

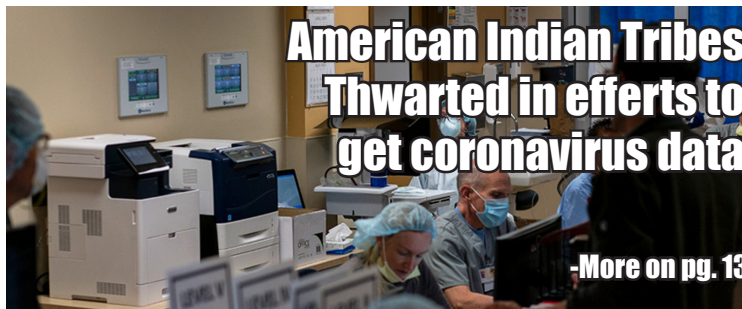
Hundreds Petition Country to Remove Onate Monument

-More on pg. 14



American Indian Tribes Thwarted in efforts to get coronavirus data

-More on pg. 13



COLUMN

LARRY'S CORNER "I need new pants"

Read how Larry
is needing new
pants?

More on Page 8

COMMUNITY

National Waste and Recycling Workers Week

Read more about
how to honor
these workers

More on Page 4



Hopi Tutuveni

~Est. 1987 • OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE HOPI TRIBE • NEWS SOURCE FOR THE HOPI PEOPLE~

June 17, 2020

Volume 28

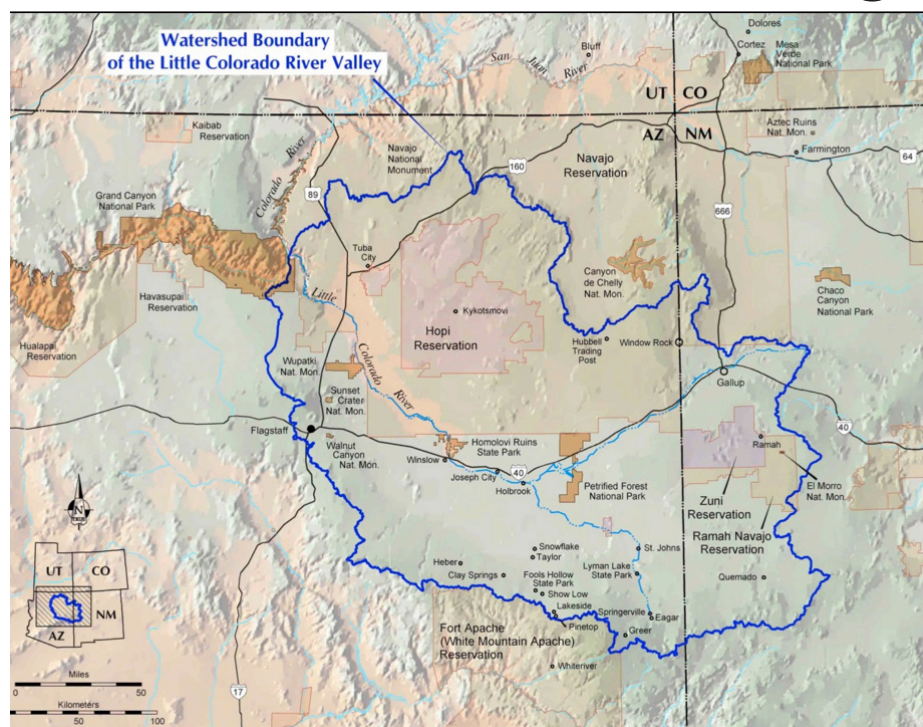
Number 12



87° / 49°

Partly Sunny

L.C.R Litigation UPDATE



Map of the Little Colorado River Basin - Courtesy: D.D. Stephens

Hopi Tribal Council Water/Energy Committee

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. — June 16, 2020, the Little Colorado River Adjudication (In Re: The General Adjudication of All Rights to Use Water in the Little Colorado River System and Source, Apache County Superior Court Case No. CV 6417) is quantifying the water rights of the Hopi Tribe, other Native American tribes, cities, towns, farmers, ranchers, and state and federal government agencies within the Little Colorado River Basin.

The Hopi Tribe's water claims on the Hopi Reservation are being dealt with in phases: (1) priority, (2) past and present water uses, and (3) future water uses.

The priority phase of the proceeding has concluded. Priority is a key issue because it determines the seniority, or relative strength, of the parties' water rights. The trial court held that the Hopi Tribe

holds water rights with a priority of time immemorial in the area within Land Management District 6; a priority of December 16, 1882 in the part of the Reservation designated as the Hopi Partitioned Lands; and a priority date of June 14, 1934 in Moenkopi. The Hopi Tribe claims time immemorial priority for all water uses on its Reservation lands, and has reserved its right to appeal the court's priority rulings for the lands outside of District 6.

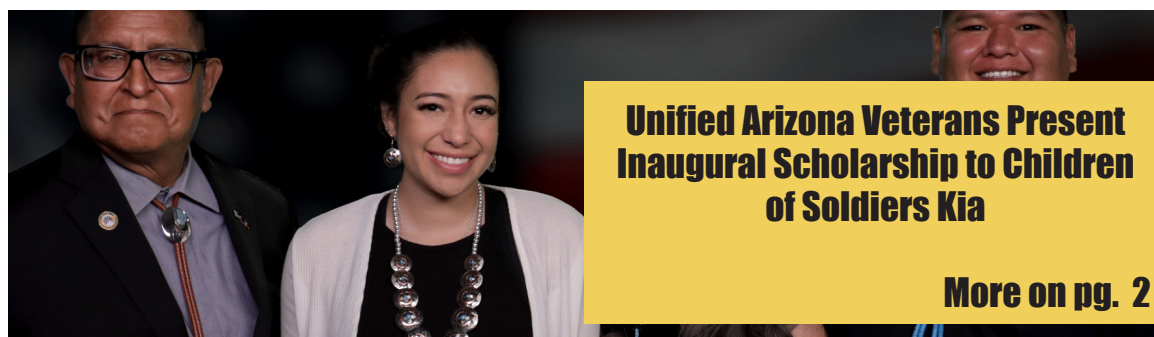
The past and present water rights trial has also largely concluded. Hopi tribal leaders and members of the Hopi public attended the past and present water use trial in Phoenix in 2018. The court has issued a tentative report regarding the Hopi Tribe's past and present water uses. The parties submitted comments on the tentative report, and the court will finalize its report after the future water use trial.

The Hopi future water use trial will determine the amount of water necessary for

Continued on page 4

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1110-01600-7460

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED



Unified Arizona Veterans Present Inaugural Scholarship to Children of Soldiers KIA

More on pg. 2

Unified Arizona Veterans Present Inaugural Scholarship to Children of Soldiers K.I.A

'Army Specialist Lori Ann Piestewa Veteran Family Scholarship' Goes to Her Two Children



Piestewa Awards group, L-R; UAV Scholarship Chair Colonel Rob Welch, US Army retired; Vice Chairman Hopi Tribal Nation Clark W. Tenakhongva; recipient Carla L. Piestewa, daughter of Lori Ann Piestewa; Grandmother Percy Baca Piestewa who raised Lori Ann's children after her death; recipient Brandon T. Whiterock, son of Lori Ann Piestewa; Director of Arizona Department of Veterans' Services Colonel Wanda Wright, US Air Force retired.

BY: Zac Dunn

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PHOENIX, Ariz.— On Saturday, June 6, 2020 the Unified Arizona Veterans presented the inaugural 'Army Specialist Lori Ann Piestewa Veteran Family Scholarship'. The scholarships – designated for the children of servicemen and women who were killed in action – were presented to Specialist Piestewa's two children.

Making the presentations was the UAV Scholarship Chair, Colonel Rob Welch, US Army (retired). Assisting in the presentation was the Director of Arizona Department of Veterans' Services, Colonel Wanda Wright, US Air Force (retired) and Hopi Tribe Vice Chairman Clark W. Tenakhongva, an Army Veteran of the Panama Conflict and the Grenada Conflict.

The Unified Arizona Veterans presented the scholarship funds with sponsorship from The Arizona Lottery's Giving Back program. The scholarship presentation

was produced by Pro One Media.

Lori Ann Piestewa, a member of the Hopi Tribe, was born in Tuba City. She enlisted in the Army at age (21) (Born 14 Dec 1979, Died 23 Mar 2003) and deployed to Iraq in 2002. She was killed in action on (23 March 2003), becoming the first Native American female to fall in combat on foreign soil.

The UAV was formed in 1981 to provide support for Arizona's veterans and their families. In 2016 the UAV awarded their first college scholarships to Arizona's veterans. This year marks the first time the UAV has expanded its scholarship program to include the children of veterans killed in action, and chose to name the scholarship in honor of Specialist Piestewa's sacrifice.

Brandon Whiterock is the eldest child of Lori Piestewa and is a student at Coconino Community College. He is enrolled in a transition program leading to a Bachelors Degree at Northern Arizona University.

He plans to help rehabilitate veterans from war-related injuries by working for Veteran Affairs as a physical or occupational therapist.

Carla Piestewa is a student at Grand Canyon University and is enrolled as a Biology major with an emphasis in pre-medicine. After receiving her bachelors', she plans to pursue a doctorate in pediatrics. She also plans to help her community, the Hopi people, by giving back to those that are in need and not financially stable. She hopes that her success will motivate other Hopi to set goals for themselves to better their lives for themselves and their families.

For more information on the Unified Arizona Veterans, and to sponsor student leaders through scholarships, visit: www.azuav.org.

