Hopi Tribal Programs and Regulated Entities Await FY2022 General Fund Budget Figures and Appropriations Language

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Reservation Dogs - is this another epidemic-like situation?

More on pg. 2
Hopi Tribal Programs and Regulated Entities Await FY2022 General Fund Budget Figures and Appropriations Language

By: Romalita Laban, Hopi Tutuveni

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – April 1, 2022 Hopi Tutuveni, along with all other Hopi Tribal Programs, Regulated Entities and Villages await final figures and amended appropriations language for the Hopi Tribe’s FY2022 Hopi Tribal General Fund Budget figures, Expenditure and Appropriations Language.

Hopi Tutuveni staff submitted the following inquiry on Monday morning, March 28, 2022, to Hopi Tribal Secretary’s Office: “Can an update be provided regarding when Tribal Council will be meeting again to address the BOT’s presentation of the FY2022 budget, please? I have left messages with Secretary Office staff, BOT Chairperson and KUYI regarding an updated ZOOM link on Saturday, March 26, 2022 and have not received any replies thus far.”

The inquiry was sent after not receiving updated ZOOM meeting link information from Hopi Tribal Secretary’s Office for the Saturday March 26, 2022 1:00 p.m. session at which the Budget Operating Team was to present final FY2022 Budget figures and Expenditure and Appropriations Language for Hopi Tribal Council action.

Judith Youvella, Hopi Tribal Secretary replied that same March 28, 2022 morning with the following, “on Saturday, March 26, 2022, the Hopi Tribal Council approved the FY 2022 Budget and Appropriations Language. We had technical issues with accessing [zoom], notification wasn’t sent out to yourself and KUYI as we had limited use of our equipment.”

Hopi Tutuveni staff inquired further with the Tribal Secretary’s Office staff, BOT Chairperson and KUYI for the Saturday March 26, 2022 ZOOM meeting link information from Hopi Tribal Secretary’s Office, Hopi Tribal Treasurer or the Budget Operating Team regarding publishing any information regarding the FY2022 Hopi Tribal General Fund Budget figures, Expenditure and Appropriations Language and for public information in the April 6, 2022 publication.

Reservation Dogs – Is this another Epidemic-like Situation on Hopi?

By: Hopi Tutuveni Staff

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – March 31, 2022 “Reservation Dogs” is not just a popular TV series but it is an actual term used by some Natives living on the reservation. This term also describes a dog which wanders around the reservation with no care, has no home, no food, no water, and no master or anyone to care for them. And these dogs seem to survive the longest here on the Hopi reservation.

It also seems that every Hopi village could be home to an estimated 50-60 stray dogs which multiplied by the count of 12 villages, could get us up to around 600-720 stray dogs throughout the Hopi reservation. And each month, even more puppies are being born to those same stray dogs. This reservation-wide problem seems to have become an epidemic that Hopi people have dealt with for quite some time even before the current world wide pandemic.

Some residents of several villages have gone the extra step of “adopting” some of the stray dogs; with the goal of training them as guard dogs to protect their family homes and keep anyone, whose aim is to harm. This type of practice may be suitable for some homeowners but it can become a nuisance when adopted strays are not tied up and are fed less and less over time.

Seth Collateta, Deputy Animal Control Officer for the Small Animal Control here on the Hopi reservation, stated, “According to the Hopi Tribal code, Ordinance #61 states that ‘Dogs and cats can free roam. As long as they are vaccinated and comply with small animal control,’ so we are going by this ordinance.” The ordinance was passed in 2016. This situation is not new and has been a nuisance for quite some time thus the need to pass a new ordinance.

Some of the uncontrolled reservation dogs are forming semi-wild packs which are starting to attack family pets and residents. In recent times, it seems the packs roam from village to village and behave like wild coyotes and start to harass other village dogs and cats within the villages. Concern about what to do with these wild dog packs, continues to grow.

Collateta stated, “We are planning to talk with all the CSAs of the villages to schedule a meeting to talk about what to do about this problem. But the situation is getting out of control and the villages need to do something.”

Some Hotevilla Village residents speculate that stray dogs are mating with coyotes coupled with food scarcity leading dogs to find food in the wild and becoming more aggressive and territorial.

CONT. ON PG 3
Hopivewat Learning Center to Receive $50,000 American Rescue Plan Grant from the National Endowment for the Arts

Submitted by: Colleen Lucero – Managing Director FOR HOPI TUTUVENI

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – March 30, 2022 Hopivewat Learning Center (HLC) is pleased to announce they have been approved to receive an American Rescue Plan grant from the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) to help the arts and cultural sector recover from the pandemic. Hopivewat Learning Center is recommended to receive $50,000 and may use this funding to save jobs and to fund operations and facilities, health and safety supplies, and marketing and promotional efforts to encourage attendance and participation. In total, the NEA will award grants totaling $57,750,000 to 567 arts organizations in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Washington, D.C.

“Our nation’s arts sector has been among the hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. The National Endowment for the Arts’ American Rescue Plan funding will help arts organizations, such as Hopivewat Learning Center, rebuild and reopen,” said Dr. Maria Rosario Jackson, Chair of the NEA. “The arts are crucial in helping America’s communities heal, unite, and inspire, as well as essential to our nation’s economic recovery.”

“It is Hopivewat Learning Center’s overall vision to responsibly steward our cultural assets in a central location on Hopi. Our organization is proud to announce the acquisition of the NEA American Rescue Plan Grant to support recovery efforts from the pandemic and support the survival of our traditional Hopi values and principles.”

– Lee Yaiva, Hopivewat Board of Trustees Chairman

Hopivewat Learning Center is a home for preserving, sharing, learning and teaching navotai and lavayi, perpetuating survival of Hopivewat (Hopi cultural ways) for all.

