our ancestors say that when they experienced drought? How come we are no longer storing seeds like we used to? How can we develop the drought resistant seed strains we need if don’t plant?

Planting and saving our seeds matter. If we do not have our traditional seeds, we cannot plant, and we will have no crops, and if we have no crops, we will have no traditional foods like Piki, and items like beans, gourds, and corn to use in Hopi ceremonies. We will also not be able to re-supply our seed stocks and have to buy even more

canned hominy from the store. I have heard that we must protect our seeds, but if we have no seeds due the decrease in farming then what will we protect?

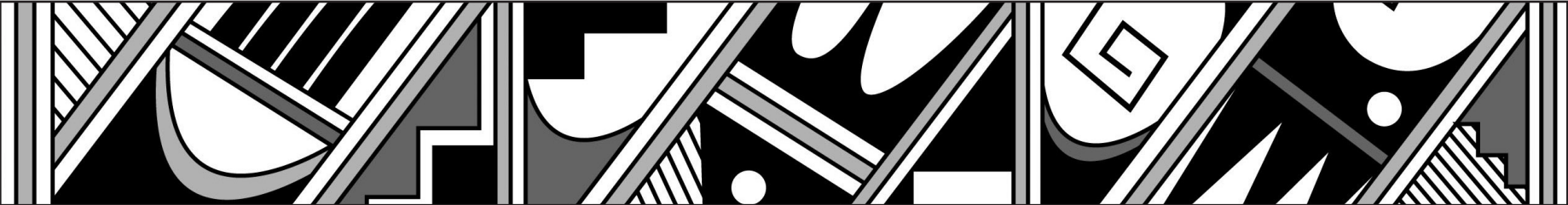
I know not everyone will agree with me, but we need to face the truth that it is not just drought that is impacting Hopi agriculture, it is our own inability to take the time to farm; to teach our youth about the cultural and spiritual importance of Hopi agriculture. I am not saying that all Hopi people don’t still teach the traditional ways of farming, but many do not. If this was not true then we would not be worrying about running out of Hopi seeds like corn and beans used in our traditional foods and ceremonies. If more of us would farm we would have our corn bins full and seeds stored away to plant no matter what the conditions drought or no drought.

To prepare better for future droughts we need to take better care of ourselves and revitalize the Hopi agricultural system. To achieve this, I recommend the following:

1. Establish an educational agricultural related outreach and resource center for the Hopi community, as well as to serve as an outside research entity specifically designed to provide research opportunities to address the issues around Hopi agricultural management.
2. Provide incentives for Hopi youth to become farmers by giving them the necessary tools, skills, and financial resources to do so.
3. Establish a tribal farm to raise traditional Hopi crops with seeds going directly back to the community for the establishment of new Hopi fields and for the revitalization of existing, but now abandoned, fields.
4. Develop policies at the federal, tribal, and even international level for (a) protection of Hopi heirloom crops, (b) improved access to USDA’s Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) programs (like the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)), and (c) designation of Hopi as Globally Important Agricultural Important Heritage System (GIAHS) site.

We need to keep the practice of farming alive not only for ourselves, but for future generations of Hopi people. Although we have had our differences, we are a strong and resilient community. It is this sense of community that makes us strong and by working together we can revitalize and further strengthen our agriculture system and way of life. For if we continue to care for our “mother” (corn), she will continue to take care of us.

Michael Kotutwa Johnson is from the Village of Kykotsmovi. As a PhD Candidate in the UofA’s School of Renewable Natural Resources and the Environment, Michael’s dissertation focuses on different aspects of conservation as it relates to Hopi agriculture. Michael is also the curator of the exhibit, The Resiliency of Hopi Agriculture: 2000 Years of Planting, at the Arizona State Museum in Tucson through June 2019.



Feasibility Study on Hopi Education, Cont.

Chapter 1: Governance of Hopi Education

The ultimate goal of Hopi schools – and of all people the review team talked with on Hopi – is to achieve the best possible education for every Hopi child. In whatever way one defines this – whether as attainment on measures of primary and secondary education, preparation to hold jobs and to compete in the 21st Century economy, or mastery of Hopi concepts of the world and how to live in it – the Hopi schools are not wholly fulfilling this mission.

