June 2022 Groundbreaking Ceremony for the Hopi Detention Center
Hopi Tribe Meets Long Awaited Milestone

Ground breaking ceremony with tribal leadership and distinguish guests on June 15, 2022 Photo courtesy of Hopi KUYI radio Facebook

Film photography and a Hopi June wedding reception

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LARRY’S CORNER
Episode 21, a newer hope
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COMMUNITY
Dog attack leads to tragedy
June 2022 Groundbreaking Ceremony for the Hopi Detention Center
Hopi Tribe Meets Long Awaited Milestone

Romalita Laban, Managing Editor – Hopi Tutuveni in collaboration with KUYI Hopi Radio News Bureau

Keams Canyon, Ariz. – June 15, 2022 and on a warm summer day, Chairman Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma provided a welcome to those present to witness a momentous milestone for the Hopi Tribe, First Mesa Consolidated Villages, U.S. Department of Indian Affairs, and the U.S. Department of Corrections in breaking ground for the long awaited renewed Hopi Detention Center.

The Groundbreaking ceremony took place at the Hopi Tribe Judicial Complex located on First Mesa Consolidated Village lands, located on the Hopi reservation, where the previously built jail remains closed due to its very limited capacity.

Hopi’s one and only Native Public Radio station, KUYI Hopi Radio broadcast live on air at 88.1FM and on its Facebook page enabling more of the Hopi public to listen in on the historical event and to see, although sometimes sparingly, the live feed via Facebook. Hopi Tutuveni has partnered with KUYI Hopi Radio in bringing this information to the Hopi public.

Mervin Yoyetewa, Hopi Law & Order Committee Chairman served as an emcee providing introductions for the speakers such as Craig Andrews, Hopi Vice Chairman, honored guests, such as James Tewayguna, Kikmongwi FMCV, Jason Friehage, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs, Patricia Broken Leg-Brill Deputy Associate Director of Corrections, Clay Curley Tribal Engagement Manager with the U.S. Congressman Tom O’Halleran Arizona District 1 Office.

During the Welcome Address, Chairman Nuvangyaoma expressed the extreme importance of reaching the milestone “for the health and safety of our community…” He recounted back in history to 1981 when the original intent for the center was that it was going to be a treatment center and not intended for incarceration. He further explained that over time the building was converted and repurposed into a detention center which according to the Chairman, “led to a host of issues over the course of decades eventually leading to the BIA condemning the facilities in October 2016.”

He also expressed his desire that he did not want Hopi to be known as a tribe that simply uses its facility to incarcerate people and acknowledged that substance abuse problems are present on Hopi. He continued by stating, “…running alongside this…is to develop a treatment facility that’ll coincide with this…because I know and I can speak to that from experience…” Chairman explained to those present, “…I’m in recovery. I went through this whole system and found treatment to help myself…so that’s a big component of the bigger picture…” He acknowledged the tremendous amount of work yet to do while expressing to the community that their voices have not gone unheard and that a “milestone achievement” was reached for the Hopi Tribe.

Vice Chairman Andrews spoke of his support for the detention center and conversations with the various village members about the initiative. He also referenced traditional disciplinarian roles which an uncle, in a Hopi family structure, is known to carry throughout the long history of Hopi family principles and life prior to staining, “I have a lot of nieces and nephews that are incarcerated and I take full responsibility…it’s upon me to talk to our younger generation and also my nephews and nieces…I believe a majority of us are in recovery and so [have] I…I’ve been clean and sober for over twenty years now…” which drew supportive applause from those present and in return the Vice Chairman continued by thanking those for their presence.

James Tewayguna, Kikmongwi FMCV provided statements in the Hopi language and to the effect, as Albert Sinquah, Spokesman for the Kikmongwi, explained, “from the Village of Walpi, he introduced himself, he’s the selected leader for our villages…we have three villages, in our area there’s Walpi…Sichomovi and Tewa…his land area that’s his [responsible]…he described as, continues all the way here to the east, to the border of Hopi and up a little to the north back here, he’s [responsible].” Sinquah continued to state, “…basically his concept of his leadership style is that he’s responsible for all the souls that live in this area…he prays for them on a regular basis…he’s concerned about our lives of our young children and as they get older…he hopes that as we continue thru this process that we continue to support one another…not just in his village but throughout the Hopi reservation…we have a host of villages to the west here…and that his hope is that we all continue to work together for the benefit of all the Hopi people, in general all the people that reside within our reservation. He’s thankful that we finally got to this point of having our facility renewed and his hope is again that the facility will help us heal ourselves reservation wide…”

Sinquah continued, “…Our people they unfortunately get incarcerated but it’d be a place where they can learn and try to make a better life. And one of the [things] that he (referencing Tewayguna) emphasizes is our young children, we need to take care of them so as they grow they don’t fall in the same pitfalls as some of us have…. he thanks all of you for being here…all your efforts individually from the different departments that helped Hopi gain this facility…his prayers are that as you leave from here that you go home to your families, treat your families well, your children, your grandchildren so that they can grow to be healthy and live a good life…”

Sinquah also explained that translating words spoken in Hopi is “a little bit different” because one word can take “half an hour to cover one subject” just before explaining that the Kikmongwi would be providing his blessings. Tewayguna then provided Hopi blessing words while emphasizing happiness and good thoughts for all the Hopi people in moving the effort forward.

Jason Friehage, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs expressed gratitude to all who worked towards reaching the milestone and shared that providing and improving additional resources for public safety and justice across Indian Country is a high priority for Bryan Newland, Assistant Secretary and Deb Haaland, Secretary - U.S. Department of the Interior for Indian Affairs and Secretary Haaland.

Friehage mentioned that around 2018, the Administration and Congress were able to reinstate a public safety and justice facility replacement, budget line in the amount of $35 million, which allowed the funding such facilities, including the Hopi Detention Center and the importance of having received bipartisan support to acquire the resources.

Patricia Broken Leg-Brill Deputy Associate Director of Corrections and Clay Curley Tribal Engagement Manager with the U.S. Congressman Tom O’Halleran Arizona District 1 Office also provided expressions of gratitude and well wishes for the project completion, as well.

Mervin Yoyetewa, Law & Order Committee provided closing remarks just before Chairman Nuvangyaoma was presented with an extension of gratitude by J. Scott Winchester, Tribal Liaison/Senior Project Manager – AIA.
By: Romalita Laban, Managing Editor and Donovan Gomez, Hopi Senom Transit

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – June 22, 2022 at the Hopi Tribal Council Chambers, Donovan Gomez, Transit Administrator for Hopi Senom Transit was accompanied and supported by Michael Lomayaktewa, Director, Hopi Department of Transportation in presenting a completed Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) between the Northern Arizona Council of Governments (NACOG) and the Hopi Tribe on behalf of Hopi Senom Transit. Agreement on the IGA approved an award funded by the Federal Transit Administration of $125,000 to develop a 5-Year Transit Plan. NACOG will administrate the award on behalf of FTA.

In early 2022, work began on an opportunity for Hopi Senom Transit to receive a comprehensive analysis of its Transit system by experienced rural transit consultants to plan for improvement of services and possible route expansion to better serve the Hopi Tribe and surrounding communities. The planning became reality with the agreed upon Intergovernmental Agreement between the NACOG and the Hopi Tribe.

Action Item No. 045-2022 listed as Item 17. Under New Business of the Hopi Tribal Council Third Quarter Session June 1, 2022 AGENDA – Amendment #2 addressed the Ceremonial Signing which was completed on June 22, 2022.

