

Hopi has Record Voter Turnout for 2018 Arizona Elections

By: Romalita Laban, Managing Editor and Karen L. Shupla, Registrar, Hopi Elections Office

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – At 7:01 p.m. on November 6, 2018 the elections were officially over for the 2018 Arizona State Elections/County elections. The Hopi Tutuveni contacted Karen Shupla, Registrar - Hopi Elections Office who shared the following account of what occurred on Hopi during the elections:

Navajo County was able to share information with the Hopi Tribe Elections Office, as of November 9, 2018 not all the ballots had been counted and the county was still reviewing the Provisional ballots. As of November 9, 2018, Coconino County was not able to give numbers as all staff was assisting one way or another in the counting.

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Updated Ordinance 12 Up For Review By Public

By LORI JOSHWESEOMA
COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

The Hopi Department of Health & Human Services is working to update the Food Ordinance 12 which was approved by Tribal Council in 1989 through Resolution H-190-89. The Department is interested in public comments of the draft ordinance and request your input. Presentations of the draft food ordinance will be made available in the community. All comments should be received in the Hopi Department of Health & Human Services no later than November 30, 2018. You may contact Madeline Sahneyah, Public Compliance officer at 7343-3403 or msahneyah@hopi.nsn.us to obtain a copy of the draft food ordinance or for any questions regarding the draft.

Ordinance on Pg 8 and 9

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

HOPITUTUVENI
PO BOX 123
KYKOTSMOVI, AZ 86039
1000-01600-7460

Hopi Tribe Facing Budget Cuts *Updates on the Hopi Tribe 2019 Budget Process*

By: HOPI TUTUVENI STAFF

KYKOTSMOVI ARIZ. – On Friday, November 9, 2018 the Hopi Tribal Council gave direction and guidance to the recommending body, the Budget Oversight Team (BOT) to bring a 2019 budget to the tribal council for review and possible approval on. Wilfred Gaseoma, Treasurer for the Hopi Tribe, is leading the way to provide the council what they have requested for the 2019 budget.

With that intent, Gaseoma has reported to Hopi Tutuveni that he has to meet with the different programs to conduct an analysis of how to work with each budget. The Tribal council previously requested the BOT to work with all programs to apply an 8% cut to the submitted 2019 budgets. The BOT made recommendations to programs with revolving account balances to apply

those balances against the submitted 2019 General Fund budgets. Although, programs made the initiative to apply the 8% cut it was determined by the council and BOT that many programs will simply not be able to operate with that type of cut. The 8% cut to the proposed 2019 budgets is not realistic and would essentially have some programs only being able to provide for salaries and not operational funds to carry out the goals and objectives of the programs and would severely impact services to the Hopi people. “We made recommendations to the different programs under the Hopi Tribe of having an 8% cut to the different programs, but with my finding, certain programs within the working Hopi tribe, cannot work with an 8% cut”. Gaseoma stated.

During the Tribal council meeting on November 9, 2018, Gaseoma and the BOT provided various budgets to demonstrate to

Council the different scenarios on how the budget will look when applying the 8% cut to all programs verses an 8% cut to certain programs.

With the current 2018 budget exceeding more than \$20 million, Gaseoma explained that the budget would be in the red by \$6 million, which includes; expenses for the 2017 audit that took place this year and expenses for insurance claims that the Hopi Tribe pays for. The Hopi Tribe will need to thoroughly look for other solutions in the future and to meet operational demands if the budgets continue to reflect the same expenses in the future.

“With the tribe about to face a deficit, we would have to dip into our investment coffers to balance the budget”. Gaseoma stated. More recommendations from the BOT included using funds received via charging increased indirect cost rates to the

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Little Colorado River Adjudication Ninth Week Update

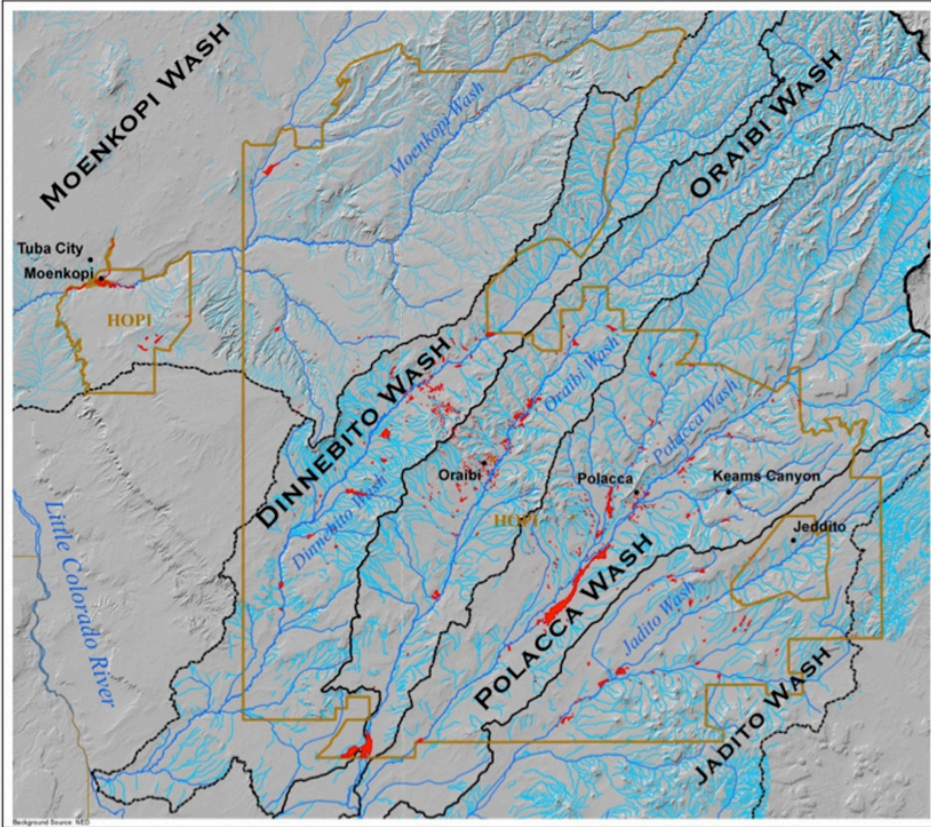


Figure 2-1: Map showing locations of farmed lands within the Hopi Reservation

Hopi's Past, Present, and Future Water Claims map. (Picture provided by Hopi Lawyers)

By OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Hopi Little Colorado River water rights trial continued into week nine in two days of testimony on November 8 and November 9, 2018. The Navajo Nation finished its case this week, calling Akmar Zaman, head of its Department of Mining, and Dr. Gilpin, an anthropologist.

Peabody Coal Company buys water from both the Hopi Tribe and the Navajo Nation to operate the coalmine. Prior to 2005, it used approximately 4,000 acre-feet (af) a year. Three quarters of that amount was used for a coal slurry pipeline to the Mohave Generating Station on the Arizona-California border. The Mohave Generating Station shut down in 2004, and, since, then, Peabody uses about 1,200 af of water a year.

There are 8 active wells that Peabody drilled to obtain water. Seven (7) of the eight (8) wells are on Navajo land and Navajo Partitioned land. One well is located on Hopi land. Regardless of where the wells are located, after 1987 Peabody has paid an equal amount for the water to both Hopi and Navajo.

In the past and present water trial, the Court has been asked to allocate the water that Peabody has used between the Hopi Tribe and the Navajo. The major parties have proposed different ways to allocate past water use. The federal government has asked to allocate based upon title to the land on which the mine is located. This would split the past water use approximately 30% to Hopi and 70% to Navajo. So, for example, if present use is 1200 af, then Hopi will be allocated 360 af (1200 times .30 equals 360 af).

Hopi claims that the past water use should be allocated 50/50, reflecting the actual water payments made by Peabody since 1987. The water comes from the N Aquifer a common resource between Hopi and Navajo, and the payment reflects the actual negotiated agreement between the parties. A 50/50 split also mirrors the split of coal royalties on the Partitioned lands.

The Navajo Nation claim is that it should get 7/8th of the water based upon the location of seven wells on Navajo land. This would give Hopi about 12.5% of the past water use. Alternatively, the Navajo Nation claim an allocation should be made based on coal sales or coal production. Coal royalties on the Partitioned land is split 50/50 between Hopi and Navajo; but coal royalties on solely Navajo land are paid 100% to Navajo. Using coal production in 1982, the highest past use of water for the coalmine, Navajo asks for an allocation of 88% of the water to Navajo and 12% to Hopi.

Mr. Zaman was called to testify about coal sales and coal production. In cross-examination, the Hopi lawyers pointed out that coal sales and production vary from year to year, resulting in the split of royalties varying from year to year. In 1987, as Peabody had mined more and more from the Navajo sole mine property because the royalty rate was less there, the parties negotiated a new agreement giving Hopi an additional payment for the disproportionate share of the mining, equal water payments, and a promise that Peabody would level things out in the future. After 1987, the Hopi percentage of the coal sales and production increased into the 30% to 40% range, with a high of 43%.

Dr. Gilpin was called as an anthropologist

to rebut Hopi testimony from Dr. Charles Adams. Dr. Adams testified that the historical past high population for the Hopi Tribe was about 12,000 at the time before the Spanish contact in 1540. Utilizing that population number and multiplying the population by 2.5 acres (the amount of farm acres need to feed one Hopi in historical time), an anthropologist can estimate the past use of water from the Northern Washes needed for farming. Dr. Gilpin testified that, in his opinion, the highest population of the Hopi was 8,000 in 1300. Relying upon a study of Southwestern population from 1200 to 1600, Dr. Gilpin pointed out that the high point for population in the Southwest rose to a peak in 1300, and gradually declined to 1600.

Anthropologists rely upon the counting of rooms in ancient Pueblos to estimate population. They use as a standard 1 to 2 people per room. This is not an exact science as all pueblos have not been excavated and counted, estimating rooms in a three-story Pueblo that has collapsed is difficult, and size and households must be estimated.

In cross examining Dr. Gilpin, the Hopi lawyers brought out that Dr. Gilpin had not done any study himself on the issue of population. He had simply decided to follow one anthropological report over another anthropological report written by Dr. Adams. While in general Native American population declined in the Southwest between 1300 and 1600, Dr. Adams contends that Hopi population grew and then remained steady until shortly before the Spanish contact. Hopi grew due to population aggregation and migration.

The sole remaining witness in the past and present trial is Dr. Whiteley,

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EDITORIAL

Hopi to DC: Sharing Hopi Culture with the world.
Read more about the Journey

More on Page 3 and 10

COLUMN

LARRY'S CORNER
“Thanks For Giving”
Read about why Larry is so thankful for this year.

More on Page 5

COMMUNITY

“Forgetful Rabbits”
a walk to remember Alzheimer's disease. Read more about it.

More on Page 4

PUBLIC



Hopi Celebrates
National Diabetes Month
Read more about the Celebration

More on Page 4

Little Colorado Update, Cont.

who was not able to testify in October due to a medical emergency. He will testify on Monday, November 26. The opposition has moved to exclude him claiming he has no new evidence to present that the Court has not already heard. That issue will be decided the week of November 19.

Closing argument for the Hopi Tribe and federal government is still scheduled for the morning and now afternoon of December 17, and December 18 for the Navajo and other objectors. This week the Court gave the Hopi and United States additional time: one and ½ hours of Hopi, and one hour for the federal government. The objectors (Navajo, State Land Department, City of Flagstaff, SRP and the Little Colorado River Association) have two and one-half hours between them.

The Court also kept the pretrial conference on the future trial to the afternoon of December 17. The Court will discuss trial procedures for the December 2019 future water trial.

Hopis Conclude Testimony in First Phase of Little Colorado River Adjudication Closing Arguments Set for Dec. 17 and 18

By OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Hopi witnesses and experts concluded their testimony recently in the first phase of a water rights trial that is both one of the longest-running court cases in Arizona history and also potentially will have the biggest impact on the future of the Hopi.

More than 30 witnesses testified about the Hopi past and present use of water on the Hopi Reservation before Special Master Susan Ward Harris. The Court has set closing arguments in the trial Dec. 17 and 18.

The Hopi case has been separated into three trials, the current one on past and present water use on the Hopi Reservation; the next trial (in 2019) focused on water needs for the Hopi Reservation to serve as a livable and permanent homeland for future generations; and a third trial for the Hopi lands south of the Hopi Reservation. The date for the third trial has not been set.

The Little Colorado River stream adjudication began in 1978 to determine conflicting water rights in the basin. There are many competing demands for water, including the Hopi Tribe, who has lived in the area the longest; the Navajo Nation; the United States government; non-Indian communities (such as Flagstaff, Winslow, Show Low, Snowflake, Springerville, St. Johns, and Holbrook);

commercial and industrial interests (such as Salt River Project and Arizona Public Service); and numerous other individual and commercial interests.

