Ed Kabotie and Tha ‘Yotes Perform at SMDS in Celebration of Indigenous Week

Photo caption: Pictured are Ed Kabotie and Tha “Yotes while at Second Mesa, Ariz. The group performed at Second Mesa Day School during its Indigenous Week celebrations on September 27, 2022. Read more on pg. 7. Photo by: Ed Kabotie

Hopi Curator to Lead New Mexico’s NA Museum

More on pg. 2
Hopi Curator to Lead New Mexico’s Native American Art Museum

KNAU News Talk - Arizona Public Radio | By Associated Press

Published October 12, 2022 at 1:52 PM MST - An expert in the field of Indigenous art has been named as the executive director of New Mexico’s Museum of Indian Arts & Culture.

Pollyanna “Polly” Nordstrand, who is Hopi, will take on her new role next month. She will oversee a team of curators, anthropologists and archaeologists who are responsible for the preservation and interpretation of objects and works of art that represent Native people from the American Southwest and northern Mexico.

“It is an exciting time to step into this leadership position as MIAC envisions its place as a 21st century museum with new exhibitions and expanded partnerships with tribal communities,” she said in a statement.

Nordstrand was selected following a national search.

Nordstrand comes from Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art in Arkansas where she was the museum's first curator of Native American Art. She also served as curator of Southwest art at the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center Museum at Colorado College and associate curator of Native art at the Denver Art Museum.

In New Mexico, Nordstrand will manage an anthropology library and archives as well as the Center for New Mexico Archaeology, which is the state’s archaeological repository.

Nordstrand began working in the museum world around 1990 as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act came into effect. She said her approach to museums has been shaped by the increasing collaboration between tribes and institutions and she has advocated for more equity and inclusion in museums.

She co-founded the American Alliance of Museums’ Diversity Committee after leading the Native Americans and Museums Professional Interest Committee for years. She also maintains an ongoing relationship with the staff at the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office in Arizona to seek advice and advance their participation in museum projects.

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Monkeypox: Get the Facts

May 2022

- Monkeypox is a rare disease caused by the monkeypox virus
- Monkeypox can make you sick including a rash or sores (pox), often with an earlier flu-like illness
- Monkeypox can spread to anyone through close, personal, often skin-to-skin contact including:
  - Direct contact with monkeypox rash, sores or scabs
  - Contact with objects, fabrics (clothing, bedding, or towels), and surfaces that have been used by someone with monkeypox
  - Through respiratory droplets or oral fluids from a person with monkeypox
- This contact can happen during intimate sexual contact including:
  - Oral, anal, and vaginal sex or touching the genitals or anus of a person with monkeypox
  - Hugging, kissing, or kissing and licking closely
  - Touching fabrics and objects during sex that were used by a person with monkeypox, such as bedding, towels and sex toys
- We know the virus can be spread in fluid or pus from monkeypox sores, and are trying to better understand if the virus could be present in semen, vaginal fluids or other body fluids

What Are the Symptoms?

- Early flu-like symptoms of monkeypox can include:
  - Fever
  - Headache
  - Muscle aches and backache
  - Swollen lymph nodes
  - Chills
  - Exhaustion
- A rash or sores, sometimes located on or near the genitals or anus, but sometimes in other areas like the hands, feet, chest or face – sores will go through several stages before healing
- Sores may be inside the body, including the mouth, vagina, or anus
- Some people experience a rash or sores first, followed by other symptoms and some only experience a rash or sores
- Monkeypox can spread from the time symptoms start until all sores have healed and a fresh layer of skin has formed – this can take several weeks

If You Have a New or Unexplained Rash, Sores, or Other Symptoms...

- See your healthcare provider – if you don’t have a provider or health insurance, visit a public health clinic near you
- When you see a healthcare provider for possible monkeypox, remind them that this virus is circulating in the community
- Avoid sex or being intimate with anyone until you have been checked out

If You or Your Partner Have Monkeypox...

