

Marc S. Roy
Appointed by
Hopi Tribal
Council to serve
as Chief Judge
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COMMUNITY
December
is "National
Drunk and
Drugged Driv-
ing Prevention
Month"
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December 15, 2021
Volume 29
Number 23
54° / 22°
Sunshine

The Hopi Tutuveni
Merry Hopi Holidays
~Est. 1987 • OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE HOPI TRIBE • NEWS SOURCE FOR THE HOPI PEOPLE~

CHANGE IN
ADMINISTRATION
Announced by Hopi Tribal Secretary



Chief Judge Roy and Chairman Timothy Nuvangyaoma (Photo by Romalita Laban/HT)



Chief Judge Roy and Vice-Chairman Craig Andrews (Photo by Romalita Laban/HT)

By: Judith Youvella, Hopi Tribal Secretary
Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – December 2, 2021, on behalf of the Hopi Tribal government, it is with great honor we announce a momentous occasion held on December 1, 2021, at the Hopi Tribal Council Chambers. Performed by the Hopi Tribe's Chief Judge Marc Roy, Honorable Chairman Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma and Honorable Vice Chairman Craig Andrews took the Oath of Office, a necessary step before the two being seated in their positions. Chairman Nuvangyaoma and Vice-Chairman Andrews have begun serving a four-year term that commenced on Wednesday, December 1, 2021, ending on November 30, 2025. You are welcome to contact the offices of the Chairman at (928) 734-3102 and the Vice-Chairman at (928) 734-3113 for information and assistance. The offices are both located in the Hopi Tribe Legislative Building.

More photos on PG. 2

Kyaamuya
December
Beginning
of
Hopi New
Year

This Month In
Hopi History

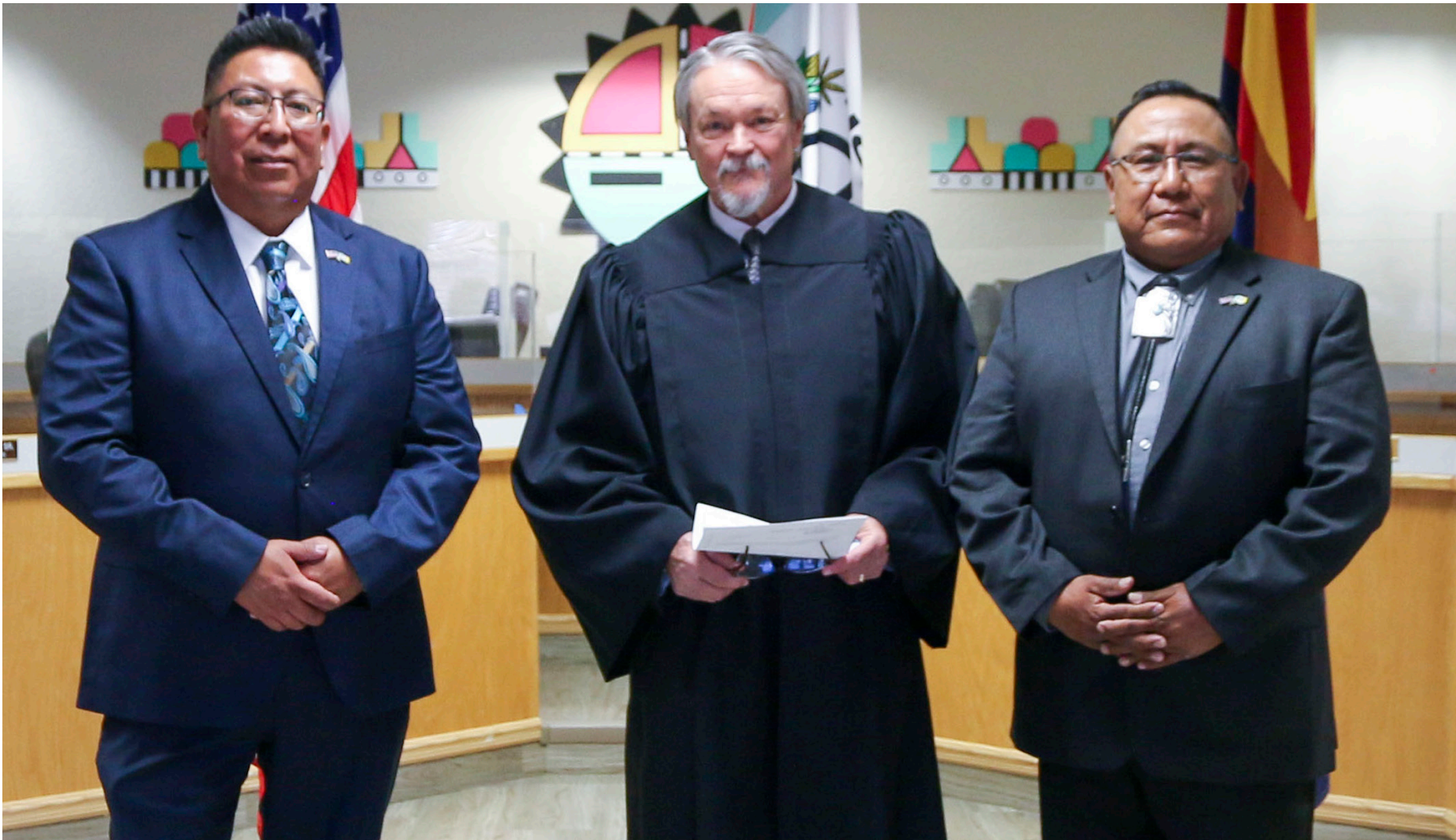
- December 16, 1882 :President Chester A. Arthur signed Executive Order
- December 19, 1936. Hopi Constitution adopted. Established the Tribal Council.
- December 28, 1890, 104 Hopi children captured and sent to school.
- Smallpox decimates Hopi in 1780, 1840, 1853-1854 and 1897

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

Have a Safe
Wonderful Christmas, and
Have a Happy New Year,
from the
Hopi Tutuveni Staff



CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATION Announced by Hopi Tribal Secretary, pictures



Chief Judge Roy and Chairman Timothy Nuvangyaoma and Vice-Chairman Craig Andrews (Photo by Romalita Laban/HT)



Chief Judge Roy shaking hands with Vice-Chairman Craig Andrews (Photo by Romalita Laban/HT)



Chief Judge Roy shaking hands with Chairman Timothy Nuvangyaoma (Photo by Romalita Laban/HT)



FMCV representatives Albert T. Siquah, Ivan Sidney, Dale Siquah, and Wallace Youvella Jr., and being sworn into council on DEC 1st (Photo by Romalita Laban/HT)



FIRST MESA CONSOLIDATED VILLAGES

November 29, 2021

Hopi Tribal Council
Hopi Tribe
P.O. Box 123
Kykotsmovi, Arizona 86039

Dear Hopi Tribal Council:

First Mesa Consolidated Villages, according to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Hopi Tribe is a consolidation of three villages and remains under the Hopi Traditional Self-Government with Kikmongwi as the Leader. Article IV – Hopi Tribal Council, Section 4, requires Hopi Tribal Council Representatives to be certified by the Kikmongwi to be recognized by the Hopi Tribal Council.

I, James Tewayguna, Kikmongwi, hereby certify Mr. Albert T. Siquah, Mr. Dale Siquah, Mr. Wallace Youvella Jr. and Mr. Ivan Sidney as First Mesa Tribal Council Representatives. The term of offices will be for a period of one (1) year commencing December 1, 2021 and ending November 30, 2022.

Sincerely,

James Tewayguna

Mr. James Tewayguna
Kikmongwi

Cc: File
Superintendent, Hopi BIA Agency



Phillip Quochoytewa, Sr. and Herman G. Honanie kyakotsmovi representatives sworn in DEC 6th (Photo by Romalita Laban/HT)



Marylin Fredricks, village of Bakabi being sworn in DEC 1st. (Photo by Romalita Laban/HT)

Office of the Vice-Chairman - Close-Out/Transition Report (December 2017 – December 2021)



President Joe Biden and Vice Chairman of the Hopi Tribe, Clark Tenakhongva (Pic Submittal)

Submitted by: Clark W. Tenakhongva, Hopi Vice-Chairman

Scope of Delegations

ARTICLE I-DUTIES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICERS SECTION 2. The Vice Chairman shall help the Chairman in his duties when called upon to do so and in the absence of the chairman shall act as Chairman with all the attendant powers and duties.

ARTICLE VI-POWERS OF THE TRIBAL COUNCIL SECTION 1 (I) To delegate any of the powers of the Council or committees or officers, keeping the right to review any action taken.

In exercising the powers granted to the Hopi Tribal Council in the articles above, the Office of the Vice-Chairman was delegated as the point of contact for the programs, committees, programs, teams, and departments indicated below by the Hopi Tribal Council at various points throughout the four-year administration of Vice-Chairman Tenakhongva. What follows is intended to be a summary of the activities of the office in relation to these Hopi Tribal Council delegations and is in no way exhaustive.

Bears Ears Commission

Since Vice-Chairman Tenakhongva’s appointment as the commissioner for the Hopi Tribe to the Bears Ears Commission near the start of his administration, the Office of the Vice-Chairman has participated in weekly conference calls and various meetings throughout the Fourth Quarter which included receiving updates regarding the Bears Ears litigation as well as updates on the drafting of the Bears Ears Land Management Plan.

Throughout the entirety of the Hopi Tribe’s involvement with the Bears Ears Commission the Office of the Vice-Chairman has been engaged in public advocacy and has continually expressed the tribe’s support for the Obama Monument Proclamation and the continued desire to remain engaged in the lawsuit entitled the Hopi Tribe et al vs. Donald J. Trump et al.

Restoration of the Bears Ears National Monument

On October 8th, 2021, President Joe Biden signed a proclamation restoring the Bears Ears National Monument to 1.36 million acres in San Juan County, Utah effectively reinstating environmental protections to an expansive and varied landscape.

Hopi Chairman Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma and Vice-Chairman Clark W. Tenakhongva were present at the signing of the proclamation along with other federal, state, and tribal leaders.

This move came four years after former President Donald Trump stripped protections away from the Bears Ears National Monument, a place sacred to surrounding Native Nations, reducing the area by 82%.

The Bears Ears National Monument was originally established in December of 2016 by the Obama Administration following a multi-year effort by indigenous-led organizations to protect the public lands. The creation of the Bears Ears National Monument was significant, in that for the first time in history, Native Nations were given a powerful voice in managing a national monument as the proclamation called for the establishment of a Bears Ears Commission, staffed by a representative of each of the tribes comprising the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, namely the Hopi Tribe, the Pueblo of Zuni, the Navajo Nation, the Ute Indian Tribe (of the Uintah and Ouray), and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.

Upon assuming office in December of 2017, Vice-Chairman Clark W. Tenakhongva was appointed, via Hopi Tribal Council Resolution, to the Bear Ears Commission, replacing outgoing Hopi Vice-Chairman Alfred Lomahquahu, who along with the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office, played a key role in establishing the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition and in ensuring Bears Ears was declared a national monument.

As an extension of his office’s priorities around the Preservation of Hopi culture, history and language, Vice-Chairman Tenakhongva, as co-chair of Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, continued ongoing efforts to protect the Bears Ears National Monument from rescission, vandalism, commercial development and contraction while also endeavoring to keep the area accessible for the traditional and cultural practices of the tribes.

In April 2021, as Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland toured the Bears Ears National Monument as part of her executive-ordered review of the Utah monument for President Biden, Hopi Vice-Chairman Tenakhongva and other tribal leaders met with Haaland voicing their support for the restoration of the monument to its original boundaries.

To Vice-Chairman Tenakhongva, meeting with Secretary Haaland was a valuable opportunity to share the true significance that Bears Ears—Honmuru—has for the Hopi people. This landscape is an ancestral home to many Hopi clans who, in the past, migrated throughout the Four-corners region, and the responsibility to educate and impart to others the value and history of the Bears Ears National Monument was not one that the Office of the Vice-Chairman took lightly.

Following the signing of the Proclamation, President Biden was gifted a hat, Hopi Tribal Flag, and Hopi Veteran’s lapel pin, by Vice-Chairman Tenakhongva to which President Biden reportedly responded, “Clark you are one man who has worked so hard on this matter, and I have so much respect for you. You never gave up. Please continue the work of the Nation, your people and the World.”