The grant funds will be used to continue the Hopivewat project operations, which involve the resumption of safe programming within the local community, marketing, promotion, and ongoing work towards breaking ground on the landsite. The HLC staff will work with Hopi artisans (basket makers, weavers, katsina doll carvers, etc.) from each of the 12 Hopi villages. Artisans will receive a stipend to assist with ongoing efforts to reconnect the Beenhouwer collection with the Hopi community. The Beenhouwer Fine Art Collection was donated to the Hopi Tribe in 1995 by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Beenhouwer of Santa Fe, N.M. The couple collected indigenous cultural art over more than thirty years including works by Hopi-Tewa master artists. The collection consists of 878 fine art items such as katsina dolls, specialty jewelry, baskets, textiles, paintings, pottery and musical instruments that are currently housed at the Museum of Northern Arizona. The overall intention and purpose for this collection is to be shared for future research, education, exhibit purposes for the Hopi communities and the general public.

The Hopivewat organization will kick off their grant work by having a trash clean up at the project site located on Second Mesa, Arizona next to the Hopi Cultural Center on April 3, 2022 from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

For more information please contact Colleen Lucero via email at: hopivewat@gmail.com

The mailing address for HLC is: Hopivewat Learning Center, P.O. Box 152, Kykotsmovi, Ariz. 86039

For more information on the NEA’s American Rescue Plan grants, including the full list of arts organizations funded in this announcement, visit www.arts.gov/COVID-19/the-american-rescue-plan.

Askwali! Kwakwhá – Thank you!

Reservation Dogs – Is this another Epidemic-like Situation on Hopi? Cont.

Melody Wytewa, a Hotevilla Village resident, stated, “I don’t go walking or running because all these wild dogs around here are biting people, and I don’t want that to happen to me or my daughter.” An incident had occurred to Wytewa’s family dog on December 27, 2021, when a pack of dogs attacked and killed her puppy. Wytewa stated, “My dog Ice Cream was attacked by these dogs, and they killed him. Those dogs kept attacking my dog then started to eat him. It was a sad day for our family, especially for my daughter who loved her dog.” These types of incidents have occurred all over Hotevilla village leaving villagers afraid of walking around the community and thinking it will only be a matter of time before someone is seriously hurt or killed by the wild pack dogs. Wytewa also stated, “I have been talking to the CSA of Hotevilla about what happened to my dog. And I asked the CSA what the plan was to do about these dogs who are doing this around Hotevilla. The CSA said she was sorry about what happened to my dog, ‘Ice Cream’ and wanted to bring animal control to deal with these stray dogs.” Wytewa is still waiting for an outcome or solution to this problem.

Lillian Dennis, Interim Community Service Administrator for the village of Hotevilla, spoke about Wytewa’s incident. Lilian was deeply sorry for what happened to the family dog. Dennis had called Hopi Law Enforcement about the incident, but they too had little to no resources about what to do with these stray dogs.

With the increase of attacks from the stray dogs, Dennis stated that she is doing all she can to combat this problem. Dennis said, “Currently, we have no assistance from anyone to help with this dog problem. We have been in contact with animal control about the situation, but they too had limited resources and manpower to help with the villages.” Another issue is the increase of ticks which the stray dogs carry around the village. Dennis stated, “Ticks have always been a problem here in Hotevilla, and we helped several homeowners remove old beds, trash, and junk from the front yards where dogs congregate. So really, it’s up to the homeowner to help combat the tick problem.” Lastly, Dennis stated, “We will be issuing flyers to all homeowners not to leave food outside for any animal to eat and to call to report anything about these strays bothering the family home.”

Collateta also mentioned that in “May this year” there are plans for a Spay and Neuter clinic which will be available for Hopi residents to take their pets there to be treated. Collateta wanted everyone to know that it’s up to the pet owners to take responsibility for caring for a pet. Collateta stated, “It comes down to the pet owner to be responsible for taking care of their pet, from getting them vaccinated and their shots.”

So how can we combat this epidemic-like situation the Hopi people are dealing with? How can we stop the inter-breeding between coyotes and domesticated dogs? Collateta answered some of these questions by stressing if pet owners took more responsibility by getting them spayed and neutered that could keep the population down and even if the program did all it could, it would still need pet owners to help by taking responsibility to control pets, as well.

With very little resources, the Small Animal Control program is doing all it can under its authority to address problems surrounding the control of stray dogs. It is good to know the program has been revived. Perhaps problems associated with stray animals will be decreased while simultaneously seeing an increase in pet owners taking responsibility for their pets throughout the Hopi reservation.
Small Animal Control Returns After Two Year Hiatus
Program leaders share information during meet and greet event

FOR MEDIA RELEASE

Kykotsmovi, Arizona – On Tuesday, March 15, 2022, staff of the Hopi Small Animal Control Program set up shop outside the Hopi Tribal Complex to introduce themselves and the revived program to members of the community. The event targeted the Hopi tribal employees to inform them that the Small Animal Control Program is back up and running after almost 2 years of dormancy due to the pandemic.

“During the last two years there has been a dramatic increase in the population of owned and unowned dogs that roam the villages and communities posing a potential health and safety risk for spread of vector-borne disease and zoonotic disease and injury through dog bites,” said Madeline Sahneyah, Public Health Compliance Program Officer and Manager of the Hopi Small Animal Control Program. “This event is one of many more needed to encourage residents to become responsible pet owners and abide by the requirements of the Small Animal Control Ordinance #61.”

The event also served as an introduction of Seth Collateta, Deputy Animal Control Officer who joined his team to provide packets containing rabies prevention, responsible dog owner, dog bite prevention, and pet registration event information. In addition, a brief survey helped to gather data regarding dog bites, number of dogs owned, knowledge of Rabies and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF), and if residents have seen ticks on their dogs. This data will help to determine priority areas for providing comprehensive program services.

“Tribal members can rest assured that we are working on solutions for the dog problem. We are addressing the overpopulation of unowned and unwanted dogs that roam the villages and communities,” said Collateta. “Residents who live here should not have to be fearful while going for a walk or just to go outside in general because of vicious dogs.”