In the Action Item packet the Discussion section read:

“The attached fully-executed Intergovernmental Agreement between the Hopi Tribe and the Northern Arizona Council of Governments (NACOG) is for funding in the amount of $125,000 for Hopi Senom Transit to produce a 5-year Short Range Transit Plan that will include a review of system sustainability, service enhancement and route expansion opportunities, rider engagement and marketing strategies. Hopi Senom Transit will provide 20% in-kind match from TTP funds. The Plan will meet the transit needs of the Hopi and Tewa people and will help guide Hopi Senom Transit into the future.”

Work on the 5-Year plan has begun on the week of June 27, 2022.
UNFINISHED BUSINESS
2. Discussion of a motion to vacate judgment in the Flagstaff v. Hopi Tribe case – Fred Lomayesva, General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel – TABLED
3. Discussion and action - Letter dated April 15, 2022 Re: Hopi Tribal Goals and Objectives - Dale Sinquah, Tribal Council Representative, First Mesa Consolidated Villages – TABLED
4. Discussion and possible action – Letter dated April 15, 2022 Re: To address the matter of Building Communities, Inc. – Dale Sinquah, Tribal Council Representative, First Mesa Consolidated Villages - TABLED* 
5. Action Item #052-2022 – To approve the placement of equipment on the Second Mesa Water tank, the Hopi Tribal Governance building and the Hopi Veteran’s Memorial Center for the purposes of FirstNet System deployment on Hopi Lands – Author/Amy Mignella, Deputy General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel – TABLED*

NEW BUSINESS
1. Action Item #051-2022 – To approve a loss revenue election from the ARPA funds as required by the U.S. Treasury Final Rule – Author/Jim Davis, Director, Office of Financial Management
2. Action Item #055-2022 - To Request for Funds to assist the Hopi Assisted Living Facility towards their grant - Author/Linda Honahnie, President, Hopi Assisted Living Facility Board of Directors
3. Presentation on Information Technology Policy and use of equipment – Robert Collateta, Jr., Network Manager, Office of Information Technology
4. Presentation of Enrollment Ordinance No. 33 by Tanya Monroe, Director, Hopi Office of Enrollment – Rosa Honani, Tribal Council Representative, Village of Sipaulovi
5. Discussion and possible action – Letter dated March 31, 2022 Re: Village of Shungopavi’s request for information regarding land lease, including ownership of the property comprising the Hopi Cultural Center – Craig Andrews, Vice Chairman, The Hopi Tribe
6. Discussion on Next Actionable Steps Regarding See Renewal and Blue Stone Strategy – Hopi Tribal Council

XII. REPORTS
1. Office of the Chairman
2. Office of the Vice Chairman
3. Office of Tribal Secretary
4. Office of the Treasurer
6. Office of the General Counsel
a. Village of Tewa First Amended Civil Complaint against the Hopi Tribe
7. Land Commission
8. Water/Energy Committee
9. Transportation Committee
10. Law & Order Committee
11. Investment Oversight Committee – Update on discussions regarding Moenkopi Developers Corporation’s request on adjusting loan schedule; update regarding Walpi Housing Management Agreement discussion held with Hopi Tribe Economic Development Corporation and report on work being conducted to clarify the Omnibus Account - **Time Certain – June 20, 2022 – 9:00 a.m.
12. Health/Education Committee
13. Hopi Gaming Committee Report – Update on discussions and meetings held with Tonto Apache Tribe on proposed casino near Winslow, AZ - **Time Certain – June 20, 2022 – 1:00 p.m.
15. Hopi Utilities Corporation (HUC) - (Written) 2021 Annual Report and planned activities for FY 2022, and Audited Financial Statements for HUC for year ending 2021 – Carroll Onsae, President/General Manager, Hopi Telecommunications, Inc.
Images of June 2022 Fires near Hopi’s Sacred Nuvatukya’ovi and Surrounding Areas

Billowing smoke clouds from the Pipeline Fire and Haywire Fire can be seen blowing northeastward towards Hopi lands and villages, late afternoon on Monday, June 13, 2022. The picture was taken approximately 35 miles east of Flagstaff, Ariz. off of I40. Hopi’s precious and sacred Nuvatukya’ovi (San Francisco Peaks) seems to be choking as it is engulfed in smoke from the fire. According to the June 24, 2022 “BAER team completes Soil Burn Severity map for Pipeline Fire” News Release from Coconino National Forest, “The BAER team assessing the Pipeline Fire determined that approximately 1,310 acres (1%) of the fire is unburned, approximately 15,004 acres (56%) have low soil burn severity, approximately 9,141 acres (34%) sustained a moderate SBS and approximately 1,315 acres (5%) were identified as having high SBS.” Photo by Romalita Laban HT

Big smoke clouds from the Haywire Fire can be seen traveling eastward towards Hopi lands and villages, late afternoon on Monday, June 13, 2022. The picture was taken off of I40, near Exit 225 while facing northwest, with the cinder hills located on the Leupp Road in the background photo by Romalita Laban HT

Ominous smoke clouds from two fires, the Pipeline Fire and Haywire Fire, burning north and northeast of Flagstaff, Ariz., combined with Hopi land desert dust on a windy Monday, June 13, 2022. Photo taken on Hopi lands facing west. The Pipeline Fire was man caused with the cause of the Haywire Fire still remaining undetermined. Photo by Romalita Laban HT
Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition Now Seeking Hopi Youth Applicants for Commission Logo

Submitted by: Staci Kaye, Executive Advisor Office of the Vice Chairman

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – June 29, 2022 the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, (BEITC) has announced that it is seeking Hopi youth (between the ages 15 - 25) to serve on the Bears Ears Commission Logo - Youth Committee.

During the Trump administration, the Bears Ears Coalition, began as a non-profit organization made up of tribal leaders, state commissioners and the Bears Ears coalition staff. The Coalition organized and advocated for the Bears Ears monument, on behalf of the five tribal nations. After the Bears Ears monument was re-established by President Biden, the Bears Ears Commission became a federally recognized entity, made up of tribal leaders from the five tribes that will collaborate with the U.S. government to co-manage the Bears Ears monument.

The focus of the newly formed Bears Ears Commission Logo – Youth Committee will be to provide guidance and recommendations to graphic artist Mallery Quetawki (Zuni Pueblo), who will be designing the new Bears Ears Commission logo and new marketing designs.

The workload of the Committee members will include email correspondence and occasional ZOOM conference meetings, with a time commitment of 2-3 hours per month with Coalition staff and artist. The Committee will present a final design that will be voted on and approved by the Bears Ears Commission Leadership. Stipends will be awarded to each participant.

This is a great opportunity for resume building, collaborative work experience, and a chance to contribute to something meaningful for the community.

To be considered to serve on the Committee, interested individuals will need to submit a 350-word essay in Word format by July 15, 2022 to Staci Kaye at Skaye@hopi.nsn.us. The essay should address the following question: How would you preserve and protect Hopi’s ancestral lands such as Chaco Canyon, Bears Ears, Mesa Verde, etc.?

For more information, please email Staci Kaye at Skaye@hopi.nsn.us or call 928-734-3113.

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Bears Ears Commission Reaches Historic Agreement with Federal Agencies for Co-Management of Bears Ears National Monument

Press Release

Submitted by: Staci Kaye, Executive Advisor Office of the Vice Chairman

White Mesa, UT - Saturday June 18, 2022, the five Tribes of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition (BEITC) signed a historic agreement at the White Mesa Community Center, located on Ute Mountain Ute lands in Southeastern Utah. The Hopi Tribe delegation consisted of Chairman Nuvangyaoma, Vice Chairman’s Executive Advisor Staci Kaye, Hopi Tribal Council Member Marilyn Fredericks, and Hopi Tribal member Troy Honanie Jr.

