

Herman G. Honanie CHAIRMAN

Alfred Lomahquahu, Jr. VICE-CHAIRMAN

MEMORANDUM

TO:

Leigh Kuwanwisiwma, Director Hopi Cultural Preservation Office

FROM:

Maxine Wadsworth, Tribal Secretary

Hopi Tribal Council

DATE:

March 25, 2016

SUBJECT:

APPROVAL TO SUPPORT PROPOSAL FOR A PRESIDENTIAL

PROCLAMATION DESIGNATING BEARS EARS NATIONAL

MONUMENT - A.I. #042-2016/H-035-2016

The Hopi Tribal Council on March 22, 2016, by motion and majority vote, approved the above mentioned Action Item and Resolution.

By passage of this Resolution, the Hopi Tribal Council hereby supports the permanent long term protection of cultural and natural resources and sacred sites on these public lands through a proposal for a Presidential Proclamation designating BEARS EARS NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Offices of the Chairman, Vice Chairman and the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office are hereby authorized to continue consultations with the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition for the purpose of developing a proposal for the Presidential Proclamation.

Should you have any questions, you may contact me at 928 734-3131. Thank you

c: Office of Chairman

Office of Vice Chairman

Office of the Treasurer

Office of Financial Management

Office of Executive Director

Office of General Counsel

Department of Natural Resources

File

- WHEREAS, the Hopi Tribe is a federally recognized Indian Tribe pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, and the Hopi Tribal Council is empowered by the Constitution and By-laws of the Hopi Tribe, ARTICLE VI-POWERS OF THE TRIBAL COUNCIL, SECTION 1 (a), (d), and (k), respectively: "To represent and speak for the Hopi Tribe in all matters for the welfare of the Tribe . . ."; "To advise with the Secretary of the Interior and other governmental agencies. . ."; and "To protect the arts, crafts, traditions, and ceremonies . . ."; and
- WHEREAS, ARTICLE IV-EAGLE HUNTING TERRITORIES AND SHRINES, of the Constitution and By-laws of the Hopi Tribe provides that the Tribal Council shall negotiate with the United States Government agencies concerned, and with other tribes and other persons concerned, in order to secure protection of the right of the Hopi Tribe to "...secure adequate protection for its outlaying, established shrines . . . "; and
- WHEREAS, pursuant to Resolution H-098-2011, the Hopi Tribal Council adopted the 2011 revised Hopit Pötskwaniat, the Hopi Tribal Consolidated Strategic Plan, which established Hopi Tribal goals "Towards Preservation & Protection of Cultural Resources", "to fulfill the constitutional responsibilities in the protection and preservation . . ." and to "continue the preservation and protection of cultural resources including archeological sites, traditional cultural properties and other historical properties."; and

WHEREAS, Hopi migration is intimately associated with a sacred Covenant between the Hopi people and the Earth Guardian, in which the Hopi people made a solemn promise to protect the land by serving as stewards of the Earth, and in accordance with this Covenant, ancestral Hopi clans traveled through and settled on the lands in and around southeastern Utah during their long migration to *Tuuwanasavi*, the Earth Center on the Hopi Mesas; and

WHEREAS, the land is a testament of Hopi stewardship through thousands of years, manifested by the "footprints" of ancient villages, sacred springs, migration routes, pilgrimage trails, artifacts, petroglyphs, and the physical remains of buried Hisatsinom, the "People of Long Ago," all of which were intentionally left to mark the land as proof that the Hopi people have fulfilled their Covenant, and the Hopi ancestors buried in the area continue to inhabit the land, and they are intimately associated with the clouds that travel out across the countryside to release the moisture that sustains all life; and

WHEREAS, the Hopi footprints and clouds are part of a living, sacred landscape that nourishes and sustains Hopi identity, and this landscape is steeped in cultural values and maintained through oral traditions, songs, ceremonial dances, pilgrimages, and stewardship, and as a cultural landscape, the archaeological sites and physical terrain situates the Hopi people in time and space, providing a geographical conception of history and religion that connects the past, present and future; and

