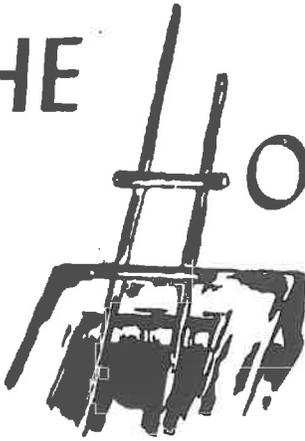


# THE HOPI TRIBE

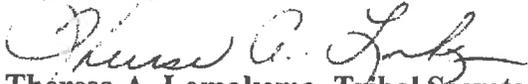


Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma  
CHAIRMAN

Clark W. Tenakhongva  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Stewart Koyiyumptewa, Program Manager  
Hopi Cultural Preservation Office

**FROM:**   
Theresa A. Lomakema, Tribal Secretary  
Hopi Tribal Council

**DATE:** April 12, 2019

**SUBJECT:** THE HOPI TRIBE TO SUPPORT THE GRAND CANYON  
CENTENNIAL PROTECTION ACT OF 2019 – A.I. #023-2019 / H-  
025-2019

On April 9, 2019, the Hopi Tribal Council by motion and majority vote approved the Action Item and Resolution mentioned above.

By passage of this Resolution, the Hopi Tribal Council hereby supports other governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations that join Hopi in opposing continuing efforts to undermine the Northern Arizona Mineral Withdrawal.

Furthermore, the Hopi Tribe supports the Grand Canyon Centennial Protection Act of 2019 to permanently withdraw approximately one million acres surrounding the Grand Canyon from mineral entry under the General Mining Law of 1872.

C: Office of the Chairman  
Office of the Vice Chairman  
Office of the Treasurer  
Office of Financial Management  
Office of Executive Director  
Department of Natural Resources  
Office of General Counsel

HOPI TRIBAL COUNCIL  
RESOLUTION  
H-025-2019

WHEREAS, the Constitution and By-Laws of the Hopi Tribe, ARTICLE VI - POWERS OF THE TRIBAL COUNCIL, SECTION 1 (a), (k) and (l) authorizes the Hopi Tribal Council “To represent and speak for the Hopi Tribe in all matters for the welfare of the Tribe, . . .”; “To protect the arts, crafts, traditions, and ceremonies of the Hopi Indians.”; and “To delegate any of the powers of the Council to committee’s or officers, keeping the right to review any action taken.”; and

WHEREAS, the Hopi Tribe has repeatedly stated that past contamination from uranium mining should be cleaned up before any additional uranium mining is approved, and we oppose the continued use of the archaic 1872 Mining Law to justify uranium mining; and

WHEREAS, the Hopi Tribe has stated that we believe the Federal, State and local governments should focus on and address the existing threat to human life and that Congress replace the 1872 Mining Law with a Sacred Sites Act and mining law fit for life in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and into the future; and

WHEREAS, Hopi people emerged into this World at the Grand Canyon, known to us as *Öngtupqa* or Salt Canyon. *Öngtupqa* is our birthplace as a People and these lands contain the testimony of our ancestors’ occupation and use for thousands of years, manifest in the prehistoric ruins, the rock “art” and artifacts, and the human remains of our ancestors, *Hisatsinom*, People of Long ago, who continue to inhabit them; and

WHEREAS, the Grand Canyon is a Traditional Cultural Property of the Hopi Tribe and these

HOPI TRIBAL COUNCIL  
RESOLUTION  
H-025-2019

“public lands” are part of our ancestral lands, and *Hopisinom* have returned to *Öngtupqa* on salt gathering pilgrimages since time immemorial and continue to do so today; and

WHEREAS, for over a thousand years, the springs and waters of the Hopi Mesas have provided life to *Hopisinom* and the legacy of past uranium mining has left wounds on our land, our water, and our people. These wounds are not scars, for they have not healed. Two of our Villages, Upper and Lower *Munqapi* (Moenkopi) are now threatened by a uranium contaminated plume of ground water from the former Rare Metals uranium mill near Tuba City; and

WHEREAS, *Hopisinom* and many other Native American people suffer an ongoing legacy of death by cancer, chronic health problems, and radioactive contamination including water contamination on tribal lands. We know firsthand from our experience at *Munqapi*, that the contamination will travel, that it does not stay in one place, and that it spreads contamination as it moves; and

WHEREAS, the 1872 mining law is a 19<sup>th</sup> Century tool of archaic law used to “discover,” “claim,” and “take” Native Americans’ lands and continues today as a policy of disregard and disrespect toward the beliefs and sacred ties that Hopi and Native American people have with the Earth. The legacy of uranium mining has devastated the people and the land, and the 1872 mining law continues to destroy the land and lives of *Hopisinom*, Native Americans and Americans alike; and