Yet despite the restoration of the Bears Ears National Monument via Presidential Proclamation, the legal battles surrounding the monument will likely continue and require Hopi tribal involvement.

Following President Trump’s action to revoke and replace the Bears Ears National Monument in 2017, the Native American Rights Fund (NARF), representing the Hopi Tribe, the Pueblo of Zuni, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, filed a lawsuit against the Trump Administration, claiming such action was not only an attack on the five sovereign nations with deep ties to the Bears Ears region, but a complete violation of the separation of powers enshrined in the United States Constitution, and asserting that no president had ever revoked and replaced a national monument before because it is illegal to do so; only Congress may alter a monument.

However, this lawsuit has been on hold since Biden issued an executive order in January of 2021 to look further into the matter. Regardless, President Biden’s decision may not prevent future lawsuits, with Utah Gov. Spencer Cox, already having stated that he would sue Biden if he restored the monument unilaterally.

Bears Ears Land Management Plan

While the Drafting of Bears Ears Land Management Plan was originally to be managed by Logan Simpson, a specialized environmental Planning firm, due

to the lack of progress and failure to produce substantial material over a period of four months the Bears Ears Coalition leadership determined that it was in the best interest of the component tribes that various sections of the Land Management Plan should be drafted by the respective tribes using subcontractors.

To this end staff for the Office of the Vice-Chairman who were part of the Bear Ears Cultural Sub-committee worked diligently with the Hopi Tribe’s sub-contractor Maren Hopkins to conducted work sessions with the Program Managers of Hopi’s Department of Natural Resources to review the management goals and objectives in the existing BLM and USFS Monument Management Plans for BENM and modify them as needed to conform to Hopi tribal perspectives on preservation. On September 20–24, 2021, Maren Hopkins, Daryn Melvin, Chief of staff for the office of the Vice-Chairman, and five Hopi DNR staff members conducted site visits to various locations within BENM. Trip participants included: Priscilla Pavatea (DNR Director), Norman Honie (Mining), Robbie Honani (Grazing), Max Taylor (Water), and Georgiana Pongyesva (Cultural Preservation). The group was accompanied by Brandy Hurt of the BEITC, and Ryan Pelizzoni of Friends of Cedar Mesa. The purpose of the site visits was to familiarize Hopi DNR staff with the various types of resources and their locations within BENM that require management, including cultural sites, grazing allotments, water sources, Special Use Areas, recreation sites, and other locations.

In addition to conducting work sessions, interviews, and site visits, Hopi contributions to the BENM LMP included an extensive review of Hopi ethnographic literature. For the past 30 years, the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office has conducted ethnographic studies across the Four Corners region to document Hopi connections to their ancestral homeland. These studies have resulted in a rich body of reports and archives describing Hopi history and values for resources, much of which is relevant to the BENM region

The goal of the report that was ultimately produced is to present the Hopi Tribe’s contributions to a land management plan developed by the BEITC. This report includes six fundamental components that describe Hopi needs and priorities for management, including: (1) Hopi connections to the BENM, (2) Hopi stewardship values, (3) Hopi perceptions of threats and impacts to BENM, (4) knowledge gaps, (5) management actions to reduce threats, and (6) plan implementation and programs. Information presented in this report will be integrated into a comprehensive land management plan soon that includes inputs from all five of the BEITC member tribes.

Hopi Department of Education and Workforce Development - Hopi Education Code

Following the adoption of the Hopi Education Code by the Hopi Tribal Council in August, 2019, which officially created a unified school district under which all local Hopi schools would be required to operate and report to new Hopi board of education, the Office of the Vice-Chairman has participated in various meetings throughout the last two years including meetings with the newly formed Transition Team whose focus it is to address various school operation issues during the transition from numerous Hopi school districts to a unified school district.

Hopi Education Endowment Fund

As an Ex-Officio to the Hopi Education Endowment Fund (HEEF) the Office of the Vice-Chairman attended a number of meetings with the Hopi Education Endowment Fund’s Executive and Nominating Committees via telephone throughout the four-year administration of Vice-Chairman Tenakhongva.

Hopi Proficiency Exam

In the 2002 Hopit pötskwani’at, The Hopi Tribal Council directed the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office and the Hopi Office of Education and Workforce Development “to promote and preserve the Hopi language by developing a total cultural immersion program”.

While the dream of a total cultural immersion program has not yet been realized, one of the key aspects of this directive was the teaching of the Hopi language and the assurance that “instruction in the language would be made available to students of all grade levels, in all Hopi schools serving the Hopi nation.” Additionally, in resolution H-010-2006, The Hopi Tribal Council recognized a series of Language survival goals drawn from the Hopit pötskwani’at, which included “Teacher training and certification in Hopi language and culture.” To this end the Hopi Department of Education and Workforce Development, the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office, and the Hopi Office of the Vice-Chairman, in 2018 made substantial progress toward fulfilling these two particular directives by developing a Hopi Language Proficiency Exam. The exam, administered for the first time on December 7, 2018, to a pilot group of 13 Hopi educators seeking certification, was intended to be conducted on a quarterly basis. In order to ultimately provide instruction in the Hopi language to students of all grade levels, in all Hopi schools serving the Hopi reservation, we must first ensure that we have educators certified to teach the Hopi language. Impetus to create such an exam also came from a 2012 State Board of Education ruling regarding Native American Language Certification in which a certificate would be “issued to individuals qualified to teach only a Native American language in Grades Pre-K-12.” However, one particular requirement of this certification was that “proficiency shall be verified on official letter head by a person, persons, or entity designated by the appropriate tribe.” Therefore, as the manner in which Hopi language proficiency is verified is left to the Tribe’s discretion, the Hopi Department of Education, the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office, and the Hopi Office of the Vice-Chairman aimed to develop a proficiency exam that would serve as an unbiased yet quantifiable measure of one’s linguistic abilities. To do this the Hopi Proficiency Exam was structured to assess one’s proficiency in four fundamental areas: Comprehension, Reading, Speaking and Grammar. These four fundamental areas were meant to correspond with the Hopi language instruction requirements also set forth by the Hopi Tribal Council Resolution H-010-2006, which stated that “Hopi language instruction shall include to the greatest extent practicable...speaking, comprehension, reading and writing skills and study of the formal grammar of the language”. One of the biggest misconceptions regarding language is that fluency is purely about speaking the language, when in reality, learning how to speak is only part of the process. In academic terms, Linguistic Proficiency is the ability of an individual to demonstrate adequate mastery of the language in a range of skills and applications, which is why we endeavored to develop an assessment that took into consideration as many of the key areas of language as possible. It is important to understand that Language is a living thing and it always takes place within a relative context. Fluency is not an absolute status, and the use of language constantly changes, matures, and grows, and while this exam is meant to be a tool for assessing one’s language proficiency, it can also be a great motivator for Hopi people to perfect their language abilities and take their Hopi language skills to the next level. Being able to teach and utilize a language in an academic setting is often very different from the casual everyday use of the language, even for a fluent Hopi speaker. So, it is unfair to place teachers or paraprofessionals, without proper assessment and excellent preparation, in situations where teaching conventions and students’ expectations may be quite different from their earlier experiences. Ensuring a quality education for Hopi students and promoting the use of the Hopi Language have been top priorities for the Office of the Vice-Chairman and have been priorities that he and his staff have worked on diligently with other tribal programs and departments since the start of the current administration. By establishing consistent protocols to test language proficiency, we are not only being considerate of the welfare of both the teachers and the students that will learn from them. It was the intention of the Office of the Vice-Chairman to establish a foundation on upon which we can build a comprehensive Hopi language program and curriculum in the future.

Hopi Department of Natural Resources

Hopi Cultural Preservation Office – Desert View Watch Tower

The Office of the Vice-Chairman to date has continued its involvement regarding the renovation of the Desert Watchtower. Over the course of the several meetings the Office of the Vice-Chairman has engaged with U.S. National Park Service Staff on planning and developing the Hopi Tribe’s Participation in this project and arranged for the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office (HCPO) to have a one-on-one consultation with The United States National Park Service regarding the various options and alternatives the National Park Service is proposing for the Desert Watchtower. Following these consultations, the plan for turning the Desert View Watch Tower into an inter-tribal cultural heritage site was agreed upon. Prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, each of the tribes associated with the Grand Canyon were asked to submit artwork representative of their tribe. This artwork would in turn be incorporated, following consultation and approval, into the overall layout and design of the proposed Inter-Tribal Cultural Heritage Site.

Office of the Vice-Chairman - Close-Out/Transition Report (December 2017 – December 2021), Cont.

Finland Repatriation
On Wednesday October 2, 2019, during a press conference between President Trump and Finnish President Sauli Niinisto it was announced that Finland had agreed to return Native American remains that had been excavated and taken from the Southwestern United States to northern Europe in 1891 by Scholar Gustaf Nordenskjold.

This announcement came after a years-long concerted effort by the Hopi Tribe’s Cultural Preservation Office, Office of the Vice-Chairman and other tribal nations to have these remains and funerary items returned.

The history of this case played an important role in swaying public perception about the importance of protecting cultural heritage resources that ultimately led to the 1906 Antiquities Act and the Establishment of Mesa Verde national park, as Nordenskjold, who was of Finnish and Swedish descent, also took hundreds of artifacts from the Mesa Verde region (which the Hopi people refer to as Tawtoykyia, or Place of the Songs) of Colorado in the 1891 and was arrested for attempting to export these remains and artifacts out of the country. He was later released, and the collection shipped to Stockholm Sweden as no U.S. Laws at the time prohibited such action. Nordenskjold then sold the collection to a Finnish doctor who later bequeathed the collection to the state of Finland following his death, and the collection was ultimately placed in The National Museum of Finland in Helsinki

The museum took an inventory of the collection following inquiries by the Hopi Tribe’s Cultural Preservation Office who in 2016, along with other Hopi consultants, led efforts to identify the human remains funerary objects in the collection.

This inventory, which was complete in June of 2018, determined that the collection contained 600 items, including the remains of 20 individuals and 28 funerary objects. In July of that same year, the United States State Department sponsored an International Visitors Leadership Program to build relationships between Native American Communities and European Museums and as part of this program Heli Lahdentausta Curator of the Nation Museum of Finland met with Representatives from Hopi and visited other cultural institutions in New Mexico.

Following this visit the Government of Finland notified the U.S. Embassy in Helsinki that it would consider an Official request for repatriation of Human re-

mains and Funerary objects made by the U.S. Government through Official Diplomatic Channels. The Official request was made in Fall 2018.

Repatriation
On September 13, a coalition of tribes including the Hopi Tribe, the Pueblo of Acoma, the Pueblo of Zia, and the Pueblo of Zuni repatriated and reentered ancestors and associated funerary objects at the Mesa Verde National Park. The National Museum of Finland returned the human remains of 20 ancestors pursuant to a joint agreement with the sovereign tribes who claim cultural affiliation to the Mesa Verde Area. The U.S. Ambassador to Finland, Robert Pence, and representatives from both the Finnish government and the National Museum of Finland escorted the remains back to America.

Hopi Language Grant
The Hopi Cultural Preservation Office (HCPO) and the Hopi Office of the Vice-Chairman in September of 2021 began work on a new Hopi Language project, made possible through funding from the American Rescue Plan, and distributed through the Administration for Native Americans.

The project will see the development of new instructional material which will focus on a common core of words and grammatical structures to attain proficiency in the Hopi Language and help Hopi individuals to better understand and grasp the language. Historical audio recordings of Hopi speakers currently housed at the American Philosophical Society (APS) in Philadelphia will be used in this Hopi Language project and new recordings of current Hopi speakers will also be created as necessary. Recordings will then be paired with an introductory language-learning curriculum designed to ensure that learners have good control of the high-frequency vocabulary and grammatical conversions. Upon completion this instructional material will then be made accessible to the Hopi community.

Hopilavayi is at a crossroads. There is less transmission of the language within families and homes, across all Hopi villages. Despite the dedicated and tireless work of the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office staff, the Hopi Department of Education, and Hopilavayi teachers in the school settings, older and younger generations are sometimes unable to converse with each other in Hopi.