- Follow the treatment and prevention recommendations of your healthcare provider
- Avoid sex or being intimate with anyone until all your sores have healed and you have a fresh layer of skin formed

For more information, please visit www.cdc.gov/monkeypox
or call the Hopi Department of Health and Human Services at 928-737-6037

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YOUR BUSINESS NAME HERE

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Submitted by: Bernadean Kachinhongva, HSAPC Mentor
Kykotsmovi, AZ – September 28, 2022

The month of October is “National Substance Abuse Prevention Month.” The HOPI Substance Abuse Prevention Center (HSAPC) encourages individuals and family members to support each other through substance use disorders. National Substance Abuse Prevention month was established in 2011. It was created to highlight an epidemic in the United States of individuals dying from drug overdoses.

National Substance Abuse Prevention Month was created to focus on the increase of overdoses. The individual who is addicted isn’t the only one who suffers. Those who love and care for the individual also suffer. The loss of loved ones due to substance addiction has been increasing on the Hopi reservation. Sometimes we don’t know how to help our loved ones with their addiction. Things we can do to bring awareness of substance abuse is by talking with our young children about the dangers of substance use and addiction; and by meeting with community members and leaders to discuss substance use and addictions in our communities to develop an action plan for recovery. When it comes to our loved ones, as they reach out for help, be patient with them. It takes a lot of courage for an individual to ask for help.

The HSAPC and Hopi Health Care Center (HHCC) collaborate on events during Red Ribbon week. Red Ribbon week was created after a Drug Enforcement Agent (DEA) agent was found murdered in 1985. His colleagues and family members created a remembrance that lasts a week long during the last week of October. The Red Ribbon symbolizes intolerance toward the use of drugs. The Red Ribbon events on the Hopi Reservation are as follows: Trunk-o-Treat Wednesday October 26, 2022 from 4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. at the HHCC parking lot. 2022 Hopi Red Ribbon run/walk for Substance Abuse Prevention (costume event) Saturday October 29, 2022 from 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. at the HHCC parking lot. HSAPC will be conducting outreach to any of the schools on the Hopi reservation.

As a grant recipient of the Arizona’s Governor’s Office of Youth, Faith, and Family’s - Trauma Informed Substance Abuse Prevention Program (funds provided through SAMHSA), the HSAPC staff receive trauma informed care training and utilize strategies in our services. HSAPC mentors help individuals work through their physical, mental, emotional and spiritual healing journey. “We believe in honoring ourselves by living an honest, sober, balanced life”. Healing begins with you!

HSAPC mentors provide one to one mentoring services for youth and adults, group classes, community presentations, supportive programs for local schools, and cognitive restructuring for a positive recovery journey. All HSAPC services are free of charge, as we are a non-profit organization. We encourage all who are in their recovery journey to take it one day at a time; sometimes it’s one moment at a time. If you feel comfortable reaching out to HSAPC mentors, call 928-734-0300.
New NAU Survey Reveals “A Tale of Two Arizonas” When it Comes to Health Care Access

PRESS RELEASE

Submitted by: Crystal Jennings, Director, Public Relations - LaneTerralever

Flagstaff, Ariz. – September 27, 2022 Arizona, nationally ranked ninth for the most Healthcare Provider Shortage Areas (HSPAs), is currently designated as a medically underserved region by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). In fact, an analysis by the Kaiser Family Foundation found Arizona needed more than 650 new healthcare professionals as of September 30, 2021 to have the HSPAs designation removed.

To understand Arizona residents’ assessment of the state of healthcare delivery across the state, Northern Arizona University (NAU) executed a research survey – which reveals a vast difference within equitable access to healthcare, revealing a tale of two Arizonas.

NAU’s Healthcare Education Consumer Insights Survey shows health care accessibility is viewed as more of an issue outside of Maricopa County — almost double the concern in non-Maricopa respondents, including Coconino and Navajo counties, with 21% of Maricopa respondents saying an increased focus on access was needed and 40% of respondents in rural areas stating this was of concern.