About Unified Arizona Veterans

Unified Arizona Veterans was established in December of 1981 by three organizations, the American Legion, the

Disabled American Veterans, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars to collectively promote veteran-related affairs endorsed by a majority of its member veterans service organizations (VSO's). Now numbering 57 VSO's, UAV continues to actively propose, support and endorse legislation, administrative or other actions which further the general welfare and well-being of all Arizona military veterans. The UAV provides a key conduit of information to all member organizations through monthly meetings and our close working relationship with the Arizona Department of Veterans' Services. Among its activities, the UAV manages and operates the Arizona Veterans Hall of Fame (AVHOF) which it founded in 2001 to recognize the civic contributions of our Arizona veterans. The UAV is a registered with the Arizona Corporate Commission and with the IRS as a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization. All contributions are tax-deductible as allowed by IRS Regulations.

The Natwani Coalition Awards Twenty-three Community Members To Continuing Agricultural Traditions



A. Gashwarza - Moenkopi Irrigation Repair



A. Quiyo - Orchard Restoration. Photo credit (sender)

Terri Honani - Natwani Coalition For Hopi Tutuveni

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – As of June 5th, 2020, the Natwani Coalition awarded twenty-three community members and two established programs on Hopi to help support their efforts to continue Hopi/Tewa agricultural traditions. Funds to support projects are provided by the 2020 Community Grant Program that the Natwani Coalition offers.

The Community Grant Program is offered in two different categories. The Micro Grant Program which is open to the Hopi/Tewa community individuals. A total of \$12,500.00 will be dispersed per cycle. Each grant award amount varies from \$500.00 - \$2,000.00. The Partnership Capacity Building Grant, available to Hopi/Tewa community-based organizations is a total of \$150,000.00. Each grant award varies in amounts from \$10,000.00 -

\$25,000.00. An amount of \$50,000.00 will be allocated per cycle. Both grants are open in three cycles depending on the grantees readiness to apply. Accepted proposals shall align with the mission, vision and goals of the Natwani Coalition.

Individual projects that are funded by the Micro Grant Program include but are not limited to: animal husbandry, piiki house renovations, repairs to tractors or field equipment, fencing repairs to fields and ranch stables, and other projects that do align with the mission, vision and goals of the Natwani Coalition. Projects that are funded by the Partnership Capacity Building Grant are available to: Community-based Organizations, Schools, Clubs or small business owners.

“The grantee projects that have been funded by the Natwani Coalition community grant program have been instrumental in continuing food sovereignty here on the Hopi reservation. By continuing to grow, cook and pre-

serve our own food as we have done for generations, we can be self-sustaining and continue our roles as farmers and growers in this ever-changing world.” said Terri Honani, Natwani Coalition Program Manager.

This is the second year the Natwani Coalition was able to offer grants to the Hopi/Tewa community in efforts to continue agricultural traditions. There is one more cycle left for the 2020 year which is open now for individuals to apply. Closing date for the third cycle is on June 22nd, 2020 at 5:00PM. For more information about the Natwani Coalition Community Grant Program you may visit our website at www.natwanicoalition.org, call (928) 734-2380, or via email at: thonani@hopifoundation.org.

Front Page pictures

C. Wright - Rez Gardening (plant starts)

L. Dyer - Corral Repair (rotating panels lessen ground impaction)



LCR LITIGATION UPDATE, *Cont.*

the Hopi Reservation to be a permanent and economically prosperous homeland for the Hopi people. Since conclusion of the past and present trial in 2018, the parties have been busy preparing for the future water use trial. Scores of witnesses have been deposed. Dispositive and pre-trial motions have been fully briefed and argued, and the parties have filed a joint pre-trial statement. The upcoming trial is scheduled to take at least three months and involve over 80 witnesses and 6,000 exhibits.

Trial was set to commence on June 2, 2020, but the trial was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Recently, due to continued spread of COVID-19, the court advised the parties that an in-person trial will not occur at the Maricopa Superior Court in 2020 and stated that the Hopi future claims trial will begin on August 17, 2020 using the GoToMeeting virtual platform.

On June 9, 2020, the Hopi Tribal Council instructed the Tribe's attorneys to object to a virtual trial and request a traditional courtroom trial. There are many reasons behind this decision:

The Importance of Water. Water is a matter of life to Hopi. The case is not simply about the technical aspects of hydrology and engineering; it is about the future of the Hopi people and their culture. The Hopi Tribe does not believe that its people will be heard without the opportunity to speak directly to the court in this matter. A virtual trial is simply not the same.

Justice and Fairness. The Hopi Tribe wants the same trial that every other claimant in the general stream adjudication will be granted. The Hopi Tribe does not want to serve as the "learning curve" for the court and the parties with respect to complex virtual trials. The Hopi Tribe does not view a virtual trial in a case as complex and important as this case to be just or fair.

Public Health Concerns. A virtual trial may protect courtroom personnel from COVID-19 by excluding people from courtrooms, but it does not provide sufficient protections to the witnesses and the attorneys. Only about 35% of Hopi households have access to internet (most with DSL, not broadband), compared to 79% in Arizona and 78% nationwide,

according to Census Bureau data. Hopi tribal witnesses and many Hopi expert witnesses will travel to Phoenix to testify from the offices of Osborn Maledon, P.A., where the law firm can arrange for remote testimony with high quality connectivity and equipment. This requires witnesses, law firm staff, and attorneys to come into the office to prepare for trial and to testify remotely. This increases public health risks for the witnesses, attorneys, and staff involved.

Costs of a Virtual Trial. The costs of preparing for a virtual trial of this complexity will be higher than the costs of a courtroom trial.

No Necessity for a Virtual Trial. There is no compelling reason or necessity to have the Hopi future water use trial right now. Waiting for the pandemic to subside will not affect the timetable of the overall adjudication of federal reserved water rights in the Little Colorado River Adjudication.

The LCR court has scheduled arguments regarding the Hopi Tribe's objection to a virtual trial for June 30.

Look for trial updates in future editions of Tutuveni.

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 McCarran Amendment. The McCarran Amendment requires the United States 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 McCarran 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.

National Waste and Recycling Workers Week 2020



Hopi Tutuveni Staff

According to Waste and Recycling Workers Week Initiatives website, the week of June 17th is National Waste and Recycling Workers Week. During this week on Hopi, we can celebrate workers who work in the waste management field, which includes all the staff of the Hopi Solid Waste Department.

We would like to thank the men and women who work daily to keep our villages and highways safe and clean with the limited resources they have to work with.

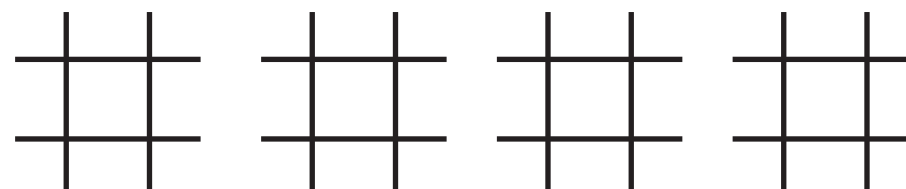
Danford Wadsworth, Manager for the Hopi Solid Waste Management Program stated, "We all, often forget who picks up the trash and disposes of the waste daily, and during days even you may not want to be outside. In the heat, cold, wind, during inclement weather and we never try to at least say "thank you."

According to Wadsworth, solid waste increased 30% due to this pandemic and people staying home more often. Wadsworth stated, "This means our work has increased, extra precautions must be taken to ensure that the waste is handled in a safe and proper manner while having our employees able to go back to their families safely each and every day."

Therefore, we at Hopi Tutuveni welcome the residents on the Hopi reservation to join us in expressing gratitude to the Hopi Solid Waste Department, which is as easy as saying thank you or even giving a friendly wave to the workers when we see them around, doing their daily job.

Askwali/kwa kwa to the Hopi Solid Waste Management Program during the week of June 17 and throughout the year. We know not everyone is cut out to do the work you all do and we acknowledge and celebrate these hard-working men and women.

TICK-TACK-TOE



Higher Education & Workforce Development Program

June 2, 2020 Notice to Applicants and Recipients

Kathlene Sumatzkuku, Manager
(AVTP/HTGSP/VR/WIOA)

On March 23, 2020 Executive Order #2-2020 Declaration: Stay-at-Home was implemented in an effort to prevent and respond to the COVID 19 pandemic and effective until April 17, 2020. Hopi Executive Order #002- 1 -2020 issued on April 14, 2020 amended #002-2020 extending the order to May 9, 2020. Hopi Executive Order #002-2-2020 amended #002-1-2020 issued on May 14, 2020 extending the order to May 31, 2020. Hopi Executive Order #002-3-2020 issued on May 27, 2020 extended the order and will remain in effect until June 20, 2020. Executive Orders can be found on the Hopi Tribe website at:

<https://www.hopi-nsn.gov/executive-orders-summaries/>

Like most agencies, we have experienced challenges and have been incredibly busy, but flexible, trying to keep up

with the needs of all of you, and the villages and communities we serve. Therefore, the HTGSP Board has taken formal action and approved the new deadline date of August 15, 2020 by 5:00 p.m. (MST), for the Hopi Academic Achievement Award, Diane Humetewa Scholarship and Fall applications. Applications can be found on the Hopi Tribe website at: <https://www.hopi-nsn.gov/hopi-grants-scholarships-program-applications/>.

The following staff may be contacted:

Rose Polivema, MIS/Intake Coordinator via email at: RPolivema@hopi.nsn.us
Modonna Huma-Dawasevaya, Higher Education Advisor via email at MHuma-Dawasevaya@hopi.nsn.us or (928) 401-8106

Kathlene Sumatzkuku via email at: KSumatzkuku@hopi.nsn.us.