The stream adjudication is designed to quantify claimants’ water rights, both federal and state law rights, and to determine claimants’ priority to the limited water supplies in the Little Colorado River basin. As the Little Colorado River stream adjudication does not involve claims to the Colorado River, which is outside the basin, the Hopi Tribe’s claim to Colorado River water is not part of this adjudication.

Although the Little Colorado River stream adjudication began 40 years ago, the rights of the claimants to water have not yet been determined. The Hopi Tribe’s water rights in the Little Colorado River basin were the first to be heard in the current phase of the trials, which began in September.

Witnesses, including Tribal leaders, have appeared in the Maricopa County Superior Court over the past nine weeks to tell the Hopi story--the long history and unique culture of the Hopi people, and the vital role that water has played in sustaining Hopi life, culture and religion.

Due to actions of the U.S. Government, which serves as a trustee for both the Hopi and Navajo Tribes, since 1882 the Hopi Tribe is surrounded geographically by the Navajo Nation in northern Arizona.

Hopi Tribe Budget, Cont.

grant programs and some that have revolving accounts. Mention of utilizing funds received from third party billing funds to offset the budget also occurred.

Some BOT members claimed the step would decrease the deficit by \$1.2 million however the process is not that simple to apply to all the programs which were created by Tribal resolutions with specific purposes written into resolution language and which cannot just be applied in the manner which was described. Rescinding passed resolutions, which have occurred over time, could detrimentally affect certain programs resulting in possible ending of those programs, which some Council members expressed concerns about and the impacts it might have on the people. Additionally, with the closing of Navajo Generating Station (NGS), the biggest funding source for the Hopi tribe, the tribe will be facing a huge loss of royalties that were given by the Peabody coal company. “We would get 12 million per year from royalties from the Peabody coal, now next year we will not be getting anything come June 2019”. Gaseoma stated.

Gaseoma reported that the upside to all of this process is that no one will be loosing their job and that is one thing the Hopi tribe does not want to resort to. Gaseoma stated that, the people who work for the Hopi tribal government will secure their jobs for next year. He further explained some downsides however may be that the Hopi tribe may have to dip into the investment coffers to balance the budget which it has done in the past and

in order to provide for a balanced budget.

Additional upsides to the process includes villages will receive the amounts submitted with their original 2019 budget figures. A new program called Hopivewat program will also be included in the 2019 the budget.

The timeline to get the budget passed is dependent on the process going before Tribal council for review and clarification during the 2019 First Quarter meetings, which start on December 1, 2019. The exact date is yet to be determined when Council sets its Agenda. Gaseoma and the BOT have been tasked with bringing back figures which Council helped to define during the November 9, 2018 meeting and which does not include an 8% cut but is more realistic and is not requiring programs with revolving funds to apply balances against the general fund budgets submitted.

Gaseoma also stated, “We want to have certain revolving account programs to become self-sufficient, so we will be working with them to see if they can apply for certain grants to become self-sufficient.” Gaseoma added, “The cuts are not over, but we are trying to find a solution to our budget problems.”

Gaseoma’s final statement, “Yes this is a temporary drawback with our budget, but I have hopes to having a thriving, prosperous working tribe in the near future.” Tribal council will be the final deciders on the outcome of the 2019 budget and we can only hope for the best for the Hopi Tribe.

Dates for the Little Colorado River Settlement Trial

**Held at: Maricopa County Superior Courts
East Court Building
6th Floor - Courtroom 613
(Located on southwest corner of 1st Ave. & Jefferson streets)
101 W. Jefferson
Phoenix, AZ, 85003**

Little Colorado River Settlement Trial Dates

November 2018
Week of November 25, 2018:
Monday, November 26, 2018 10:30 a.m.

December 2018
Phase I - Past and Present – Phase I Closing Arguments
Week of December 16, 2018:
Monday, December 17, 2018 10:30 a.m.
Tuesday, December 18, 2018 10:30 a.m.

Phase II – Future – Phase II Pre-trial Conference
Court will discuss trial procedures for the December 2019 Future Water Trial on the following dates:
Week of December 16, 2018:
Monday, December 17, 2018 1:30 p.m.

LEGALS

IN THE HOPI TRIAL COURT
KEAMS CANYON, ARIZONA

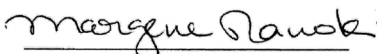
In the Matter of the Change of Name Of:)	No. 2018-CV-0089
Savannah Nell James)	
)	NOTICE OF PUBLICATION
To)	OF CHANGE OF NAME
)	
Savannah Leah Siweumtewa)	

Notice is hereby given that Theresa Siweumtewa has petitioned the court for the change of name, from:

Savannah Nell James to Savannah Leah Siweumtewa

Any party seeking to intervene in said proceeding must file an appropriate pleading with the Hopi Trial Court no later than twenty (20) days after the publication of this notice.

Dated this 15th day of October, 2018.


Margene Namoki, Clerk of the Court

IN THE HOPI TRIAL COURT
KEAMS CANYON, ARIZONA

In the Matter of the Change of Name Of:)	No. 2018-CV-0088
Dean Martin James)	
)	NOTICE OF PUBLICATION
To)	OF CHANGE OF NAME
)	
Skyler Terry Honhongva)	

Notice is hereby given that Dean Martin James has petitioned the court for the change of name, from:

Dean Martin James to Skyler Terry Honhongva

Any party seeking to intervene in said proceeding must file an appropriate pleading with the Hopi Trial Court no later than twenty (20) days after the publication of this notice.

Dated this 15th day of October, 2018.


Margene Namoki, Clerk of the Court

HEALTH

3 Common Diabetes Myths Debunked

By: STATEPOINT

November is American Diabetes Month, and a good time to sort fact from fiction regarding this serious disease.

Here are three common diabetes myths -- debunked, with the help of Nutrisystem Certified Diabetes Educators (CDEs) and Courtney McCormick, dietitian for Nutrisystem.

Myth: I’m a healthy weight -- I can’t get diabetes.

Fact: Although there’s a clear connection between being overweight or obese and developing type 2 diabetes, genetics and other lifestyle factors can also play a role.

Prediabetes can sometimes be an early-stage development of type 2 diabetes, and its risk factors (other than weight) include:

- Polycystic ovary syndrome: Fairly common in women, stay attuned to symptoms such as increased hair growth, weight gain and an inconsistent menstrual cycle.
 - Older age: Prediabetes risk increases after age 45, according to the Mayo Clinic.
 - Family medical history: A family history of blood sugar-related health complications increases prediabetes risk.
 - Gestational diabetes: Women who experience gestational diabetes (diabetes developed during pregnancy) are more likely to develop prediabetes. Additionally, if your baby weighed more than nine pounds at birth, you’re at greater risk, according to the Mayo Clinic. Men, aren’t off the hook. This increased risk extends to the children of women who had gestational diabetes.
 - Inadequate sleep: Certain conditions causing sleep disruptions can be a recipe for insulin resistance.
- Myth: People develop diabetes because they eat too much sugar.**
- Fact: Although consuming excess cal-

ories can contribute to being overweight, which is associated with type 2 diabetes, sugar is not the singular cause of diabetes. Type 1 diabetes is the result of genetics and additional unknown factors and type 2 diabetes is the result of a combination of genetics and lifestyle factors.

Myth: If I have diabetes, I can’t have carbs or dessert.

Fact: Generally speaking, individuals with diabetes can follow the same healthy diet recommended for the general public and can even enjoy sweet treats in small portions on special occasions.

Carbs are a necessary part of a healthy meal plan. Just pay attention to portions. Optimal carbohydrate counts will vary by person, but the American Diabetes Association recommends starting with 45-60 grams per meal, and tweaking depending on how your body responds.

Some good carbs to consider? Whole grain breads, pastas, rice and cereals, plus starchy vegetables like potatoes, peas and corn. Fruits, beans, milk and yogurt also count toward daily carbohydrates. On the Nutrisystem D plan, which is designed for people living with type 2 diabetes, milk and yogurt are considered “PowerFuels,” even though they provide some carbohydrates. Many people are advised to enjoy these foods with fruit to prevent nocturnal hypoglycemia.

It’s important to have a good understanding of the risks, causes and precautions associated with diabetes. Although preventative measures can’t be taken against type 1 diabetes, according to the American Diabetes Association, research suggests that you can lower your risk for type 2 diabetes by 58 percent by:

- Losing seven percent of your body weight
 - Exercising moderately 30 minutes a day, five days a week
- Eat well, be well and know your risk factors for diabetes, this month, and every month of the year!

Hopi Record Voter Turnout, Cont.

Navajo County Hopi polling sites voter turnout was GREAT with the following details by polling site outcomes:

- 1st Mesa LDS (Polacca) polling site pulling in 216 ballots issued - 212 voted regular ballots with 4 voting provisional ballots.
- Sipaulovi Youth/Elder Center (Toreva) 93 ballots issued- 75 voted regular ballots with 18 provisional ballots.
- Kykotsmovi Community Center (Oraibi) 225 ballots issued- 206 voted regular ballots with 19 provisional ballots.

As of November 9, 2018, the provisional ballots were still being verified at the County elections office and 534 over all turned out which was great for Hopi. Hopi usually has an average of 175+/- turnouts for an election over all.

If you voted a provisional ballot and were told you needed to provide more identification it was due to the Elections office no later than 5 p.m. on November 13, 2018 so that votes would be counted. Please share this information with others who voted a provisional ballot.

Karen Shupla stated, “Askwali – thank you to the Hopi public for getting out and being a part of history by getting the Native Vote Out. Because Hopi cares our voting numbers have elevated and we look forward to getting every eligible voter on the right path to exercise their vote. Remember 2020 will be the next Presidential election so getting ready now will help to ensure your vote gets counted.”

For more information the Hopi Elections Office can be contacted at 928-734-2507.

Polequaptewa May be Sentenced up to 10 Years in Federal Prison for Computer Hacking



Alzheimer’s & Dementia Awareness Walk on Hopi

Forgetful Rabbits



Family and friends of the “Forgetful Rabbits” walked to honor their loved ones who are of the Rabbit Clan and are affected by Dementia/Alzheimer’s Disease on November 11, 2018 in Polacca, Arizona. (Photo proved by sender)



Marcella Silas, Rabbit Clan Member and Mardelle Silva during 2016 Arizona Walk to End Alzheimer’s, which is an annual event, held at the State Capitol in Phoenix, Arizona (Photo provided by sender)

By: **Marcella Silas**
Rabbit Clan Member

Polacca, Ariz. - November 11, 2018, on a cool and bright Saturday morning, family and friends of the “Forgetful Rabbits” joined to honor their loved ones who are of the Rabbit Clan and are affected by Dementia/Alzheimer’s Disease.

Earlier in the week family took time to clean the “bunny trail” and held a “craft night” activity to make purple ribbons and posters. The day of the walk, family wore their best bunny ears and fluffy tails, painted noses and whiskers, and set out to send their message of love and support in honor to their “Forgetful Rabbits.”

It was a dream come true that began with a couple of grand daughters who decided to join the fight against this disease. They started by inviting family to join the Arizona Walk to End Alzheimer’s, which is an annual event, held at the State Capitol in Phoenix. Team “Forgetful Rabbits” entered and only a handful of rabbits & extended family were able to make the trek to Phoenix for the walk.

This year, the two mile walk was brought home, where many family and friends joined! The gathering started with prayers and encouragement from family to honor our loved ones and to care for our parents, our children, and to always help others in need, and to carry on our Hopi language and culture. The walk started along the Polacca Air-strip Road and ended at “Rabbit Lane” in Lower West Polacca where the 50+ group gathered for a free meal of traditional food! Prayers and purple balloons were released at the finish line. Food, music and meeting up with family and friends ended the successful event. Family plan to hold this event annually.

“The Dementia Umbrella” has several types of the illness: Vascular, Alzheimer’s, Dementia with Lewy Body (DLB), Fronto-Temporal Dementia (FTD), and Parkinson’s Dementia. Arizona statistics show there are over 140,000 Arizonan’s over the age of 65 who have been diagnosed with dementia.

The Alzheimer’s Association is constantly fundraising to help find a cure for this brain disease which affects people with no regard to race, religion, or culture; symptoms and behaviors are the same no matter where we come from. Friends or family close to a person affected by early stages start to notice problems with memory or concentration, challenges in social or work setting, losing or misplacing valuables, and increased trouble in planning or organizing. People with early stages may still

function independently, may still drive, or have memory lapses. People in the middle stages have greater difficulty performing tasks such as paying bills, living independently, and appear to become more frustrated or angry and acting in unexpected ways. Taking a bath or saying “I just took one last night” when in fact it’s over a week, are typical routine things a person will refuse to do. At this point, more damage to the nerve cells in the brain can make it difficult to express thought and perform routine tasks. Safety is a major concern for people in the middle stages, as well as them forgetting events or one’s personal history. The late stages cause an individual to lose their ability to respond to their environment and their cognitive skills worsen and significant personality changes take place. At the late stage individuals may need 24 hour personal care and become vulnerable to infections. Communicating pain becomes very difficult.