To ensure the healthcare gap is bridged in more rural Arizona communities, Northern Arizona University is looking to significantly expand its Allied Health offerings, to attract more students looking to make a difference in their communities across the state. In the process, the university hopes to address the workforce health care gap, provide equitable healthcare and help eradicate health disparities in Native American communities.

Part of the solution in creating a community-focused workforce is providing an opportunity for those from rural communities to access higher education.

“We’re aligning our academic program offerings to meet areas of greatest need within our state; we’re seeking to deliver them in ways that are accessible and impactful to communities and to businesses and other partners; and we’re doing all we can to remove barriers to access and meet student demand to enter these crucial fields,” shared Northern Arizona University President, Jose Luiz Cruz Rivera.

Earlier this year, NAU announced its Access2Excellence initiative, a free tuition program (to those with household incomes of $65k or less) that will help students from lower income homes access a high-quality, health services degree. For Hopi tribal residents, this will impact many as the median combined household income sits around $37,000.

Thanks to the investment by the State of Arizona in the New Economy Initiative (NEI), NAU has also been making a concerted effort to broaden access to these fields through program expansions and new program sites that help meet students where they live and learn. Some of the programs most critical to filling gaps include physician assistants, physical therapists, occupational therapists, nurses, psychologists and counselors.

NAU has already doubled the number of school counselors in their School Counseling, Master of Education program from 25 to 50, placing NAU students directly in schools as part of their education. Many times, school counselors are the first line of mental health support – especially in rural communities.

Another initiative to help Native American focused health care programming is NAU’s Indigenous Health Track. One of five such programs offered in universities nationwide, the Indigenous Health Track was specifically designed for students interested in managing public health programs within Native American communities.

“Even with NAU’s increased focus on access and affordability to our health services programs, we know Arizona will need to do more to address health disparities, and we stand ready to expand,” said President Cruz Rivera. “Our goal is to ensure we have a workforce that can meet our health care needs now and into the future.”

For more information on how NAU is championing equity in healthcare, go to: NAU.edu

About Northern Arizona University: Northern Arizona University is a high-research institution providing exceptional educational opportunities in Arizona and beyond. NAU delivers a student-centered experience to its nearly 30,000 students in Flagstaff, statewide and online through rigorous academic programs in a supportive, inclusive and diverse environment. Dedicated, world-renowned faculty help ensure students achieve academic excellence, experience personal growth, have meaningful research opportunities and are positioned for personal and professional success.

If you would like more information, please contact Crystal Jennings at PR@LaneTerralever.com.
How American Farmers are Helping Solve Critical Global Issues

(StatePoint) With the Russian invasion of Ukraine, supply chain problems stemming from the global pandemic, and the world struggling under escalating inflation and a rapidly changing climate, the global hunger crisis has reached new levels.

Every night, more than 800 million people go to bed hungry, with the number of severely food-insecure people more than doubling from 135 million before COVID-19 to 345 million today, according to the World Food Program. At the same time, American agricultural exports to the World Food Program. At the same time, American agricultural exports to the World Food Program. At the same time, American agricultural exports to the World Food Program. At the same time, American agricultural exports to the World Food Program. At the same time, American agricultural exports to the World Food Program. At the same time, American agricultural exports to the World Food Program. At the same time, American agricultural exports to the World Food Program.

The launch of Farmers for Prosperity recently took place at USGLC’s Heartland Summit, hosted in Minnetonka, Minnesota, West Lafayette, Indiana, and Wichita, Kansas. The Summit, an annual event, convenes leaders this year from across the heartland with the aim of unpacking how strategic investments in agriculture, digital technology and global development help create jobs, feed the hungry, reduce poverty and keep America safe. Advocates are highlighting this year’s biggest takeaways:

• When communities are food insecure, it can lead to instability, slowing economic growth, perpetuating conflict, impacting child development and worsening malnutrition. Working with partners around the world, American farmers can help feed the world and save lives.