The five Coalition Tribes (Hopi Tribe, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Pueblo of Zuni, Navajo Nation, and Ute Indian Tribe) were principal signatories to a cooperative agreement with federal agencies for the co-management of the Bears Ears National Monument. The cooperative agreement will advance principles of Indigenous Stewardship and sets the stage for Traditional Ecological Knowledge to guide the monument’s management plan.

Following the signing of the cooperative agreement there was an unveiling of the new Bears Ears National Monument signs. The new signs contain seals representing each of the five Tribes that make up the Bears Ears Commission and the BEITC.

In the coming weeks the Coalition will submit a comprehensive Land Management Plan (LMP) to federal agencies. The LMP has been years in the making and draws from traditional knowledge holders, Tribal historic preservation officials, and other cultural leaders from each of the Coalition Tribes.

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Are you into drawing COMICS?

New Perspective - Education

Submit your comics to consae@hopi.nsn.us
Or Call 928-734-3283
To find out more information.

Drawing comics is a great way to show your drawing skills and your side of Hopi Humor
If you have the skill and the humor to draw comics for the Hopi Tutuveni

DISCLAIMER: Comics submitted will become property of Hopi Tutuveni. Name of artist will be displayed and not edited when submitted. Hopi Tutuveni has the right to publish submitted comics.
Submitted by: Deborah Secakuku Baker

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. - Monday, June 6, 2022 Hopi Day School’s June Book Club hosted, special guest reader, April Pavinyama. April is Sun Clan from Kykotsmovi Village. She is also an alumnus of Hopi Day School (HDS.) She is a graduate from White Cone High School and served as Miss Hopi for the year 2011-2012. Pavinyama’s recent accomplishment is graduating from Coconino Community College in May of 2022.

April introduced us to the Berenstain Bears book collection authored originally by Stan and Jan Berenstain that chronicles the adventures and experiences of the Bear Family. These books cover a wide range of topics and are illustrated with bright colors and enticing pictorials that depict the story.

April chose a three book collection titled, “Summer Fun.”

She shared the first book in the three book collection titled, “The Berenstain Bears Go To Camp.” It was the perfect story for the month of June as students begin their summer vacation. The book shared how Brother and Sister Bear experienced summer day camp for the first time. At first they were a little apprehensive, but after the first day found themselves completely involved with all the activity of the camp. The activities included playing sports, engaging in arts and crafts, exploring nature with the finale of preparing for an overnight camp out on top of Skull Rock. The illustrations help you imagine what it would be like to really be there.

April shared that she attended running camps in her youth. I asked if she had ever felt apprehensive like the characters in the book. “...Most definitely, you’re always nervous the first day, [you think] I don’t know anybody, I wonder if my friends are going to be there...but you get to make new friends once you get over that hurdle of meeting new people.”

April added, “My mom would sign my brother and I up for every youth related event or activity every summer” while laughing. I asked, of all the activities we saw in the book, what would be your favorite? April shared the Arts and Crafts is what she would have enjoyed the most. She continues to craft to this day and enjoys being creative.

Elisa Galleros, HDS Fifth grade teacher was part of the conversation and shared how a book like, “Go to Camp” helps encourage kids to participate in community activities like these. Kids being with other kids helps them learn many skills that will help them in their academics and their personal lives such as socialization and being exposed to different things. Galleros also stated, “...the importance of reading in the summer is so the lessons learned during the school year will not be forgotten. The book...Go To Camp is about play so it makes [it] (reading) fun! The reading of this book is not about academics but is about fun. It is important for kids to read for fun!”

Tejay Montgomery, Chief School Administrator of HDS shared that the benefits of having children attend summer camp is huge. Especially since kids have not been able to play together, interact, or plan for the past couple of years. Montgomery also shared that reading to your child for 20 minutes a night will help them experience an annual growth and that reading a book to a child also brings families together. “Having those moments as a family is very important.” Anyone in the family can read to a child.

Pavinyama informed us that there is a Berenstain Bears website located at: http://berenstainbears.com. This website will help you find information about the Berenstain Bears books, information on the foundation of reading and the authors, Video links for some of the books which are now animated stories as well as a home shop and much more.

Conversation of the book club helped parents find summer activity for their children on Hopi by contacting the following: local village offices, the Hopi Library and the First Mesa Youth Center in Polacca, Ariz. Families can also create fun opportunities for their children.

The Book, “Berenstain Bears Go To Camp” shared by Ms. April Pavinyama helped generate rich conversation about helping kids stay involved and continue reading. Hopi Day School would also like to thank April Pavinyama for donating two copies of the “Summer Fun” collection of Berenstain Bears books to our school and which was received by Talon, participant of the Hopi Day School Book Club.

Our Special Reader for July is Dinah Pongyesva. Dinah is the Library Technician for the Hopi Tribe’s Department of Education and Workforce Development Public Library Program. She is currently delivering services for all ages at the branch library located at the Peace Academic Center in Kykotsmovi, Ariz. Dinah is a member of the Hopi Tribe and of the Wild Mustard clan. Dinah is also a member of the Arizona Library Association, American Library Association and the Arizona Tribal Libraries Association. Pongyesva brings with her a deep interest in teaching young children early literacy skills.

Dinah will share the book, “The Water Protectors” by Carole Lindstrom during the July presentation of the Hopi Day School Book Club on July 4, 2022 at 6 p.m. on KUYI Hopi Radio, 88.1fm/88.9lpfm and at kuyi.net.
Film Photography and a Hopi June Wedding Reception

Carl Onsae, Hopi Tutuveni

Orayvi, Ariz. – June 26, 2022 and film photography has been the staple way of capturing moments in time for many years. It has taken years to develop and perfect the formula for a perfect picture.

Today, with social media and cell phone use, anyone can capture a moment in time, and you don’t need to hire a photographer to do it.

Film photography has become yesterday’s news and is slowly dying, even in a world such as the Hopi culture, where time is not a thing, where Hopi culture still thrives from well over 2000 years ago.

Hopis have become accustomed to modern technology in their everyday lives, although they may still lack the connectivity needed for fully functional technology. With digital cameras, film has become a thing of the past.

I was recently invited to a wedding reception over the weekend to take photos on my digital camera. When the couple informed me they would have a timeless theme which included having gold, black and casual attire, it compelled me to grab my Polaroid camera with the spare film I had in stock.

I made my way about three miles east from my home village of Hotovilla towards the oldest, continuously inhabited village in the United States, Orayvi. Talking about going somewhere timeless, I couldn’t help but feel that grabbing my Polaroid was one of the best photographer’s decisions one could make.

Mind you, taking a camera to Orayvi is not something one does lightly, mainly because there is a sign that reminds everyone that pictures are not allowed by visitors, so I took my invite as a privilege on that particular day. Especially since I was on my way as a guest, to extend congratulations to the happy newlyweds, “Mr. and Mrs. Dukepoo.”

When I got to the Orayvi Village building, which is relatively new, I pulled out my Polaroid camera, which quickly got the attention of those in attendance. It was almost like I could see people being thrown back to the early 80s and 90s when Polaroids reigned supreme for capturing on-the-scene images, which no other device could do back in the day.

I then began to take authentic Polaroids of guests, couples, children, and families. All Polaroid photos were given to those who posed as subjects. They quickly showed eagerness and even seemed shocked that anyone with a Polaroid camera in their vicinity was still possible in 2022 in the 21st century.

