

## Hopi Resource Enforcement Approved to Contract Law Enforcement Services



Chief Ranger, Virgil Pinto stands with Hopi Tribal Chairman, Tim Nuvangyaoma along with Pinto’s staff and several Tribal Council on August 9, 2018. (Photo By Carl Onsa/Hopi Tutuveni)

### National Community Health Representative Director Visits Hopi to Honor and Celebrate 50 Years of Service

Joyce Hamilton, Program Manager  
PRESS RELEASE

KYKOTSMOVI, ARIZ - National Community Health Representative Director, Georgianna Old Elk, was on the Hopi Reservation to celebrate services offered by past and present Community Health Representative workforce members on Thursday, August 2, 2018 at the Hopi Veterans Memorial Center. “C.H.Rs have become essential to the spectrum of Tribal community-oriented health services their dedicated work has assisted many to meet their health care needs. The health promotion and disease prevention efforts C.H.Rs provide have also helped people from the community improve and maintain their health.” stated Old Elk.

The fiftieth anniversary celebration included former Community Health Representative Director of 24 years, Beatrice Norton, **More on Page 4**

**Romalita Laban**  
Managing Editor

KYKOTSMOVI, ARIZ. - On August 09, 2018, the Hopi Tribal Council by majority vote approved the Action Item # 067-2018 and Resolution H-065-2018 allowing the Hopi Tribe to contract via the Hopi Resource Enforcement Services (HRES) the law enforcement programs, uniformed police, criminal investigations, administration and dispatch with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Law Enforcement Services to become self-sustaining as a Public Law 93-638 entity.

The HRES was created through Hopi Tribal Resolution H-49-89 and since its initial inception Hopi Tribal Council has reaffirmed that the Hopi Rangers of the HRES are law enforcement officers and must carry firearms to protect themselves and others while enforcing Ordinance No. 43, No. 48 and No. 26, The Hopi Code and the Hopi Motor Vehicle Code. HRES also provides oversight of the Hopi Sex Offender Registry and Tracking (HSORT) Office and is authorized to enforce Hopi Sex Offender Registration Code (HSORC) passed by Hopi Tribal Resolution H-049-2012 and is under operation of the HRES General Orders authorized by Hopi Tribal Resolution H-077-2013.

HRES officers are Tribal and Arizona State Certified Peace Officers authorized to enforce Tribal Ordinances and Arizona State Revised Statutes. Additionally, HRES has the authority to arrest non -Indians and charge for violations of Arizona State Revised Statutes within Navajo and Coconino County Superior Courts. HRES is officially recognized by the Hopi Tribal Council as a Tribal Law Enforcement entity of the Hopi Tribe and has been awarded federal funding as a recognized law enforcement entity.

During the presentation to Tribal Council and a filled Tribal Chambers, Chief Ranger Pinto referenced Section III A. of the Hopit Pötskwaniat (Hopi Tribal Consolidated Strategic Plan) 2011 which states in part that the goal of the Hopi Tribe in the area of law enforcement is “To provide effective and efficient law enforcement services throughout all Hopi jurisdiction by providing for a

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## Native American Farmers Plan Moves to Global Market, Greater Sustainability



Velvet Button, spokeswoman for Ramona Farms and daughter of the owners, discusses how the tepary bean grows and is harvested. (Photo By Tayler Brown/Cronkite News)



Ramona Farms grows Hopi blue corn and other traditional crops. (Photo By Tayler Brown/Cronkite News)

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**By: Tayler Brown**  
Cronkite News

PHOENIX – Thirty miles south of Phoenix, green fields of alfalfa and pima cotton stretch toward a triple-digit sun. Hundreds of yellow butterflies dance above the purple flowers that dapple the tops of the young alfalfa stalks – to expert eyes, the flowers signal that the plants are heat-stressed and should be harvested soon.

Gila River Farms near Sacaton has been growing alfalfa and high-end cotton – which is named after the Pima people who inhabited the Gila and Salt river valleys – for 50 years. That’s a long time by current standards but merely a flash considering that the roots of Arizona’s agriculture reach back thousands of years.

Today, Native Americans are the primary operators of more than half of all farm or ranches in the state, making Arizona’s agriculture landscape unique compared with other states, according to the 2014 national agriculture census. Native American farmers sold nearly \$67 million worth of agricultural products in 2012, about 2 percent of the \$3.7 billion in agricultural products sold in Arizona that year, according to the Arizona Farm Bureau.

Native American farmers grow crops as diverse as tepary beans, olives and squash, some for community use and some sent around the world. The Navajo and Hopi tribes feed their communities by focusing on cultural traditions, including dry land farming.

**Centuries-old tradition expands internationally**

Stephanie Saucedo, interim general manager for Gila River Farms, said the farm is the original test site funded by the federal government to grow and harvest extra-long staple pima cotton, which is considered a superior strain. Farming extends back centuries for indigenous people, she said. “It was just something that Native American people do, not only in Gila River, but also in other tribes. That’s how we survived,” Saucedo said. “We did the hunting of the animals, we grew our corn and our wheat, and that’s how we actually survived – how our ancestors survived.” The natural next step, she said, is to send crops to the rest of the world.

Gila River Farms primarily grows cotton and alfalfa but in recent years has branched out to increase citrus production and experiment with olive crops, said Garcia, the farm’s assistant general manager.

Saucedo said alfalfa and cotton, which are the farm’s most profitable products, end up in such places as the Philippines, Vietnam and China. “We represent the community with our products that go out the door,” said Saucedo, who’s only the second woman to be general manager. She and her employees

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**OPINION**  
**Update from Hopi Utilities...**  
Read about groundwater aquifers and HAMP.  
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**COLUMN**  
**LARRY’S CORNER**  
“Money I.O.U.”  
Read about how Larry’s money problems are a good thing.  
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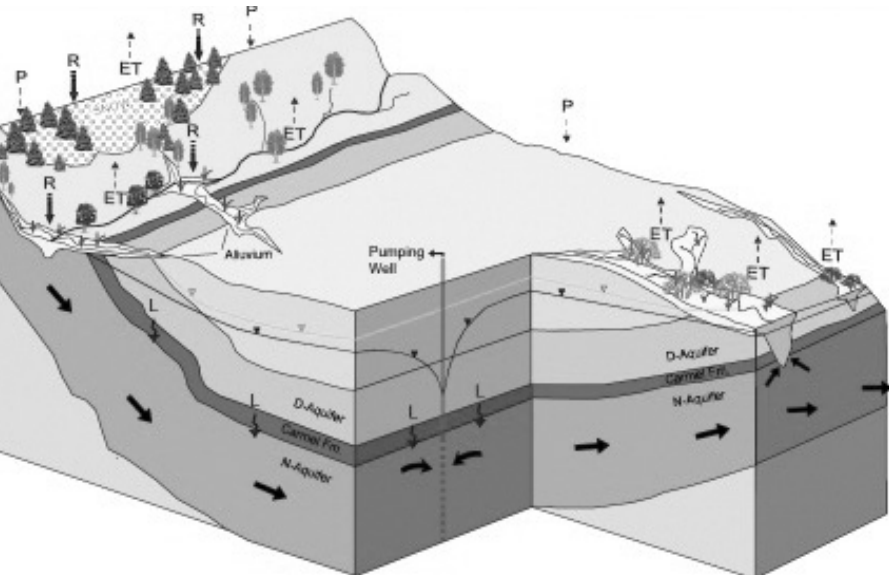
**COMMUNITY**  
**50th Anniversary Celebrates Past and Present Community Health Representatives**  
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**PUBLIC**  
**“Climb the Hopi Mesas”**  
Running events here on the Hopi reservation makes an impact.  
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## GUEST EDITORIAL

# The State of Hopi Utilities Corporation and Water Issues



Conceptual diagram of three Hopi aquifers, image courtesy of the Arizona Department of Water Resources, December 2015

By: **Tim Bodell, Manager,**  
**Hopi Utilities Corporation**

Guest Editorial

Dear Tutuveni Readers,  
Thank you for this opportunity of contributing to our diligent newspaper and report on water issues to Hopi shareholders and water drinkers. It’s always an honor to work with water resources; but especially for communities that recognize water as the source of so many physical and spiritual blessings. For at least 1,000 years Hopi sinom prospered conservatively, way up here in the United States’ driest and most historic villages.

