



### **REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING**

Saturday, August 4, 2012  
at 8 am in the  
tribal chambers .

#### Inside this issue:

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### **GENERAL ELECTION July 28, 2012 Abstract Sheet**

Ballots Printed	<u>500</u>	
Ballots Cast	<u>434</u>	
Ballots Rejected	<u>39</u>	Spoiled Ballots <u>5</u>
Ballots Unused	<u>22</u>	
TOTAL	<u>500</u>	

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#### **CHAIRMAN:**

William Clay Bravo	<u>211</u>
Sherry J. Counts	<u>253</u>

#### **VICE - CHAIRMAN:**

Robert Bravo, Jr.	<u>171</u>
Philbert Watahomigie, Sr.	<u>293</u>

#### **COUNCIL MEMBER:**

Ivan Bender	<u>120</u>
Rudolph Clark, Sr.	<u>140</u>
Hilda Cooney	<u>136</u>
Earlene Havatone	<u>111</u>
Linda Havatone	<u>105</u>
Tasha Havatone	<u>83</u>
Sylvia Jackson	<u>120</u>

Ronald Quasula, Sr.	<u>170</u>
Cody H. Susanyatame	<u>25</u>
Sherlene Susanyatame	<u>109</u>
Emma Tapija	<u>133</u>
Twila R. Warbington	<u>46</u>
Sharon H. Whatoname	<u>37</u>
Sheri K. Yellowhawk	<u>55</u>


Election Board Committee:

  
Angeline Walema, Judge

  
Clara Mahone, Clerk

  
Brenda Martin, Clerk

  
Steven Havatone, Marshall

  
Leatrice Smith, Clerk

## NOTICE

### SPECIAL ELECTION 2012

WHEN: AUGUST 9, 2012 (THURSDAY)  
POLLING PLACE: MULTI-PURPOSE BLDG.  
POLLS OPEN AT: 8:00 AM. - 5:00 P.M.

**TRIBAL MEMBERS SHALL VOTE TO FILL ONE COUNCIL SEAT.**

VACANCY WAS CREATED BY A RECALL ELECTION (JUNE 21, 2012) ON WAYLON HONGA,  
COUNCIL MEMBER OF THE HUALAPAI TRIBE.

### HUALAPAI SPECIAL ELECTION 2012

#### CANDIDATE LIST

#### COUNCIL MEMBER

1. JEAN PAGILAWA

**HUALAPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL  
RESOLUTION NO. 54-2012  
OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE  
HUALAPAI TRIBE OF THE HUALAPAI RESERVATION  
PEACH SPRINGS, ARIZONA**

**{Tribal Membership Enrollment – 17}**


**WHEREAS,** the Hualapai Tribal Council has the responsibility of enrolling members pursuant to the Ordinance of the Hualapai Tribe of Peach Springs, Arizona, Enrollment Procedures Act.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,** that the following applicants are approved:


- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. BEGAY, Jacob Cameron     | 10. MARSHALL, Gabriel Taylor              |
| 2. BEGAY, Marguerita Maggie | 11. MAJENTY, Summer Marie                 |
| 3. CRUZ, Aliya              | 12. PARKER, Dahlena Rayah                 |
| 4. CRUZ, Hilario            | 13. PARKER, Lyric Jeana                   |
| 5. CRUZ, Kayden Dale        | 14. REED, Tristan Leland                  |
| 6. CRUZ, Zane J             | 15. WALEMA, Sr., Preston Denard           |
| 7. ELLIS, Samantha Florence | 16. WALEMA, Shania Tamara                 |
| 8. JOHN, Anbersey Ruby Shea | 17. WATAHOMIGIE, Jordana Ona Delia Urelle |
| 9. LOMELI, Samuel Nava      |   |

**CERTIFICATION**

I, the undersigned as Chairwoman of the Hualapai Tribal Council hereby certify that the Hualapai Tribal Council of the Hualapai Tribe is composed of nine (9) members of whom (6) constituting a quorum were present at a Regular Council Meeting held on this 9th day of July 2012; and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by a vote of (6) in favor, (0) opposed, (1) excused, (1) unexcused, (1) vacant, pursuant to authority of Article V, Section (a) of the Constitution of the Hualapai Tribe approved March 13, 1991.

  
Louise Benson, Chairwoman  
HUALAPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL

ATTEST:

  
Adeline Crozler, Assist. Secretary  
HUALAPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL

RELINQUISHMENT: BILLIE JO BRAVO

### **A Message from the Planning and Economic Development Department**

Thanks to all who attended the Housing Fair on July 26<sup>th</sup> and to those who visited the Planning Department's booth to talk to staff about the Housing Improvement Program, home site leases, the new Day Care Center, and the new Elder Group Home. Also on display was the introductory chapter of the Hualapai Tribe's Master Plan. We received several comments with some asking for more types and sizes of housing, placing solar panels on the roofs of homes, speed bumps to slow down traffic in neighborhoods, lighting along sidewalks, a recreational facility with an indoor swimming pool, a new store and gas station, and better support for tribal members who want to enter professional and trade occupations. All are appropriate requests for the Master Plan and can be addressed in chapters on housing, transportation, public buildings, land use and economic development. Here are a few basic questions and answers on the Master Plan:

***What is it?*** The Master Plan is a statement of community values and aspirations, written as goals and policies, and shown on maps and diagrams, which aim to preserve the natural environment and enhance the built environment. The Master Plan provides the basis to guide the Tribal Environmental Review Commission and Tribal Council when making land use and related decisions. The Master Plan is a tool for managing community change to achieve the desired quality of life.

***Where did it come from?*** The Master Plan was funded by a Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED) grant and began in 2009 under the guidance of the Planning and Economic Development Department.

***Why do we need it?*** The creation of the Master Plan is authorized under Article XI, Section 3, of the Constitution of the Hualapai Tribe approved in 1991: "A comprehensive land use ordinance shall be adopted as soon as possible after adoption of the Constitution. The ordinance shall include sections on timber management and fuel wood cutting, zoning, wildlife management, cattle management, and other natural resources management." The Master Plan can and should be used to manage the above resources as well as provide a basis for decisions on zoning land for various urban and rural development proposals as appropriate.

***Who has been involved?*** Stantec, a consultant, was hired by the Tribe to take the lead on the project. Stantec received support and contributions from staff at Planning and Economic Development, Public Services, Urban Tech, Daystar Consulting, as well as Councilwoman Candida Hunter and Waylon Honga, Interim CEO of Grand Canyon Resort Corp.

***When will the draft be ready?*** The Planning and Economic Development Department will begin public meetings this fall. Meeting dates and times will be published in the Gamyu.

***We Need Your Help!*** Being a draft document, we need the community to help us perform a "light of day" review of the Plan's goals and policies to ensure they follow the vision of the Hualapai as shown on page one of the Introduction chapter. We have copies of this chapter available for review at the Planning Office. Additional chapters will be forthcoming. Please feel free to visit our office, 887 W. Hwy 66 (next to Best Market) to pick up a copy and ask us questions about the Plan and how you can become more involved in writing the final draft.

Sincerely,  
Kevin A. Davidson, Director

### **HOUSING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**

The Hualapai Planning Department will be taking all new and renewal Housing Improvement Program (H.I.P) applications **any time before September**. NO APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER AUGUST 31 OF EACH YEAR, NO EXCEPTIONS. The Planning Department will submit all COMPLETED applications to Bureau of Indian Affairs (B.I.A.) before OCTOBER of each year. The H.I.P. program is a challenging program and is run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, so all deadlines must be met.

Once a year, the Planning Department will need to update each and every file that will be resubmitted the following year. If the update is not completed by August 10th of each year, the applicant will be taken off the list and ask you to reapply the following year. If you have any questions or need assistance filling out the application, please call the Hualapai Planning Department at (928) 769-1310.



**Hualapai Juvenile Detention & Rehabilitation Center**  
**PO Box 179/108 Highview Drive**  
**Peach Springs, Arizona 86434**  
**Phone #: (928) 769-1611**  
**Fax #: (928) 769-1655**



**"Helping the Youth Move Forward in Beauty"**  
**Hualapai Green Reentry Program**

### **Mission Statement**

Develop family and community support by involving our elders to teach skills for learning our language, culture, and traditions; so our children will develop self-confidence and leadership skills. Hualapai will mentor future leaders to create a healthy community.

### **Program Description**

The Hualapai Tribe was one of three tribes to be awarded a Tribal Juvenile Detention and Reentry Green Demonstration Program administered through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Program (OJJDP). The program focuses on reducing recidivism rates by involving youth in programs provided by tribal departments from the community. The youth are exposed and learning different skills during detention through programs provided by the Hualapai Juvenile Detention & Rehabilitation Center. An intake is completed with the youth to understand their needs and youth are referred to appropriate services. A Child and Family Team (CFT) meeting is facilitated with the youth, family, natural supports, and informal supports. Goals, strengths, and needs are identified during this time to define the youth's reentry plan. When released the youth is able to continue participating in programs/services in the community. The program is voluntary unless court ordered.

### **Success!!**

The Hualapai Juvenile Detention and Rehabilitation Center has developed key partnerships with the departments in the community. These partnerships are extremely important because youth build a rapport with individuals and are able to continue working with these people post release.

Last year one youth was promoted from 8<sup>th</sup> grade to 9<sup>th</sup> grade, one youth graduated from high school, and another graduated with their GED.

Collaboration between the Boys & Girls Club has provided youth with the opportunity to continue their online schooling in a safe environment. It also provides youth with the ability to continue programming they were involved in at the Hualapai Juvenile Detention & Rehabilitation Center.

Youth participate in ethnobotany activities where they are learning from elders because of the partnership with the Cultural Department. Some of these activities provide youth with the opportunity to travel to different parts of our aboriginal lands to harvest material with our elders. The Cultural Department also provides programming at the HJDRC and facilitate the Cultural, Arts, and Language Class nine months out of the year. Youth are able to participate in this class.

There is not a local high school in Peach Springs. Youth attend school in Kingman (2 hour bus commute one way), Seligman (1 hour bus commute one way), or boarding school. When youth are suspended or expelled it can present difficulty. With the number of youth accessing online schooling and the need to support our students the Hualapai Tribal Council allocated funding to hire a teacher to work at the Hualapai Education & Training Center.

Two youth have been accepted to Job Corps. Other youth are in the process of orientations and interviews for Job Corps.

Partnerships with the Hualapai Department of Education and Training, the Hualapai Housing Department, and the Apprenticeship Program have provided youth the opportunity to work. A total of seven youth have worked with these programs. Four other youth were able to attain employment with Grand Canyon Resort Corporation.

There has been collaboration and coordination between the Hualapai Cultural Department, the UofA Agricultural Extension Office, the Boys and Girls Club, and the Green Reentry Program to teach our community about gardening and the traditional foods eaten.

Youth detained at the Hualapai Juvenile Detention & Rehabilitation Center (HJDRC) were able to help construct a greenhouse at the HJDRC and the Boys & Girls Club. This provides youth with the opportunity to learn about horticulture pre and post release. The greenhouse at the Boys and Girls Club is a straw bale building. Materials from a recently deconstructed building and straw bales donated were utilized for the greenhouse at the Boys and Girls Club. Soil and clay from the reservation was also used for this building. The Apprenticeship Program and youth under this program have been involved in the construction of this building and construction on the Boys & Girls Club greenhouse continues. There was also support from the Hualapai Natural Resource Department, Public Works, and the Roads Department.

A greenhouse and garden beds at the Hualapai Juvenile Detention and Rehabilitation Center has provided youth with the opportunity to learn about horticulture. Gardening is available to all youth detained at the HJDRC. Level 4 youth are able to work in the greenhouse area. Youth are also learning about hydroponics. Horticulture activities at the HJDRC are coordinated by HJDRC staff and the UofA Agricultural Extension Office. The UofA Agricultural Extension Office also works with youth in the gardening activities at the Boys and Girls Club and the Cultural Department.

Youth are able to continue learning about horticulture post release. They can work in the greenhouse at the Boys & Girls Club (once complete) and can continue gardening at the Boys and Girls Club and/or the Cultural Department.