It is rare to see how Hopi people react to Polaroid pictures taken of them, which some may have thought were a thing of the past. Especially now that Hopi people have grown accustomed to modern technology.

When I took the Polaroid pictures of the guests at this wedding reception, everyone wanted one of those treasures. As if they were holding something of the past, and something where a moment was captured right then and there, all at the same time.

Of course, you can capture a photo with your phone and post it on social media, but when you find yourself holding an actual picture in your hand, you feel it is personal to you and want to watch it being developed and share it in the presence of your close friends.

Polaroid is not dead, not just a thing of the past. There are still places in the state of Arizona and all over the country that still develop and sell the film. So, if you want an authentic place to buy Polaroid film, just go to their website and purchase film there.

For this Hopi photographer, I know this can keep the business of photography alive, and it keeps our memories close to our hearts, too. What better way to aid in marking a celebration for the love of two young Hopis with all their dearly beloveds.

Community Health Representatives Proudly Welcomed Four New Community Health Aides

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – June 8, 2022 the Second Annual 2022 Summer Community Health Aide (CHA) Program is kicking off in full swing. On June 6, 2022, the Community Health Representatives (CHR}s) proudly welcomed four new CHAs, Waynelle Tewanema, Lynnice Leslie, Delayna Quochytewa, and Evonne Sidney to our team.

Over the next eight weeks, the CHAs will be working alongside a CHR, getting the ultimate hands-on experience, on and off the Hopi reservation, by providing care to existing clientele, partaking in various community events, training sessions, health fairs, obtain their CPR/First Aid certification, as well as aiding in COVID Testing and test kit distributions.

These experiences will provide them with valuable new tools and resources to positively impact their daily lives and to empower them to be our leaders of tomorrow.

Meet Your Future Healthcare Workers
Waynelle Tewanema is a recent graduate of Flagstaff High School, from the Village of Tewa. As a CHA, Waynelle hopes to gain hands-on experience to help her prepare for her next steps as she further her education at Coconino Community College.

Delaya Quochytewa will be starting her senior year of high school in the fall of 2022 and joins us from the Village of Kykotsmovi. While working as a CHA for the summer, Delayna hopes to gain knowledge of the different health issues that exist on the Hopi reservation. Her ultimate goal is to become a Registered Nurse in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit.

Lynnice Leslie will also be starting her senior year in high school in the fall of 2022 and comes from the Village of Kykotsmovi. Lynnice hopes to gain knowledge of current health topics so that in the future, she may come back to the reservation to help her community. Lynnice’s ultimate goal is to become a pediatrician because of her love for children and medicine.

Evonne Sidney is from the Village of Shungopavi and will be finishing her high school years with the class of 2023. After graduation, Evonne plans to attend Fort Lewis College pursuing a degree in the area of Pharmacy. During her time as a CHA, Evonne hopes to get insight into her desired profession and gain familiarity of the health field.

Please join us in welcoming these young ladies aboard. The CHAs are excited to visit and offer a helping hand in each community this summer, so don’t miss your chance to meet them. We invite you all to come out and give our young ladies words of encouragement as they are our future health care providers.
Hopi Tribal Enrollment Office Provides Tribal Membership Count as of June 8, 2022

Romalita Laban, Managing Editor – Hopi Tutuveni

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – June 9, 2022 and according to an email notification provided through the Hopi Tribe Inter-department to system recipients, Dione A. Naha, Enrollment Coordinator, Hopi Tribe Enrollment Office provided the following, “On 6/8/2022, Tribal Council approved 36 New Tribal Members…”

Also included as an attachment in the notification was the most current membership counts by village (affiliation), shared in table format depicted below:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>On</th>
<th>Off</th>
<th>Total Count</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bacavi</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>334</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hotevilla</td>
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<td>877</td>
<td>1,424</td>
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<td>760</td>
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<td>Totals</td>
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<td>6,956</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Naha further noted that the Membership Count by Village table “reflect those counts” in reference to the 36 New Tribal Members and added that the information is also available on the Tribal Website under the Office of Enrollment. The link to the information is: www.hopi-nsn.gov/tribal-services/tribal-membership/

Should you have any questions regarding Enrollment Services, the Hopi Tribe Enrollment Office can be reached at: 928-734-3152.

Hopivewat, Inc Receives $48,130 Award from The Association of Tribal Archives, Libraries, and Museums

Kykotsmovi, AZ – Hopivewat, Inc received a $48130 grant through the Association of Tribal Archives, Libraries, and Museums (ATALM) American Rescue Plan: Humanities Grants for Native Institutions. This grant opportunity is intended to help Native Cultural Institutions to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and provide humanities programming to their communities.

Funds were provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) as part of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 passed by the U.S. Congress.

Funds support the Documenting the Impact of Covid-19 on the Hopi Community Project that will conduct a virtual oral history project and digital curation time capture featuring stories of the Hopi COVID-19 experience.

“Hopivewat Learning Center mission is to create a home for preserving, sharing, learning, teaching navoti and lavayi, perpetuating survival of Hopivewat (Hopi cultural ways) for all. During COVID-19 we stopped having a lot of our ceremonies and lost many important people are in our lives. We are still healing, and it is our hopes through this community project we can provide the oral history about this time to be passed on to future generations about resilience, hope, faith and humbleness,” Colleen Lucero Hopivewat Directing Manager.

“COVID-19 hit Tribal communities particularly hard. The pandemic is not only responsible for the loss of culture keepers, Native language speakers, elders, and government leaders, but also the closure of cultural institutions, furloughed staff, and reduced programming,” said ATALM President Susan Feller.

“This opportunity will provide much-needed financial support and create humanities-based programs that bring cultural practitioners and the public together in a dialogue that embraces the civic and cultural life of Native communities.”

Hopivewat, Inc was selected by an independent Peer Review Committee and is one out of 84 awardees to receive funding. Other awardees representing 25 states include Tribal governments and Native nonprofit organizations, as well as higher education institutions and non-native nonprofit organizations working in partnership with state or federally recognized tribal entities. A total of $3.26 million was granted. A list of grantees is available at www.atalm.org.

“The National Endowment for the Humanities is grateful to the Association of Tribal Archives, Libraries, and Museums for the association’s important work in administering American Rescue Plan funding to help Native American cultural institutions recover from the pandemic,” said NEH Chair Shelly C. Lowe (Navajo). “These grants provide valuable humanities resources to tribal communities and represent a lifeline to the many Native heritage sites and cultural centers that are helping preserve and educate about Indigenous history, traditions, and languages.”

ABOUT THE HOPIVEWAT LEARNING CENTER

The Hopivewat Learning Center became a 501(c)3 in 2017 under the support and guidance of the Hopi Tribal Council, Hopi Cultural Preservation Office and the Hopivewat Task Team. The Hopivewat Learning Centers overall vision is to embrace the values of the Hopi and Tewa communities, perpetuate and maintain the Hopi and Tewa cultures using traditional values and principles.

ABOUT THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Created in 1965 as an independent federal agency, the National Endowment for the Humanities supports research and learning in history, literature, philosophy, and other areas of the humanities by funding selected, peer-reviewed proposals from around the nation. Additional information about the National Endowment for the Humanities and its grant programs is available at: www.neh.gov.