It is the Hopi of the Office of the Vice-Chairman that the instructional materials developed through this grant, will enhance, and provide much needed support for the ongoing efforts to increase

transmission of our language.

Hopi Emergency Response Team - Hopi Return to Work Guidelines
In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Hopi Tribe instituted widespread community mitigation and prevention efforts that included closing much of the tribal government. These efforts, combined with ongoing containment activities, served as an effective intervention for limiting the spread of COVID-19, but at the same time, have become a stressor to the economic well-being of Hopi communities. However, during that shutdown of the Hopi Tribal Government, executive leadership, in partnership with Hopi Tribal Department Directors, reviewed federal guidelines and recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and developed guidelines for the purpose of achieving Return to Work preparedness.

As circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic continue to change, a flexible phased Reopening Plan for a new operational norm was necessary. To that end, Return to Work Guidelines was prepared by Staff from the Office of the Vice-Chairman and various other Hopi Tribal Department Directors. This document is to serve as a guiding document to aid in understanding the impact of COVID-19 on our workplaces, standardizing hygiene practices and reinforcing the shared responsibility that each of us have for the collective health and safety of the Hopi Nation.

Again, during its Government Shutdown, the Hopi Tribal Government established a Hopi Government Re-Opening Task Group (RTG), in which the Office of the Vice-Chairman played a vital role, to assess the various facilities of the Tribal Government and with technical assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), to implement key mitigation measures necessary to safely continue the essential operations of the Tribal Government.

Budget Oversight Team
Since the delegation of the Budget Oversight Team (BOT) to the Office of the Vice-Chairman, the Office has worked diligently over the last four years, as a part of the BOT to develop a functional Annual General Fund budget, as well as put forth feasible cost-cutting recommendations for the consideration of Hopi Tribal Council.

Given that the Hopi Tribe is faced with declining revenues, a cursory total of the Tribe’s Unrestricted Investments was taken, which resulted in the sum of approximately \$107,657,142.72. This total was then prorated for 6-8 years. (This

time frame was based on reports that it would take at least 6 years for any economic venture of the Hopi Tribe to produce revenues comparable to those lost from the closure of NGS), which resulted in several annual budget totals, the amount of which was dependent on the number of years the Hopi Tribal Government was to function. The longer the Tribe was to be in operation the smaller the budget would ultimately have to be. Throughout the four years of Vice-Chairman Tenakhongva’s Administration, the Budget Oversight Team put forth several cost cutting recommendations each year, the most notable of which were: 1.) the recommendation to reduce to a 32-hour work week, 2.) Ending the payout of Excess annual leave and 3) Using the Revolving accounts of various programs who have them, to off-set that particular program’s general fund allocation. While the work of putting forth a workable Annual General Fund budget is taxing, it is important and will become even more important in the future.

Veterans Affairs
The Hopi Office of the Vice-Chairman met with the Hopi Office of Veteran Affairs various times throughout the last four-years and collaborated with the Office of Veterans Affairs on a number of events and celebrations including the Annual Hopi Code Talkers Day, Hopi Post 80, and the Hopi Honor Riders Event. Yet, one of the most significant events that the Office of the Vice-Chairman was able to lend its support to with the Office of Veterans Affairs, was the renaming of four sections of Arizona highways in honor of the 10 Hopi Code Talkers that served During World War II. While the Legislation was drafted during the Honanie administration, when Honanie’s term ended, the Office of the Vice-Chairman continued the work through completion.

Law and Order Committee - Hopi Tribal Detention Center
While the previous administration was active in requesting that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) take immediate action on the need for a modular detention center on the Hopi reservation, after the construction of this facility was met with a number of delays and set-backs, the Hopi Office of the Vice-Chairman became vigorously engaged in numerous lobbying efforts on both the state and national level to address these issues and sited that the closure of the lone detention center on the reservation, in Keams Canyon, continues to create a hardship for the officers, extra wear and tear on official vehicles and negatively impacts public safety

First Mesa Elementary School Presents School Safety Plan at Native American Grant School Association 2021 Winter Conference



First Meas Elementary School conference presenters. photo by Romalita Laban/HT



By: Romalita Laban, Managing Editor

Las Vegas, NV – December 9, 2021 was the first day of the Native American Grant School Association (NAGSA) 2021 Winter Conference scheduled from December 9 through December 11, 2021, and during the day First Mesa Elementary School (FMES) staff presented the School Safety Plan created as a response to the 2020 world-wide pandemic due to the COVID-19 which is still ongoing after a year and nine months.

Being that FMES is technically still a grant school being funded by the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE), the BIE still exercises some authority with regard to federal mandates and requirements. During the pandemic, the BIE required grant funded schools to submit a School Safety Plan in response to being prepared for the pandemic and FMES was the first local Hopi school to submit its plan.

During the afternoon session, Alma Siquah, FMES Community School Administrator provided an over-

view and explanation of how the FMES staff took charge once she presented the requirement by the BIE. She further explained that like for many other schools and staff, it was a challenge because no one knew exactly how to approach creating a School Safety Plan surrounding such an unknown virus but the staff did not reproach and instead approached the situation and all members of the Safety Team contributed even during the summer on their break.

Initially Siquah approached Annalese Nasafotie, School Nurse requesting something in writing by the end of the day which led Nasafotie to begin researching and gathering information from as many sources as possible, including the Centers for Disease Control. By the end of the day the School Nurse delivered the beginnings of the plan which has since been tweaked and added to by the Safety Team.

Eventually the Hopi Tribe’s Assessment Team assigned to going to all Tribal Buildings, including the schools, to determine the needs to be able to function

during the pandemic visited FMES. The FMES staff shared the plan which the Hopi Tribe eventually shared with all Hopi schools as some did not develop one as quickly as the FMES team did.

Staff members who presented included Annalese Nasafotie, School Nurse, Shawn Tootsie, Facilities and Francelia Tom, Lead Teacher who all talked about the various effects the pandemic had on their workload and most importantly attending to the children during the pandemic. The team provided a listing of all the staff who aided with developing the Safety Plan and expressed much appreciation to their colleagues.

The presentation provided reminders about the challenge, emotions and how positive teamwork helped the staff to do a better job and to prove that they had the ability to face even a world-wide pandemic. The team made a big impact on the audience and were praised very well by all those attending the NAGSA 2021 Conference.



Marc S. Roy Appointed by Hopi Tribal Council to serve as Chief Judge of the Hopi Tribe as of November 7, 2021



Chief Judge Marc Roy (Photo Submitted)

Submitted by: Kathryn Kooyahoema, Court Administrator Hopi Tribal Courts

Keams Canyon, Ariz. – December 7, 2021, Chief Judge Roy is a licensed attorney with over 30 years of experience and an Arizona State Bar Association member. Additionally, state, and tribal bars, numerous federal courts, including the United States Supreme Court, were awarded a Fellowship by the National Association of Attorneys General earlier in his career.

He began his judicial experience as a local criminal court judge in Mississippi during the first year of law school, where he augmented that experience with government service, including supervising tribal relations, security, legal and infrastructure professionals for the US Department of Homeland Security. In addition, several capacities following Hurricane Katrina. Chief judge Roy works as Regional Director in the Office of the President of the United States in Gulf Coast Recovery, serving as Chief Judge of the Ute Tribe, setting up a newly authorized office as a tribal attorney general in South Dakota. Also, he has appointments as a senior assistant attorney general and as a vital member of the Governor’s staff in the US Territory of American Samoa.

His educational credentials include a B.A. in anthropology with an emphasis on Southwest archaeology from Texas Tech University, a Doctor of Jurisprudence from Mississippi College, and a

Master of Laws degree from the University of Nottingham in England.

Judge Roy has developed and taught leadership programs, criminal law courses, and economic recovery seminars as a professor and faculty member at Tulane University and other universities. He also, has served as a consultant or representative to other governments, including Haiti, China, and the independent state of Samoa.

Chief Judge Roy has published articles on constitutional law and was recognized for his legal and management contributions on behalf of the public by a Proclamation from the City Council of New Orleans and in the Congressional Record and has received commendations from FEMA, DHS, the Governor of Mississippi, and others for his work in behalf of criminal justice, infrastructure improvements and assistance to those in need. He has served as a speaker and commentator on governmental policy, jail standards, law enforcement, disaster management, and justice matter in interviews, presentations, and televised appearances, such as C-Span, in this country and others. He currently serves on the Finance Committee for the American Judges Association and as a member at large on the Executive Committee for the Senior Division of the Arizona State Bar.

Judge Roy and his wife, Diane, an attorney, very much enjoy hiking and restoring historically recognized properties.

December is “National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month”

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Submitted by: Bernadean Kachinhongva, HSAPC Mentor

Kykotsmovi, AZ – November 24, 2021, The HOPI Substance Abuse Prevention Center (HSAPC) is supporting the December national awareness campaign National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month or 3D Prevention Month. This awareness campaign is a reminder to never drive impaired. Historically, there has been an increase in impaired driving during the annual holidays. The winter months are typically the most impacted. Your holiday plans may involve some travel. Be cautious as you travel.

December has been proclaimed National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Awareness Month since 1981. Every president since 1981 has shown their commitment to stop impaired driving. The theme for Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention month or 3D month is “Let’s take a Stand.” The HOPI Substance Abuse Prevention Center has also seen an increase in unhealthy activity during the last few months of the year. Should you be under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or other substances, highly consider refraining from operating a vehicle and machinery. You could be committing a crime if driving while impaired. Impaired driving may also lead to legal actions. An impaired driving crime is when your ability to operate a vehicle is impaired by the effects of illegal drugs, illegal use of prescription/over-the-counter medication, or alcohol. If driving a person who has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 grams per deciliter or higher is impaired. Alcohol concentration is varied by the alcoholic beverage. For example, wine, beer, malt liquor, whiskey, and liquor have different variants of alcohol content.

Some have less and others have higher alcohol content. A person should also consider their health, weight, social occasions, and first experiences as key factors in their ability to consume alcohol and substances. Your choices can highly impact your life if you're not consciously aware of your health and body.

HOPI Substance Abuse Prevention

Center would like to share a friendly reminder that the time between Thanksgiving and New Year’s Day is described by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals as “One of the deadliest and most dangerous times on America’s roadways due to an increase in impaired driving.” We here at HSAPC encourage you to refrain from impaired driving and drive defensively while on the roads.

Accidents caused by driving under the influence are very preventable. Here are a few tips for your holiday travel and gatherings to keep in mind as you travel. Plan - if you think alcohol or substances are going to be at an event. Designate a sober driver. Also, consider arranging an alternate route to travel home. Plan friendly and loving reminders - talk to your loved ones about the importance of being safe and responsible.

Hopi teachings remind us it is Kyaa’muya, a fragile month. We can do our best by keeping away from having risky behaviors. Staying home and finding a fun activity to do with loved ones can help. Challenge yourself - Create a healthy sober challenge. Tell yourself, “Just for today I’ll keep from consuming substances, alcohol, and unhealthy behaviors.” Reach out to a trusted and encouraging person when you feel the urge to use alcohol, substances, or engage in unhealthy behaviors. If you’re hosting an event offer to provide non-alcoholic and substance-free options to family members and guests. This will show a loved one you are supporting them and showing them, they can still have a good time.

HSAPC encourages everyone to support National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention month on social media as well by using the theme “Let’s Take a Stand”, #Drunk Drugged Driving Prevention Month, #3D Prevention month. If you need support, we encourage you to seek help by calling a trusted individual, program, or HSAPC staff member at 928-734-0300.