The report begins with governance because it is both the motivating factor for the TED grant and the commissioning of the feasibility study, and a highly-debated subject within the Hopi community. There is a broadly shared conclusion that the current “system” isn’t working. The report includes detailed evidence that locally controlled schools need more support and assistance. However, the 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 Tribal codes and practices nationwide, chapter one presents various governance structures for the Hopi Tribe to consider. The following is a summary of key findings:

Key Findings:

- The current Hopi educational system isn’t working well and the Hopi’s locally controlled schools need more support; however, the Tribal government lacks the financial ability or administrative capacity to provide it. For example:
- Because Hopi schools are independent, peers are not learning from each oth
- Schools are not optimizing resources because they are failing to achieve economies of scale.
- Community members and school staff alike want more support from a reservation-wide entity.
- There is no synergy between schools, oversight over individual schools, or accountability for poor academic performance or ineffective governance.
- The current Hopi Board of Education does not have the capacity to support or oversee all Hopi schools effectively.
- The schools need administrative and curricular supports that they are not receiving, and that could be provided by a schools’ superintendent.
- If a tribal-level central authority is constituted, its responsibilities, and the roles, powers and duties of the local schools, still can vary widely across a range of substantive areas.
- The schools can collaborate, pool funds, or even centralize authority in certain administrative areas, without necessarily ceding authority over money and budget, however, if the Tribe were to establish a district office or provide supplemental supports to schools, it needs to consider additional resources.
- Lack of curricular alignment between the elementary and secondary levels and the sustained low performance at the elementary level have culminated in lack of preparedness and low performance of students at the secondary level.
- The Hopi Tribal government lacks administrative capacity, and/or financial ability to provide support for schools, and therefore, it lacks the trust of some stakeholders that it can provide oversight over a Hopi school system.

Recommendations

Based on the research conducted by Public Works, a comprehensive system of schools would be more effective than the current structure of isolated, independent schools. However, this is only the case if the institution managing the schools has the financial and leadership capacity to provide the needed support and oversight. As such, it is particularly important for the Hopi Tribe to figure out how to establish these governance structures, fund them, and implement them with fidelity and effectiveness.

The report identifies four potential governance options:

- Option 1: Maintain and strengthen the current local autonomy structure;
- Option 2: Set up a consortium for sharing ideas and resources;
- Option 3: Create a centralized entity that provides support for the schools;
- and/or
- Option 4: Create a central authority that provides oversight and consistency to the schools.

For each option, the report addresses the structures that currently exist to manage and govern Hopi schools, how they are working, and what they need to improve. However, for any future restructuring the following questions must be addressed: How does the Hopi Tribe define a “comprehensive educational system? What regulatory and administrative structures would need to be authorized? How would a reservation-wide regulatory authority or collaborative entity be funded? What capacity building and leadership training would be needed to implement the plan with transparency, accountability, and fidelity?

Integral to any changes in the educational governance is the TED Advisory Committee, comprised of representatives from the Hopi Tribal Chairman’s office, the Health and Education Committee, the Hopi Board of Education, the Hopi Department of Education and Workforce Development, and school administrators. This committee is tasked with responsibility for reviewing the report the report, evaluating the recommendations for each policy area, sharing ideas, and considering what governance structure will best ensure that each policy recommendation is effectively implemented.

The report recommends that the TED Advisory Committee begin a six-month community process to dialogue on the four governance options on how to move forward with their school system. Dates of these committee meetings have yet to be announced.

In its consideration of a centralized entity that would provide more consistent support and/or oversight to Hopi schools, the TED Advisory Committee should determine those administrative, non-curricular areas to which the superintendent would provide support and/or oversight. At the same time, the Hopi Tribe should determine how to fund its centralized entity and/or separate operational areas.

According to the report, regardless of which governance system is selected, the TED Advisory Committee should consider what aspects of curricular control would be maintained locally, and what aspects would be developed on a reservation-wide basis.

The report also recommends that if the Hopi Tribe decides to design a reservation-wide education system, they should consider how to structure a central board to provide oversight. But regardless of the organizational structure chosen, the recommendation was made that a superintendent should be hired to oversee all schools and support

all school leaders.

As a first step toward building a comprehensive educational system, however it is structured in the long-term, the report recommends that Hopi educational leadership take immediate steps to compile data, strengthen its governance capacity, act collaboratively, and build trust as it continues the community dialogue about long-term options.