• U.S. leadership on the global stage is vital to advancing national economic and security interests, and agriculture is a part of that equation. Farmers have unique and important views on what it takes for the United States and the world to prosper, making it important for them to help shape foreign policy by educating policymakers on the challenges on the ground.

• Ensuring that American farmers have access to developing and emerging markets around the world is critical for the domestic economy. U.S. agricultural exports support over 1.3 million jobs on the farm and in related industries such as food processing and transportation.

To watch the 2022 Heartland Summit or learn more about Farmers for Prosperity, visit heartland.usglc.org.

“There are a variety of sizes ranging from infants to the age of 12 years old. Always remember that the seat belt is placed over the strongest part of your body. The seat belt restrains infants, grown children, and adults in the event of a car crash to help prevent injury. The car seat manual as well as the vehicle owner’s manual will provide you with the best guidance for installing a car seat. Installing and maintaining your car seat and seat belts so it is safe for your child(ren) and passengers every time is a daily safety precaution to keep everyone safe every time you head out on the road.

The Child Safety Passenger Law and Arizona Car Seat Law aim to protect all child passengers in vehicles by creating age and height requirements. All children younger than eight years old and shorter than 4’9” tall must be secured by in a type of child restraint system in moving vehicles.

The Hopi CHR Program and The Hopi Department of Transportation invite you to “Car Seats for Christmas” being held at two separated times on Friday, December 16, 2022 at the Hopi Wellness Center Conference Room. Class attendees who complete the 90-minute class will receive a free car seat. Scheduled options of the two classes is as follows:

- FIRST Class at 9:00 a.m. on Friday, December 16, 2022
- SECOND Class @ 1:30 p.m. on Friday, December 16, 2022

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Call 928-734-3281
SMDS Names September 2022 Bobcats of the Month

“Itam sosoy naanami’wiwyungwa – We are all connected”

Submitted by: Second Mesa Day School Bobcat Core Values Team

Second Mesa, Ariz. – October 13, 2022 “Itam sosoy naanami’wiwyungwa – We are all connected” was the message to students and staff for the month of September at Second Mesa Day School. The message is part of a bigger framework of values the staff of Second Mesa Day School feel are important for our students to learn, hear daily, and begin to understand on a deeper level. Each month there will be a new value taught and heard throughout the school. In addition, students will be recognized as a Bobcat of the Month for demonstrating characteristics of each value.

Congratulations goes out to the SMDS Bobcats of the Month for September, who are:

Mariah Wadsworth and Kailor Hawk – Kindergarten
Dreavin Torivio – 1st Grade
James Lomakema III – 2nd Grade
Bria Keevama – 3rd Grade
Tarryn Torivio – 4th Grade
Harrison Minkler and Pahtuti Sinquah – 5th Grade
Kevin Josyewa and Chance Lomaomvaya – 6th Grade
Honvehma Lomawaima – Hopi Lavay’i
J’Ellen Poneoma – Reading Intervention
Thomas Garcia – SEL (Social Emotional Learning)
Tom Numkena – Physical Education

The value for October is “Itam öqaltotani - We give our best effort.” Students will be completing another project and new Bobcats of the Month will be chosen on Friday, October 28, 2022.
Submitted by: Second Mesa Day School Bobcat Core Values Team

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The message is part of a bigger framework of values the staff of Second Mesa Day School feel are important for our students to learn, hear daily, and begin to understand on a deeper level.

Each month there will be a new value taught and heard throughout the school.

In addition, students will be recognized as a Bobcat of the Month for demonstrating characteristics of each value.

To announce and honor the Bobcats of the Month for September, a school-wide celebration assembly was held on Friday, September 23, 2022.