ABOUT THE ASSOCIATION OF TRIBAL ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES, AND MUSEUMS

The Association of Tribal Archives, Libraries, and Museums (ATALM) is an international association dedicated to preserving and advancing the language, history, culture, and lifeways of Indigenous peoples. Founded in 2010, ATALM maintains a network of support for Indigenous cultural programs, provides professional development training, enables collaboration among tribal and non-tribal cultural institutions, and advocates for programs and funding to sustain the cultural sovereignty of Native Nations. To learn more, visit www.atalm.org

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Dog Attack Leads to Tragedy
Hopi Tribe Officials ask for the Community’s Cooperation with Animal Control Ordinance

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – June 13, 2022 and this weekend a person was tragically attacked by a pack of dogs in the Village of Hotevilla. This latest attack is one of several over the past few months that include dog bites, amputations, and in this latest case, injuries so severe they lead to the victim’s death.

“A tragedy such as this affects our entire tribe both on and off the reservation,” said Timothy Nuvangyaoma, Tribal Chairman. “It has also led us to develop a calculated response in enforcing the Hopi Animal Control Ordinance to help prevent occurrences from ever happening again.”

The “Hopi Tribal Ordinance #61, Sub Section 8.00 Animal Bites” addresses the threat created by animals who are not restrained, and Sub Section 14.00 Disposition of Vicious Animals” allows for the euthanizing of unwanted dogs that roam the Hopi communities, in order to ensure safety of all residents.

Tribal Officials are asking residents to take an active approach and report any stray dogs to their Village administration personnel.

Pet owners are encouraged to have their animals vaccinated with the rabies shot, in addition to being neutered/spayed. Animals are allowed to roam freely unless they create a threat to the public.

At this time there are no plans to release the identity of the victim in this case. An ongoing investigation will continue.

Any new information will be released as it is warranted. Questions may be directed to: Ronald Honyumptewa, Director - Department of Public Safety & Emergency Services (928)734-366.

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by: Carl Onsae

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Hopi Tribe
928 737 6362 (w)
928 497 1622 (c) text or call
Email: Sami@hopi.nsn.us

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 A.M. through 5:00 P.M. Closed for lunch 12:00 to 1:00 P.M., second Tuesday’s of each month 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M., closed for lunch 1:00 to 2:00 P.M.

Apply online: Itcawic.itcastars.net/apply
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(There is only 1 staff member working at the Hopi WIC office at this time therefore, if you call the office and no one answers the phone, leave a message, name and telephone number or call the WIC cellular phone for services needed thank you)

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✓ Loan Processor/Collector/Financial Educator

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Alissa Charley, Executive Director
Email: lisa@hopicredit.us
Phone: (928) 738-2205
Website: https://hopicredit.us

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To rent this space
The virus and can range from mild to severe. The following are COVID-19 symptoms that people ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to receive an additional primary dose of vaccine 28 days after their second shot.” Remember that the need to isolate or quarantine.

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 both a first and second order. They must complete the ordering process above two (2) 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:

- 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 implement 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, please 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!

VACCINATION DATA AS OF JUNE 1, 2022:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VILLAGE</th>
<th>POPULATION ESTIMATE</th>
<th>NUMBER VACCINATED *</th>
<th>PERCENT OF POPULATION VACCINATED</th>
<th>VACCINE RANKING (HIGHEST = 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bakabi</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>71.14%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotevilla</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>72.81%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyakotsmovi</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>121.74%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mishongnovi</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>53.70%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moenkopi</td>
<td>1,191</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>73.39%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orabi</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>104.50%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shungopavi</td>
<td>1,280</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>64.80%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sipaulavi</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>65.50%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polacca</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>72.72%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,322**</td>
<td>5,643</td>
<td>75.02%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Age Eligibility**  | **Primary Series**  | **Booster Dose**
---|---|---
Pfizer 50 years old | 2 doses given 21 days apart | Everyone ages 18 years old or older who received their last Pfizer or Moderna (mRNA COVID-19 vaccines) at least 5 months before their last dose in their primary series.

- Teens 16-17 years old may receive a Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine booster at least 6 months after their last dose in their primary series.
- Two doses of either Pfizer or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine at least 6 months after their last dose in their primary series.

- Johnson & Johnson 50 years old | 1 dose | Everyone ages 18 years old or older who received their last Johnson & Johnson (mRNA COVID-19 vaccines) at least 6 months before their last dose in their primary series.

- One dose of either Pfizer or Moderna (mRNA COVID-19 vaccines) at least 2 months after their last dose in their primary series.

Glossary:

**Close Contact**
Someone who was less than 5 feet away from an infected person (laboratory-confirmed or 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 for individuals who are positive and are experiencing symptoms, or have positive results from a test taken for an infected person. They are to isolate for 10 days from the day they tested positive, or the day they received their results. The day they were tested will be Day 0 and the following day will be Day 1. The following day will be Day 2, and so on. 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.

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

- Quarantine guidelines are for individuals who are identified as close contacts and are experiencing symptoms. Regardless of whether or not they are experiencing symptoms, they are to remain at home for 5 days from the last contact with the infected person.

Vaccinated individuals do not need to quarantine if they are identified as a close contact, unless they are experiencing symptoms. Regardless of whether or not they are experiencing symptoms, they are to remain at home for 5 days from the last contact with the infected person.

---

**14 Day Active Cases**

- **COVID-19 Positives Last 14 Days**
  - Kyakotsmovi: 4
  - Orabi: 0
  - Polacca (Walpi-Shirchumovi-Tewa): 18
  - Mishongnovi: 5
  - Sipaulavi: 1
  - Shungopavi: 6
  - Yuweh-Loo-Pahki: 0
  - Bakabi: 8
  - Hotevilla: 15
  - Moenkopi: 7
  - Flagstaff: 0
  - Phoenix: 1
  - Prescott: 0
  - Winslow: 0
  - Tuba City: 5
  - Teesto: 0
  - Williams: 0
  - Jeddito: 1
  - Holbrook: 1

- **COVID-19 Positives Cumulative Total**
  - Kyakotsmovi: 311
  - Orabi: 37
  - Polacca (Walpi-Shirchumovi-Tewa): 677
  - Mishongnovi: 203
  - Sipaulavi: 116
  - Shungopavi: 413
  - Yuweh-Loo-Pahki: 12
  - Bakabi: 120
  - Hotevilla: 351
  - Moenkopi: 222
  - Flagstaff: 6
  - Phoenix: 7
  - Prescott: 1
  - Winslow: 12
  - Tuba City: 10
  - Teesto: 2
  - Williams: 1
  - Jeddito: 1
  - Holbrook: 1

- **Most Recent Case**
  - Kyakotsmovi: June 1, 2022
  - Orabi: February 25, 2022
  - Polacca (Walpi-Shirchumovi-Tewa): June 7, 2022
  - Mishongnovi: June 6, 2022
  - Sipaulavi: May 27, 2022
  - Shungopavi: June 6, 2022
  - Yuweh-Loo-Pahki: January 13, 2021
  - Bakabi: June 7, 2022
  - Hotevilla: June 7, 2022
  - Moenkopi: June 6, 2022
  - Flagstaff: March 29, 2022
  - Phoenix: May 25, 2022
  - Prescott: July 20, 2020
  - Winslow: December 6, 2021
  - Tuba City: June 7, 2022
  - Teesto: October 7, 2021
  - Williams: May 21, 2022
  - Jeddito: May 28, 2022
  - Holbrook: May 27, 2022

---

**As of June 8, 2022**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Arizona</th>
<th>Navajo County</th>
<th>Coconino County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84,911,648</td>
<td>6,377,146</td>
<td>10,020</td>
<td>45,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>1,506,732</td>
<td>10,377</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination (Total Pop. w/ At Least 1 Dose)</td>
<td>72.97%</td>
<td>73.47%</td>
<td>11.24%</td>
<td>64.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination (Eligible Pop. w/ At Least 1 Dose)</td>
<td>72.97%</td>
<td>73.47%</td>
<td>11.24%</td>
<td>64.07%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cross Word Puzzle

Find the English words for the Hopi words.