WHEREAS, over two thousand mining claims have been filed around the Grand Canyon on

HOPI TRIBAL COUNCIL  
RESOLUTION  
H-025-2019

United States Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands. Therefore, we support the Proposed Action that would protect one million acres around the Grand Canyon from uranium mining and exploration by withdrawing the Tusayan Ranger District and Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the vicinity of Kanab Creek and in Rock House Valley from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

WHEREAS, *Koyanishqatsi*, told in Hopi history and prophecy, is life out of balance, or a state of life that calls for another way of living. This state of life characterizes the risks we face together in modern times. If Americans are to live together in America in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, we must call together for another way of living. The laws of the past that are now being used against all American people must be consigned to the past and replaced with laws that support life and not destruction and death.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Hopi Tribe supports other governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations that join us in opposing continuing legislative efforts to undermine the Northern Arizona Mineral Withdrawal.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Hopi Tribe agrees that a qualifying threat to the Grand Canyon continues to exist and we continue to offer our complete support for the Grand Canyon Centennial Protection Act of 2019 to withdraw these lands pursuant to the Federal Land Policy Management Act.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the Hopi Tribe enthusiastically supports the Grand Canyon

HOPI TRIBAL COUNCIL  
RESOLUTION  
H-025-2019

Centennial Act of 2019 to permanently withdraw approximately one million acres surrounding the Grand Canyon from mineral entry under the General Mining Law of 1872.

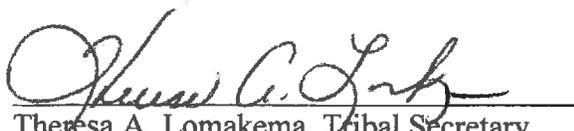
CERTIFICATION

The Hopi Tribal Council duly adopted the foregoing Resolution on April 9, 2019 at a meeting at which a quorum was present with a vote of 18 in favor, 0 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), (k), and (l) 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.



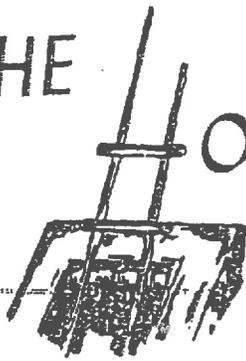
\_\_\_\_\_  
Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma, Chairman  
Hopi Tribal Council

ATTEST:



\_\_\_\_\_  
Theresa A. Lomakema, Tribal Secretary  
Hopi Tribal Council

THE



OPI TRIBE

Leroy Shingoitewa  
CHAIRMAN

Herman G. Honanie  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Testimony of Benjamin H. Nuvamsa  
Chairman, The Hopi Tribe  
to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands  
of the Committee on Natural Resources  
*Community Impacts of Proposed Uranium Mining Near Grand Canyon National Park*  
March 28, 2008, Flagstaff, Arizona

*Loloma.* Good morning. On behalf of the Hopi people, it is my responsibility as Chairman of the Hopi Tribe to be here today to express the Hopi Tribal government and *Hopisenom*, or Hopi people's opposition to uranium exploration and mining around the Grand Canyon. We understand that thousands of new mining claims have been filed around the Grand Canyon on United States Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands. These "public lands" are part of our ancestral lands.

Therefore, it is my pleasure as Chairman of the Hopi Tribe to be here today to express the Hopi Tribe and *Hopisenom* support for The Grand Canyon Watersheds Protection Act of 2008. H.R. 5583 would protect one million acres around the Grand Canyon from uranium mining and exploration by withdrawing "the Tusayan Ranger District and Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the vicinity of Kanab Creek and in Rock House Valley from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and for other purposes."

The Grand Canyon is a Traditional Cultural Property of the Hopi Tribe. Hopi people emerged into this World at the Grand Canyon, known to us as *Ongtupqa*, or Salt Canyon. *Ongtupqa* is our birthplace as a People.

With our emergence from *Ongtupqa*, Hopi people entered into a sacred Covenant with *Maasaw*, the Earth Guardian, in which it is our responsibility to be preservers and protectors, or Stewards of the Earth. In accordance with that Covenant, our ancestors migrated to and settled in these lands, and then migrated from them to Hopi, *Tuuwanasavi*, the Center of the Universe.

These lands contain the testimony of our ancestors' "discovery" thousands of years ago, manifest in the prehistoric ruins, the rock "art" and artifacts, and the human remains of our ancestors, *Motisenom*, First People, and *Hisatsenom*, People of Long Ago, who continue to inhabit them. *Hopisenom* have returned to *Ongtupqa* on salt pilgrimages since time immemorial, and continue to do so today.