To learn more about National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention month visit HSAPC’s Facebook page or call 928-734-0300 and/or visit <https://www.naadac.org>; <https://www.nationaltoday.com/>

The Hopi Tribal Council 1st Quarter Session December 1, 2021 Agenda

- UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
1. Discussion/Possible Action – Letter dated July 30, 2021 Re: Request to rescind Executive Order #011-2021 and direct the Drought Task Team to reach out to Hopi ranchers and Navajo Accommodation Agreement signers to work on identifying alternatives for addressing drought issues on Hopi lands. / Letter dated August 16, 2021 Re: Executive Order #011-2021 Range Mitigation and Livestock Reduction – Albert T. Siquah, Tribal Council Representative, First Mesa Consolidated Villages – TABLED UNTIL DECEMBER 2021
 - NEW BUSINESS**
 1. Action Item #001-2022 – To accept Grant Funds awarded to the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office in the amount of \$82,609.00 from the American Rescue Plan Act Emergency Native Language Funding to explore alternative educational methods in combating Hopi language loss within the Hopi villages and communities – Author/Stewart B. Koyiyumptewa, Program Manager, Hopi Cultural Preservation Office
 2. Action Item #002-2022 – To obtain Hopi Tribal Council authorization to accept funds from the U.S. Department of Treasury to support a Homeowner Assistance Fund (HAF) Program and authorize the CARES Act Committee and the Office of the Executive Director to develop and administer the program – Author/Jamie B. Navenma, Chairman, CARES Act Committee
 3. Action Item #003-2022 - To approve Clause Law PLLC, as the Hopi Tribe’s Lobbyist for one (1) year – Author/Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma, Chairman
 4. Letter dated November 3, 2021 Re: Presentation of a potential partnership and project for the Hopi Tribe – Wallace Youvella, Jr., Tribal Council Representative, First Mesa Consolidated Villages – Time Certain - December 7, 2021 @ 1:00 p.m.
 5. Interviews for the following positions:
Sergeant-at-Arms (1 candidate) - December 8, 2021 – 9:45 a.m.
Treasurer (2 candidates) - December 8, 2021 – 10:00 – 11:15 a.m.
Chief Revenue Officer (3 candidates) - December 8, 2021 1:00 – 2:50 p.m.
Deputy Revenue Officer (3 candidates) - December 8, 2021 – 3:00 – 3:35 p.m.
 6. Memorandum dated October 27, 2021 from Priscilla Pavatea, Acting Director, Department of Natural Resources and Clark W. Tenakhongva, Chairman, Drought Task Team; Re: Request for Extension on Drought Mitigation meeting with ranchers – Albert T. Siquah, Tribal Council Representative, First Mesa Consolidated Villages
 7. Letter dated October 5, 2021 Re: Walpi Housing Management – Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma, Chairman, The Hopi Tribe
 8. Letter dated November 3, 2021 to Mr. Virgil Pinto, Chief of Police, Hopi Law Enforcement Services – Mervin Yoyetewa, Tribal Council Representative, Village of Mishongnovi
 9. Interviews for Hopi Tribal Housing Authority Board of Commissioners: Five (5) candidates - December 20, 2021 – 9:15 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.
 - REPORTS**
 1. Office of the Chairman – Trip to Washington, D.C.
 2. Office of the Vice Chairman
 3. Office of Tribal Secretary
 4. Office of the Treasurer
 5. Office of the Executive Director
 6. Office of the General Counsel
 7. Land Commission
 8. Water/Energy Committee
 9. Transportation Committee
 10. Law & Order Committee
 11. Investment Committee
 12. Health/Education Committee
 13. Report from Chief Virgil Pinto, Hopi Law Enforcement Services and Jamie Navenma, Director, Department of Public Safety & Emergency Services; Re: Hopi Tribe’s Letter of Intent to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to take over Hopi Law Enforcement Services (HLES) – Mervin Yoyetewa, Tribal Council Representative, Village of Mishongnovi
 14. Report – 2021 Year-End Review: Significant Accomplishments by the Hopi Tribal Housing Authority (HTHA) Interim Board of Commissioners (Written)

Lomayaktewa Awarded NAGSA Hall of Fame Class of 2021 School Employee of the Year



Jennifer Lomayaktewa photo by Romalita Labab/HT

By: Romalita Laban, Managing Editor

Las Vegas, NV – December 10, 2021 and during the second day’s events of the Native American Grant School Association (NAGSA) 2021 Winter Conference scheduled from December 9 through December 11, 2021, Jennifer Lomayaktewa, Teacher Aide for First Mesa Elementary School was awarded the School Employee of the Year award.

According to its website the “Native American Grant School Association (NAGSA) is a non-partisan, non-profit school board association governed by its Board of Directors. Each board member is elected school board that he or she represents their school. NAGSA is a multi-tribal school board association.” With a Vision Statement that reads, "Unity to Inspire and Advocate for Diversity in Education to Retain Language, Cultural & Spiritual Values" The mission of the Native American Grant School Association is to advocate for all Native students to ensure the best quality education for Native American students.

According to the NAGSA Event Agenda, “Jennifer Lomayaktewa is a Teacher Aide at First Mesa Elementary School. Jennifer is Hopi from Second Mesa, [AZ] and is Fire Clan from the village of Mishungnovi. Her parents are Genevieve Humeyestewa and the late Ronnie Lomayaktewa. Jennifer graduated from Hopi High School with Honors in 2014 and attended the University of Arizona and Pima Community College. Prior to joining the staff at FMES, Jennifer got to travel to places like New York City, Tennessee, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for volunteering opportunities and summer internships. Jennifer has been a TA for more than 2 years working alongside great teachers and has had the opportunity to work with different grade levels. Jennifer also got to help coach the junior varsity basketball team. She currently works with the third grade and enjoys using her skills to contribute to the exciting educational environment that happens every day. During Jennifer’s free time, she loves to run, read books, spend time with family and raise her Husky pup Miska”

The Award Ceremony was hosted by Alberto Peshlakai, Navajo County District II Supervisor with Opening Remarks by Royd R. Lee, NAGSA Superintendent and Presentation of Awards conducted by NAGSA Officers & Superintendent, Eusiw John, President, Leslie Williams Vice President, Sophia Francis, Secretary/Treasurer and Royd R. Lee, Superintendent.

Hopi Tribe Department of Health and Human Services Covid-19 Emergency Response Update *December 7, 2021 Report*

KYKOTSMOVI, AZ – December 7, 2021

This data is updated on the Hopi Tribe’s website “COVID-19 Response and Resources” page.

Hopi Health Care Center – Community COVID-19 Testing & Vaccination Information

COVID-19 vaccines are available mornings and afternoons for the month of December for those 5-years and older. To schedule an appointment call (928) 737-6148 or 737-6081- Appointments are required. For questions about COVID-19 vaccines call: (928) 737-6198 or 737-9197

COVID-19 Testing Drive-up Testing schedule: Monday – Friday from 8-9:30am AND 3– 4 pm. Enter at the west entrance & drive around back. Mask must be worn by everyone in your vehicle. Please stay in your vehicle at all times. To schedule for testing or for more information please call (928) 737-6233.

Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation - Community COVID-19 Testing & Vaccination Information

Moenkopi residents Tuba City Regional Health Care will have a Pfizer vaccine community drive-up vaccine clinic now available for individual’s 12-years and older. Call 1-866-976-5941 to schedule your appointment.

As of December 7, 2021 the United States now has approximately 49,002 million confirmed positive cases with over 785,655 deaths reported.

Over 1,298 million confirmed positive cases now exist in Arizona. Of those, close to 25,200 are in Navajo and 26,000 in Coconino Counties.

“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 2-10 days after exposure to the virus. Anyone can have mild to severe symptoms. People with these symptoms may have COVID-19:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat

- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

This list does not include all possible symptoms. CDC will continue to update this list as we learn more about COVID-19. Older adults and people who have severe underlying medical conditions like heart or lung disease or diabetes seem to be at higher risk for developing more serious complications from COVID-19 illness.”

Retesting of COVID-19 Positive Employees. Per guidance and alignment with HHCC, CDC, state and local health departments, and OSHA workplace guidance for COVID-19 re-testing of positive or suspected COVID-19 employees before they return to work, nor providing letters to go back to work is not recommended.

The recommended reason for not re-testing is an individual may continue to test positive on a viral test long after they are recovered from COVID-19. These dead viral particles will turn viral tests positive even though they cannot cause disease in others. The Hopi Health Care Center strongly encourages employers to use the CDC’s symptom and criteria below even if they continue to test positive. Once they meet the three criteria, they are no longer considered infectious to others. However, if the employee was severely ill (hospitalized) or in immunocompromised, plead advise them to visit their primary care provide before returning to work.

The “checklist” below will be used by employers to use with their employees to determine when an employee with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 may return to work safely. For additional questions, please call the Hopi Health Care Center COVID-19 hotline (928) 737-6188.

☐ It’s been at last ten days since I first had symptoms or received my positive diagnosis if “I’ve not had symptoms (please note date of first symptoms: (____))

☐ Overall my symptoms have improved and I am feeling better.

☐ It’s been at least 72 hours since I last had a fever without using fever-reducing medicine.

If you checked all three boxes, you are no longer a considered at risk to infect others. You can go back to work!

Vaccination Data as of December 1, 2021

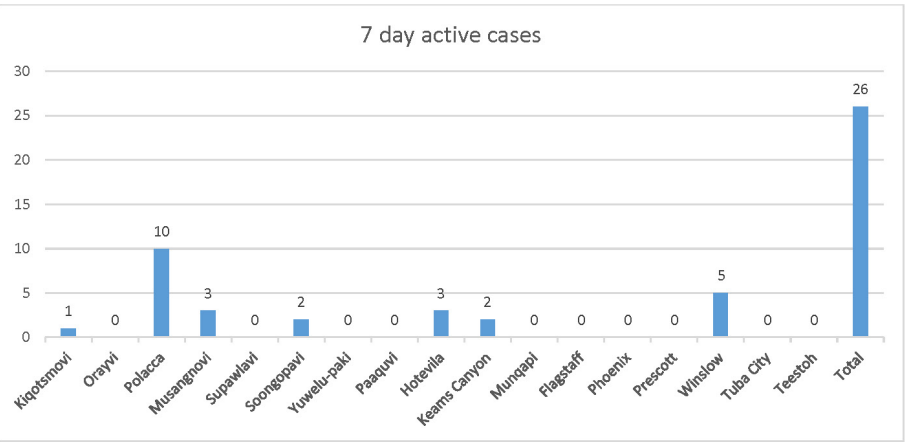
Village	Population Estimate	Number Vaccinated*	Percent of population vaccinated	Vaccine Ranking Highest=1
Bacavi	337	226	67.06%	7
Hotevilla	871	604	69.34%	5
Kykotsmovi	709	608	85.75%	2
Mushongovi	679	338	49.77%	9
Moenkopi	1,146	815	71.11%	4
Orayvi	103	131	127.18%	1
Shungopavi	1,013	751	74.13%	3
Sipalwavi	371	220	59.29%	8
Polacca	1,908	1,310	68.65%	6
Total*	7137**	5003	70%	

This Table looks at both cases per capita for the Tribe and persons that have received at a least one dose of the vaccine since the beginning of the pandemic. The village populations were calculated from the enrolment data from the tribe and is simply a rough estimate.

*Excludes the vaccines from Keams Canyon, Spider Mound, and those calculated as Second Mesa. The three groups combine for another 500 Hopi Tribal members who have received at least the first dose of the vaccine.

Total reservation percent vaccinated ~77.10% Eligible population vaccinated ** ~85.49%

**Eligible population is 6437, population older than 12



This graph demonstrates the active cases and is stratified by village (includes tribal residing off-reservation). Currently there are 26 active cases that are defined as persons that have had a positive test result or symptom onset in the last 7 days. In this graph, the Total cases bar is all villages combined and should be excluded from the remainder of the graph. This graph is useful in isolating where the virus is most active at the current moment.