Hopi has approximately 30 or more individuals who have been diagnosed with some form of dementia. Many of our elders may not be diagnosed but are cared for by family and caregivers, accepting their condition as old age. Other fortunate elders are strong physically and mentally who are still able to function with limitations.

Our Hopi communities are in continuous need of education about this brain disease. Some village members and programs don’t understand dementia and decide to exclude elders who are “at risk for hurting others or themselves”, yet are physically capable of basic functions. One elder was told she could not return to the elderly center because she was upsetting others. Rather than taking a proactive and supportive approach, she was excluded when in fact we should encourage community engagement, support their capabilities, and offer the joy of being in a social setting with others.

The families of team “Forgetful Rabbits” thanks family and friends for joining them and to people who donated food, water, and their time to make the event a success! The families also send a big “thank you” to the Arizona Department of Transportation for posting signs along the walk route. We are truly blessed to have the support and care from everyone who participated!

For services to families, the Office of Aging & Adult Services at the Hopi Tribal Complex can be reached at (928) 734-3552. Also, Banner Alzheimer’s Institute is a resource for a many services and organizations. Nicole Lomay is the Native American Community Outreach Representative who can be reached at (602) 839-6858.

Health Fair Held on Hopi during the 2018 National Diabetes Awareness Month



Visitors exercise to Native American music during the last part of the event at the Veteran’s Center on November 13, 2018 (Picture by Carl Onsa/Hopi Tutuveni)



Participants visit the various booths at the Veteran’s Center on November 13, 2018 (Picture by Carl Onsa/Hopi Tutuveni)

By: **HOPI TUTUVENI STAFF**

KYKOTSMOVI, ARIZ – The Hopi Wellness Center staff kicked off November 2018 by celebrating the Diabetes Awareness Month with a health fair designed to bring awareness of the diseases that the Hopi communities face.

The Hopi Veteran’s Memorial Center hosted the event on November 13, 2018 by starting the fair with a 1-mile fun run/walk. In addition to having the run/walk, informational booths, cooking sessions, and workout sessions were provided throughout the fair and through the end of the event.

The Hopi Special Diabetes Prevention program and the Wellness Center staff wanted to bring more awareness to the community by making it more fun and informative to draw members from the Hopi communities. The event also consisted of having the Community Health Representatives (CHR) program being present at three booths where free health screenings, instructions on how to change an infant’s diaper, and information and data about sexually transmitted diseases and HIV was provided. Additional information at one booth reported that there are now 5 plus cases of HIV positive patients here on the Hopi reservation.

The cooking sessions demonstrated by the Hopi Wellness Center staff showed

participants how to bring new life to preparing simple local fruits and vegetables. Participants learned how to make unique and delicious treats that aren’t very expensive or too difficult to prepare.

People from all over the Hopi reservation attended the fair. Those that wanted to further their knowledge about the different diseases that we face on the Hopi reservation and to learn new ways to prepare their fruits and vegetables got to experience the fair and visit with the different Hopi Tribal programs which served as a creative medium to the people, while giving advice to the community. The community was not only “fed” advice, they were also fed from the cooking session, as well.

The last part of the event included having the Hopi Wellness Center staff leading the participants in ways to work off their meal. Participants engaged in learning a lesson on using Native American music to work out and give them a sense about how one can work out with any type of music. With the night complete, the participants from the Hopi communities went home with a bag full of incentives and information about the fair. With such events, the Hopi tribe will be one step closer to providing awareness to the people and fulfilling its goal of having a better and healthier future.

Tribal Vocational Rehabilitation

HVRP empowers eligible applicants with disabilities to become self-sufficient and independent.

Program services include:

- VR Guidance & Counseling
- Referral Services
- Vocational & other training services
- Assistance with Direct employment
- Self-employment
- Transition services

Interested in the Program? Our HVRP Technician or Counselors can assist you. For more inquiries about Tribal Vocational Rehabilitation call:

(928) 734-3524

Serving Individuals with Disabilities

The Hopi Vocational Rehabilitation program (HVRP) assists individuals with a physical or mental disability. HVRP provides services to prepare for, enter into or retain gainful employment

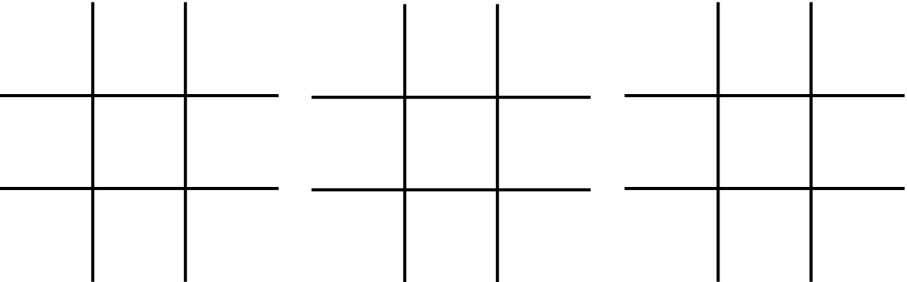
Hopi Vocational Rehabilitation Program

P.O. Box 123
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039
(928)734-3542
Toll Free (800) 762-9630

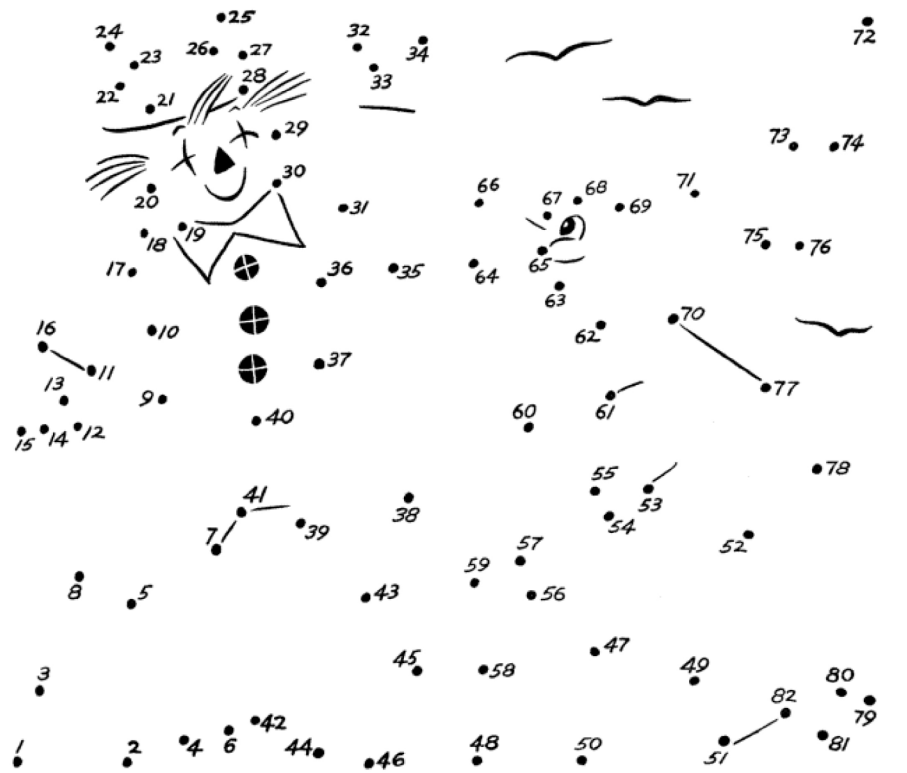
Hopi Vocational Rehabilitation Program assists Members of the federally recognized tribes living on the Hopi Reservation.

PUZZLES & GAMES

Tic-Tac-Toe



Connect the Dots



Find the English words for the Hopi words.

Across

1. Tso’omti

3. Tuva

5. Yuwsi

8. Kwaatsi

9. Qe’ti

10. Ööva

12. Alöngta

13. Öönga

14. Haa’lay

17. Lolma

18. Paati

Down

2. Yu’am

4. Silaqvu

6. Tuwanta

7. Wuusi

10. Kwisto

11. Mamqasi

12. Moosa

15. Sis’vi

16. Tihu

Answers in next issue

Answers for November 6th edition

Across

4. White, 5. Listen, 7. Lightning, 9. Laugh, 11. Tell, 13. Wait, 14. Hummingbird, 16. Babysit, 18. Skill, 20. House

Down

1. Winslow, 2. Strong, 3. Plaza, 6. Sunny, 8. Howellmesa, 10. Help, 12. Wind, 15. Rain, 17. Yellow, 19. Red

HOPILAVIT - HAPPY THANKSGIVING

K I V I N G T O T A I S O V O H O S
O W I P U U M K W A N G W A N O V A
Y U A J M B D F V X A V O O N M U M
O T E N A N G W A Z T L P G U U F A
N N A Z G O Q P O Q W N A M Z K X S
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A H A A L A Y U N A N G W A Z X O K
P E K Y E N V O L A V I K I L A S I

Find the Hopi Words	Noova - Food	Tumna - Potato
Niitiwta - Abound	Ooyi - Full	Patnga - Pumpkin
Tsüyaki - Appreciation	Tunösmoki - Gizzard	Tuupe - Roast (Meat)
Kyatku - Bite	Sowawayku - Gobble Up	Öönga - Salt
Pekyenvölaviki - Bread	Wiipala - Gravy	Sölö - Savor (Spec. Taste)
Kyeeso - Butter	Tsöngmoki - Hungry	Ënangwa - Side Dish
Tsaatsayom - Children	Häalay'unangwa - Hap-piness	Kwangwanova - Sweets
Noovata - Cook	Tuutsama - Invite	Kivingtota - Thanksgiv-ing Celebration
Wutnova - Corn Bread	Lewiipi - Jam	Koyongsikwi - Turkey Meat
Tutkita - Cut	Mümtsi - Knead (Dough)	Natwani - Vegetables
Kwangwa - Delicious	Yu'am - Mother	Muki - Warm
U'utspi - Dessert	Kyelmuyaw - November	Söhövosi - Wheat
Nöönösa - Eat	Siiwi - Onion	Isali - YUMMY!
Nà'am - Father	Qopqo - Oven	
Naasana - Feast	Muupi - Piki (Rolled)	
Nopna - Feed		

Happy Hopi Thanksgiving
from Larry and his owner.
Be safe, and have fun

Larry’s Corner



Picture provided by 1funny.com

Thanks for Giving

By LARRY WATAHAMAGEE
The Hopi Tutuveni

When I was a small kitten, Thanks-giving was a very special time when we were in grade school, why? Well, because right after you eat turkey it’s Christ-mas of course. When you’re in school, you create turkey drawings out of your traced hands and paws on construction paper and you get to write to your par-ents for what you are thankful for. See, there were no politics of Thanksgiving when you’re a kid, your kid and kitten mush head brain doesn’t know the dif-ference between the murder of Natives and why Natives hate white people so much, shoot, I always wanted to wear a hat with a buckle on it, and I thought it was cool. I never wanted to be an Indian cause they didn’t have cool hats. But as you grew older, you finally figure out the true meaning of Thanksgiving, and it’s not just tracing your hands and creating a turkey to give to your mom later, it was so much more than that.

See, Natives have been on the front line of fighting injustice about Thanks-giving, yes we know the wishy-washy history where pilgrims landed on the Americas and almost died due to no food or no help. Then the story goes that Natives came along and helped them through the harshness of the winter months, and in all of that it became a tra-dition to have football on Thanksgiving Day along with the Macy’s Thanksgiv-ing Day parade.

Now your probably wondering why most Natives don’t celebrate Thanks-giving, well because of the way western society has treated Natives, through ex-ploitation, murder and all the bad words that come with that, so they think if they celebrate a past full of hate and murder they are contributing to the mass of a disdained holiday. But as a kitten like I was, we weren’t shown the truth about the history of Thanksgiving, and here I always thought Thanksgiving was only on one day where your mom would yell at you for not helping in the kitchen cause your busy watching football with your dad in the next room. Then when all the yelling was done, you get to eat turkey, that’s what I thought Thanksgiv-ing was about. I guess I was sort of blind to the real history of Thanksgiving.

See, I was taught in school through a book that probably was written when the pilgrims still haven’t landed in the Americas yet. Yeah, our school could not afford nice updated textbooks, so our books contained racial slurs and misin-formation about the history of Thanks-giving and other history as well, but I think you get what I mean.

Well, in Hopi’s sense of history I find that it’s a bit different, because we weren’t on the cusp of that type of his-tory, where pilgrims landed and we had to feed them. I’m sure if pilgrims came to the Hopi mesas we probably would have a naming ceremony for each and every one of them, then have a dance for them and then we would probably sell our arts and crafts to them. Sure we had our downfalls with western society but that does not change the fact that we can celebrate Thanksgiving here on the Hopi mesas, if we choose to.

Ever since the rise of social media, younger and more vocal Natives have spoken out due the mistreatment of Natives. That’s good and all, but yes

every native here on the Americas, has experienced some form of tragedy, but that should not make us move forward too quickly. Of course on social me-dia, we fight the injustice of all Native Americans, like the issue of changing the Washington NFL football team logo to something else. I mean that team has been there for a very long time, in hon-or of the Natives according to the team owners and if you read between the lines their perspective was that it’s cool that Natives have a logo pertaining to Na-tives.