*Patuwaquatsi*. Water is life. The legacy of past uranium mining has left wounds ~~on our land, our water, and our people. These wounds are not scars, for they have not~~ healed. Two of our Villages, Upper and Lower *Munqapi* (Moencopi), were established by residents of *Orayvi* (Oraibi), recognized as the oldest continuously occupied community in the United States. These Villages are now threatened by a uranium contaminated plume of ground water from the former Rare Metals mine near Tuba City.

For over a thousand years, the springs and waters of *Munqapi* have provided life to *Hopisenom*. These springs and waters, farms and people are threatened now from the legacy of past uranium mining. The federal government is proposing new studies of these wounds, apparently because action to heal them is beyond current technological capabilities. Although the Rare Metals mine is now closed, the wounds it left are continuing to infect the lives of our Villages and people.

The hard rock mining law of 1872 offers very little protection for lands. Rather, it essentially prioritizes the interests of mining companies over those of the public. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Toxics Release Inventory, mining metals is the country's leading source of toxic pollution, and as a result the EPA estimates that more than 40% of Western watersheds have contamination in their headwaters. According to the Arizona Game and Fish Department, in the mining of uranium, "all the methods have the potential for radioactive pollution."

*Hopisenom* and many other Native American people suffer an ongoing legacy of death by cancer, chronic health problems, and radioactive contamination including water contamination on tribal lands. We appreciate the efforts of the Navajo Nation and President Shirley in opposing uranium mining on and around the Navajo Nation. We know first hand from our experience at *Munqapi*, that the contamination will travel, that it does not stay in one place, and that it spreads contamination as it moves. We are facing just this situation in *Munqapi* today. We share President Shirley's position that "The federal government should clean up existing contaminated sites before it promotes renewed uranium mining."

The 1872 mining law is a 19<sup>th</sup> Century tool of Manifest Destiny used to "discover," "claim," and "take" Native Americans' lands, continues today as a policy of disregard and disrespect toward the beliefs and sacred ties that Hopi and Native American people have with the Earth. The legacy of uranium mining has devastated the people and the land, and the 1872 mining law continues to destroy the land and lives of *Hopisenom*, Native Americans, and Americans alike.

Hopi Cultural Preservation Office consultations with the United States Forest Service, Kaibab National Forest and Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip confirm that these agencies proclaim that "The 1872 Mining Law specifically authorizes the taking of valuable mineral commodities from Public Domain Lands. A 'No Action' alternative is not an option that can be considered."

*Koyaanisqatsi*, told in Hopi history and prophesy, is life out of balance, or a state of life that calls for another way of living. This state of life characterizes the risks we face together in modern times. If Americans are to live together in America in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, we must call together for another way of living. The laws of the past that are now being used against all American people must be consigned to the past, and replaced with laws that support life, and not destruction and death.

We would like to gratefully thank Representative Grijalva for his leadership in the United States House of Representatives' recent passage of a bill reforming the 1872 Mining Law, which includes a provision for Native American sacred sites preservation and protection. We hope the Senate acts positively on that House bill and the President signs it into law.

We would also like to thank Representative Grijalva for introducing The Grand Canyon Watersheds Protection Act of 2008. We look forward to working with the Grand Canyon Trust and the Tribes in the Grand Canyon area, including the Navajo, Hualapai, Havasupai, and Kaibab Paiute Tribes, to develop a collective Tribal policy opposing uranium development around the Grand Canyon. We also look forward to working with Representative Grijalva, Governor Napolitano, the Coconino County Board of Supervisors, and others to ensure that *Ongtupqa* is protected and preserved for future generations of Hopisenom, Americans, and all the people and living things of the Earth. As *Lomasumi'nangwtukwsiwmani*, the Hopi Foundation, says, "Our destiny together is a matter of choice, since we are the community we make."

*Hopisenom* say, "We're not just farming, we're growing children. This is why it is my responsibility as well as my pleasure to be here today: to express the Hopi Tribe and *Hopisenom* opposition to the 1872 mining law and uranium development around *Ongtupqa*, and our support for the reform of that law and the Grand Canyon Watersheds Protection Act of 2008, H.R. 5583. We join others calling Arizona's delegation in the House and Senate to act and act quickly to protect the Grand Canyon. *Kwa'kwai*. Thank you.