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

Down
1. Pi'ala
2. Suuyan
4. Pono
5. Kuku
8. Ho'ota
10. Hakiy
13. Yaqa
14. Hokya
17. Kuvosi
18. Haaki
20. Tsungu

Answers for May 18
Across
Down

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

Answers in next issue

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To find out more

Drawing comics is a great way to show your drawing skills and your side of Hopi humor. If you have the skill and the humor to draw comics for the Hopi Tutuveni.

Disclaimer: Comics submitted will become property of Hopi Tutuveni. Name of artist will be displayed and not edited when submitted Hopi Tutuveni has the right to publish submitted comics.

TICK-TACK-TOE
Hopi Tutuveni July 6, 2022

Have you ever wanted to leave the reservation to find a better place? Have you ever wanted to go to a tropical beach and sit there all day while sipping pineapple juice? It seems that Hopis are like that; they hate the reservation. They hate how it looks; it looks bland, almost like those khaki pants that we all wore once in middle school.

Hopi is a boring place. We have no restaurants, no nightlife other than the village meth heads screaming around. We have no lakes, boats, or fishing. We don’t even have a bowling alley or any mall-like in middle America.

So, what does the reservation offer us? Hmm, that’s a mystery; I mean, we still have our culture, our dances, our language, and our community.

When I was a mush head kitten growing up, I didn’t know that there was so much in the world; we were only taught that Hopi is where your heart is and we should take care of it.

Don’t get me wrong, I know there is beauty on the Hopi reservation, but for me, lately, it’s not in the villages. Maybe I am just a cynical cat during these pandemic times.

Recall, I believe I have shared that I was once told that one must go outside the reservation to find beauty on the Hopi lands. And when I did, they were right. I saw beauty in the world other than the reservation. I saw timeless beauty, not old cars in front of houses, and I saw the greens and blues of the earth. It was more colorful than the khaki pants I see every day on my path lately.

Many of you are probably cursing me out by now, but that’s ok; we can see beauty in anything we want and are entitled to our opinions. Also, let me tell you, as a cat that lays around most of the day without a care in the world, Hopis seem to do the same thing about their appearance, like my owner, but I digress.

It seems that some of us don’t care about our homes. We leave trash everywhere and teach our children that throwing away trash means going it on the corner, hoping someone will come by and pick up our used water bottles. But that’s just a fraction of what we do regarding loving ourselves and our spaces in some of our Hopi communities.

So, what can we do about it? Well, I don’t know; we must first learn to respect ourselves before we respect Mother Nature and what she’s worth. As Hopis, it seems we have lost that respect for ourselves; we hate the world and what it stands for now, and we have become so political like the white man. And we have become the very thing our ancestors fought against.

But how can we gain it all back? We have libraries with supplies to bring back our native language and schools across the Hopi reservation that dedicate themselves to teaching Hopi first, but is it enough? Is it enough to keep us alive? Is it sufficient to help us see a natural beauty again on the Hopi reservation?

Don’t get me wrong; I may have overlooked those Hopi men and women who are still striving to teach their children the importance of how to be Hopi, but is that still enough to keep us from seeing the ugly part of Hopi and instead focusing on the beauty of Hopi itself?

Yes, we have poverty, drugs, and city problems like gang-related crimes. But we hide it so well we become the problem by not moving to solve these problems on the Hopi reservation. In my humble cat opinion, it seems that Hopis aren’t natural leaders. Only a few are. We are followers of a natural leader or a mongwi. We still hold to our clan lineage and our duties, but for some of us, we are just followers.

When I was growing up, I had friends that would always want to play cops and robbers, and just like any kid, we all wanted to be the cops because we were brainwashed into thinking they were the only good guys around; they stood for something good, like in the cartoons we watched. But when we wanted to play cowboys and Indians, we all wanted to be the cowboys because, in the movies and books, the pahana writers always depicted the cowboys as the winners. We saw Indians as dirty savages like those shown in the Saturday morning cartoons. We came so brainwashed that we only saw white as good. I know… it sounds so sad.

But, as I got older, I noticed that Hopi is so colorful, and I fell in love with the proudness of being Hopi. I wanted to become that savior like in Dances with Wolves. I wanted to become Kevin Costner but the Indian version of him. I wanted to help my community so much that I wanted them to see that there is a color on the Hopi reservation other than khaki. But when reality hit me like a sock full of Indian-head nickels, I felt betrayed by my people, as if they didn’t want to see the color as I had seen it. It seemed that they wanted to wear Target store-colored uniforms, khaki pants, and a red shirt. The saying must be true, “You can’t teach old dogs new tricks.” So, for like a minute, I became like the lifeless Hopis you see here on the Hopi reservation, ever since I saw the new Dark Wind movie.

But it can change; we can learn from our mistakes and past and learn new tricks if we strive to see the color again.

So, my advice is that if there is still hope on the Hopi reservation, we can solve our problems with drinking and drugs that still plague the villages. We can become true Indians and fight back against the cowboys and WIN. And we can see the beauty of the Hopi villages once again. Never give up hope; never say it is what it is because we are survivors, and that’s all that matters. But then again… sitting at a beach while sipping on pineapple juice doesn’t sound too bad.
ARTICLES:
The Hopi Tutuveni welcomes original articles reporting on local, state and national news items on issues related to Hopi or of interest to Tutuveni readers. We are especially interested in articles reporting on issues impacting the Hopi community or on events and activities involving members of the Hopi Tribe. 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 name of the organization, contact person, telephone number and email address. Press releases should not exceed 500 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.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:
Letters should not exceed 250 words and must include the name of the author and complete contact information (address, phone number or email address) and the headline and date of the article on which you are commenting. Anonymous letters and letters written under pseudonyms will not be published. The Tutuveni Editorial Board reviews all submissions and reserves the right not to publish letters it considers to be highly sensitive or potentially offensive to readers, or that may be libelous or slanderous in nature.

OPINION EDITORIALS:
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, Keams Canyon Store.
PROJECT ASSISTANT POSITION

Hopivewat Inc.-Hopivewat Learning Center (HLC)
Location: Remote employment- Kykotsmovi, Arizona
Reports to the HLC Board of Trustees and Colleen Lucero, Managing Director
Opening Date: June 15, 2022
Closing Date: July 6, 2022
Hourly wage: 15.00 per hour (Part-time contract, 15 hours/week)
Valid Driver’s License Required
The Hopivewat Learning Center is established as a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. The Hopivewat Learning Center’s mission is: Hopivewat Learning Center is a home for preserving, sharing, learning and teaching navoti/layavi perpetuating survival of Hopivewat (Hopi cultural ways) for all.
Project Assistant: We will hire a part-time project assistant who will be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the oral history and digital curation project.

- conducting and creating marketing material
- recruiting and assist with participants of project
- liaising with a videographer and equipment
- help coordinate and plan community screenings
- clerical duties, documenting, filing and organizing for project and events planned
- provide monthly reports of work completed
- must have basic computer skills
- perform all duties assigned
Desired Requirements:
- Experience with Zoom, Dropbox, Squarespace, social media and Gmail is preferred
- Speak and understand the Hopi language
Interested applicants shall submit a single document in PDF format including a resume that addresses experience related to the criteria set forth in position description, names and contact information of two references via email to: Colleen Lucero- hopivewat.crl@gmail.com

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Web:
www.hopicredit.us
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For submission details and requirements email:
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Public Law 101-630 (codified in 25 United States Code § 3207), requires criminal history records check as a condition of employment for positions that involve regular contact with or control over Indian children.

