



The Village Crier

May 24, 2021

Volume 2, Issue No. 10

HAMP Moves Forward on Schedule Project now nearing Wepo Valley



Project advances on schedule and is now near Wepo. Trenches are being dug, water pipes are fused together and laid in the ditches

Louella N Furcap
The Village Crier

At a Hopi Arsenic Mitigation (HAMP) meeting on May 17 and a visit to the construction site, it was revealed that the Project is on schedule, slated to be complete by, or before, end of the year.

Trenches for the water lines have been dug and fused water pipes are

placed in the ditches.

The Project is now near Wepo Valley and won't be long before the water lines reach Polacca.

"It is exciting to see reality happening and to see how far the project has advanced," said FMCV Administrator Ivan Sidney. "First Mesa has been in dire need and waited

since 2011 to get the HAMP funded."

Support from the Tribe would have made it possible to make repairs to the aged and rapidly deteriorating Water System.

"It has been a long, hard struggle, but now that we see the actual progress, that is now in the past," said Sidney.

Summit Construction awarded First Mesa Water Meter Project

Water Department
First Mesa Consolidated Villages

The Hopi Utility Corporation (HUC) held Bid Openings for the First Mesa Water Meter Project on May 5 at the Hopi Cultural Center.

Of all the bids proposed, the low bidder was Summit Construction. Consequently, Summit was recommended Award of the Project. The meter system is based on Neptune MACH 10 ultrasonic meters.

Once meters are installed, customer will be billed according to water usage, similar to month-

ly APS billings.

Water will be treated at the well site and delivered through the new water pipes to First Mesa.

The HAMP water will extend on to Keams Canyon, where residents and businesses will tie into the new water system.

Once the HAMP is complete, the FMCV Administration will recommend to the Traditional Leadership that the Polacca Water System be turned over to HUC for management.

Confusion On CDC's Mask Guidance

Louella N Furcap
The Village Crier

The latest guidance from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on masks for fully vaccinated individuals, has created confusion for people everywhere.

In April, the CDC eased guidelines on mask requirements, stating, "fully vaccinated adults can now safely resume activities indoors or outdoors without masks or distancing, in gatherings large or small." The CDC also stated "masks may still be required by state, local, tribal or territorial laws as well as businesses and workplaces."

This has created confusion for people because of entities and organizations having their own mask requirements. Additionally, people must be honest about their vaccination status.

On March 25, Gov. Doug Ducey signed Exec Order 2021-06, "New Phase of COVID-19 Mitigation—Business Guidelines Transition from Requirements to Recommendations."

On May 18, Hopi Chairman Nuvangyaoma and Vice Chairman Tenakhongva issued Executive Order 010-2021, *Hopi Phase Three Re-Opening*. (see Phase III Re-Opening on P5)

The Hopi Phase Three Re-Opening Order states "In recognition of village sovereignty, re-opening of the various villages will be left to the Administration of each respective village."

Although mask requirements have now transitioned to recommendations for Fully Vaccinated Adults and businesses starting to re-open, it is of utmost importance that mitigation efforts continue against COVID-19 and variants. Our villages have lost way too many members to the coronavirus and their lives can never be brought back.

The FMCV leaders remind everyone that their Orders have not been lifted and encourages everyone to use safety precautions with vigilance.

Elections for Hopi Chairman and Vice Chairman

Hopi Elections

May 14 was the deadline for interested candidates to pick up a Petitioner's Packet for Hopi Chairman and Vice Chairman.

The Elections Office has confirmed five candidates for Chairman and two for Vice Chairman

Verifications and background checks are currently being conducted. Once all has been cleared, contenders will be announced.

See Elections P3

Hakitonmuyaw (May)

The Wait Moon. It is time to wait (haaki) for the warmer corn-planting weather

This Month in Hopi History

- **1894:** Hopis arrested and sent to Fort Wingate, then to Alcatraz
- **1907:** Paaqavi established
- **May 25, 1918:** 40 Statute Law 564
- **1942:** Stock Reduction began

VILLAGE CRIER Publication Dates

Village Crier published on the 2nd and 4th Monday of the month. All submissions are due Wednesday before publication and can be mailed to: Lnahsonhoya@gmail.com