Hopi Health Care Center


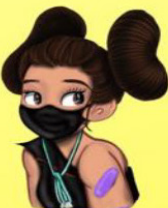
COVID-19 VACCINATIONS

Vaccines available for age 5yrs and older

	<u>Morning</u>	<u>Afternoon</u>
Mon:	8:30-11:30am	1:00-3:30pm
Tue:	8:30-11:30am	1:00-3:30pm
Wed:	No vaccine clinic	1:00-3:30pm
Thu:	8:30-11:30am	1:00-3:30pm
Fri:	8:30-11:30am	1:00-3:30pm

To schedule an appointment call:
928-737-6148 or 737-6081

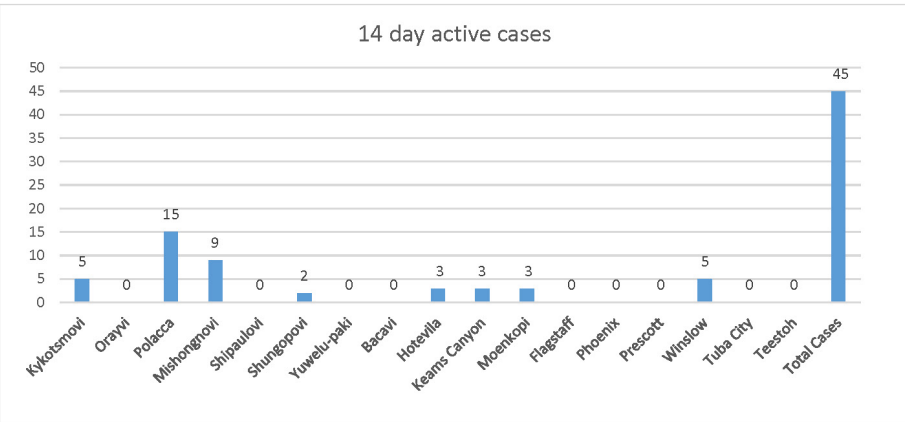
For questions about COVID-19 vaccines call:
928-737-6198 or 737-6197



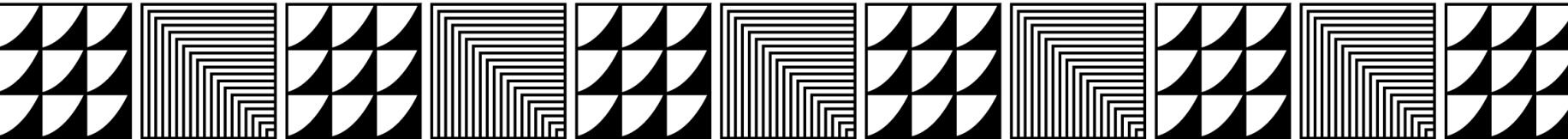
Hopi Health Care Center

	COVID-19 Positive last 14-Days	Total Cumulative COVID-19 Positives
Kiqōtsmovi	5	171
Orayvi	0	33
Polacca ((Walpi-Sitsom'ovi-Tewa)	15	400
Mishongnovi	9	130
Supawlavi	0	76
Songōopavi	2	258
Yuwelu-paki	0	12
Bacavi	0	71
Hotevilla	3	200
Keams Canyon	3	78
Flagstaff	0	3
Munqapi	3	225
Phoenix	0	2
Winslow	5	12
Prescott	0	1
Tuba City	0	2
Teestoh	0	2
TOTAL	45	1676

Village	Most recent case
Bacavi	November 17
Flagstaff	November 9
Hotevilla	December 5
Keams Canyon	December 2
Kykotsmovi	December 4
Mishongnovi	December 6
Moenkopi	November 27
Orayvi	October 30
Phoenix	July 23
Polacca	December 6
Shungopavi	December 4
Supawlavi	November 2
Teestoh'	August 27
Tuba City	November 8
Winslow	December 6
Yu Weh Loo Pahki	January 13



This graph demonstrates the active cases and is stratified by village (includes tribal residing off-reservation). Currently there are 45 active cases that are defined as persons that have had a positive test result or symptom onset in the last 14 days. In this graph, the Total cases bar is all villages combined and should be excluded from the remainder of the graph. This graph is useful in isolating where the virus is most active at the current moment.





The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians has moved closer to owning the Palms Casino Resort in Las Vegas Strip. If the \$650-million deal goes through, the tribe would be the first to own a resort in the heart of the U.S. gaming industry. (Photo courtesy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians)

Stewart Huntington
Special to Indian Country Today

LAS VEGAS, Nevada — A California tribe is poised to make gaming history later this month after the Nevada Gaming Control Board voted unanimously last week to recommend approval for its purchase of a Las Vegas resort.

If the state’s gaming commission green lights the sale of the Palms Casino Resort on Dec. 16, the San Manuel Band of Indians would become the first tribe to own and operate a resort in the heart of the U.S. gaming industry.

“It’s great to see tribes using their success (in gaming on Indian land) to diversify their economic portfolios,” said Dustin Thomas, the National Indian Gaming Commission’s director of compliance and citizen of the Mohawk and Oneida Nations. “As time goes on, more tribes are looking for opportunities off of tribal land.”

The Mohegan Tribe of Connecticut in March 2021 became the first tribe to operate a casino in Las Vegas when it opened the Mohegan Sun Casino At Virgin Hotels Las Vegas. The San Manuel investment goes a step further with proposed tribal ownership of an entire Las Vegas destination property.

“This is an exciting story,” said Daniel Cobb, a professor of American studies at the University of North Carolina.

“It’s one more chapter in a much longer story of renaissance and renewal,” as tribes across the continent reclaim their culture and re-assert their sovereignty, he said.

The tribal gaming industry has ballooned since its early days. In 2000, there were 256 Indian gaming operations in the country that handled \$10.6 billion in gross gaming revenue. By 2019, the last year not disrupted by the pandemic, the industry had grown to 522 operations that handled \$34.6 billion in gross revenue, according to the National Indian Gaming Commission.

In May, the San Manuel Band, based in San Bernardino, California, announced plans to purchase the Palms Casino Resort located just west of the famed Las Vegas Strip for \$650 million in cash from Red Rock Resorts, a unit of Station Casinos. The Palms opened in 2001 with

a 42-story hotel, and a second hotel tower with 40 floors was added in 2005. The entire operation has been shut down since March 2020 when the state of Nevada shuttered all non-essential businesses because of COVID-19 concerns.

The potential expansion into Las Vegas comes at a busy time for the tribe.

On Dec. 13, the tribe will hold a grand opening for a new 432-room hotel addition to its casino resort in Highland, California, 60 minutes from Los Angeles. The \$760-million addition and renovation will also be accompanied by a rebranding. The resort, which had been known as the San Manuel Casino, will now be called the Yaamava’ Resort and Casino.

“As we watched Yaamava’ take shape over these last three years, the San Manuel community recognized we were building something special,” San Manuel Chairman Ken Ramirez said in a prepared statement.

The tribe started gaming operations on the property in 1986 with a bingo hall, and has overseen multiple expansions over the years.

A spokesperson for the tribe said it was in a so-called quiet period during the regulatory hearings in Nevada and couldn’t comment on the pending acquisition of the Palms or its plans for the Las Vegas resort if the deal is approved. But a clear theme has emerged since May, that the tribe is dedicated to its employees and its traditions.

“In Southern California, our tribe is well known for being a successful casino operator and recognized as a community leader and an employer of choice,” Latiasha Casas, chairman of the tribe’s subsidiary that will manage the Las Vegas project, said in a statement. “We live by values passed down by our ancestors; our values define us.”

The tribe was recognized this year at the Global Gaming Awards as the “Responsible Business of the Year” for its significant contributions to its community during the COVID-19 pandemic. The award acknowledged the tribe and its gaming enterprise for its commitment to corporate social responsibility in the gaming industry.

“(This) is a testament to our tribal values and we are proud to receive recognition of our philanthropy,”

Ramirez said in a prepared statement at the time. “I look forward to working together to continue these meaningful efforts to give back to our community and those in need,” which is considered an answer to the call of Yawá, a Serrano word meaning “to act on one’s beliefs.”

The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, a federally recognized tribe, descended from the Yuhaaviatam clan, or “People of the Pines,” of the Maara’yam (Serrano), who thrived in the highlands, passes, valleys, and mountains in and between the southwestern Mojave Desert and what is known as the Inland Empire region in what is now Southern California. Their history is remarkable in its rise from near-annihilation to flourishing cultural and economic power.

Beginning in the 1780s, the Maara’yam were forced from their villages into church missions in order to provide unpaid labor to Spain. Later, after the territory became part of the state of California, the Yuhaaviatam were attacked by a state government-sanctioned militia in Big Bear Valley during a 32-day campaign in 1866. Fewer than 30 members of the clan survived the massacre and ended up, in 1891, on what was established as the San Manuel Reservation.

The tribal lands have grown from 640 acres to more than 1,100 acres.

“Though the Reservation had very little usable space and natural resources, the community came together to establish a new way of life on the Reservation that not only led to our survival, but also honored our culture and traditions,” the tribal website states. “Our San Manuel Tribal Government works to provide a better quality of life for our citizens by building infrastructure; maintaining civil services; and promoting social, economic, and cultural development.”

The tribe this year is one of the largest employers and philanthropists in the Inland Empire as well as in the Las Vegas region.

“The generosity of (the tribe’s) investments is extraordinary,” said Cobb, the UNC professor. “Investing in the economy of the people who sought to eliminate them is a remarkable thing.”

PASSED: O’Halleran Bill to Extend Deadline by which Tribes Must Use CARES Funding

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, December 8, 2021

WASHINGTON – Today, the House of Representatives voted to pass H.R. 5119, bipartisan legislation introduced by Congressman Tom O’Halleran (AZ-01) and Congressman Don Young (R-AK-AL) to extend the coverage of Coronavirus Relief Fund payments allocated under the 2020 Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act to tribal governments from December 30, 2021, to December 30, 2022.

“At the beginning of the pandemic, bureaucratic red tape and disorganization within federal agencies forced tribes across America to go with no aid for over a month; during this time, the Navajo Nation in Arizona’s First Congressional District became the most concentrated COVID-19 hotspot in the nation, and tribes all across our state lost far too many elders, friends, and neighbors,” said O’Halleran. “Our bill ensures sovereign tribal nations have adequate time to allocate the monies they are owed to most effectively address and recover from this ongoing pandemic. I’m pleased to see this much-needed legislation pass the House today and urge the Senate to act on it without delay.”

The CARES Act was signed into law on March 27, 2020, allocating \$8 billion for tribal governments under the Coronavirus Relief Fund. However, tribes across America did not receive any funds until May 5, 2020, well after the bill’s statutory deadline. During this time, the Navajo Nation in Arizona’s First Congressional

District became the most concentrated COVID-19 hotspot in the nation.

"I am very proud to help lead House passage of this bill with my good friend, Congressman O'Halleran. But we must not forget, the clock is ticking for countless Indigenous people in Alaska and across the country," said Young. "The Senate must now act with great urgency. The CARES Act was an essential piece of legislation that came at a critical time. But for all the assistance it provided for Alaska Native and Native American communities, bureaucratic red tape has delayed the disbursement of these critically needed funds. Our cause is an important one for Tribes and Tribal organizations. As it stands, approximately \$16 million has not been distributed, and up to \$400 million has not been spent. The best stewards of federal resources are those closest to the people. Very frankly, Native Americans know their communities best, making this a worthy cause to get behind. I am pleased with today’s progress, but this is not done until it is done. Indigenous people were some of the hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, and pulling the rug out from under them by letting an arbitrary deadline take away these needed resources is a flagrant violation of our federal trust responsibility. We must avert this catastrophe. I call on my House and Senate colleagues to join myself and Congressman O'Halleran in this fight and get it done."

The legislation builds upon O’Halleran’s 2020 bill to ensure that tribes had the time and resources they needed to allocate and spend CARES funding.

Yavapai County and ADHS Confirm First Case of Omicron Variant in Arizona *Public health’s recommendation remains vaccination, boosters and mitigation*

For Immediate Release:
December 8, 2021
Media Contact: Steve Elliott
Email: pio@azdhs.gov

PHOENIX – The Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) and Yavapai County Community Health Services (YCCHS) have confirmed Arizona’s first known case of the COVID-19 Omicron variant.

“Much remains unknown about the Omicron variant at this time, including whether it is more transmissible and more capable of producing severe illness than the Delta variant,” said Don Herrington, ADHS interim director. “We do know that current COVID-19 vaccines have remained very effective against Delta and other variants, and I strongly encourage Arizonans to get vaccinated if they aren’t already and make sure they’re current on their booster dose if they are fully vaccinated.”

Leslie Horton, director of Yavapai County Community Health Services, echoed these sentiments.

“It’s natural to be concerned, but we should avoid overreacting to this news,” Horton said. “Since late 2020, as different variants have come along, COVID-19 vaccines have consistently proven highly effective at preventing severe illness, hospitalization, and death. Our best response to the Omicron variant, as with any other variant of concern, is renewing our focus on vaccination and following recommendations, such as staying home when sick, that are proven to reduce the spread.”