For the value of “Itam sosoy Naanami’wiwyungwa - We are all connected” students were recognized as the Bobcat of the Month for demonstrating the following characteristics:

- Shows an “I’ll give my best” attitude in work and directions
- Shows kind actions and speaks kind words to self/others
- Shows being ready to participate in class and shares opinion
- Quick to recover after a mistake or redirection
- Does what they say they are going to do

Congratulations goes out to the SMDS Bobcats of the Month for September, who are:

- Mariah Wadsworth and Kailor Hawk – Kindergarten
- Drevin Torivio – 1st Grade
- Bria Keevama – 3rd Grade
- Tarryn Torivio – 4th Grade
- Harrison Minkler and Pahtuti Sinquah – 5th Grade
- Kevin Josytewa and Chance Lomaomvaya – 6th Grade
- Honvehma Lomawaima – Hopi Lavay’i
- J’Ellen Poneoma – Reading Intervention
- Thomas Garcia – SEL (Social Emotional Learning)
- Tom Numkena – Physical Education

In addition to the Bobcats of the Month celebration, students set up their individual projects to match the value of “Itam sosoy Naanami’wiwyungwa.”

Each project was amazing and unique in its own way because they were done by the students and parents themselves.

Projects ranged from family trees and mobile hangers to reflect who their ancestors are starting from great, great, great grandparents. Parents, guardians, and community members were invited to stop by and view each of the projects as well. It was great to see the community come together and find out who they are related to.

Second Mesa Day School was excited to celebrate Indigenous week from September 26 – 29, 2022.

The celebrations included a Clan Run, where our kids ran for either their kya’a or möyi.

Ngoytiwa was fun for kiddos to understand the importance of our relations to each other.

Second Mesa Day School was excited to celebrate Indigenous week from September 26 – 29, 2022.

The celebrations included a Clan Run, where our kids ran for either their kya’a or möyi.

Ngoytiwa was fun for kiddos to understand the importance of our relations to each other.

Our Princess and Brave Pageant was held the evening of September 26th. There were many amazing traditional talents showcased by our courageous contestants.

Congratulations to our SMDS 2022-2023 Jr. Princess - Yuhowmana Yaiva and Brave - Honvehma Lomawaima.

Congratulations to our SMDS 2022-2023 Princess - Kuwanwisun Quochytewa and Jr. Brave - Talwiftima Humeyestewa.

There was a concert held for the community by Ed Kabotie and the ‘Yoties on September 27th where everyone had a great time.

Then we celebrated with a great end to our Bobcat Core Value of September with our Indigenous Day being held on September 29, 2022.

It was a great day celebrating our kinships and relations with dancing, laughter, and songs. It has been some time since we had a celebration like this with the community and it was a beautiful sight to see all the students and families enjoying themselves and embracing their culture.

The value for October is “Itam öqaltotani – We give our best effort.” Students will be completing another project and new Bobcats of the Month will be chosen on Friday, October 28, 2022.
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 two orders of test kits, can now place their first, second, and third order. They must complete the ordering process above three (3) times to place both a first, second, and third order (for a total of 16 test kits; 4 kits for first order, 4 kits for second order, 8 kits for third order).
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.
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 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!
Hopi Tribe Department of Health and Human Services Covid-19 Emergency Response, Cont. (REPUBLICH)

HOPI H.E.O.C. UPDATES

AS OF AUGUST 26, 2022
(Arizona and County Data Updates on Wednesdays)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Arizona</th>
<th>Navajo</th>
<th>Coconino County</th>
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<td>Cases</td>
<td>70,860,473</td>
<td>3,266,713</td>
<td>13,557</td>
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<td>Deaths</td>
<td>3,019,053</td>
<td>31,647</td>
<td>232</td>
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<td>Vaccination (Total Pop. w/ At Least 1 Dose)</td>
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<td>73,086</td>
<td>14,279</td>
<td>57,026</td>
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<td>Vaccination (Eligible Pop. w/ At Least 1 Dose)</td>
<td>81,788</td>
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<td>15,226</td>
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<table>
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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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</thead>
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<td>77.49%</td>
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<td>415</td>
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<td>Polacca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,542**</td>
<td>5,253</td>
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# OF NEW CASES PER DAY

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<th>SUN 08/11</th>
<th>MON 08/12</th>
<th>TUES 08/13</th>
<th>WED 08/14</th>
<th>THURS 08/15</th>
<th>FRI 08/16</th>
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Ph: (928) 734-3281 • Ph: (928) 734-3283

Editorial Board of the Hopi Tutuveni
Wilma Dengavi, Gary LaRance, George Mase

Hopi Tutuveni Staff
Managing Editor - Romalita Laban
RLaban@hopi.nsn.us

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 submissions may be edited for length and clarity at the discretion of the Managing Editor.

