

Hopi Education Code Approved to Establish a Comprehensive and Unified School System for All Hopi Tribally Controlled Schools



David Talayumptewa and Angelina Okuda-Jacobs sit before council, patently waiting for the votes to be tallied up.(Photo by Carl Onsae/HT)

By: Romalita Laban, Managing Editor

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – Wednesday, August 7, 2019 at a time Certain scheduled for 9:00 a.m., Hopi Tribal Council heard from Norreen Sakiestewa, Director Department of Education and Workforce Development and author of Action Item #062-2019, which was read into record.

Upon having the action item read into record, David Talayumptewa, Kykotsmovi Village Representative/Chairperson for the Health and Education Committee, Sakiestewa and Angelina Okuda-Jacobs, Consultant for the Hopi Tribe, provided introductions, background, updates and comments. After reporting that the work began in April 2016, the three supported and encouraged Hopi Tribal Council to pass a resolution as part of the action item.

Hopi Chairman Nuvangyaoma, who presided over the Council session, then opened up the presentation for questions to be asked by Hopi Tribal Council Representatives and audience members alike. Questions regard-

ing the transition process for implementation of the comprehensive and unified school system were posed along with concerns expressed about non-renewal of school employee contracts, attendance areas, school progress, assessments and accountability, survey outcomes and recommendations, school board composition and input, impacts of social issues on students, Hopi Lavayi in the schools, special education services for students, alternative schools and of course continued funding. Representatives and audience members had many questions about the transition process which was reported by Sakiestewa to be taking place over the next two to three years.

Further discussion and questions surrounding topics such as; meeting Annual Yearly Progress requirements, why Hopi teachers have left the reservation after becoming “disenchanted” while working in the Hopi school system, Career Technical Education for students not wanting to go into college but looking for vocational careers and by this point took over two hours

of time with still more questions and concerns to be asked and addressed.

Chairman Nuvangyaoma recommended a recess after the eleven o’clock hour and reminded all those attending that he would be calling for a motion upon return. He also reiterated that time was of the essence in getting the action passed by Council.

Upon reconvening more questions and discussion took place for another hour and a half and an expression that it is time for change before a motion was made supporting the action item with the action item getting approved with eighteen (18) Yes votes, two (2) votes in opposition and 0 abstentions.

Sakiestewa then notified those present that the next steps would be to apply for a no cost grant extension to the end of 2019 and would be a waiting an award for 2021. Sakiestewa, however, could not provide an exact amount which was expected but that it would be used to build capacity throughout the transition process.

HOP! TUTUVENI
PO BOX 123
KYKOTSMOVI, AZ 86039
1000-01600-7460
ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

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



Frequently Asked Questions About the LCR Adjudication, LCR Negotiation Settlement Efforts and Water Resources

Figure 3.

N Aquifer

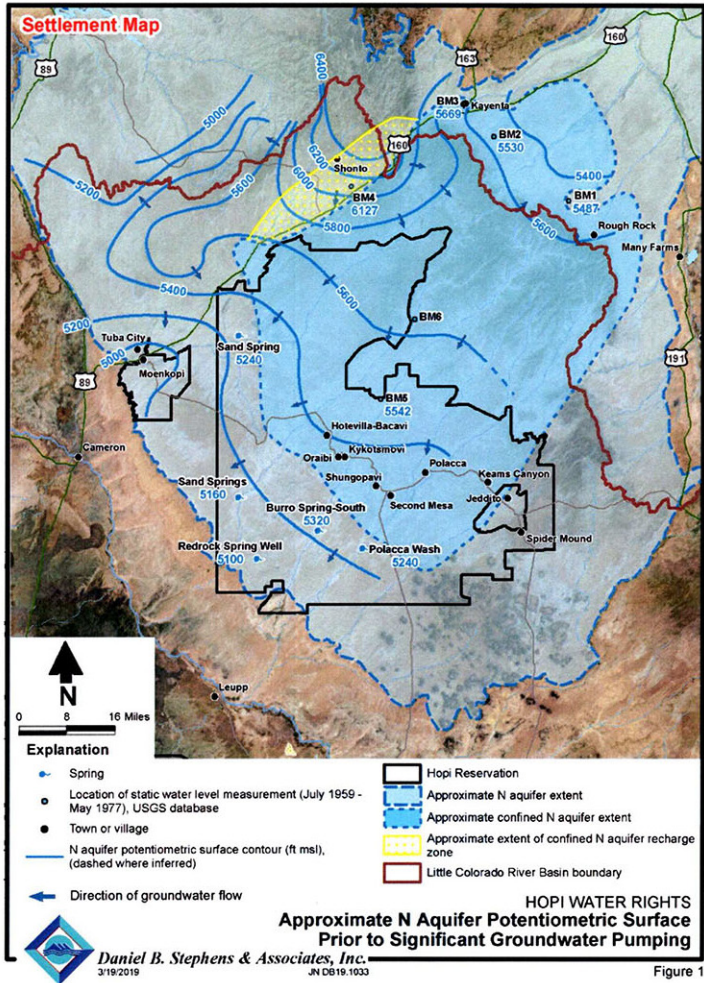
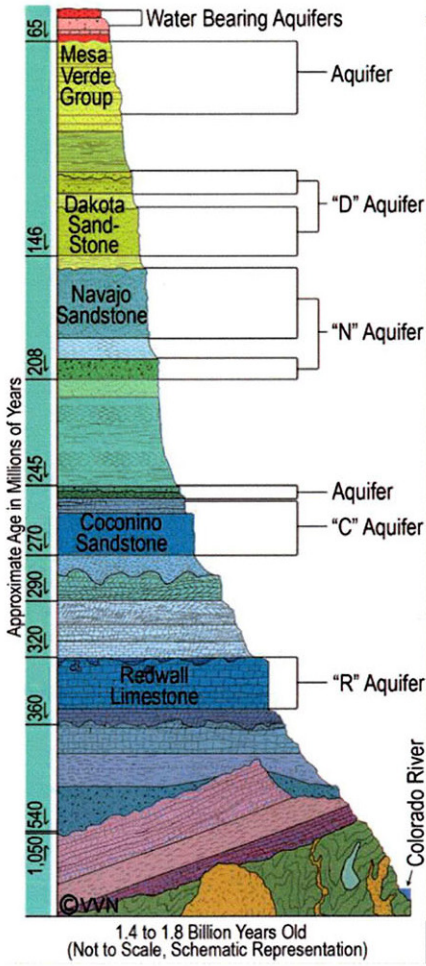


Figure 2.

Geologic Cross Section Depicting the Aquifers Under Hopi



For media release

What is the LCR Adjudication?

The Little Colorado River Adjudication (LCR Adjudication) is a legal process in Arizona state court. The LCR Adjudication is a special kind of legal process called a general stream adjudication. A general stream adjudication determines who has what rights to water within a river basin.

A river basin is the area drained by a river and its tributaries. All of the Hopi Reservation, and all of the Tribe’s ranch lands in the 1-40 corridor and at the 26 Bar Ranch, lie within the Little Colorado River (LCR) Basin. A map of the LCR Basin is attached as Figure 1. The LCR Adjudication will determine the water rights of all Indians and non-Indians within the LCR Basin.

THE LCR ADJUDICATION WILL ONCE AND FOR ALL DETERMINE HOPI’S RIGHTS TO THE UTILE COLORADO RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, INCLUDING MOENKOPI, DINNEBITO, ORAIBI, POLACCA AND JEDDITO WASHES. THE LCR ADJUDICATION WILL ONCE AND FOR ALL DETERMINE HOPI’S RIGHTS TO THE GROUNDWATER UNDER THE HOPI RESERVATION AND HOPI NEW LANDS, INCLUDING THEN AQUIFER AND THE C AQUIFER.

The LCR Adjudication will not address claims to the mainstream Colorado River, because only the United States Supreme Court has jurisdiction to adjudicate claims to the Colorado River.