The 62-page chapter includes analysis of survey and other data and a detailed discussion of the necessary steps to build capacity and trust in order to move the conversation forward.

Chapter 2: Educational Leadership

The second chapter in Part I focuses on educational leadership. On the Hopi Reservation, educational leadership involves several different actors: School administrators, School Governing Boards, the Junior Senior High School Superintendent, the Hopi Board of Education, the Hopi Department of Education and the Health and Education Committee of the Tribal Council.

Whether an alternate education governance structure is ultimately selected or not, it will be critical to build the capacity of educational leadership and improve the cooperative relationships among the education leaders. Regardless of governance structure, the Hopi education leaders can be more effective if they are more strategic in their efforts, and better supported to carry out their responsibilities.

Key Findings:

- Hopi school administrators do not have a community of professional support or regularly engage in professional leadership development.
- School administrators and Governing Boards are not engaging in strategic leadership.
- Neither the Tribal Council’s Committee on Health & Education, the Hopi Board of Education, or the Hopi Department of Education and Workforce Development have consistently carried out Ordinance #36 requirements related to collecting data, setting reservation-wide goals and standards, and issuing and annual report; nor are they working together strategically with the local Governing Boards to collaborate in their school improvement efforts (such as hiring, evaluation, learning, providing professional development, or purchasing).

Recommendations:

- School administrators should come together regularly to engage in professional learning and to receive and provide each other with support.
- School administrators and Governing Boards should be supported, through training and by organizational structures, to exercise strategic leadership of their schools and school communities.
- Tribal Education Leaders, including the Hopi Board of Education Members and the Hopi Department of Education and Workforce Development, should have clearly defined roles and responsibilities and should engage in training to ensure that they exercise them effectively.

The next issue of the Hopi Tutuveni will summarize chapters from Part II of the report that focus on the broad issue of “School Improvement”. Chapters in this section include Integration of Hopi Language and Culture, Discipline and Behavioral Health Services, Family Engagement, Educational Continuum (Pre-K through College), and Community Support.

For questions about the report or for information on how to obtain a copy, please contact Dr. Noreen Sakiestewa at (928) 734-3501 or Judy Youvella at (928) 734-3503 or JYouvella@hopi.nsn.us.



Office of Range Management
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DROUGHT CONDITIONS ON HOPI

LIVESTOCK

RANCHERS you need to get out to your range units to check the condition of the range land and your livestock and respond accordingly to these conditions. Some range units at this time have livestock that are already down to body condition scores of 3.

It is very important that you check your livestock daily during this time. Approximately 95% of our dirt tanks are dry. Those that do have some water are being overwhelmed with livestock and wildlife. Reports are coming in of animals getting stuck in the mud within these dirt tanks. We all need to be aware of the range and livestock conditions and act accordingly. Based on what you see you should be making adjustments to your livestock numbers to fit the current conditions within your range units. Don’t wait till the last minute, do this now.

The Recommendations by the Office

of Range Management are:

1. Get rid of dry cows, old cows, yearling heifers, steers over 6 months, and this year’s calf crop.
2. Consider getting out of the cattle business for a few years. This will not only cut down in the cost you will have to pay out for maintaining your livestock on the range (supplemental feed, water hauling, etc.) but will allow for the vegetation to re-cooperate from grazing.

If you do plan to keep livestock then you need to consider the nutritional value of the vegetation your livestock are eating within the range Unit. You will need to SUPPLEMENT your livestock with 12%-37% Crude Protein blocks or tubs and salt blocks. The lack of essential minerals and vitamins in the plants the livestock are eating makes the vegetation less palatable. Most of what the livestock are eating now is last year’s growth; we did not see much new growth this year. Protein will help to digest the dry feed that the livestock are eating and break it down into energy needed by your cows. It is important to read the label to

make sure the crude protein is covered. Trace Mineral Salt blocks or just plain salt blocks are also effective. Place these blocks away from the windmill sites so you get less damage to the immediate area around the windmill.

Use your common sense, if your livestock are losing weight, are down to a body score of 3 or less, you see no new vegetation growth and don’t have the means to buy supplemental feed and you are hauling water every day...it’s time to seriously think about selling out or reducing your livestock drastically.