When America has a tragedy we im-mediately write about it on social media, but we are so wrapped up in ourselves that we view other tragedies as some-thing we don’t care about anymore. Take for example, 9/11/2001 where the two planes carrying passengers and terror-ists struck the Twin Towers in New York City, causing mass hysteria and an im-pediment of not moving forward. When some Natives heard about how many deaths there were, they immediately spoke of how many deaths there were in the past like at Wounded Knee and compared what the United States did to the Natives and described it as hav-ing the biggest terrorists here in the US. It was like some of those Natives were trying to prove that we had the winning numbers in a mass genocide and that the white man is paying for it, in some way or another.

Another example is that when Span-iards came to the Hopi mesas, our ances-tors were tortured for not converting to Catholicism, but some of us choose not to remember that far into the past and keep “re-remembering” that past and be angry at the Spanish. It seems like such a contrast too that many Natives love Mexican/Spanish food, too. My point is that we all had experienced a form of a “9/11” one way or another, we can’t compare one genocide to another, all we can do is move forward and learn from it.

When I learned more about the true history of Thanksgiving, I told my par-ents and they were in shock with the in-formation that I learned, but that didn’t stop us from having Thanksgiving. See, each family or each Native family will have a tradition of celebrating or not ce-lebrating thanksgiving, but that’s up to them. I’m not self centered when I eat another plate of turkey, mash potatoes and gravy, I don’t think of the past where Thanksgiving was a tragedy, I look at it where I can spend the time I have with my family eating turkey, watching foot-ball, and then watching the Macy’s Thanksgiving Day parade. There are no talks about deaths, murder, or genocide, but there are talks about being thankful for the different situations that have pre-sented themselves.

My advice to you is that we can’t hold ourselves to the past, find the good-ness in the past and not the past that we should remember. If you like turkey, go ahead and have turkey, and if you want to talk about the misfortunes of the past, it’s ok to talk about it as long as if you’re not dwelling on it. Also, if your into history of Native America, don’t make a huge fuss about past, all we can do is better the future in a small way, so when our future remembers the past, they will remember us as a successful past, not as a past full of regrets and misfortunes.

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

JOB OPENINGS

First Mesa Elementary School
Job Openings S.Y. 2018-19

Open Until Filled

Business Manager
IT Manager

*Salary is based on education and experience

Employment requirements:

- Valid Arizona Driver’s license.

•Suitability for employment must be established with an intensive background investigation - Local, State/ County and Federal.

For inquiries or employment applications:
Contact Alvanessa Waters - 928-737-2581 ext. 104
Email: alvanessa.waters@bie.edu or visit our website: www.fmes.bie.edu

(applications are available on the website)
PO Box 750, Polacca, Arizona 86042 PH: 928.737.2581

The Hopi Economic Development Corporation
Job Openings-Open until filled

Line Cook

This is a part time position and requires some experience working in the restaurant environment. The successful candidate must be willing to work a flexible schedule, including some weekends and evenings plus work well in a fast-paced environment. Interested candidates can pick up an application at the Cultural Center.

Motel Clerk

This part time position requires some experience working with the public and handling cash transactions. The successful applicant must be willing to work a flexible schedule including some weekends and evenings. This position requires a positive, outgoing personality and the ability to work with minimal supervision. Interested parties can pick up an application at the Cultural Center.

Office Administrator

This fulltime position is available at the Walpi Housing complex. The position requires a minimum 1-year office experience including handling cash transactions and providing customer service. The successful applicant must be able to work with minimal supervision and problem solve when necessary. This fulltime position comes with benefits. Interested parties can pick up an application at the Cultural Center. Interested persons can pick up an application at the Hopi Cultural Center or request or by emailing csmith@htedc.net.

DNA-PEOPLE’S LEGAL SERVICES
Job Opening

PUBLIC DEFENDER STAFF ATTORNEY
Keams Canyon, AZ

- PUBLIC DEFENDER MANAGING ATTORNEY – Keams Canyon, AZ
- MANAGING ATTORNEY—Keams Canyon, AZ
- MANAGING ATTORNEY – Flagstaff, AZ
- STAFF ATTORNEY – Flagstaff, AZ
- STAFF ATTORNEY – Farmington, NM
- MLP ATTORNEY—Farmington, NM
- I.T. DIRECTOR— Window Rock, AZ
- LITIGATION DIRECTOR— Window Rock, AZ

How To APPLY: Send Resume with References, Cover Letter, & Writing Sample
To: HResources@dnalegalservices.org
Direct: (928) 283-3206; Fax: (928) 774-9452

DNA is an Equal Opportunity/ Affirmative Action Employer. Preference is given to qualified Navajo and other Native American applicants.

Second Mesa Day School
Employment Opportunities

Certified

Exceptional Student Services Teacher
Elementary Teacher
Exceptional Student Services Director

Classified

Bus Driver

All positions are required to undergo an intensive background check.

Full-time positions will receive full benefits to include employee paid Medical, Dental Vision & 401 (k). To obtain employment application and position description log on to www.smnds.k12.az.us. Questions or inquires please contact:

Janet Lamson, Human Resource Technician
(928) 737-2571 ext. 4212

Second Mesa Day School
P.O. Box 98 Second Mesa, AZ 86043
Ph: 928-737-2571 Fax: 928-737-2565

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

Hopi Family Assistance Program (TANF Program)
45 Day Public Comment Period

The Hopi Family Assistance Program is currently conducting a 45 day comment period on the new Hopi Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Plan. The Hopi/Tewa people are encouraged to provide their comments regarding the new plan. All Hopi Tribal Members can request a copy of the new TANF plan by calling 928-734-2202. Written comments can be mailed to: Hopi Family Assistance Program, P.O. Box 123, Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039 no later than December 26, 2018.

FOR SALE

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

JOB OPENINGS

The Hopi Foundation
November/December 2018 Job Announcements

(1 positions) Hopi Foundation Program Director (Full-Time; 40 hours/week)

The Program Director is a key member of the senior management team and has primary responsibility for management and oversight of The Hopi Foundation’s fiscally sponsored projects and services. The Program Director works with the Executive Director to assist with designing and implementing The Hopi Foundation’s communication strategy and Program-based resource development activities. The Program Director works collaboratively with The Hopi Foundation’s senior management team to ensure quality daily operations and may be delegated additional management responsibilities when the Executive Director is unavailable. The Program Director reports and is accountable to The Hopi Foundation’s Executive Director.

Accounting Tech. (Full-Time; 40 hours/week)

The Accounting Tech (AT) works in the financial division of our organization providing direct support to the Financial team accountancy services to our various small and medium sized projects. The Accounting Tech works directly with the Finance Director and Deputy Finance Director to support accounting and financial accountability for all members of the Management Team including the Executive Director, Program Director(s) and Program Managers. S/he reports to and is accountable to The Hopi Foundation’s Finance Director.

Marketing Coordinator (Part-Time; 20 hours/week)

The Marketing Coordinator has primary responsibility for coordination of The Hopi Foundation’s marketing and outreach for its community programs, services and activities. The Marketing Coordinator works with the Executive Director, Program Director(s) and/or Managers to assist with designing and implementing the Foundation’s communication strategy and program-based marketing activities. The Marketing Coordinator works collaboratively with staff to ensure timely and quality communication to our constituencies and may be delegated additional communication responsibilities as needed. The Marketing Coordinator reports and is accountable to The Hopi Foundation’s Executive Director.

KUYI Hopi Radio Development & Marketing Coordinator (Full-Time; 40 hours/week)

The Development and Marketing Coordinator is primarily responsible for fundraising and resource development to maintain KUYI operations. Main focus is on raising non-Federal financial support through underwriting, merchandise sales, donors, contributions, planned giving, in-kind donations of goods and services, memberships, volunteer recruitment, and general station support through outreach. Position reports to KUYI Station Manager and works closely with The Hopi Foundation (HF) staff to ensure financial reporting and management of station resources and financial contracts.

Hopi Opportunity Youth Initiative Program Associate (Full-Time; 40 hours/week)

The HOYI Program Associate is primarily responsible for assisting the HOYI Program Manager with strategic pathway development, communication and engagement of current and newly engaged community partners, and the implementation of overall HOYI goals and objectives. HOYI objectives include data collection, facilitation of partnership activities, and direct communication with external partners, agencies, and individual stakeholders. This position is subject to other project tasks as assigned and reports directly to the HOYI Program Manager.

HOPI Substance Abuse Prevention Center Mentor (Full-Time; 40 hours/week)

Mentors provide support, education and methods for recovery, prevention and awareness. Techniques include one-to-one mentoring, group mentoring, educational presentations and prevention awareness. This position is based in Kykotsmovi with mentoring sessions and presentations scheduled throughout the Hopi community. Mentors report to the HSAPC Program Manager.

Natwani Coalition Program Manager (Full-Time; 40 hours/week)

The Program Manager is primarily responsible for the overall management of the Natwani Coalition and supervision of project staff, volunteers and interns to ensure programing deliverables are met. S/He will develop, maintain and facilitate projects, communication, and community organizing to meet program goals with the support of community members, collaborators, Community Advisory Board (CAB) members and other interested individuals. This position reports directly to The Hopi Foundation Program Director.

Natwani Coalition Program Associate (Full-Time; 40 hours/week)

The Program Associate is primarily responsibility for assisting the Program Manager in coordination and oversight of the Natwani Coalition programs, initiatives, and services. Working with the Program Manager, the Program Associate will assist in implementing the Natwani Coalition’s activities including data collection facilitation of partnership activities, and direct communication with external partners, agencies, and individual stakeholders. This position is subject to other project tasks as assigned and reports directly to the Natwani Program Manager.

Natwani Coalition Program Coordinator (Full-Time; 40 hours/week)

The Program Coordinator is primarily responsible for the coordination of Natwani Coalition programing activities. S/He will develop, maintain and facilitate projects, communication, and community organizing to meet program goals with the support of community members, collaborators, Community Advisory Board (CAB) members and other interested individuals. This position reports directly to The Natwani Coalition Program Manager.

All positions are based at The Hopi Foundation located in Kykotsmovi Village, AZ with exception of KUYI Development & Marketing Coordinator and are Open Until Filled. Salaries are based on education, skills and experience. Basic fringe benefits will be provided, however health, dental, and vision insurance are not available at this time. Applications and full position descriptions are available upon request and can be picked up and returned to The Hopi Foundation c/o Executive Director:
The Hopi Foundation * PO Box 301, Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039
* Ph: (928) 734-2380 * info@hopifoundation.org
www.hopifoundation.org

Hopi Tutuveni
wants to know how
we are doing.
Call or email us to tell us if we are doing a good job. We need your feedback
928-734-3283 or rlaban@hopi.nsn.us

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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

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Call 928-734-3283

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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).

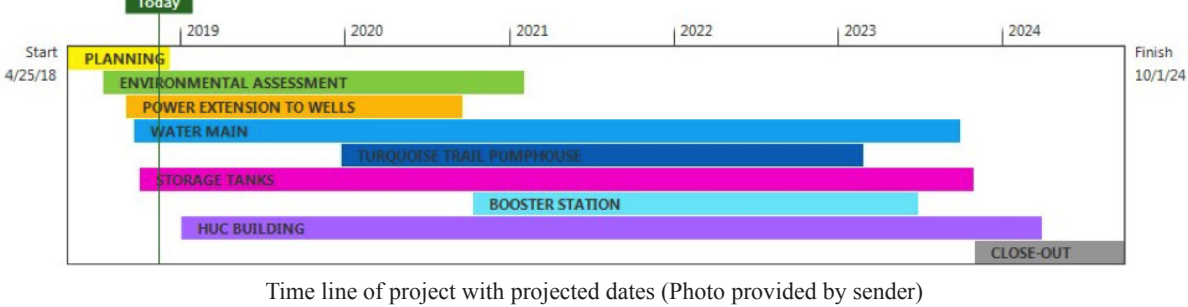
Letter from the Managing Editor, Romalita Laban

As the Managing Editor, I want to share with Hopi Tutuveni readers a few reflects about the past eight months with Hopi Tutuveni. First, I wish to say how happy I am that the Tutuveni Office has not missed a publication since Carl Onsaе, Assistant Editor and I have been on staff. Second, I want to extend my appreciation to everyone who has contacted me with messages of welcome, but also questions and concerns about the newspaper. I value the feedback and I want readers to know that your opinions matter. I know that there are many in our Hopi and Tewa communities who

value the Hopi Tutuveni for the information it provides for us all. We have made changes to the layout and thus far comments and critiques have been very positive. We will continue to monitor suggestions and recommendations and appreciate the contacts. During the past eight months, time has flown by, I have heard from many in Tribal government and in the community voice concerns about the future of the Hopi Tutuveni and whether the paper should be permanently de-funded of H13 funds. I'm pleased to say that it hasn't and resuming publication has been a top

priority of mine since day one and especially in light of hearing about budget cuts. We know the end product of the Tutveni isn't perfect and we will continue striving to bring what our readers are requesting. In addition to improving the quality of reporting, we are continuing to add new features that incorporate Hopi lavayi. Input from the community is important and I welcome your suggestions and feedback as we move forward towards improving the newspaper. Askwali and happy holidays and reading!