Pet owners are encouraged to attend the upcoming pet registration event which will take place on March 21, 2022, from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. in Keams Canyon. More information on the event and the program is available by calling (928) 734-3806.
Hopi Credit Association and Hopi Relief Release
Hopi Small Business Directory

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Hopi Reservation, Ariz. – March 30, 2022 Hopi Credit Association is proud to announce the release of its first Hopi Business Directory featuring over 100 Hopi owned businesses spanning a wide array of services and products. Printed copies of the Hopi Business Directory will be distributed in what is hoped to be the first of an annual effort to promote and support Hopi entrepreneurs. The Hopi Business Directory was the culmination of a $50,000 grant project funded in 2020 by NDN Collective and Oweesta. Hopi Credit Association and its project partner, Hopi Relief, are actively seeking grant funding opportunities to build on the foundation set in the first year including: expanding the number of small businesses featured in the directory and building on the success of the first Hopi Small Business Week and Hopi Business Fair and Expo, held in June and July 2021 respectively.

“Hopi entrepreneurs offer unique value to the local community and far beyond. Our hope is that we create support services that will help each business owner thrive through education, networking, and promotional opportunities that are rooted in our cultural traditions and values.”

For this project, Hopi Credit Association partnered with Hopi Relief Executive Director, Wendi Lewis to assist in the development of the directory as well as Hopi Small Business Week and the Hopi Business Fair. When she was approached with the partnership opportunity, Ms. Lewis immediately agreed to participate and shared, “Hopi Relief has a vision for developing a food pantry and community resource center that serves small businesses on Hopi. The impact of COVID has unveiled a number of areas that need attention across Hopi. Currently, there is no organization on the Hopi reservation that provides consistent assistance and services to small business owners. Together Hopi Relief and Hopi Credit Association can grow and develop small business programs and services unique to our Hopi people.”

Together Hopi Credit Association and Hopi Relief will continue their campaign to “Support Hopi Small Business” by hosting the 2nd Annual Hopi Small Business Week and Small Business Directory Fair in June and July of 2022. These two events feature small business webinars, in-person presentations, and opportunities for small businesses and entrepreneurs on Hopi to showcase their food, art, or goods and services for sale on and around the Hopi reservation. More information will be shared on these events at a later date.

About Hopi Credit Association

Hopi Credit Association is a Native Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) loan fund. As a Native CDFI the HCA is dedicated to the realization of full economic development for Hopi Tribal members. The HCA mission is “to enhance the quality of life by providing lending, financial education, and training opportunities for our Hopi Sinom (people) to become informed consumers.” HCA advances its mission by providing a range of financial products and development services to Hopi tribal members residing on the Hopi Reservation.

For more information about Hopi Credit Association, please visit https://hopicredit.us/ or email lisa@hopicredit.us. Hopi Credit Association is an exempt organization as described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; EIN: 86-6053269

About Hopi Relief

Hopi Relief is an 501(c)(3) organization, led by Hopi tribal members, most of whom reside in urban areas. Originally established to provide direct relief to the Hopi reservation during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond, Hopi Relief’s mission is “To uphold the act of ‘coming together to help one another’ by creating pathways to connections and services for the Hopi people.” In addition to sustaining its work of providing pandemic relief services, Hopi Relief’s long-term work is focused in two key areas: food pantry development and small business support for the Hopi people.

For more information about Hopi Relief, please visit https://hopirelief.org/ or email Wendi@HopiRelief.org. Hopi Relief is an exempt organization as described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; EIN 85-2055678.
DCW will be providing care for individuals with disabilities to anyone that needs assistance in their home.

We assist with ALTC applications to anyone needing to begin the process of receiving ALTC services.

We are a dedicated Home Care Agency that provides services to all Native American families throughout Arizona area.

* Dressing  * Respite Care  * Bathing  * Grooming
* Light Housekeeping  * Preparing Healthy Meals
* Medication Reminders  * Companionship/ Socializing

For more Information, Call us at:
505.863.6257 or 928.289.1067
Would you like to put your legals into the Newspaper?  
For a single price you can put your legals into the Hopi Tutuveni  
Call 928-734-3283 to find out how
Hopi Tribe Department of Health and Human Services Covid-19 Emergency Response April 1, 2022 Report

KYKOTSMOVI, AZ – April 1, 2022 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 in the afternoons on Mondays and Wednesdays for the month of March 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 please call (928) 737-6198 or 737-6197.

COVID-19 Testing Drive-up Testing schedule: Monday, Wednesday & Friday from 8:15–9:30 AM. 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) 737-6187 or 6233.

A COVID-19 Hotline has been created by the Hopi Health Care Center to assist with all COVID-19 related questions and service requests. The hotline is open Monday–Friday from 8 AM–5 PM. To contact the COVID-19 hotline please call (928) 737-6187.

TUBA CITY REGIONAL HEALTH CARE CORPORATION (TCRHCC) – COMMUNITY COVID-19 TESTING & VACCINATION INFORMATION:

To all Moenkopi residents: Testing, and now vaccinations, at TCRHCC are being held at the outdoor tent Monday – Friday from 8:00 AM – 4:00 PM Daylight Savings Time. Rapid and CEPHEID tests can take approximately 3 hours. Send out tests can take 2-3 days. The address for Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation is 167 N. Main Street, Tuba City, AZ. For more information regarding Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation’s COVID-19 vaccination clinic and testing, please call 1-866-976-5941. TCRHCC now has at-home COVID-19 test kits available for the community. To request a test kit please go through the drive up tent from 8:00 AM – 4:00 PM Daylight Savings Time or go to the pharmacy drive up window after hours.

FREE AT-HOME COVID-19 TESTS:

You can now order free at-home COVID-19 tests from the U.S. government at covidtests.gov by calling 1-800-232-0233 (TTY 1-888-720-7489). Only 4 tests come in an order and only two orders per household. Orders will usually ship in 7-12 days. Please do not wait to order your tests when you have been exposed or become symptomatic as the tests will not arrive in enough time for you to be tested. So please order them now so that you and your loved ones can be prepared. Households that did not place their first order of test kits, can now place their first AND second order. They must complete the ordering process above two times to place both a first and second order (for a total of 8 test kits).