Regardless of how much water the LCR Adjudication reserves for Hopi’s Winters’ rights, at the

Cont on Page 3

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS
Rep. Haaland and her support of Impeachment
Read more about how Haaland supports impeachment ideas
More on Page 8

COLUMN
LARRY’S CORNER
“Sometimes We Forget”
Read how Larry forgets about being Hopi
More on Page 5

COMMUNITY
CHAIRMAN’S CORNER
Read more about what chairman and his staff are doing in the NOW
More on Page 2

PUBLIC
DEDICATION TO NEW APARTMENTS
Read more about how Hopi has new apartments
More on Page 4

in ein Mädchen, was aber nichts „Wap-bap“ alles in Song kam vor einer ab Riesengeteuer riss er alle erdenk-Gemecker ist der ei gleich treffe.

„Ich wahrscheinlich Sie nicht zufällig er haben. Oder an-minderjährige Töchter wahrscheinlich so- se auch Bibi kennen; seit Jahren, wenn eher vom Weghö-

einräge Möglichkeit, der ihrer Tochter für en. Bibi betreibt seit YouTube-Kanal „Bibis thmals pro Woche ein, in denen es um alles: Wie Bibi ein- ein, schläft und wieder sie gerade die Haar- trn tuscht, die Lippen,

lich auffordere: „Bitte hört den Schwachsinn in euren Zimmern.“

Letzte Woche kam dann Bibis Song heraus, seitdem interessieren sich auch Menschen jenseits der elf für Bibi. Der vollständige Titel ihres Liedes lautet: „How it is (Wap-bap ...)“ Er brach mehrere Rekorde.

Und nun steht Bibi da, und sofort tut es mir leid, dass ich ihrertwegen bereits das Wort Schwachsinn in den Mund genommen habe. Bibi trägt etwas sehr en- ges Schwarzes und sieht total hübsch aus. Sie sagt: „Hallo, ich bin Bibi“, und ich erkenne den Sound in ihrer Stimme, und es ist völlig in Ordnung. Auf dem Fußboden hockt Julian, Bibis Freund, der ab und zu lächelt und ansonsten mit seinem Handy beschäftigt ist. Wir gehen rü- ber zum Sofa und setzen uns nebenei- nander, und trotz der „good vibrations“- kriege ich kurz einen heftigen Gehirn- krampf, weil ich mich frage, über was ich um Gottes Willen 20 Minuten lang mit Bianca Heinicke reden soll? Über Schminktippys vielleicht oder über die lustigsten Pranks (für die älteren unter

Sein Erfolg ist nicht falsch, aber es gefällt nun mal vielen Teenagern, was soll also das Gemecker?

Das Gemecker geht ungefähr so: Bibi ist peinlich, Bibi kann nicht singen, Bibi hat den Song geklaut. Alles Vorwürfe, die vielleicht stimmen, vielleicht nicht. In Wahrheit geht es natürlich um etwas an- deres: Es geht um Neid. Auf YouTube viel- leicht noch mehr als im sonstigen Leben.

Das Gemecker hat, wie so oft, mehr Aufmerksamkeit auf sich gezogen als der Erfolg. Das Video schaffte es mit 1,9 Mil- lionen Dislikes in wenigen Tagen in die entsprechende Top-Ten-Liste, und zwar weltweit – noch niemand in Deutschland hat etwas Ähnliches geschafft, vor allem nicht die deutlich weniger erfolgreiche deutsche YouTube-Konkurrenz, die seit Tagen verzweifelt versucht, auch ein bis- sen von Bibis Erfolg zu profitieren. So- chen von Bibis Erfolg zu profitieren. So- chen von Bibis Erfolg zu profitieren. So- chen von Bibis Erfolg zu profitieren. So- chen von Bibis Erfolg zu profitieren. So-

Die Parodien des Liedes ziehen Millio- nen Klicks. „Einige haben mir gut gefal- len“, sagt Bibi. Und es ist ja wohl klar, dass so was nur sagt, wer wirklich drübersteht.

Auf Platz 1 der „List of most disliked Youtube videos“ steht übrigens Justin

lich alle hier im Raum, ihr Mann, Freund, der Fotograf, sie und ich. Gesicht, ihr Lachen, ihr Kanal – ihr „Hallihallo, meine Lieben“ – die Projektionsfläche für Marken- Produktwerbung ist. Was immer lobt und anpreist oder auch nur im- mersa hält, kommt in Millionen Zimmern an, und Kinder sind eb- nen Pars von Bibi, sondern auch I singe Wap-bap, ba-da-da-da-da-

Wenn ich also meine Kinder Zimmer schicke, um Bibis Clips lieren, tue ich Bibi in Wahrheit mi- fallen. Und darum tut Bibi mir ei- einen. Sie schreibt eine lange Li- gramme für meine Kinder und Freunde.

Auf dem Weg nach Hause: An- ner minderjährigen Tochter, „Ma- hat dich in ihre Snapchatstory nommen – du bist Interview N- sieben.“

Ich bin Interview Nummer sie- Bibis Windschatten habe auch ich- ter die Top-Ten geschafft.

Advertising in the
Newspaper is a great way
to market your business
or for yourself.
We can even develop
an ad for you or your
business.
Don't wait call or
email NOW!

(Fees may be subject to apply)

Kykotsmovi (928) 734-5102.
David Talayumptewa - No
Phillip Quochoyewa - No
Danny Honanie - No
Kwakwa,
Timothy Nuvangyaoma
Chairman
The Hopi Tribe

(StatePoint) If you ever experience eyestrain, tired itchy eyes, blurry vision or headaches, it may be time to give your home a lighting makeover.

Problems caused by bad lighting can be intensified by using it for longer, something most households should keep in mind, as 74 percent of Americans in a recent survey, commissioned by lighting manufacturer, Signify, say they spend eight hours or more a day under artificial light.

The World Health Organization predicts that 50 percent of people will be short sighted by 2050.

Unfortunately, there's a disconnect between people's concerns about eye health and the steps they are taking to support eye comfort at home. While 80 percent of U.S. consumers in the same Signify survey say they believe good lighting is beneficial for eye health, a 2017 Signify study found only 21 percent take that into account when purchasing light bulbs, and only 29 percent consider light quality.

For many consumers, the disconnect may stem from overwhelming choice when it comes to home lighting and from not having enough information to make an informed decision. Luckily, manufacturers are taking steps to improve lighting quality and help guide consumers in their search for comfortable light that's easy on the eyes.

For example, Signify has defined specific lighting quality parameters, which include metrics such as flicker, glare, strobe, glare and dimming effects that can affect one's eye comfort. Consumers can look for an EyeComfort label on product packaging to identify the Philips LED light bulbs that meet the standards for quality lighting that's easy on the eyes.

To further protect your eyes and avoid discomfort, try the following:

- If you are in front of screens (computers, smartphones, televisions) for extended periods of time, close your eyes for 20 seconds or more, every 20 minutes, to allow them to relax.
- If outdoors, wear sunglasses with 100 percent UV protection to help protect your eyes from the sun. It's helpful to keep a pair in your bag or car, so they are always nearby. Also consider spending a bit more time in natural light and less in artificial light.
- Exercise and strengthen your eyes by incorporating simple, yet effective eye yoga exercises into your daily routine for a few minutes daily.
- Schedule regular check-ups with an eye specialist, who will be able to detect the first signs of any eye condition or disease.

While certain eye conditions are beyond one's control, why not do what's in your power to protect your family from eyestrain and related discomfort? The simple DIY project of upgrading your home lighting can mean happier, healthier eyes and better quality of life.

Frequently Asked Questions About the LCR Adjudication, Cont.

end of the LCR Adjudication, all that Hopi will have will be a piece of paper-paper water rights. It takes money to turn paper water into wet water. THE LCR ADJUDICATION WILL NOT INCLUDE ANY AWARD OF MONEY. Moreover, because the LCR Adjudication will not restrict Navajo pumping from the N Aquifer outside the LCR Basin, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to protect whatever N Aquifer rights Hopi is awarded in the LCR Adjudication. IN SHORT, AT

THE END OF THE LCR ADJUDICATION, EVEN A "WIN" MAY FEEL LIKE A "LOSS," BECAUSE ALL HOPI WILL HAVE WILL BE PAPER WATER, NO ABILITY TO PREVENT DEPLETION OF THEN AQUIFER, AND DECADES OF FUTURE APPEALS.

Why is Hopi involved in the LCR Adjudication?