Hopi Arsenic Mitigation Project Indian Health Services Update



By: ALEXANDRA LITOFISKY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

POLACCA, ARIZ. – November 13, 2018, Division of Sanitation Facilities Construction Office of Environmental Health and Engineering, Indian Health Service (IHS) provides the following as an update to the current Hopi Arsenic Mitigation Project (HAMP): Project Summary

Problem - Four public water systems (PWS) in First and Second Mesa are not in compliance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Those systems exceed the maximum contaminant level (MCL) concentration of 10 parts-per-billion (ppb) for arsenic (As). The water supply wells for Shungopavi, Upper Sipaulovi and Mishongnovi, Lower Sipaulovi and Mishongnovi, and the First Mesa Consolidated Villages (FMCV) contain naturally occurring levels of as which range from 12–35 ppb.

Solution - The HAMP is a collaborative effort led by the affected villages, the Hopi Tribe and the Hopi Utility Corporation (HUC), in collaboration with the United States – Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the IHS. Two existing wells in the Turquoise Trail area will supply SDWA-compliant water to each of the affected PWSs through a water transmission system that will presumably be operated by the HUC.

Project Progress

A Preliminary Engineering Report in 2014 evaluated possible alternatives and recommended an alternative to seek funding. In

April 2018, IHS and EPA identified \$14M in funding and projected the possible availability of an additional \$4M by 2020. Multiple adjustments to the 2014 recommended alternative have been evaluated since that time in an effort to improve the simplicity of future operations, reduce future operational costs, increase system reliability, and eliminate the need for Tribal contributions beyond that required for power extensions. These latest recommendations and evaluations are currently under review. A project schedule has been developed.

Based on a conservative project completion schedule, the US-EPA Enforcement Branch has agreed to extend its required As MCL compliance time line until December 31, 2023. The IHS in collaboration with the Tribe, the Villages, and the HUC will do all that it can to accelerate the construction schedule in advance of the compliance deadline.

Upcoming activities- IHS is coordinating with Villages, the HUC, and the Hopi Tribal Council to finalize water main alignments in accordance with the IHS 10% design plans and available funding. Survey work for proposed tank locations and route deviations must also be conducted with Tribal archaeologists. The HUC will be developing contract documents for an electrical power extension to the Turquoise Trail Wells.

Public presentations - The IHS presented a HAMP update to the Hopi Tribal Council Water/Energy Committee on October 19, 2018.

Update presentations to Hopi Tribal Council occur on a quarterly basis. Additional presentations to other groups can be scheduled upon request.

For more information about engineering plans, please contact Alex Litofsky, Environmental Engineer at (928) 737-6283 and alexandra.litofsky@ihs.gov OR James Carter, District/Project Engineer at (928) 537-0578 ext.205 and james.carter2@ihs.gov

The mission of the Indian Health Service (IHS) is to raise the physical, mental, social, and spiritual health of American Indians and Alaska Natives to the highest level. The Sanitation Facilities Construction (SFC) Program is the environmental engineering component of the IHS health delivery system. To support the IHS mission, the SFC Program provides technical and financial assistance to American Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages for cooperative development and construction of safe water, wastewater, and solid waste systems and related support facilities.

Funding Summary
Currently Estimated Total Project Cost (Excluding power): \$19.0M
Previous Contributions:
EPA: \$1.0M
Current Contributions:
IHS: \$11.0M
EPA: \$3.0M
Conditional Funding:
IHS/EPA: \$4.0M
Total Funding: \$19.0M
Power line Extension:
Tribe: \$1.1M

Wishing you a safe and festive Holiday from all of us at The Hopi Tutuveni

Hopi Tribal Council Approves New Applicants for Tribal Membership

On November 5, 2018 the Hopi Tribal Council approved a total of 35 enrollment applicants for membership into the Hopi Tribe, and that the following named enrollees or their sponsors have authorized to publish their names in the Hopi Tutuveni.

Based on Tribal Council’s action the total Hopi Tribal Membership as of November 2018 is: 14,569. Please note that the Tribal Membership is increased throughout the year as Hopi Tribal Council approves new enrollees and is decreased when deaths are reported and Hopi Tribal relinquishments occur.

Bacavi Village Affiliation:
Haideen Jai Fredericks

Hotevilla Village Affiliation:
Daisy Bea Colgrove
Elizabeth Rose Colgrove
Samuel Alexander Colgrove
Elena Celeste Soza
Matthew Gabriel Soza

Oraibi Village Affiliation:
Christian Luis Carreto

Sipaulovi Village Affiliation:
Jai Neil Puhumunvaya

Mishongnovi Village Affiliation:
Alde Lee Howato

Sichomovi Village Affiliation:
Laiklyn Amrey Adams
Sara Devan Collateta
Christian Rosario Cupa Garibay
Jonathan Farrell Garibay
Dawahoita Homer-Sheldon Siikyunngu

Tewa Village Affiliation:
Everett Ray Youyetewa

SPECIAL NOTE: The Hopi Tribal Enrollment Office is continuously requesting assistance from members of the Hopi Tribe to update their current address with the Enrollment Office, of individuals who are now residing off the Hopi reservation or have returned back on the reservation. It is especially crucial for adult Hopi members (21 years and over) who are residing off reservation as they will be summons for Hopi Tribal Jury Duty if they have an on-reservation address on record. To update address, please contact the Enrollment Office at (928)734-3152 or by postal mail at: Hopi Tribe Enrollment Office/ P.O. Box 123 - Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039 **FOR HOPI TRIBAL JURY DUTY SUMMONS QUESTIONS CALL CAROL OVAH-CHIEF COURT CLERK, AT THE HOPI TRIBAL COURTS AT: (928)738-5171

HOLIDAY IDEAS Kids’ Holiday Gift Ideas that Build Social Skills

By: STATEPOINT

For young children, social-emotional development is one of the most valuable aspects of school readiness. This holiday season, focus on toys and gifts for preschoolers that will build children’s empathy, communication skills and the ability to resolve conflicts and navigate challenges.

Here are a few gift ideas that do just that.

Experiential Gifts

A petting zoo can be a great place for kids to learn about compassion. A puppet show may teach important lessons about making new friends or learning how to navigate challenges. The gift of an experience will be an exciting life-long memory and a great opportunity for you to spend time together while kids hone important skills.

Interactive Toys

Those who want to help children learn important lessons might consider putting Zoonicorns at the top of their holiday gift lists. Fun and engaging animated music videos, game apps, books and online activities capture children’s imaginations while offering parents and children an opportunity to work through and overcome obstacles together.

Kids can watch inspir-

ing music videos like “Yes, You Can!” on YouTube and play along with the soft and cuddly plush Zoonicorns, which are a combination of a unicorn and zebra. The new Wish Me Zoonicorns by Jay@Play have four touch points where children may interact with them. When kids kiss the Zoonicorn on the nose the horn glows and kids can make a wish.

The animated videos stories focus on tools children can use to identify and solve problems for themselves through the comforting animal characters of the Zooniverse.

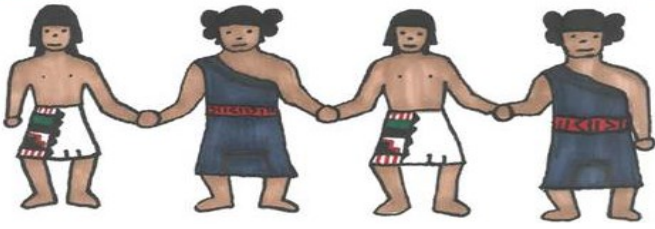
Board Games

Playing age-appropriate card games and board games is a great way for kids to learn to follow rules, take turns, cooperate and be a good sport. Card games such as Uno and Go Fish make great stocking stuffers. As for board games, think classics like Candyland, checkers and Chutes and Ladders, or go for newer games designed specifically to familiarize kids with letters, shapes, numbers and colors.

This holiday season, consider how the gifts you give young children can help foster their social-emotional development.

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Sponsored by the Hopi CHR Program

“Draft” Food Service Ordinance No.12

CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 12.1.1 Purpose

The purposes of this Ordinance is to safeguard public health and assure that food is provided in a safe, unadulterated and reliably-presented manner on the Hopi Reservation. It is to establish reasonable rules and regulation for the sanitary and safe maintenance and operation of food establishments on the Hopi Reservation.

Section 12.1.2 Sovereign Immunity

Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed or construed to be a waiver of the sovereign immunity of the Hopi Tribe, its officials, its entities or employees acting within their official or individual capacities.

Section 12.1.3 Definitions

BUSINESS LICENSE: A document provided by the Hopi Office of Revenue and Finance

COMMISSARY: A food establishment used for preparing, fabricating, packaging, and storage of food or food products for distribution and sale through the food establishments own facility.

CONSUMER: A person who is a member of the public, takes possession of food, is not a function in the capacity of an operator of a food establishment or food processing plant, and does not offer the food for resale.

FOOD: means a raw, cooked, or processed edible substance, ice, beverage, or ingredient used or intended for use in the sale in whole or in part for human consumption.

FOOD CODE: or (“FDA Food Code”) means the most current edition of the Food and Drug Administration Model Food Code, any current appendices, and annexes.

FDA: Federal Food & Drug Administration

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS: Programs or foundation that provides food or food boxes to members of the Hopi Community that can be delivered to a home or picked up by an individual household from an established meeting site

FOOD ESTABLISHMENT: Any operation that stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends or otherwise provides food for human consumption. Types of food service establishments include but are not limited to restaurants, daycare, school, jail, hospital, elder nutrition feeding centers, gas stations; grocery stores; food process facilities; mobile food units, temporary food vendors, warehouses, and commissaries.

FOOD HANDLER: means any person who handles, stores, transports, prepares, manufacturers, serves or sells food, or who comes in contact with cooking or eating utensils or other equipment used in handling, preparation, manufactured service or sale of food.

FOOD HANDLER CARD: means a card issued by a recognized health official or department to indicate that an individual has successfully completed a food handlers training course and passed an approved examination on food safety practices

FOOD PROCESSING PLANT: means a commercial operation that manufactures, packages, labels, or stores food for human consumption, and provides food for sale or distribution to other business entities such as food processing plants or food establishments.

FOOD SERVICE APPLICATION: means a form obtained from the Hopi Department of Health & Human Services, for the purposes of getting a food sanitation permit

HDHHS: means Hopi Department of Health and Human Services

IMMINENT HEALTH HAZARD: means a significant threat or danger to health that is considered to exist when there is sufficient evidence to show that a product, practice, circumstance, or event creates a situation that requires immediate correction or cessation of operation to prevent injury based on:

- 1.The number of potential injuries, and
- 2.The nature, severity, and duration of the anticipated injury.

INSPECTION OFFICIAL: means the Indian Health Service Environmental Health Specialist or his/her designee or the Director of the Hopi Tribe’s Department of Health and Human Services or his/her designee.

MOBILE FOOD UNIT (MFU): A food establishment that is self-contained, except grills and smokers, and readily movable, which either operates at one location (but can be moved) or returns to a home base of operation at the end of each day.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSION: means the Hopi Tribe’s Chief Revenue Officer or his/her designee.

PEDDLER: means a person who acquires or offers goods for sale within the boundaries of the Hopi jurisdiction, but does not do business from a fixed location or site on the Reservation.

PEDDLER’s PERMIT: A certificate issued by the Office of the Revenue Commission which allows a facility to operate as an enterprise on the reservation.

PERMIT HOLDER: means any person or entity that by contract, agreement or ownership is legally responsible for the operation of the food service establishment.

PERSON: means an association, a corporation, individual, partnership, or other legal entity, government or governmental subdivision or agency.

PERSON IN CHARGE (PIC): means the individual present at a food establishment who is responsible for the operation at the time of the inspection.

PRIORITY ITEM: means both “Priority and Priority Foundation” items as defined in the FDA Food Code. Failure to address these items may contribute to a foodborne illness or injury (See FDA Food Code for additional information).

POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS FOOD: Food that is natural or synthetic and is in a form capable of supporting the rapid and progressive growth of infectious or toxigenic microorganisms, including but not limited to animal food that is raw or heat-treated, a food of plant origin that is heat-treated or consists of raw seed sprouts, cut melons, and garlic and oil mixtures, or requires time/temperature control for safety.

QUESTIONNAIRE: means a form obtained from the Hopi Department of Health & Human Services which describes logistical information related to a special event.

REGULATORY AUTHORITY: means the Hopi Department of Health & Human Services Director, or his/her designee.