We all have new normals and we must all listen to the experts and stay home, stay safe, and stay healthy.

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Letter to the Editor

June 8, 2020

Letter to the Editor

Hopi Tutuveni

The coronavirus (COVID-19) had a devastating effect on people throughout the world. Millions of people died from the effects of the virus. Our governments were caught unprepared, posing serious threats to the health, safety, and lives of people. In the United States, a national emergency was finally declared by the president on March 20, 2020. States and tribes also declared emergencies. Federal, state and tribal offices shut down. Tribes throughout the country closed access to their reservation lands. Our Hopi - Tewa village governments also closed access to their villages.

Access to hospitals and clinics was severely limited. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was, and is still, difficult to get. Front line workers risked their lives each day attending to the sick, operating with limited, or no PPEs. Some doctors and nurses lost their lives because of inadequate PPE supplies. Businesses shut down; and unfortunately, some will never reopen. Our economy was hit hard as people were laid off, furloughed, or simply lost their jobs. Those that depend on the tourist industry, lost the ability to make money. This hit our tribal members artists especially hard.

This virus affected our own Hopi Sinom, and our villages. Our central government was caught unprepared. Consequently our village governments took it upon themselves and did what they needed to do to protect village residents using their limited funds and oftentimes, and without the required PPEs. Although I understand the Hopi tribal council approved \$1.0 million to address COVID-19 impacts, very little, if any, of it appears to be used to help the villages.

The U. S. Congress took action on March 27, 2020, and passed a \$2.0 trillion CARES Act budget package. The Act earmarked \$150.0 billion for states, local governments, and Indian tribes; \$10.0 billion of it is set-aside especially for Indian tribes. Hopi is entitled to its share of the \$10.0 billion, based on tribal enrollment, employment, and economic factors. The money is intended to be used to take steps to respond to the virus, to prepare for,

and prevent the spread of the virus.

The Hopi tribe received approximately \$89.0 million in the first allocation (60 percent). The remaining 40 percent is yet to be distributed. But this is not the end of CARES Act funds that will be provided (directly or indirectly) to the tribe. The CARES Act provides additional funding for other programs, such as: housing, education, health care, nutrition, and economic development. The federal government set strict rules on the use of Coronavirus Relief Funds, so it is important that the tribe identify how the money will be used that will be in line with federal Treasury rules.

I write this article to provide background information on the CARES Act which many of our tribal members may not be aware of. But more importantly, I write to pose questions to the Hopi tribal council and its leadership, not as a complaint, but in hopes that constructive dialogue can begin between the central tribal government and our village governments. Village governments must be involved in the decision making so that village residents are protected; and that our villages can return to being a safe place to live. Village governments have been left out of the decision-making process. So, I ask the following questions:

(1) How is the \$1.0 million tribal budget being used; how much has been spent, and how was it spent; and how much is remaining; were any of the funds made available to the villages, and if not, why not?

(2) What is the exact role of the Hopi Emergency Response Team (HERT); how are they helping villages; are they coordinating with the villages; and are they keeping the people informed, if not, why not?

(3) Has the tribal council decided on the use of \$89.0 million it received so far; and are the intended uses in compliance with the CARES Act rules; will the villages be involved in making decisions on the use of the first allocation of funds and the remaining allocations, and if not, why not?

(4) Will the villages receive their share of all CARES Act funds allotted to the tribe; and if not, why not?

(5) Villages have already spent a lot of their limited annual allocations on this emergency, will the villages be

reimbursed with CARES Act funds or tribal funds; and if not, why not?

(6) Is the tribal government working to secure other CARES Act funds that it is entitled to; will villages be involved in this process, and if not, why not?

(7) Is the tribal government (and HERT) working with the villages in addressing the immediate, intermediate and long-term needs related to the COVID-19 pandemic, and if not, why not?

(8) How is the Hopi Health Care Center working with the tribe, the HERT; and the village governments; are they coordinating testing, further hospitalization, and arranging the need for quarantining of those testing positive; and if not, why not?

(9) How is the tribal government (and HERT) keeping the Hopi Sinom informed of issues impacting them; are there village meetings being held; and is HERT coordinating with the villages, and if not, why not?

There are many more questions, but the point of the questions is that village governments and their staff are on the front lines responding daily to COVID-19 because that is where our people live. The CARES Act funding is based on tribal enrollment. In other words, the amount of CARES Act money the tribe received is based on the number of people living in the villages (and those living off the reservation). Yet it appears villages are left out completely in the decision-making process, and in receiving their share of tribal and CARES Act funds.

As elected officials of the Hopi Tribe, your first duty is to the Hopi Sinom that you represent. In this respect, provide your answers to the above questions to the Hopi Sinom as many are frustrated and they want answers. Tribal members all have a right to be involved in their government. Meet with them and talk with them (not to them); and provide written answers to them. Thank you for your time. Be safe because this pandemic is not over, as evidenced by the increasing number of COVID-19 test results.

Sincerely, Benjamin H. Nuvamsa Village of
Songóopavi Former Hopi Tribal Chairman

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HOPI TRIBAL COUNCIL Third Quarter Session June 1, 2020 AGENDA

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

1. Action Item #018-2020 – To approve Lease Agreement between the Hopi Tribe on behalf of First Mesa Consolidated Villages and McGees – Polacca Circle M – Author/Michele Honanie, Realty Specialist, Office of Real Estate Services – **Time Certain – February 5, 2020 @ 1:00 p.m. – **TABLED**

2. Action Item #023-2020 – To seek directives from the Hopi Tribal Council to assign appropriate tribal employees/elected officials/committees to take responsibility to complete the tasks requested by Villages Against Meth – Author/David Talayumptewa, Tribal Council Representatives, Village of Kyakotsmovi – **Time Certain – March 4, 2020 @ 9:00 a.m. – **TABLED**

NEW BUSINESS

1. Action Item #026-2020 – To approve the Charter of Incorporation for the Tawa'ovi Community Development Corporation to establish a federally chartered corporation – Author/Andrew Gashwazra, Director, Office of Community Planning & Economic Development

2. Action Item #028-2020 – To amend the Hopi Code adopted on August 28, 2012, corrected April 4, 2013 (H-027-2013 and by H-037-2013) – Author/Wayne Taylor, Jr., Deputy Executive Director, Office of the Executive Director – **Time Certain – March 24, 2020 @ 1:00 p.m.

3. Action Item #032-2020 – To approve a Development Permit-Residential Use to Hopi Tribal Housing Authority for demolition and construction of two replacement housing units in the Villages of Tewa and Kyakotsmovi – Author/Fred Shupla, Community Planner, Office of Community Planning and Economic Development

4. Action Item #035-2020 – To contract Snyder & Butler, CPAs, PLLC to complete the Hopi Tribe's annual audit for the year ended December 31, 2019 – Author/Anthony Laban, Assistant Director, Office of Financial Management

5. Action Item #037-2020 – To request for Sole Source Consulting Agreement between the Hopi Tribe and Power Quality Professionals, LLC – Author/Karen Pennington, Chief Judge, Hopi Tribal Court

6. Action Item #038-2020 – To contract Walker & Armstrong, LLP to provide accounting services for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, technical assistance and training to the Office of Financial Management – Author/Anthony Laban, Assistant Director, Office of Financial Management

7. Action Item #040-2020 – To approve the Tribal Transportation Improvement Pro-

gram (TTIP FY 2020 – 2024 for Program Agreement A17AP00050) – Author/Michael Lomayaktewa, Director, Hopi Department of Transportation

8. Action Item #041-2020 – To authorize the Chairman of the Hopi Tribe to sign and enter into a new lease with Cellular One of Northeast Arizona for a LITE Tower Site located near Lower Moencopi – Author/Michele Honanie, Realty Specialist – Office of Real Estate Services

9. Action Item #044-2020 – To approve the FY 2020 Cooperative Agreement between the Hopi Tribe and DNA-People's Legal Services, Inc., to provide Public Defender Services – Author/Sandra Dennis, Staff Assistant, Office of the General Counsel

10. Action Item #045-2020 – Request to have the Hopi Tribal Council direct the Hopi Tribe Economic Development Corporation to release financial information – Author/Don Jim Davis, Director, Office of Financial Management

11. Action Item #047-2020 – To approve Development Permit-Residential Use to Hopi Tribal Housing Authority for placement of a Mobile Home in the Village of Bacavi – Author/Fred Shupla, Community Planner, Office of Community Planning and Economic Development

12. Discussion – Urgent Personnel Matter – Karen Pennington, Chief Judge, Hopi Tribal Court – PENDING REPORT FROM GENERAL COUNSEL

13. Discussion – Letter dated April 27, 2020 from Rena D. Cook; re: Gift of sheep flock to the Hopi Tribe in honor of her ancestor, Sarah Roundtree – Wallace Youvela, Sr., Tribal Council Representative, First Mesa Consolidated Villages – **PENDING REPORT FROM TREASURER AND DNR DIRECTOR**

14. Discussion – LCR trial preparations and other litigation related matters and to consult with Council regarding LCR settlement efforts – 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. – Thayne Lowe/Colin Campbell – **Time Certain – June 9, 2020 – 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

15. Discussion – Letter dated February 8, 2020 from James M. Tewayguna, Kikmongwi, Leo LaCapa, Jr., Soyal Mongwi and Samuel Tenakhongva, Katcin Mongwi, First Mesa Consolidated Villages re: Request to have Hopi Tribal Council direct the Chairman to meet with FMCV Village Leadership

*Hopi Tribal Council may go into Executive Session on any agenda item

**Time Certain Requests

UPDATE – Hopi Tribal Council Continues with Third Quarter Sessions at Hopi Tribal Council Chambers



Photo by Romalita Laban/ HT

Romalita Laban, Managing Editor
Kyakotsmovi, Ariz. – Monday, June 8, 2020
Hopi Tutuveni and KUYI Hopi Radio staff were present and set up for the continuation of Hopi Tribal Council's Third Quarter sessions which after some delay and preparation got started at approximately 10:17 a.m.