Arizona has hundreds of providers offering safe, free, and highly effective COVID-19 primary vaccines to everyone age 5 and older. Booster doses are recommended for everyone 18 and older at least six months after completing a primary series of the Pfizer or Moderna vaccine or at least two months after the single-dose Johnson & Johnson/Janssen vaccine.

Arizonans also can protect themselves and their families while preserving hospital capacity by:

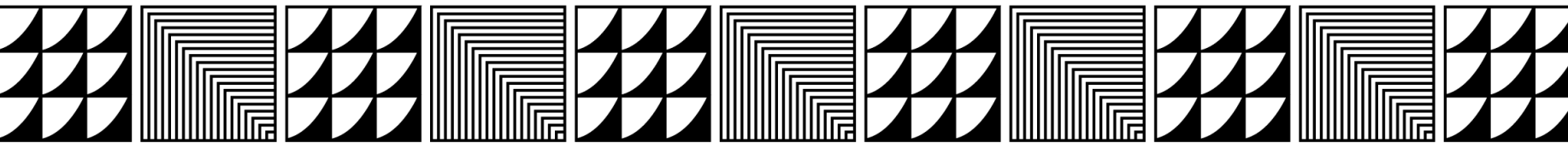
Getting a flu shot: azhealth.gov/Flu
Masking up, maintaining physical distance, keeping hands washed, staying home if sick, and following other prevention steps: azhealth.gov/COVID-19

Getting tested if you have symptoms or five to seven days after being exposed to someone who has or who you believe may have COVID-19: azhealth.gov/Testing


If you or a loved one contracts COVID-19, looking into monoclonal antibody treatments that can reduce the severity of illness and reduce the chances of hospitalization: azhealth.gov/mAbs

To find a vaccination provider, please visit azhealth.gov/FindVaccine or call the bilingual Arizona COVID-19 Hotline at 844.542.8201 (press 8 to be connected to a navigator) between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. seven days a week.

More information on COVID-19 vaccines is available at azhealth.gov/COVID19Vaccines. More information on COVID-19 and ways to curb the spread is available at azhealth.gov/COVID-19 and www.yavapaiaz.us/chs.



PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT



2021 Child Find

FREE DEVELOPMENTAL SCREENING FOR:
BIRTH to 3 Years of Age for the Early Intervention Program.
And 3 years to 5 years of age for the Hopi Head Start Program

How Is Your Child Developing?
Now, is a great time to bring your infant/child for a screening to find out how your child is developing in the areas of:

- Communication
- Gross Motor
- Fine Motor
- Problem Solving
- And Personal-Social

TO SCHEDULE AN APPOINTMENT FOR A SCREENING YOU MAY CONTACT THE EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM AT:

(928) 613-8618
This number is a work cell phone.

We do have incentives to give once a screening is complete.

We also screen children using the ASQ:SE 2 which is designed to exclusively screen for social and emotional behaviors outside a young child's typical ups and downs.

Sponsored By: Hopi Early Intervention Program
Office of Early Childhood Education
Hopi Tribe Department of Education

WANT TO ADVERTISE WITH US?

We offer available space for any kind of announcements, call for pricing and availability *call or email today*
Call:
928-734-3283

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

HOPI Substance Abuse Prevention Center
Job Announcement

Program Manager

Position Summary:

Primary responsibility is managing the Center and supervising program staff. This position is based in Kykotsmovi, AZ however services are provided throughout the Hopi community. Manager will facilitate program development, maintain HSAPC programming and services, and apply strategies for the unique and important work of the HSAPC, to ensure program objectives. Also ensures effective communication with partner agencies and the HSAPC Community Advisory Board. He/she will complete other duties and responsibilities, as assigned.

Minimum qualifications:

Must have Five years current and continuous sobriety; Three years management and supervision experience; Associate's or bachelor's degree; or Any equivalent combination of education, training and experience which demonstrates the ability to perform the duties of the position.

FULL JOB DESCRIPTIONS & APPLICATIONS:

HopiFoundation.org/jobs

Contact: 928-299-0452 | hannah.honani@hopifoundation.org

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-Minimum Requirements: Must possess valid driver's license; No misdemeanor convictions within the past 5 years and no felony convictions; Background investigation and fingerprinting is required; Must have reliable transportation

HOPI Substance Abuse Prevention Center is a project of The Hopi Foundation.



Hopi Tutuveni

The Hopi Tribe P.O. Box 123 Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039
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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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Press releases must be submitted on official letterhead and include the name of the organization, contact person, telephone number and email address. Press releases should not exceed 500 words and submissions may be edited for length and clarity at the discretion of the Managing Editor.

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Letters should not exceed 250 words and must include the name of the author and complete contact information (address, phone number or email address) and the headline and date of the article on

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OPINION

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Submissions must be exclusive to Hopi Tutuveni and should not exceed 1,000 words. Include with your submission your name and complete contact information, along with a short 2-3-sentence bio.

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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. 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. (call 928-734-3283 for deadline schedule).



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JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Natwani Coalition Job
Announcement

Program Coordinator

Position Summary:

Primarily responsible for coordination of Natwani Coalition programming activities. S/He will develop, maintain, and facilitate projects, communication, and community organizing to meet program goals with the support of community members, collaborators, Community Advisory Board members, and other interested individuals.

Minimum qualifications:

Three years programming and coordination experience; and An associate's or bachelor's degree; or Any equivalent combination of education, training and experience which demonstrates the ability to perform the duties of the position.

Salary: Based on experience & qualifications; Starts at \$25k/yr

FULL JOB DESCRIPTION & APPLICATIONS:

HopiFoundation.org/jobs

Contact: 928-299-0452 | hannah.honani@hopifoundation.org

Benefits: 401k, vision, dental, and telework options available

Deadline to Apply: Friday, January 28, 2022

Minimum Requirements: Must possess valid driver's license; No misdemeanor convictions within the past 5 years and no felony convictions; Background investigation and fingerprinting may be required; Use of personally-owned vehicle may be required to carry out job related tasks.

Natwani Coalition is a project of The Hopi Foundation.

Hopi Tutuveni
wants to know how
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Call or email us to tell us if we are doing a good job. We need your feedback

928-734-3283 or
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JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

KUYI - Hopi Radio Job
Announcements

Marketing Coordinator

Position Summary:

Primarily responsible for fundraising and resource development to maintain KUYI operations. Main focus is on raising non-Federal financial support through underwriting, merchandise sales, donors, contributions, planned giving, in-kind donations of goods & services, memberships, volunteer recruitment, and general station support through outreach. Works closely with The Hopi Foundation staff to ensure financial reporting and management of station resources and financial contracts.

Minimum qualifications:

Must have an Associate's or Bachelor's degree in marketing, advertising, communication, or business/financial management and at least 2 years of experience in sales, business/financial management, and/or non-profit fundraising. Must also have 2 years supervision or management experience or any equivalent combination of education, training, and experience which demonstrates the ability to perform the duties of the position.

Salary: Based on experience & qualifications; \$25-30k/yr

Receptionist (Part-time)

Position Summary:

Responsible for providing clerical and general support to the station and program staff to ensure efficient day-to-day operations of the KUYI Radio Station and its entities. Also responsible for coordinating general communication from and to the public.

Minimum qualifications:

Must have 3 years of clerical and office management experience and a high school GED and/or some post-secondary educational experience OR any equivalent combination of education, training, and experience which demonstrates the ability to perform the duties of the position.

Salary: Based on experience & qualifications; \$25k/yr

FULL JOB DESCRIPTIONS & APPLICATIONS:

HopiFoundation.org/jobs

Contact: 928-299-0452 | hannah.honani@hopifoundation.org

Benefits: 401k, vision, dental, and telework options available

Deadline to Apply: Friday, January 28, 2022

Minimum Requirements: Must possess valid driver's license; No misdemeanor convictions within the past 5 years and no felony convictions; Background investigation and fingerprinting may be required; Use of personal vehicle may be required.

KUYI-Hopi Radio is a project of The Hopi Foundation.

CIRCULATION

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Larry’s Corner



December is almost over, and the New Year is almost here. Now for Hopis, the New Year will start next year February...I know confusing, but we Hopis like to confuse each other with our complicated religion.

So, in the Pahana religion, it is customary to set goals for the New Year, or what many call New Year’s resolutions. So, let me ask you, what has anyone contributed to this life? What has anyone contributed anything in this life? What sort of contributions do you make towards life? All these listed are different ways of saying, “What are we living for?” Well, what are we living for in this lifetime?

We, as human beings, measure time by the hours on the clock and by the days of the calendar. Not that anything is wrong with that, but what happens when we don’t make time using the western concepts of time and date keeping? What happens when there is no counting of the passage of time? And when you are the only one keeping track of that passage, from your perspective? Today we’re going to explore the inside of time...or the best way I can explain the idea through my cat eyes and brain. Let me add this...that as far as a Hopi cat is concerned, I sleep all day lying flat as a board until I am ready to eat again...it is so good to be a cat, like right now.

When the New Year starts to show itself, people start to panic. Maybe we haven’t contributed anything towards life or anything in it, so we begin to play catch up. When you think about it, we start to pile on everything to fulfill our goals or meet some quota to contribute to life at - the end of the year. It’s like that final exam you haven’t studied for in school. In that instance, we think we can cram everything taught throughout the year to fit a year’s worth of knowledge into 8 hours before the final exam. I believe life is like that...well, to some extent.

When I was a mush head kitten, I thought time moved slowly. It felt like a whole year took decades to come to an end. And yet, in comparison, it seemed like I was a hummingbird. Only National Geographic’s high-powered cameras could capture my fast-beating wings; that’s how fast I thought

I was while time was dripping by. I thought time moved so slowly. I seemed to feel like it was Friday, but it always turned out it was only Monday. You know that kind of feeling. It seemed the older I got, the more time started to speed up, and I began to get slower. Time seems to be flying so fast; I thought it was the year 1999, but in less than a month, it will be the year 2022. I guess we are flying so fast in time that we forget what time is, so we create goals to pretend to work towards accomplishing them.

When I was a handsome young kitten, and the year was December 1993, I was in grade school, and our project was to create something for our class wall. I think it was to create a hand wreath or clothespin deer, you know, the generic 90’s arts and crafts. I believe there is even a book named “Boring 90’s arts and crafts”.

Being mush head kittens back then, we took the opportunity to take it as free time to mess around while creating something with our hands. But our teacher at the time said we had to write a poem about our project reflecting the following year’s Christmas. Sort of like a future goal for the following year’s holiday.

I didn’t want to write anything while working with scissors with a blunt tip trying to cut out construction paper. You really must focus on one thing at a time, and I didn’t want to do that.

So, this assignment took me quite a while because we were mush head Native kittens who didn’t like school, let alone the writing projects. So, my poem consisted of all generic words like, “I love my parents” and “I will be good next year,” you know, the selfish things that I only wanted. Now don’t get me wrong, I’m not a greedy cat; I love my parents and culture. But when we were kittens, we never thought about what we wanted to accomplish anything when we grew up, nor what we wanted to do with our lives when we grew up. Heck, there are adults around here on the Hopi reservation that still don’t know what they want to be when they grow up, yet they are still dreamers.

So, when I reached my final year of schooling, all 12 years of it. Our final assignment was to reflect on our lives, childhood, what we learned in

life, or what we knew while going to school for 12 years. As a Native cat, that consisted of going to a public school where they taught you how to avoid X number of years of jail time. Also, seeing those female cats fight over the ugliest cat in the school just because he talks with a REZ accent, but I digress...

Back to my writing assignment, before I started to ramble, I wrote that my life was a fixed point in history in the project. Like everything else, our lives are fixed moments in history. At that time, I believed that I could not go back to the past to change anything, nor could I go into the future. I could only watch my history unfold, like the crusty folded homework that I never turned in, as I lived it. Time travel is impossible, let alone just thinking about time travel. We can’t simply go back to the past or jump into the future to change anything with our lives. So in my mind, the assignment was bogus.

I guess what I’m trying to say is that we must move forward with our lives. Even though life gets us down and we can’t find the early exit door, we must move forward because we are all fighting to become someone or accomplish something in our lives. So, our exit door is indeed further than we think.