# THE HOPI TRIBE



LeRoy N. Shingoitewa  
CHAIRMAN

Herman G. Honanie  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

February 28, 2011

Scott Florence, District Manager  
Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District Office  
345 East Riverside Dr.  
St George, Utah 84790

Re: Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Project

Dear Mr. Florence,

This letter is in preliminary response to your correspondence dated February, 2011, and your administrative meeting with the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office on February 23, 2011, regarding the Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). As we have stated throughout the review process for this DEIS, the Hopi Tribe enthusiastically supports the Proposed Action, Alternative B, to withdraw approximately one million acres surrounding the Grand Canyon from mineral entry under the General Mining Law of 1872.

The Grand Canyon is a Traditional Cultural Property of the Hopi Tribe. These "public lands" are part of our ancestral lands. Hopi people emerged into this World at the Grand Canyon, known to us as *Ongtuqa*, or Salt Canyon. *Ongtuqa* is our birthplace as a People. These lands contain the testimony of our ancestors' occupation and use for thousands of years, manifest in the prehistoric ruins, the rock "art" and artifacts, and the human remains of our ancestors *Hisatsinom*, People of Long Ago, who continue to inhabit them. *Hopisinom* have returned to *Ongtuqa* on salt gathering pilgrimages since time immemorial, and continue to do so today.

The Hopi Tribe provided testimony to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands of the Committee on Natural Resources at a hearing entitled *Community Impacts of Proposed Uranium Mining Near Grand Canyon National Park* on March 28, 2008, in Flagstaff, Arizona. In that testimony, Chairman Nuvamsa expressed the Hopi Tribal government and *Hopisinom*, or Hopi people's, opposition to uranium exploration and mining around the Grand Canyon.

We understand that thousands of new mining claims have been filed around the Grand Canyon on United States Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands. Therefore, we support the Proposed Action that would protect one million acres around the Grand Canyon from uranium mining and exploration by withdrawing the Tusayan Ranger District and Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the vicinity of Kanab Creek and in Rock House Valley from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws.

Scott Florence  
February 28, 2011  
Page 2

*Patuwaquatsi*. Means "ocean" and is used literally by some as "water is life." For over a thousand years, the springs and waters of the Hopi Mesas have provided life to *Hopisinom*. The legacy of past uranium mining has left wounds on our land, our water, and our people. These wounds are not scars, for they have not healed. Two of our Villages, Upper and Lower *Munqapi* (Moenkopi), were established by residents of *Orayvi* (Oraibi), recognized as the oldest continuously occupied community in the United States. These Villages are now threatened by a uranium contaminated plume of ground water from the former Rare Metals mine near Tuba City.

*Hopisinom* and many other Native American people suffer an ongoing legacy of death by cancer, chronic health problems, and radioactive contamination including water contamination on tribal lands. We know first hand from our experience at *Munqapi*, that the contamination will travel, that it does not stay in one place, and that it spreads contamination as it moves. We hold the position that the federal government should clean up and reclaim existing contaminated sites before it promotes renewed uranium mining.

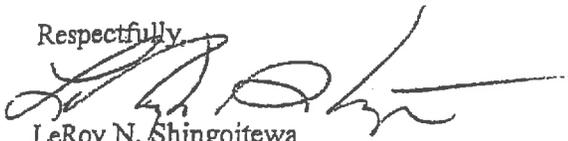
The 1872 mining law is a 19<sup>th</sup> Century tool of archaic law used to "discover," "claim," and "take" Native Americans' lands, and continues today as a policy of disregard and disrespect toward the beliefs and sacred ties that Hopi and Native American people have with the Earth. The legacy of uranium mining has devastated the people and the land, and the 1872 mining law continues to destroy the land and lives of *Hopisinom*, Native Americans, and Americans alike.

*Koyaanisqatsi*, told in Hopi history and prophesy, is life out of balance, or a state of life that calls for another way of living. This state of life characterizes the risks we face together in modern times. If Americans are to live together in America in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, we must call together for another way of living. The laws of the past that are now being used against all American people must be consigned to the past, and replaced with laws that support life, and not destruction and death.

We agree that a qualifying threat to the Grand Canyon currently exists. Although we are disappointed that the Bureau of Land Management did not consider our recommendation that an area larger than the Proposed Action be included as an alternative in this DEIS, we nevertheless offer our complete support for the Proposed Action to require the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw these lands pursuant to the Federal Land Policy Management Act.

As discussed at your administrative meeting with the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office, the Hopi Tribe is interested in pursuing further consultations on the DEIS, additional protection of cultural resources within the withdrawal area, and the potential application of this DEIS to lands outside the withdrawal area. I look forward to that meeting. Please continue to communicate with the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office on confirming a time and date. Subsequent to that meeting, the Hopi Tribe may offer additional comments on the DEIS. *Kwa'kway*. Thank you.