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Supreme Court rejects EPA authority

Will tribes be the ‘last line of defense’ or opt for more coal development?

Mark Trahant
ICT

The Supreme Court said Thursday the Environmental Protection Agency does not have the authority to regulate greenhouse gas emissions without specific authority from Congress. The decision raises new questions about the power of government in the age of climate change.

The vote was 6 to 3 with conservatives in the majority. “Capping carbon dioxide emissions at a level that will force a nationwide transition away from the use of coal to generate electricity may be a sensible ‘solution to the crisis of the day,’” Chief Justice John Roberts wrote in his opinion for the court.

But Roberts wrote that the Clean Air Act doesn’t give EPA the authority to do so and that Congress must speak clearly on this subject.

The Chief Justice called this decision “a major questions case.” That is the notion that federal agencies cannot answer questions of “vast economic or political significance” without specific legislation from Congress. In this case Congress enacted the Clean Air Act but that law does not include the EPA’s regulations.

In the Obama administration the EPA set out rules that would have promoted a generational shift away from coal-fired power plants to fuel sources, such as natural gas, that have less impact on climate change.

“EPA claimed to discover an unheralded power representing a transformative expansion of its regulatory authority in the vague language of a long-extant, but rarely used, statute designed as a gap filler. That discovery allowed it to adopt a regulatory program that Congress had conspicuously declined to enact itself, the court held.

“It is EPA (that’s the Environment Protection Agency, in case the majority forgot) acting to address the greatest environmental challenge of our time,” wrote Associate Justice Elena Kagan in the dissent. She said the “how” of generation shifting creates no mismatch with the EPA’s expertise.

Janene Yazzie, Southwest regional director for NDN Collective, said a lot of tribes have modeled their own regulations on EPA regulations. This will be confusing and it could lead to tribes attempting to increase coal production. “I imagine particularly when we do have leadership, that seems very indecisive about the direction they want to take regarding the future of coal and coal development on our nations, that such a ruling would also lead to tribes, replicating that when they’re trying to salvage what’s left of their coal economy.”

She said the challenge for environmentalists is to fight harder.

“We’re at a time where the entire globe agrees that there is no future for coal,” she said. “That is not economical, that is not healthy, that it is not going to contribute to a viable future for our planet.”

She said tribes will be at a junction point. “They could either be the last line of defense in protecting our communities and responding and adequate and effective ways to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change and face climate reality. Or they could allow this to be another devastating blow to the future of our children and the future of our peoples.”

Last week Navajo Nation President Jonathan Nez said ICT that coal will be around for a long time and that there is still a market for coal. He said other nations, like China, are still burning coal. “You know, if there’s a way that we can transport it, maybe south into Mexico, and out those are opportunities that, of course we’re, we’re looking at.”

First, the court did not need to weigh in. The regulations that offended the coal industry, and states with large coal economies, had been withdrawn. There was no pending issue for the court to decide. Still, Roberts wrote: “There is little question that the petitioner States are injured, since the rule requires them to more stringently regulate power plant emissions within their borders.”

The court’s majority wanted to take on this issue and limit the power of government.

The second issue is broader. This decision comes at a moment when markets, not the government, is ending coal as a viable energy source. Just last week the Idaho Power Company said it was ending the purchase of any coal sourced energy six years ahead of schedule. More utilities have strategic plans to end their use of coal as soon as possible. (The impact of coal on the climate is two and one-half times greater than other fossil fuels.)

The Bank of Japan announced recently it would no longer finance any coal-related investment.

“Even China is like having a serious self-reflection moment right now in terms of what their coal industry means, and they are heavily dependent upon it, but they’re still also facing that reality that they’re gonna have to shift,” Yazzie said. “It’s more economical to not build more coal-fired power plants in that they really do need to invest in the transition to cleaner and more renewable energy.”

Conservatives on the court have been challenging the power of government at a variety of levels, ranging from the response by the Centers for Disease Control in the pandemic, to this clean air regulation.

The Biden administration has set a goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by half before the end of the decade and to have net zero emission standards by 2035. Coal-fired power plants represent a little more than a third of all electricity and about the same amount of greenhouse gas emissions.

The United Nations has said there is no way for the planet to reach greenhouse gas emission goals without retiring coal as an energy source.

There was immediate reaction from climate-related activists across the country.

"Climate chaos and the devastation of its impact are here. Indigenous knowledge and leadership are key to addressing the climate crisis," said a statement from the Ikiya Collective, a frontline-led group of femme, queer, two-spirit Black, Indigenous, and people of the global majority organizing in Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico.

"Yesterday, SCOTUS delivered a blow to our tribal sovereignty. last week it was bodily sovereignty and our Miranda rights. We know violence to our land, air and water results in violence to our body," the collective said. "Climate change and bodily sovereignty are directly related. Voting and party lines will not get us out of the mess white supremacy and capitalism has created. Fossil fuel pollution and the denial of bodily sovereignty create disproportionate harm on Black, Indigenous, low income and communities of the global majority. The unjust political and corporate greed seeking to block reproductive justice and climate justice are one in the same evil. We will not sit idly by."

“The MAGA Court took a sledge hammer to EPA’s most important tool to deal with one of our biggest sources of climate pollution. It’s more important than ever for Congress to take bold and immediate climate action to reduce our dangerous and costly dependence on fossil fuels. Climate disasters are already ravaging our country, and this is our last, best chance to avert catastrophe. Transitioning to clean energy will cut household energy bills and prices at the pump for families feeling the pain of inflation,” said Lori Lodes, executive director of Climate Power. “Despite today’s dangerous and deeply disturbing decision, there is still room for the EPA to exercise its authority – and duty – to cut climate pollution. The Biden Administration should act quickly and issue the strongest rule possible.
Experts: US Court fractures decades of Native American law

By FELICIA FONSECA and LINDSAY WHITE-HURST, Associated Press

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz. (AP) — A U.S. Supreme Court ruling expanding state authority to prosecute some crimes on Native American land is fracturing decades of law built around the hard-fought principle that tribes have the right to govern themselves on their own territory, legal experts say.

The Wednesday ruling is a marked departure from federal Indian law and veers from the push to increase tribes’ ability to prosecute all crimes on reservations — regardless of who is involved. It also cast tribes as part of states, rather than the sovereign nations they are, infuriating many across Indian Country.

“The majority (opinion) is not firmly rooted in the law that I have dedicated my life to studying and the history as I know it to be true,” said Elizabeth Hidalgo Reese, an assistant law professor at Stanford University who is enrolled at Nambé Pueblo in New Mexico. “And that’s just really concerning.”

Federal authorities have largely maintained exclusive jurisdiction to investigate serious, violent crime on reservations across much of the U.S. when the suspect or victim is Native American. The 5-4 decision from the high court in a case out of Oklahoma means states will share in that authority when the suspect is not Native American and the victim is.

Criminal justice on tribal lands can be a tangled web already, and the ruling will likely present new thorny questions about jurisdiction, possible triple jeopardy and how to tackle complicated crimes in remote areas where resources are stretched thin.

States had power to prosecute crimes involving only non-Natives on reservations even before this week’s Supreme Court ruling.

“It will have an impact in Indian Country, so only the future will tell us if it’s good or not,” said Robert Miller, a law professor at Arizona State University and citizen of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe. “Is it better to have more criminal prosecutions, more governments enforcing crimes or less?”

Justice Neil Gorsuch wrote a scathing dissent joined by the court’s three liberal members, saying “one can only hope the political branches and future courts will do their duty to honor this Nation’s promises even as we have failed today to do on our own.”