FREE N-95 MASKS

The CDC now has a resource on their website where you can see a list of local pharmacies that have free N-95 masks by using your zip code. Click here or call 1-800-232-0233 (TTY 1-888-720-7489).

QUARANTINE AND ISOLATION CALCULATOR:

The CDC now has a Quarantine and Isolation calculator that helps determine how long you need to isolate or quarantine.

(TABLE ON PG 5)

“CDC is recommending that moderately or severely immunocompromised 5–11-year-olds receive an additional primary dose of vaccine 28 days after their second shot.” Remember that the only vaccine that 5-17 year olds are eligible for is Pfizer.

SOURCE: Different COVID-19 Vaccines – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

SYMPTOMS, QUARANTINE, AND ISOLATION:

Watch for Symptoms: people with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus and can range from mild to severe. The following are COVID-19 symptoms that people may experience:

• 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.”

Currently, the local health department and HHCC are implementing the previously recommended CDC guidelines which is a 10 day isolation for those who test positive and a 14 day quarantine for those exposed to an infected individual.

(GLOSSARY ON PG. 5)

Be aware that when someone tests positive they became contagious 2 days before they developed symptoms, or if they are not experiencing symptoms 2 days before they tested positive not the day they received their results. If someone was less than 6 feet away from a potential positive case for a cumulative total of 15 minutes or more over a 24 hour period they would be considered a close contact regardless of whether or not both parties were wearing masks. For example, Molly was within 6 feet of Craig on Thursday night for 10 minutes and on Friday morning for 5 minutes. Craig developed symptoms Saturday evening, was tested for COVID on Monday, and received their results on Wednesday. Because Molly was within 6 feet of Craig for a total of 15 minutes over a 24 hour period within the 2 day timeframe she is now considered to be a close contact. If you have been identified as a close contact you may or may not need to quarantine depending on your vaccination status.

If an unvaccinated individual that is not positive is having to take care of someone that is infected, they will need to quarantine for 14 days beginning on the infected person’s 10th day of isolation, with that day being Day 0 and the following day being Day 1. That means the caregiver could potentially be out of work for 24 days. If a vaccinated person that is not positive is having to take care of someone that is infected, they will not have to quarantine but will need to get tested 5 days from the 10th day of the infected person’s isolation. If a vaccinated person develops symptoms while caring for an infected person they will need to get tested as soon as possible and remain at home until they receive their results.

Re-testing 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 provider before returning to work.

The “checklist” below has been updated as of the most recent COVID-19 guidelines from the CDC and will be used by employers to determine when an employee with confirmed 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 least 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 and can go back to work!

HOPI H.E.O.C UPDATES

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<tr>
<th>VILLAGE</th>
<th>POPULATION ESTIMATE</th>
<th>NUMBER VACCINATED *</th>
<th>PERCENT OF POPULATION VACCINATED</th>
<th>VACCINE RANKING (HIGHEST = 1)</th>
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<th>Age Eligibility</th>
<th>Primary Series</th>
<th>Booster Dose</th>
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<td><strong>Pfizer</strong></td>
<td>50+ years old</td>
<td>2 doses given 21 days apart</td>
<td>Everyone ages 18 years and older should get a booster dose of either Pfizer or Moderna (COVID-19 vaccines) at least 6 months after the last dose in their primary series. Teens 16-17 years old may get a Pfizer COVID-19 Vaccine booster at least 6 months after the last dose in their primary series.</td>
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<td><strong>Moderna</strong></td>
<td>18+ years old</td>
<td>2 doses given 28 days apart</td>
<td>Everyone ages 18 years and older should get a booster dose of either Pfizer or Moderna (COVID-19 vaccines) at least 6 months after the last dose in their primary series.</td>
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<td><strong>Johnson &amp; Johnson</strong></td>
<td>18+ years old</td>
<td>1 dose</td>
<td>Everyone ages 18 years and older should get a booster dose of either Pfizer or Moderna (mRNA COVID-19 vaccines) at least 2 months after the first dose of J&amp;J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine.</td>
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**Glossary**

**Close Contact**: Someone who was less than 6 feet away from an infected person (laboratory-confirmed or a clinical diagnosis) for a cumulative total of 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period (for example, three individual 5-minute exposures for a total of 15 minutes). An infected person can spread COVID starting 2 days before they have any symptoms (or, for asymptomatic people, 2 days before the date the positive test was taken).

**Contact Tracing**: The process of identifying individuals that are considered close contacts to an infected person.

**Isolation**: The procedure that individuals follow when they have received positive results.

**Isolation guidelines are if an individual test positive and is experiencing symptoms their 10 day isolation period will start the first day they developed symptoms. If an individual is not experiencing symptoms then their 10 day isolation starts the day they got tested, not the day they received their results. The day they were tested will be Day 0 and the following day will be Day 1. The first day an individual develops symptoms is considered Day 0. The following day will start Day 1.**

**Quarantine**: The procedure that individuals follow when they have come in contact with someone who tested positive.

Unvaccinated individuals, regardless of whether they are experiencing symptoms or not, need to quarantine for 14 days from the last day they were in contact with the infected person. As a reminder, the day an individual was in contact with an infected person is Day 0 and the day after will start Day 1. If an individual not experiencing symptoms that received negative results begins to experience symptoms after they received their results, they will need to get tested again.

Vaccinated individuals do not need to quarantine if they are identified as a close contact UNLESS you are experiencing symptoms. Regardless if you end up having to quarantine vaccinated individuals need to get tested. For individuals that are experiencing symptoms and are vaccinated, they need to get tested as soon as possible and remain at home until they receive their results. For individuals that are NOT experiencing symptoms and are vaccinated, it is suggested that you wait 5 days from the last contact with the infected person to get tested.