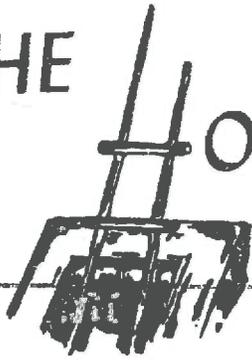
Respectfully,



LeRoy N. Shingoitewa  
Chairman  
THE HOPI TRIBE

Enclosures: April 11, 2006 letter; March 28, 2008 testimony; September 4, 2009 and January 29, 2010 letters

THE



OPI TRIBE

Leroy Shingoltewa  
CHAIRMAN

Herman G. Honanie  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

January 29, 2010

Scott Florence, District Manager  
Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District Office  
345 East Riverside Drive  
St. George, Utah 84790

Dear Mr. Florence,

This letter is in response to your correspondence dated January 20, 2010, regarding the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Arizona Strip District, U.S. Forest Service, Kaibab National Forest, National Park Service (NPS), Grand Canyon National Park, and United States Geological Survey collaborating on an Environmental Impact Statement for a proposed mining withdrawal in the vicinity of the Grand Canyon.

The Hopi Tribe claims cultural affiliation to the prehistoric cultural groups in the 993,549-acre proposed mining withdrawal area, and the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office supports identification and avoidance of prehistoric archaeological sites and Traditional Cultural Properties. The Grand Canyon and Red Butte are Traditional Cultural Properties of the Hopi Tribe. The Hopi Cultural Preservation Office also considers the archaeological sites of our ancestors to be Traditional Cultural Properties. Therefore, we appreciate your continuing solicitation of our input and your efforts to address our concerns.

Enclosed are the Hopi Tribe's September 4, 2009, letter and our testimony to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands regarding community impacts of proposed uranium mining near Grand Canyon National Park. We reiterate that we share the position that the federal government should clean up existing contaminated sites before it promotes renewed uranium mining, and we welcome and support the proposed action in this Environmental Impact Statement for the mining withdrawal in the vicinity of the Grand Canyon.

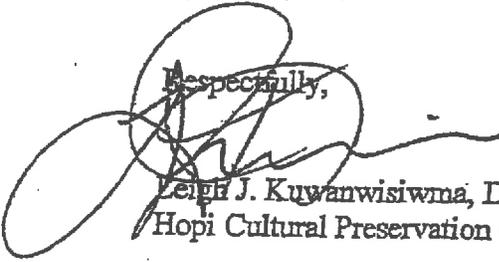
Your correspondence included a *Study Summary-Northern Arizona Proposed Withdrawal (AZA 35138)*. We have been contacted by the NPS regarding the Traditional Cultural Properties study, and we are interested in receiving copies of all of the draft studies for review and comment. Your correspondence did not include a copy of the draft consultation plan. Please provide us with a copy of the draft consultation plan for review and comment.

Scott Florence  
January 29, 2010  
Page 2

We were disappointed to hear that the BLM approved the opening of a uranium mine while simultaneously developing this Environmental Impact Statement.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Terry Morgart at the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office at 928-734-3619 or [tmorgart@hopi.nsn.us](mailto:tmorgart@hopi.nsn.us). Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

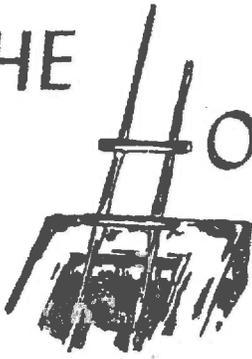


Leigh J. Kuwanwisiwma, Director  
Hopi Cultural Preservation Office

Enclosures: September 4, 2009, letter; March 28, 2008, Hopi Testimony

xc: Mike Williams, Mike Lyndon, Kaibab National Forest, 800 South 6<sup>th</sup> Street, Williams, Arizona 86046  
Angela Parker, Tusayan Ranger District; Congressman Grijalva; Sierra Club; Grand Canyon Trust;  
Steve Martin, Grand Canyon; Havasupai, Zuni and Hualapai Tribes; Arizona State Historic Preservation Office

THE



OPI TRIBE

CHAIRMAN

VICE-CHAIRMAN

September 4, 2009

Lorraine M. Christian, Field Manager  
Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip Field Office  
345 East Riverside Drive  
St. George, Utah 84790

Dear Ms. Christian,

This letter is in response to your correspondence dated August 19, 2009, regarding the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District, U.S. Forest Service, Kaibab National Forest, National Park Service, Grand Canyon National Park, and United States Geological Survey collaborating on an Environmental Impact Statement for a proposed mining withdrawal in the vicinity of the Grand Canyon.