All those present wore face masks and were aligned to allow for proper social distancing in the Chambers and in consideration of CDC guidelines. Hopi Tribal Secretary Staff ensured that anyone entering the Legislative Building had their temperatures taken before signing in to enter the building.

There was plenty of hand sanitizer along sign-in stations inside the building and at entrance to the Tribal Council Chambers. Seats in the Chambers were strategically placed to allow for adequate social distancing in the seating section as well as where Council representatives usually are seated. Noticeable changes on the television screens included view of those connected via Zoom and by phone. Hopi Tribal Secretary Staff, including Barbara Lomayestewa, Berdella Nasingoetewa and Violet Sinquah, Sergeant-At-Arms was also present.

Hopi Chairman Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma presided over the meeting while Dwayne Secakuku, Interim Hopi Tribal Secretary/Village of Bakabi Representative completed Roll Call. With nineteen (19) Council Representatives present and/or connected via Zoom online or connected by phone, quorum of Council was established.

Chairman Nuvangyaoma continued on this first day of sessions by starting at section X. UNFINISHED BUSINESS, under which there were two items dating back to February and March of 2020 and before the Tribal government was put on the first Stay-At-Home Executive Order.

Until reconvening on May 21, 2020, at the request of four council members to have that Special Meeting, Council Representatives were not included on the Essential Employees List. During the meeting, the decision to be included as "essential workers" was made by the governing body by consensus. Since that

time, the business of the Council has been at a standstill up through the Special meeting date.

After four days of continuing sessions and ending on Thursday, June 11, 2020, Hopi Tribal Council took the following actions, along with hearing the Update Report from Center for Disease Control – Chairman Nuvangyaoma during the Time Certain on June 8, 2020:

Approved Action Item #018-2020 with amendments

Tabled Action Item #023-2020 regarding assigning appropriate groups to complete the tasks requested by the Villages Against Meth group until June 22, 2020

Tabled Action Item #026-2020 regarding the Charter of Incorporation for the Tawa'ovi Community Development Corporation until a work session is completed

Approved Action Item #028-2020 regarding amending the Hopi Code adopted on August 28, 2012 corrected April 4, 2013 (H-027-2013 and by H-037-2013) authored by Wayne Taylor, Jr. and addressing meth and other substances in the code

Approved Action Item #032-2020 regarding approval of Development Permit-Residential Use to Hopi Tribal Housing Authority for demolition and construction of two replacement housing units in the Lower Polacca Community and Kyakotsmovi

Approved Action Item #035-2020 to contract Snyder & Butler, CPAs, PLLC to complete the Hopi Tribe's annual audit for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Approved Action Item #037-2020 to request Sole Source Consulting Agreement between the Hopi Tribe and Power Quality Professional, LLC for the Hopi Courts internet and telecommunications system

Tabled Action Item #038-2020 to contract Walker & Armstrong, LLP to provide accounting services for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019

Approved Action Item #040-2020 approving the Tribal Transportation Improvement Program (TTIP FY 2020 – 2024 for Program Agreement A17AP00050)

I need new pants...

LARRY'S CORNER



By **LARRY The CAT**
The Hopi Tutuveni

I remember a time when we use to give each other compliments, but that's only when we were kittens or young children. We didn't care what we did or what we said, but we would always say, "You look nice" or "You are doing a good job." But now we complain, and spew out negative words to each other because we think our opinion means something and we think we are holders of knowledge to our own extent. And you are not wrong with your opinions. We are entitled to our own opinions. For some, we may only be "trained" to see the negative first then see the good in someone later. I guess that's just for some in this Hopi life.

When I was a mush head kitten, and in grade school, we were taught - be nice to everyone and compliment everyone, even when someone is mean to you. But that all turned when we grew up. The pressures of mainstream society cause one to make rash decisions of their own. So, we resort to name calling and blaming others for mistakes not-of-their-own making. I guess some Hopi people don't believe in the Hopi way anymore, or at least that's the way I see it. Although some folks say they do, in reality, they only believe their own opinions and in a

sense, that's not the Hopi way, either.

See, the "now-a-days" Hopi society seems to train folks to put people down first, and then try to bring them back up by saying semi-nice compliments, and it seems like it is ok to do that. Because folks have been "trained" to take the negative first then good compliments last and I guess that is what you could call sort of "growing a thick skin" in this world.

I was taught by my grandfather that we always have to be humble and good to others even when someone is being negative to you. He also taught me that opinions are just opinions and folks are entitled to say them if they want. He also said "Never fight, never hurt anyone or anything and never forget the Hopi way".

I know some of you are asking yourself what is the Hopi way? And some of you Hopis out there don't know what the Hopi way is, but if I have to tell you what the Hopi way is then maybe you weren't taught by a real Hopi. So, ask yourself, "What is the Hopi way?" Then maybe you will receive your answer.

When I was growing up, I was bullied because of my stature. I was a skinny, sickly looking kitten, I wore pants two sizes bigger than I am, and they had to be held up by a piece of string. I couldn't afford new clothes so it was

all hand-me-downs from my gwaha's collection and I was mocked and criticized by that. So I made a promise to myself that I would get rich and buy all new things then maybe they wouldn't make fun of me. So when I graduated high school, I wanted to become successful so I could have all the luxuries that I didn't have when I was younger.

So I became successful, it took me years to achieve my success; I have money, luxury items, like pants that fit...or to buy a full meal at a fast food restaurant. But with all this success I never forgot my Hopi teachings and how to be humble towards others. Although, I wanted to bully "my grade school bullies" and tell them that I'm successful and have clothes that fit, now! But, I knew that it was just childish things we did back then, so I never bothered.

We live in a world where we think money is the key to success, and that's not entirely wrong. You do need money to become successful in the mainstream society and with any success comes a price. I had to sacrifice most of my growing up, off the reservation, and missed out on a lot of the Hopi traditions. Now that I reside here on the Hopi reservation, I can practice my traditions every day and every year.

I guess what I am trying to say, is that even though we say, "sticks and

stones may break my bones but words can never hurt me" we really can still bully someone with words. But I grew up in the time of the original Power Rangers, so they became my heroes and my goal was to train just like them to defeat Rita Repulsa. Although, my dream of becoming a Power Ranger is still open in my book, I think I will stick to being Hopi and that's just fine with me.

Although, our opinions are our own, just make sure that we make an opposing opinion rather than just being a bully and passing it off, as an opinion. So my advice to you is to educate yourself on how to express an opinion so that it doesn't appear as bullying to others. And even though we want to prove we are worth something to someone, we don't have to always show it. Being humble to others is doing that while making sure that we don't hurt anyone in the process. Hopefully, this pandemic will teach us about forgiving, will teach us about humbleness, and will teach us about seeing a common ground, so we can live peacefully which in essence is being Hopi. And hopefully by next year, we can still remember the life lessons that were taught to us in the year 2020 about being Hopi.

Want a FREE Larry sticker? - Email me and I will send one your way

Want to ask Larry something? Email him: meowatlarry@gmail.com • Write a Letter to Larry: PO BOX 123 Kykotsmovi AZ, 86039



WE ARE
HOPI
WE ARE
STRONG

STOP the
SPREAD
of **COVID-19**

STAY HOME

FOR THOSE WHO CAN'T

Hopi Emergency Response Team • Emergency Operations Center
Weekdays: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. MST | (928) 734-3661 and (928) 734-3663
After hours • Weekends: after 5:00 p.m. MST | (928) 205-7295
Indian Health Services Hotline: (928) 737-6188

Hopi Tribe Behavioral Health Services
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For behavioral health emergencies (24/7):
Northern Arizona Crisis Hotline: 1 (877) 756-4090
Hopi Police Department: (928) 734-7340 • or call 911



Want to
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Hopi Tutuveni?

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

Simple Reminders from the CDC to Keep Safe

Please if you are sick, stay home, except to get medical care. Even if you are not sick please remember to:

- Keep at least six feet between you and other people and don't go to--or host--parties or other group events.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a cloth face cover when you are around others or when you go out in public.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, or hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol if you can't use soap and water.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash and wash your hands.

Hopi Tribe – Department of Health and Human Services COVID-19 Emergency Response – June 15, 2020 Report

Update for Hopi Tutuveni

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – June 15, 2020 — We are witnessing an aggressive spike in COVID-19 cases on Hopi. Arizona has also seen a spike in hospitalizations, with 1,400 people hospitalized on Friday, up from 755 a month earlier. ICU capacity in the state has passed 80%, according to the Arizona Department of Health Services. The number of daily COVID-19 cases has nearly tripled in Arizona in comparison to what was happening in the state just a few weeks ago. Hopi-Tewa families have to be more responsible. Protect your loved ones.

Maintain at least 6 feet of distance between yourself and others. Why? When someone coughs, sneezes, or speaks they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain the virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including COVID-19, especially if the person has the disease. Avoid joining gatherings or crowded places. Why? Where people come together in groups or gatherings, you are more likely to come into close contact with someone that has COVID-19, and not even realize it. Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Why? Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.