Powerful clouds with enough energy to deliver water up and over Arizona’s mountain ranges to these mesa tops are special indeed. They ascend over the geographic uplift of the Mogollon Rim and precipitate onto the Mesas adding life to crops which in turn sustain energy back to the people. Historically some rainfall runoff was collected at the surface, but most Hopi drinking water is naturally stored underground at 3 different levels:

The **Toreva Aquifer** is composed of the same Toreva formation rock blocks that form the foundations of the traditional villages. The massive rock blocks also host significant rain infiltration in their cracks. The underlying Mancos Shale clay unit is so impermeable water builds up above it until it gets high enough to surface again through traditional springs at the base of the mesas. Geologists around the world use the Hopi place name “Toreva” Mass Wasting to describe this type of erosion when “crooked” or “bent” rock units tilt backward from a cliff face.

The **“D Aquifer”** groundwater stored and conveyed in the Dakota Sandstone Unit below the Mancos Shale clay unit

provides moderate quality water at moderate pumping depths under natural artesian pressure. On a hot day it is always refreshing to soak your head at a whirling windmill from this aquifer unit, livestock thinks so too.

The **“N Aquifer”** groundwater is trapped even deeper, from 1000 to 2000 feet below the Hopi Mesa’s. The primary water bearing unit of the Navajo Sandstone Unit of the N Aquifer stores and transmits great quantities of clear water because it was deposited as a regional sand dune without evaporite deposits typical of sedimentary rocks deposited by water bodies. At its Southern extent, in the vicinity of First Mesa and Second Mesa, the N Aquifer has elevated Arsenic levels exceeding US EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels.

The **Hopi Arsenic Mitigation Project** (HAMP) was implemented by thoughtful Hopi leaders and committed federal funding partners to bring high quality N Aquifer water to First Mesa and Second Mesa village water systems through a 30 mile, \$20 million Water Transmission Line. Progress on the HAMP this year includes completion of a Memorandum of Agreement with the tribe and villages required for federal funding, securing full funding through EPA and IHS grants and completion of a revised design that reduces electricity required for pumping.

Thanks for your continued high interest of the HAMP that enhances the federal funding, design, permitting, construction and commissioning program. Your continued support is vital for the next steps.

Timothy Bodell, P.E. is the Water Division Manager for Hopi Utilities Corporation and can be reached at [tbodell@hopiuc.com](mailto:tbodell@hopiuc.com) and/or 928-566-2777



## Is Your Child’s School Promoting Healthy Habits or Junk Food?

By: **StatePoint**

Fast food coupons used as prizes, candy sale fundraisers, vending machine exteriors -- these are just a few examples of the kinds of junk food marketing that regularly takes place in U.S. schools, and such advertising is taking a toll on children’s health, say experts.

“Fortunately, significant progress has been made nationwide to provide nutritious meals and snacks in cafeterias, vending machines and school stores. However, continued marketing of junk food at school can undermine these improvements. Over time, those messages being marketed shape children’s food preferences, purchase requests, diets and overall health,” says Cheryl Anderson, PhD, nutrition chair, American Heart Association.

To help make the schools in your community a place where children can thrive, consider these suggestions from The Voices for Healthy Kids Action Center, a project of the American Heart Association.

- **Healthier Fundraising:** Is your child’s school hosting a fundraiser? Get involved and help organize fundraising efforts that don’t involve the sale of junk food. Instead, focus on selling fruit, plants, jewelry or gift items. You could even help organize an event like a walk-a-thon or dance-a-thon that raises money while getting the community moving.

- **Learning Life Skills:** Some schools have classroom units on nutrition and critical thinking. Talk to your school’s administration about implementing educational programming to help students identify junk food marketing in their own school and community and discuss how it impacts them.

- **Advertising Audit:** Despite its prevalence, commercial advertising is usually not a substantial source of revenue for schools. Ninety percent of school officials note that school programs and activities would not be reduced if advertisements of unhealthy food ceased, according to Voices for Healthy Kids. Find out if the junk food marketing taking place in your school district directly contributes to educational programming. If so, ask for healthier food and beverage products to be marketed instead.

- **Speaking Out:** Get involved by calling school board members and school administrators, or by organizing other members of your community. Tips, resources and information for getting started can be found at [voicesforhealthykids.org](http://voicesforhealthykids.org).

“Often companies that sell junk food spend millions of dollars marketing to children because it works. Children are likely to ask for things that are advertised to them,” says Dr. Anderson. “Be an advocate for school environments that help the next generation lead healthy lives.”

# Native American Agriculture Fund Launched

Janie Hipp, E.D. NAAF  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Trustees recently met to launch the new Native American Agriculture Fund (NAAF). The NAAF is an outgrowth of the long-standing Keepseagle v. Vilsack case which spent over eighteen years in federal litigation.

### History of the case

The *Keepseagle* case received considerable attention throughout Indian Country and the Nation from its filing in 1999, until it was finally settled by the Obama administration. The case was based on discrimination against Native American farmers and ranchers in the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) farm and ranch loan program and in the servicing of loans once received. The settlement resulted in creation of a \$680 million compensation fund with an additional \$80 million in debt relief. A six-month claims process resulted in approved claims for over 3600 Native farmers and ranchers. The settlement also created equitable relief that required USDA to create an advisory body reporting to the Secretary of USDA, enact modifications in the farm loan programs, and create technical assistance opportunities for Native producers.

After claims were paid, a *cy pres* fund was created for unclaimed amounts. After further court appeals, a second compensation payment to successful claimants was approved, as were \$38 million in grants to non-profit organizations (referred to as the “fast track funds”) that support Native farmers and ranchers. Those payments have been completed.

In addition to the fast track funds and second compensation payment to successful claimants, the court also approved the establishment of a trust fund to distribute the remaining cy pres funds to charities that support Native farmers and ranchers. Now that all appeals in the case have been exhausted, including denial of a petition of certiorari by the US Supreme Court late this spring, the charitable trust fund has now been established. A history of the litigation concerning the trust fund, the fast track funds and related issues can be found at: <http://www.indianfarmclass.com/Cy-Funds.aspx>

The charitable trust fund is called the “Native American Agriculture Fund,” and its mission is “to fund the provision of business assistance, agricultural education, technical support, and advocacy services to Native American farmers and ranchers to support and promote their continued engagement in agriculture.” The Court approved the appointment of fourteen Trustees and an Executive Director. With over \$266 million in funding, the NAAF is the largest philanthropic organization solely devoted to serving the Native American community. Those appointed to serve as Trustees and their Tribal affiliation are:

**Elsie Meeks** (Oglala Lakota) – Board member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board; former State Director, South Dakota Rural Development; rancher  
**Claryca Mandan** (Three Affiliated Tribes) – Lead plaintiff; Natural Resources Director, MHA; rancher  
**Richard Williams** (Oglala Lakota) – Consultant; former Director of the American Indian College Fund  
**Porter Holder** (Choctaw) – Lead plaintiff; Vice Chair, Council on Native American Farming and Ranching; rancher  
**Paul Lumley** (Yakama) – Executive Director, Native American Youth and Family Center  
**Charles Graham** (Lumbee) – State Representative, North Carolina General assembly  
**Michael Roberts** (Tlingit) – President

and CEO, First Nations Development Institute

**Sherry Salway Black** (Oglala Lakota) – Chairperson, First Peoples Fund; Board Member and Consultant to Johnson Scholarship Foundation

**Pat Gwin** (Cherokee) – Sr. Director of Environmental Resources, Cherokee Nation; rancher and expert on Native American heirloom seeds

**Dr. Joe Hiller** (Oglala Lakota) – Professor Emeritus, University of Arizona College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

**Jim Laducer** (Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa) – Director and majority shareholder, Turtle Mountain State Bank

**Marilyn Keepseagle** (Standing Rock Sioux) – Lead Plaintiff; rancher; recently replaced by Dave Archambault, Sr. – Chairman, American Indian Business Leaders and education consultant

**Ross Racine** (Blackfeet) – Executive Director, Intertribal Agriculture Council; rancher

**Monica Nuvamsa** (Hopi) – Executive Director, The Hopi Foundation

Ms. Meeks was selected to serve as Chair of the Trustees board; Rick Williams was selected to serve as Vice Chair. In late July, Mrs. Keepseagle resigned from service as a Trustee, and on her strong recommendation, the Board voted to replace her with Dave Archambault, Sr. (Standing Rock Sioux). In addition to the Trustees, the court approved the appointment of Janie Simms Hipp (Chickasaw) as Executive Director of the NAAF.