The Hopi Tribe claims cultural affiliation to the prehistoric cultural groups in the 993,549-acre proposed mining withdrawal area, and the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office supports identification and avoidance of prehistoric archaeological sites and Traditional Cultural Properties. The Grand Canyon and Red Butte are Traditional Cultural Properties of the Hopi Tribe. The Hopi Cultural Preservation Office also considers the archaeological sites of our ancestors to be Traditional Cultural Properties. Therefore, we appreciate your continuing solicitation of our input and your efforts to address our concerns.

Enclosed is the Hopi Tribe's testimony to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands regarding community impacts of proposed uranium mining near Grand Canyon National Park, which states:

The legacy of past uranium mining has left wounds on our land, our water, and our people... These wounds are not scars, for they have not healed... These springs and waters, farms and people are threatened now from the legacy of past uranium mining... *Hopisnom* and many other Native American people suffer an ongoing legacy of death by cancer, chronic health problems, and radioactive contamination including water contamination on tribal lands.... The legacy of uranium mining has devastated the people and the land, and the 1872 mining law continues to destroy the land and lives of *Hopisnom*, Native Americans, and Americans alike... The laws of the past that are now being used against all American people must be consigned to the past, and replaced with laws that support life, and not destruction and death...

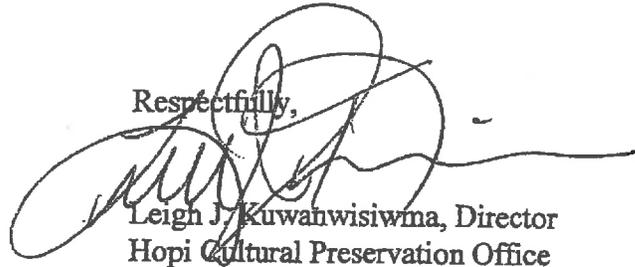
Lorraine M. Christian  
September 4, 2009  
Page 2

Also enclosed are our recent letters to the Forest Service regarding uranium exploration projects proposed on the Kaibab National Forest within this proposed mining withdrawal area. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management had assured us that they had no choice but to approve categorical exclusions, and that no long-term adverse environmental impacts were expected from drilling exploration projects.

We share the position that the federal government should clean up existing contaminated sites before it promotes renewed uranium mining. Therefore, we welcome this Environmental Impact Statement and look forward to being informed of its status and the status of any associated studies.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Terry Morgart at the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office at 928-734-3619 or [tmorgart@hopi.nsn.us](mailto:tmorgart@hopi.nsn.us). Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,



Leigh J. Kuwahwisiwma, Director  
Hopi Cultural Preservation Office

Enclosures: March 28, 2008, Hopi Testimony  
August, 2009, letters to KNF

xc: Mike Williams, Mike Lyndon, Kaibab National Forest, 800 South 6<sup>th</sup> Street, Williams, Arizona 86046  
Angela Parker, Tusayan Ranger District  
Congressman Grijalva; Sierra Club; Grand Canyon Trust  
Steve Martin, Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park  
Havasupai and Hualapai Tribes  
Arizona State Historic Preservation Office

.....  
(Original Signature of Member)

116TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R.** \_\_\_\_\_

To protect, for current and future generations, the watershed, ecosystem, and cultural heritage of the Grand Canyon region in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes.

\_\_\_\_\_  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. GRIJALVA introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
**A BILL**

To protect, for current and future generations, the watershed, ecosystem, and cultural heritage of the Grand Canyon region in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Grand Canyon Centen-  
5 nial Protection Act".

1 **SEC. 2. WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND FROM MINING**  
2 **LAWS.**

3 (a) **DEFINITION OF MAP.**—In this Act, the term  
4 “Map” means the Bureau of Land Management map enti-  
5 tled “Grand Canyon Centennial Protection Act” and dated  
6 February 8, 2019.