SELF-CONTAINED MOBILE FOOD UNIT: means a food establishment that is a vehicle on wheels which meets the same requirements as a permanent facility where all the food preparation is done on the unit. At a minimum the unit must have: mechanical hot and cold holding units, gas or electric cooking equipment, water tanks, hand sinks, three compartment sinks, storage for all food, single service items and cleaning supplies.

SPECIAL EVENT: An “event or celebration” is a significant occurrence or happening sponsored by a church, civic, business, educational, government, community, or veterans’ organization and may include athletic contests. Exempt are only the traditional Hopi gatherings held in the villages.

SANITATION PERMIT: means a certificate issued by the Department of Health & Human Services, which allows for the sale and service of food to the public.

TEMPORARY FOOD VENDOR: means a food establishment that operates for no more than 14 consecutive days in conjunction with a single special event.

WAREHOUSE: A commercial operation that stores food for human consumption, and provides food for sale or distribution to other business entities such as food processing plants or food establishments. Potentially hazardous, as well as non-potentially hazardous food may be stored.

CHAPTER 2- AUTHORITY & INTERPRETATION

Section 12.2.1 Authority

The authority for this ordinance is Article VI, Powers of the Tribal Council Section 1(a), 1(g), and 1(l) of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Hopi Tribe. The Hopi Department of Health and Human Services director is hereby authorized to prepare and promulgate regulations consistent with this chapter that are designed to carry out the purpose and provisions and to assist in the administration and enforcement of this chapter.

In promulgating regulations, the director shall consider accepted standards of health, hygiene, sanitation, safety and physical plant management.

Any regulations prepared by the director shall not become effective until they have been presented to and approved by the Tribal Council. The director may assess fees as appropriate to cover the administrative cost for implementation of programs.

Section 12.2.2 Adoption of the FDA Food Code

The Hopi Tribe adopts the most current edition of the United States Food & Drug Administration (FDA) Food Code (hereinafter referred to as “Food Code”) and all appendices and annexes including such chapters, appendices, and annexes, as may hereafter be amended from time to time. In the event of conflict or inconsistency between this chapter and the Food Code, the provisions of this chapter shall control.

CHAPTER 3: FOOD SELLER REQUIREMENTS

Section 12.3.1 Requirements of Private Home Food Sales

(A)Private Homes

Food may be prepared for sale in a private home provided that the person complies with the following:

- a. Copy of current food handler card shall be posted in a conspicuous place which can easily be read by the customer.
- b. An easily visible placard with on inch lettering is place at the point of sale which reads “This food was prepared in a kitchen that is not subject to inspection nor sanitary permit by the Regulatory Authority” and can be read by the Customer.
- c. Food is sold on the same property it was prepared.
- d. Copy of current peddlers permit or business license shall be posted in a conspicuous place which can easily be read by the customer.

A private home may be subject to inspection upon receipt of a complaint.

(B)Bed & Breakfasts

A bed and breakfast that has less than six (6) guest bedrooms, offers breakfast as the only meal, and serves less than 18 guests, is exempt from annual inspection and permit provided that owner complies with all the requirements of a Private Home in section 12.3.A. A bed & breakfast may be subject to inspection upon receipt of a complaint.

Section 12.3.2 Requirements of Food Establishments

Unless otherwise specified in this ordinance all food establishments must:

- a. Possess a valid sanitation permit to operate;
- b. Comply with the requirements of the Office of Revenue Commission (i.e. business license or peddlers permit as required);
- c. Must have a Person in Charge (PIC) as identified in the Food Code;
- d. Must employ a Certified Food Manager as indicated in the Food Code;
- e. Shall be subject to the requirements identified in the Food Code.

(A)Mobile Food Units

Mobile Food Units shall be classified into four types. These units may require a permit from both the Office of Revenue and a sanitation permit, and are subject to inspection at any time. Classification is based on the potential food risk of the menu. A mobile food unit can serve menu items within its classification number or below: For example a Class 3 unit may sell items allowed in a Class 2 or Class 1, but a mobile unit cannot serve menu items from a higher classification number. Example Class 3 unit cannot serve from a Class 4 menu.

i)Class 1 – Non- Refrigerated Vending Units- These units can serve only intact, non-potentially hazardous commercially prepackaged food and drinks. No preparation or assembly of food or drinks may take place on the unit. No food handler card or sanitary permit is required.

ii)Class 2 – Refrigerated or Hot Vending Units- These units serve potentially and non-potentially hazardous commercially prepackaged foods. No preparation, assembly, cooking or open packages of food or beverages on this unit are allowed. All hot or cold

holding units must have an accurate thermometer, and food must be labeled with the date and time of preparation.

a. If the unit only sells food items prepared commercially. No sanitary permit is required.

b. If the unit only sells food prepared in a permitted kitchen/restaurant the PIC shall have a letter from the permitted kitchen verifying the date, food item, and time food was packaged. No sanitary permit is required.

c. If the unit sells prepared and packaged food made in a private home than all food handler cards must be posted next to an easily visible placard with one inch lettering place on the unit which reads “This food was prepared in a kitchen that is not subject to inspection nor sanitary permit by the Regulatory Authority” and can be read by the Customer. No sanitary permit is required.

(iii) Class 3 - Limited Assembly. These units may serve potentially and non-potentially hazardous packaged foods and unpackaged foods with limited assembly. Example: push-cart operation such as a hot-dog cart or taco stand

a. All food handlers must be posted in a conspicuous location that can be read by the customer.

b. Pre-operational inspection is required to review the menu items and processes. The facility is subject to the design requirements of a Class 3 unit, and PIC may be required to have a Certified Food Managers certificate.

iv) Class 4 – On-site Assembly – These units can serve potentially and non-potentially hazardous foods that are prepared, cooked, cooled, or reheated and assembled on the unit using pre-cooked and/or raw products. Examples include: Self-Contained Mobile Food Units usually with multiple menu items.

c. All food handler cards must be posted in a conspicuous location that can be read by the customer.

d. Pre-operational inspection is required to review the menu items and processes. Facility is subject to all the same requirements as a food establishment under the Food Code.

(B)Temporary Food Vendors

Temporary Food Vendors can only operate for no more than 14 consecutive days and must be in conjunction with a special event. All Food Handler cards must be posted. This facility is subject to inspection, and must comply with the applicable sections of the Food Code.

(C)Special Events

All special events shall be subject to inspection at the discretion of the Regulatory Authority.

Any coordinator of a special event where more than seven temporary food vendors and/or mobile food units attend, shall notify the Regulatory Authority 30-days before the event.

All special event coordinators shall complete the required event questionnaire and shall supply all temporary food vendors and mobile food units with a temporary food service application, which shall be completed and returned to the Regulatory Authority 10 days prior to the event.

For events lasting longer than one calendar day shall have identified a source of potable water, and have a system in place to properly dispose of sewage, grease, and solid-waste. This shall include provisions for a sufficient number of hand washing stations and portable toilets; such facilities shall be properly maintained throughout the event.

(D)FOOD PROCESSING PLANTs [RESERVED]

(E)FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS

While food distribution may not be inspected during delivery, any stored items maybe subject inspection. Generally food boxes are received at an individual’s own risk. This section maybe amended in the future.

CHAPTER 4 FOOD HANDLER & CERTIFIED FOOD MANAGER

Section 12.4.7 Food Handler Cards

(A)Age Required

All persons age twelve and above operating, employed by, or involved anyway in a private home that sells food or a food establishment (except Class 1 mobile FOOD units), on the Hopi reservation are required to possess a valid food handler card, or Certified Food Managers certificate.

(B) Unlawful employment

It shall be unlawful for any Person to employ or permit to remain employed in any type of food establishment a food handler who does not possess a valid Food Handler card or Certified Food Managers certificate.

(C) How to Obtain

Hopi Food Handler card can be obtained after successfully completing a Food Handler’s training class and passing the test and shall be good for two years.

(D) Outside Cards

A Food Handler card or certificate of training issued by another Tribe, Arizona County, other governmental entity, or online, may be accepted through reciprocity if the Regulatory Authority determines that it reflects the requirements of the Food Code and this Ordinance. Certificate or Food Handler card obtained through another Tribe, Arizona County, other governmental entity, or online will need to be submitted to the Regulatory Authority to obtain a Hopi Food Handler card. A Hopi Food Handler card will be issued; such Food Handler card shall be valid for two years from the date of issuance of the original card.

(E) Fee

A fee may be charged for new and re-issued Food Handler cards by the office and will be deposited in a special account to support food safety.

(F) Suspension

Each Food Handler card issued shall remain in force until the date of expiration or until suspended or revoked by the Regulatory Authority for public health causes. A Food Handler card accepted by reciprocity in the section above may also be suspended or revoked by the Regulatory Authority for public health causes.

(G) Non-transferable

A Food Handler card issued under the section shall not be transferred to or used by any person other than the person to whom it was issued. The Food Handler card is the property of the individual.

(H) Visibility & Availability

A Food Handler card shall be produced by the Food Handler for inspection upon the request of the Inspection Official and/or Regulatory Authority or posted in a visible location.

Section 12.4.2 Certified Food Managers

(A) Certification required

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a food establishment unless such person currently employs a certified food manager to supervise the establishment’s food service employees as identified in the Food Code.

(B) Posting required

The permit holder shall post in a conspicuous place in the food establishment, in letters not less than one inch in size, the name of each food service manager currently employed.

(C) Exemptions

The following food establishments are exempt from the provision of this section:

- Food establishments that exclusively serve, sell or distribute non-potentially hazardous prepackaged foods which are contained in securely sealed or wrapped bottles, cans, cartons or other similarly containers.
- Temporary food establishments at the discretion of the Regulatory Authority following a risk assessment thereof.
- Such other food establishments designated by the Regulatory Authority at his or her discretion following a risk assessment thereof.

CHAPTER 5 – SANITATION PERMITS & CONSTRUCTION PLANS

Section 12.5.1 Required & Responsibilities

Unless otherwise identified, a person may not operate a food establishment without a valid Sanitation permit issued by the Regulatory Authority verifying conformance with the current Food Code and this Ordinance. Sanitation permits shall have an expiration date one year from the date of issuance.

(A) Responsibilities of Sanitation Permit Holders

Upon acceptance of the Sanitation permit issued, the Regulatory Authority and/or the Permit Holder shall:

- a. Post the permit in a conspicuous location in the food establishment that is visible to consumers;
- b. Comply with the provisions of this Ordinance including the conditions of any granted waiver;
- c. Immediately contact the Inspection Official and/or Regulatory Authority to report an illness of the Permit Holder or employee as specified under Chapter 2 of the FDA Food Code (i.e., Salmonella sp., Shigella, E. Coli, Hepatitis A, Norovirus);
- d. Immediately discontinue operations and notify the Inspection Official and/or Regulatory Authority if an Imminent Health Hazard exists (See ceasing operations section);
- e. Notify Regulatory Authority and/or Inspection Official upon receiving reports of consumers stating they developed illness from food sold by the food establishment;
- f. Allow the Inspection Official and/or the Regulatory Authority access to the food establishment;
- g. Replace or upgrade existing facilities and equipment as directed by the Inspection Official and/or Regulatory Authority;
- h. Comply with directives of the Inspection Official and/or Regulatory Authority to correct deficiencies within the specified time frames;
- i. Accept notices issued and served by the Regulatory Authority; and
- j. Show proof of valid Food Handler cards for all employees.

(B) Exemptions

The following food establishments are exempt from the Sanitation permit requirement: Private Home where food is sold at the house, Bed & Breakfast with less than 18 guests, Class 1 and Class 2 mobile food units.

(C) Fee

A permit fee schedule may be developed and updated by the Director of Health & Human Services to help defer the cost of this program.

Section 12.5.2 Permitting Process

(A)Pre-Requisite for Operation

A person may not operate a food establishment without a valid Sanitation permit issued under this Ordinance. A valid Sanitation permit is a pre-requisite for obtaining a Business License for a food establishment from the Office of Revenue Commission, and must be obtained by completing an application with HDHHS.

(B)Qualifications & Responsibilities

To qualify for a Sanitation Permit, an applicant shall:

- a. Be an owner of the food establishment or an officer of the legal ownership;
- b. Comply with the requirements of the current Food Code and this Ordinance

(C)Application

Any person desiring to operate a food establishment shall make a written application for Sanitation permit on forms provided by the Regulatory Authority. Such application shall include the name and address of each applicant, the location of the food establishment, a copy of the proposed menu, and signature of each applicant.

(D) Issuance of Sanitation Permits

Prior to approval of an application for a Sanitation permit, the Inspection Official shall inspect the proposed food establishment to determine compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance and the current Food Code. Applicants should contact the Regulatory Authority to coordinate pre-opening inspections. Based on the recommendation of the Inspection Official, the Regulatory Authority shall issue a Sanitation permit to the applicant if the inspection reveals the proposed food establishment complies with the requirements of this Ordinance and the Food Code.

(E) Existing Establishment and Permit Renewal

The Inspection Office and/or the Regulatory Authority may renew a Sanitation permit for an existing food establishment or may issue a Sanitation permit to a new owner of an existing food establishment.