### What is Ahead

The NAAF Trustees and Executive Director are engaged in strategic planning, selecting staff and advisors to carry out their required functions and all necessary activities to launch the NAAF in a thoughtful and comprehensive manner. Ensuring the funds available are used for the purposes outlined in the NAAF Trust documents is paramount, as is ensuring that the fund is managed professionally and in accordance with the law.

The court-approved trust agreement is irrevocable and cannot be changed. Among the key provisions of the trust agreement are the eligibility criteria for grantees. Eligible grantees include: tax exempt organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; educational organizations; Community Development Financial Institutions that are also 501(c)(3) organizations; and instrumentalities of federal or state recognized tribes that furnish assistance designed to further Native farming and ranching, under certain conditions. In addition to meeting eligibility requirements, any grantee of NAAF will have reporting and record-keeping requirements and comply with certain restrictions set forth in the Trust Agreement on how the funds may be used. Examples of some of the restrictions or limitations

on grant purposes include: funds cannot be used for lobbying or political activity, and there can be no grants to individuals or to support litigation. Further clarification on these issues will be forthcoming from NAAF.

The Trustees intend to begin hearing from Native farmers and ranchers as soon as NAAF’s website is launched. Meetings will be scheduled to engage in a series of listening sessions, and surveys will be conducted to ensure NAAF communicates effectively with those NAAF is designed to assist and to ensure the NAAF’s grantmaking resources are invested in areas of greatest importance to Native farmers and ranchers.

For questions about the NAAF, please reach out to Executive Director Janie Hipp at: 479-313-3339 or [nativeamericanagriculturefund@gmail.com](mailto:nativeamericanagriculturefund@gmail.com).

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# Hopi Resource Enforcement Approved, Cont.

comprehensive law enforcement system” with objectives listed to reach that goal under Section III A. 5. “Define roles, responsibilities; authorities and jurisdiction of all law enforcement services thereafter consolidate all law enforcement services and prioritize plans to upgrade services” and under Section III A. 17. “Increase manpower for enforcement - stealing artifacts, crimes, livestock, etc. all of Hopi Reservation.” Pinto also referenced Hopi Tribal Resolution H-039-2017 which in part was approved to support capacity building of a self-sustaining Hopi Law Enforcement entity by increasing resources and contracting through Public Law 93-638 as amended, the BIA law enforcement programs (uniformed police, criminal investigation, administration and dispatch) to make law enforcement a part of the Hopi Tribal government to strengthen self-governance and assert tribal control and accountability.

Pinto was accompanied by fellow HRES staff members, Lieutenant Charles Mahkewa and LaVaun Dyer, Police Administrator during the presentation to Council. Approximately nine HRES officers were present in Tribal Chambers along with many other staff from partner programs such as Department of Natural Resources, the Hopi Department of Public Safety & Emergency Services, Hopi Social Services and Hopi Behavioral Services and the Multiple Disciplinary Team in support of HRES efforts. Additionally, local community partner organizations such as the Hopi Tewa Women’s Coalition To End Abuse were also present.

Pinto provided a comprehensive PowerPoint presentation titled, “Hopi Tribe Self-Governance for Law Enforcement” and which included an account of the historical actions taken by Council which has enabled the HRES to law enforcement services as well as initiate research, a Letter of Intent Submission, findings and an HRES Feasibility Report. Pinto reported further on a section of the presentation titled “6 components of a Feasibility Study” which addressed: 1) Description of HRES Services 2) Market Need of Law Enforcement services 3) Technical services and how HRES would deliver 4) Financial areas of HRES 5) Organizational – Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of Financial Management (OFM) and Human Resources (HR) and 6) Conclusion. The 6 components, according to Pinto, provided an overall view of how HRES has over the years been operating and the services which could be enhanced should the final outcome of becoming a self-sustaining Public Law 93-638 entity be achieved. Discussion and emphasis regarding the Organization component was provided with Pinto reminding the audience that HRES has been a functioning program for years and has demonstrated that as a program of the Tribe it has met all requirements which includes working with the OGC to ensure reporting is acceptable and in compliance from a law enforcement stand point. Pinto, went on to mention that HRES does work with OFM and HR to ensure all required financial and personnel policies and procedures are followed as is required of all tribal programs. Additionally, a reminder was provided that the Hopi Tribe currently has over twenty-five other 638-Contracted programs.

Council was also informed by the presenters of the Action Item that self-determination would be achieved

by restoration of the decision making authority, by establishing control of Federal funding available for services, by furthering the Hopi Tribe’s ability and capacity for service delivery to the Hopi people and allowing more independence from BIA direct services. Council members expressed concerns and asked if by approving the Action Item would self-governance by the Hopi Tribe change the Tribal-Federal relationship or terminate the Federal Trust Responsibility. Pinto informed Council that by approving the action, in no way would the Hopi Tribe risk not being able to hold the Federal government responsible for its responsibility to the tribe and noted that the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act prohibits termination or reduction of the Federal Trust Responsibility to Tribes and Indian people.

To further the cause for approving the Action Item, HRES staff provided service call data noting Total Calls for Service. In 2015 a total of 10,943 calls were received with 6,397 received by BIA and 4,546 by HRES, in 2016 a total of 13,046 calls were received with 7,789 by BIA and 5,257 by HRES and in 2017 a total of 13,021 calls were received with 8,234 by BIA and 4,787 by HRES. Lengthy discussion regarding the topic of service calls and lack of response lasted for about thirty minutes. Pinto informed Council about the numerous calls and complaints he has received from community members regarding lack of response from the BIA Law Enforcement resulting in them having to call HRES. Pinto read from a list of quotes received from community members and their expressed desire for more law enforcement service and coverage. One quote provided in the presentation package from Kykotsmovi resident read, “Appreciate prompt response from HRES, BIA never bothers to show up and they never call to say they’re not coming. They ignore our calls.” Pinto emphasized to Council that by approving the item presented for consideration, the Hopi people could be ensured their calls and concerns were being heard.

Chief Pinto also informed those present that the range lands would still be monitored, as that was the original intent and responsibility of HRES. Plans are underway to develop and maintain two range squads that would patrol on a regular basis and to also respond and patrol Hopi new lands.

Additional information provided and regarding HRES certifications in comparison to what BIA officers lack included that HRES officers are AZ Post Certified, Tribally Commissioned, Cross Commissioned for bordering counties and Federally Commissioned (upon approval) whereas BIA-OJS officers are federally commissioned and NOT tribally commissioned to enforce Hopi Tribal Code & Ordinances. The information was presented with further descriptions of increases to the positions in a proposed organizational chart and to accentuate what could be covered and increased with approval of HRES being allowed to further apply for the 638-Contract. Areas proposed to be increased included having a criminal investigation unit with four detectives, increased telecommunications with two dispatchers per shift with 24/7 coverage and the ability to cover and enforce tribal ordinances and Arizona Revised Statutes. All the increases listed in the proposed organizational chart were

to be included with the Initial Contract Proposal in the negotiable amount of \$3,494,000 with a One Time Award Request of \$1,959,120.