- WHEREAS, these lands are part of our ancestral lands and Hopi history and cultural values associated with ancestral sites and landscapes are deep and abiding, and pursuant to Hopi Tribal Council Resolution H-70-94, the Hopi Tribe claims cultural affiliation to Ancestral Puebloan cultural groups in the greater Cedar Mesa area, and the Hopi Tribe supports the identification and avoidance of prehistoric archaeological sites and Traditional Cultural Properties, and we consider the prehistoric archaeological sites of our ancestors to be "footprints" and Traditional Cultural Properties; and
- WHEREAS, in the attached letter from Chairman Herman Honanie dated September 30, 2014 to President Barack Obama, Senator Orin Hatch, Senator Mike Lee, Congressman Rob Bishop, Congressman Jason Chaffetz, Congressman Jim Matheson, and Congressman Chris Stewart, the Hopi Tribe supported the designation of the greater Cedar Mesa area in southeastern Utah as a National Conservation Area or National Monument; and
- WHEREAS, the Hopi Tribe is fully aware that over the last few decades the archaeological, natural and geographic resources in the region have been severely impacted by looting, federal management inadequacies, industrial development, and rampant visitation including increased motorized and recreational access and inappropriate all-terrain vehicle use, and the Tribe has encouraged the Bureau of Land Management to enforce the laws protecting cultural and natural resources on public land in San Juan County and not to acquiesce to local political and illegal

actions by proposing to make illegal motorized trails into legal motorized roads on public lands that contain irreplaceable cultural resources that have been looted for over a century and continue to be looted today; and

- WHEREAS, the Hopi, Zuni, Ute, Ute Mountain Ute, and Navajo Tribes, composing the Bears

 Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, have developed a proposal for a Presidential

 Proclamation designating BEARS EARS NATIONAL MONUMENT that will

 enhance the protection of cultural landscapes and the sites within them.
- NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Hopi Tribe hereby supports the permanent long term protection of cultural and natural resources and sacred sites on these public lands through a proposal for a Presidential Proclamation designating BEARS EARS NATIONAL MONUMENT.
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Hopi Tribal Council supports the proposal that BEARS

 EARS NATIONAL MONUMENT will be co-managed with stakeholder decision making by the Hopi, Zuni, Ute, Ute Mountain Ute, and Navajo Tribes, composing the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, since such a designation and co-management could accomplish the goal of prioritizing protection of cultural resources while also allowing flexibility in management of traditional Native American uses including wood, plants, medicine, ancestral sites, shrines, and hunting.
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that based on over century of looting and grave robbing in San

 Juan County, Utah, the Hopi Tribe hereby supports a provision in the proposal for

the BEARS EARS NATIONAL MONUMENT that provides for protection, preservation, and avoidance of our ancestor's human remains and associated funerary objects.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the Offices of the Chairman and Vice Chairman and the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office are hereby authorized to continue consultations with the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition for the purpose of developing and supporting a proposal for a Presidential Proclamation designating BEARS EARS NATIONAL MONUMENT, which recognizes these lands as Hopi ancestral lands and requires Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition co-management in policy formulation, management, and evaluation of results.

CERTIFICATION

The Hopi Tribal Council duly adopted the foregoing Resolution on March 22, 2016 at a meeting at which a quorum was present with a vote of 13 in favor, 3 opposed, 1 abstaining (Chairman presiding and not voting) pursuant to the authority vested in the Hopi Tribal Council by ARTICLE VI-POWERS OF THE TRIBAL COUNCIL, SECTION 1 (a), (d), and (k) of the Hopi Tribal Constitution and By-Laws of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona, as ratified by the Tribe on October 24, 1936, and approved by the Secretary of Interior on December 19, 1936, pursuant to Section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934. Said Resolution is effective as of the date of adoption and does not require Secretarial approval.

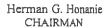
Herman G. Honanie, Chairman

Hopi Tribal Council

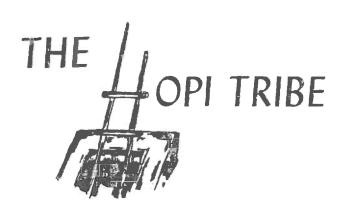
ATTEST:

Maxine Wadsworth, Tribal Secretary

Hopi Tribal Council



Alfred Lomahquahu Jr. VICE-CHAIRMAN



September 30, 2014

President Barack Obama The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D.C.

Senator Orin Hatch 104 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Congressman Rob Bishop 123 Cannon Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Congressman Jim Matheson 2211 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515 Senator Mike Lee 316 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Congressman Jason Chaffetz 2464 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Congressman Chris Stewart 323 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. President, Senators and Congressmen,

On behalf of Hopi people, Hopisenom, I have the honor of providing the Hopi Tribe's support for the designation of the greater Cedar Mesa area including Alkali Ridge and Montezuma Canyon in southeastern Utah as a National Conservation Area or National Monument.

Pursuant to the enclosed Hopi Tribal Council Resolution H-70-94, the Hopi Tribe claims cultural affiliation to ancestral puebloan cultural groups in the greater Cedar Mesa area. The Hopi Cultural Preservation Office supports the identification and avoidance of prehistoric archaeological sites and Traditional Cultural Properties, and we consider the prehistoric archaeological sites of our ancestors to be "footprints" and Traditional Cultural Properties. Therefore, we appreciate your solicitation of our input and your efforts to address our concerns.