Hopi is involved in the LCR Adjudication to protect Hopi's water from Navajo and non-Indians. In 1952, Congress passed the McCarren Amendment. The McCarren Amendment requires the United States (including in its capacity as trustee for the Winters' rights of Indian tribes) to participate in State court general stream adjudications. Winters' rights are the first priority reserved water rights of an Indian tribe.

The McCarren Amendment requires the United States to participate in the LCR Adjudication on behalf of both Hopi and Navajo. Because of the United States' conflict of interest in representing both Hopi and Navajo at the same time, Hopi and Navajo each represents its own interests in the LCR Adjudication.

Hopi did not choose to participate in the LCR Adjudication; rather, it was forced to participate because of the need to protect Hopi's water from Navajo and non-Indians.

Why doesn't the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo protect Hopi's water?

The LCR Adjudication court has ruled that the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo does not protect Hopi's water.

In the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico ceded control of a huge portion of the southwest to the United States, and the U.S. promised Mexico that property rights under Mexican law from before the treaty would be "inviolably respected."

Unlike the pueblos of New Mexico, Hopi successfully resisted Spanish control. Because Hopi was never conquered, the Spanish legal rules that have been applied to land and water rights in

New Mexico does not apply to Hopi land and water rights.

Hopi also successfully resisted Mexican control, and Mexico did not define Hopi land and water rights under Mexican law.

In 1946, the United States

Congress created the Indian Claims Commission. The Indian Claims Commission had no authority to grant or restore lands to tribes; it could only award money for lands taken from tribes. Basically, the Indian Claims Commission was a way for the United

States to "wipe its hands clean" have broken treaty promises and stolen Indian land. In 1976, in Docket 196, the Indian Claims Commission awarded \$5 million to compensate Hopi for Hopi's loss of Hopitutskwa. According to the LCR Adjudication court, Docket 196 paid Hopi for Hopitutskwa and for any right Hopi may have had by virtue of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Of course, Hopi disputes the effect of Docket 196 and has preserved its right to appeal rulings in the LCR Adjudication that rely on Docket 196.

Is there any alternative to the LCR Adjudication?

There is an alternative to the LCR Adjudication: a negotiated compromise and settlement. If Hopi, Navajo, the United States, the State of Arizona, and other key non-Indian interests reach a negotiated compromise and settlement, the LCR Adjudication will become unnecessary. The Hopi Tribal Council recently accepted an invitation from the United States to sit down with the United States and Navajo in order to explore a negotiated compromise and settlement of Hopi's, Navajo's, and the United States' competing claims and positions. Such a negotiated compromise and settlement would include not only paper water rights in the LCR Basin, but money from the United States for wet water development and infrastructure projects, importation to Hopi of Colorado River or other off-Reservation water, and water rights outside the LCR Basin (including Colorado River rights and N aquifer management outside the LCR Basin). Navajo's New Mexico water settlement provides an example of what an Indian water settlement looks like. Congress approved Navajo's New Mexico water settlement in 2009. The settlement will:

- provide a reliable long-term municipal and industrial water supply to the eastern section of the Navajo Nation, southwestern portion of the Jicarilla Apache Nation, and the city of Gallup, New Mexico.
- divert 37,376 acre-feet of water annually from the San Juan River Basin and convey it via approximately 280 miles of pipeline, several pumping plants, and two water treatment plants, and
- support a future population of approximately 250,000 people by the year 2040.

Based on October 2011 prices, the total indexed construction cost estimate for the Navajo Gallup project is approximately

\$995,000,000.

Why are we going back into settlement talks?

In Hopi Tribal Council Resolution H-033-2019, Council resolved to go back into settlement talks because wet water and infrastructure beats paper water any day. Wet water is life; paper water isn't.

Plus, if Hopi doesn't go back into settlement talks, the United States will settle with Navajo and leave Hopi out of the benefits of a negotiated settlement.

What are Hopi's goals in a negotiated settlement?

Hopi's goals in a negotiated compromise and settlement are several:

- Sufficient wet water to make the Hopi Reservation the permanent and economically prosperous homeland that Hopi is entitled to.
- Preservation and protection of the N Aquifer.
- Protection of culturally important springs.
- Prompt action to address Hopi's immediate water needs.
- A fair share of available Colorado River water for Hopi, including high priority Colorado River water made available by closure of NGS.
- A fair share of C aquifer water.
- The right for Hopi to cross Navajo land as necessary to bring off-Reservation water and infrastructure to Hopi, without the need for Hopi to pay Navajo.
- Enough money from the United States to:
- replace and upgrade Village water systems and infrastructure,
- develop N Aquifer wells and pipelines to assure Moenkopi, and First, Second and Third Mesa, of a high quality, reliable water supply equivalent to that enjoyed by non-Indian Arizonans in metro areas,
- build a pipeline from the Colorado River or other off-Reservation source of water,
- develop new D Aquifer wells to increase water for livestock and other needs, and
- develop new water infrastructure for traditional and modern agriculture.
- Completion of the State land acquisition promised Hopi in the 1996 Settlement Act.

Didn't we already try to negotiate a water settlement?

Yes, Hopi has tried to accomplish a negotiated compromise and settlement of water issues many times over the past 30 years. Each time, the effort has failed.

In the 1990s, the settlement framework concentrated on a pipeline from Lake Powell supplying the Peabody mine, Hopi communities and some Navajo communities. The pipeline would have been funded by Peabody and the United States. The effort collapsed when Navajo filed a fraud and racketeering lawsuit against Peabody in 1999. Beginning around 2001 and con-

tinuing through 2005, the settlement framework concentrated primarily on importing C Aquifer water for the Peabody mine and reservation communities.

Again, the pipeline would have been funded by Peabody and the United States. This effort collapsed when the Mohave plant closed in 2005 (and Peabody no longer needed water for the slurry pipeline). Beginning in 2005, the settlement framework refocused on a pipeline from Lake Powell supplying Hopi communities and some Navajo communities. This effort collapsed when Senator Kyl withdrew support for the Lake Powell pipeline in 2011. Most recently, in 2012, an attempt to settle failed for a host of reasons. The 2012 deal is dead, and Hopi has told the United States and Navajo that Hopi is not willing to revive that deal. Based on the benefits that a negotiated settlement would bring to Hopi, the Hopi Tribal Council has determined that Hopi must try the path of negotiated settlement once more. The Hopi Tribal Council is committed to moving forward in consultation with the Hopi villages and people, in a spirit of transparency.

What are the next steps of a negotiated compromise and settlement?

The next steps of a negotiated compromise and settlement are as follows:

- The Hopi negotiating team will meet with Navajo and the United States to try to agree on the principal terms of a negotiated compromise and settlement. As those talks progress, the Hopi Villages and people can expect regular updates and consultation with the Hopi negotiating team.
- If agreement with Navajo and the United States is achieved, then Hopi, Navajo and the United States will engage with the non-Indians, including the State of Arizona, SRP, and Flagstaff. There cannot be a negotiated settlement of Hopi and Navajo rights to the Colorado River and the C aquifer without dealing with non-Indian parties. We are hopeful that if Hopi and Navajo and the United States present a united front to the non-Indian interests, that our chances of success will be better than they have been in the past.

Why do we have to deal with the non-Indians?

We have to deal with the non-Indians (for example, the State of Arizona, the Arizona State Land Department, Flagstaff, Winslow, SRP, and non-Indian ranchers and farmers) because they share the water resources of the LCR Basin (in particular, the C Aquifer) with Hopi and Navajo. We also have to deal with the non-Indians because they largely control the Colorado River, and Hopi and Navajo will not be able to secure Colorado River water without their consent. A

negotiated compromise and settlement that provides money for wet water will require an Act of Congress. Without the support of key non-Indians, Congress will not act.

Who is on the Hopi Negotiating Team?

Chairman Nuvangyaoma
Vice Chairman Tenakhongva
Water Energy Committee Chair Rosa Honanie (Sipaulavi)
Water Energy Committee Vice Chair Phillip Quochoytewa, Sr. (Kyakotsmovi)
Craig Andrews (Mishongnovi)
Clifford Qotsaquahu (Bakabi)
Dale Sinquah (First Mesa Consolidated Villages)
LeRoy Shingoitewa (Upper Moenkopi)

What is groundwater?
Groundwater is an underground reservoir that emerges from springs, seeps and wells. There are several different groundwater reservoirs under Hopi. They are separated from each other by layers of rock, like a layer cake. Each layer that contains water is an aquifer. A depiction of the aquifers under Hopi is attached as Figure 2.