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.
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Nada Talayumptewa, Tribal Treasurer
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Wallace Youvella, Jr.
Vacant
**Cross Word Puzzle**

*Find the English words for the Hopi words.*

**HOPILAVIT - CONVERSATION WORDS**

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**Hopi Words**

- Tunatyawta - Look after 
- Awtuuqayta - Listen 
- Kuwisa - Connection

**Answers in next issue**

**Are you into drawing COMICS?**

Submit your comics to consae@hopi.nsn.us

Or

Call 928-734-3283

To find out more

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**
Growing up on the reservation taught me that everything out here is tough to accomplish. I mean, living on the reservation...life is hard. You would have to work for everything from food to education and everything in between.

But when I was growing up, I don’t think I ever paid attention to how life was for me then. When you’re a mosh head kitten, it seems you ignore the bad things in your childhood. Of course, we all have scars, but look at us now; we’re entirely “NORMAL.”

When you’re a mosh head kitten, you don’t think about the bad things in the “now” REZ life, like drugs and alcohol. Back then, energy, as a simple force, was accessible. All you had to do was wait till your parents called you into the house. Or, you could eat at someone’s house, and they would take you home afterward, right?

As kittens, we knew that there were drugs and alcohol in the village, but it was never a bother because it was frowned upon. We would make fun of the village drunks, and they would cover in shame for what they did. But nowadays, the entire village seems to be one big drunk person. And it’s easy to be one big intoxicated person because you can buy alcohol and drugs on the reservation. All you need to do is go next door and ask. Even the “grandma” next door will say, “$20 for a bottle”... it’s that easy.

It’s strange because, in a short amount of time, drugs and alcohol have shaped and impacted the Hopi community drastically. The drunks we use to make fun of that cowered in shame seem to have no shame at all. When did that change? Now we don’t make fun of them anymore. We say, “Daha is drunk again,”...and we go back to our daily business.

Younger kids already know what a drunken person looks like even before their first birthday. It’s like we have engrained drugs and alcohol into our Hopi culture now, and we accept that it’s part of our everyday tradition.

With drugs and alcohol now seeming to be part of our culture, killing and stealing acts are followed closely. See, when I was growing up, I thought that killing and stealing were only on TV or in the big city. I would have never thought that those types of words would ever be used on the Hopi reservation because it was never part of our vocabulary when I was growing up. But now we hear that every day in the community and on Facebook. Of course, we have a legal system that tries to improve our “problem” but even that is broken and when you have an entire reservation full of drugs and alcohol, the problem seems to be growing from generation to generation.

So how can we solve this reservation-wide problem? That is one question I don’t have a solution for. It’s like trying to solve a division problem that we haven’t seen in over 20 years. We cannot solve it, but that doesn’t mean there isn’t a solution. It just means that this problem is something that the entire reservation must come up with and not just a single person or group.

Of course, in schools, we teach our children about the dangers of drugs and alcohol by showing them what could happen to them if they do “go down that path.” And it seems somewhere down the road, they will eventually try drugs and alcohol, and some will become addicted and others will not, but I guess it’s how we are all raised. Do we accept that drugs and alcohol are part of the Hopi culture now? Or do we put a barrier between us to not see the absolute truth?

When I think of the word “STEAL,” it seems that it is always used on Facebook. Every time I read it, it will say something like, “Someone stole my Hopi belt” or “Someone stole my grandma’s walker.” We are getting to the point where “BIG CITY” problems are becoming our problems. Why don’t we do anything about it? Well, I say it’s because we know that person’s grandmother, grandfather or relative and they are good people. We are all scared to accuse someone of stealing because of the thought of what might happen if we accuse someone for stealing.