Further quotes from community members which were presented in the PowerPoint presentation included:

“People are scared, we cannot leave items outside our homes anymore, when we go to town we have to have someone guard our homes because of break ins.” – Bacavi Elder

“Personally in Moencopi, we hardly have any officers that patrol around and the wait time during emergencies wait, before help arrives. I would appreciate more officers patrolling villages (housing) and not just one officer.” – Moencopi young adult

“We need law enforcement within our villages, we need protection. We need law enforcement and shorter response time.” – Kykotsmovi elder

After the three-hour presentation, Tribal Council member Wallace Youvella, Sr. made a motion to approve the Action Item presented by HRES, resulting one vote in opposition and a unanimous vote in favor of approving the Action Item. Pinto and his staff appeared very satisfied with the outcome of having the presented Action Item approved and stated, “It’s awesome to get it passed now we have the resources to build upon. In the long run it’s going to be a long road and we accept the challenge.”

When asked how she felt about receiving a unanimous vote of approval on the Action Item, LaVaun Dyer, Police Administrator stated, “It was a sense of relief. First, knowing that Hopi would be better protected. The Officers and support staff have been working hard throughout the years to serve the community and knowing that their work is appreciated and supported by our leaders is important. We look forward to providing quality and professional service with the resources this decision will allow.” Dyer added, “HRES would like to thank former Chairman LeRoy Shingoitewa for paving the way for HRES to work toward this endeavor, to former Chairman Honanie who during his administration helped with the tribe’s requests and also sponsored the action item. And to Chairman Nuvangyaoma for carrying out and supporting this proposal.”

When asked of Dyer, what this all means for the Hopi people the following was provided: “Once the contract is agreed upon and signed between the Hopi Tribe and BIA – Office of Justice Services, the Hopi Tribe will be responsible for providing law enforcement to the reservation. The Tribe is proposing the contract to begin January 1, 2019.

The Hopi Tribe HRES than can better utilize the funded amount to better serve the community, such as an increase in Officers to provide shorter response times. The Hopi Tribe will be able to make decisions on law enforcement and have direct control, in contrast, BIA has their headquarters in Phoenix, AZ and historically, the tribe has not had response to some of the concerns such as the detailing of officers to other areas, major incidents that occurred on Hopi and the status of the Corrections facility. (Note: The Hopi Tribe is NOT contracting Detention at this time.)”

For more information regarding the presentation and HRES, inquiries may be directed to 928-734-7340

# Native American Farmers, Cont.

take pride in being able to bring their product into the global market. “We have a really good name out there.”

The farm is growing crops on 10,000 acres, rotating alfalfa and cotton on much of that land, Saucedo said. It generates about \$10 million annually.

## Planting seeds of Native tradition

In northern Arizona, members of the Hopi Tribe maintain their cultural and traditional heritage through farming, said Michael Kotutwa Johnson, a Hopi doctoral candidate at the University of Arizona’s School of Renewable Natural Resources and the Environment. “For Hopi, farming is our way of life,” Johnson said.

Hopi farmers own small plots of 1 to 9 acres and use the traditional technique of dry land farming, which means crops rely only rainfall, Johnson said. Dryland farming requires seeds be planted deeper than crops for commercial use, he said. Hopi agriculture largely is subsistence-based, meaning farmers grow food for their families rather than for commercial sale, Johnson said.

## Wrangling tradition with women as leaders

One hundred miles south of where the four corners of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado meet, three members of the Navajo Nation lead a biweekly farm-board meeting. The two women and one man conduct the meeting in both English and Diné to be sure the older generation can understand policy changes and upcoming projects. The farm board discusses a five-year project to update fencing, irrigation and farm equipment.

On the Navajo Reservation, farming and ranching work hand-in-hand, said Lorena Eldridge, farm board president of the tribe’s Tsaile Wheatfields-Black Rock Chapter. Navajo farmers differentiate themselves from

most U.S. farms in a key way: Nearly half of all farms on the reservation are operated primarily by a woman, Eldridge said. According to the 2012 agriculture census, women represent about 30 percent of the total number of American farmers, but only 14 percent of farms are operated by a woman. Still, younger generations are moving away from farming on reservations.

One third of all Native American farmers are older than 65. Eldridge is working to secure investments from the Navajo Nation government to attract younger people to farming. The farm board secured \$5 million for the five-year project, which will complete its first year in December. “For me, the farm board connects me to my history and culture,” Eldridge said.

## Savoring tradition in Native crops

Some Native American farmers carry on crop-based traditions, whether for commercial or community uses. Blue corn, beans and traditional teas and berries, such as greenthread tea and sumac berries, are grown on Native American farms across Arizona. Ramona and Terry Button pulled the native bavi bean, commonly referred to as the tepary bean, from the brink of obscurity in the late 1970s, said Velvet Button, their daughter.

Drought had put many other local farmers out of business, but Ramona Farms on the Gila River Reservation survived, in part based on reclaiming a bean that had been around for centuries. Native American communities had “lost touch” with the tepary bean and other traditional native foods, Velvet Button said.

“We lost our market when large grocery stores moved in closer to the reservations and took over the mom and pop shops that were servicing the rural communities,”

she said. The tepary bean comes in black, white, blue speckled and other colors, Button said, and is an important staple food for several tribes.

Ramona Farms, family owned and operated, generates 90 percent of its income from such commercial crops as cotton, wheat and alfalfa, but the Button family’s passion is promoting and educating people about indigenous foods. Water scarcity, the proliferation of grocery stores and a lack of agriculture education and policy have been hurdles to food sovereignty that organizations such as the Indigenous Food Systems Network and the Native American Food Sovereignty Alliance are working to overcome. “The huge food sovereignty movement has helped connect us once again as indigenous communities and our traditional food sources,” Button said. “Our communities are so remote that we need to be able to sustain ourselves.”

According to 2016 data published by the Arizona Department of Health Services, American Indians are disproportionately affected by chronic diseases, such as diabetes. Native Americans die at three times the rate to diabetes compared with the state’s average the report said. Refocusing on traditional foods and incorporating them in new recipes has been a stepping stone to improving the community’s health education, Button said. “When you see the community growing their own food, being involved in the process – it really makes a difference,” Johnson said. “When you give people access to this, you see rates of diabetes going down and you see everyone’s well-being going up.”

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**Hopi Tutuveni**





## Honor and Celebrate 50 Years of Service, Cont.



Back row – Georgianna Old Elk, Geralynn Dukepoo, Cindi Polingyumtewa, Ruth Ami, Lori Monongye-Russell, Kanesha Quanimptewa, Joyce Hamilton  
Front row – Rose Namoki, Elyse Monroe, Felicia Mata (Photo credit: Felicia Mata)

who guided the audience through a historical storyboard presentation of the evolution of services offered by the program work force. Norton has been an integral resource in the development of various health promotion programs that are still currently offered to the Hopi community. Hopi Tribal Chairman, Timothy Nuvangyoama and Hopi Tribal Vice-Chairman, Clark Tenakhongva were amongst those present to acknowledge the dedicated services provided via the program and expressed appreciation for being a valuable asset to the community members. Past Community Health Representative personnel, such as McBride Lomayestewa, Diana Koyayesava, and Genell Roland, relived the good old days during the “Down Memory Lane” slide-show and reminisced as the names of past co-workers were read. Roland, a former Community Health Representative, created the showcased banners which helped set the stage for a fantastic evening and proudly stated, “We didn’t have promotional companies who could print banners, so I hand sewed our banners.”

In 1968, Indian Health Services funded the tribally contracted Community Health Representative program as a component of health care services of American Indian people. The program was implemented to improve the health knowledge, attitudes, and practices by promoting, supporting, and assisting Indian Health Services in delivering a total health care program at the community level; thereby, meeting the most basic needs of the community. The goal of the Community Health Representative program is to address health

care needs through the provision of community-oriented primary care services, utilizing community-based, well-trained, medically guided health care workers. The mission of the program is to provide quality outreach health care services and health promotion/disease prevention activities and programs and offers services to all Hopi and non-Hopi community members residing on the Hopi reservation. Services are provided at various work-sites, schools and community based events and includes health screenings, health promotion disease prevention education and activities, advocacy work for clients and patient monitoring which have all been proven to be vital in lowering mortality rates.

The Community Health Representative Program has partnered with numerous internal and external outreach agencies and programs, such as NA Sister, Red Feather, Family Spirit, Child Passenger Safety Car Seat Program, and the 100 Mile Club. Since 2016, the CHRs have worked side by side with the University of Arizona in assessing the health needs of the Hopi community to better understand the environmental factors in home settings during summer and winter seasons and with the years-worth of data, hope to develop new initiatives.