Issue No.	Due Date	Publish Date
11	6/9	6/14
12	6/23	6/28
13	7/7	7/12
14	7/21	7/26
15	8/4	8/9
16	8/18	8/23
17	9/8	9/13
18	9/22	9/27
19	10/6	10/11
20	10/20	10/25
21	11/3	11/8
22	11/17	11/22
23	12/8	12/13
24	12/22	12/27

Contact Information

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**FIRST MESA
CONSOLIDATED
VILLAGES**

firstmesaconsolidatedvillages.com

TRADITIONAL LEADERS

James Tewayguna
Kikmongwi

Leo Lacapa, Jr.
Soyal Mongwi

Sam Tenakhongva
Katsin Mongwi

Kikmongwi Spokesmen

Dickson Silas,
Albert Sinqwah
Albert Silas

FMCV STAFF

Ivan Sidney,
Village Administrator

Brannon Sidney
Accountant

Merideth Qotswisiwma
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Water Operations Supv.

Joshua Huma
Public Safety Officer

Ramon Howato
Public Safety Officer

Louella Furcap
PIO/Editor Village Crier

**TRIBAL COUNCIL
REPRESENTATIVES**

Albert Sinqwah
Dale Sinqwah
Wallace Youvella, Jr.

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How Water is Delivered to Upper First Mesa Village Residents

By Ivan Sidney
First Mesa Consolidated Villages Administrator

How is water delivered to serve the Upper Mesa Village customers?

- First, the water is pumped from the East Well #8 to the East Water Storage Tank.
- Second, from this holding tank, the water is piped to the pumping station located next to the Polacca Community Building.
- Third, a second booster pumps water to the 8,500-gallon storage tank on the mesa.
- Fourth, two water pumps on the mesa are used alternately to pump from the storage tank to four small pressure tanks to distribute water to the village homes.

The water is pumped three times for final distribution; in comparison to the lower Polacca water distribution, where the water is pumped from well to water holding tank only one time.

Because the water is pumped three times, the cost of electricity each month is very costly. FMCV's monthly APS bills average around \$3,200 per month.

Not only is the electric costly, but the entire system due to pumping to an elevation of about 600 feet. The pressure system needs constant maintenance due to all components requiring calibration. Some of the water lines to the mesa are exposed and covered with special material to prevent freezing during winter. A special sensor unit is installed in the Water Holding tank that signals the booster pump to turn off and on when water reaches certain levels. All this special equipment operates 24/7 and adds to constant replacement. The cost for the pressure water pumps is \$2,100.00 each. With the recent pressurization problem, we had to purchase three pumps to date.

We are currently faced with a possible air lock in the pressure lines or faulty pressure sensors. At the time the new equipment was installed, FMCV never received a copy of the as builds (designs), which was only received this week. Also, the system was designed and installed as a dual pumping operation, but some years back a hired electrician rewired the system to single operations. In receipt of the manuals, we are working to convert the system back to the dual operations to minimize the one pump being overworked.

While these repairs are being made, the water pump is turned on manually from 6 am to 8 am and 5 pm to 7 pm daily. Manual operation of the pump is to prevent damaging the costly pressurized water pump. Walpi and Sichomovi are assisting by setting up portable toilets throughout the village and delivering water to residents in need. These operations will continue until all repairs are complete.

The original water system for Upper Mesa Villages was a faucet at the water storage tank location, a faucet at the entrance to Walpi Village and another at the east end of Tewa. Residents received water at these water faucets for use. This was followed by water lines installed throughout the mesa to connect into homes. This required digging into sandstone for the water and sewer pipes. The water and sewer pipes were installed about 40 years ago and the pipes are beyond its recommended replacement.

For the past ten years FMCV repaired sever water line breaks, mostly from wear, but dangerously leaking into the mesa without notice. This leakage will cause the sandstone to deteriorate and thereby affecting the stability of the mesa. To avoid this catastrophe, the water and sewer lines need to be replaced and the mesa be inspected for stability. This replacement is not possible due to no available funds.

The current \$35 a month water fee does not include maintenance and repairs, but only covers a partial of the electrical costs; the rest is subsidized by FMCV alone. Any service operated as a business would charge the Upper Mesa Water operations three times the current monthly rate based on the three pumping that is required.