A 10 kilo watt solar photovoltaic power system was placed at the HJDRC and funded through a U.S. Department of Energy Grant. The contractor hired a reentry youth who had turned 18 years old to work on the project and Level 4 youth were also able to help.

Many youth participate in Talking Circle and Wellbriety while detained at the HJDRC. Youth can continue participating in this program every Friday. This program is facilitated by Behavioral Health and the Probation Department.

Many youth are referred to Behavioral Health for services. These youth are able to continue individual and family counseling post release.

Youth Services provides programming weekly and facilitates Youth Council monthly at the HJDRC. Post release youth can participate in Youth Council activities and other programs/activities coordinated by Youth Services. This year four reentry youth will be participating in the Grand Canyon Youth river trip.

Four youth (two reentry youth) applied and were accepted to attend the National Intertribal Youth Summit in Washington, DC July 29<sup>th</sup> - August 2<sup>nd</sup>.

One youth was able to participate in the Flagstaff Extreme Adventure Course.

There are monthly Green Reentry Advisory Board meetings and these meetings are well attended by the Advisory Board members.

The Hualapai Tribe was recently awarded to provide diversion services. The Green Reentry Advisory Board will also serve as the advisory board for the Diversion program because of the consistent attendance of board members.

Hwal'bay Hmany did gev'ik provides weekly programming at the HJDRC. Staff also attend Advisory Board meetings on a regular basis. The need for a community resource guide was identified and they took the lead in developing the guide.

The Hualapai Juvenile Detention & Rehabilitation Center began operation in April of 2009. During these three years it has been important to provide our youth with a safe environment where they are given the opportunity to learn and grow. The Green Reentry Program funded through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is an important part of helping our youth and families connect to services needed. All our people contribute to our community and it's up to us to prepare our youth and give them the skills to be successful and contribute to our community in a positive way.

#### **Partners**

Hualapai Apprenticeship Program  
Hualapai Behavioral Health  
Hualapai Boys & Girls Club  
Hualapai Cultural Department  
Hualapai Department of Education & Training  
Hualapai Housing Department  
Hualapai Human Services Department  
Hualapai Tribal Youth Council  
In-Home Family Support Services  
UofA Agricultural Extension Office  
Hualapai Youth Services

#### **Green Reentry Advisory Board Members**

Hualapai Boys & Girls Club  
Hualapai Cultural Department  
Hwal'bay Hmany did gev'ik (Hualapai Youth Partnership)  
Human Services Department  
Hualapai In-Home Family Support Services  
Hualapai Tribal Council  
Hualapai Tribal Courts  
Hualapai Tribal Prosecutor's Office  
UofA Agricultural Extension Office  
Hualapai Youth Services





# FIRST THINGS FIRST

*Ready for School. Set for Life.*

## PUBLIC NOTICE OF MEETING OF THE Arizona Early Childhood Development and Health Board Hualapai Tribe Regional Partnership Council

Pursuant to A.R.S. §8-1194(A) and A.R.S. §38-431.02, notice is hereby given to the members of the First Things First - Arizona Early Childhood Development & Health Board, Hualapai Tribe Regional Partnership Council, and to the general public that the Hualapai Tribe Regional Partnership Council will hold a *Regular Meeting open to the public on August 8, 2012, at 9:00 a.m. at the Hualapai Health, Education, and Wellness Center, located at 488 Hualapai Way in Peach Springs, Arizona, 86434*. Some members of the Regional Partnership Council may elect to participate telephonically.

*Pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A) (1), A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A) (2) and A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A) (3), the Regional Partnership Council may vote to go into Executive Session, which will not be open to the general public, to discuss personnel items, records exempt from public inspection and/or obtain legal advice on any item on this agenda.*

*The Regional Partnership Council may hear items on the agenda out of order. The Regional Partnership Council may discuss, consider, or take action regarding any item on the agenda. The Regional Partnership Council may elect to solicit public comment on any of the agenda items.*

### Meeting Agenda

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>1. Call to Order/ Welcome</b>  | <b>Rev. Pete Imus, Chair</b>  |
| <b>2. Possible Approval of Meeting Minutes</b>  | <b>Rev. Pete Imus, Chair</b>  |
| a. May 9, 2012, Regular Meeting ( <a href="#">Attachment 1a</a> )   |   |
| b. May 14, 2012 Special Meeting ( <a href="#">Attachment 1b</a> )   |   |
| <b>3. Call to the Public</b>  | <b>Rev. Pete Imus, Chair</b>  |
| <i>This is the time for the public to comment. Members of the Regional Partnership Council may not discuss or take legal action regarding matters that are not specifically identified on the agenda. Therefore, pursuant to A.R.S. §38-431.01(H), action taken as a result of public comment will be limited to directing staff to study the matter, responding to any criticism, or scheduling the matter for further consideration and decision at a later date. Public comments relative to a specific agenda item may be heard during the discussion of that item.</i> |   |
| <b>4. Regional Partnership Council Member Updates and Announcements</b>   | <b>Regional Partnership Council Members</b>                                 |
| <b>5. 2012 Regional Needs &amp; Assets Final Draft (<a href="#">Attachment 2</a>)</b><br>(Discussion and Possible Action)   | <b>Rev. Pete Imus, Chair/<br/>Dr. Michelle Walsh, University of Arizona</b> |
| <b>6. FY2013 Implementation Discussion (<a href="#">Attachment 3a</a>)</b>  | <b>Ashley Pascual, Regional Director</b>                                    |
| a. Native Language Enrichment – Recommendation for Grant Agreement<br>(Discussion and Possible Action) ( <a href="#">Attachment 3b</a> )  |   |
| b. Expansion (Infant/Toddler) – Hualapai Education and Training Department<br>(Discussion and Possible Action)  |   |

- c. Home Visitation – Hualapai Maternal Child Health Program
- d. Food Security – St. Mary's Food Bank Alliance
- e. T.E.A.C.H. – Association for Supportive Child Care
- f. Statewide Strategies – Parent Kits, Birth to Five Helpline, Evaluation

**7. FY2014 Funding Plan Development**

**Ashley Pascual, Regional Director**

- a. Review of FY2013-2015 Funding Plan ([Attachment 4a](#))
- b. Funding Plan Workgroup and Regional Council Meeting Schedule (Discussion and Possible Action) ([Attachment 4b](#))

**8. Regional Director's Report ([Attachments 5a – 5d](#))**

**Ashley Pascual, Regional Director**

- a. FTF Early Childhood Summit
- b. Board Update
- c. Regional Update
  - a. FY2012 Grantee Data Reports
  - b. FY2012 Financial Expenditure Report

**9. Next Meeting**

**Rev. Pete Imus, Chair**

**10. Adjourn**

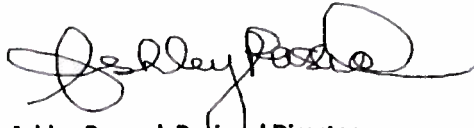
**Rev. Pete Imus, Chair**

*A person with a disability may request a reasonable accommodation such as a sign language interpreter by contacting Sandy Smith, Administrative Assistant II, at (928) 854-8732. Requests should be made as early as possible to allow time to arrange the accommodation.*

**Dated this 27<sup>th</sup> day of July 2012**

**ARIZONA EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH BOARD**

**HUALAPAI TRIBE REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL**



**Ashley Pascual, Regional Director**



**Peter Denetclaw, Chairwoman Benson, Council Members Charlie Vaughn, Ruby Steele and Candida Hunter.**

On July 19, 2012, Peter Denetclaw, Tribal Relations Manager for Freeport-McMoran presented a check in the amount of \$25,000.00 to Hualapai Tribal Council members in behalf of the Hualapai Department of Cultural Resources to support the Hualapai Ethnobotany Youth Project. This grant is made by the Freeport-McMoran Copper & Gold Foundation on behalf of Freeport-McMoran.

President of Freeport-Moran states, "We are pleased to partner with Hualapai Department of Cultural

Resources in this important effort to provide Elders in the Hualapai community an opportunity to share their unique knowledge with tribal youth and empower them to preserve their heritage, care for and cultivate native plants and land, and use their new skills for productive project."



# **HUALAPAI NATION EMERGENCY SERVICES**

## **FIRE DEPARTMENT**

### ***"GAMYU"***

FROM YOUR LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT. LISTED BELOW ARE A FEW TOPICS THAT WE WOULD LIKE TO SHARE WITH YOU.

#### **FIRE PREVENTION**

STAGE 2 - Fire Restrictions have been uplifted by the BIA Forestry as of July 12, 2012.

Burn Permits are required prior to burning, All OPEN FLAMES STILL REQUIRE AN EXTIGUISHING AGENT NEAR BY SUCH AS; WATER HOSE, FIRE EXTINGUISHER, SHOVEL, ETC.

please contact your local Fire Department to obtain this permit.

**FIRE PREVENTION MONTH COMING SOON!!!!**

#### **LIFE SAFETY TIPS**

**"SMOKE DETECTORS SAVE LIVES" PLEASE** Check all batteries to make sure detectors are functioning properly!

**PLEASE SUPERVISE CHILDREN WHEN IN OR AROUND A POOL**

**KEEP MATCHES AND LIGHTERS OUT OF CHILDRENS REACH!**

**THANK YOU**

**FOR ANY QUESTION OR CONCERNS or TO REPORT A FIRE PLEASE :**  
**CALL 928-769-2205 OR 928-769-2656**

**Fire staff:** Ron Quasula, Ava Bravo, Jim, Jesse Holmes, Valan Quasula,  
Chris Gortariz, Bryce Martens & Kerwin Powsey

# E-PCH



**Need A Fun  
After-School  
Activity?!**



Check out our FACBOOK  
page

**EPCN**

Become a fan !  
See photos of the youth  
broadcasters in action  
and receive updates  
about scheduling and pro-  
grams and  
notices about special events

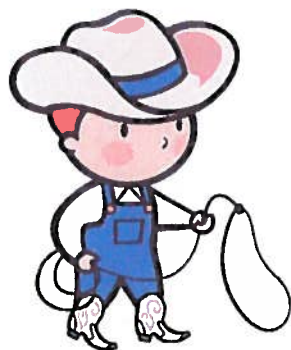
## PEACH SPRINGS YOUTH RADIO

- Youth 10-25 welcome
- Have fun with music!
- Learn about and participate in a radio drama- writing, acting and producing (can earn \$\$)
- Learn about and participate in d.j.'ing, journalism/interviews and re-  
porting, directing and producing including computer sound effects,  
technical operations, marketing and promotion and computer graphics
- Great incentives including gift cards, music accessories, C.D.'s,  
activity passes and trips!
- Can earn community service and community restitution hours
- Mon-Thurs after school until 6 pm and Fri 10am to 3pm

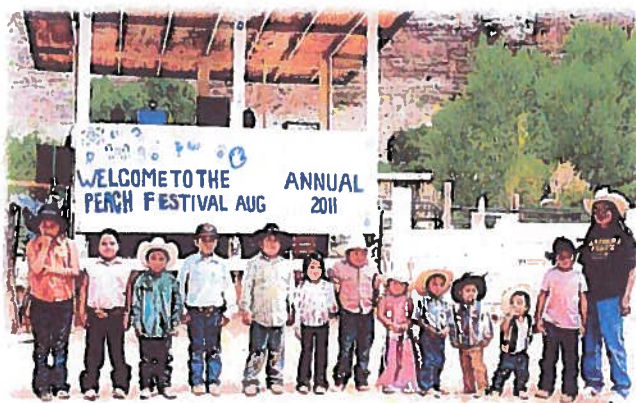


Contact Terri, Tim or Krista if you want to be a youth broadcaster at 769-1110.