Here is a quick overview of the COVID-19 statistics on a national, state, and local level:

As of this date – June 15, 2020

The United States now has over 2 million confirmed positive cases with 21,957 new cases and over 115,644 deaths reported.

Over 36,705 confirmed positive cases now exist in Arizona. Of those, close to 2,636 are in Navajo County alone.

The Hopi Health Care Center has tested over 1,721 patients to this date. Over 184 of those tests at Hopi Health Care Center came back positive with 119 from Hopi Tribal members. Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation reported 20 positives for Hopi Villages with a combined number of 139 positive Hopi Tribal members.

The information below provides a glimpse of the current numbers in those respective villages.

* The information by villages presented above is released by the Hopi Department of Health & Human Services, and the data shown reflects patients tested at the Hopi Health Care Center and at the Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation specifically on Hopi tribal members. One Hopi Tribal member was identified residing in the Phoenix metropolitan area. The data here does not include all state-wide data from other facilities such as Flagstaff, Winslow, Phoenix or other hospitals.

** A total of 139 individuals who tested positive are members of the Hopi Tribe.

Prevention:

Watch for symptoms. People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness.

Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus. People with these symptoms or combinations of symptoms may have COVID-19:

- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Or at least two of these symptoms:
- Fever
- Chills
- Repeated shaking with chills
- Muscle pain
- Headache
- Sore throat
- New loss of taste or smell

Children have similar symptoms to adults and generally have mild illness.

This list is not all inclusive. Please consult your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.

Education: Outbreaks can be stressful

The outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) may be stressful for people. Fear and anxiety about a disease can be overwhelming and cause strong emotions in adults and children. Find ways you and your family can reduce stress.

Stress during an infectious disease outbreak can include:

- Fear and worry about your own health and the health

of your loved ones.

- Changes in sleep or eating patterns.
- Difficulty sleeping or concentrating.
- Worsening of chronic health problems.
- Worsening of mental health conditions.
- Increased use of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs.

Everyone reacts differently to stressful situations. How you respond to the outbreak can depend on your background, the things that make you different from other people, and the community you live in.

People who may respond more strongly to the stress of a crisis include:

•Older people and people with chronic diseases who are at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19.

•Children and teens.

•People who are helping with the response to COVID-19, like doctors, other health care providers, and first responders.

•People who have mental health conditions including problems with substance use.

Take care of yourself and your community. Taking care of yourself, your friends, and your family can help you cope with stress. Helping others cope with their stress can also make your community stronger.

Ways to cope with stress

•Take breaks from watching, reading, or listening to news stories, including social media. Hearing about the pandemic repeatedly can be upsetting.

•Take care of your body.

oTake deep breaths, stretch, or meditate

oTry to eat healthy, well-balanced meals.

oExercise regularly, get plenty of sleep.

oAvoid alcohol and drugs.

•Make time to unwind. Try to do some other activities you enjoy.

•Connect with others. Talk with people you trust about your concerns and how you are feeling.

For questions of more information, please call the Hopi Tribe, Office of the Chairman at (928) 734-3102, OR Office of the Vice Chairman (928) 734-3113.

Chart on opposing page



Hopi Tribe – Department of Health and Human Services
COVID-19 Emergency Response – June 15, 2020 Report,
Cont.

| Hopi COVID-19 Reported Cases by Hopi Health Care Center Cases* June 15, 2020 | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | Number Tested Today | Cumulative Number Positive | Cumulative Number Negative | Total Number in Process | Total Tested |
| | 13 | 184** | 1,528 | 3 | 1,721 |

Note: These data include newly added testing results from the Abbott ID NOW machine since April 20, 2020.

| Number of Cases per Village as of June 15, 2020 | Reported by HHCC | Reported by Tuba City Regional Healthcare Corporation | Total |
|---|------------------|---|-------|
| Kiqötsmovi | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Orayvi | 5 | | 5 |
| Polacca (Walpi-Sitsom'ovi-Tewa) | 51 | | 51 |
| Musangnuvi | | | |
| Supawlavi | 11 | | 11 |
| Söngoopavi | 36 | | 36 |
| Yuwelu-paki | 5 | | 5 |
| Paaqavi | | | |
| Hotvela | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Keams Canyon | 2 | | 2 |
| Upper Munqapi | | 7 | 7 |
| Lower Munqapi | | 9 | 9 |
| Phoenix | 1 | | 1 |
| TOTAL | 119 | 20 | 139 |



WE ARE
HOPI
WE ARE
STRONG

WEAR A PROTECTIVE FACE COVERING OR MASK

DO YOUR PART

WE'LL GET THROUGH THIS TOGETHER

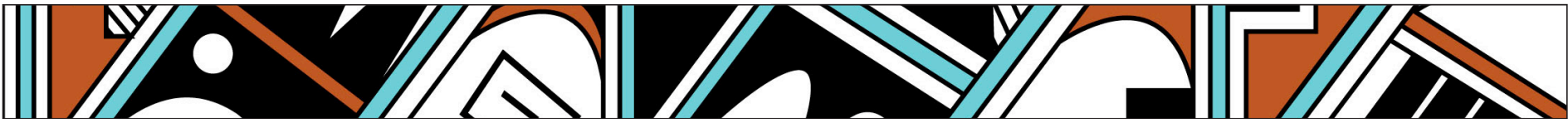
STOP the SPREAD of COVID-19

Hopi Emergency Response Team • Emergency Operations Center
Weekdays: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. MST | (928) 734-3661 and (928) 734-3663
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Hopi Police Department: (928) 734-7340 • or call 911

If you have a story to submit or want a story to be featured in the Hopi Tutuveni

Call or email us and tell us your story.
If you have a question on submitting content or pictures
call: 928-734-3283 or consae@hopi.nsn.us



Protect Our HOPI/TEWA PEOPLE

STOP the SPREAD of COVID-19

Itam nawus it
hikwis'üutstuyat
sööwu'ytoynayani

STAY HOME

STAY SAFE

SAVE LIVES

Uma haak umüukikiy ang sun huruyese' naavaasye' hakimuy qatsiyamuy ayo' o'yani.

STAY INFORMED

The Hopi Tribe Look for announcements and educational materials at www.hopi-nsn.gov

KUYI Listen to **KUYI Hopi Radio 88.1** for regular updates

DO:

- Stay home
- Watch a movie
- Plant a garden
- Read a book
- Call a friend on the phone
- Take this time to learn something new about Hopi values.
- Learn our language
- Sew a homemade mask for yourself.
- Follow social distancing rules and stay 6 feet apart.

USE CAUTION:

- Grocery shopping
*Try not to go at peak hours
Send only ONE family member*
- Picking up medications
- Exercising in public spaces
- If you MUST go out, wear a mask or face-covering.
Wash your hands as soon as possible or use hand sanitizer.

Remember Our Hopi Traditional Ways

Some of our traditional practices and ceremonies that involve larger groups may have to be put on hold for a while but remember, our traditions are always with us.

DON'T:

- Take your entire family to the store
- Visit crowded places
- Hang out in groups
- Hold family gatherings – don't risk their health or yours
- Gather in groups at the basketball court
- Go to your boyfriend/girlfriend's house
- Visit/invite others from another community

Hopi translation provided by Daryn Melvin.



Hopi Emergency Response Team | Emergency Operations Center

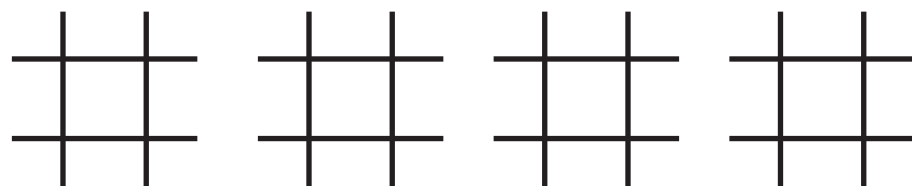
KEY CONTACT INFORMATION

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After hours | Weekends: after 5:00 p.m. MST (928) 205-7295

Indian Health Services Hotline: (928) 737-6188



TICK-TACK-TOE



HEALTH

During the COVID-19 Pandemic, Don't Ignore Signs of Stroke

(StatePoint) With hospitals around the country reporting a recent drop in the number of stroke cases arriving in their emergency rooms, some health experts suspect that fear of COVID-19 may be causing people to avoid going to the hospital and calling 911 for non-COVID related medical emergencies, like stroke.

“During this pandemic, emergency care professionals like myself are working to provide care for those who need it. So much of what we do is time sensitive. We are particularly aware of the ‘Big Four,’ trauma, sepsis, stroke and heart attack, so it’s important to remember, when it comes to stroke or any medical emergency—call 911 and get to a hospital immediately. Hospitals and urgent care facilities across the nation are open and ready to help,” says Dr. Ben Usatch, medical director at UCHealth Highlands Ranch Hospital emergency department and assistant professor of Emergency Medicine at the University of Colorado School of Medicine.

Here are a few important things to keep in mind about stroke to protect your health and the health of others:

- **Emergency preparedness:** Not only are emergency healthcare providers working tirelessly to provide care for those who need it, including those showing signs of stroke, they are also taking all necessary steps to help prevent the spread of COVID-19 and are trained to treat patients safely.

- **Time:** Time is of the essence. It is critical to call 911 immediately if a stroke is suspected.