Sanitation permits may not be issued in instances where Priority Items remain out of compliance following an inspection, and cessation of food service operations may be necessary in some cases if appropriate safeguards are not implemented

to eliminate risk from the observed deficiency. A deadline to address any such items shall be agreed upon and documented by the Inspection Official, the food establishment representative, and the Regulatory Authority. Upon a follow-up Inspection or submission of a completed corrective action plan, confirming that Priority Item deficiencies have been resolved, the Inspection Official shall notify the Regulatory Authority and a permit may be issued. Non-compliance of permit holders may result in a monetary penalty.

(F) Permit Not Transferable

Any Sanitation permit issued by the Regulatory Authority shall not be transferred from one person to another person or from one food establishment to another.

Section 12.5.3 Renovation & Construction Plans

(A)Plan Submission Required

No food establishment shall be constructed, extensively remodeled, or converted except in accordance with plans and specifications, approved by the Inspection Official.

Whenever a food establishment is constructed or extensively remodeled and whenever an existing structure is converted to use as a food establishment, properly prepared plans and specifications for such construction, remodeling, or conversion shall be submitted to the Inspection Official for review and approval before construction, remodeling, or conversion begins.

The plan and specifications shall indicate the proposed layout, arrangement, mechanical plans and construction materials of work areas, and the type and model of proposed fixed equipment and facilities.

The Inspection Official shall approve the plans and specifications if they meet the requirements of this Ordinance and the Food Code.

(B)Pre-Operational Inspection Required

Whenever plans and specifications are required by the previous section of this Ordinance to be submitted to the Inspection Official, the Inspection Official shall inspect the food establishment prior to the start of the operations to determine compliance with the approved plans and specifications with the requirements of this Ordinance.

CHAPTER 6 – INSPECTIONS & COMPLIANCE

Section 12.6.1 Authority for Inspections

The Hopi Tribal Council delegates inspection authority of all food establishments on the Hopi Reservation to the Inspection Official and/or the Regulatory Authority. The purpose of the inspection shall be to evaluate food handling practices and general sanitation and make recommendations in accordance with the Food Code and this Ordinance.

Section 12.6.2 Frequency of Inspections

Inspections shall be conducted of all permitted facilities at least annually. Additional inspections may be performed if necessary and as warranted based upon risk. Inspections of non-permitted facilities will be conducted as needed.

Section 12.6.3 Access to facility & records

The Inspection Official and Regulatory Authority shall be permitted to enter any food establishment at any reasonable time for the purpose inspection is to determine conformance with this Ordinance and the Food Code. The Inspection Official and Regulatory Authority shall be permitted to examine the records of the food establishment to obtain information pertaining to food and supplies purchased, received, or used.

Section 12.6.4 Inspection Process

(A) Type of Inspection

a. Pre-operational means the inspection of a new, converted, or remodeled food establishment to verify that the food establishment is constructed and equipped in accordance with the Food Code and this Ordinance. A pre-operational inspection must be conducted prior to the issuance of a Sanitation permit.

b. Routine means an inspection of a food establishment to verify that the establishment is in conformance with the Food Code and this Ordinance.

c. Follow-up means a re-inspection of a food establishment to verify that the establishment has corrected the identified deficiencies noted in the routine inspection or after a pre-operational inspection.

d. Complaint means an inspection of a food establishment following a complaint of the food establishment operation, products or the facility.

(B)Inspection Report

An inspection report shall be completed following an inspection by the Inspection Official. The inspection report will discuss any deficiencies identified.

The inspection report summarizes the requirements of the Food Code. The inspection report shall be submitted to the Permit Holder, Regulatory Authority, the person in charge of the establishment, the Office of Revenue Commission and other appropriate agencies based on ownership and type of food establishment. The inspection report shall state that failure to comply with any timelines for correction may result in cessation of the food service operations.

The completed inspection report is a public document that shall be made available for public disclosure by the Hopi Tribe’s Department of Health and Human Services.

Section 12.6.5 Compliance

(A) Correction of Deficiencies

The Inspection Official shall specify in the inspection report a reasonable time frame for the correction of deficiencies, not to exceed ninety days

(B) Ceasing Operations

A food establishment shall cease operations in accordance with the following provisions:

a. A Permit Holder shall immediately discontinue operations and notify the Inspection Official and/or Regulatory Authority if an Imminent Health Hazard exists because of an emergency such as a fire, flood, extended interruption of electrical or water service, sewage backup, misuse of poisonous or toxic materials, onset of an apparent food-borne illness outbreak, gross unsanitary occurrence or condition, or other circumstance that may endanger public health. The Inspection Official and the Regulatory Authority shall have

the authority to immediately close a food establishment if an imminent health hazard exists and the Permit Holder has failed to cease operations.

b.A Permit Holder shall cease operation for failure to correct deficiencies within a specified time frame. If a Permit Holder fails to demonstrate adequate progress in correcting deficiencies at the follow-up inspection, the Inspection Official may recommend to the Regulatory Authority that the food establishment be closed. The Regulatory Authority in conjunction with the Inspection Official shall have the authority to close the facility until the deficiencies are corrected. The permit holder need not discontinue operations in an area of an establishment that is unaffected.

(C) Resumption of Operations

Whenever a food establishment is required under the provisions of the section to cease operations, the permit holder shall request a follow-up inspection and obtain approval from the Inspection Official and/or the Regulatory Authority before resuming operations. A follow-up inspection shall be completed within a reasonable time.

(D) Waivers

The Inspection Official may grant a waiver of the requirements of the Food Code if, in the opinion of the Inspection Official in conjunction with the Regulatory Authority, a health hazard or nuisance shall not result from the waiver.

(E) Reporting of Complaints

Consumers are encouraged to report complaints relating to food establishments first to the PIC of the food establishments. Afterwards, the Inspection Official, the Regulatory Authority, and/or the Office of Revenue Commission may be contacted regarding consumer complaints.

CHAPTER 7- ENFORCEMENT

Section 12.7.1 Regulatory Authority

The Regulatory Authority and Inspection Official shall enforce the provisions of this Ordinance and in that enforcement is vested with all powers relating to inspection, sampling, condemnation, and embargoing of hazardous substances granted to it with respect to this Ordinance.

If any person shall violate directly or indirectly, through its officers or employees, any of the provisions of this Ordinance or regulations promulgated hereunder, the Regulatory Authority, and Inspection Official may order the correction of the violation within a reasonable period of time. Each violation may be subject to civil penalty, and every day it is in violation may be considered a separate offense.

Section 12.7.2 Suspension of a Sanitation Permit

In addition to ceasing operations, the Regulatory Authority and/or Inspection Official have the authority to suspend a sanitation permit without prior warning, or a hearing under the following conditions:

a. The permit holder fails to comply with the requirements of this Ordinance and/or the FDA Food Code; or

b. The operation of the food service establishment constitutes a substantial hazard to public health.

Notice of suspension may be given by the Inspection Official on his/her regular inspection form and/or by letter from the Regulatory Authority and will include a written description of reasons for suspension, with a copy to the Office of Revenue Commission. When a permit suspension is effective, operations affected by the violation must cease. The Regulatory Authority and Inspection Official may end the suspension at any time if the reasons for suspension no longer exist.

Section 12.7.3 Revocation of a Sanitation Permit

The Regulatory Authority may revoke a sanitation permit for serious or repeated violations of this Ordinance, which have not been corrected within five (5) days of notice. Prior to revocation, the Regulatory Authority shall notify, in writing, the permit holder of the specific reason(s) for which the permit is to be revoked and that the permit shall be revoked at the end of the five (5) days following service of the notice, the revocation of the permit becomes final.

(A)Notice

Notice provided for in this Ordinance shall be considered to be properly served if it is served by one of the following methods:

The notice is personally served by the Regulatory Authority, Inspection Official and Office of Revenue Commission, a Law Enforcement Officer, or a person authorized to serve a civil process to the permit holder of a food service establishment, or the person in charge of the facility at that time.

(B)Application after Revocation

Whenever a permit is revoked, the holder of the revoked permit may make a written application for a new permit after all violations have been corrected.

(C)Examination and Condemnation

Food may be examined, sampled or tested by the Regulatory Authority and/or Inspection Official in order to determine its compliance with this Ordinance and the current FDA Food Code. A hold order may be issued by the Regulatory Authority and/or Inspection Official without prior warning on a food that:

i. Originated from an unapproved source;

ii. May be unsafe, adulterated, or not reliably presented;

iii. Is not labeled according to law, or, if raw molluscan shellfish, is not tagged or labeled according to law; or

iv. Is otherwise not in compliance with this Ordinance and/or the FDA Food Code.

The Regulatory Authority will provide written notice to the permit holder or operator specifying the particular reason(s) for placing a hold order on any food which he/she believes is in violation of this Ordinance and the FDA Food Code. The Regulatory Authority and/or, Inspection Official shall tag, label, or otherwise identify any food subject to a hold order. No food subject to a hold order shall be used, served, or moved from its location.

Section 12.7.4. Warnings

1. On the recommendation of the Inspection Official following an inspection, the Regulatory Authority may issue a written warning to

the person or food establishment identifying corrective actions that must be taken within a specified time to avoid permit revocation.

2. Notice of warning is effective when personally delivered to the person, upon receipt by certified mail by the person, or when posted conspicuously at the food establishment.

3 If re-inspection does not satisfy the Inspection Official and/or Regulatory Authority that all corrective actions identified in a warning have been taken within the time specified, the food service permit for the establishment will be revoked and the food establishment may pursue the administrative appeal process under Chapter 7 of this Article.

Section 12.7.5 Suspensions

1. In instances of immediate and unavoidable danger to public health and safety, the Regulatory Authority may, on the recommendation of the Inspection Official following an inspection or investigation, order suspension of a food service permit at once. An order of suspension is effective upon notice.

2. Notice of suspension shall be in writing and is effective when personally delivered to the person, upon receipt by certified mail by the person, or when posted conspicuously at the food establishment.

3. A suspension remains in effect until the person, satisfies the Inspection Official and/or the Regulatory Authority that adequate measures have been taken to correct the conditions which resulted in the order.

Section 12.7.6 Contagion

1.On the recommendation of the Inspection Official that a food service worker is likely to communicate a contagious or infectious disease to patrons or handlers of a food establishment, the Regulatory Authority may do any and all of the following:

a. Order suspension of a food service permit.

b. Order the immediate exclusion of the food service worker from all food establishments by notice to those establishments.

c. Require medical examinations of the food service worker and others with whom he/she recently worked as a condition for their continued employment or re-employment.

2. An order of exclusion of a food service worker is effective upon notice.

3. Notice of exclusion shall be in writing and is effective when personally delivered to a person or posted consciously at a food establishment and shall be deemed effective with respect to a food service worker when posted consciously at his/her last place of food service employment.

Section 12.7.7.Condemnation of Food

1. On the recommendation of the Inspection Official, the Regulatory Authority may direct law enforcement officials of the Tribe to seize and destroy food which is contaminated or misbranded.

2. Any attempt by the owner, operator, or handlers of a food establishment to prevent the seizure of contaminated or misbranded food may result in revocation of any existing permits.

3. Before removing seized food from a food establishment, law enforcement officials will leave an itemized receipt with the owner, operator, or food handlers present, or by posting conspicuously at the establishment.

4. No seized food may be destroyed until at least ten (10) days after its seizure or during an appeal under Chapter 6, unless it contains infectious or contagious bacterial or other organisms and poses an immediate danger to public health and safety.

CHAPTER 8 ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL PROCESS

Section 12.8.1 Appeal Procedures

This Administrative Appeal Process is only applicable to action taken by the Regulatory Authority under Chapter 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this Article.

1. Food Establishments, managers, operators and handlers who are denied a permit/card can request a one-time reconsideration by the Regulatory Authority of their application upon a showing of good cause. A request for reconsideration shall be deemed to have shown good cause if it:

a. presents significant relevant information not previously considered by the Regulatory Authority;

b. demonstrates that significant changes have occurred in the factors or circumstances considered by the Regulatory Authority in reaching its decision; or

c. demonstrates that the Regulatory Authority failed to follow its adopted procedures in reaching its decision.

2.The decision of the Regulatory Authority to deny a food permit/card, to revoke or suspend a permit, to issue a warning, to exclude a food service worker from employment, or to seize contaminated or misbranded food may be appealed by filing a written petition with the Regulatory Authority within ten (10) days of notice of the decision, or, in case of seizures, within ten (10) days of the seizure.

3. Appeals from decisions to suspend a permit, exclude a food service worker from employment, or from a seizure of contaminated or misbranded food will be heard and determined within seventy-two (72) hours. All other appeals will be heard and determined within ten (10) days. These times may be extended at the petitioner’s request.

4. Administrative appeal hearing under this Chapter is closed to the public. Legal counsel may not be present at this hearing.