## 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Junior Rodeo Supai, AZ



**Bring your  
stick horses,  
Ropes,  
Gear up and  
Be ready!!**

### Rodeo Events

**Wooly riding  
Calf riding  
Dummy Roping  
Ribbon race  
Barrel racing**

**Sign up at Janice Sinyella's yard  
August 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> @ 8:00 a.m.  
Show will start 10:00 a.m.**

**Ages; 3 to 12**

**Must wear Western Attire**

**Contact Person: Gloria Susanyatame**

**Better known as 'Glow Worm'**

**For more information call:**

**(928) 769-1355**



L-R: Kiana Alvarado, Freshman. Shauni Leist, Soph. Brandi Cline, Soph. Richlyn Villanueva, Soph. Chelsea Largo, Soph. Coach Vonda. Kyra Benson, Graduated. 2<sup>nd</sup> Row L-R: Coach Char. Carmella Fuentes, Sophomore. Kendra James, Senior. Coach Athena. Back Row L-R: Coach Jonell. Nala Marshall, Soph. Tonisha Johnson, Graduated. Gabrielle Whatahomigie, Freshman. Lauren McCabe, Junior. Ariel McCabe, Freshman.

Dear Community Members,

We would like to give thanks to the following people who donated to the 2012 Lady Wildcats softball team:

- \$500.00 GCRC
- \$500.00 Hualapai Veterans
- Catchers Helmet, Chest Protector and Shin Protectors: Joe Fuentes Sr.
- (5) White Helmets: Misty and Mike Watahomigie
- Red Wildcats Uniform Tops: Brian Johnson

Our team was comprised of (6) kids from our community along with several other kids throughout Arizona and New Mexico. Our team played 3 games and finished the NABI tournament 0-3 despite playing through injuries and having such a young squad. The kids fought hard, never giving up and gave our opponents a good game.

- In game #1 we were tied going into the 4<sup>th</sup> inning with one of the defending NABI champions from Gallup, NM, but eventually lost 13-5.
- In game #2 we came back against Team Boom Boom who was this year's Runner Up in the NABI tourney. We made a 7<sup>th</sup> inning rally only to lose by 1 run against a good competitor.
- In game #3 we lost against Team Storm who took 3<sup>rd</sup> Place in this year's NABI tournament.

As a softball team we did some traveling and played against teams from Fort Defiance, CRIT and Chinle who were also in this year's NABI softball tournament.

With the talent that our kids possess, it's the coaches' hope that we can continue to promote softball as a competitive sport for the kids in our community. At this time we are still in the building phase of teaching and developing young softball players with the skills they need to play competitive travel ball and someday college.

A travel ball team out of PSA, including softball camps and tournaments are just some of the things my coaching staff and I are working on in order to bring back a solid softball program for our youth.

Despite the adversities we faced, our motto remains clear: Play hard, never give and always have respect.

Without these qualities there would be no Lady Wildcats softball team and it was our privilege to coach these young ladies.

With your support we will continue on this journey.

Respectfully,  
Vonda Beecher, Head Coach  
Jonell Tapija, Asst. Coach  
Athena Crozier, Asst. Coach  
Charlene Imus, Asst. Coach

### Warm Line

The warm line operates from 5pm to 10:30pm seven (7) days a week.

The warm line is there as a friendly, supportive voice to help a person deal with stress, issues in recovery and to alleviate loneliness and isolation. It operates in the dark hours, after all clinic hours are over as a support system.

If you need a friendly supportive voice, give the warm line a call.

**1-888-404-5530**



## End of Summer Softball Jam

Where: Peach Springs

When: Aug 11, 2012

Time: 8am-Sundown

\$100/team Girls Open 18U Fastpitch

Call the Hualapai Rec. Dept for more questions @ 928-769-2652.  
Hotel discounts at the Hualapai Lodge available. Use "Softball" for discounted rate.





# 2012 Miss Hualapai Pageant

*"Strengthening Hualapai Identity"*

September 22, 2012  
LOCATION-TBA  
6 PM

## Contestant Entry Fee:

Miss Hualapai (ages 17-25) \$40

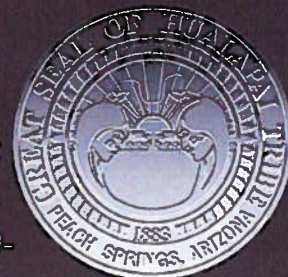
Miss Teen Hualapai (ages 12-16) \$35

Little Miss Hualapai (ages 7-11) \$30

Applications available at H.E.W. beginning  
August 1, 2012. Deadline for submission,  
September 7, 2012

*We encourage  
contestants to obtain  
sponsorship to cover costs.*

For more information, contact  
Darlene Bender or  
Monique Alvirez at (928-) 769-  
2207





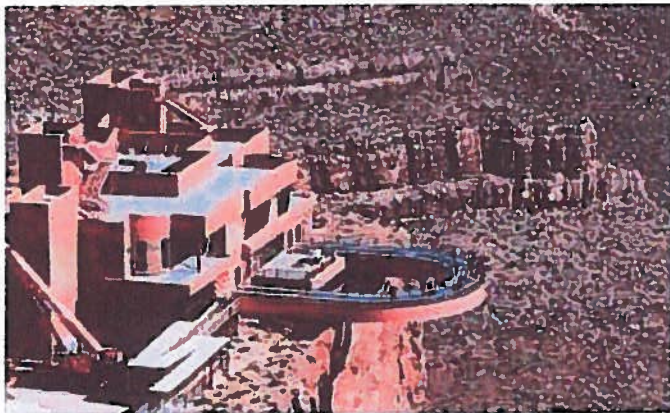


## Top 6 Skywalks

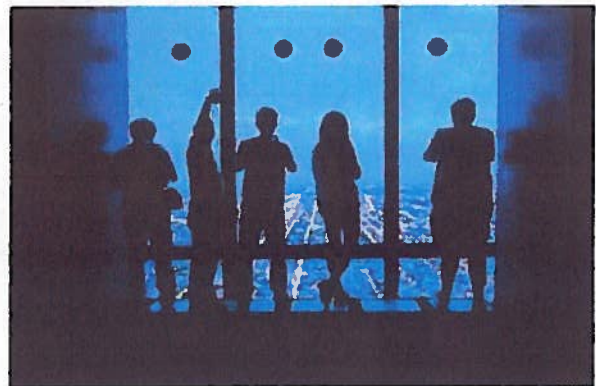
Published 03:05 p.m., Wednesday, July 25, 2012

Looking for an amazing view? Here are some skywalks to consider.

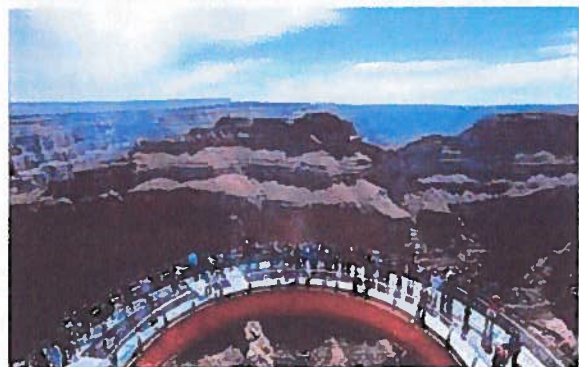
1. The Ledge at Skydeck Chicago, Willis Tower, Chicago
2. Grand Canyon Skywalk, Grand Canyon West, Arizona
3. CN Tower, Toronto
4. Tianmen Mountain Skywalk, Zhangjiajie, China
5. Shanghai World Financial Center, Shanghai, China
6. Top of Tyrol, Stubai Glacier, Austria



Visitors explore the Grand Canyon Skywalk in Grand Canyon West, Ariz., April 23, 2011. The Skywalk, which spans over the Grand Canyon's West rim, draws thousands of tourists to its entrance in a remote spot before the river cuts through the desert. (AP Photo/Chris Wedel)



On July 23, 2012, people are silhouetted as they look out the observation deck of the Willis Tower in Chicago. (AP Photo/Chris Wedel)



Visitors explore the Grand Canyon Skywalk in Grand Canyon West, Ariz., April 23, 2011. The Skywalk, which spans over the Grand Canyon's West rim, draws thousands of tourists to its entrance in a remote spot before the river cuts through the desert. (AP Photo/Chris Wedel)



*This has been submitted by Best American Destinations  
Marketing and Public Relations for Hualapai Tourism*

## U.S. tribal refinery dream moves closer to reality

By Janet McGurty | July 5 | Thu Jul 5, 2012 3:40pm EDT

(Reuters) - Back in 1997, a group of native American workers stranded by a blizzard on an oil installation came up with the idea of building a refinery on their North Dakota tribal lands to counter the high unemployment on their reservation. Fast forward to 2012 and the refinery, now named Thunder Butte, has received the final approval needed from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to make the dream of the Three Affiliated Tribes come true, according to a tribal spokeswoman.

The original plan by the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara nations was for a 15,000 barrel per day refinery to run synthetic crude oil from Canada. But in the 15 years since the idea was first floated, oil production in North Dakota has made a dramatic about face. Now, the new clean fuel refinery to be built on the Fort Berthold Reservation will refine homegrown Bakken oil. Crude production from the Bakken shale oil formation which underlies the region has been growing by leaps and bounds, vaulting North Dakota over Alaska and California and up the ranks of oil producing states to just behind Texas, the nation's largest producer. State crude oil production in April 2012 was 609,000 barrels per day, an 85 percent increase from the 94,000 bpd pumped in April 1997.

The Thunder Butte refinery, the first plant to be built in the lower 48 states since Marathon built its Garyville, Louisiana refinery in 1977 will be able to process light, sweet Bakken crude into diesel, gasoline and propane. At a capacity of 13,000 bpd, however, it is less than a quarter the size of the state's other refinery - Tesoro Corp's 60,000 bpd Mandan refinery and dwarfed by other Gulf Coast and Midwestern plants, some of which are over 300,000 bpd. The Corval Group, a St. Paul-based company, was chosen to develop the business plan for the plant while a native American group in Alaska, Arctic Slope Regional Corp, will be involved in the engineering and operation of the plant.

## Refinery Construction Begins on North Dakota Reservation

By Reese Rogers | [www.stanford.edu](http://www.stanford.edu)

Construction began recently on the first oil refineries to be built in the United States in decades. The refinery is situated on the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota, home to the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation. The construction is the culmination of a development process that began back in 2003 when tribal leaders of the Three Affiliated Tribes first proposed the refinery project as a way of bringing economic development and jobs to the reservation community. Fort Berthold now encompasses much of the booming Bakken oil field.

This recent energy boom on the reservation and now the permission to build the refinery are long-awaited bright spots in the economic development of a people who have seen more than their fair share of hardship. Beyond the history of decimation through disease and violent conflict, many tribe members today still remember the tribe's 1951 relocation to make way for the Garrison Dam on the Missouri River. Their original settlements and childhood homes are now buried under the waters of Lake Sakakawea.

It is a source of some pride now that the new refinery is to be owned and operated by the Three Affiliated Tribes, providing jobs for tribe members and much needed income for the reservation. The 13,000-barrel per day refinery will process oil produced in the surrounding Bakken fields. The rapid development of the Bakken has already brought jobs and income to many of the reservation residents. Unemployment, which hovered around 40 percent before the boom, made a stunning drop to 4.4 percent in 2010 as tribe members found jobs on rigs, as truck drivers, and in support industries for energy companies. The refinery itself is supposed to create 1,000 jobs during the two-year construction process and 65 permanent jobs once it is fully operational. These permanent jobs, and the boost to local service industries, are crucial in energy boom areas where jobs can disappear as quickly as they first appeared when wells run dry and energy companies move on

to more lucrative fields.

Refinery proponents breathed a sigh of relief after waiting two full years after the EPA had issued its Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for final approval of the project. Two hurdles delayed the construction until present. The FEIS, which was completed in August 2009, determined that the project would require a wastewater permit for discharge into a nearby tributary, but would not significantly affect air quality or surrounding wildlife populations. Yet, once the FEIS was opened for comments from the community, concerns about the lack of air quality permits and threats of litigation caused the EPA to withhold its final issuance of the necessary permits.

Additionally, in early 2010, the tribe decided to switch the refinery feedstock to Bakken crude. The refinery proposed in 2003 was originally slated to process Canadian tar sands crude oil. As late as 2006, not a single well had been drilled in the Bakken formation on the reservation. There are now over 150 wells operating on the reservation with almost ten times that number expected to be drilled before the Bakken boom ends. This rapid development convinced the tribe to switch the refinery feedstock from Canadian crude to the locally produced Bakken crude. While both feedstocks are light, sweet crude (industry terms meaning the oil flows easily and has a low sulfur content, both desirable traits), the EPA felt that it would be necessary to do additional impact assessment given the change.