- **Stroke Signs:** The signs of stroke can be subtle and hard to recognize, so educating yourself and others is key to noticing and responding quickly. Keep the acronym BE FAST in mind to help you identify some of the signs of stroke in yourself or a loved one. BE FAST stands for Balance, Eyes, Face, Arm, Speech, Time, and

refers to these signs of stroke: difficulty with balance, vision loss, droopy facial appearance, arm weakness, slurred speech – as well as the need to act quickly when these symptoms present.

- **Sudden Onset:** While the BE FAST signs are most common, the sudden onset of any of these 10 signs and symptoms could mean stroke: confusion, difficulty understanding, dizziness, loss of balance, numbness, severe headache, trouble speaking, trouble walking, vision changes and weakness.

- **Risk Factors:** Though strokes affect people of all ages and backgrounds, being advised of risk factors is important. While some risk factors are beyond one’s control, including family health history, gender, age and ethnic background, other risk factors can be managed with lifestyle changes and treatment and include high blood pressure, high cholesterol, atrial fibrillation, smoking, diabetes, poor circulation, lack of physical activity and obesity.

- **Take Action:** Spread the word and empower others to seek immediate medical attention if stroke is suspected. Tell friends and family that it’s okay to “over-react” and call 911 at the first signs and symptoms.

For more shareable information and resources, visit StrokeAwareness.com, developed by Genentech Inc, a member of the Roche Group.

Remember, stroke does not stop during a health crisis and can be disabling or even fatal.

“BE FAST” was developed by Intermountain Healthcare, as an adaptation of the FAST model implemented by the American Stroke Association. Reproduced with permission from Intermountain Healthcare. © 2011 Intermountain Healthcare. All rights reserved.

American Indian tribes thwarted in efforts to get coronavirus data

The CDC has turned down tribal epidemiologists' requests for data that it's making freely available to states.



Team Rubicon volunteers work with local medical staff in the emergency room of the Kayenta Health Center on the Navajo reservation in Kayenta, Ariz. | Carolyn Kaster/AP Photo

DARIUS TAHIR and ADAM CANCRYN
Politico.com

Federal and state health agencies are refusing to give Native American tribes and organizations representing them access to data showing how the coronavirus is spreading around their lands, potentially widening health disparities and frustrating tribal leaders already ill-equipped to contain the pandemic.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has turned down tribal epidemiologists' requests for data that it's mak-

ing freely available to states. Authorities in Michigan and Massachusetts since early spring have also resisted handing over information on testing and confirmed cases, citing privacy concerns, and refused to strike agreements with tribes on contact tracing or other surveillance, eight tribal leaders and health experts told POLITICO. In some instances, officials questioned tribes' legal standing as sovereign entities.

The communication gaps threaten to hinder efforts to track the virus within Native populations that are more prone to

illness, disability and early death and have fragile health systems. Tribal authorities say without knowing who's sick and where, they can't impose lockdowns or other restrictions or organize contact tracing on tribal lands. The lack of data also is weighing on epidemiologists who track public health for the nearly three-quarters of Native Americans who live in urban areas and not on reservations.

"Because of the nature of the virus, which respects no physical boundaries, the ability to get the resources to where it's being disproportionately felt is a way

to protect the broader population as well," said Rep. Denny Heck (D-Wash.), a prominent lawmaker on American Indian affairs.

Native American organizations have repeatedly run into roadblocks trying to get data from federal officials over the past month. The CDC has denied a series of requests from the nation's 12 tribal epidemiology centers for raw coronavirus data — even though state health departments are allowed to freely access the information.

The tribal epidemiology centers were originally created

Cont. pg. 15

Arizona Senator Kyrsten Sinema calls on Administration to immediately disburse approved CARES Act funding for tribal schools

News Release
AP News



Pictured: Senator Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ-9). (Photo: sinema.house.gov)

Office of Senator Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ-9)

Arizona senior Senator Kyrsten Sinema called on the U.S. Departments of Interior and Education to distribute the already-approved \$222 million CARES Act funding to support Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) Programs during the COVID-19 pandemic.

"The federal government must immediately disburse critical resources to Tribal schools so students can safely learn and teachers can do their jobs during this global pandemic," said Sinema.

Sinema's letter urges immediate disbursement of funding from the Departments of Interior and Education intended for Bureau of Indian Education students. Additionally, Sinema asks the agencies to address how they have ensured equitable access to educational oppor-

tunities for Bureau of Indian Education students during school closures due to COVID-19.

The CARES Act became law two months ago. Specific Indian Education funding has not been allocated to any Bureau of Indian Education schools, meaning funding intended to assist students and teachers on reservations with distance learning for the past two months of the school year was not allocated.

If funding is not disbursed immediately, Bureau of Indian Education schools will not have time to prepare students with a safe and efficient learning environment for summer school and for the fall semesters.

In May, Sinema helped introduce the Emergency Educational Connections Act — legislation that provides \$4 billion in federal support for tribal schools and libraries to provide Wi-Fi hotspots, modems, routers, and internet-enabled devices (as well as internet service through such equipment) to students, staff, and patrons.

Hundreds Petition County to Remove Oñate Monument



As protesters and governments tear down Confederate monuments across the U.S. a petition has gained steam in Rio Arriba County to remove the monument to Don Juan de Oñate in Alcalde. (SUN Filefoto)

By Molly Montgomery SUN Staff
Writer

Residents of Rio Arriba County are calling for the immediate removal of the Don Juan de Oñate monument in Alcalde.

Luis Peña, an artist originally from Ser-villeta, began an online petition Monday afternoon to demand that the statue of the conquistador come down.

As of Tuesday at noon, more than 650 people had signed the petition.

"Oñate perpetuated cruel and inhumane violence against the Pueblos and was prosecuted and exiled by the Spanish for war crimes," it states. "He is not a symbol that fosters unity among our people and must be removed."

The demand is made in honor of missing and murdered indigenous women and LGBTQ2+ relatives lost to continued colonial violence, and in solidarity with Black Lives Matter, the petition states.

Throughout the U.S., as protesters for racial justice march on, Confederate monuments are falling.

Since the protests began, government officials have taken down over ten Confederate memorials or have promised to do so.

"It's very difficult for communities to move forward to address the violence when the symbols of historic violence are still allowed to exist," Peña said. "We need to address issues of the past before we can move forward."

The Oñate statue was erected in the early '90s as part of the County's Oñate Monument Resource and Visitors' Center, which, according to the County website, "promotes the Hispanic heritage of the Española Valley and Rio Arriba County."

In 1997, an anonymous group removed the statue's right foot, as a symbol of justice for members of Acoma Pueblo.

Oñate ordered his men to cut off the right feet of at least 24 men from Acoma Pueblo, according to historical accounts.

He also oversaw the killing of hundreds of indigenous people and sentenced many others to slavery.

After gathering as many signatures as possible, organizers will submit the petition to remove the monument to County Manager Tomas Campos for review and ask that County commissioners discuss the matter at the next commission meeting, Peña said.

District 1 County Commissioner James Martinez did not return a text message requesting comment about the petition.

District 2 County Commissioner Leo Jaramillo said in a Tuesday phone call that he is meeting with Campos on Friday to talk about how the County could remove the statue, and that members of the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area Board, on which Jaramillo sits, have already been discussing the cost of removing it and where it might go.

District 3 County Commissioner Danny Garcia said he does not understand the

reasoning behind removing the statue and that he will have to hear from more County residents before deciding his position on the matter.

He does not believe the statue honors anything or demonstrates pride in the conquest, only that it marks history, he said.

"History happened, and we don't have control of what happened," he said. "It's not like we're repeating history just because we have the statue there."

Others disagree.

Elena Ortiz, who is from Ohkay Owingeh and the chair of the Red Nation Santa Fe chapter, said the statue glorifies the Spanish conquest.

"Nowhere in that complex, that compound, is there any notification or notice of what he did when he got here, of his murder of Pueblo people, of his enslavement, and forced labor to build this so called capital of New Spain," Ortiz said. "That is not recognizing history. That is choosing a part of history which upholds the value that you choose to uphold."

She said Norteños choose to identify as Spanish because they believe the identity will afford them white privilege.

"The issue is so complex, but really I think it boils down to one question for me: why do people in Northern New Mexico want to define themselves as Spanish and elevate this Eurocentric ideal of Spanishness, of whiteness?" she said. "To elevate this figure to a point of worship because they're defining their culture as what it

was that he brought with him into Northern New Mexico is sad. It's unfortunate, and it's tragic."

She said she wants people to realize that activists are protesting Oñate out of a sense of unity.

"We're not doing what we do out of hatred," she said. "We're doing what we do out of love for all of our people. It's an act of violence to have these sculptures and these fiestas in our homelands."

Tewa Women United Environmental Health and Justice Program Coordinator Beata Tsosie-Peña, who is from Santa Clara Pueblo and El Rito, also emphasized the importance of solidarity between Pueblos and acequia communities in a Tuesday text message.

"It's important to know that Pueblos and surrounding Acequia communities share a land-based culture and unity that preceded these modern day ill-conceived attempts at colonial divide and conquer strategies," she wrote. "These pedestals to patriarchal violence and conquest contribute to diminishing our collective strength for the struggles we face today. We must dismantle these symbols of oppression and genocide so that our way forward together is cleared to focus on shared resistance, land-based survival, strengthening relations, and a return to the centering and protection of those most vulnerable in our communities."

American Indian tribes thwarted in efforts...Cont.

to coordinate public health efforts between tribes and state and federal agencies. And under the Affordable Care Act, the centers are considered public health authorities on a par with state health departments and federal agencies such as the CDC.

But Abigail Echo-Hawk, the director of the Urban Indian Health Institute, told POLITICO that the CDC has so far rebuffed the centers' requests — telling her only that the data is nonpublic.