I’m pretty sure that a long time ago, when a Hopi person was caught stealing, it was dealt with in a village setting where the person who stole something would do something to work off their debt to the community. Or that person would be shamed into not stealing anymore by having their behavior corrected by the village and not just an individual. But it’s not like that anymore; we are a close community, yet we are miles apart because we don’t know who our neighbors are anymore.

Of course, we have several groups who educate the community about the dangers of drugs and alcohol, and I applaud them for that. At least they are trying to make a change for our Hopi people. But, when you have just a simple group trying to make a change, it is not enough to make a dent, but they try, and they will continue to educate the Hopi community about the dangers of drugs and alcohol. Every Hopi family here on the Hopi reservation has a person who drinks those lives with them, and it seems that we are forced to accept them as they are.

So, let me ask, is it ok to do that? Is it ok to treat them like this is part of our culture now? So, what can we do? I guess that’s something we must “individually” come up with as a solution. Sometimes we will try to come up with answers like rehab centers or more PSA’s about the “DANGERS OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL.”... but are they working? How can we keep the dangers of drugs and alcohol away from kids?

I advise you that drugs and alcohol are touchy subjects on the Hopi reservation. Some will not want to look at the truth of this epidemic, and some will try to improve the problem. Educating our younger generation about these problems is one thing. Eventually, they will not be mush heads anymore, so they will have to be the ones to come up with their solution to this problem. All we can do is try to make sure we are all adults and show our younger generation that there is still hope in this Hopi world of ours and one without so much of an impact from drugs and alcohol if we could just choose not to use either one, even for one day at a time.
Shondiin Silversmith, Indian Country Today – October 7, 2022

As a way to incorporate healthy lifestyle routines and food choices, the U.S. Department of Interior is launching an initiative to support health and nutrition efforts across Indian Country through Indigenous food hubs.

The goal, said Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Bryan Newland, is “to provide healthier food to Indigenous communities and help to repair the damage done to Indigenous foodways by the harmful policies of the past, including colonization, relocation, and assimilation.”

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, both of which operate under the Interior, will create Indigenous Food Hubs for BIE-operated schools and BIA-operated detention centers.

“Indigenous food is about more than just nutrition,” Newland said. “Food is an important part of Native cultures, traditions, history and community.”

These hubs are an effort for the BIA and BIE to help source Indigenous foods, enhance culturally based healthy nutrition education and boost training for healthy and culturally appropriate food preparation.

There are 55 BIE-operated schools and 26 BIA-operated corrections programs across the country.

“Food is an integral cornerstone of Indigenous communities — it represents our connection to the Earth and the customs that have been passed down through generations,” Interior Secretary Deb Haaland said in a press release. “Yet Indigenous communities face historically high rates of food insecurity and often lack access to affordable and healthy foods.”

Move for Hunger, a national non-profit organization that works to reduce food waste and fight hunger, says that 1 in 4 Indigenous people experiences food insecurity, compared to 1 in 9 Americans overall and 1 in 12 white/non-Hispanic individuals.

In Arizona, Apache County primarily comprises tribal land from the Navajo Nation, Zuni, and White Mountain Apache Tribes. It has a food insecurity rate of 22 percent, according to Move for Hunger, making it the highest out of any majority Native American county in the U.S.

Of the 28 counties that are majority Native American, 18 have considered high food insecurity.

“The solutions for these challenges lie within our own people, within our own knowledge,” Wizipan Garriott, the principal deputy assistant secretary for Indian affairs at DOI, told the Arizona Mirror. “We have a challenge. We have a solution.”

As part of the BIE and BIA’s Indigenous food hub initiative, they will hire a nutritionist for the first time to help develop and implement culturally appropriate nutrition and training standards that draw from Indigenous knowledge. The BIE and BIA will also make efforts to identify and connect Native vendors and producers and community-based systems, such as tribal food sovereignty and health programs.