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<td>74.7%</td>
<td>53.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**14 Day Active Cases**

**As of April 1, 2022**
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TICK-TACK-TOE

PUZZLES AND GAMES

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

Hopi Tutuveni April 6, 2022
As a cat, I saw my fair share of ups and downs, and just like anyone else, emotions got the better of me. Of course, we can feel sad, happy, angry, excited, depressed, etc. But one thing that stuck out to me the most was the word angry. Now it may seem like just an emotion but to many, being angry is so much more than that.

Remember, in the Star Wars movie, Yoda stated, “Fear leads to anger, Anger leads to hate. Hate leads to suffering.” Now that saying, in my cat opinion, is true about what we learn from anger. Many Hopis perceive that hate is something our way of life will be better off if it was not there or never existed. “Hate” is so powerful it could bring worlds to an end, but we Hopis seem to use and express this word, “hate” so willy-nilly that we don’t see a problem in using that word.

The way that I see it, children learn this word from their parents, relatives, cousins etc. Not because it’s a word but because their parents don’t like certain people, and they teach their children to hate that person. A lot of our Hopi learn this type of word at an early stage of life when all in all, they want to have friends and be happy. But when our parents tell us to hate someone, we learn that and so we learn how to hate something or someone we never associated with, and we grow up finally wondering why we are so hateful to a family or a person.

Hopis have this type of grudge that stays with them for generations upon generations. Kind of like the “Hatfields and McCoys” type situation. Pretty soon they hold grudges about people they don’t even know or why we were taught to be angry with. That is why, I believe, we will never learn how to forgive and forget the past.

Speaking of the past. We see pictures on the internet of the hisat’sinom or past Hopi people, and they look like they have it all together with their farming, ceremonies, families, etc. But in fact, they are just like a modern-day Hopi person who held grudges, hated one another, and felt that their life would be better if certain people in their lives never existed either. Now I’m not saying it’s totally true, but it could be valid since we must learn this type of emotion and keep grudges and we learn from the past.

Now that may come as a shock to you, but trust me, we were never peaceful people; we were never keepers of faith and wisdom. We were like how we are today, hateful, spiteful, and non-remorseful. And how could we become peaceful people if peace was never in our vocabulary in the first place?

Of course, there are some good Hopi people, but that still does not affect how we associate ourselves with the word “HATE.”

When I was a mush head kitten, my grandmother took me out of 1st grade and put me into another school. I didn’t know why I was placed in another school when I had all my friends there. Come to find out, my grandmother did not like a certain someone in that school who at the time was a teacher, I believe, and my grandmother wanted me out of there all because she didn’t like that certain someone.

Hate becomes a generational thing when we let it, and that’s why a lot of our Hopi people don’t get along; we think we are doing the right thing, but when our love for hate appears, we tend to hold grudges against people we don’t even know, and that is why we are living in a broken world.

Of course, there is still love, but in my opinion that love is still so small it tends to go unnoticed, and we tend to push that aside because we have so much anger and hate in our system. That is all we know, and that is all we seem to associate.

So, who can we blame for this type of emotion? Media? Human error? Existence? There are two types of people in the world, one is where they see humans for what they indeed are, and two, they see humans for what they become. Now I’m not saying I can see why humans are like this. I can say that humans are just the way they are because it’s always been like that.

Am I an angry cat? Yes, but I have a certain way that I express that anger. Does that mean that I am an angry cat to others? No. Anger can be good and wrong at the same time, we can hurt others with our offense, and we can fend off others not to hurt someone, but it’s up to us and how you channel it.

So, my advice is to remember that “Hate” is something we might not want to teach our children; we expect them to know their feelings. We don’t always have classes to teach our feelings and how to address them adequately. The world is so hateful nowadays because we throw that word around like a ball and expect it to hit someone. But not all is lost; there is still love in this world. We must see it through this thick fog of hate, but once we do, it’s like the ending scene from “Land Before Time.” But then again, I hated ‘Sharp tooth.’
JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

HTEDC is seeking an Accounting Assistant.
The Accounting Assistant supports and assist the overall Accounting Department with assigned tasks and job duties from the entities of the corporation and CFO.
Selected applicants must have: A professional, positive attitude with management, co-workers, and general public; Ensure all communication is clear and concise; Follow other duties as assigned by immediate supervisor or CFO.
• Three or more years of accounting experience
• Knowledge in standard office procedures
• Ability to perform simple accounting reconciliation
For more information or submit resume, please contact Courtney Erickson at (928)522-8675 or email cerickson@htedc.net

Request for Proposal

Request for Proposal for Special Education Services:
Special Education Ancillary/Related Services - School Psychologist

Public notice is hereby given that the Second Mesa Day School Exceptional Student Services Department is accepting competitive sealed proposals from qualified and eligible (licensed) firms and individuals for school year 2022-2023. All Request for Proposals (RFP) must be submitted prior to the closing date, March 25, 2022 at 4:00 p.m. (MST) to be considered for selection. Late proposals will be disqualified. In order to be considered for selection, bidders must submit a complete response to the RFP. RFP packets are available at the SMDS Procurement Office or via email. For more information, contact Alice Snyder at Alice.Snyder@secondmesa.org or call (928)737-2571, ext.4208. Second Mesa Day School Exceptional Student Services Department reserves the right to reject any and all proposals submitted to waive any information or irregularities and to advertise in its best interest and to request additional information from all proposers. Hopi Owned and Non-Hopi Owned firms and individuals are invited to respond to this RFP. Interested firms and individuals will be evaluated in accordance with the requested proposal and applicable law.
Sealed bids mailed to:
Alice Snyder
Second Mesa Day School - Exceptional Student Services Department
Highway 264 at Texaco Junction
P.O. Box 98
Second Mesa, Arizona 86043