7 (b) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights,  
8 the approximately 1,070,613 acres of Federal lands in the  
9 State of Arizona within the area depicted on the Map, in-  
10 cluding any land or interest in land that is acquired by  
11 the United States after the date of enactment of this Act,  
12 are hereby withdrawn from—

13 (1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and dis-  
14 posal under the public land laws;

15 (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining  
16 laws; and

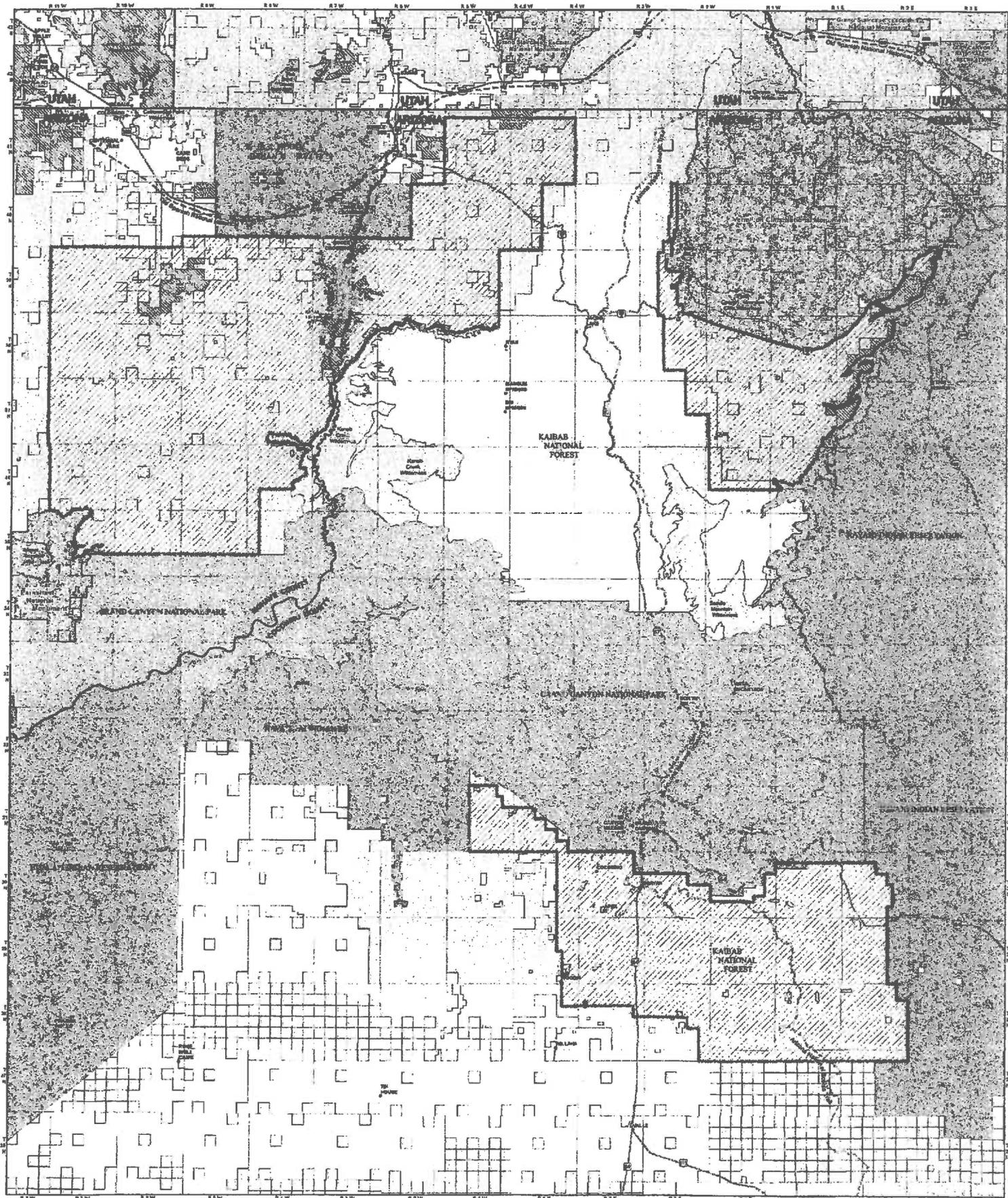
17 (3) operation of the mineral leasing and geo-  
18 thermal leasing laws and mineral materials laws.

19 (c) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The Map shall be kept  
20 on file and made available for public inspection in the ap-  
21 propriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of  
22 Land Management.

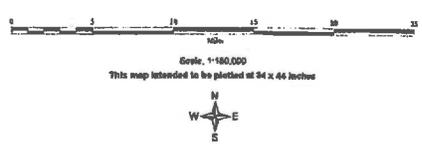
# Grand Canyon Centennial Protection Act

February 8, 2019

This map prepared in the report of Representative Bob Ogin



- |                                     |                 |                     |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Mineral Withdrawal                  | County Boundary | NPS                 |
| National Monument                   | ACEC            | Private             |
| Arizona National Scenic Trail       | Wilderness Area | State               |
| Old Spanish National Historic Trail | SLM             | State Wildlife Area |
| Wild and Scenic River               | Indian Lands    | USFS                |
| Perennial Stream                    |                 |                     |