"We struggle every single day to get the states, the counties and agencies like the CDC to actually comply with that," Echo-Hawk said. "But they don't recognize us."

As of publication time, the CDC had not responded to a series of questions about the standoff first submitted to the agency on Wednesday.

The Urban Indian Health Institute is the main epidemiology center tracking public health for Native Americans who live off of reservations. Its staff is trying to access the CDC's National Electronic Disease Surveillance System and several other sets of coronavirus-related data that would aid their efforts to analyze the underlying health risks that could be putting American Indians and Alaska Natives at higher risk for coronavirus.

Echo-Hawk said that during a May 26 call on the issue, a member of the CDC's Case Surveillance Task Force at one point tried to explain to what epidemiology was to her team — an episode that she said illustrated the condescending attitude often directed at Native health organizations.

"It's part of the systems of inequity in this country that I have to push, and we don't always have the political power to push these large agencies to give us what we need," Echo-Hawk said. "This is public health epidemiology — it's not research. The data is meant to understand the health of the community and address

pressing public health concerns."

That has left UIHI and the other tribal epidemiology centers without access to core data about the coronavirus's spread nationwide, hampering efforts to track the disease across Native American populations and understand how and why it's killing tribal citizens in some areas at disproportionate rates.

Indigenous people have a higher Covid-19 mortality rate than whites, Asians and Latinos, according to an analysis by APM Research Lab. And in hard-hit New Mexico, Native Americans account for nearly 60 percent of coronavirus deaths but just 8.8 percent of the population.

Last month, the Indian Health Service's chief medical officer, Michael Toedt, claimed on a press call that that his agency and the CDC had a mechanism to address data-sharing disputes between tribal organizations and departments of health. But a CDC spokesperson claimed to not know about any data-sharing complications, and pointed to how the agency sent 15 experts to the Navajo Nation to assist with epidemiology and contact tracing.

"If you can't measure [the coronavirus,] you can't manage it," said Stacy Bohlen, the executive director of the National Indian Health Board, which provides policy expertise to the 560 federally recognized Native American tribes. "It's another chronic failing of what Indian people experience across the health system. We know it's happening across the country."

Tribal leaders have also hit roadblocks at the local level. The Bay Mills Indian Community in northern Michigan couldn't get Covid-19 data from surrounding Chippewa County after one of its members who worked as a guard at a local prison reported he was in sustained contact with a coronavirus patient. It took a showdown with the state before the tribal leaders won an agreement to share disease surveillance

information with the state corrections department.

"It was a pretty heated exchange with the state, [we] said you guys are not an island," said Bryan Newland, chair of the Bay Mills Indian Community. "Your officers clock out and go into the community, we need to know about this stuff."

Newland said Chippewa County continues to refuse to enter into an agreement with the tribe on surveillance and contact tracing. County officials didn't return repeated requests for comment.

"We had never taken the time to foster a working relationship with our local health department," Newland said. "There was never an occasion to give a lot of thought to our relationship and how to foster it."

State officials in Massachusetts this spring cited privacy concerns in turning away a request for coronavirus data from the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head/Aquinnah, which had asserted its right as a federally recognized nation and was trying to assist Covid-19 patients released from hospitals, said the tribe's chair, Cheryl Andrews-Maltais.

The tribe persisted, only to learn the state lumped Native American patients in with those from other racial categories. While it's since obtained a more thorough breakdown, the delay left the tribe flying blind, she said.

Massachusetts is one of at least two dozen states that either groups Native Americans into an "other" racial category as part of its coronavirus data, or doesn't track Native American case or death data at all. The group includes New York and New Jersey, which have among the largest urban concentrations of American Indians in the U.S.

Tribal leaders attribute the difficulties accessing data to a lack of knowledge of how Native American communities function and local authorities' lack of interest

in working with them.

Tribal organizations are supposed to deal directly with the federal government, because of longstanding federal trust obligations that established them as sovereign entities.

But the Trump administration has largely directed tribes to work with state and local officials on coronavirus issues, including obtaining medical supplies and coordinating response efforts.

That's left the tribes trying to build new relationships during a public health crisis. The Indian Health Service — the main federal agency charged with caring for American Indians and Alaska Natives — does not keep data on hospitalizations or mortality rates for signs of emerging outbreaks, said Fawn Sharp, the president of the National Congress of American Indians.

Sharp enumerated those and other challenges last week at a briefing of the House Coronavirus Crisis Subcommittee, pointing to limited testing in Native American communities and the routine misclassification of Native Americans in local health data.

"The United States has chronically underfunded every sector of our health and socioeconomic life, creating a crisis in the 21st century that deeply affects our public health, our economy and our social life," she said.

Yet over the course of the briefing's subsequent hour and a half of discussions, only a single lawmaker followed up to ask Sharp a question.

CORRECTION: Due to incorrect information from a source, an earlier version of this report misstated the extent to which a member of the Bay Mills Indian Community was exposed to the coronavirus.





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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. 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.

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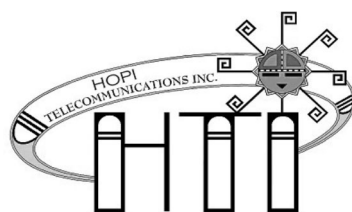
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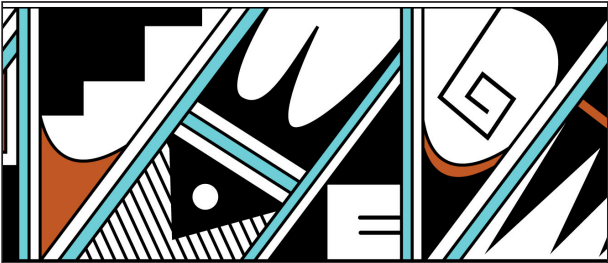
OUR INHERITANCE
OUR NUMBERS
CULTURAL WELL BEING SURVEY

Cultural Well-Being Assessment

The Hopi Opportunity Youth Initiative (HOYI) is a project of The Hopi Foundation that aims to improve the cultural, career and educational attainment of all Hopi and Tewa youth, ages 14-26. As part of this work, HOYI strives to understand the current status of youth and young adults that speak and understand the Hopi and Tewa languages while gauging their cultural well-being as it relates to their knowledge, confidence, participation and comprehension in cultural activities. Therefore, the launch of our Cultural Well-Being Survey is crucial to identifying resources, strategies, and best practices to assist as a means of promoting a positive Hopi/Tewa identity with the youth as they progress in their lives.

Youth and young adults, ages 14-26, please consider taking our survey to inform decision-making and programming around the Hopi and Tewa languages and culture learning. Your voice matters! The survey is a 5-part assessment that will take approximately 12-15 minutes to complete. We thank you in advance for your participation and contributions to this work.

Any questions or for more information, please contact Hannah Honani at 928/299-0452 or email at hannah.honani@hopifoundation.org. Askwali/Kwah-Kway/Thank You



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Dale Siquah
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Wallace Youvella, Jr.

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Down

1. Tuuqwavi
2. Tupko
3. Kwaayo
8. Totsa
9. Sinom
12. Piptsa
14. Kiisi
16. nu'o'kwa
17. Tihu

Across

4. Sewa
5. Teevop
6. Awta
7. Naawusi
9. Sisvi
10. Toho
11. Penso
13. Pëep
15. Tooki
18. Palaviki
19. Maatavi

Cross Word Puzzle

Find the English words for the Hopi words.

Answers in next issue

Answers for December 4th edition

Across

1. BearPaw, 2. Ladder, 4. Head, 8. Language, 9. Plaza, 10. Hip, 12. Lightning, 14. Brother, 15. Draw, 16. Sand

Down

1. Bullfrog, 3. Bearstrap, 4. Hear, 5. A lot, 6. Haircut, 7. Children, 11. Finger, 13. Worm, 15. Dance



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HOPi WORDS

Qayep'e - Absent
Kwusu - Accept
Su'an - Accurately
Enang - Additionally
Pana - Admit
Tutapta - Advise (Instruct)
Tuhisa - Artistic Ability
Tuvingta - Ask
Tatatsiw - Basketball
Hamana - Bashful
Ispi - Because
Qahop'iwta - Behave improperly
Tukopna - Blame
Awheeva - Challenge (Test)
Awk - By means of