Public Service Announcement

The Public Health Compliance Office and the Small Animal Control Program are currently on a modified telework and rotation work schedule until the lifting of Executive Order #001-2022.
Public Health Compliance Office (PHCO)
• Monday, Wednesday, Friday – Onsite office hours; 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.
• Tuesday and Thursday: Contact by email or cell phone listed
• Food handler training is available only online until further notice at http://www.ihs.gov/foodhandler/
• Email IHS food handler certificates to msahneyah@hopi.nsn.us for issuance of a Hopi Food Handler’s card or bring to Honahni Building. COVID screening protocols must be followed.
• Questions regarding food service sanitation and institutional environmental health surveys/inspections can be directed to LCDR Chung, Sherry Chase or Madeline Sahneyah at listed email address or by phone.
• Vector-borne/Zoonotic Disease situations or questions can be directed to Madeline Sahneyah, LCDR Chung, or Sherry Chase at listed phone numbers and email addresses.
LCDR George Chung, Environmental Health Officer/Indian Health Service
Phone: (928) 737-6275 Email: george.chung@ihs.gov
Sherry Chase, Environmental Health Specialist/Indian Health Service: (480) 599-8703 Email: sherry.chase@ihs.gov
Madeline Sahneyah, Public Health Compliance Officer
Phone: (928) 734-3403 (w) 928-497-1967 (cell) Email: msahneyah@hopi.nsn.us
Small Animal Control Program (SACP)
• Dog bites and other dog/cat complaints
• Monday – Thursday: contact Animal Control Officer by email below.
• Friday – Onsite Office hours; 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Seth Collateta, Deputy Animal Control Officer Phone: (928) 734-3806 Email: scollateta@hopi.nsn.us

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Hopi Tutuveni April 6, 2022

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ARTICLES:
The Hopi Tutuveni welcomes original articles reporting on local, state and national news or 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.

PRESS RELEASES:
Press releases must be submitted on official letterhead and include the headline and date of the article on which you are commenting. Anonymous letters and letters written under pseudonyms will not be published. The Tutuveni Editorial Board reviews all submissions and reserves the right not to publish letters it considers to be highly sensitive or potentially offensive to readers, or that may be libelous or slanderous in nature.

OPINION EDITORIALS:
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.

SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS:
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).

CIRCULATION:
The Hopi Tutuveni is published twice a month, with a circulation of 2,500 copies throughout the entire Hopi Reservation. The paper is delivered on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month to the following locations: Moenkopi Travel Center, Moenkopi Legacy Inn, Hotevilla Store, Kykotsmovi Village Store, Tribal Government Complex, Hopi Cultural Center, Hopi Health Care Center, Polacca Circle M, Kame Canyon Store.
**JOB ANNOUNCEMENT**

**Seeking Physical Fitness Trainer**

The Hopi Tribe is seeking a Physical Fitness Trainer for the Hopi Wellness Center.

The Physical Fitness Trainer is responsible for coordinating physical fitness activities for children, youth, adults and seniors to meet the goals and objectives established for the Hopi Wellness Center.

Minimum Qualifications: Associate Degree in Physical Fitness, Exercise Science, or related Health & Wellness field AND two (2) years work experience working in a fitness or recreational center performing the prescribed duties; OR, any equivalent combination of Education, Training, and Experience which directly demonstrates the ability to perform the duties.

Necessary Requirements: Must possess a valid Arizona Driver’s License and complete/pass the Hopi Tribe’s Defensive Driving course; complete & pass pre-employment screening; pass mandatory and random drug & alcohol screenings; no felony convictions or been convicted of misdemeanors at the local, state and federal level within the past five (5) years.

The FULL JOB DESCRIPTION & APPLICATION may be found on the Hopi Tribe website under Tribal Services-Human Resources.

For more information, please contact the Hopi Wellness Center at (928) 734-3432.

**JOB ANNOUNCEMENT**

**HTEDC is seeking an Executive Assistant to the CEO**

HTEDC is seeking an Executive Assistant to the CEO.

The Executive Assistant is responsible for the daily and general communication (e.g., answering phones and email) and other duties as assigned by the CEO.

Selected applicants must have: A professional, positive attitude with management, co-workers and general public; Ensure all communication is clear and concise; and Report any and all concerns from General Managers/Supervisors to the CEO.

- Minimum 1 year of administrative experience
- Knowledge in standard office procedures
- Ability to answer phones, computer skills including Microsoft programs

For more information or submit resume, please contact Cindy Smiley at (928) 522-8675 or email csmiley@htedc.net

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Helping Schools and Students Recover From Pandemic Challenges

(StatePoint) Over the past two years, public schools have faced continual disruptions brought about by COVID-19. Experts say that federal relief funds have given the nation a one-time opportunity to learn from the experience and to focus recovery efforts and resources on delivering high-quality instruction and support for students in ways that will accelerate their learning and meet their social and emotional needs.

“The federal government has provided $189 billion in resources for states and localities targeted at education recovery. If unchecked and unsupported, states risk bending to the pressure of forces more concerned with political expediency and ideology than sound policy that helps students,” says Jim Cowen, executive director of the Collaborative for Student Success. “Parents, educators, administrators and policymakers deserve credible information about effective policies and practices that are using these funds to accelerate student learning.”

According to Cowen, this is why the Collaborative for Student Success, in partnership with The Center on Reinventing Public Education (CRPE) and the Edunomics Lab at Georgetown University, launched EduRecoveryHub.org, a one-stop resource that showcases emerging practices in schools supported with Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief funding (ESSER) and other federal recovery funds that can be replicated nationwide.

From improving school facilities to easing teacher shortages, the site provides insights into the smart investments that best ensure schools recover stronger and every student benefits. Parents and families can use this site to advocate for their students and point to good ideas that meet specific needs as they talk to teachers, principals, and school board members. Educators and district staff can learn from their colleagues about ways in which they are overcoming the lingering challenges of the pandemic. The site also allows policymakers to reference and compare state-by-state recovery information and access expert analysis from diverse viewpoints. A panel of national and state-based organizations and experts serving or representing parents, school and district leaders, classroom educators, and the civil rights community review and comment on specific practices they support.