The Office of Range Management can assist you with livestock hauling if you have large amounts of livestock you will take to sale from your range area. We will help haul if there are 15 head or more. There is a cost of \$5.00/head to cover the gas and transportation cost. If you need assistance you can call the Keams Canyon office at 928-738-0014.

WATER

Water is another issue. As the days get hotter water will becomes a big factor in land use. True, there are windmills that need to be fixed and the ORM is doing their best to get these windmills up and running, however ranchers need to remember that water use is not limited to ranching only.

Factors that can affect the amount of water produced by a windmill vary. If the windmill is connected to a shallow well (800 ft. or less) to draw water, it will be affected by drought almost immediately. Windmills drawing water from shallow wells are not only dependent on the ground water but also on the recharge it gets from any moisture it receives from rain and snowfall. If there is no recharge water production will decrease, therefore

the windmill will continue to pull water from the well, but produce less.

Because the majority of the windmills are dependent on the wind to produce the water, wind will always be a key factor in the amount of water a windmill produces. If the wind is strong and constant then the windmill will produce at a steady rate and fill the tank. If it is a light breeze or no wind then there is no guarantee the windmill will produce water at a normal rate.

On some of the windmills we have demand being greater than what can be produced by the windmill. Currently we have ranchers, farmers, wildlife and water hauler, to name a few, using accessible windmills for water. When the demand is great, say too many cattle utilizing one windmill, then there will be less production from the windmill until the demand goes down. When demand goes down this allows for the windmill to produce at its normal rate to fill the storage tank. This is occurring on the majority of the wells on the reservation.

Vandalism has increased tremendously over the past 5 years to our windmills. This will put a windmill out of production from a week to years depending on the severity of the damage. So if you are having trouble with the windmill it is best to call the program to report the situation before you go banging, turning, or pulling on the windmill infrastructure. We will get someone out to look at it, and if it can be fixed it will be repaired.

The Office of Range Management has two offices. Our Kysotsmovi office contact number is 928-734-3701 or 3702. Our Keams Canyon office contact number is 928-738-0014 if you need to report on the windmills.

What is Drought?

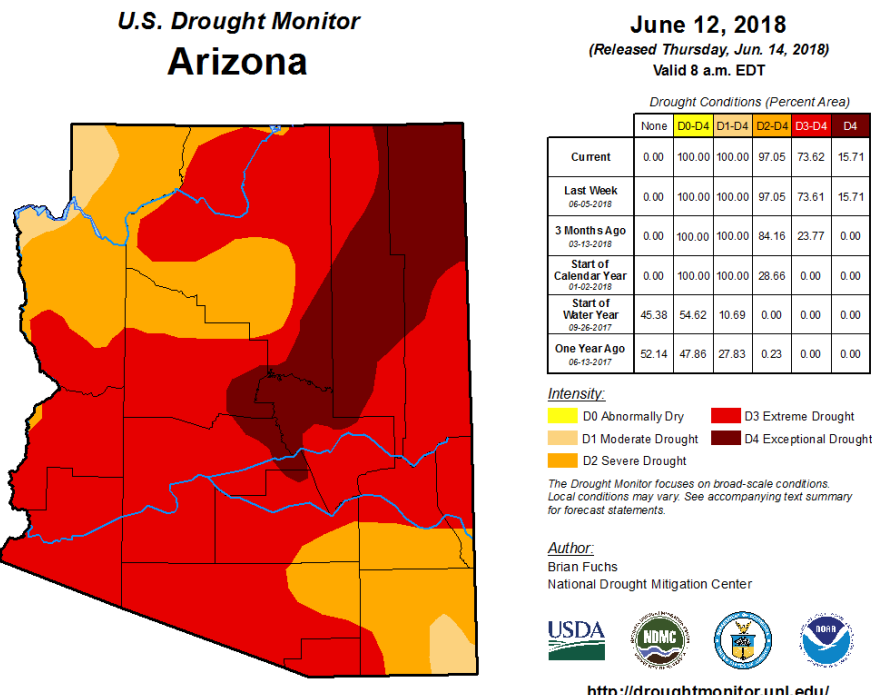
Scientists often refer to drought as a “creeping disaster” because its exact onset and end often cannot be identified until long after the event has come and gone. In general, drought is defined as an extended period – a season, a year, or several years – of deficient rainfall relative to the average for a region. However, dozens of more specific drought definitions are used around the world that are defined according to the lack of rain over various time periods or measured impacts such as reservoir levels or crop losses. For instance, drought can be defined according to meteorological, hydrological, or agricultural criteria

Meteorological drought is based on long-term precipitation departures from normal.