What aquifers are under Hopi?

The primary aquifers under Hopi are the T Aquifer, the D Aquifer, the N Aquifer, and the C Aquifer. The T Aquifer is the source of many springs at Hopi. Hopi's water experts tell us that T Aquifer springs are the springs most impacted by drought conditions. The D Aquifer is the source of much livestock water at Hopi. The quality of the D Aquifer is good enough for livestock, but marginal for human consumption. The N Aquifer is the most important aquifer under Hopi. The N Aquifer is the source of most of the drinking water at Hopi (including Monekopi), and also at Tuba City and Navajo communities in the NPL. The portion of the N Aquifer that is "under pressure" is called the confined N Aquifer. Wells is the confined N Aquifer often produces abundant, high quality water. Hopi's water experts tell us that the confined N Aquifer is the most important on-Reservation source of water for Hopi. A depiction of the N Aquifer is attached as Figure 3. The C Aquifer is the deepest aquifer under Hopi to which wells have been drilled. Unfortunately, with just a few exceptions, water from the C Aquifer is not fit for human consumption without very expensive treatment to remove salts and other solids. One area where the C Aquifer produces abundant, good quality water, is south of leupp, east of Twin Arrows. Hopi's Hart Ranch includes a portion of this "sweet spot." Next door to Hopi's Hart Ranch is the Red Gap Ranch, where Flagstaff plans to pump large amounts from the C Aquifer to meet Flagstaff's long term water

Rosemont: A Victory for Three Tribes

By: **Daryn Melvin, Office of the Vice-Chairman For Immediate Release**

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. - On August 1, 2019 United States District Judge James A. Soto overturned the U.S. Forest Service's approval of a controversial open-pit copper mine in southern Arizona's Santa Rita Mountains.

The \$1.9 billion Rosemont Mine, at approximately half a mile deep and a mile wide, was proposed to stretch across federal, state and private land, leaving a toxic pile of mine tailings and waste rock hundreds of feet high.

The ruling came after the U.S. District Court Judge Soto determined that the U.S. Forest Service had violated federal mining and public land laws, citing that the agency had improperly evaluated and considered water use issues associated with the Rosemont Mine project.

The Hopi, Tohono O'odham, and Pascua Yaqui Tribes who were represented by the environmental law firm EarthJustice, had filed a lawsuit challenging the U.S. Forest Service's approval of the mine, along with other environmental groups such as Save the Scenic Santa Ritas, the Arizona Mining Reform Coalition and the Arizona Grand Canyon Chapter

of the Sierra Club. In addition to the request for an injunction the tribes and environmental groups continue to challenge the U.S. Army Corps' issuance of the Clean Water Act permit.

"This is a tremendous ruling that safeguards a critical part of our cultural heritage for future generations," said Hopi Vice-Chairman Clark W. Tenakhongva. "Our ancestors lived and migrated through the Santa Rita Mountains. The Hopi people are committed to carrying out our world stewardship for all living things and have a significant responsibility to respectfully care for these special places and to transmit traditional knowledge about these places to the coming generations of Hopis. The construction of this mine would have had devastating effects on the water and natural resources of the area, and we simply could not allow this to happen"

While the ruling blocks the Toronto-based company, Hudbay Minerals, from beginning construction on the proposed mine in the Coronado National Forest, 30 miles southeast of Tucson, the company has insisted that U.S. District Judge James A. Soto has misinterpreted federal mining laws and Forest Service regulations and will appeal this ruling to the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE HOPI TUTUVENI

CALL, E-MAIL, OR CUT AND SEND YOUR INFORMATION ABOUT WANTING TO SUBSCRIBE

Would you like to put your legals into the Newspaper? For a single price you can put your legals into the Hopi Tutuveni

Call 928-734-3283 to find out how



Plans and ways to save that fit your lifestyle.

When it comes to saving on your electric bill, you have options. Start by finding the plan that works best for your lifestyle and helps you save. For example, Saver Choice offers lower rates during off-peak hours. And try our free online Energy Analyzer Tool to find energy-saving tips customized for your home. Explore these and all your options at aps.com/save.



Pictures from cover page Hopi Education Code



Hopi tribal council meet and discuss the pros and cons of the Hopi Education Code on August 7, 2019 (Photo by Carl Onsae/HT)



Several council members give handshakes to Angelina Okuda-Jacobs on a well prepared presentation to the Hopi tribal council (Photo by Carl Onsae/HT)



2019 Men’s and Women’s Health Conference
Thursday, September 5, 2019
Hopi Veteran’s Memorial Center
4:00 PM—9:00 PM
Register by Friday, August 30th (Call 928-734-1150 to reserve your spot)
We encourage you to bring a partner!
Whether it be a husband/wife, girlfriend/boyfriend, mother/father, son/daughter, aunt/uncle, friend, etc.
This event is **FREE** and Open to individuals ages 18 Years and older
Please: No children under the age of 18
**** Delicious Meal ** Informational Booths ** Door Prizes ** Incentives ****
Topics Include

- Know Your History: Family Tree and Me
- Breast/Cervical Cancer and STI’s
- Exercise and Nutrition
- Native Foods and Preparation
- Stress and How To Cope
- And More

For More Info or to Register Call:
HOPI Cancer Support Services at 928-734-1150 or 734-1151

Got a DUI ???
...call Porturica!!
Center for Indian Law
Serving the Legal Needs of Hopi People for 25 Years!
D. Jeffrey Porturica
PH: (928) 289 0974
indlaw@justice.com

CONNECT THE DOTS



Sometimes We Forget...

My advice to you is that, we are a proud people, but we are also very individualized and with that, I mean that we don't like to do things together all the time, just only for certain events. I say if we are to call ourselves a "community" we need to start FORGETTING the hate, the bigotry, the loathing, and the greed... and every word that defines the opposite of happiness. Be like me...a cat...I like to lounge around and watch the birds and the poli'tikiveh and just enjoy eating pizza....sometimes it's not that hard to do.

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

HOPILAVYIT - SCHOOL RELATED

Thursday

Cross Word Puzzle

Find the English words for the
Hopi words.

Answers in next issue

Across

3. Senpi
6. Iyohoo
7. Okiwa
9. Mo'a
11. Pitu
12. Oyi
14. Yori
15. Kwapi
16. Taywa
17. Tuwanta
18. Hisat
19. Naqvu

Down

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Pi'ala | 1 |
| 2. Suuyan | |
| 4. Pono | |
| 5. Kuku | |
| 8. Ho'tai | |
| 10. Hakiy | |
| 13. Yaaqa | |
| 14. Ho'kaa | |
| 17. Kuq'vosi | |
| 18. Haaki | |
| 20. Tsungu | |

Answers for June 16th edition

Across

3. Cabbage, 5. Father, 7. Advisor, 9. And, 10. Divorce, 13. Chatterbox, 14. Fat, 16. Die, 17. I love you

Down

1. Hit it, 2. Jackrabbit, 4. All, 6. Afraid, 8. Because, 10. Dust, 11. Barley, 12. Frog, 13. Centipede
15. Bedroom

Call 928-734-3283 for hints or answers

**YOUR BUSINESS
NAME HERE**

**Are you confused on how to
advertise in the local news-
paper?**

**The Hopi Tutuveni can help
you.**

**With our friendly staff to
help you with your advertise-
ment,
advertising is now made
Easy!
Call or email today.**

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

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).

Suquamish Tribe questions the Poulsbo police shooting of a Native man



Some 250 people marched Aug 10 demanding answers from the Poulsbo police after the shooting death of Stoney Chiefstick. (Phto by Cristina Roark)

By Richard Walker
For Indian Country Today

Poulsbo, Washington, march is a call for justice in the Stoney Chiefstick killing. The streets of downtown Poulsbo, Washington, a Norwegian-themed city within the historical territory of the Suquamish Tribe, were filled with an estimated 250 Native and non-Native marchers Aug. 10 calling for justice for Stoney Chiefstick, a Chippewa man who was fatally shot by a police officer here in July. Marchers call for change in the city of Poulsbo, Washington, after the police shooting of a Native man. (Photo by Jay Trinidad)

Participants marched, and many drummed and sang, through downtown to the steps of Poulsbo City Hall, where speakers said racism is real in the community and calling for all people to demand change.