Despite the delay, the EPA finally ruled that the change in feedstock would not significantly alter the impacts of the project. While construction has begun on the refinery, there are still a few items to be completed before the refinery will be fully operational. Beyond a handful of minor permits that will most likely be issued, the refinery management must still negotiate a commitment from Enbridge Pipeline to build a connecting pipe from the refinery to the main line. Additionally,

the Department of Interior is preparing a separate ruling to decide if the lands on which the refinery is to be built should be placed in trust. Trust lands are lands owned by the tribes, but managed by the federal government. The DOI is hesitant to place the refinery lands in trust, as this would require the federal government to assume responsibility for any damage to the land from spills or other accidents.

Although construction on the refinery has begun, tribal members were not unanimous in their support the project. Many residents are concerned about the environmental and cultural impacts, as well as health implications for surrounding communities. While the EPA has determined that the air quality and wildlife will be minimally affected, there are still concerns over pollutants and the treated wastewater that will be discharged into a nearby stream.

These debates between the economic benefits of energy production and its effects on environmental, health, and cultural aspects of reservation life are not limited to the refinery. They

have accompanied the boom from the start. The unique situation of the sovereignty of the tribal lands often leads to red tape and confusion over responsibility when it comes to environmental regulations. While the EPA took control in assessing the environmental impact of the refinery project, residents have expressed concerns over the lack of environmental regulations governing other actions, such as dumping. Other concerns have been voiced about development encroaching on cultural sites.

However, with more and more wells being drilled in the Bakken field, the refinery project is a go. The proposal in 2003, filed before the boom really started in North Dakota, now seems almost prescient as the Bakken continues to rapidly develop. It may also be just what the reservation needs to provide itself with a stable, lucrative industry that creates jobs and steady income for reservation residents. The refinery is expected to be completed in 2013.

## In a new twist, Indian tribes are moving to open more casinos far from home

By Rob Hotakainen | McClatchy Newspapers

WASHINGTON — After buying a new chunk of land 50 miles north of San Francisco, the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria just broke ground on a new, Las Vegas-style casino. It will be the largest in the Bay Area, with 3,000 slot machines, 200 hotel rooms, a spa, bars, restaurants and parking for more than 5,000 cars.

In New York, the Shinnecock Indian Nation is considering Long Island as a site on which to build the Big Apple's first tribal casino. And in Washington state, the Spokane Tribe of Indians wants a new 13-story casino and hotel next to the Fairchild Air Force Base, prompting fears that the city will become "Spokane Vegas."

The plans are extraordinary for one reason: In all three cases, the tribes want to build their palaces on new land that's not part of their original reservations. The expansions are the latest twist in the nation's Indian casino wars, and they mark a major shift for the tribes, which already run 385 casinos and bingo halls in 29 states.

Since the U.S. Supreme Court cleared the way for large-scale Indian gambling 25 years ago, tribes have been forced to keep the majority of their casinos on reservation land held in trust by the federal government, usually in remote regions far from public view. But now, thanks in part to the Obama administration, Indian tribes across the country are ready to bust out, bringing gambling to the same land that was taken from them so long ago, when the U.S. government executed its bloody campaign to relocate Indians to a patchwork of lands across the country and eventually to reservations.

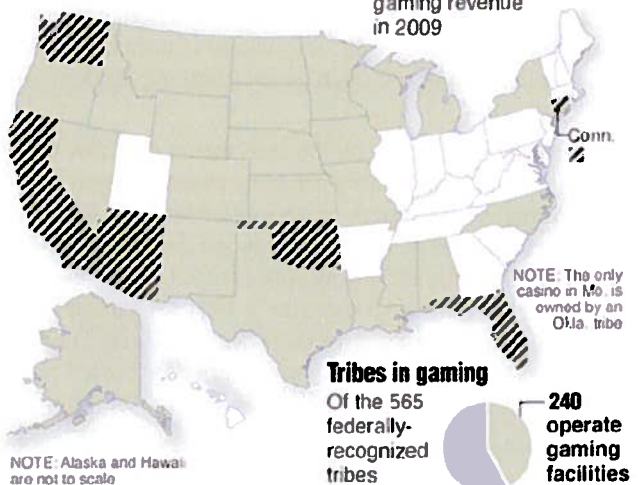
In Oklahoma, the Kialegee Tribal Town went so far as to propose a casino half a continent away, on the coast of Georgia, on land that it said it once occupied, raising the specter of tribes going across state lines to pursue new gambling ventures. Tribes are seeking to cash in on a loosening of the rules, announced in June 2011, when the Bureau of Indian Affairs junked a Bush-era requirement that a casino had to be within easy driv-

## Indian casinos in the U.S.

Indian casinos have flourished since the late 1980s, when Native Americans were first allowed to have gambling operations on tribal lands.

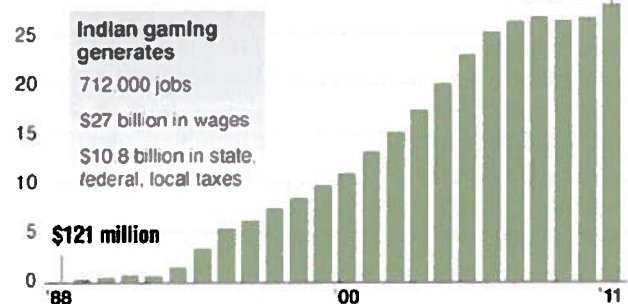
### Indian casino states

Where tribes operate gaming activities on tribal lands Six states accounted for 68 percent of Indian gaming revenue in 2009



### Growth of Indian gaming revenues

In billions of dollars



Source: U.S. Department of Interior, Indian Gaming, Tribal Government Gaming, Indian Gaming Industry Report, American Indian Quarterly  
Graphic: Judy Treible

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ing distance from a tribe's reservation. The decision by Larry Echo Hawk, who at the time was head of the bureau and is an enrolled member of the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, marked a clear win for the tribes, which have become big players in Washington's power-and-money politics. In recent years, they've steered 70 percent of their political contributions toward the Democratic Party and President Barack Obama. Casino opponents now fear that the tribes, with their sovereign status, will have far too much authority to do as they please on their new land, especially as they press for even less federal control. And from coast to coast, the tribes are finding plenty of resistance as they angle to get closer to big cities, busy freeways, military bases, even popular national parks.

In the small desert town of Joshua Tree, Calif., Victoria Fuller said she worries what might happen if the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians is allowed to open a new off-reservation casino near the entrance to the popular Joshua Tree National Park. "They could do anything they want," said Fuller, the president of the Joshua Tree Community Association and a leading opponent of the plan. "They could put a 20-story building with spotlights on it, and we would have no say." The new push by the tribes is aimed at reviving a \$28 billion-a-year industry hit hard by the recession. After growing at a brisk 14 percent annual rate from 1995 to 2007, gaming revenues have essentially stalled out, increasing by only 1 percent a year. And it comes as the 240 tribes that run casinos face an onslaught of new competition, from states eager to get a cut of the gaming business with lotteries and new casinos of their own, to poker players who want Congress to legalize online gaming this year. The changes will allow tribes to move into new markets creating competition not only for existing Indian casinos, but also for gambling centers such as Las Vegas and Atlantic City, N.J. The move already has ignited a debate over how quickly the U.S. will hit a saturation point with casinos. While polls show broad public support for gambling, some say the tribes are ready to push the envelope. "The tribes are going to try to run the table, which means they're going to try to move as many casinos off-reservation as quickly as possible," said John Kindt, a gambling researcher and professor of business and legal policy at the University of Illinois. "It's just all about the money, and the model is very simple: It's to get as many slot machines as possible as close to maximum-population areas. . . . They're going to go everywhere." Art Reber, a retired professor from Point Roberts, Wash., and the co-author of "Gambling for Dummies," said that the market ultimately will determine whether the tribes are overplaying their hands. "When you start sticking neon signs and huge casinos at the Joshua Tree entrance, it starts to get a little ugly," Reber said. "If you overbuild, you will hurt yourself, and I'm not sure the tribes are necessarily sensitive to these market issues. There's a saturation point here that you can't go beyond."

The epicenter of the battle is in California, one of six states – along with Washington, Florida, Oklahoma, Arizona and Connecticut – that account for more than two-thirds of all Indian gaming revenue. The Golden State already has more than 60 Indian casinos, the most in the nation. And when Democratic Sen. Dianne Feinstein of California introduced a bill last year that would make it harder for tribes to buy new land for gaming, she said the state could easily have another 50 casinos in coming years if Congress doesn't stop them. Feinstein warned that another 67 tribes in the state were already seeking federal recognition, the first step toward getting a casino. And she said "the problem is only going to get worse," with some tribes vying to open new casinos more than 100 miles from their tribal headquarters.

In many ways, the move marks the coming of age for Indian gaming, which started small with bingo halls in Florida in the late 1970s but then exploded in a way that few envisioned. But experts say it's just common business sense for tribes to try to go to places where they can woo more gamblers. "Just like real estate, it's all location, location, location," said Barry Brandon, the former chief of staff for the National Indian Gaming Commission and now a New York-based consultant who works with tribes. An enrolled member of the Muscogee Nation and the former senior president of the Seneca Gaming Corp., he helped the Seneca Nation of Indians open an off-reservation casino in downtown Buffalo, N.Y., which now is being expanded and which tribal officials tout as a national model for urban settings.

The 1988 law passed by Congress has always allowed off-reservation casinos. But they're extremely rare, with only a handful approved by the federal government. Backers say that dropping the "commutable distance standard" adopted by the Bush administration will lead to more off-reservation casinos and help tribes create more jobs. That, they say, is just as President Ronald Reagan and Congress envisioned when they passed the law allowing tribes to get into the big leagues of gambling. But even some tribal officials are leery, worried that off-reservation casinos stray far from the original intent of the law, which they say clearly was aimed at keeping the casinos on reservation land. "I think Indian gaming had good intentions – it was intended to help tribes, but there are ways that I think it can be used to get away from what its intentions were. . . . We've been worried about off-reservation gaming," said Chris Mercier, a tribal council member for the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde in Oregon. The tribe has gone to court to try to block its neighboring tribe, the once landless Cowlitz Indian Tribe of Washington state, from opening a casino on a 152-acre site it bought near La Center, Wash.

Because it still takes years to plow through the bureaucracy to actually open a casino, it's far too soon to know whether the tribes will experience large-scale success in moving beyond their borders. But the early signs are telling. In California, gambling opponents say the new approach already has resulted in a flood of new applications for tribes to acquire more property. Casino opponents who are tracking the tribes' activities said that at least 137 applications from California are pending with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which must sign off on the land transfers before casinos can be built. The bureau would not disclose how many applications it has received in other states or across the country and has yet to respond to a formal request for the data, filed in May by McClatchy under the federal Freedom of Information Act.

Cheryl Schmit, founder and director of Stand Up For California, a statewide organization that has been leading the fight against more casinos, called the rule change a mistake and said, if allowed to stand, it could result in casinos opening "on every off-ramp." The tribes already have the largest land trust in the nation, at more than 56 million acres. And when the Bureau of Indian Affairs pitched its \$2.5 billion budget request to Congress in February, Echo Hawk, who resigned in April to accept a position with the Mormon church, boasted that it had processed 697 applications from 2009 to 2011, acquiring more than 157,000 acres of new trust land for the tribes and individual members.

Nedra Darling, a spokeswoman for the BIA, said the amount of land held by the Indians actually represents a sharp decline from the 130 million acres they had in 1887. And she said the bulk of the land applications approved for tribes in the past few years have been for agriculture, infrastructure, housing and other projects, with only seven of 781 for gaming purposes, she said. Schmit told a House subcommittee last year that tribes can easily change their minds and use their new land for gaming once it is placed into trust, even if they don't make that clear in their initial applications. She said that if the tribes' new requests for land in California are approved, more than 15,000 acres will be transferred from local jurisdictions and put into federally protected trust land. "Some of these are just land grabs by wealthy tribes," Schmit said, lamenting that the tribes are making their push to expand with little attention from either the press or the public. "It's huge, but everybody's kind of been numbed by all the gambling," she said. "It's here, but nobody really sees the expansion of it."