“As difficult as pandemic learning has been, our research has shown many bright spots: schools and educators who have gone above and beyond by making powerful connections with students, finding creative ways to deliver personalized learning, and working with community partners to ensure students are healthy and ready to learn,” says Robin Lake, director of CRPE. “But many of these efforts are ad hoc. The unprecedented federal investment will allow school systems to implement effective approaches -- if they pay attention to what we know has worked.”

“The federal investment represents a once-in-a-generation opportunity for school districts to help students re-engage in school, get back on track in reading and math, and earn sufficient credits to graduate ready for college or a career,” says Chad Aldeman, policy director of Edunomics Lab. “In the wake of the pandemic, we are seeing districts use funds in new ways to address challenges and improve student outcomes. These savvy, nimble investments may catch on in other communities and help propel students forward.”

Interactive and easy-to-use, the EduRecoveryHub is updated frequently. Individuals or organizations can reference these evolving resources or share their own examples of innovative programs in education by visiting edurecoveryhub.org. From innovative ways to address student mental health needs to work being done to accelerate academic learning, spotlighting education recovery efforts across America can spark progress and improvements in other communities.
US seeks new lithium sources as battery demand grows

Patrick Whittle
Associated Press

NEWRY, Maine — The race is on to produce more lithium in the United States.

The U.S. will need far more lithium to achieve its clean energy goals — and the industry that mines, extracts and processes the chemical element is poised to grow. But it also faces a host of challenges from environmentalists, Indigenous groups and government regulators.

Although lithium reserves are distributed widely across the globe, the U.S. is home to just one active lithium mine, in Nevada. The element is critical to development of rechargeable lithium-ion batteries that are seen as key to reducing climate-changing carbon emissions created by cars and other forms of transportation.

Worldwide demand for lithium was about 350,000 tons in 2020, but industry estimates project demand will be up to six times greater by 2030. New and potential lithium mining and extracting projects are in various stages of development in states including Maine, North Carolina, California and Nevada.

“Nobody really foresaw this huge spike in demand,” said Tim Crowley, vice president of government affairs for Lithium Nevada, a subsidiary of a company developing a mine in Thacker Pass, Nevada. “We owned the lithium space for a long time, and we forfeited it to China.”

Much of the world's lithium comes from South America and Australia, and China dominates the worldwide supply chain for lithium-ion batteries. The U.S. produces less than 2 percent of the world's supply of lithium, although it has about 4 percent of the reserves. The largest reserves in the world are in Chile.

Expanding domestic lithium production would involve open pit mining or brine extraction, which involves pumping a mineral-rich brine to the surface and processing it. Opponents including the Sierra Club have raised concerns that the projects could harm sacred Indigenous lands and jeopardize fragile ecosystems and wildlife.

But the projects could also benefit the environment in the long run by getting fossil fuel-burning cars off the road, said Glenn Miller, emeritus professor of environmental sciences at the University of Nevada.

“A domestic source has tremendous value. Then we can do things that only China is doing with production,” Miller said.

Lithium — the lightest metal on Earth — was discovered by Swedish chemist Johan August Arfwedson more than 200 years ago. Since then, lithium and its compounds have been used in everything from psychiatric medicine to lubricating grease.

But interest in lithium has exploded in recent years because of its use in rechargeable batteries for electric and hybrid cars, lawnmowers, power tools and more. Lithium batteries also power laptops and cell phones.

The Biden administration has made a plan for half a million charging stations for electric vehicles a signature piece of its infrastructure goals. That effort, and the growth of electric vehicle companies such as Tesla, will require much more lithium to make batteries.

The new lithium mining project closest to development is the one proposed for Thacker Pass by Lithium Americas. That northern Nevada mine would make millions of tons of lithium available, but Native American tribes have argued that it’s located on sacred lands and should be stopped.

Construction could start late this year, said Lithium Americas CEO Jonathan Evans, noting that it would be the first lithium project on federal land permitted in six decades.

Evans said there will likely be more U.S. attempts to extract lithium because of the rising demand. “It has been a small industry and it has grown quickly,” he said. “I do expect larger companies to enter the space via acquisitions or other means.”

Australian-based lioneer also wants to build a large lithium mine in Nevada, which the company says is expected to produce 22,000 tons of lithium — enough to power hundreds of thousands of electric vehicles annually.

Lithium mining projects represent a challenge for environmentalists because they carry the promise of decarbonization in exchange for heavy impacts on ecosystems and local communities. Lithium mining could jeopardize water quality and ranching in some states, the Sierra Club has argued.

The big challenge is making sure lithium mines are located in places where they do the least amount of damage, said Lisa Belenky, senior attorney for the Center for Biological Diversity.

“It really is very site specific as far as what impacts it would have to the local species, water,” Belenky said. “Almost every energy project we look at for climate change has its own greenhouse gas footprint.”

The drive for more domestic lithium has opened the potential for mining and extracting in states beyond Nevada. An Australian company called Piedmont Lithium wants to develop an open-pit mining project it has proposed for the Kings Mountain area west of Charlotte, North Carolina. The area was a major supplier of lithium from the mid-20th century into the 1980s, the company said.

California’s largest lake, the salty and shrinking Salton Sea, is also primed to host lithium operations. Lithium can be extracted from geothermal brine, and the Salton Sea has been the site of geothermal plants that have pumped brine for decades. Proponents of extracting lithium from the lake said it would require less land and water than other brining operations.

One project, led by EnergySource Minerals, is expected to be operational next year, a spokesperson for the company said. General Motors Corp. is also an investor in another project on the Salton Sea that could start producing lithium by 2024.

Gov. Gavin Newsom, a Democrat, envisions that California’s lithium can position the state to become a leader in the production of batteries. He called the state the “Saudi Arabia of lithium” during a January address.

Dee Dee Myers, a senior adviser to Newsom focused on business, said that lithium is an “increasingly critical resource” as California and the world pursue clean energy development to slow climate change impacts.