“We’re coming together as a community,” said James Old Coyote, Stolo/Cree, leader of the Suquamish-based Sacred Water Canoe Family. “We’re coming together as all kinds of different people. We need to do that as a community.”

“As a brown man, I feel tension. I feel

tension when I come to Poulsbo and go to the store. I feel tension and that’s not right. I was concerned about bringing my little ones here today and that’s not right. We’ve got to do something. We’ve got to do something right now -- today. Something has to happen today.”

What many participants want today is to trust that the law enforcement investigation into the shooting will be honest and that the officer will be held accountable. They also want the city to acknowledge and address the racial divide in the community.

One speaker talked about racism she and her family has experienced in Poulsbo, and she called on all residents -- particularly non-Native residents -- to take a stand. “There’s no doubt in my mind that if Stoney was white, he would not be dead right now,” she said. “There is no doubt, absolutely no doubt in my mind, and I’m angry about that. And you -- white people-- need to be angry about that and do something.”

Stoney Chiefstick Sr., 39, is Chippewa. His children are Suquamish. He was fatally shot in a waterfront park by a Poulsbo police officer as hundreds of people gathered for the

Cont. On Page 8

Native American history in Washington – it’s more than just a museum



Outside the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, a teepee frame shares some of the skyline with the Capitol dome. (Photo by Julian Paras/Cronkite News)

By Julian Paras
Cronkite News

WASHINGTON – Washington is full of popular tourist sites that are monuments to American history, from the White House to the Capitol, from Arlington National Cemetery to Congressional Cemetery.

And, with a little more exploring, visitors can learn that all those sites are monuments to Native American history as well.

The National Museum of the American Indian may be the first – and possibly only – site that comes up with an internet search for “Native American landmarks” in Washington. But a new app opens the door to a range of other sites.

The “Guide to Indigenous DC” takes users on a tour of D.C. sites that link to Native American prehistory all the way to modern history.

“Working on this app, learning more about the history of indigenous people in the D.C. area has been an honor to work on this project,” said Elizabeth Rule, assistant director for the AT&T Center for Indigenous Politics and Policy at George Washington University.

The center developed the app, unveiled this summer, after soliciting proposals for ways to tell indigenous history.

Some of the sites are obvious, like the National Museum of the American Indian and the statues of tribal leaders in the Capitol. Others include the iconic Iwo Jima Memorial, where one of the five Marines raising the flag in the sculpture is Ira Hayes, a Pima Indian from Arizona.

The sites stem from prehistory, noting that tribal artifacts were unearthed on the White House grounds when a swimming pool was installed in 1975, to more modern history. The 1972 occupation of the

Bureau of Indian Affairs by Native activists is included along with Congressional Cemetery, which is now home to three Lummi totem poles carved to honor the victims and heal the nation in the wake of the 9/11 attacks.

Kristine Witherspoon, a tourist from Georgia who was visiting the National Museum of the American Indian this summer, said that as a mom of 8- and 11-year-old kids she would like to have something like the app to help guide them.

“I felt that while exploring the nation’s capital, it’s important to start here first because I think we often sanitize the way that our country was founded,” she said as she stood outside the museum.

“We forget about the past and the origins of all the cultures that were here,” Witherspoon said. “We need to get a lot of things right ... we need to engage our young people on the true history of Native people and what they endured here.”

Her friend Tina Kite said she thinks the app would be handy for visitors like her.

“You could definitely explore more, and it could save you time than just Googling to try and find information,” Kite said. “That would be very helpful.”

David Bledsoe, marketing manager for the American Indian College Fund, which helped fund Indigenous D.C., said the project was attractive because it “raised awareness of Native students, their vibrancy, their essential role within higher education.”

While the app is focused on D.C., Bledsoe hopes it can eventually be used in schools nationwide.

“We see that as a way that we’ll continue to invest in how Natives are seen in this space,” he said.

Marking the first American revolution: the Pueblo Revolt of 1680



Photo provided by original poster (Credit to original poster)

By Jonathan Sims
For Indian Country Today

Pueblo people in New Mexico and Arizona celebrate the day their ancestors successfully drove out Spanish colonizers, allowing Pueblo cultures to survive and thrive.

August 10th marked the 339th anniversary of the Pueblo Revolt. Pueblo communities in New Mexico and Arizona commemorate the day with various activities.

The Tesuque Pueblo held an early morning run from the Pueblo to the plaza in Santa Fe.

“Well today we are celebrating the two runners Catua and Omptua, the two runners from Tesuque Pueblo,” said, Gil Vigil, chairman of the eight northern pueblo council. “The significant part if you will, (is) the preservation of traditional culture. If we didn’t revolt in 1680, we would not have the traditions and culture we have today. The songs, the dances we practice today. Living the life we were instructed to live, from the time we set foot upon this earth. So for us Pueblo people 1680 is a date that will live in infamy as they say in history. This event reminds us of who we are as Pueblo people. So for those of you not aware of our culture, the Pueblo Revolt was the first revolution on this continent for independence from a foreign nation. That is the purpose of our event today.”

One hundred miles to the south, in the Pueblo of Jemez, Cliff Fragua considered how the Pueblo Revolt impacts his work and his life. He has the distinction of creating an iconic sculpture of Po’pay. It’s in Statuary Hall at the U.S. Capitol representing the state of New Mexico. Fragua’s respect for the historical event is evident.

“I live it everyday, let’s put it that way, because I live here in Jemez Pueblo. It’s a small community but we still retain our language, our culture, and our traditions. I participate communally with the traditions when it comes to farming and ceremony and whatever traditions we follow. I think it is really important that we

continue those. If the 1680 revolt had not occurred we wouldn’t be where we are at today and we wouldn’t have what we have today. And I think it is highly important that we think about that almost on a daily basis. we should be grateful and appreciative of such an occurrence to happen. Although it got to that point, it had to happen for our survival as Pueblo people.”

Santa Fe Mayor Alan Webber read a proclamation for the day naming it, Saturday August 10th, 2019 Pueblo of Tesuque 1680 Pueblo Revolt Commemoration Day.

”I think a day like today reminds us that we all live together in a very special place,” said Webber. “And we all really depend on each other. We have to live in harmony and respect and honor each other, and as we work together we will build a better future. We don’t turn our back on the past, we remember it. It is filled with pain. It’s filled with suffering but it’s also filled with resiliency and with the ability to get along and find our way forward in a way that is unlike any other part of this country. We really should be living together, we need each other We depend on each other and we need to work together and today is part of that.”

Governor of Tesuque Pueblo Milton Herrera echoed that sentiment.

“To me it is very important because of the two runners that sacrificed their lives to protect their people and to protect our way of life. Having a relationship with Santa Fe is also important because I think everyone needs to know that this is our home. And I hope that people do understand that this means a lot to us and also that they maybe need to teach the schools and the kids, that they understand where they live and that you know, this used to be Tesuque Pueblo first.”

The Pueblo Revolt is celebrated in many ways among the various Pueblo tribes. Nearly a decade ago, the Hopi tribal council voted to forego observing Columbus Day instead recognizing Aug. 10th as Pueblo Revolt Day, as its official tribal holiday.

The Native American Journalists Association demands The Washington Post retract unreliable data sets and all associated reporting

NAJA
For Immediate Release

Racialized mascots and their potential long-term effects are a serious public health issue and a pressing problem faced by Indigenous communities. The Native American Journalists Association (NAJA) is one of many organizations that advocates for the retirement of racialized mascots and the application of journalistic ethics when reporting on them. It is the position of NAJA that persistent, irresponsible reporting on racialized mascots and team names is unethical and harmful to Indigenous people.

The Washington Post column, "A survey explores how Native Americans feel about the name Washington Red*****. No, it's not that survey. This one is new," by Theresa Vargas is based on flawed data - a recurring problem at the Post when reporting on the Washington NFL team. According to Vargas, “the majority of Native Americans still aren’t offended by the name.” That statement is based on a new survey by Wolverine, a market research agency. However, Wolverine’s survey methodology, like the Post’s poll conducted in 2016, is unreliable.