The program is currently fully staffed with seven C.H.R.s, a Secretary, and a Program Manager and is located within the Hopi Health Care Center in Polacca, Ariz. The Hopi Community Health Representative program can be contacted Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at (928)737-6346.



# Yuwehloo Pahki Community Attends Consultation Meeting Regarding Department of Interior Re-Organizations

By John Hawkins, C.S.A  
PRESS RELEASE

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. - A small delegation from Hopi attended a Tribal Leaders consultation with Department of Interior on June 25, 2018. The group from Hopi included members of Chairman’s staff Anthony Laban and Malinda Andrews (Chairman not attending), employees from Hopi Tribal Relations Department and a few representatives from the Hopi villages. The consultation was regarding a re-organization proposal for Department of Interior (DOI), which was initiated by Executive Order 13781 on March 13, 2017. About 20 tribes were in attendance, mostly Pueblos from New Mexico, Navajo, Yavapai-Apache and Hopi. Currently there is just a proposal for DOI to re-organize but it seems like there has been little to no consulting with tribes before the proposal was put together and because of this if the proposal was initiated would likely be violating several tribal treaties across the U.S. While DOI spoke about efficiencies and accountability, it was pointed out that some priorities of this work are: (not in order) Permitting, recreation, minerals and hunting. The General consensus of the 20 or so tribes that were there was that (especially in light of Bears Ears) is that by reducing DOI functions and eliminating programs/departments (justified by budget reductions) would eliminate oversight of permitting creating loop holes that would allow corporations and the US Government to grant/be granted permits for hunting, recreation and minerals. Another aspect of this re-organization would be re-districting into 13 regions for BIA, instead of 61. These 13 regions would separate Navajo into 2 different regions. Hopi would be separated from the Pueblos and placed in a region with part of Navajo, the rest of Arizona and Southern California. At the Consultation Yavapai-Apache Nation Chairwoman Jane Russell-Winiecki spoke to how she had been invited to attend a consultation in California but chose to attend the meeting in Albuquerque because these are the tribes that her tribe more identify with. Some irony was observed when the presenters seemed to be more focused on seeking buy-in from employees rather than tribal communities. Navajo Nation seemed to be the only tribe with advanced knowledge of this. President Begay said that initially they saw this as an opportunity to improve BIA, however now they do not support the re-organization as proposed. The presenters did say that BIA’s participation will be determined by tribal leadership and possibly by region. One question that could not be answered is whether or not Congress supports this re-organization and if the public comments will

be shared with Congress. DOI was seeking public comment by August 15, 2018 but comment/input may still be submitted after the August 28, 2018 deadline.

Information, including submitted comments can be viewed at: <https://www.bia.gov/as-ia/raca/doi-reorganization>. Written input may be submitted to: [consultation@bia.gov](mailto:consultation@bia.gov)

Website: [www.doi.gov/employees/reorg](http://www.doi.gov/employees/reorg) or [www.bia.gov/as-ia/raca/doi-reorganization](http://www.bia.gov/as-ia/raca/doi-reorganization)

*Yuwehloo Pahki Community (Spider Mound) comments included with the press release:* Assuming the scope of this re-organization is based on financial efficiency and reducing redundancies within the Department of Interior, one major concern that Yuwehloo Pahki Community has is that the functions and services from some government offices and programs “going away” or being closed through these efforts, initiated by Executive Order 13781, without properly transferring those duties/functions to other qualified departments. YPC hereby requests full disclosure regarding the proposed re-organization, including potential risks that tribal communities may be exposed to as a result of the proposed re-organization. We also request for an open dialogue with D.O. I to identify the unique risks our community may face during these proposed efforts.

Without the opportunity for evaluation and prioritization of potential risks, YPC enters into a scenario where it will not be able to exercise risk management activities through strategic economical application of resources in order to minimize, monitor, and control any potential impacts. YPC’s objective is to assure uncertainty does not deflect our community’s goals and objectives. Furthermore, YPC would recommend that this type of re-organization be based on each tribal community’s needs and capacities rather than one person’s vision.

At the June 25, 2018 D.O.I presentation in Albuquerque, we heard about this proposal for the first time. We heard very few benefits to tribes that would come from this reorganization, but many concerns were expressed to D.O. I pertaining to our tribal communities that would result from the proposed re-organization of the Department of Interior shared that day. Without proper communication and planning, YPC cannot suppose a re-organization that does not promote and advocate for tribal sovereignty. Self-determination for tribal communities must be kept intact.

John Hawkins is the Community Service Administrator for Yuwehloo Pahki Community. Hawkins can be reached at P.O. Box 2008, Keams Canyon, AZ 86034 and (928) 738-8201 or (928) 401-8535.

# Hopi Chairman Nuvangyaoma Comments in Opposition to Proposed Changes to Department of Interior Reorganization

Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma, Chairman of the Hopi Tribe  
PRESS RELEASE

KYKOTSMOVI, Ariz. - On behalf of the Hopi Indian Tribe, I am writing to state our concern about the Department of the Interior’s (“Department”) proposed rule making on 25 C.F.R. § 151.

The Hopi Tribe resides on a 2,500 square mile reservation located in north eastern Arizona. Our reservation is unique in that it is landlocked and completely surrounded by the Navajo Nation’s reservation. Therefore, it is absolutely essential for our Tribe to look off-reservation for lands for economic development, housing, and other needs because the only land that is adjacent to our reservation is the Navajo Reservation. This situation makes the fee-to-trust process very important to the Tribe.

The Indian Reorganization Act

The Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) and the Part 151 regulations are working for Indian Country and helping tribal nations to rebuild their homelands. The IRA’s language and the powers it granted to the Secretary are broad. Acquisitions under the IRA are not limited to on-reservation lands or the reacquisition of allotted lands. Further, the IRA did not make distinctions between on-reservation and off-reservation lands. As a result, the Department should not impose undue burdens on off-reservation acquisitions through this rule making.

Concerns with Last Fall’s Discussion Draft Rule

When the Department begins changing its regulations and processes, it is always better to listen to tribal leaders before undertaking such an effort. For that reason, we were pleased that the Department listened to Indian Country and subsequently withdrew the discussion draft and abandoned that rule making process. Nevertheless, I feel compelled to share some of the Hopi Tribe’s concerns with the proposal.

The discussion draft created a two-step review process to address state and local governments’ concerns. The current Part 151 regulations already take into account the local governments’ views, and the proposed two-step process would only complicate the fee-to-trust process and place new hurdles in the way of tribal nations reacquiring

lands. The proposal also contained a requirement that the applicant tribal nation enter into an MOU with the local governments, and if it did not, it was required to explain why. The current regulations do not require MOUs. MOUs may be best practices, but they are not always possible to achieve. The Hopi Tribe has a great relationship with our local neighbors but not all tribal nations are that fortunate. The MOU requirement could tip the scales in favor of local communities and provide them with more leverage to extract concessions from tribal nations. Worse, the MOU could even be seen as providing local communities with a pocket veto on fee-to-trust acquisitions.

Ways to Improve the Fee-to-Trust Process

As the Department searches for ways to improve the fee-to-trust process, the most obvious issue that needs to be addressed is where the decision-making process occurs. In April 2017, the Department moved decision-making authority for non-gaming off-reservation fee-to-trust applications from the regional offices to the Central Office. This creates a logjam at the Central Office because it does not have the resources or expertise to process so many applications from diverse regions. The regional offices have the local expertise, institutional knowledge, and resources to effectively and efficiently handle these applications. The Department should return decisional authority to regional offices for non-gaming off-reservation applications.

Another improvement that the Department could immediately initiate is abandoning the 30-day self-stay policy for fee-to-trust acquisitions. The Patchak decision made clear that the Quiet Title Act does not protect fee-to-trust applications from legal challenges. Therefore, the 30-day self-stay is no longer necessary and land should be placed immediately into trust upon approval of the application. The 30-day self-stay prolongs the fee-to-trust process and allows legal challenges, even frivolous challenges, to prevent land from going into trust. This causes tribal nations to deal with added expenses and uncertainty.