Hydrological drought refers to deficiencies in surface and subsurface water supplies. It’s measured as stream flow, and as lake, reservoir, and ground water levels such as the N-aquifer that provide most of the water on Hopi Reservation.

Agricultural drought occurs when there is insufficient soil moisture to meet the needs of a particular crop at a particular time. A deficit of rainfall over cropped areas during critical periods of the growth cycle can result in destroyed or underdeveloped crops with greatly depleted yields. Agricultural drought is typical occurs after meteorological drought but before a hydrological drought.

Drought on the Hopi Reservation, Cont.



Giving Reason to Celebrate

Hopi Students Receiving their Doctoral Degrees Gives Reason to Celebrate



Photo by: Peter Sabori

Peter Sabori



Photo by: David Yellen

Trevor Reed

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 Soil, Water and Environmental Science with a minor in Public Health and a Water Policy certificate

Darold Joseph

College or University: University of Arizona
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



Photo by: Gary Leslie

Carrie Joseph

Darold Joseph

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

1

Educating Medicare beneficiaries, elders, caregivers, and people with disabilities about public benefits through forums or one-on-one counseling

2

Providing up-to-date information on Medicare Fraud, Errors & Abuse

3

Health benefits education and support through the enrollment process to determine the best options

4

Public Benefits Outreach Project is a no cost health benefits education & counseling service designed to support elders (65+) and people with disabilities

5

Guidance through the Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid appeals process

For more information and assistance please contact:
Stephanie Barehand
Public Benefits / Independent Living Support Specialist
Arizona State Health Insurance Program
1-800-432-4040 Select Option #1

Area Agency on Aging, Region 8
Long Term Care Ombudsman
Program

A Long Term Care Ombudsman is a specially trained advocate who seeks to resolve complaints on behalf of residents of Long-Term Care facilities including assisted living and skilled nursing facilities.

Resident Rights are:

- The right of citizenship
- The right to dignity
- The right to privacy
- The right to personal property
- The right to information
- The right of freedom
- The right to care
- The right of residence
- The right of expression, complaints, & grievances without fear or reprisal

"The Ombudsman Program exists to protect the human and civil rights of Long-Term Care residents and to promote their autonomy through individual and collective advocacy efforts." This mission statement requires diligence and commitment to improve the quality of life for Arizona's elderly residents.

For more Information and assistance please contact:
Stephanie Barehand
Public Benefits Outreach / Independent Living Support Specialist
602-258-4822

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.



Despite Drought, Hopi Farmers Market in Full Swing



Photo Submitted by: CiAnna Sakeva

Carl Onsae
Assistant Editor

The Hopi Farmers Market in conjunction with Hopi Tutskwa Permacultural Institute, Hopi Food Co-Op, University of Arizona College of Agriculture and Life Science – Cooperative 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 turnout at their event and future events.

Starting July 1, 2018, the local market will take place at the old Secakuku store at the Highway 264 and Highway 87 junction and will take place every first Sunday of every month, through September 2, 2018. The market allows for local farmers to sell and trade their produce, to 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 the use of “mini” gardens or backyard gardens to produce their crops. This type of backyard farming

results in the growth 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, CiAnna 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 affect. This drought is not stopping local farmers to plant and grow their own produce that they depend 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.

LEGALS

IN THE HOPI TRIBAL COURT
KEAMS CANYON, ARIZONA
20-Day Civil Summons

In the matter of Vanderbilt Mortgage and Finance, INC. Plaintiff and
Estate of IRA SAKINIMA and ZELDA SAKINIMA Defendants

Case No. 2017-CV0137
Estate of Ira Sakinima
PO Box 231
Hotevilla, AZ 86030
Route 264, Hotevilla, Arizona

A complaint/petition has been filed against you in the court seeking repossession of your 2000 Oakwood mobile home and other relief arising out of your defaulted loan in the amount of \$9,384.40

You are given 20 days from the date the officer or process server hands you this document to file an answer. You can prepare a written answer on your own and file it with the court within 20 days. Or you can hire legal counsel to help you prepare a written answer and file it with the court within 20 days.