With the financial stakes so high, the push to expand has ignited growing warfare among the tribes, which are quick to feud over everything from the placement of new casinos to whether smaller tribes that lack casinos will be allowed to enter the fray. "Tribes are acting more like states now," said Kathryn Rand, co-director and a founder of the Institute for the Study of Tribal Gaming Law and Policy at the University of North Dakota. She said that there already has been one big change caused by Indian gaming: Tribes can now spend millions on Capitol Hill and in statehouses across the nation to try to get their way. While the tribes did nothing illegal, their money fueled the Jack Abramoff scandal, one of the biggest to hit the nation's capital in the past decade, in which the super-lobbyist known as "Casino Jack" represented tribes with gambling interests and ended up in prison.

Since 1990, the Indian gaming industry has made political contributions of nearly \$58 million, with 70 percent of the money going to Democrats, according to the Center for Responsive Politics. And the tribes also have been spending heavily on lobbying, more than \$20 million in 2011 alone. "The thing that makes that remarkable is that 20 years ago it wouldn't have occurred to anyone that tribes would ever have enough money to have that kind of political influence," Rand said. Schmit and other opponents say the relaxed rules on off-reservation casinos are merely a payoff to the tribes, which have made the president their top recipient of campaign cash in the last two years. Obama was a favorite for the tribes even as a senator from Illinois: Among all senators who have served since 1990, he ranks fourth in contributions, with \$259,000, trailing only Democratic Sens. Maria Cantwell and Patty Murray of casino-rich Washington state and Hawaii Democratic Sen. Daniel Inouye. In 2011 and 2012, Obama has received \$140,500 from Indian gaming interests, more than any other presidential candidate or member of Congress, according to the Center for Responsive Politics, a nonpartisan research group.

Opponents hope that both the courts and Congress ultimately will slow the tribes' momentum. Last month, the Supreme Court denied a request by Interior Secretary Ken Salazar to stop a lawsuit filed by a Michigan man who's out to shut down the off-reservation Gun Lake Casino in southwestern Michigan. The case is significant because, if it ultimately succeeds, it could force the closing of an off-reservation casino long after it opened. With the high court ruling against Salazar in an 8-1 decision on June 18, Schmit said the justices delivered a strong rebuke. "The justices didn't just say no to Secretary of the Interior Salazar's argument and policy – they said, 'Hell no!' . . . The ruling is a game-changer," said Schmit. In Congress, both Feinstein and Republican Sen. John McCain of Arizona are pushing bills to clamp down on off-reservation casinos. When she introduced the Tribal Gaming Eligibility Act last year, Feinstein said she wanted to end the practice of "unbridled reservation shopping." Without congressional action, she warned, "Californians have no power to stop these tribes from opening unwanted casinos in their backyards." Feinstein personally intervened in one of the hottest fights in California, lobbying Salazar to kill the plan to open a casino in Joshua Tree. She has emerged as a powerful ally for casino opponents, serving as a veteran member on the appropriations subcommittee that's in charge of the budget for the Interior Department and the BIA.

Fuller cheered Feinstein's entry into the fray and said there is no shortage of gambling opportunities in Joshua Tree, with seven casinos already operating within an hour of the city. She said the tribes have created "a real ticking time bomb for communities and states." "I don't think anybody ever envisioned that they would be able to go out and buy land and have casinos everywhere," she said. But Steve Gralla, chief financial officer for the Twenty-Nine Palms Band, said a new casino would create at least 100 new jobs. And he defended Obama's new policy, saying, "It's good to have options to continue to create economic development."

The tribe has had its share of headaches. In May, a grand jury indicted its attorney in a land-buying scheme that led to bribery and money-laundering charges involving alleged kickbacks to others involved in construction projects. Gralla said the indictment would not affect the tribe's casino plans, which are still under review. "Nothing's been 100 percent decided, so there's not much to say, other than we're still looking at all the different ways to go," Gralla said. Tribes are encountering many roadblocks elsewhere, too.



In California, a group called the Stop the Casino 101 Coalition has gone to court to try to block the Graton Rancheria tribe from building its off-reservation casino on a 252-acre site in Rohnert Park in Sonoma County. While Democratic Gov. Jerry Brown in March signed a tribal-state gaming compact allowing the tribe to build the casino, the citizens' coalition said the federal government erred in allowing the land to be placed in trust for the tribe and that Brown had no right to sign the compact. In New York, the Shinnecocks' drive to open a casino has run into a headwind from Democratic Gov. Andrew Cuomo and many state legislators who are pushing to have the state open casinos of its own. And in Washington state, the Spokane Tribe of Indians' drive to open a casino in Airway Heights, a suburb of Spokane, has encountered opposition from the military, from the neighboring Kalispel Tribe of Indians and from a group called Citizens Against Casino Expansion. But even with the new policy change, Brandon, the tribal consultant, said that tribes face a hard fight, noting that "getting land taken into trust off-reservation for gaming is a very, very difficult proposition." He's among those who argue that the current system is working and that there's no need for Congress to get involved. He said the Bush administration "created the chilling effect that just stopped everything dead in its tracks."

And with the change by the Obama administration, Brandon said, "You're really kind of seeing the jam in the pipeline is being cleaned out." Kindt, the University of Illinois business professor who has testified on gambling issues on Capitol Hill, said that the tribes are expanding their operations with "just the illusion of regulation and the illusion of control," and that Congress definitely needs to intervene. He said the situation is "like throwing gasoline on the fires of recession," because gamblers are just transferring assets instead of spending their money to help the economy. "It's just out of control," he said. "And if Congress doesn't step in quickly, this is going to take our economy further into the quagmire... I wish it would work, but you can't gamble your way into prosperity."

With so many new proposals pending, Rand, with the University of North Dakota's Institute for the Study of Tribal Gaming Law and Policy, said the tribes run the risk of a public backlash as more casinos move into higher-profile locations. But she said that Indian gaming "is expanding not in a vacuum, but in response to a market." "Part of the reason – and perhaps the biggest reason – that we've seen such a rapid expansion in tribal gaming is because Americans love to gamble, and we have a much higher tolerance for legalized gambling than we did even 20 or 30 years ago," Rand said.

NEXT: In the second installment of this series, a look at how small tribes are locked out in the casino wars in Washington state, an example of the growing warfare between tribes in the \$28 billion-a-year Indian casino industry.

## Education & Training Information

This is a survey to see how many in the community would be interested in training for one of the fastest growing industries in our state, the Wind Technology Program. Salary is approximately \$24.00 per hour, training would be held here in Peach Springs, AZ.

What you would learn while in training:

- Learn how to evaluate a new wind turbine, as well as, operate and repair variable pitch, variable speed wind turbines found on a wind farm.
- Learn how to perform mechanical, hydraulic and electrical component maintenance, repair or replacement of wind turbine parts.
- Learn the latest in industry standards within the wind energy field. We need at least 10 committed participants in order to have the training here in Peach Springs, AZ

Contact Linda Banks at 928-769-2200, or come by the Education & Training, 460 Hualapai Way, M-F; 8:00 am - 11:30 am or 12:00 pm - 4:30pm.

### GED Information

This is a survey to see how many in this community would like to come in to the Education and Training Center to take the GED test. Testing will be made available at the center by Mohave Community College. Contact Linda Banks or Jean Imus at (928) 769-2200 or come by the center located at 460 Hualapai Way, Peach Springs, AZ.

My office hours are Monday -Friday; 8:00 am - 11:30 am and Noon - 4:30 pm.

You can do practice sessions and practice testing online through the Education center computer lab 1:00pm - 3:00 pm; Monday through Friday.

**Tired of working for someone else? Always wanted to start your own business?**

Kingman has a great group of entrepreneurs that want to help. They meet every third Thursday at the Dambar & Steak House, 1960 E, Andy Devine, Kingman, AZ; hours are from 5:30pm - 7:30pm. If you are interested, please give Linda Banks a call at (928) 769-2200 or come by the Education & Training Center at 460 Hualapai Way, Monday through Friday between the hours of 8:00am - 11:30am or Noon - 4:30pm. Hope to

# Peach Springs Unified School District #8



## Home of *your* Tigers and Warriors

### Mission Statement

To educate and encourage in an atmosphere where all who enter are safe, respectful, and responsible.

### Goals

**Striving for 90% of our students to be on or above grade level in Mathematics, Reading, and Writing by creating a partnership between parents, students, and staff who work together to provide a strong education that encourages students to pursue academic and social excellence.**

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### Specials

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### Sports

Volleyball (Girls), Basketball (Boys and Girls), Cross Country (Co-ed), and Baseball (Co-ed)

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For more information please call 928.769.2202

*A new commitment to our students*

# Peach Springs Unified School District #8 2012-2013 CALENDAR

July							August							September							October						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
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29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31			
Student Days: 3							Student Days: 18							Student Days: 15							Student Days: 15						
Teacher Days: 3							Teacher Days: 18							Teacher Days: 15							Teacher Days: 15						

November							December							January							February						
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Student Days: 14							Student Days: 12							Student Days: 15							Student Days: 15						
Teacher Days: 14							Teacher Days: 12							Teacher Days: 15							Teacher Days: 15						

March							April							May							June						
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10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
31	Easter - March 31																				30						
Student Days: 12							Student Days: 18							Student Days: 14							Student Days: 0						
Teacher Days: 12							Teacher Days: 18							Teacher Days: 15							Teacher Days: 0						

Teacher work day (no students)

No students, No teachers

Testing Window

Minimum Attendance Days

40th Day

100th Day

New Teachers Start Date

July 27, 30 - 31 First day for teachers/District Orientation

Aug 01 First day for students

Sep 03 Labor Day Holiday

Sep 13 Early Release and Parent/Teacher Conferences

Oct 04 End of 1st grading period

Oct 8 - 11 Fall Break

Oct 17 40th Day

Nov 12 Veteran's Day Holiday

Nov 21 - 23 Thanksgiving Holiday

Dec 20 End of 2nd grading period

Dec 24 - Jan 4 Winter Break

Jan 21

Feb 07

Feb 18

Feb 21

Mar 07

Mar 11 - 14

Mar 31

Apr 8 - 19

May 23

May 24

May 27

Martin Luther King Holiday

Early Release and Parent/Teacher Conferences

President's Day Holiday

100th Day

End of 3rd Quarter

Spring Break

Easter

AIMS Testing Window

Early Release Day/Last Day of School

Teacher check out

Memorial Day

## STUDENT DAYS:

1st Grading Period 37

2nd Grading Period 37

3rd Grading Period 34

4th Grading Period 40

Total 148 days

## TEACHER DAYS:

1st Semester Total 77

2nd Semester 75

152 days

156 New Teacher Days

<b>Bus #1</b>
<b>AM</b>
Highview/Blue Mtn. 7:10 a.m.
Blue Mtn/Coyote 7:13 a.m.
Highview/Coyote 7:16 AM
Eagle/Blue Mtn. 7:22 AM
Blue Mtn/Tall Pine 7:25 AM
Housing 7:28 AM
Canyon View/Diamond Creek 7:31 AM

Kindergarten dismissal is at  
3:00 p.m.

1st - 8th Grade Dismissal is at  
4:00 p.m.

All PM drop off times will vary  
upon the number of students  
riding the buses and weather  
conditions.

Bus #2	
AM	
Kingman H.S. 6:00 a.m.	Buck & Doe Rd 7:15 a.m.
Milkweed House #1406 6:45 a.m.	Diamond Creek Circle 7:25 a.m. & 7:30 a.m.
Milkweed House#1413 6:50 a.m.	Nelson Rd 7:35 a.m.
Milkweed House #1420 6:55 a.m.	
Music Mountain Rd	
House #2	7:00 a.m.
House #5	7:05 a.m.
House # 11	7:10 a.m.



**WE ARE YOUR**



- Have you been laid-off from your job?
- Have you received notice of termination or layoff letter due to business downsizing or a permanent closure?
- Has your spouse been laid-off and you were dependent of his/her income?
- Are you eligible for or currently receiving Unemployment Insurance benefits?