According to Wolverine, the sample was comprised of individuals who “self-identified as Native Americans across the United States.” Verifiable tribal citizenship or descendency was not taken into account, and some or all respondents may not be Indigenous. This fundamental misunderstanding of Indigenous identity was at the heart of the Post’s survey published in 2016, and despite calls for the outlet to review its methods and publish corrections, the Post has failed to be accountable for its actions. Reporting on Wolverine’s new survey without understanding how the data has been compromised, as well as The Post’s inability to accurately report its results or correct its 2016 survey, amounts to dishonest and prejudicial reporting.

The U.S. Constitution treats tribes as sovereign nations with legally-established rights - including the right to establish criteria for tribal membership. The Post routinely overlooks these facts, perpetuating stereotypes and reinforcing ignorance about Indigenous people.

The Post has established a pattern of biased reporting that uses flawed data to justify the use of racialized mascots - caricatured representations of Indigenous people and culture that activate and reinforce racial hostility and prejudice. Decades of research have shown that racialized mascots produce negative impacts on the self-perception and self-esteem of Indigenous people and deny Indigenous communities control of their representations in society. The Post’s continued use of prejudicial data in support of racialized mascots normalizes and rationalizes racism and hostility toward Indigenous people.

At a time when white supremacy has become increasingly visible and violent, NAJA condemns the Washington Post for publishing materials that ignore facts, promote discrimination and undermine legally-established rights and protections for Indigenous people. NAJA encourages the Post to consider how its reporting contributes to racism in the United States.

The Native American Journalists Association demands the following corrective actions to address this reporting:

Retract all commentary and reporting derived from Wolverine’s study,

Retract all flawed data from 2016 poll "Most Native Americans not offended by the Washington Red***** name" and all derived reporting.

Immediately implement a policy for ethical reporting on racialized mascots, and all language and imagery associated with those mascots.

Require all editors to attend cultural competency and research ethics training.

Suquamish Tribe questions the Poulsbo police shooting of a Native man, Cont.

city’s 3rd of July fireworks show. The shooting is under investigation by a regional law enforcement task force.

Members of the Poulsbo and Suquamish communities question whether the shooting was justified, particularly in a crowded park. The officer was armed with a Taser as well as a sidearm, according to Poulsbo Police Chief Dan Schoonmaker.

Investigators say police officers confronted Chiefstick in response to reports he had a screwdriver and was “acting in a strange manner, which alarmed the people around him.” A struggle ensued, investigators reported, and “one officer fired his handgun, striking the subject.”

According to County Coroner Jeff Wallis, Chiefstick was shot once in the face and once in the chest.

The assistant commander of the investigation team told Indian Country Today in an earlier interview that the investigation report will be completed and submitted to the county prosecutor after toxicology results are received from the state crime lab. Based on the timeframe given, that could be late August/early September.

“I think this whole thing is tragic,” Poulsbo Mayor Becky Erickson told Indian Country Today on Aug. 7. “It saddens me for a multitude of reasons.” One, she said, a family lost a loved one. Two, “the Suquamish Tribe is our closest and best neighbor. We are communities connected” with a shared history, and the city council and tribal council formally established a government-to-government relationship in 2005.

Some measures Erickson said she’d like to implement: have a liaison regularly represent the city at Suquamish Tribal Council meetings, and invite the Suquamish Tribe to do the same; and provide training for city employees so they can learn about Suquamish culture and history.

But Suquamish leaders say there’s an anti-Indian undercurrent in Poulsbo and the area that needs to be addressed. In an opinion piece published Aug. 6 in the Kitsap Sun newspaper and provided to Indian Country Today, the Suquamish Tribal Council noted that the city went ahead with the 3rd of July celebration “in spite of this tragic shooting mere minutes earlier” and that a memorial to Chiefstick in the park where he died was later desecrated.

The tribal council wrote of Indigenous people being subjected to hostility and discrimination “when shopping, attending school, or being stopped by police in Poulsbo and other parts of north Kitsap County”; welcome signs on the reservation being riddled with bullet holes; and the vandalism of Chief Seattle’s grave in 2000.

“Encountering racist graffiti and racial slurs are part of growing up as tribal members,” the tribal council wrote. It said new state standards for police training in de-escalation, mental health, and cultural competency “can help reduce police shootings, especially those involving racial profiling and individuals with mental illness.

“The Suquamish Tribe provides funding to Poulsbo Police and other state and local law enforcement [agencies] for equipment and training designed to improve the safety of their officers and communities,” the council said, "We are expecting renewed assurances this funding is being used to reduce harm to human life, as intended.”

Erickson said she doesn’t think a racist undercurrent exists in her city, but said of the tribal council’s column that “their points were well made.”

Erickson said she hopes her city council and the Suquamish Tribal Council can meet “within the next couple of weeks” to have a “frank, open, honest conversation” that can facilitate healing.

Tribal council members wrote in the column that they anticipate having government-to-government discussions with the mayor and city council regarding the events surrounding the fatal shooting and measures the city is taking to adhere to new state law related to the use of deadly force and police training in de-escalation, mental health, and cultural competency.

Under that state law, a police officer can be prosecuted for use of deadly force

that is found to be unjustified.

Questions, and more questions

Chiefstick’s death has brought to the fore the troubled, and too-often deadly, relationship between Native Americans and police.

“Nationwide, Native Americans are the most likely of any demographic group to be shot and killed by police,” the tribal council wrote in the opinion-page column, citing data compiled by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. “Native people are three times more likely to die at the hands of police than are white people. Across Indian Country, families grieve loved ones taken from them too soon.”

The Suquamish officials added, “Even for those who haven’t personally lost a loved one, Native people and other people of color are painfully aware of the long history of violence directed against them across the generations, creating a pervasive historic trauma that infuses all aspects of community life.” (Coincidentally, Chiefstick helped carry the totem pole that was placed Feb. 26, 2012 in Seattle in honor of John T. Williams, the Nuu-chah-nulth First Nations carver fatally shot by a Seattle police officer in 2010.)

Suquamish officials called on residents to ask themselves and their neighbors, churches, school boards, police and city officials “to make the hard choice to become agents of positive change, to make the honorable decision to always call out racism in all its ugly forms, and to rebuke anything or anyone that would shorten or further traumatize the lives of Native Americans and other people of color.”

Among the questions Suquamish officials hope the investigation into Chiefstick’s death answers:

- What led police to use deadly force “rather than any of the many non-lethal methods available to a trained and well-equipped police force?”
- What led to the decision to discharge a weapon in a crowd that included families and young children?
- Will law enforcement authorities make an objective determination about whether to prosecute the shooting?
- What role, if any, did racial profiling play in the incident?

‘In good standing’

The officer responsible for Chiefstick’s death — identified by authorities as Craig Keller, a five-year member of the Poulsbo Police Department – is on paid administrative leave pending the results of the investigation.

Keller joined Poulsbo police after a rookie year with the Port Gamble S’Klallam Police Department on the nearby Port Gamble S’Klallam Reservation. During his time there, there were no citizen complaints registered against him and “he left the department in good standing,” Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe spokeswoman Ginger Vaughn said Aug. 7.

Schoonmaker, the Poulsbo police chief, said all officers in his department are required to undergo anti-bias and de-escalation training, and that they have done so in his less than three years as police chief.

March was ‘good medicine’

“Marching for justice for Stonechild Chiefstick Sr. brought much-needed good medicine to his children and his loved one’s hurting hearts,” said march organizer Trishandra Pickup, Suquamish, with whom Chiefstick had four children. “We the people need to stand up against the violence happening around us today.”

Pickup said her children “have had a sad dose of the real world too young,” and that she had let them know “how in this world we have good, even great, human beings and then we have ugly, hateful people -- ones you can trust, and others you should run fast and far away from, for they do not carry good spirits within their being.”

Pickup said her children know of the dangers police officers face every day and they “have respect for our police who serve and protect.”

She added that her children know police officers are human beings who make mistakes. “We also know a man who left no one injured, not a scratch not bruise, should not be shot in the head.”