If you want to object to the claim and/or have the court hear your side of the case, you have to file a written answer within the 20-day period.

You may represent yourself in this action, or you may hire legal counsel. If you do nothing and choose not to file an answer, the court may give judgment against you for what the complaint demands.

Issued this 27th day of November 2017

Respectfully submitted this 14th day of June 2018



Photo Submitted by: HRES

Hopi Resource Enforcement Services
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Kykotsmovi, AZ – (June 11, 2018) The Hopi Resource Enforcement Services and the Arizona Attorney General’s Office have partnered to establish a permanent Med Return Collection Box at the HRES Office which is located on BIA Route 2 mile post #46 in Kykotsmovi, Arizona.

The misuse and abuse of prescription medication is a problem communities are experiencing in Arizona and across the country. The collection box will help reduce the supply of unused and expired prescription medication which could potentially harm children, teens and adults within the Hopi Reservation.

“Med Return” Collection Boxes

It is also hazardous to flush medication in a toilet as it can be harmful to our water table.

The collection box will be available year-round to the public with a convenient, anonymous and accessible means to safely and securely dispose of unused and expired prescription medication. Household prescription medications, including controlled substances, over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and supplements, and pet medicines will be accepted. No syringes (needles), aerosol cans, or ointments will be accepted.

If you would like more information about the HRES Med Return Collection Box, contact Sergeant Glenn Singer at (928) 734-7340, or email gsinger@hopi.nsn.us.

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 April2018 U.S. Drought Monitor indicates the Hopi Indian Reservation is experiencing below-average seasonal total precipitation and above average temperatures which will impact the Southwest over the next several months; and
WHEREAS, on April30, 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 Partitioned Land Navajo residents; 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 THEREFORE, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Hopi Tribe, hereby declare that a “State of Exceptional Drought” exists within the jurisdictional boundaries of 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 FINALLY DECLARED, that any and all Hopi Laws relevant to this Executive Order including but not limited to: Hopi Code Section 3.8.6. Criminal Damage to Property and Hopi Tribal Ordinance 43, Section 108 (C) (l.b) 13-15 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.) (l.b)
Other Violations: The following acts are prohibited, and, if a person is determined to have committed any such acts, he or she may be subjected to a civil penalty of up to five hundred dollars (\$500), in addition to any other civil or criminal liability imposed by law:

- (13) 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.
- (14) 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.
- (15) To knowingly or through gross negligence contaminate public farming, livestock and wildlife water supplies.

EXECUTED THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF MAY, 2018
Kykotsmovi, Arizona

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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.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

\$40 for 6-months/USA
\$60 for 12-months/USA

ADVERTISING

Call 928-734-3281



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Submission
Guidelines

The Hopi Tutuveni wants to hear from you! We welcome the submission of articles, press releases, letters to the editor, and Opinion Editorials (Op-Ed). Submission should be sent electronically as a Word doc or pasted as text into the body of an email message. Information on each of the submission types is provided below.

ARTICLES:

The Hopi Tutuveni welcomes original articles reporting on local, state and national news items on issues related to Hopi or of interest to Tutuveni readers. We are especially interested in articles reporting on issues impacting the Hopi community or on events and activities involving members of the Hopi Tribe. Submissions must include the and complete contact information of the author, including mailing address, telephone number and email address. Articles should not exceed 750 words and should follow Associated Press (AP) style and formatting. The Managing Editor reserves the right to edit articles for style, length and clarity. If significant editing is required, the Managing Editor will communicate with the author prior to publication.

PRESS RELEASES:

The Hopi Tutuveni welcomes press releases from local, state and national organizations, agencies, departments and programs. Press releases must be submitted on official letterhead and include the name of the organization, contact person, telephone number and email address. Press releases should not exceed 500 words and submissions may be edited for length and clarity at the discretion of the Managing Editor. The Hopi Tutuveni publishes press releases as a public service and does not guarantee that all submissions will be published.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

Letters to the editor provide an opportunity for readers to respond to articles published by the Hopi Tutuveni or to share opinions about issues impacting the Hopi community. Letters should not exceed 250 words and must include the name of the author and complete contact information (address, phone number or email address) and the headline and date of the article on which you are commenting. Anonymous letters and letters written under pseudonyms will not be published. The Tutuveni Editorial Board reviews all submissions and reserves the right not to publish letters it considers to be highly sensitive or potentially offensive to readers, or that may be libelous or slanderous in nature.