The initiative will utilize Indigenous knowledge to develop holistic approaches to support Native food sovereignty movements incorporating culture, social determinants of health, food, nutrition, land management, and regenerative agriculture.

“Tribes have the solutions to their own challenges,” Garriott said. “It’s our job to empower tribes and Indigenous people to develop the solutions to the challenges they face.”

The program will include pilot hubs at four BIE schools and four BIA detention centers to source foods from Native producers and vendors, provide training for cooks and develop educational materials.

“Indigenous peoples for thousands of years had good diets,” Garriott added. “We were physically fit, we were healthy, and a lot of that was because of our lifestyle and healthy eating habits.”

Now, some of the biggest challenges Indigenous people face involves their overall health, Garriott said, and the BIE and BIA must do everything they can to help those under their care, including the kids attending their schools and the people in their detention centers.

Garriott said the department is working out the timeline for launching the food hubs, and a selection process is being designed. The Interior Department wants to ensure they can support the infrastructure surrounding the Indigenous food hubs.

The Interior Department announced its new initiative during the White House Conference on Hunger, Nutrition, and Health at the end of September. It is part of the Biden administration’s national hunger, nutrition, and health strategy, which aims to end hunger and increase healthy eating and physical activity.

“The Biden-Harris administration is committed to improving food access and affordability across Indian Country, while also relying on Indigenous knowledge to ensure Native communities receive culturally appropriate healthy nutrition education,” Haaland said.

Erin Parker, the executive director for the Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative, said it was exciting to see traditional food and tribal food sovereignty included in the White House’s national strategy.

Continued on pg.
“It’s nice to see the federal government taking a little bit of initiative,” Parker said.

The IFAI is a non-profit organization that “focuses on putting tribal sovereignty in food sovereignty, promoting tribally driven solutions to revitalize and advance traditional food systems and diversified economic development throughout Indian Country.”

Parker said the federal government making opportunities for better connections for Indigenous communities and traditional or culturally appropriate food is the baseline of the trust responsibility they owe tribal nations.

“The long-term impacts on Indigenous health that comes from better connections to those foods can’t be understated,” Parker said, noting that the principles behind Indigenous nutrition science have been known for thousands of years.

“It’s called traditional food because it’s part of a tradition,” she said.

More federal entities getting involved with Indigenous food sovereignty is the result of an increase of Indigenous representation at the federal level, Parker said, because having that voice at the table matters in pushing some of these policy initiatives forward.

“It’s not just the health of Indigenous people having access to those foods — it’s also about the health of the communities,” Parker said. “It’s a connection to culture, and all of those things are valuable parts of Indigenous lifeway.”

Parker has been fighting for nearly 10 years for an increase in support for policies related to Indigenous food and food sovereignty, and it took years of advocacy and leadership from tribal communities to get to this point.

“It’s nice to see all that work kind of coalescing into hopefully some better food access for culturally appropriate food,” Parker said.

The BIA and the BIE were not the only federal entities to make committees to support food sovereignty as part of the administration’s national strategy. The USDA is trying to support tribal food sovereignty by improving staff recruitment and training to ensure they have the knowledge to serve Indigenous communities.

The USDA is also working on expanding the Food Distribution Program on tribal nations, partnering with tribes to enhance food packages, expand the number of Indigenous and traditional foods in their programs, and provide resources to school meal program operators on incorporating Indigenous and traditional foods into school meals.

The Administration for Children & Families is working on updating its resource guide for Indigenous communities to increase tribal nations’ knowledge of and access to Health & Human Service resources for food security, food sovereignty and physical activity.

And the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development intends to promote the eligible uses of Indian Community Development Block Grant dollars to support expanding food access through the development of food banks and pantries, healthy eating habits, physical activities, and more in tribal communities, particularly those with limited access to affordable and nutritious foods.

This article was originally published in AZ Mirror.
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