Now don’t get me wrong, maybe time travel is possible. Perhaps we can go back to our past lives to tell ourselves not to wear that silly Jnco Jeans that we thought were cool, or you can say to your past self that your Hip Hop album will never go platinum. You’re just singing silly songs in your So’oh’s living room.

So, my advice is that the New Year we can all look forward to and start fresh once again. I love that we can just kind of “reset” our lives every year and try it again. But life goes on, and for now, we can’t do anything with a fixed time in our history. But, if you still want to figure out time travel, I’m very interested in that. That way, I can go slap myself as a mush head kitten to say, “DO IT BETTER LARRY!” but until then,”Marty! We must go Cat to the Future”!!

Games and Puzzles

Cross Word Puzzle

Find the English words for the Hopi words.

Across

4. Qöötsa

5. Navota

7. Talwiipi

9. Tayati

11. Aa’awna

13. Haaki

14. Totsa

16. Titapta

18. Tuwi

20. Kiihu

Down

1. Homolovi

2. Hongvi

3. Kisonvi

6. Taavi

8. Awatovi

10. Pa’angwu

12. Huuhukya

15. Yokva

17. Sikaangpu

19. Paalangpu

Answers for October December 3 issue

Across

2. Finish, 5. Find, 6. Icicle, 8. Five, 10. Raining, 11. Butterfly, 12. No, 14. Slippery, 15. Black, 16. Melt

17. Beans, 19. Cold

Down

1. Six, 3. Hunter, 4. Blue, 7. Cantalope, 9. Bamboo, 13. Write, 14. Scared, 18. Snow

Call 928-734-3283 for hints or answers

Answers in next issue

TICK-TACK-TOE

HOPILAVYIT - CHRISTMAS TIME

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

HOPi WORDS

Pas Pay – About to

Kyaptsiyma – Abide by law

Awaptu – Afford

Hisat – Ago (Long)

Sipáltuva – Almond

Mansaala – Apple

Tukpu – Bag

Pono – Belly

Maqa – Bestow a gift

Tiitiwa – Born (Be)

Kyenti – Candy

Poksoö – Chimney

Kyesmis – Christmas

Kyesmistaawi – X-mas Song

Santiki – Church

Atsa – False

Salavi – Fir (Douglas)

Noova – Food

Kuna – Funny

Tayawinpi – Gift

Nima – Go home

Awtavi – Hand over

Tunglayta – Hope

O’kiwa’at – Humble-ness

Lepena – Icicle

Suutokihaq – Midnight

Lakapa – Mistletoe

Qaavo – Next day

Ölentsi – Orange (Fruit)

Sowi'yingwa – Reindeer

Lestooni – Ribbon

Kis’ovi – Roof top

Possaltaapalo – Shawl (Heavy)

Lalaytuwiki – Sheep

Herder

Talvi – Slippery

Nuva – Snow

Tal’upta – Sparkle (Stars)

Aasala – Spread

Soohu – Star

Aw – To

Somatsi Taaqa – Wise-man

Mokyàata – Wrap

Sunat-Tsiot – 25



Lourdes Pereira stands next to Gov. Doug Ducey on Sept. 1 as he signs House Bill 2705, which prevents schools from banning Native dress at graduation. Pereira three years ago helped change Tucson Unified School District policy that had required special permission to display such regalia. (Photo courtesy of Lourdes Pereira)

Chad Bradley
Cronkite News

PHOENIX – Just minutes before her high school graduation in Gallup, New Mexico, three years ago, Dakotah Harvey was told to remove the eagle feather from her mortarboard or she would be escorted out of the ceremony and her diploma would be withheld.

Her grandfather had tied the feather to the cap’s tassel earlier that day, Harvey told Cronkite News. He loaned it to her after performing a Navajo prayer in celebration of her achievement.

“I didn’t have the heart to tell him I couldn’t wear it,” Harvey said.

To Navajos and many other Indigenous peoples, the eagle feather is an important and sacred component of many ceremonies and blessings.

In April, Arizona Gov. Doug Ducey signed legislation that public schools can’t prohibit Indigenous students from “wearing traditional tribal regalia or objects of cultural significance at a graduation ceremony.” The bill specifically includes eagle feathers or eagle plumes.

Cultural regalia includes hair buns, rug dresses, woven sashes, moccasins, beadwork and turquoise jewelry, including bracelets, belts and necklaces.

New Mexico does not have a similar law.

A few weeks before Harvey’s graduation from Hiroshi Miyamura High School, officials issued a graduation dress code that banned cultural dress or regalia that was not concealed by the graduation gown. The cap also couldn’t be adorned in any way, which included tying anything to the tassel.

Students were allowed to wear moccasins, sashes, jewelry or other items, but only if they were underneath the gown, concealed for the majority of the ceremony.

Harvey fumbled with the feather and struggled to un-

tie it.

“They were trying to take it from me,” she recalled. “I told them ‘No, I’m going to hold on to it.’”

She placed the feather between her dress and gown and brought it back out when the ceremony’s prayer in English, Navajo and Spanish began. She carried the feather in full display when she walked onstage to accept her diploma – even receiving a compliment on the feather from the school’s namesake himself, Korean War veteran and Medal of Honor recipient Hiroshi Miyamura.

Representatives from Gallup-McKinley County Schools did not respond to a request for comment.

Arizona law allows Indigenous regalia

The Arizona bill, House Bill 2705, was introduced in early 2021 by Rep. Arlando Teller, D-Chinle, who later resigned from the Legislature to work for the U.S. Department of Transportation. The bill was championed by Rep. Jasmin Blackwater-Nygren, D-Arizona, a fellow Navajo, and passed in April.

At the Capitol on Sept. 1, Lourdes Pereira, who is Hia-Ced O’odham and Miss Indigenous Arizona State University for 2020-21, stood at Ducey’s side as he signed legislation that included HB 2705.

In 2018, Pereira and fellow Pueblo High School graduate Maddy Jeans, who is Navajo, Pascua Yaqui and Otoe, successfully fought to change Tucson Unified School District policy to allow Indigenous students to wear cultural regalia at graduation. Previously, special permission was required.

Similar laws exist in California and Montana, and Utah lawmakers recently introduced similar legislation.

“Graduation is a milestone and is a ceremony,” said Jolyana Begay-Kroupa, Phoenix Indian Center director of development and Navajo language professor at Arizona State University.

The use of feathers and other cultural regalia is important to many tribes in celebrating significant points in life, she said, and it serves as a reminder to everyone that “we’re still here.”

Begay-Kroupa hopes the new law will prompt discussions that lead to better understanding between cultures.

Harvey, who’s now studying at ASU, wished more students and parents had advocated for a better, more inclusive graduation dress code.

“I think at the time we were just like, ‘You know what, we’re almost done with high school, we’re going to suck it up through the ceremony and just get through it and then we’re booking it out of here,’” she said.

Regalia allows for greater cultural expression

Such rules and policies can make it more difficult to celebrate milestones in culturally relevant ways within schools and make it harder to be Indigenous, especially for those living near towns bordering reservations.

Gallup is outside the southeastern border of the Navajo Nation Reservation in New Mexico and serves as a hub for commerce and education, which much of the reservation lacks.

Other Navajo Nation border towns are Flagstaff and Holbrook, as well as Farmington, New Mexico.

A life of commuting from the city to the reservation is common around these towns, which can have stark cultural differences.

“I know a lot of kids who struggled with trying to be a city kid, or a suburban kid, or a Native kid and they would struggle back and forth,” Harvey said.

Harvey hopes New Mexico adopts a similar law, which would support freer cultural expression and alleviate some of those struggles. She doesn’t want her younger siblings to endure what she did when they walk across the graduation stage.

Violence against Indigenous women is a crisis, report finds



Navajo leaders offer their support for families of missing and murdered relatives at the Navajo Nation Council Chamber in Window Rock, Arizona on May 5, 2021. (Photo courtesy of Navajo Nation Office of the President and Vice President)

Shondiin Silversmith
Arizona Mirror

Violence against Indigenous women in the U.S. is a crisis, but the extent of the problem remains unknown, according to a report released by the U.S. Government Accountability Office.

“There’s no one single database that has all this information,” Gretta Goodwin, the director of GAO’s Homeland Security and Justice team, told the Arizona Mirror. “So, the full scope of the problem is we don’t know.”

And gathering the data needed to figure out just how big the problem is is complicated by a history of police racism and prejudice that has left Indigenous people feeling that there is no reason to seek help from law enforcement agencies, leaving untold numbers of cases unreported — and uninvestigated.

The report, which was published Nov. 1, comes two years after more than a dozen members of Congress wrote a letter to the GAO requesting an investigation on missing and murdered Indigenous women in the United States.

With no centralized database among the thousands of federal, state and tribal entities, there is limited data on missing and murdered Indigenous people.

The GAO report identified four major federal databases that included some data on missing and murdered Indigenous people. The missing person data was pulled from the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUS) and The National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The data for murdered individuals came from the National Violent Death Reporting System and the National Incident-Based Reporting System.

For instance, NamUS published a report in August stating that there are 734

unresolved missing Indigenous people’s cases from 36 states. Arizona has the third-highest number of cases at 55.

The NCIC publishes a roundup every year that highlights the total number of missing persons and unidentified person cases reported.

In 2020, over 9,500 cases involving Indigenous people were reported, and nearly 1,500 were still active cases at the end of 2020.

The lack of overall data is only one of the issues that local MMIW advocate groups and tribes have been talking about for years, and now that the MMIW crisis has more of a national spotlight, federal and state entities are starting to pay attention.

“The GAO has affirmed what we have known for a long time — that the federal government’s response to the crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous women has been inadequate and lacks a basic understanding of the scope of the crisis,” Rep. Raúl Grijalva, D-Tucson, said.

Grijalva and Rep. Ruben Gallego, a Phoenix Democrat, both signed the letter submitted to the GAO in 2019, and each of them released statements pointing out how the GAO report echoes what local MMIW advocates and tribes have been saying about the crisis for years.

“For too long, government and law enforcement ignored the crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous women,” Gallego said. “The findings of this report confirm what Indian Country and advocates know: there is more that must be done to end this crisis.”

In some tribal communities, Indigenous women face murder rates that are more than 10 times the national average, according to the Department of Justice.

Stars align to celebrate Indigenous film artists



Indigenous stars turned out for a special event honoring Native film and performers at the new Academy Museum of Motion Pictures in Los Angeles on Nov. 6, 2021. Among those attending were, from left, Oscar winner Buffy Sainte-Marie, Academy Trustee Ray Halbritter of the Oneida Indian Nation of New York, actors Wes Studi and Tantoo Cardinal, and musician and songwriter Robbie Robertson. (Photo courtesy of The Academy Museum of Motion Pictures)

Sandra Hale Schulman
Special to Indian Country Today

A star-studded lineup of Indigenous celebrities turned out for a special event honoring Native film at the new Academy Museum of Motion Pictures in Los Angeles.

Among those attending the private ceremony were Academy Award-winning musician Buffy Sainte-Marie, actors Wes Studi and Tantoo Cardinal, musician Robbie Robertson and academy trustee Ray Halbritter of the Oneida Indian Nation of New York.

The event was held Nov. 6 during the opening week of Native American Heritage Month to showcase the museum’s commitment to Indigenous film artists, officials said.

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the organization that hands out the Oscars, opened a stunning, seven-story, 300,000-square-foot museum on Sept. 30 that draws on the history and magic of filmmaking.

Cinema has a long history in the Los Angeles area, built on the premise of making movies and turning people into movie stars. It’s built on Tongva land, though Indigenous actors and filmmakers didn’t begin to get the respect or recognition they deserved until the 1970s.

The new Academy Museum seeks to offer celebratory, critical, and personal perspectives on the disciplines and impact of movie-making, past and present.

The special ceremony was preceded by two days of film screenings featuring Indigenous films from the past 40 years, including The Fast Runner (2001), Christmas at Moose Factory (1971), and

Walking is Medicine (2017).

The event honored award-winning Indigenous artists.

Sainte-Marie, Cree, became the first Indigenous person to win an Oscar, when in 1983 she won for her song, “Up Where We Belong,” from the film An Officer and a Gentleman.

Studi, Cherokee, was awarded an Honorary Oscar for his decades of outstanding work in mainstream (Hostiles) and indie films (Ronnie Bo Dean).