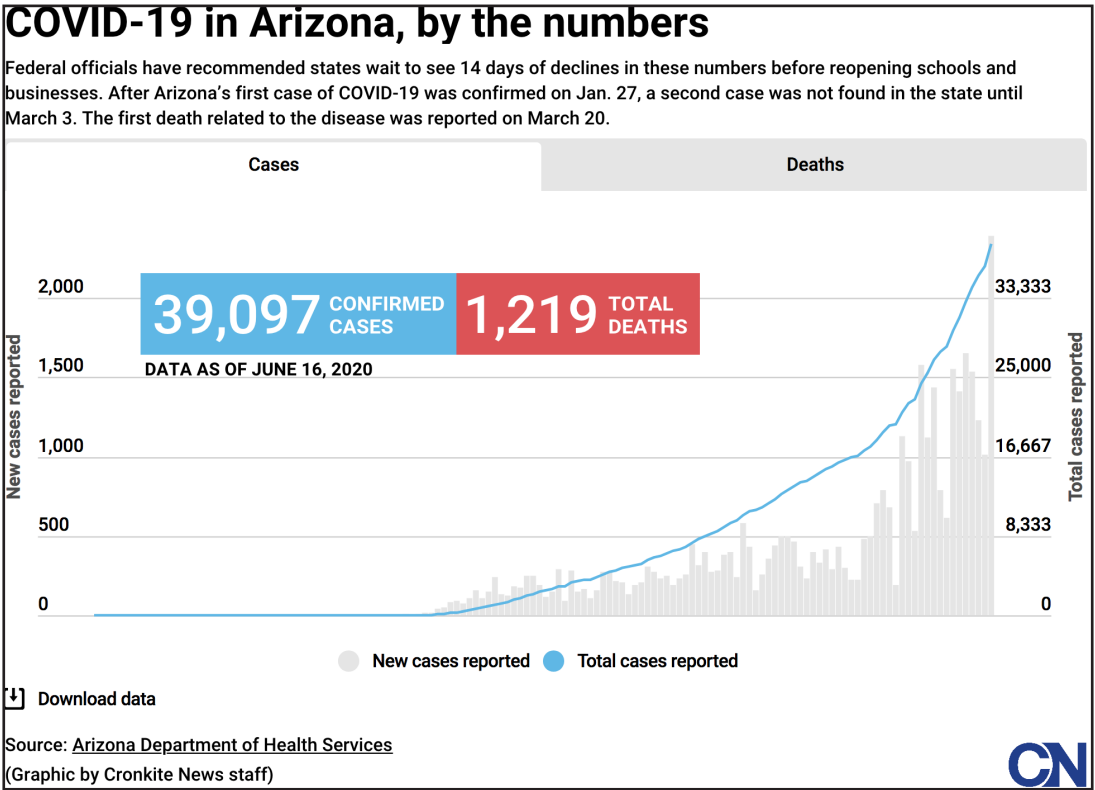
Saana - Chewing Gum
Yuku - Complete
Awmaamatsi - Comprehend
Suus Tutuqaywisa - Days - Mon
Löös tutuqaywisa - Days - Tues
Paayis tutuqaywisa - Days - Wed
Yuki - Decision
Sivintoyna - Discipline (punish)
Hinti - Do
Tutuqayge'ti - Drop out from school
Tutuqayiw - Educate
Öqala - Encourage
Tunatyä - Endeavor/

Goal
Piptsa - Envision
Leelëwta - Erase
Tuho'os - Fall (Autumn)
Kwaatsi - Friend
Tso'o - Get off (Bus)
Tsoona - Have fun
Nawus - Have to
Qaatsa - Honest
Kuuna - Humorous
Piiyi - I don't know
Pàvanti - Improve
Tuu'awi - Information
Wuwni'yta - Intelligent
Tumala - Job
Penso - Pencil

TICK-TACK-TOE

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COVID-19 in Arizona: Native American communities hit harder than some states, research finds



Picture credit: <https://infogram.com/new-covid19-az-numbers-1hxj48ldjjo96vg>

By Yaodong Gu
Cronkite News

PHOENIX – The disproportionate impact COVID-19 has had on minorities underscores the longstanding failure of federal officials to respond to the needs of Native Americans, Rep. Betty McCollum said Thursday in a subcommittee meeting on the Indian Health Service.

“Five tribes are experiencing more instances of coronavirus per 100,000 citizens than any states, including New York,” the Minnesota Democrat said, citing data from the American Indian Studies Center at UCLA and Indian Country Today.

According to a data visualization posted by UCLA researchers, if COVID-19 infection rates were scaled per 100,000 people and if tribes were states, the top five infection rates nationwide would be tribes. The Navajo Nation ranks fifth in the highest number of cases per capita, the data said.

The virus has raced through the Navajo reservation, which touches parts of New Mexico, Utah and Arizona and is home to

173,000 tribal members. As of Tuesday, 6,110 COVID-19 cases have been reported on the reservation, with 277 deaths and 2,814 recoveries.

“The United States government has a trust responsibility to Indian tribes and signed treaties promising to provide health care and other services,” said McCollum, chairwoman of the House Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee. “Hundreds of years later, the failure to meet these treaty and trust obligations continues.”

Even before the pandemic, she said, the federal government had failed to provide basic preventative health care or to meet treaty obligations extending beyond health care. Since the pandemic was declared in March, officials have not provided sufficient personal protective equipment and adequate test kits, and they delayed distribution of federal relief funds, McCollum added.

As of Friday, June 12, the Arizona Department of Health Services reported 1,654 new cases of COVID-19 in the state – a

record for a single day – and 17 additional deaths, bringing the total to 1,144. Health officials said 442,886 tests for COVID-19 have been completed in public and private labs in Arizona, and 6.7% of tests have come back positive.

Face masks required at ASU beginning in the fall

Arizona State University will require face coverings for all employees, students and visitors in school’s buildings, officials said Friday in a statement. Face coverings will also be required in outdoor community spaces where social distancing isn’t possible. Examples of outdoor community spaces include garages and parking lots, ASU shuttles, bicycle racks and sidewalks. The requirements will start in the fall semester.

Walk-up and drive-thru swab testing available

Walk-up and drive-thru swab testing for COVID-19 will be available in west Phoenix the next two Saturdays, KTAR reports. Testing will take place from 6 to 11 a.m. at Desert West Park and Sports Complex,

6602 W. Encanto Blvd. Those being tested will be asked to provide their insurance information; uninsured patients will be covered by funds allocated by the CARES Act.

Guadalupe’s COVID-19 rate nearly 5 times higher than Maricopa County’s

The town Guadalupe – wedged between Tempe and Phoenix and home to fewer than 7,000 residents – is reporting a COVID-19 infection rate case rate is 4.6 times greater than Maricopa County, one of the hardest hit areas of Arizona, KJZZ reports.

Concerns grow about discrimination against Asian Americans

With so much fear and misinformation surrounding the pandemic, Asian Americans have reported increases in instances of racial harassment, with more than 1,700 such reports collected, Cronkite News reports. Experts say the incidents have affected the mental health of Asian Americans, who traditionally do not seek treatment for such issues.

Amid COVID-related harassment of Asian Americans, experts stress need for mental health care



Demonstrators march through San Francisco's Chinatown on Feb. 29, 2020, to oppose racism prompted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Asian Americans historically have been less likely to seek mental health care than others, but amid harassment and some violence related to COVID-19, experts urge those in need to seek help. (Photo by CDEL Family/Creative Commons)

Yaodong Gu
Cronkite News

PHOENIX – It happened in March, in the middle of the night. Jeff Zhou, a teaching assistant at Arizona State University, was asleep when he heard a kick on his apartment door and then a shouted slur: “Chinese virus!”

The 30-year-old international student from China reported the incident, but it has stuck with him even months later.

“I’m confused why they’d treat me like that,” Zhou said.

The COVID-19 pandemic and its link to Wuhan, the Chinese industrial city where the virus was first detected in December, has prompted harassment and racial violence against Asian Americans and concerns among experts of longer-lasting effects on emotional and mental health.

Cynthia Choi, co-executive director of the San Francisco group Chinese for Affirmative Action, recalls one mother who contacted the group to report her child was being bullied at school and called “coronavirus.”

“She said that she noticed that her child was very depressed and very quiet and said that she did not want to be Asian,” Choi recalled. “So obviously there is a mental health impact.”

Citing an “alarming escalation in xenophobia and bigotry resulting from the coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic,” the organization joined with other groups in March to launch a reporting center to track harassment against Asian Americans.

Since then, the center has collected more than 1,700

reports from 45 states and Washington, D.C., with 37% documenting incidents at such public venues as streets, parks and mass transit.

According to the Chinese for Affirmative Action website, other incidents reported by Asian Americans include:

A group hacked into a virtual public webinar in Chinese about COVID-19 and exposed participants to racist and vulgar images, cursing and name-calling.

A couple’s car was tagged with “COVID-10” on the driver-side door.

While out walking the dog, one person said a car swerved toward the sidewalk and two men shouted a racial epithet along with “Trump 2020” and “Die!”

“This is an issue for our country as a whole,” Choi said. “And it’s also a wakeup call for Asian Americans that we need to speak out when we experience discrimination. We also need to speak out when other communities are being targeted in the same way, whether it’s Muslims or African Americans or other communities.”

COVID-related violence against Asians has also been reported in other countries, including Canada and Australia, and social media has helped spread some of the hate, with such messages as suggesting COVID be called the “Chinese Virus.”

Experts with Mental Health America, a Virginia nonprofit that works to improve mental health across the country, said anxiety has been increasing overall since the onset of the pandemic.

Theresa Nguyen, chief program officer for the organization, said that for Asian Americans, reports of harassment and violence in the news “has an impact on your sense of fear about your surroundings and your commu-

nity.”

“People of color experience immense intergenerational stress related to violence because of their race,” Nguyen said. “We have seen this for generations – for 200 years – among the Black community.”

More than 20 million people of Asian descent live in the United States, according to the Census Bureau. And though fewer Asian Americans report mental health concerns compared with whites, they are also three times less likely to seek help for mental health services than other Americans, according to the Anxiety and Depression Association of America.

Early on during the COVID-19 pandemic, Asian Americans showed the sharpest increase in percentages experiencing severe anxiety, according to screening data released by Mental Health America.

Nguyen suggested that those who have faced harassment or may be suffering from mental health concerns, especially amid the pandemic, reach out to ensure they get help.

“Following a trauma, post-traumatic stress disorder is very common,” she said. “The earlier you try to get help the better, because what you don’t want to do is be stuck with sleeplessness and hypervigilance and stress and worry and do that by yourself.

“Reach out to your friends, reach out to people who are close to you. And if you don’t have that, then reach out to a therapist – somebody who could just support you and talk you through those things, so that you can get better as soon as possible.”