**If you answered YES to any of these questions, you may qualify for the Dislocated Worker Services!**

**If interested, please contact the REPAC Consortium at (800) 276-4452 or (520) 374-3096 (Casa Grande) or visit**

**REPAC on August 21, 2012**

**from 1pm to 4pm**

**at**

**The Hualapai Education & Training with the  
Workforce Investment Act Program**

**769-2200**

**Equal Opportunity Employer/Program**

**Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.**



# Health & Safety Information

**FIRST THINGS FIRST**

*Ready for School. Set for Life.*

FACT SHEET

## EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT BRAIN SCIENCE

Getting children ready for school means more than packing their lunches, filling their backpacks, and getting them to the bus on time. In fact, the job of helping children succeed in school starts the day they're born.

### Ninety Percent of a Child's Brain Development Happens Between Birth and Age 5.

The experiences of children in their first days, weeks, months, and years determine whether their brain develops in ways that promote positive future learning, behavior and health.

For children to be successful in school and beyond, they must start out on the right path. Early childhood programs give children a solid start in life and a foundation upon which they can build.

### Quality Counts

Studies show that children exposed to high-quality early childhood education:

- Have better language, math and social skills, and better relationships with classmates.
- Have better cognitive and sensory skills and experience less anxiety.
- Score higher in school-readiness tests
- Are less likely to need special education or be held back a grade

### Kids Who Start Out Behind, Stay Behind

The vast majority (88%) of kids who have trouble reading in first grade still have trouble reading in fourth grade.

- Children who cannot read by fourth grade are more likely to drop out of school.
- High school dropouts are more likely to be involved in the criminal justice system and to be dependent on social welfare programs.



### Combining Science with Common Sense

All Arizonans have a shared responsibility in helping Arizona children grow up healthy and ready to succeed.

The better start in life children get, the more likely they are to succeed in school, less likely to receive failing grades or be retained/left back, more likely to advance into college and successful careers. They also tend to be healthier and demand less from the public service system.

Through First Things First, Arizona voters have made a commitment to our youngest kids: that they would have the tools they need to start school healthy and ready to succeed. To learn more about how FTF is fulfilling Arizona's commitment to our youngest kids, visit [azttf.gov](http://azttf.gov).

### Additional resources on infant brain development:

- Harvard Center on the Developing Child  
[developingchild.harvard.edu](http://developingchild.harvard.edu)
- Zero to Three  
[zerotothree.org](http://zerotothree.org)
- New Directions Institute  
[newdirectionsinstitute.org](http://newdirectionsinstitute.org)

To learn more, visit us at [azttf.gov/brainscience](http://azttf.gov/brainscience)

Read to your child every day.

**FIRST THINGS FIRST**  
[azttf.gov](http://azttf.gov)

## FIRST THINGS FIRST

## HUALAPAI TRIBE REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL FACT SHEET

[www.azftf.gov/hualapaitrife](http://www.azftf.gov/hualapaitrife)

### ARIZONA'S COMMITMENT TO KIDS

In 2006, Arizona voters made a commitment to our youngest kids: that they would start kindergarten with the tools they need to succeed. Voters backed that promise with an 80-cent tax on tobacco products to expand and enhance early education and health services for kids 5 and younger.

By law, 90% of all revenue raised must go to services for children birth to 5. In order to ensure the diverse needs of kids throughout Arizona are met, funding decisions are made by local volunteer councils, not government bureaucrats.

To date, First Things First (FTF) has allocated \$560 million to early education and health services for kids statewide. FTF is accountable for the efficient and effective use of these early childhood funds. Spending is independently audited each year, and the state's three universities are conducting a 5-year external evaluation of the impact of FTF funding on learning and health outcomes for young children.



### WHY FOCUS ON EARLY CHILDHOOD?

**SCIENCE:** 90% of a child's brain is formed by the time they turn 5. The brain connections made during early childhood lay the foundation for success in school and in life.

**SCHOOL SUCCESS:** Children exposed to high quality early education are less likely to need special education or be held back a grade. They have better language, math and social skills. They score higher on school readiness tests and are more likely to go on to college and successful careers.

**ECONOMICS:** Research shows that for every \$1 invested in early childhood services, states could save between \$4 and \$16 in reduced special education, welfare and juvenile justice costs.

Read to your child every day.

### ABOUT YOUR REGIONAL COUNCIL

First Things First respects the sovereignty of all Arizona tribes. Tribes may elect to have their tribal lands treated as a separate region by the statewide FTF Board; or, Tribes may elect to participate in the designated geographical region in which their tribal lands are located.

The Hualapai Tribe Region is comprised of the tribal lands of the Hualapai Indian Reservation. The Hualapai Tribe Regional Council is a group of dedicated volunteers that determines what early childhood services will be provided locally with First Things First funds. Regional Council members assess the needs in their local community, engage stakeholders to set priorities, and collaborate with other early childhood professionals to maximize resources and improve outcomes for kids 5 and younger in their community.

### FAST FACTS

- 177 children under 5 are in our community
- To date, First Things First has allocated \$484,349 to young children in the Hualapai region

### EARLY CHILDHOOD SERVICES FUNDED IN THE HUALAPAI REGION

- Through Quality First, provide children with access to high quality child care, including learning materials that are developmentally appropriate, a curriculum focused on early literacy and teachers educated to work with toddlers and preschoolers.
- Increase healthy pregnancies and good birth outcomes by providing outreach and education to pregnant women and families.
- Provide 50% of the professionals who work with young children access to higher education and credentialing.
- Give young children stronger, more supportive relationships with their parents through in-home services on a variety of topics, including parenting skills, early childhood development, literacy, etc. Connect parents with community resources to help them better support the child's health and learning.

For additional information, contact: Regional Director, Ashley Pascual, or Community Outreach Coordinator, Della Gray at (928)854-8732.

## Reports of whooping cough up in Mohave County, state

Suzanne Adams, Miner Staff Reporter | kdminer.com | July 22, 2012

The number of whooping cough cases in Mohave County and across the state has climbed dramatically since last year, but free protection from the disease for children is just down the street. The Mohave County Public Health Nursing Division offers free children's vaccines, including the one for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (whooping cough) year round.

According to information from the Arizona Department of Health Services, the state reported 579 cases so far this year. Last year, the state reported a total of 867. The county has reported 41 confirmed cases this year. Last year, it reported one. "Every few years we go through a cycle, an increase in cases," said Mohave County Nursing Services Manager Christine Bronston. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, the nation has experienced a slow climb in whooping cough cases since 1980, mainly because adults are not getting the vaccine every 10 years as they should be. According to Bronston, the disease usually starts with symptoms similar to the common cold - a runny nose, congestion, sneezing and perhaps a mild cough or fever. But after one to two weeks it progresses to a persistent, rapid cough. In children and infants the cough can be so severe it can cause a child to inhale sharply, creating a loud "whooping" noise, Bronston said.

The disease is caused by a bacterial infection of the upper airway and is very contagious. It is passed by coughing or sneezing in close proximity to others, who then breathe in the bacteria. Many children who get the disease get it from an older family member. Adults and children of any age can get the disease, but it is especially dangerous for children under the age of 1. Complications from the disease for infants include pneumonia and seizures. The CDC estimates more than half of the children under the age of 1 who contract the disease are hospitalized.

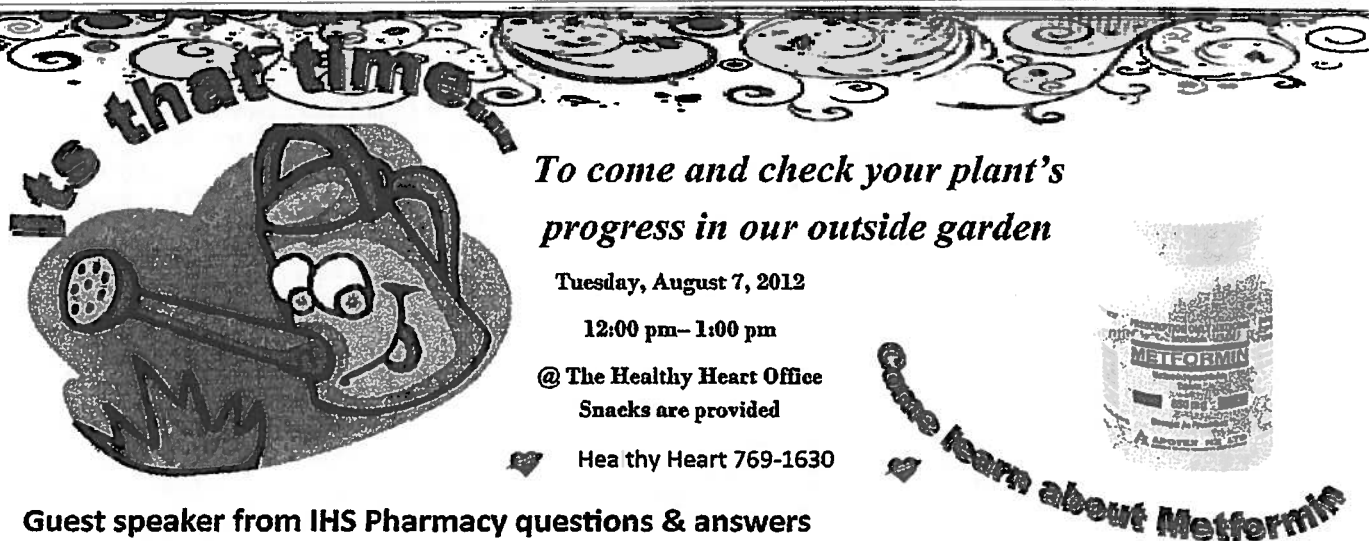
According to the CDC, 27,550 cases of the disease were reported in the U.S. in 2010. That same year, 27 deaths from whooping cough were reported - 25 of them children under the age of 1. The disease can be treated with antibiotics, Bronston said. But the best way to avoid it is to get vaccinated. You can get the vaccine at your child's pediatrician, your doctor's office or at the Mohave County Public Health Office.

\*\*The county nursing division offers the free vaccines for children ages 0 to 18 from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 1 to 4 p.m. every Wednesday at 700 W. Beale St. You can also get adult vaccines at the office, but there is a charge. Bronston recommends calling the division for more information on the adult vaccine at (928) 753-0743.

The vaccine is not 100 percent effective, but it can reduce the symptoms of the disease. The CDC recommends infants get their first Dtap (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis) shot at 2 months, followed by additional shots at 4 and 6 months, and Tdap (Tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis) booster shots at 15 to 19 months and around 4 and 7 years of age. These are actually two different types vaccines. Only Dtap is recommended for children under the age of 12 months. Children need to get all five shots in order to get the maximum protection from the vaccine, Bronston said.

The center also recommends booster shots every 10 years for older children and adults. Especially for adults who may have close contact with infants or young children, Bronston said. A CDC study that traced the source of whooping cough in infants found that in 30 to 40 percent of the cases the infection came from the mother. The center recommends that pregnant mothers get a Tdap booster shot around their third trimester. Common side effects from the vaccine include a fever, redness or swelling near the shot site, fussiness, tiredness, poor appetite, vomiting and swelling of the entire limb where the shot was given. Uncommon side effects include seizures, non-stop crying and very high fever, over 105 degrees.

Not everyone should get the vaccine, according to the CDC. Children and adults who have had life-threatening allergic reactions after receiving the vaccine should not get another dose. Bronston also recommends proper disease hygiene to avoid transmitting the disease. Proper disease hygiene includes frequent hand washing, covering your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze and staying home when you are sick. In fact, the department recommends that anyone with whooping cough stay home and away from others until they have completed a prescribed course of antibiotics.