The state has an opportunity to produce “epic quantities of lithium” given the resources around the Salton Sea, Myers said. But she said it wants to ensure lithium is extracted and produced sustainably.

State government could play a role in regulating the extraction process. In 2020, California also created the Lithium Valley Commission to review and analyze incentives for lithium extraction. They must file a report with their findings by October.

In Maine, Plumbago Mountain in the western part of the state has attracted mining interest. The mountain is “a potentially significant new lithium resource,” with a higher average lithium content than similar deposits around the world, according to a 2020 paper in the scientific journal Mineralium Deposita.

However, Maine mining regulations could make it difficult to extract the lithium. The Maine Department of Environmental Protection is reviewing the possibility of quarrying for lithium at Plumbago at the request of the property’s owners, state mining coordinator Mike Clark said.

Plumbago Mountain is the kind of site that could be significant for the U.S. as it seeks to fulfill its clean energy goals, said Alicia Cruz-Urbe, an associate professor of petrology and mineralogy at University of Maine.

The country’s lithium reserves rank among the largest in the world, Cruz-Urbe said. “But the amount that we produce is peanuts.”
State approves 1st alert system for missing Indigenous people

Washington Rep. Debra Lekanoff, D-Anacortes, speaks Thursday, March 31, 2022, before Washington Gov. Jay Inslee signed a bill sponsored by Lekanoff that creates a first-in-the-nation statewide alert system for missing Indigenous people — particularly women, in Quil Ceda Village, near Marysville, Wash., north of Seattle. The law creates a system similar to Amber Alerts, which are used for missing children in many states. (AP Photo/Ted S. Warren)

Chris Addlrend
Underscore.news and Indian Country Today

Beginning soon, when Indigenous people go missing in Washington, social media, radio airwaves and highways will be blanketed with their information to hopefully lead to them being found — the first state in the U.S. where that will be guaranteed.

That’s because Gov. Jay Inslee on March 31 signed House Bill 1725, creating the nation’s first statewide alert system for missing Indigenous people during a ceremony on the Tulalip Reservation in front of tribal leaders and community members, state officials and lawmakers. The bill was proposed by Washington Attorney General Bob Ferguson and sponsored by Rep. Debra Lekanoff, Tlingit and Aleut.

When operational, the system — similar to the state’s “silver alert” for missing vulnerable adults — will help identify and locate missing Indigenous people, who, especially women, go missing at disproportionately high rates and face higher rates of violence and murder compared to other ethnic groups in the U.S.

Advocates like Lekanoff say the measure is just one step in addressing the complex crisis, but it’s another signal to “Native Americans who have said no one is doing anything to stop the crisis of our missing and murdered Indigenous people” that policymakers are acknowledging the problem and working to address it.

“There’s no one solution to help us in our Native American community address the crisis that’s happened to our women and our people,” Lekanoff said in a March 30 interview prior to the signing ceremony. “This is one of many tools in the toolbox.”

When activated, the first-of-its-kind alert will broadcast information about missing Indigenous people on electronic highway signs, through radio messages and across social media. An activation will also include the state alerting local and regional media through press releases. The bill is also meant to lead to better communication and coordination among law enforcement departments and other agencies in investigating cases, Lekanoff said.

The state Legislature unanimously approved the legislation earlier in March, reflecting a trend of Washington, other states, tribal governments and organizations, and the federal government increasingly working to address the crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous people.

In Washington, those efforts include a Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and People Task Force created by the state Legislature last year to come up with recommendations of how to address the crisis in the state. The group began meeting late last year.

The 23-member group includes tribal nation leaders and community members, tribal advocacy organization representatives, state lawmakers, law enforcement officials and others. The task force is meant to build on the previous work of tribal nations and advocates in identifying the problem and potential solutions in Washington — where, according to the Urban Indian Health Institute (UIHI), Indigenous women are more than four times more likely to go missing than white women — and elsewhere.

In Washington, the problem is among the worst in the country. According to a 2018 report from UIHI, the group found that more than 5,700 Indigenous women or girls were reported as missing or murdered in 2016. The organization, which is a division of the Seattle Indian Health Board, also examined more than 500 cases from 71 U.S. cities, finding that Washington had the second most cases as a state, with Seattle having the most among the cities studied. Tacoma had the seventh most cases.

During the ceremony, Ferguson said the state attorney general, said the legislation was one of the first accomplishments the task force could point to and said other states could look to Washington’s alert system as a model to tackle the problem.

He also pledged that the alert system wouldn’t be the last reform “to ensure that we bring everybody back home” and that cases involving missing Indigenous people should include “accountability and justice.”

The Washington State Patrol will be responsible for operating the system, but Lekanoff said the missing and murdered Indigenous person task force, as well as broadcasters and the state Office of the Attorney General, will work together to develop and implement the plan. She said she hoped the system would be designed and implemented soon.

“Missing and murdered Indigenous women and peoples is not just an Indian issue; it’s not just an Indian responsibility,” Lekanoff said during the March 31 ceremony, adding that the bill “brings together all of our governing bodies to collaborate, to take care (of) those who have been taken, those who have been lost and those yet to come.”

The ceremony also included Gov. Inslee signing several other bills affecting tribal nations and Indigenous people, like one strengthening tribal consultation guidelines in spending money for climate protection actions and another allowing Indigenous people serving sentences in tribal jails to be transferred to a state prison, where inmates have better access to rehabilitative programs, services and training.

In legislative hearings earlier this year before the bill was passed, and during the signing ceremony, supporters said the cases of missing Indigenous people often don’t receive the same level of attention or urgency as cases involving people of other groups. That means the burden of raising awareness about a missing person frequently falls on family members and friends.

Tulalip Tribes Chairwoman Teri Gobin said at the signing event that the lack of awareness contributed to perpetuating a feeling among Indigenous people that they “didn’t matter.”

“We’re finally getting to that place where we’re righting some of those wrongs,” she said.