OPINION EDITORIALS:

Do you have an interesting opinion or provocative idea you want to share? The Hopi Tutuveni invites fresh and timely opinion editorials (e.g. Op-Eds) on topics that are relevant to our readers. Opinion Editorials are a powerful way highlight issues and influence readers to take action. Submissions must be exclusive to us and should not exceed 1,000 words. Include with your submission your name and complete contact information, along with a short 2-3-sentence bio.

SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS:

Please submit all press releases, articles, letters to the editor and Opinion Editorials electronically as a Word document or as plain text in the body of an email to the Managing Editor, Romalita Laban, at RLaban@hopi.nsn.us. Articles, press releases and editorials that include photographs must be in high resolution, 300dpi or more and must be your own All photographs must include photo credit and a caption for each photo listing the names of all persons included in the photo and description of what the photo is about. All submissions must include the name of the organization and/or author, mailing address, phone number and email address. The Hopi Tutuveni is published on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of the month and all submissions must be received the Tuesday prior to publication date (call 928-734-3282 for deadline schedule).

JOB OPENINGS

The Hopi Economic Development Corporation
Job Openings-Open until filled

Assistant General Manager

The Hopi Travel Plaza currently has an opening for an assistant general manager. This newly created position requires a minimum 2 years management experience. The successful candidate will be required to a high school diploma or equivalent. This is a fulltime position and interested parties can apply at either the Hopi Travel Plaza or sending their application to csmith@htedc.net.

Line Cook

The Hopi Cultural Center currently has a line cook position available. The successful candidate is required to have some experience working in the food industry and have the ability to work flexible hours. Interested parties can apply at the Cultural Center.

Front Desk

The Days Inn Kokopelli in Sedona has an immediate opening for a part time front desk clerk. This position requires a minimum of 2 years' experience working with the public and handling cash transactions. A high school diploma or equivalent is required. The successful candidate must be able to work flexible hours. Interested parties can apply directly at the motel or by applying to csmith@htedc.net.

Walpi Housing

Walpi Housing currently has a part time office assistant position open. The successful candidate must have a minimum 1-year office experience and a high school degree. Ability to work with the general public is a plus. Applicants can apply at the Walpi Housing office or by sending an application to csmith@htedc.net
Call 928-522-8675 for more information

Hopi Credit Association
Job Opening

POSITION:Executive Director

OPENING DATE:June 11, 2018

CLOSING DATE:Open Until Filled

The Hopi Credit Association (HCA) is seeking an experienced non-profit Executive Director. The Executive Director directs the overall operations of HCA, assuring quality control over all aspects of operations, ensuring financial soundness of the organization, compliance with HCA policies and procedures, and professional delivery of products and services in line with its Mission.

To view full job description and to download the job application, log on to

www.hopi-nsn.gov/hopi-credit-association.

Submit application, resume, including names of three (3) references to lisa@hopicredit.us or mail to:

Hopi Credit Association,
PO Box 1259, Keams Canyon, AZ 86034.



OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES

PHONE: (928) 734-3212 FAX: (928) 734-6611

E-MAIL: HumanResources@hopi.nsn.us

WEBSITE: www.hopi-nsn.gov

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES - JUNE 18, 2018

<u>JOB ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>SALARY</u>
Job #06-006	<u>OFFICE MANAGER</u>	Department of Natural Resources	\$14.39/HR
Job #06-004	<u>HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR</u>	Solid Waste Management Program	\$17.50/HR
Job #06-003	<u>RECEPTIONIST</u>	Village of Sipaulovi	\$8.35/HR
Job #06-002	<u>CUSTODIAN/FACILITY MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN</u>	Hopi Wellness Center	\$11.25/HR
Job #06-001	<u>PHYSICAL FITNESS TRAINER</u>	Hopi Wellness Center	\$14.00/HR
Job #05-009	<u>WILDLIFE TECHNICIAN-INTERN (2)(TEMP 9 MO)</u>	Wildlife & Ecosystems Management	\$10.00/HR
Job #05-008	<u>DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR</u>	Office of Executive Director	\$60,000.00