*It's that time*

*To come and check your plant's progress in our outside garden*

Tuesday, August 7, 2012

12:00 pm - 1:00 pm

@ The Healthy Heart Office

Snacks are provided

Hea thy Heart 769-1630

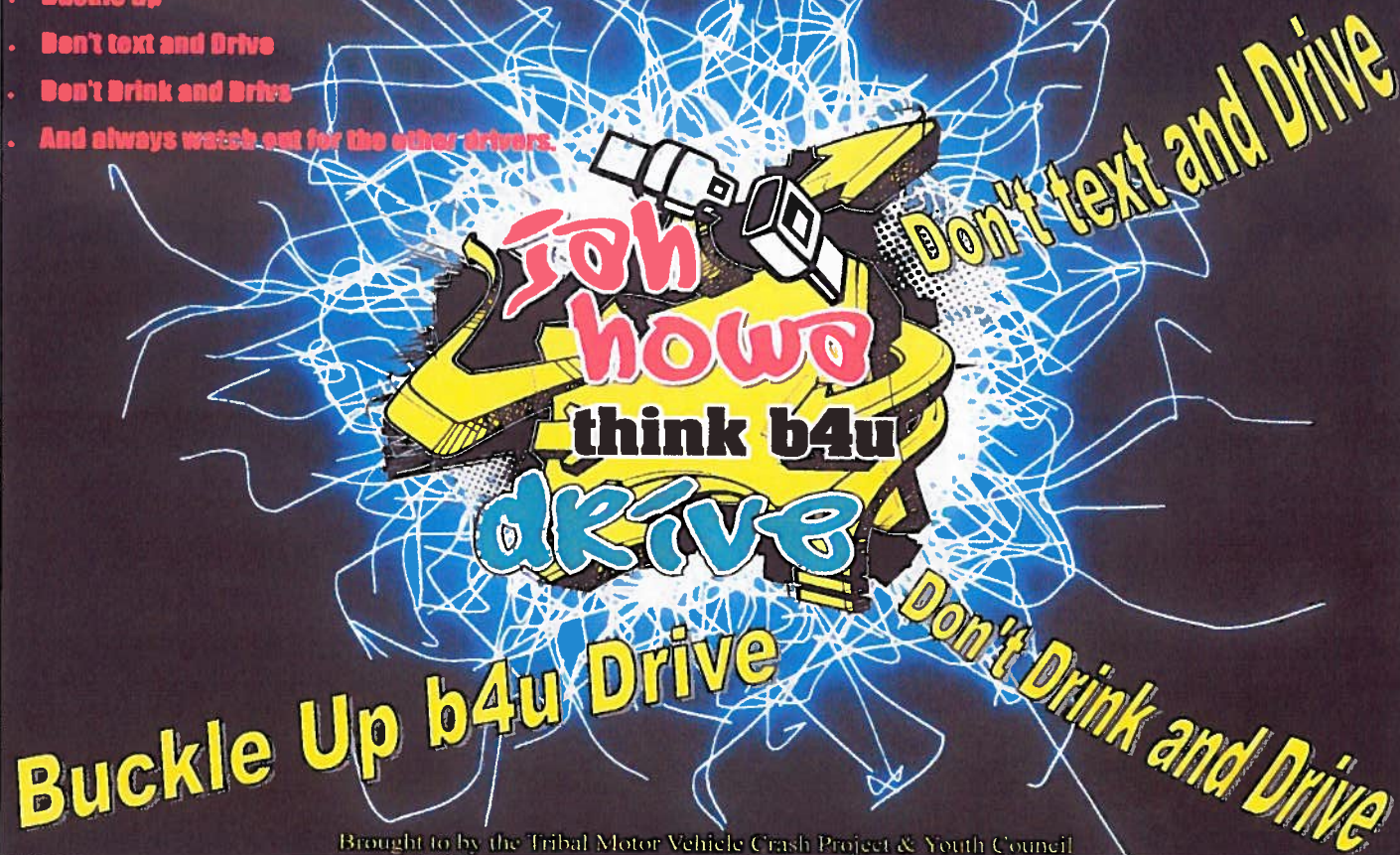
*Come learn about Metformin*

Guest speaker from IHS Pharmacy questions & answers

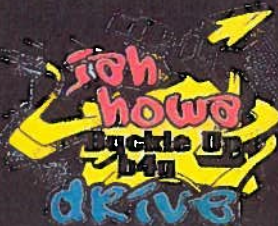
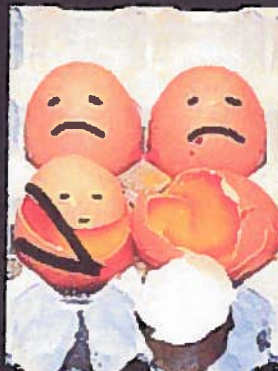
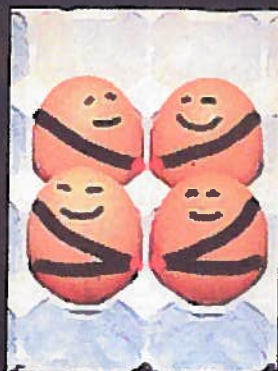


When getting behind the wheel of a vehicle you should always Think b4u Drive!

- Buckle up
- Don't text and Drive
- Don't Drink and Drive
- And always watch out for the other drivers.



Brought to by the Tribal Motor Vehicle Crash Project & Youth Council



Rear seat belts are there for a reason.

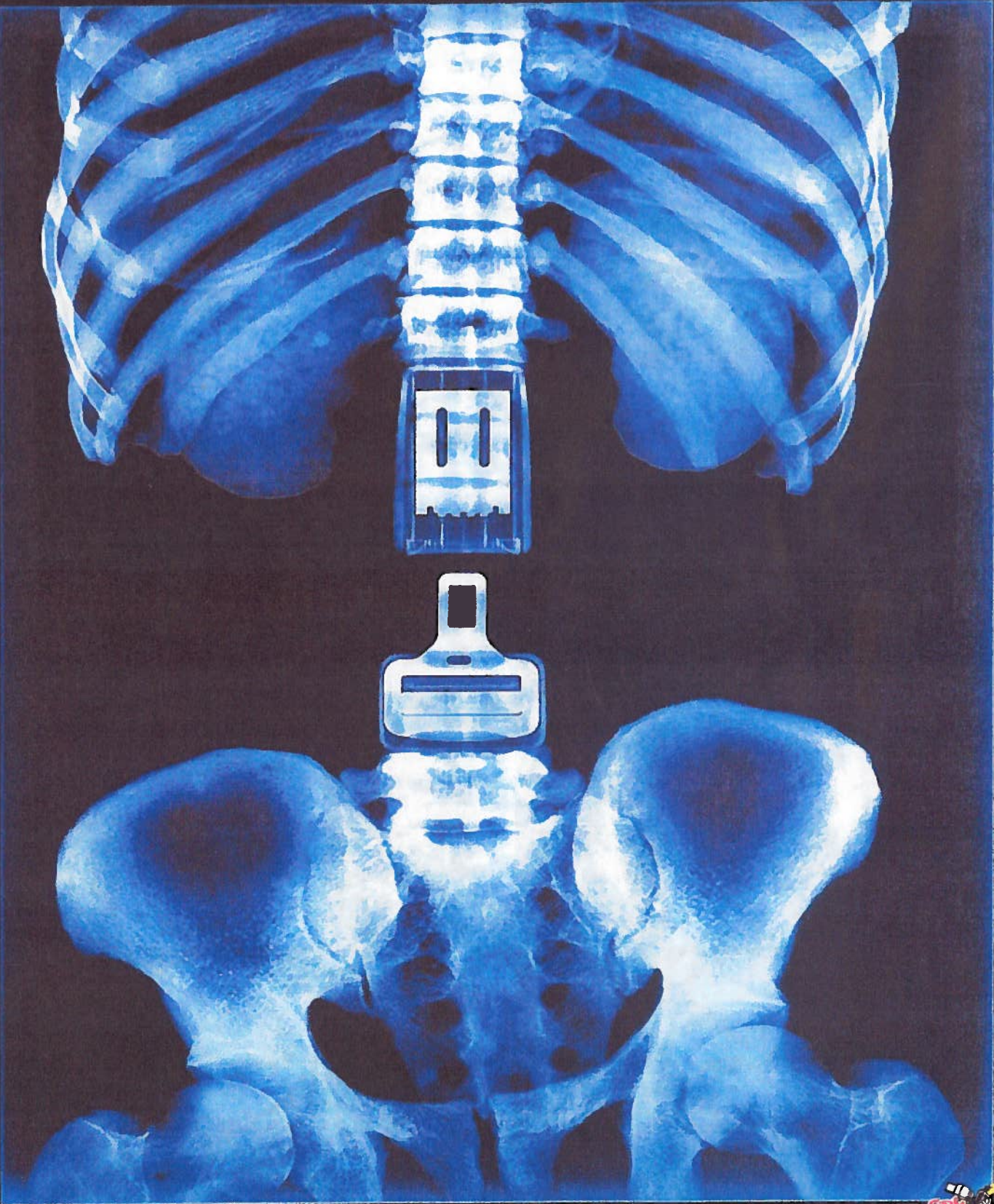
Use them

Buckle up behind. You can make a difference

Brought to you by the Tribal Motor Vehicle Crash Project & Youth Council



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Brought to you by the Tribal Motor Vehicle Crash Project & Hualapai Youth Council

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One click could change your future. Belt up.





# Can you taste the LOVE?

## Bringing Healthy Dishes to Gatherings Shows You Care

**T**he problem with food is that it isn't just food. Imagine mashed potatoes. Or, for the Native people living around Tucson, imagine enchiladas. Now, think about tenderly mashing those potatoes. Think about enfolding goodies into the enchiladas. What does it feel like to do that? It feels good! You are putting love in those potatoes and enchiladas. Therein lies the problem. We all know that certain foods are "special." They are comfort foods. They settle us down, cheer us up. We take a bite, then another. We can feel the love.

**Virginia Vasquez (Yaqui)** has an enchilada story. Her grown son comes home for a visit. Virginia, who has been learning about heart-healthy meals, immediately gets busy. Two hours later, she is setting a plate of enchiladas on the table. Her son says, "Mom, I haven't had these in a long time!"

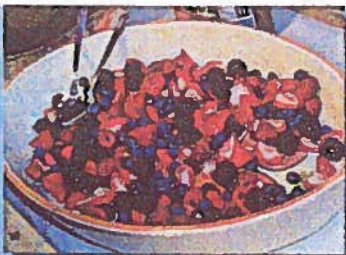
Virginia knows enchiladas have a lot of fat. But she is happy to make her son happy.

### What's a mom to do?

We want to give our children, our partners, our community members, something they will gobble up. When **Josephine Ramon (Tohono O'odham)** goes to gatherings, she often brings food she thinks everyone will really like. "I think about what they will like, instead of what is good for them."

Then Josephine remembers a gathering when someone brought a salad garnished with cholla (cactus) buds. These used to be common food. They made the salad special. "It was just a regular green salad with cholla buds," says Josephine. She loved it.

The cholla buds are proof. You can put love in the food, have people really enjoy the dish, and have it be good for them. Says **Debra Gunter-Lockhart (Eastern Cherokee/Hopi)**, "When I go to a gathering and see healthy food, I feel great







"At one gathering, someone made a macaroni salad without any mayonnaise. It just had macaroni and chopped vegetables. It was good."  
Josephine Ramon  
(Tohono O'odham)

because someone was thinking about me."

**Sara Garcia (Tohono O'odham)** agrees. "I'm not supposed to have salt. So when there are dishes that don't have salt, I'm glad." Sara says she likes it when the food is unsalted, and those who want added salt use a salt shaker.


It's a conflict. We are still making not-so-healthy foods and bringing them to gatherings. Yet, if healthy foods are available, we choose those

and are thankful. Virginia, Josephine, Debra and Sara started thinking about some healthy foods that they would enjoy eating at gatherings. First the list was short: a lower-fat corn dish. Something with prickly pear in it. But, the more they thought about it, the longer the list grew. All agreed,

chopped vegetables. It was good."

Debra remembered a gathering where there were many low-fat, low-sugar, and low-salt dishes grouped together. Others mentioned seeing labels saying "no sugar" or "no salt." They appreciated these labels.

If there was one dish at a gathering that Sara would choose, it would be Indian spinach. "You have to gather it in the fields," she says.