Rep. Haaland Announces Her Support of an Impeachment Inquiry of Trump

By Levi Rickert
Native News Online

WASHINGTON — U.S. Congresswoman Deb Haaland, one of the first American Indian women elected to the U.S. Congress, today announced she is calling for an impeachment inquiry of President Donald Trump. She is among the 122 Democrats in the House of Representatives who are in favor of an impeachment inquiry.

Here is a statement released by Rep. Haaland’s Congressional office within the past hour:

“From day one, President Trump has proven he’s unfit to serve as president. I can’t sit back while our communities live in fear because of this President. He and his friends continue to enrich themselves and abuse their power while New Mexicans are struggling. Meanwhile, the President and his Administration stonewall Congress and refuse to cooperate with Congressional investigations; they are impeding the ability of Congress to get to the truth.

“Robert Mueller said it plainly: ‘the special counsel’s report does not exonerate this President.’ Congress has a constitutional tool to shed light on what this Administration is hiding and to hold the President accountable. This isn’t political. There is growing evidence of impeachable offenses and I believe we have a responsibility to defend our Constitution and our Democracy. We must move forward with an impeachment inquiry. The President is not above the law.”

Signed into law: Arizona bill to study the data about missing and murdered Indigenous women



Sen. Victoria Steele holding the ceremonial pen signing the study commission bill into law. (Photo by Patty Talahongva)

By Patty Talahongva
Indian Country Today

Arizona study committee on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women begins its work on August 27th

One more state weighed in on the complex problem of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls this week. The issue is particularly complicated because there is no good collection of data. So the state of Arizona is setting out to study the issue first and then come up with a plan.

"We are one of seven states here in Arizona that now is addressing this issue, doing studies to gather the data," said Sen. Victoria Steele, Seneca/Mingo. "The hardest part for me is I want to get in there right now and fix this problem because while we're looking at the data that we know is out there, more women, more girls are going missing, more people are being murdered, more families are being destroyed. And, and it tears at my heart. But if we don't have the data, then we have nothing to base this work on."

HEALTH

Does Your Child’s School Have Safe Drinking Water?

(StatePoint) As millions of kids around the country trade swimsuits and popsicle sticks for backpacks and pencils, parents should be advised that current research shows that contaminants in school drinking water can pose a threat to student health. Municipal water, which is not always optimal quality, may contain chemicals, bacteria, lead or microplastics -- all contaminants which have been found in tap and fountain water in schools nationwide.

Lead, in particular, is a major concern due to old metal pipelines and systems that carry water into schools. According to a Harvard study published in 2019, 44 percent of the nearly 11,000 schools tested nationwide had one or more water samples with a lead concentration at or above their state’s action level. What’s more, a lack of federal quality standards and statewide requirements for testing school water sources and pipelines means that schools may have an undiscovered problem or that test results may not always be public knowledge.

While students who use school water can be at risk of consuming unsafe contaminants, there are practical steps families can take to help ensure kids are hydrating safely while at school, one of which is using a filtered water bottle.

“Sending my children to school with a water bottle that filters out contaminants is an easy way to ensure my kids can always access clean and safe water at school,” says Tara Lundy, a mother of three and head of brand at LifeStraw, who arms her own children with a bottle that can filter fountain water on-the-go.

At a time when environmental health advocates are calling for the proactive removal of lead-bearing parts from schools’ drinking water systems, parents can start protecting their children’s health today with filtered water bottles.

An option designed specifically with children in mind is the LifeStraw Play featuring a two-stage filter that protects against bacteria, parasites, microplastics, some chemicals and heavy metals like lead. Using a filtered water bottle with this level of protection means that kids can safely and conveniently access water from any tap or public water fountain. The bottle is also great for use while camping or hiking and even traveling internationally, since it can remove bacteria and parasites. And because it removes bad tastes and odors from water, it is also a useful item for kids with sensory defensiveness who smell or taste water. The brand carries options well-suited for older children, teens and college students, too.

Benefitting not only the user, but children around the world, each LifeStraw water bottle provides a school child in need with safe drinking water for an entire school year. Their programs are implemented in places like Kenya, Mexico and India. More information can be found at lifestraw.com.

Parents can learn more about policies affecting the safety of drinking water in their child’s school, as well as access a Healthy Schools Checklist, by visiting the Environmental Protection Agency’s website at: www.epa.gov/schools.

For a safer, healthier school year, don’t forget to put a filtered water bottle on your family’s back-to-school shopping list.

Do you like what you’re reading?

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



Hopi Tribal Housing Authority Interim Board of Commissioners Appointed on June 7, 2019



Marlon Stevens, Current Hopi Tribal Housing Authority Executive Director and Olivia Dennis, Chairperson Hopi Tribal Housing Authority Board of Commissioners up through June 6, 2019 (Photo provided by sender)

By Romalita Laban, Managing Editor

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – After much inquiry and visits to the Hopi Tribal Housing Authority (HTHA), Hopi Tutuveni staff were able to acquire a copy of the Hopi Tribal Council Resolution H-038-2019 appointing “Annette F. Talayumptewa to serve as the HTHA Interim BOC Chairperson and Interim BOC Members: Albert Siquah; Rosa Honani; Danny Honanie; Davis Pecusa; and Robert Charley, waiving the requirement for a five member Board of Commissioners.” The resolution was signed and certified on June 7, 2019 by Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma, Hopi Tribal Chairman.

Prior to the resolution being approved for the newly appointed HTHA Interim Board of Commissioners, members of the now suspended HTHA Board of Commissioners consisted of Olivia Dennis, Norman Honie, Lamar Keevama, Patrick Secakuku and Todd Honyaoma, all of whom have filed complaints in the Hopi Tribal Courts for the suspension actions taken against them, as of June 6, 2019.

In April 2019, Hopi Tutuveni was notified by Olivia Dennis, the then presiding HTHA Board of Commissioners Chairperson, that newly hired Marlon Stevens would be introduced as the Executive Director at a Hopi Tribal Council meeting on May 6, 2019. Hopi Tutuveni staff did attend the Hopi Tribal Council session held at the Hotevilla Youth and Elderly Building and was awaiting a bio from Stevens to share with its readership but to no avail.

Fast forward just over one and a half months and a visit from the newly appointed HTHA Interim BOC Chairper-

son Talayumptewa to the Hopi Tutuveni office. Talayumptewa wanted to know how to place a public service announcement notifying the public to submit any complaints about the HTHA to the newly appointed HTHA Interim BOC. In the middle of the visit, Talayumptewa notified Tutuveni staff that the service wasn’t needed after all and left but not until notifying staff that an Interim BOC had been approved.

On Tuesday August 13, 2019, Stevens contacted Hopi Tutuveni staff to notify that he had been issued a formal notice of acceptance of his resignation as the Executive Director from the HTHA Interim BOC to be effective Wednesday, August 21, 2019 at 5:00 p.m. He also provided further clarification that he replied in writing to the HTHA Interim BOC that he had not resigned and did not intend to resign from the HTHA Executive Director position. Stevens also provided documentation and copies of information substantiating the statements he provided.

Hopi Tutuveni has attempted to attend the HTHA Interim BOC Special Meetings, however, due to the meetings being held in Executive Session, has not been able to gather more information for the public until now. Tutuveni staff will be working on gathering more information and statements regarding the operations and latest developments surrounding the release of HTHA BOC members, employee issues and the impacts these actions may have on future housing development projects and the Hopi public, which HTHA is funded to serve under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act.

The Final Chapter of Peabody and NGS

By: Daryn Melvin, Office of the Vice-Chairman
For Immediate Release

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. - August 15, 2019, the decommissioning of the largest electricity power generator in the state of Arizona has begun, following the March 21, 2019 decision by the Navajo Transitional Energy Company (NTEC) to cease pursuing the acquisition of the Navajo Generating Station (NGS) and the Kayenta Mine. This determination comes after the February 3, 2017 decision by non-federal owners of NGS to end operations after the end of its lease on Dec. 22, 2019.

In a summary released to the Hopi Tribe on July 31 of this year, all mining activities will be completed by August 28, 2019, and will mark the final train load of coal from Peabody to NGS. While closure of NGS is slated for December 22, notice given to the Hopi Tribe, has indicated NGS may close as early as November 22, 2019 with coal being mined until August 12, 2019, after which layoffs will begin.