In closing, I acknowledge that there are always areas where the process can be improved, but I am skeptical that this rule making will result in net improvements. While the Hopi Tribe is always open to discussing ways to improve the fee-to-trust process we must oppose any efforts to create new obstacles.







# Hopi Senom Transit Announces it’s New Mid-Day Route

Donavan Gomez, Transit Administrator  
PRESS RELEASE

Hopi Senom Transit and the Hopi Department of Transportation are bringing a new transit route to the Hopi Reservation

The Midday Route is designed to better serve you in the midday hours. This new transit route will include 16 stops and will provide service between Keams Canyon and Kykotsmovi with stops at Hotevilla, Monday through Friday. The new Mid-day Route will also provide some connections with our existing network of transit routes, all the travel for a \$1 per ride.

Please review the Route schedule below for stops and times and note that the Midday Route is in the testing phase.

As with all good projects, we’ve made some slight time changes and corrections so feel free to contact our office with your ideas and input.

You can contact us at [dgomez@hopi.nsn.us](mailto:dgomez@hopi.nsn.us) or [ssilas@hopi.nsn.us](mailto:ssilas@hopi.nsn.us) or call us at **734-3232**.

Thank you all for your support of Hopi Senom Transit as we strive to provide access to employment, education, health care, shopping, and recreation.

MIDDAY ROUTE    Fare: \$1.00

MIDDAY ROUTE STOPS & TIMES	AM	PM
Keams Canyon C-Store	8:10	11:40
NPC / Hopi High School	8:20	11:50
Polacca Circle M	8:35	11:55
First Mesa - Ponsi Hall	8:40	12:00 PM
Polacca Post Office	8:45	12:05
Polacca @ Talashie’s Jct.	8:48	12:08
Hopi Health Care Center - ER	8:55	12:10
Lower Mishungnovi @ Shupla’s Stop	9:00	12:13
Lower Sipaulovi Housing	9:05	12:15
Mishungnovi Community Center	9:10	12:25
Shungopavi Namingha’s	9:20	12:30
Hopi Cultural Center	9:25	12:35
Cellular One	9:35	12:45
Hotevilla C-Store	9:45	Call In*
Kykotsmovi Post Office	9:55	12:50
HOPI TRIBAL HEADQUARTERS	10:00	1:10

MIDDAY ROUTE STOPS & TIMES	AM	PM
HOPI TRIBAL HEADQUARTERS	10:10	1:30
Kykotsmovi Post Office	10:13	1:33
Cellular One	10:15	1:35
Hotevilla C-Store	No Stop	1:45
Hopi Cultural Center	10:25	2:05
Shungopavi Namingha’s	10:30	2:10
Mishungnovi Community Center	10:40	2:20
Lower Sipaulovi Housing	10:50	2:25
Lower Mishungnovi @ Shulpa’s Stop	10:53	2:28
Hopi Health Care Center - ER	10:55	2:30
Polacca @ Talashie’s Jct.	10:58	2:33
Polacca Post Office	11:00	2:35
First Mesa Ponsi Hall	11:05	2:40
Polacca Circle M	11:10	2:45
Hopi High School / NPC	11:20	2:55
Keams Canyon C-Store	11:30	3:10
*Call by 11:00AM to request a stop at Hotevilla		

## MONEY

### How Much Do Your Kids Know About Money?

By: StatePoint

With consumer debt on the rise and many failing to adequately save for the future, experts say that financial illiteracy is a major problem for Americans -- and one that communities and parents have a joint responsibility to address, starting in childhood. And right now, most children are coming up short in this area.

Over 62 percent of the 15- to 18-year-olds tested by the National Financial Educators Council received either a “D” or “F” on the 2017 National Financial Literacy Test. Without intervention, these young people could grow up without the skills needed to manage credit cards, loan debt or savings goals.

If you’re a parent, you’ve likely already instilled in your children the importance of good grades and healthy decisions, but if you aren’t also discussing concepts like overall saving, budgeting and the importance of having an emergency fund, now is the time to start. Children are never too young to learn skills needed for a secure financial future. To get started, consider these tips:

- Teach young children money basics by playing “store” at home. Take turns being the customer and the cashier. Play board games involving money exchanges to practice addition and subtraction.
- Give children an allowance and help them create a budget. Stress the difference between needs vs. wants to help them make smart decisions when it comes time to shop for clothes, school supplies, toys and more.
- Offer children incentives to save, promising to match any money they sock away so they’ll learn how invested money grows.
- Encourage teenagers to get part-time jobs, then help them make smart decisions about how to allocate their income, whether that’s saving for big-tick-

et items, putting money away for college or donating to charity.

- Review free, online financial education materials together that are geared for school-age children, such as those found at [PurchasingPower.com](http://PurchasingPower.com) and [JuniorAchievement.org](http://JuniorAchievement.org).

“Purchasing Power has been helping adults learn to manage their money in smarter, more flexible ways for years,” says Richard Carrano, Purchasing Power CEO. “Expanding these efforts to include resources for young people empowers parents to put their kids on the right path in their formative years.”

- Seek out community initiatives helping to combat financial illiteracy. For example, Purchasing Power, LLC, a workplace voluntary benefit that allows US workers to buy brand-name products and services interest-free through payroll deduction versus traditional high-interest credit options, partners with Junior Achievement USA, an organization dedicated to giving young people the knowledge and skills they need for economic success. In Atlanta, for example, more than 30,000 middle school students visit the Junior Achievement Chick-fil-A Foundation Discovery Center yearly, where they work with business leaders to learn about real-life financial situations. Together with Junior Achievement, Atlanta corporations including Purchasing Power are supporting a generation that knows how to budget, save and invest.

“Financial illiteracy and confusion over money matters is a national problem that won’t be solved overnight,” adds Carrano. “However, families, employers and communities can take proactive steps to raise money-smart kids and foster healthy financial futures.”

Children are never too young to learn how to spend responsibly and save for the future. Get started now in your household.

## CAT GOT YOUR TONGUE?

Don’t know which color to pick or how to layout your ad?

Hopi Tutuveni can help you with creating an ad to your specific need. Call or email us to find out how.

Call **928-734-3283** or  
email: **[consae@hopi.nsn.us](mailto:consae@hopi.nsn.us)**



## Larry’s Corner



## Money that I.O.U

By Larry Watahamagee

It’s funny to think that our lives are run by pieces of paper or a plastic card that we carry everyday of our lives. (Yes, I do occasionally carry around a dollar bill or two in my collar.) Everywhere you go, you need money to buy things, to rent things, and to even have fun. Money is so important to western society and the Hopi society that our own traditional dances and events are run by little green pieces of paper we call money.

Humans made it so we cannot function without money in our pockets/collars or plastic cards in our wallets. Heck, my owner buys me cat treats with greenbacks because bargaining and begging is now a thing of the past and plus stealing is very bad. I wonder if we start bartering again what would happen to the current money status in the United States, would it become obsolete?

It’s funny to think that money is the top most important thing to the Hopi society that we can’t have a traditional dance without spending a little money or making sure we have enough money to put on a traditional dance. I wonder how our ancestors performed traditional dances without some sort of currency, I’m pretty sure they had a form of currency, if not any. It’s also strange to think that we, as a Hopi society, have grown so much but yet we are still stuck in the dark ages of how we perceive western society’s way of living.

Sure, money can do good things like make schools on the reservations, to create jobs, to helping those in need, or help make society better with health and wellness. If you really think about it, our ancestors didn’t need green paper to survive and look at us...we are still here today.

The history of money is just the same in every culture where a bargaining note is all you needed to survive. We put value on something that we make and that’s how western society has dominated every cultural here on the planet earth. This paper we call money is not of real value but it’s basically a promissory note, saying I owe you that amount of money next time I see you; so basically,

we are in debt to everyone we meet because we owe each other money in some form or another.

It’s weird to think that we can live our lives not knowing that we are in debt, even when we have nobody to owe and that’s why some people will say “Money is the root of all evil.” Animals like me have no clue what money is used for; I’m a cat so I have no use for paper unless it’s lining the inside of my litter box, but I must digress.