So before you attend the next gathering, consider this: There is love in a cholla bud. There is love in a bowl of wild spinach, mixed with onion, tomatoes, and beans. And, there is love in bringing a healthy dish to a gathering, for all to share. 



"I'm not supposed to have salt. So when there are dishes that don't have salt, I'm glad."  
Sara Garcia  
(Tohono O'odham)

that, instead of fried chicken and macaroni and cheese, they would gladly choose roasted chicken, green salad, fresh fruit, beans without lard, sugar-free Jell-O, grilled fish, grilled veggies, squash soup, and any Native, traditional food.

The list sparked Josephine's memory. "At one gathering, someone made a macaroni salad without any mayonnaise. It just had macaroni and



"When I go to a gathering and see healthy food, I feel great because someone was thinking about me."  
Debra Gunter-Lockhart  
(Eastern Cherokee/Hopi)







## For Your Next Gathering



INSTEAD OF THIS:	BRING THIS:
Beef stew	<i>Venison stew</i>
Fried chicken	<i>Baked chicken with rosemary and sage seasoning</i>
Ground beef chili	<i>Vegetarian chili with zucchini and carrots</i>
Mashed potatoes	<i>Mashed yams sprinkled with chopped pecans</i>
Macaroni and cheese	<i>Beans without lard sprinkled with a little cheese</i>
Fry bread	<i>Hand-made whole wheat tortillas</i>
Cake	<i>Sliced fresh fruit with berries</i>
Pop	<i>Indian tea</i>

Angie Farnsworth (Diné/British) made a low-salt soup for a gathering. "The squash came from my cousin's garden. The beans are Colorado River beans. The corn is Hopi white corn."



Produced by IHS Division  
of Diabetes Treatment  
and Prevention, 3/2012





The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, located in Cherokee, North Carolina, uses many ways to help people prevent or manage diabetes. Through a program called Cherokee Choices, the tribe offers many different activities including exercise classes, foot and kidney clinics and healthy eating classes.

But tribal diabetes program staff know that taking care of people's bodies alone will not win the battle against diabetes. A major step in preventing or managing diabetes is to reduce stress and increase joy. In other words, a happy person, someone who

## A Giant Step to Joy

### Understanding Historical Grief and Trauma

wakes up with a feeling of peace that continues throughout the day is more likely to not get diabetes, or more likely to be able to manage it well.

The tribe wants to increase the peaceful feelings of its tribal members, and reduce the incidence and affects of diabetes. One of the ways it is achieving this goal is to look at the reasons why some tribal members may not feel peace.

"I have lived most of my life being scared. I'm not exactly sure what I'm afraid of," says a member of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

"I feel a lot of anger. I think I'm mad at my parents. I think I'm angry



because life is not fair,” says another member.

Where do these stressful feelings come from? Understanding where they come from is leading to a tribal-wide understanding of how to lessen these negative feelings, and replace them with peace and joy.

### What is historical grief and trauma?

The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, as well as other tribes, is looking at a condition that causes much stress for some Indian people. It is called “historical grief and trauma.” This is grief and trauma that happens to not just one person or one family during a certain time period. It is grief and trauma that occurs over several generations.

“There has been wave after wave of trauma brought upon many Indian people,” says Patty Grant, a historical grief and trauma presenter.

“The diseases brought upon our people, the forbiddance of culture and language, the boarding schools—these were all major traumas that damaged huge groups of people,” she explains.

Once these traumas were inflicted, they created dysfunction inside many Indian communities. Now, generations after the trauma, the dysfunction inside some of the communities still exists.

### It can get in the way of taking care of diabetes

If people have diabetes, historical grief and trauma can get in the way of taking care of themselves. Good diabetes management requires a positive attitude and energy. If people are affected by trauma,

they may feel negative, or may not have energy to take care of themselves. A lot of times, the reasons for these negative feelings are not clear.

“I have lived much of my life being self-destructive,” says one Muskogee (Creek) woman. “When I found out I had diabetes, I took care of myself for awhile, then I stopped. I became self-destructive again. I suddenly stopped checking my blood sugar, and quit exercising. It was as if I felt I had no worth.”

One Muckleshoot woman could not give up salty and sweet snacks for long. “I would stop eating cookies and chips for awhile. Then, I would get this feeling like I was depriving myself. When I started eating them again, I would eat even more than I wanted. I just hated not being able to give myself what I wanted.” Her feelings of not wanting to ever be deprived might have come from a history of being deprived.

For some people, historical grief and trauma clearly prevents

them from doing things that will help their diabetes.

“I know oatmeal is good for me,” says one Colville woman. “But I can’t eat it! It reminds me of boarding school.”

### Understanding is first step towards joy

Of course, some tribal communities and some families are not as affected by historical grief and trauma. It is not a condition that affects every tribe and every person. But for some people, the affects are real, and appear as unexplainable feelings of anxiety, fear, anger and depression.

“There have been alcoholism, emotional abuse, obesity and diabetes in my family,” says Chenoa Gass (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians). “I’ve had a lot of anger, fear and self-hate,” she says.

Chenoa is one of many Cherokee tribal members

Patricia Grant (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians) says, “Understanding historical grief and trauma is a first step. Understanding enables us to see clearly. It enables us to love.”





Chenoa Gass (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians) says that she has learned to have compassion for herself.

who have attended workshops on historical grief and trauma. During the workshops, people learn more about the history of American Indians. The workshop's goal is to not point fingers or place blame. The intent is not to give people an excuse for negative behavior and feelings. The goal is to understand reasons for negative behavior as a first step towards positive behavior.

### Not just "doom and gloom"

People attending the workshops learn about the traumas that their ancestors faced. They learn how these traumas not only caused grief, but damaged, or even destroyed healthy, functional social systems.

But the workshops are not all about "doom and gloom." They paint a beautiful picture of traditional Indian tribes overflowing with health, devoid of emotional and physical disease and distress.

"There was no abuse of family members. There was

no alcoholism. There was no depression," says Patty. "We had ways of handling problems. We had a contented, happy society."

For many, just seeing beautiful pictures of Indian individuals, families and communities brimming with health brings peace. It helps people redefine themselves as good and worthy. It provides a beautiful goal to strive for.

### Understanding can change your life

Taking the first step to look at historical grief and trauma can be hard. Some people may not feel a need to consider historical grief and trauma as a reason for any of their stressful feelings. Workshop presenters say that's okay.

But, for the people who think understanding this trauma may be key to understanding some of their feelings and behaviors, attending a trauma workshop can be a huge, life-changing experience.

Says Patty, "When I first started learning about it, it was like a light came on inside of me. I began to understand my mother and the impact of boarding schools, poverty and alcoholism. It was scary and unsettling to think about these things. But I felt a need to know. I felt like it was my responsibility to find reasons for my feelings."

Chenoa's journey with understanding trauma began when she was a teenager. In high school she wondered why

she was always scared. She wondered why her father was often upset and guilt-ridden. In college, she found herself crying for no reason. She felt guilty about having the opportunity to go to college.

When Chenoa attended her first historical grief and trauma workshop, she was overwhelmed. "It seemed huge. But, for the first time, I could understand and I felt hope. I knew I had taken my first step to healing."

### Feel joy and pass it on

Almost everyone who attends a workshop does it for their children. People say they want to deal with their feelings of anger, fear, guilt and depression, so they won't pass them on to their children. They know that they must become healthy in spirit, so they can teach their children ways to have healthy spirits. People say dealing with trauma is not just about studying a sad past. It is a way to find joy. "I feel happy, joyous, free," says Patty.

Chenoa, who was recently married and is planning on having children, says, "I think I can change the course for my children's lives. I want them to feel safe, to be happy without worries. I feel peaceful and want them to feel peaceful. I want them to feel joy. I don't think we can go back in time and change things. But, we can learn from it. In this way, we can right the wrongs."



Produced by IHS Division of Diabetes Treatment and Prevention, 5/2012





**Happy 10th Birthday Johnson Whatoname, Jr.**  
Happy Birthday son. It was only a few years ago when you were a baby and now you're growing up fast. I am proud of you that you are starting 4th grade. Keep up the good work. Happy birthday to you. We wish you have a good day even though you will be in school on your birthday.

We love you, Ariel and Mom

**Happy Birthday to Kimberly Davis**  
Wishing you a Happy Birthday.

Always yours, Lewis

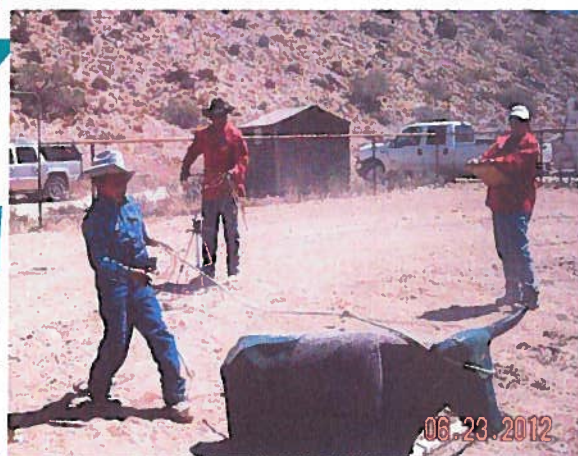
**Happy Birthday**

Thank you Winky + Annette and Natural Resources for teaching me how to rope and ride the sheep and grab the green strap off the sheep.

Thank you Malachi Leo

Thank you Winky & Annette and Natural Resources for teaching me to be cowboy. I have a great mom but she is not a cowgirl.

Thank you, Peter Garcia Zephier



Annette Morgan, Winkie and Peter

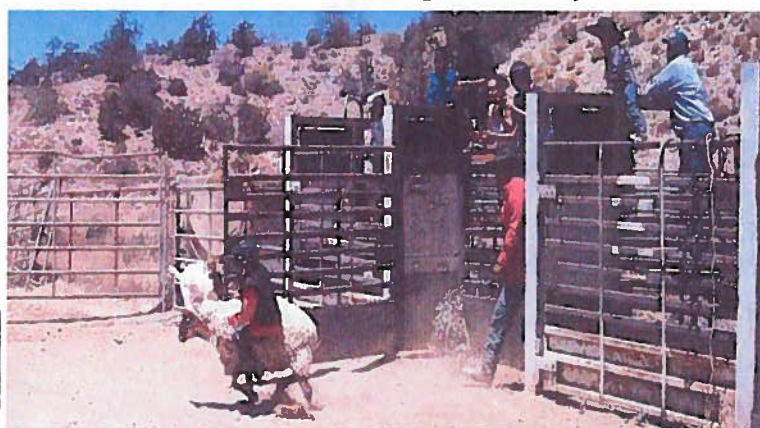


Winkie showing Malachi how to rope.

### Thank you Natural Resources

Thank you to the Natural Resources Department for all you do for our youth. All your hard work and time is APPRECIATED.

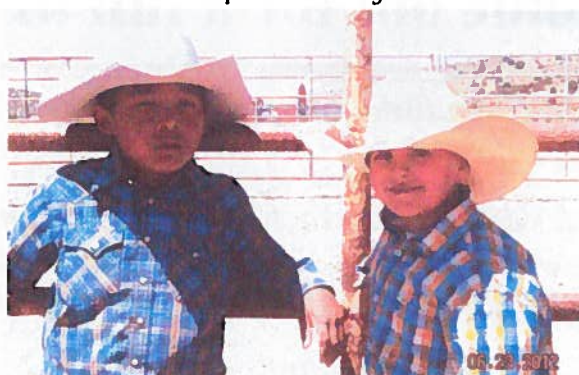
Michelle & The Zephier Family



Malachi during his ride



Malachi Leo Zephier Garcia after his ride



Peter Zephier Garcia



# FOR ALL THE LATEST UPDATES ON YOUTH COUNCIL & JUNIOR COUNCIL, TEEN EVENTS, & TEEN INFORMATION



Hualapai Tribal Youth Council  
Peach Springs, Arizona

**www.hualapaiyc.com**

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*The next deadline for Gamyu submissions will be on Friday, August 10, 2012 by 5:00 p.m.*

*REMEMBER—to attach an information sheet with your articles. RECYCLE—your newsletters by passing them onto another reader.*

*Thank you*

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