Section 12.8.2 Tribal Court

Food Establishments, managers, operators and handlers may file suit in the Tribal Court to redress the decision(s) made by the Regulatory Authority limited only to the issues raised at the Administrative Appeal Process in this Chapter. Food Establishments, managers, operators and food handlers may not pursue monetary damages and attorney, court and litigation costs under for suits arising from the administrative appeal process. All evidence submitted during the Administrative Appeal Hearing shall be disclosed to the Court by all parties involved in the lawsuit.

CHAPTER 9 CIVIL ACTIONS, VIOLATIONS, AND PENALTIES

Section 12.9.1. Citation and Civil Actions

1. The Regulatory Authority, through its designee(s), and Hopi Law Regulatory Authority may issue civil citation to the person and/or

establishment that is in violation of any provisions under Chapter.

2. The Regulatory Authority is authorized to commence a civil action for any appropriate relief for a violation of this Article, including, but not limited to, restitution, attorney’s fees, litigation related costs, punitive damages, permanent or temporary injunction, and other equitable relief.

3. Anyone injured by reason of a violation of this Article by a food establishment or by consumption of any contaminated or misbranded food negligently processed or prepared by a food establishment, may recover actual and punitive damages, attorney’s fees, and litigation related costs from the owner of the establishment in Tribal Court.

Section 12.9.3 Service

1.A citation issued pursuant to this Article may be served by delivering a copy of the citation to the person charged with the violation or by any means authorized by the rules of civil procedure for serving a civil complaint. The original civil citation shall be filed in Tribal Court within ten (10) court days of the time the citation was issued.

2.All other civil proceedings shall be in accordance to the Tribal Rules of Civil Procedures.

Section 12.9.4 Citation Hearing Proceedings

1. A person served with a civil citation shall:

a. Appear at the time and place designated by Tribal Court.

b. Admit or deny the allegations of the citation.

2.Allegations not denied at the time of appearance are deemed admitted.

3. If the allegations are admitted, the court shall enter judgment for the Tribe and shall impose a civil fine. The person may admit the allegations with an explanation, and then the court shall enter judgment for the Tribe and impose a civil fine. In determining the civil fine, the court may consider the explanation submitted.

4. If the allegations are denied, the court shall set the matter for a hearing. The hearing is informal and without a jury. At the hearing, the Tribes are required to prove the violation charged by a preponderance of the evidence. Technical rules of evidence do not apply, except for statutory provisions relating to privileged communications. If the person elects to be represented by counsel the person shall notify the court at least ten days before the hearing date. Hearings may be recorded. If the court finds in favor of the person, the court shall enter an order dismissing the allegation. If the court finds in favor of the Tribes, the court shall enter judgment for the Tribes and impose a civil fine.

5. If a person served with a civil citation alleging a violation of this Article fails to appear at or before the time directed to appear or at the time set for a hearing by the court, the allegations in the citation are deemed admitted, and the court shall enter judgment for the Tribes and impose a civil fine.

Section 12.9.3 Civil Penalties

1. Any food establishment or handler who operates a food establishment without a valid permit/card, or under a suspended or revoked permit shall be fined not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00). Each day during which such unlawful operation shall continue shall constitute a separate incident.

2. Any person who knowingly operates a food establishment in which contaminated food is served or sold, or in which food service workers suffer from or are carriers of infectious or contagious disease shall be fined not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00). Each day during which such unlawful operation shall continue shall constitute a separate incident.

3.Any person who prevents or obstructs any actions taken by the Inspection Official under Chapter 6 or Chapter 7 shall be fined not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00). Each day of prevention or obstruction of Chapter 6 or Chapter 7 compliance procedures shall constitute a separate incident.

4.Any person who knowingly misbrands food, or knowingly sells or serves misbranded food in a food establishment shall be fined not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00). Each day during which misbranded food is knowingly sold or served in a food establishment shall constitute a separate incident.

Section 12.9.4 Punitive Damages

Any person adjudged to have engaged in a pattern or practice of violating this Article may be liable for punitive damages in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000). The Court may assess punitive damages for each violation of which the pattern or practice is found to consist.

Section 12.9.5 Remittance of Fines

Court judgments and monies collected pursuant to this Section shall be remitted to the Hopi Tribe and shall be used to defray the costs of the Tribes’ Food Safety Enforcement Program under this Article.

CHAPTER 10 SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

Section 12.10.1 Severability

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Article is for any reason held to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this Article.

Section 12.10.2 Conflict with Other Ordinances

This Ordinance supersedes and replaces all other provisions of existing Hopi Tribal ordinances and resolutions that are in conflict with it.

Section 12.10.3 Amendments

This ordinance may be amended only by resolution of the Hopi Tribal Council.

Section 12.10.4 Hopi Tewa Traditional Foods

Hopi/Tewa traditional FOODs (e.g., piki, somiviki, etc.) are expressly exempt from this Ordinance.

Section 12.10.5 Sovereign Immunity

Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed or construed to be a waiver of the sovereign immunity of the Hopi Tribe, its officials, its entities or employees acting within their official or individual capacities.

Hopi to DC: A Journey to Share our Culture with the World, Cont.

Strong. When you're tired. When you're hurting. No matter how tired you are, sometimes you have to really dig deep, deep, down. Find that inner strength we all have."

Also in the Rasmuson Theater, Eugene Talas did an incredible presentation on the importance and significance of the Hopi Code Talkers and their role in the previous wars. The Hopi Tribe recognizes and honors the military accomplishments of Native American Code Talkers who served in War I and World War II. At least 6 different Tribes had members who served as Code Talkers in World War I. At least 17 different Tribes had members who also served as Code Talkers in World War II, in addition to what the Navajo Tribe provided. Hopi Code Talkers were known as the Wildcat Division.

Ed Kabotie, was highlighted with his program of an Alternative History of America featuring an amazing display of

his father and grandfather's artwork in the presentation. Kabotie offered an interweaving of music, song and art into his multimedia display that profoundly covers insights into the true genuine history of the Hopi and Pueblo people of the Colorado Plateau. For the last few centuries in America, teachings and textbooks have ignored the facts; trials and tribulations most Native communities have endured and continue to face even today.

Kabotie closed his presentation with a piece of artwork and a few powerful words depicting his modern interpretation of the cycle of life in what he refers to as the Restoration Prophecy. Kabotie stated, "There is no place to look, but up, when you are on your back. This is when you finally become Hopi. Hopi is a word that is used to describe a people. Hopi is a word used to describe a language. But in our culture, Hopi is a word that we use to describe a state of being in harmony with

the cycles of the sun, the moon and with one another."

As an aspect to building a credible relationship with the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian, Hopi Chairman Nuvangyaoma imagines a bright future with fostering strong ties with the museum community, "We're very appreciative of the continuing partnership the museum has with the Hopi Tribe, as we move forward into the future I hope that we will continue to build upon our relationship and do more events to appropriately teach and showcase the Hopi culture."

Hopi Artist Presenters and Artist Demonstrations held at the Potomac Atrium and Rasmuson Theater in the Smithsonian Native American:

Potomac Atrium
Weaving | Harold Lomayaktewa
Veterans | Eugene Talas
Hopi Tourism | Bertram Tsavadawa

Pottery | Vernida Polacca
Basketry | Alvina Lynn Thompson
Silversmithing | Willis Humeyestewa
Carving | Tate Rex Yoiwyma Sr. and Tate Rex Yoiwyma Jr.
Painting | Duane Koyawena
Basketry | Roberta Honwaima
Rasmuson Theater
Qa' ö | Hopi Corn Dance
The History of Hopi | Bruce Talawyma
Run Hopi (film, 15 min.) | Rickey Gene Baker
Wuyak Voli | Hopi Big Butterfly Dance
Hopi Code Talkers | Eugene Talas
Nygumon Tota | Hopi Corn Grinding Dance
Alternative History of America | Edward Kabotie
Pavallhik | Hopi Water Maiden Dance
imaginationATIONS Activity Center
Hopi Gourd Pendants
Storybook Readings

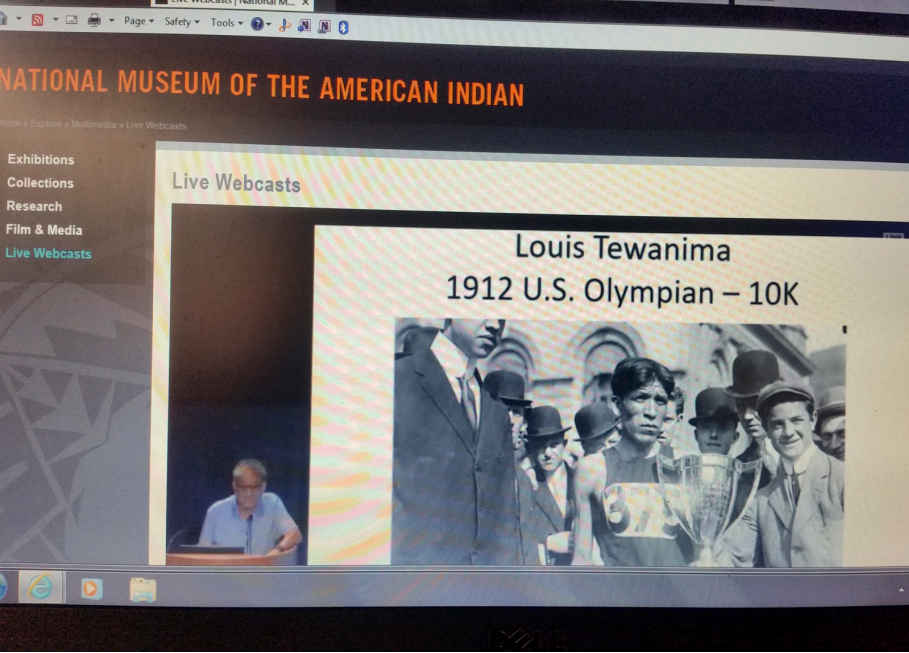
Highlights from the Hopi to DC Trip



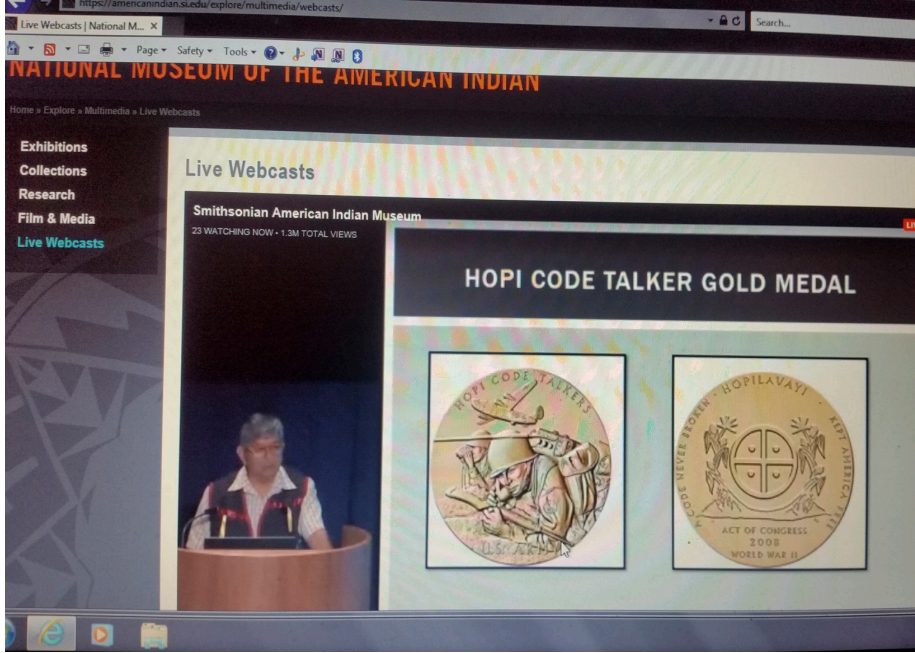
Pavallhik - Hopi Water Maiden Dance (Picture by Duane Humeyestewa)



The History of Hopi - Bruce Talawyma (Picture by Duane Humeyestewa)



Run Hopi - Rickey Gene Baker Live streaming (Picture by Romalita Laban/Hopi Tutuveni)



Hopi Code Talkers - Eugene Talas Live streaming (Picture by Romalita Laban/Hopi Tutuveni)



Basketry - Roberta Honwaima (Picture by Duane Humeyestewa)



Pottery - Vernida Polacca (Picture by Duane Humeyestewa)



L to R Duane Koyawena, (missing correct spelling of name - Eugene Talas' son), Ed Kabotie, Bertram Tsavadawa, Tate Rex Yoiwyma Jr., Tate Rex Yoiwyma Sr., Harold Lomayaktewa Willis Humeyestewa, Craig Andrews, Drew Lomayaktew, Eugene Talas, Bruce Talawyma, Brennyn Masawytewa, Alvina Lynn Thompson, Kuywysie Rose Selestewa, Malinda Andrews Vernida Polacca, Roberta Honwaima, Gladys Nuvangyaoma, Tim L. Nuvangyaoma (Picture by Duane Humeyestewa)