Hopi migration is intimately associated with a sacred Covenant between the Hopi people and Màasaw, the Earth Guardian, in which the Hopi people made a solemn promise to protect the land by serving as stewards of the Earth. In accordance with this Covenant, ancestral Hopi clans

traveled through and settled on the lands in and around southeastern Utah during their long migration to *Tuuwanasavi*, the Earth Center on the Hopi Mesas.

The land is a testament of Hopi stewardship through thousands of years, manifested by the "footprints" of ancient villages, sacred springs, migration routes, pilgrimage trails, artifacts, petroglyphs, and the physical remains of buried *Hisatsinom*, the "People of Long Ago," all of which were intentionally left to mark the land as proof that the Hopi people have fulfilled their Covenant. The Hopi ancestors buried in the area continue to inhabit the land, and they are intimately associated with the clouds that travel out across the countryside to release the moisture that sustains all life.

The Hopi footprints and clouds are part of a living, sacred landscape that nourishes and sustains Hopi identity. This landscape is steeped in cultural values and maintained through oral traditions, songs, ceremonial dances, pilgrimages, and stewardship. As a cultural landscape, the archaeological sites and physical terrain situates the Hopi people in time and space, providing a geographical conception of history and religion that connects the past, present and future. These lands are part of our ancestral lands. Hopi history and cultural values associated with ancestral sites and landscapes are deep and abiding.

We are fully aware that over the last few decades the archaeological, natural and geographic resources in the region have been severely impacted by looting, federal management inadequacies, industrial development, and rampant visitation including increased motorized and recreational access and inappropriate all terrain vehicle use. We have encouraged the BLM to enforce the laws protecting cultural and natural resources on public land in San Juan County and not to acquiesce to local political and illegal actions by proposing to make illegal motorized trails into legal motorized roads on public lands that contain irreplaceable cultural resources that have been looted for over a Century and continue to be looted today.

We appreciate the Friends of Cedar Mesa and National Trust for Historic Preservation for working with the Hopi Tribe and other tribes culturally associated to the area to develop proposals that will enhance the protection of cultural landscapes and the sites within them in San Juan County.

And therefore, the Hopi Tribe and Hopi Cultural Preservation Office supports Congressional action to designate the greater Cedar Mesa area as a National Conservation Area. Based on over century of looting and grave robbing, we also support a provision in the designation that provides for protection and preservation and avoidance of our ancestor's human remains. Such a designation could accomplish the goal of prioritizing protection of cultural resources while also allowing flexibility in management of traditional Native American uses.

However, if Congress fails to act quickly to protect this landscape, we urge the President to be ready to preserve this imperiled resource as a National Monument before the end of this term.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Leigh Kuwanwisiwma, Director, Hopi Cultural Preservation Office at lkuwanwisiwma@hopi.nsn.us or 928-734-3611. Thank again you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Herman G. Honanie, Chairman

THE HOPI TRIBE

PROPOSED BEARS EARS NATIONAL MONUMENT

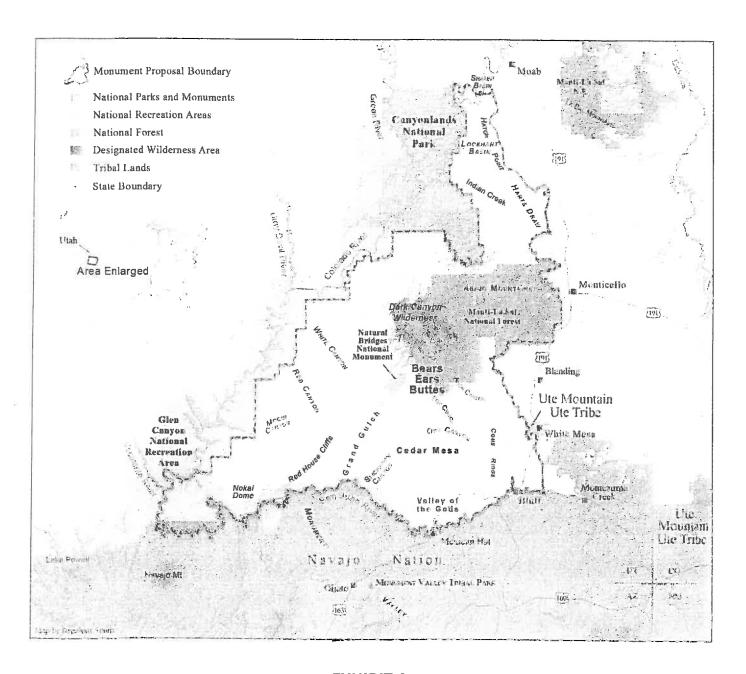


EXHIBIT A