<u>JOB ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER</u>	<u>OPEN UNTIL FILLED POSITIONS</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>SALARY</u>
Job #05-003	<u>CERTIFIED EMERGENCY PARAMEDIC (2)</u>	Hopi Emergency Medical Services	\$15.88/HR
Job #05-002	<u>STRUCTURAL FIREFIGHTER</u>	Public Safety & Emergency Services	\$29,931.20
Job #05-001	<u>ACCOUNTANT</u>	Village of Moencopi (Lower)	\$15.03/HR
Job #04-008	<u>TRANSCRIBER</u>	Office of The Tribal Secretary	\$11.81/HR
Job #04-006	<u>COMMUNITY SERVICE ADMINISTRATOR</u>	Village of Mishongnovi	\$38,334.00
Job #04-004	<u>WATER/WASTEWATER OPERATOR</u>	Village of Mishongnovi	\$13.70/HR
Job #03-015	<u>ROAD MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR</u>	Hopi Department Of Transportation	\$23.58/HR
Job #03-012	<u>CIVIL ENGINEER</u>	Hopi Department Of Transportation	\$78,436.80
Job #02-016	<u>NUTRITION COORDINATOR</u>	Hopi Head Start Program	\$36,483.20
Job #02-005	<u>IT ASSOCIATE</u>	Office of Information Technology	\$14.39/HR
Job #02-006	<u>EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN-BASIC (2)</u>	Hopi Emergency Medical Services	\$12.40/HR
Job #02-003	<u>BEHAVIORAL HEALTH THERAPIST II (2)</u>	Behavioral Health Services	\$56,908.80
Job #01-021	<u>ASSISTANT FINANCE DIRECTOR</u>	Office of Financial Management	\$72,820.80
Job #01-020	<u>FINANCE DIRECTOR</u>	Office of Financial Management	DOE
Job #01-016	<u>DISPATCHER</u>	Hopi Resource Enforcement Services	\$13.70/HR
Job #01-012	<u>SENIOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE</u>	Hopi Judicial Branch	\$97,926.40

It is important your application show all relevant education & experience you possess, to include Transcripts, Diplomas, Training Certificates, etc. Applications will not be considered if incomplete. HR will accept resumes however, the applicant understands that it is not in lieu of the application “see resume attached” on the application will not be accepted. Pre-employment background screening will be conducted. Full-time positions will receive full benefits to include Medical, Dental, Vision & 401(k) retirement Plan plus Annual and Sick Leave, 10 paid Holidays and 1 floating Cultural Holiday. Human Resources accepts Employment Applications on a continuous basis for the Clerical, Labor and Police / Officer Ranger Pool.

A complete & signed application must be submitted by 12:00 Noon on the closing date of Friday June, 29 2018

PUBLIC SERVICES

**Want to announce
something to the public?**

**Call: 928-734-3281
or email: RLaban@hopi.nsn.us**

COMMUNITY CALENDAR

Self-Advocacy Community Meeting

June 26 at 5pm
Hopi Wellness Center
Hopi Wellness Center Conference Room

Head Start Recruitment Schedule

July 6 at 10-12pm
Mishongnovi/Sipaulovi Comm Center
1:30-3pm: Polacca Circle M
July 18 at 5pm
Second Mesa Day School

Be Hopi Be Healthy Youth Camp

July 11 at 9am-12pm
Veteran’s Memorial Center
July 18 and 19 at 9am-12pm
Little Camp, 5-10 years old
July 25 and 26 at 9am-2pm
Big Camp 11-18 years old
July 25 and 26 at 9am-2pm
Little Camp 5-10 years old
Aug 1 and 2 at 9am-2pm
Big Camp 11-18 years old

Hopi Wildlife Ecosystem Management
Program

July 6 and 8 at 10am-4pm
Hunter’s Education
Kykotsmovi Community Center AZGFD
Hunter Education Class

Any program or business can put up-coming events in our Community Calendar for FREE. If you would like to do so, call or email The Hopi Tutuveni to put your up coming event in the newspaper.

Certain restrictions apply and limited to text only.

PH: 928-734-3281 or
Email: RLaban@hopi.nsn.us





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