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
 ARIZONA STATE OFFICE



LeRoy N. Shingoitewa  
CHAIRMAN

Herman G. Honanie  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

October 13, 2011

Ken Salazar, Secretary  
Department of the Interior  
1849 C St., NW  
Washington DC 20240

Re: Northern Arizona Mineral Withdrawal

Dear Secretary Salazar,

As Chairman of the Hopi Tribe, it is my responsibility to provide this letter in support of the Proposed and Preferred Alternative in the Northern Arizona Proposed Mineral Withdrawal Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). As we have stated throughout the review process for this EIS, the Hopi Tribe enthusiastically supports the Proposed and Preferred Action to withdraw approximately one million acres surrounding the Grand Canyon from mineral entry under the General Mining Law of 1872.

The Hopi Tribes has repeatedly stated that past contamination from uranium mining should be cleaned up before any additional uranium mining is approved, and we oppose the continued use of the archaic 1872 Mining Law to justify uranium mining. We have stated that we believe the Federal, State and local governments should focus on and address the existing threat to human life, and that Congress should replace the 1872 Mining Law with a Sacred Sites Act and mining law fit for life in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and into the future. Therefore, we oppose continuing legislative efforts to undermine the Northern Arizona Mineral Withdrawal.

The Grand Canyon is a Traditional Cultural Property of the Hopi Tribe. These "public lands" are part of our ancestral lands. Hopi people emerged into this World at the Grand Canyon, known to us as *Ongtuqa*, or Salt Canyon. *Ongtuqa* is our birthplace as a People. These lands contain the testimony of our ancestors' occupation and use for thousands of years, manifest in the prehistoric ruins, the rock "art" and artifacts, and the human remains of our ancestors *Hisatsinom*, People of Long Ago, who continue to inhabit them. *Hopisinom* have returned to *Ongtuqa* on salt gathering pilgrimages since time immemorial, and continue to do so today.

Enclosed are the Hopi Tribe's letters in support of the Proposed and Preferred Action in the EIS and testimony to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands of the Committee on Natural Resources at a hearing on March 28, 2008, in Flagstaff, Arizona.

We understand that thousands of new mining claims have been filed around the Grand Canyon on United States Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands. Therefore, we support the Proposed Action that would protect one million acres around the Grand Canyon from uranium mining and exploration by withdrawing the Tusayan Ranger District and Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the vicinity of Kanab Creek and in Rock House Valley from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws.

*Patuwaquatsi*. Means "ocean" and is used literally by some as "water is life." For over a thousand years, the springs and waters of the Hopi Mesas have provided life to *Hopisinom*. The legacy of past uranium mining has left wounds on our land, our water, and our people. These wounds are not scars, for they have not healed. Two of our Villages, Upper and Lower *Munqapi* (Moenkopi), were established by residents of *Orayvi* (Oraibi), recognized as the oldest continuously occupied community in the United States. These Villages are now threatened by a uranium contaminated plume of ground water from the former Rare Metals mine near Tuba City.

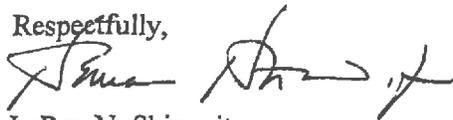
*Hopisinom* and many other Native American people suffer an ongoing legacy of death by cancer, chronic health problems, and radioactive contamination including water contamination on tribal lands. We know first hand from our experience at *Munqapi*, that the contamination will travel, that it does not stay in one place, and that it spreads contamination as it moves. We hold the position that the federal government should clean up and reclaim existing contaminated sites before it promotes renewed uranium mining.

The 1872 mining law is a 19<sup>th</sup> Century tool of archaic law used to "discover," "claim," and "take" Native Americans' lands, and continues today as a policy of disregard and disrespect toward the beliefs and sacred ties that Hopi and Native American people have with the Earth. The legacy of uranium mining has devastated the people and the land, and the 1872 mining law continues to destroy the land and lives of *Hopisinom*, Native Americans, and Americans alike.

*Koyaanisqatsi*, told in Hopi history and prophesy, is life out of balance, or a state of life that calls for another way of living. This state of life characterizes the risks we face together in modern times. If Americans are to live together in America in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, we must call together for another way of living. The laws of the past that are now being used against all American people must be consigned to the past, and replaced with laws that support life, and not destruction and death.

We agree that a qualifying threat to the Grand Canyon currently exists and we continue to offer our complete support for the Proposed and Preferred Action to to withdraw these lands pursuant to the Federal Land Policy Management Act.

Respectfully,



LeRoy N. Shingoitewa  
Chairman  
THE HOPI TRIBE