But like I said, Hopi society has grown so much from the past centuries that we now are commercializing or our tradition by making it so we have to have some sort of currency to make the our traditional dances happen.

I’m pretty sure later on in life, paper money will become the thing of the past and somewhere down the line someone will put a value on twigs or dirt and start using that as currency.

Money is what you make of it; you can have it or not. Yes, Natives use western society’s currency just like everyone else in the world but it does not change the fact that we are still trying to hold onto our tradition even though we need some sort of currency to make our traditions happen, but I guess that’s the Hopi prophecy.

My advice to you is money can’t buy happiness it can only partially help with some of your happiness and even if it makes you happy just remember that past Hopis never needed money to be happy, but maybe they did, I don’t know, I’m a cat.

Money can only do two things either make you happy or make trouble. Everything else is up to you and what you do with it. I say, don’t stress with the money thing because somewhere down the line someone will develop another form of currency, then we will be stuck with millions of dead presidents in our wallets.

My other advice to you is that, go and talk to a cat or a dog and see what his or her advice is about your money problems, and I guarantee it that they will all have same answer, of “Just be quiet and pet me.” Meow!

Want to ask Larry something? Email him: [meowatlarry@gmail.com](mailto:meowatlarry@gmail.com)



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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 928-734-3283 for deadline schedule).

JOB OPENINGS

The Hopi Economic Development Corporation  
*Job Openings-Open until filled*

**Assistant General Manager**

The Hopi Travel Plaza in Holbrook 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 have a high school diploma or equivalent. This is a full-time position and interested parties can apply at the Hopi Travel Plaza or submit their resume to csmith@htedc.net.

**Motel Desk Clerk**

The Cultural Center has a part time motel desk clerk position available. The successful candidate should have some experience working with the public, be computer literate and comfortable handling cash transactions. Applications are available at the Cultural Center.

**Housekeeping**

The Cultural Center has a part time housekeeping position available. Applications are available at the Cultural Center

**Maintenance**

The Days Inn Kokopelli have a full-time maintenance position opened. Successful candidate must have experience in general building maintenance. Applications are available at the Cultural Center, Days Inn Kokopelli or requesting via email at csmith@htedc.net.

**Accounting Assistant**

HTEDC currently has an assistant accountant position open at the Flagstaff office. Successful applicant should have a high school diploma or equivalent, some office accounting experience and ability to work with minimal supervision. Applications for the position are available at the Hopi Cultural Center or by contacting the HR Department at csmith@htedc.net

**Marketing Manager**

HTEDC has a newly created Marketing Manager position available at the corporate office in Flagstaff. This is a full-time position with benefits and requires a degree business with an emphasis on marketing or equivalent business experience. The ability to see projects through from creation to finish is essential. Knowledge of all forms of marketing media is preferred. Interested parties can email their resume to csmith@htedc.net

**Line Cook**

The Cultural Center currently has an opening for a part time line cook. Some experience in working in a fast paced kitchen is preferred. Applications are available at the Cultural Center.

**Controller**

HTEDC has an opening for a full-time Controller at their corporate office in Flagstaff. The successful candidate should have a degree in accounting and 5 years' experience in accounting, including some level of management responsibility. Interested parties can submit their resume to csmith@htedc.net

Hopi Telecommunication, Inc.  
Job Opening/Closing until filled

**(Part-time) Janitor Position**

Hopi Telecommunications, Inc. (HTI) in Keams Canyon, Arizona is currently seeking an energetic and highly motivated individual to join our team as a (Part-time) Janitor. To provide janitorial services at all HTI buildings located on the Hopi Reservation. Contact OSP Supervisor for more information at (928) 738-4674.

Requirements: Experience sufficient to successfully perform the essential duties of the job. Possess a valid Arizona Driver License and pass a background check.

Closing Date: **OPEN UNTIL FILLED**

\*Must complete and submit an HTI Employment Application. Application can be obtained at the Keams Canyon Office or Flagstaff Office. Or through the HTI website: www.hopitelecom.net. For more information, please call the Keams Canyon Office (928) 738-4674 or Flagstaff Office (928) 522-8428.

SPECIAL EVENTS

9th Annual Arts and Cultural  
Festival

Location: **Heritage Square  
Downtown Flagstaff, AZ**  
When: **September 29-30, 2018**

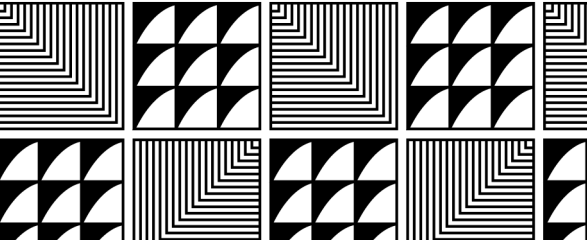
The 2018 Hopi Arts and Cultural  
Festival is still accepting applications

We will be at the Hopi Tribe - Main Lobby accepting applications and payments:  
**August 29th, 2018  
9:00AM – 3:00PM**

There are also Room Blocks available for this event for vendors.

For more information regrading Room Blocks and Applications, please call the HTEDC office at (928) 522-8675.

*We hope to see you there!!!*



FOR SALE

Hopi Telecommunications, Inc  
*Car for Sale*

2004 – 4WD GMC Green Envoy SLE 4-Door,  
6-Cyl. 4.2 Liter, Automatic  
Runs Great!  
Call (928) 522-8428 or come in to see it at  
Hopi Telecommunications Inc.  
6 E Aspen Ave., Suite 240 Flagstaff, AZ  
Email: mpolingyouma@hopitelecom.com

SOMETHING TO SELL?

This space could be yours to sell your car, clothes, furniture, electronics, etc. It's fun and easy to sell something on the Tutuveni classified section. For more info on how to sell your items in the Hopi Tutuveni  
Call:  
928-734-3283  
or email:  
consae@hopi.nsn.us

LEGALS

Hopi Tribe – Navajo County Arizona  
REQUEST FOR  
PROPOSAL FOR  
Construction Inspection Services

The Hopi Tribe's Hopi Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is requesting proposals from qualified Construction Inspection firms for the new Emergency Medical Services Substation.

This project is located in Kykotsmovi, AZ at the Pawiki Site on the Hopi reservation. The site is off State Route 264, along BIA Route 2 at approximately milepost 46.7. The awarded firm will enter into a Standard form of Agreement with the Hopi Tribe to perform the requested services.

The awarded firm will be responsible for the fee proposal which shall include the Hopi Office of Revenue Commission (ORC) required business license fee to conduct business on the Hopi reservation and the applicable 3% TERO fee for construction activities. This Request for Proposal is open to both Indian and Non-Indian firms. A letter of interest and to request the proposal documents are to be directed to Olivia Dennis, Hopi EMS Project Manager, by email at Odennis@hopi.nsn.us. Proposal Due Date:  
The RFP shall be clearly marked: "Westside EMS Substation Project: Construction Inspection Services RFP." Submit one (1) original and (4) four copies no later than 4 p.m. MST on Thursday August 30, 2018 to Cheryl Tootsie, Procurement Supervisor, Hopi Tribe – Office of Finance P.O. Box 123 Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039. Allow sufficient time for mail delivery to ensure receipt by due date and time. Facsimiles or emailed proposals will NOT be considered.

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Advertise your legals with the Hopi Tutuveni! It's simple to do. Call or email us what you want to advertise. Pricing is available upon request for full color legal advertisements we can help with that as well

**Call: 928-734-3283 or email:  
consae@hopi.nsn.us**

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# Hopi Tribal Education Department Update

By Judy Youvella, Office Manager  
PRESS RELEASE

KYKOTSMOVI, ARIZ. - The Hopi Tribal Council accepted the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) Tribal Education Department (TED) grant funds approved by motion and majority vote adopted Hopi Tribal Resolution #H-052-2016 on May 5, 2016 which authorized and directed the TED Project Director and the HBE to work collaboratively with the Community School Administrators and all stakeholders to implement the project.

The TED grant provided an opportunity to hire consultants to 1) conduct an educational feasibility study (review) of all Hopi local schools and, 2) a revision/replacement of Education Ordinance 36.