Principal Chief Chuck Hoskin Jr. of the Cherokee Nation said the court “failed in its duty to honor this nation’s promises, defied Congress’s statutes and accepted the ‘lawless disregard of the Cherokee’s sovereignty.’”

It’s unclear how the decision ultimately will play out for tribes, but there is precedent. Congress established a law in 1953 that’s known as PL-280, partly to relieve the federal government of funding public safety on some reservations. The law resulted in state authority over crime in several states, including Alaska and California where about three-fifths of the 574 federally recognized tribes are based.

As in the decision in Oklahoma v. Castro-Huerta, tribes did not consent. Neither Congress then nor the Supreme Court now funded the expansion of state authority on tribal land.

“That’s far from the first time,” said Lauren van Schilfgaarde, a member of Cochiti Pueblo in New Mexico who directs the Tribal Legal Development Clinic at the UCLA. “Federal Indian law is just littered with cases in which tribes were denied the opportunity to speak on their own behalf.”

Federal authorities have long been criticized for declining to prosecute cases in Indian Country — roughly a third, according to the U.S. Department of Justice. Authorities in PL-280 states also have been criticized for a lack of response to crime in Indian Country, where law enforcement officers often must travel long distances to investigate reported crimes.

Tribes asserted in court filings and elsewhere that the federal government — which has a political relationship with tribes through treaties and acts of Congress — is the appropriate sovereign entity to handle criminal matters. Congress maintains control over Native American and Alaska Native affairs, which are overseen by the Department of Interior.

States have no such obligation to tribes.

“One of the interesting things for me is how the priority question shakes out,” said Kevin Washburn, who is Chickasaw and dean of the University of Iowa’s law school. “That is, will feds take primacy or will state prosecutors take primacy in cases? And how do they decide who will be first or who will move at all?” asked Washburn, a former assistant Interior secretary for Indian Affairs.

While the Supreme Court ruling is an expansion of power for states, it doesn’t come with a similar increase for tribes. A 1978 high court ruling stripped tribes of any criminal jurisdiction over non-Natives on their reservations. The reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act in 2013 restored some of that authority in limited domestic violence cases and expanded it earlier this year.

Less than 1% of federally recognized tribes in the U.S. have implemented that authority, with one of the most recent being the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community outside Phoenix. It raises the possibility of tribes, the state and the feds prosecuting a suspect for the same offense. Another U.S. Supreme Court ruling issued last month said tribal members prosecuted in certain tribal courts also can be prosecuted based on the same incident in federal court.

Most tribes can sentence convicted offenders to only a year in jail, regardless of the crime. A 2010 federal law increased tribes’ sentencing authority to three years for a single crime, but few tribes have met the federal requirements to use that authority. That includes having public defenders, establishing or updating criminal codes, and having law-trained judges.

Oklahoma has its own unique history on tribal affairs, including a 2020 U.S. Supreme Court decision known as McGirt v. Oklahoma that said a large chunk of the eastern part of the state remains a Native American reservation. That ruling, written by Gorsuch, left the state unable to prosecute Native Americans accused of crimes on tribal lands that include most of Tulsa, the state’s second-largest city with a population of about 413,000.

The Supreme Court refused to reconsider McGirt. Oklahoma filed a flurry of petitions related to the case, leading to the most recent decision on state power over crime on reservations that extends broadly across the U.S. Justice Brett Kavanaugh, writing for the majority, said the state’s interest lies in protecting all victims of crime.

Tulsa Mayor G.T. Bynum, a Republican, applauded the ruling and pledged to work with the state and the tribal nations “who are our partners in building a safe city.”
Grand Canyon won't seek volunteers to kill bison

The bison herd on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon has grown too large and is damaging the park's environment, which is why state and federal wildlife officials are planning a limited hunt as one way to manage the herd (File photo by Kianna Gardner/Cronkite News)

Felicia Fonseca
Associated Press

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz. — A bison herd that lives almost exclusively in the northern reaches of Grand Canyon National Park won't be targeted for lethal removal there this fall.

The park used skilled volunteers selected through a highly competitive and controversial lottery last year to kill bison, part of a toolset to downsize the herd that's been trampling meadows and archaeological sites on the canyon's North Rim.

Introducing the sound of gunfire and having people close to the bison was meant to nudge the massive animals back to the adjacent forest where they legally could be hunted. But the efforts had little effect.

“They just kind of moved a bit from where the activity occurred, and sometimes they'd come back the next day,” said Grand Canyon wildfire program manager Greg Holm.

New surveys also have shown the herd is closer to the goal of about 200, down from an estimated 500 to 800 animals when the park approved a plan to quickly cut the size of the herd. The park is now working with other agencies and groups on a long-term plan for managing the bison, an animal declared America's national mammal in 2016 and depicted on the National Park Service logo.

Hunting over hundreds of years and a genetic bottleneck nearly left the animals that once numbered in the tens of millions extinct in the U.S. Federal wildlife authorities now support about 11,000 bison in about a dozen states, including the largest herd on public land at Yellowstone National Park.

Yellowstone, which spans 3,500 square miles in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, also is developing a new management plan for the roughly 5,500 bison there. It's working with Native American tribes, state agencies and other groups to find ways to reduce the number of bison sent to slaughter.

Theodore Roosevelt National Park in North Dakota regularly rounds up bison using helicopters and corrals, then transfers some of the animals to tribes, other states and national parks. Without natural predators, bison herds can grow quickly and strain the resources, the park says.

The Grand Canyon herd didn't always live within the park's boundaries, where they can be seen along the highway leading to the North Rim entrance. The bison are descendants of those brought to Arizona in the 1900s as part of a crossbreeding experiment with cattle.

The animals increasingly recognized they could be hunted on the adjacent national forest and sought refuge in the national park. Hunting isn't allowed at national parks, but the agency has authority to kill animals that harm resources, using park staff or volunteers.

Most of the bison at Grand Canyon have been removed by corralling them and transferring them to Native American tribes that have been trying to reestablish herds on their land. A controversial pilot project last fall sought skilled volunteers to shoot up to 12 of the animals.

More than 45,000 people applied for the chance. Ultimately, 10 were picked, and they were able to kill four bison. Although the animals are massive, they're quick and agile and can hide among thick stands of trees.

Grand Canyon officials say they won't repeat the program this fall, but it won't be excluded as a tool in the future. Another corralling effort is planned.

The latest bison population estimate based on aerial surveys and tracking devices shows 216 bison on the expansive Kaibab Plateau, according to Grand Canyon National Park. Agencies that manage the land and wildlife in far northern Arizona and study the bison's movement are meeting in July to start talking about the long-term plan.

Part of that discussion will include creating more gaps in the state-sanctioned bison hunting seasons outside Grand Canyon National Park to see if bison will move outside the boundaries, said Larry Phoenix, an Arizona Game and Fish Department regional supervisor.

Meanwhile, the Game and Fish Department is seeking approval to improve fencing, cattle guards and water catchments to expand the range for another herd of bison in far northern Arizona. The state imported 15 bison yearlings from a privately owned nature reserve in Montana in late 2017 and said the herd now needs more room to grow.

Phoenix is confident these bison won't follow the others into the Grand Canyon, largely because the animals don't know the other herd exists.

Environmental groups are skeptical fences can keep them from straying and adding to the overall bison population in the region where they've been difficult and costly to keep in check.

They're asking the U.S. Forest Service to do an in-depth review of the proposal that considers climate change and impacts to plants and animals like the chisel-tooth kangaroo rat.
Congratulations. Class of 2022!

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