Cardinal, Cree and Métis, was honored for her work in Dances with Wolves and other films since the 1970s.

And Robertson, a songwriter and musician of Mohawk and Cayuga descent, was recognized for his work that includes composing soundtracks for multiple Oscar-winning films by director Martin Scorsese — Raging Bull, Casino, The Departed. He is now working on the soundtrack and score for the upcoming Killers of the Flower Moon, based on the Osage murders in the 1920s.

The evening was kicked off with a blessing from Tongva spiritual leader Jimi Castillo. Other notable Native celebrities attending the event were Crystal Williams, Rudy Ortega, Stevie Salas and Tishmall Turner.

On display in the museum are the clip of Sainte-Marie winning her Oscar, clips from the Scorsese movies with Robertson’s film scores, performer Cher’s wild Mohawk outfit that she wore to present an Oscar in 1988 - the year before she won an Academy Award, and a looping clip of Sacheen Littlefeather’s rejection of Marlon Brando’s Oscar in 1973 over his protests of how Natives had been treated in

Violence against Indigenous women is a crisis, report finds, CONT.

In 2017, homicide was reported as the fourth-leading cause of death among Indigenous women between the ages of 1 and 19 years and the sixth-leading cause of death for ages 20 to 44, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

In a report from the National Institute of Justice, 84 percent of Indigenous women experience violence in their lifetime, compared to 71 percent of white women.

GAO Report Findings and Recommendations

The GAO’s inquiry into MMIW started in January 2020 and concluded in October 2021. The report examines to what extent the number of MMIW is known in the U.S., as well as what steps the Department of Justice and Department of Interior have taken to address the issue.

“When we started this work, we knew that a number of groups had already been attempting to highlight this issue,” Goodwin said. “This is the first time we’ve done this work.”

Outside of the databases, the GAO was able to identify other data collection efforts, including regional efforts from researchers, tribes, and states.

The GAO worked with locations in seven states to see how they collected MMIW data: Alaska, Arizona, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, South Dakota and Washington.

Within these locations, the GAO interviewed law enforcement agencies, collected tribal perspectives on the MMIW related issues from 23 tribes, and reviewed reports from local advocacy groups.

“Our seven cases certainly don’t speak to the experience of all 574 federally recognized tribes,” said Anna Maria Ortiz, the director of GAO’s Natural Resources and Environment team. “They do give us glimpses on some of the factors that we think might play into this crisis.”

Goodwin said they did not name the locations they worked within the report out of respect because the GAO intends on continuing their work in this field.

“We determined that while the data have limitations for estimating the absolute magnitude of missing or murdered (Indigenous) women, they were sufficiently reliable for the purposes of identifying potential locations with relatively high numbers and missing or murdered (Indigenous) women per capita,” the report states.

In terms of what contributes to the lack of data, the GAO report pointed out several reasons, including how federal databases do not contain national data on all Indigenous women reported missing, but also that officials are prone to underreporting cases, misclassification of race as well as misclassifications of the manner of death to the federal databases.

The findings in the report were not surprising to Ortiz, but she was struck by how haunting some of the stories were that tribal community members shared with them during their research.

“The legacy of historical racism and prejudice made families feel like they could not even go to law enforcement because law enforcement was going to be dismissive or ignore their concerns,” she said. “So, it was not a surprise per se, but it was devastating and speaks to how important it is that the federal government do what it can to improve its response to this crisis.”

The GAO report also looked into how the Justice and Interior Department has addressed the MMIW issue. The report found that some of the requirements listed in two laws from 2020, the Not Invisible Act and Savanna’s Act, could help address part of the MMIW crisis, but it’s up to both departments to implement them.

National attention on the crisis involving missing and murdered Indigenous people has been increasing over the years.

In 2019, the Justice Department announced the agen-

cy’s Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Initiative and President Donald Trump launched a task force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives known as Operation Lady Justice.

In April, another national push came from Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland when she launched the Missing and Murdered Unit within the Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Justice Services. This unit will provide leadership and direction for cross-departmental and interagency work involving missing and murdered Indigenous people.

“Whether it’s a missing family member or a homicide investigation, these efforts will be all hands on deck,” Haaland said at the time. “We are fully committed to assisting Tribal communities with these investigations, and the MMU will leverage every resource available to be a force multiplier in preventing these cases from becoming cold case investigations.”

The Interior Department reported that 2,700 cases of murder and non-negligent homicide offenses have been reported to the federal government’s Uniform Crime Reporting program.

Even though the Justice and Interior departments increased their efforts to address the MMIW crisis, the GAO report found that the departments have not implemented certain requirements to increase intergovernmental coordination and data collection as part of the Not Invisible Act and Savanna’s Act. The agencies have even missed some of their statutory deadlines.

As part of the Not Invisible Act, one requirement is that the secretary of the interior, in coordination with the attorney general, is supposed to appoint members to a Joint Commission on Reducing Violence Against Indians. Those appointments were supposed to be made by February 2021, 120 days after the act passed.

None have been appointed. In August, nearly nine months after the deadline, the Justice and Interior departments announced they wanted to start finding members for the commission.

Savanna’s Act directs the Justice Department to review, revise and develop law enforcement and justice protocols to address missing or murdered Indigenous people.

Some of the requirements from Savanna’s Act include having the attorney general, in cooperation with the secretary of interior, consult with tribes on how to improve tribal data relevance and access to databases.

The Justice Department also needs to provide training to law enforcement agencies on how to record tribal enrollment or victims in federal databases as well as develop and implement a strategy to educate the public on NamUs.

GAO reported that, as of June, the Justice Department is in the planning stage for meeting this data collection and reporting requirements and is considering using data from two federal databases to satisfy it.

The GAO reported that the Justice Department had until April to conduct a strategy to educate the public about NamUs, but as of June, there was still no plan or time frame for its implementation.

The GAO stated that the Justice and Interior departments developing plans to meet the joint commission and other unfulfilled statutory requirements would provide more confidence that they are working to meet their legal responsibilities, as well as support tribal partners in reducing violent crime.

“Implementation of data-related requirements in new laws and ongoing data analysis present opportunities to increase understanding of the scope of the MMIW crisis,” the GAO report states.

The GAO report made four recommendations on addressing the MMIW crisis in the US, three for the Justice Department and one for the Interior Department.

Ortiz said GAO’s recommendations are more about making sure that there are plans for follow-through for work that has already been started by the Justice and Interior Department under the Not Invisible Act and Savanna’s act.

“When GAO issues recommendations, we have a very robust follow-up process. We will be periodically checking in with those agencies,” Goodwin said, and both departments did agree to follow through with the recommendations the GAO produced.

“They agreed to the recommendation and we know that they are starting efforts to implement these recs,” Goodwin added.

Arizona’s MMIW Study Committee on Hiatus

Arizona’s missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls study committee is mentioned in the GAO report as one of the few local initiatives working to gather comprehensive data on the MMIW crisis at a local level.

“It’s a good outline of what some of the issues are,” state Rep. Jennifer Jermaine, the chair of the study committee, said of the GAO report. “It doesn’t go that into depth on some of the issues. It’s good touchpoints for other research to spin off it.”

The Arizona study committee launched in 2019 in an effort to gather more information about the issue within the state. The committee published its first report in 2020.

“There is a nationwide epidemic of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls, and Arizona, with 22 federally recognized tribes, is at the epicenter,” Jermaine, a Chandler Democrat, said.

“Murders of Indigenous women and girls have been steadily increasing over the past 40 years,” the study committee’s report states. The study committee found that only 160 murders of Indigenous females were recorded in Arizona from 1976 to 2018. An Arizona Mirror analysis of the sparse available data on MMIWG cases found that more than 25 percent of murders involving Indigenous women in Arizona go unsolved.

Additionally, the Murder Accountability Project found that one in three murders of Native Americans in Arizona go unreported to the FBI.

A 2017 study from the Urban Indian Health Institute found that Arizona has the third-highest number of missing and murdered indigenous women and girls in the country.

That study reported a total of 506 known cases in 71 urban cities across the country and 54 cases were identified in Arizona, including 31 in Tucson.

Jermaine said the study committee is on an unplanned hiatus because the proposed changes made to the committee were among the dozens of new state laws that the Arizona Supreme court struck down because they were unconstitutionally added to the state budget earlier this year.

But Jermaine said the committee’s partnership with Arizona State University is ongoing, and research of missing and murdered Indigenous people in the state of Arizona continues even though the law amending the committee was struck down.

Those researchers helped the committee with the original report and are not bound by legislation, allowing them to move forward with the changes they’ve made to the study.

Jermaine said the study committee is aiming to have another report published about missing and murdered Indigenous peoples by November 2022, but how the committee’s work evolves will depend on what the legislature does next year.

AZ Mirror - Arizona Mirror

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Stars align to celebrate Indigenous film artists, Cont.

film and in real life. Her speech was met with boos and cheers.

Bill Kramer, director and president of the Academy Museum, said in a statement that the museum wants to tell stories of the industry.

“We are living in changing and ever-evolving times, and now more than ever we need to come together to share our stories, learn from one another, and bond over being entertained and delighted,” Kramer said. “This is what movies do, and we are thrilled to be opening such a dynamic, diverse and welcoming institution devoted to this beloved art form.”

Jacqueline Stewart, chief artistic and programming officer of the Academy Museum, said officials want to engage visitors in conversations about the history of films and the impact that cinema can have.

“We hope visitors will learn more about films they know and love, make new cinematic discoveries, and feel inspired to share their own stories,” Stewart said in a statement.

A walk-through of the multi-storied building is a movie-lovers dream. Rotating galleries have displays focused on sets and props from the Wizard of Oz, and costumes from the silent era of the 1920s to contemporary outfits from recent hit movies. The shark from Jaws, named Bruce, hangs in the atrium.

The roof has a grand view of down-


town Los Angeles and the Hollywood Hills. A 2.600-square-foot gift shop sells everything from miniature Oscar statues to T-shirts and other memorabilia. A café on the lower level called Fanny’s, named after Fanny Brice, serves up coffee and sandwiches.

One of the most popular museum activities is The Oscars Experience in the East West Bank Gallery, an immersive simulation that allows visitors to step virtually onto the stage of the Dolby Theatre to accept an Academy Award.

You tell them your name, step onto a film stage and pick up a real Oscar (it weighs about 8 pounds and is solid bronze, plated in 24K gold) and give your acceptance speech while they film it. A few minutes later they email you a professional-looking, edited video with the Academy logo announcing you as a winner. I bet it will fool your friends.

The museum will be presenting a roster of screenings — including Oscar Sundays and Family Matinees — in the 1,000-seat David Geffen Theater and the 288-seat Ted Mann Theater on the property.

The museum is on the same block as the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, filled with some of the best art in the world, and the La Brea Tar Pits, a prehistoric oddity of a real tar pit surrounded by a natural history museum and a park with excavation sites.



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“HOME OF THE EAGLES”

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POSITION TITLE	CONTRACT	SCHOOL YEAR	CLOSING DATE
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Physical Education Teacher	10 Month	SY 2021-2022	OUF
Substitute Teacher	On-Call	SY 2021-2022	OUF

CLASSIFIED POSITIONS			
POSITION TITLE	CONTRACT	SCHOOL YEAR	CLOSING DATE
Bus Driver	10 Month	SY 2021-2022	OUF
General Ed. Teaching Assistant	10 Month	SY 2021-2022	OUF
Facilities Supervisor	12 Month	SY 2021-2022	OUF
Parent Liaison	10 Month	SY 2021-2022	OUF
IT Technician	12 Month	SY 2021-2022	OUF

IF INTERESTED PLEASE SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING:

- Application - Online access: kcseagles.net
- Resume
- Letter of interest
- Copy of current degree(s), certificate(s), teaching license(s)
- Official Transcripts will be required upon hiring

- Copy of Certificate of Indian Blood (If Applicable)
- AZ DPS Fingerprint Clearance Card (IVP Card)
- First Aid/CPR
- Valid Driver's License

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In accordance to P.L. 101-630, P.L. 101-647 & 25 CFR 63, all applicants are required to complete and pass a criminal background check and character investigation (includes education, employment and reference verification) prior to hiring which includes a favorable local jurisdiction, federal and state/county background check

Posted 12/03/2021