The Navajo Nation will be given possession of the rail and transmission lines to be used for future economic projects of the tribe, while roughly 60% of the remaining structures, stacks, and equipment will be demolished over the next 4-6 years.

The closure of NGS marks the end of a controversial history spanning nearly 60 years, beginning in the 1950’s when a greater generation of electricity was needed in the Southwest to support the growing populations of southern California, Arizona and Nevada. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) added to this demand for electricity with their need for a large power source to run the pumps of the then planned Central Arizona Project (CAP).

Several power projects were initially considered to meet these demands, the most notable of which were the Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon hydroelectric dams on the Colorado River. However, the proximity of the proposed dams to the Grand Canyon raised opposition, initially from the National Park Service and then more vigorously from a

coalition of environmental groups who promoted construction of a thermal or nuclear power plant as an alternative. As a result of this strong opposition, the proposed dams were abandoned in favor of the Navajo Power Project, which would consist of NGS, the Kayenta mine, the Black Mesa & Lake Powell (BM&LP) Railroad, and approximately 800 miles of 500 kV transmission lines.

The site ultimately selected for construction of the new power plant, which began in 1963 and ended in 1970, was approximately six miles east of the Glen Canyon Dam and three miles south of Lake Powell on 1,786 acres of land leased from the Navajo Nation.

“The Construction of NGS and its employees, ninety-nine percent of whom are Native American, is one of the main reasons the Phoenix area and the state of Arizona have been able to develop and prosper” said Hopi Vice-Chairman Clark W. Tenakhongva.

While Environmental activists have welcomed the closure of the plant, which they perceive as one of the biggest polluters in the country, its closure will undoubtedly deal a significant economic blow to the surrounding communities. Collectively NGS and the Kayenta Mine employ nearly 800 workers who will soon find themselves jobless, many of whom are members of the Navajo and Hopi tribes with both tribes no longer receiving royalties after the closure.

“Although the closure of NGS will create economically trying times for the Hopi people,” said Vice-Chairman Tenakhongva, “perhaps the closure of NGS can be seen as an opportunity for the Hopi Tribe to diversify its economy and consider other, more sustainable economic ventures in the future that will ultimately benefit the Hopi People.”

However, the closure of NGS will not only create economic hardships for the Hopi community in the coming year, but also social and cultural hardships, as many tribal members who have relied on the coal provided by NGS to heat their homes and ceremonial structures, will now have to find alternative methods of heating.

Members of the Appropriations Subcommittee Visit Hopi



Photo by Romalita Laban



Photo by Romalita Laban

By: Romalita Laban, Managing Editor

Second Mesa, Ariz. - August 19, 2019, Hopi Chairman Tim Nuvangyaoma and Hopi Utilities Corporation staff and Board members and the Hopi Water Resources staff provided a tour of the Hopi Arsenic Mitigation Project (HAMP) wells and areas of planned construction.

The tour was provided for Janet Ericson, Member of the Appropriations Sub-

committee and her entourage today, August 19, 2019.

Others in attendance included Josh Pitre – Hopi Tribe Lobbyist and Indian Health Services personnel who have been working on the HAMP project which recently was approved for 638 contracting by the Hopi Tribe via the Hopi Utilities Corporation.

More articles on the project and plans for the future will be forthcoming in future Hopi Tutuveni publications.

CAT GOT YOUR TONGUE?

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

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

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

Hopi Special Enforcement Operational Plan Successfully Completed



Police officers check the insides, and outside of the commercial vehicles. (Photo by Carl Onsaе/HT)

By: Hopi Tutuveni Staff

Second Mesa, Ariz. - August 7, 2019, the Hopi Tutuveni was contacted by Michael Lomayaktewa, Director Hopi Department of Transportation and notified a special Operational Plan that was to be conducted on August 12, 2019. Tutuveni was also cautioned that the notice was to be held in strict confidence until after the Hopi Special Enforcement Operational Plan was completed.

According to Lomayaktewa, “Because this being a specialized enforcement inspection operation regarding large Commercial Vehicles (trucks) at this point we do not want release of this information out in the public in advance. We do however want to document the event (Tutuveni) for to share with our public after its full completion.”

Hopi Tutuveni staff held the information in confidence and with special precaution given to further comments from Lomayaktewa that, “Concerns and this voiced from our Hopi public of various trucks going through Hopi Land, as result is this operation to whom we like to express our appreciation to and for the assistance of our partnering Agencies; ITCA, ADOT, BIA Law Enforcement, Hopi Law Enforcement Services and many others.

According to the summary provided by Arizona Department of Transportation in the After Action Report, “...a special enforcement detail was conducted on SR264 at milepost 379 by one sergeant, three officers from Northern Mobile Port Operations (MPO), and one officer from

the Fuel Tax Evasion Unit (FTEU). The purpose of this detail was to ensure all commercial vehicles and drivers were in compliance with state and local laws, conduct weight enforcement and compliance checks, perform CVSA inspections, review log books for hours of service and driver qualifications, and issue citations and or warnings as necessary. Operators were checked to ensure they possessed the proper permits required to operate in Arizona if required to be permitted. This detail was in response to complaints received from the Hopi Tribe in reference to commercial vehicles attempting to avoid the port of entry on major interstates by traveling through the reservation, operating in violation of weight restrictions, improper load securement, overall vehicle safety, and excessive speed.”

From what Hopi Tutuveni staff observed, the operation seemed to be a smooth and successful completion. We reached out to Lomayaktewa for further comments and he provided the following statement, “Thank you all for the successful detail and providing Hopi with the statistics of the results. The effort in total was a success and greatly appreciated of our Law Enforcement Agency of the State, our new Hopi Law Enforcement Agency and other Agencies involved making this reality and a success. Acknowledging and meeting our request that we are just as important as our metropolitan cities and experiencing issues similar.

We welcome our continued partnership that roadways are safe on all of our areas of the State and our Hopi Tribal Lands.”

Special Purple Heart Medal Ceremony Held to Honor a Hopi World War II Veteran



All photos provided by Hopi Tutuveni (Photo by Carl Onsaе/HT)



All photos provided by Hopi Tutuveni (Photo by Carl Onsaе/HT)



All photos provided by Hopi Tutuveni (Photo by Carl Onsaе/HT)

By: Romalita Laban, Managing Editor

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – August 13, 2018 a Special Purple Heart Medal ceremony took place at 5:00 p.m. in the Hopi Day School Gym in Kykotsmovi, Ariz. Hopi Veterans Services was joined by an intimate crowd who attending while honoring the late Starlie Lomayaktewa, Jr. Congressman O’Halloran presented

the Purple Heart Medal to his next-of-kin. The ceremony was simple and very humbling for those in attendance, which included an audience of up to fifty attendees.

The ceremony was followed by the Congressman’s Town Hall meeting, which began at 5:30 pm at the same location.


YOU GOT THIS MOM.

AND WE’RE HERE TO HELP!

ITCA WIC provides healthy food, nutrition education and breastfeeding guidance to thousands of moms and children. If you are pregnant, a mom or dad, or caring for children under 5, you can get personalized support for your family.

NEW FOODS COMING SOON!

Shredded cheese, Greek & individual yogurts, squeezable yogurt and more juice varieties



INTER TRIBAL COUNCIL OF ARIZONA, INC.


HOPI WIC PROGRAM

928.737.6362

Hopi Health Care Center
Hwy 264, Mile Post 388, Polacca, AZ 86042

EASY SHOPPING!

eWIC makes shopping easy with a debit card to buy WIC foods at the store.



itcaonline.com/WIC

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

Expecting? New Parents?

Don't Worry!


You'll love your baby and you'll be the best parent you can be... We are here for you. Let us join you on this sacred journey.




Hopi Family Spirit Program
Nanatimuy Hiksiam

The Hopi CHRs proudly present the FAMILY SPIRIT Program, an in-home visitation service for expectant mothers, first-time parents, and toddlers up to three years of age.

Family Spirit is a NO COST, Confidential, Family Strengthening curriculum designed to help create healthier pregnancies, provide encouragement & guidance, and implement health education on topics such as:



~Prenatal/Infant Care
~Healthy Child Development
~Life Skills ~Goal Setting



FOR ENROLLMENT INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT US AT: (928) 737-6342