**Hopi Board of Education**  
The Hopi Board of Education (HBE) was reinstated to serve as the primary tribal regulated entity responsible for the projects and to work in partnership with the Health & Education Committee and the Project Director of the TED grant.

The HBE membership is comprised of a representative and alternate from each of the 7 schools; Moencopi Day School, Hotevilla Bacavi Community School, Hopi Day School, Second Mesa Day School, First Mesa Elementary School, Hopi Junior High School, Hopi High School and Keams Canyon Elementary School.

The past 18 months has been a very intense and a learning experience as the HBE aggressively worked on Requests for Proposals (RFP's) to hire consultants for the Feasibility Study and Ordinance 36 work, the first task in acquiring professional services. The RFP's were issued on December 22, 2016 and advertised immediately by the Tribe's Office of Procurement.

**Public Works LLC – Education Feasibility Study**  
A Consulting Agreement between the Hopi Tribe and Public Works LLC was approved on June 19, 2017 by passage of Hopi Tribal Resolution #H-065-2017 to conduct the education feasibility study.

The primary team made a visit to the Hopi Reservation to meet with school administrators, school personnel, Trib-

al Council representatives, community members, HEEF, HOYI and various stakeholders' as part of their project work. Public Works worked tirelessly to compile and develop a study based on the data and relevant information obtained from their visits to Hopi and numerous teleconference meetings and communication. The study was completed on May 18, 2018 and presented to the Hopi Tribe. A culmination of 3,647 hours was spent on the first Hopi Tribe Education Feasibility Study. Public Works held a 2-day public meeting at the Hopi Junior Senior High School to present the Summary of Recommendations as a final visit to Hopi leaving a document longed by educational professionals.

Total Project Cost: \$149,600.00  
**Angelina Okuda-Jacobs, LLC Ordinance 36**

A Consulting Agreement between the Hopi Tribe and Angelina Okuda-Jacobs was approved on April 24, 2018 by passage of Hopi Tribal Resolution #H-039-2018 to perform the development of a comprehensive and consolidated Tribal Education Code.

Ms. Angelina Okuda-Jacobs submitted a successful bid and accepted to work on a much needed document to complement the feasibility study. The Code would also enable the HBE to have a structure and guide in performing their roles and responsibilities.

She is in the preliminary stages of compiling, conducting research and has planned a second trip to Hopi to provide a presentation to the Hopi Tribal Council on her work and to meet with the School Administrators, Hopi Board of Education and the Health & Education Committee (council members).

The proposed visit to Hopi is scheduled during the first week in October 2018 which will include interviews with potential candidates for the Community Outreach Coordinator (COC) position. The COC will coordinate project work for Ms. Okuda-Jacobs on the Hopi reservation.

Total Project Cost: \$72,750.00  
**Staffing**  
The Project Director is an unpaid position filled by the Director of DOE/WD

and has served as oversight of the projects by performing administrative management and coordination of services with the stakeholders.

The Office Manager position is funded 100% to perform daily office duties, operational functions and financial management. The position works closely with the Project Director assisting with coordination of services including attending TED grant workshops, meetings and conferences to support the completion of priority work in a professional manner.

On August 13, 2018, a draft Project Coordinator position description was reviewed by the Tribe's Human Resources Director, TED Project Director and Office Manager for recommendations on the required and appropriate credentials necessary to fit the needs of the projects. The position description was developed with appropriate educational requirements and is expected to be finalized and sent out for immediate advertisement to pool in qualified applicants for screening, interview and hiring. A successful impact on the TED office is expected as the work will move progressively by the end of 2018.

This primary duty of the position is responsible for coordinating, planning and monitoring outreach and education to address all aspects of the educational services recommended in the TED grant projects.

**Funding & Grant Period**  
The BIE TED grant provided the Hopi Tribe funds in the amount of \$200,000.00 per year for a period of three (3) years, beginning on July 01, 2015 and ending on June 30, 2018 for a total of \$600,000.00.

On June 18, 2018, the Hopi Tribe received an amended Grant Agreement for an additional amount of \$75,324.00 which was incorporated in the TED grant budget for a total of \$675,324.00 followed by another Grant Agreement extending the term from June 30, 2018 to December 30, 2018.

The TED Project Director submitted a request to BIE for a no-cost extension from July 01, 2018 to June 30, 2019 on the basis that use of the grant funds was delayed a year due to internal programmatic circumstances. On July 19, 2018, the Hopi Tribe received a Grant Agree-

ment issuing notice the no-cost-extension was approved and extended the grant term beginning July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2019.

On August 4, 2018, the Project Director, Office Manager, Todd Honyaoma, Sr., School Board President, and Danise Gomez, School Board Member had an opportunity to meet with Tony Dearman and Maureen Lesky of BIE during the TEDNA Conference. The BIE representatives informed the Hopi Tribe that a fourth (4th) year of TED funding allocated by Congress will be available on a non-competitive basis soon for current TED recipients but open to other Tribes as well. Both Mr. Dearman and Mrs. Lesky acknowledged Dr. Sakiestewa's concern that additional funding is needed to ensure the feasibility study recommendations are implemented and that the study is a need by the Hopi Tribe to guide its educational system.

The BIE personnel are confident Congress will roll out additional funding (year to year) which will enable the Hopi TED to implement the two (2) projects; feasibility study and ordinance 36 work in a timely fashion. The additional funding will certainly provide the opportunity for the TED staff to engage seamlessly with our Hopi people throughout the tenure of the project timelines.

**Challenges**  
1)The local school board members/ alternates serve staggered terms causing the HBE timely education on the grant projects for incoming members.  
2)A position with higher educational credentials is needed for 100% management of the projects hence the position for a Project Coordinator was developed and in the approved TED Grant budget. Dr. Sakiestewa is confident that this position will dedicate full time management on the projects relieving her non-paid status toward the directorship of the DOE/WD programs.

For more information and details regarding this update, Judy Youvella, Office Manager - Hopi Tribal Education Department can be reached at 928-734-3503

# Feasibility Study on Hopi Education: Improving Schools through a Comprehensive Education System

By: Tutuveni Staff

In this issue of the Hopi Tutuveni, we continue our summary of the findings and recommendations from the Bureau of Indian Education funded study to determine the feasibility of developing a “coordinated educational program” on the Hopi reservation. This summary below provides a general overview of chapters 10 & 11 of the report with information being provided from the study itself. We encourage readers to visit the Hopi Department of Education's website where they can download and read the entire report (<https://www.hopi-nsn.gov/tribal-services/department-of-education/>).

**Chapter 10: Finance and Budget**  
Areas which were covered in this chapter include are those which are considered administrative in nature. Operations of the local schools have been impacted over the years and improvements needed as well as efficiency

are some of the main areas addressed in the study.  
**Findings & Recommendations:** Hiring of a federal finance facilitator who serves all the schools; collaborate on procurement of professional contract staff and services; adopt uniform business practices, software and reporting practices; meet together monthly to share information and provide each other technical support; consolidate the schools' Food Services programs; and ensure that all school create or update their strategic plans and use them to guide budgeting and decision-making.

**Chapter 11: Transportation**  
Based on the study, transportation was one area which seemed to be best delivered via a reservation-wide pooling system for all the schools. Having the services available to all schools from one central transportation pool where scheduling of routes and ensuring vehicles could be made available to all schools seemed a more efficient process and measure rather than having schools fend for

themselves when trying to operate and deliver students to and from the reservation schools.  
**Findings & Recommendations:** Hire a full-time transportation director to oversee the transportation operations in all Hopi schools; conduct a cost-benefit analysis to determine if leasing buses is the most economical method of providing transportation services; purchase electronic routing software; develop transportation policies that are consistent with the Hopi Education Code ( about transporting students beyond attendance boundaries); and ensure that all schools review and update school transportation policies and that all transportation supervisors are well-versed in driver training and safety procedures.  
For questions about the feasibility study, please contact Dr. Noreen Sakiestewa at (928) 734-3501 or Judy Youvella at (928) 734-3503 or JYouvella@hopi.nsn.us.

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.

HOPI BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

THE HOPI TRIBE