In fact, the lower Polacca water distribution monthly rate is also not sufficient to replace the waters system that is now over 25 years old. Our water system does not include a sewer charge which is also costly to operate. In comparison, the average monthly Keams Canyon BIA system on water meters is approximately \$60 per month with a sewer charge. FMCV provides direct services to residents and solely pays for all unmet cost of operations; although for years, FMCV has not received tribal village allocations, nor has any of the villages contributed to the costs of operations.

The monthly cost of operations includes salaries for three employees, electricity, water pump operations, two service vehicles and sewer pump truck, backhoe, insurance, EPA required laboratory tests (also very costly), chlorine, parts for repairs, electrician, telephone, internet service and administrative costs.

Non conservation of water adds on to the cost of operations. Last year, two large corn fields were being watered by sprinklers. Water hauling still remains and adds to the additional need to operate the water well pumps. The installation of water meters will now result in payment by customers for actual amount of water usage.

The main sewer lagoon needs replacement or restoration to accommodate the current use and for future usage. A sewer fee is also now being considered.

Sichomovi Village Board Votes in Favor of Purchasing Water Pump for Upper Village

First Mesa Consolidated Villages
UPDATE, May 21

At a recent Board meeting, the Sichomovi Village Board voted in favor of purchasing a new water pump for the upper First Mesa village water storage tank; estimated at approximately \$2,100.

Extreme work is placed on the pumps to pump water up to the elevation level at upper First Mesa.

The pump reached its capacity and gave out. Technicians and electricians got the pump running again for a short while, but stopped again.

As of May 21, the water to upper First Mesa has

been restored, with pressure, pumping with one less pump until a new pump is purchased and installed.

Pumping water to the Mesa is very costly. Distribution costs to the Mesa will need to be re-evaluated.

The Village Administration offices of Sichomovi and Walpi have provided portable toilets at various locations on the Mesa and provided water to their village members.

Everyone is encouraged to Conserve Water.



The HAMP construction is in full operation and the land cleared for the pipeline is almost to Wepo Village. This water pipeline will continue onto the west side and below Walpi Village. Indian Health Service approved funding to have HAMP build two large water tanks at this location.

From this tank, water will be distributed throughout the community and on to Keams

Canyon; replacing our current water system high in arsenic.

Project completion is slated for early spring 2022 or less than a year away with plans to turn the village water system over to the Hopi Utility Corporation to operate.

The Traditional Leaders approved all necessary documents and pursued the Project, considering all complaints although based on misinformation.

Letter to Editor

Dear Editor,

As a concerned Village member, I would like to bring to the attention of community members a few things that need to be addressed by our Village People.

1) Children are skating on the main roads in the communities and down the mesa road. These children are not looking out for on coming traffic. This can be very dangerous and can lead to serious injuries, or even a fatality.

An area should be designated for children to skate and play – a playground.

1) Individuals are walking around at night dressed in dark or black clothing, making it hard to see the person(s); especially on the highway. This can cause an accident and can be fatal to pedestrian. Individuals should wear light or reflective clothing that can be seen at night to avoid an accident.

Should street lights be erected along the roadways?

2) Dogs are running rampant in the community chasing vehicles passing by. Motorists have to be alert at all times. During the winter when ice and snow are on the roadways, it is difficult for motorists to stop quickly without skidding. Pet owners need to take care of their animals and keep them at home in their own yards. Something needs to be done about all the stray dogs.

The Hopi Animal Control Program needs to take control of this.

Let us all work together to keep things under control for a safer community.

Thank you,

A Concerned Village Member

(Author of the letter was verified and on file)

OPINION/EDITORIALS

Today Hopi deals with the fallout of coal mining on Black Mesa and the damages done to our lands and the Navajo Aquifer

Today we are dealing with the fallout of coal mining on Black Mesa; and the damage done to our lands and the Navajo Aquifer from over 50 years of mining. The following is my own conclusion and opinion, but if you take a global look at the issue of coal mining, you may conclude that everything that our tribe experienced since before 1882 (creation of the Hopi Executive Order Reservation), was tied to the discovery of valuable coal on our lands. From coal discovery, to the likes of Senator Carl Hayden, to the Central Arizona Project, to John Boyden, we lost millions of acres of aboriginal lands and associated water rights by doing what the federal government wanted us to do.

Our traditional leaders stood against coal mining. They stood against Peabody's pumping of millions of gallons of the precious Navajo Aquifer but the tribal council approved it. They stood against the creation of the puppet tribal council and the IRA constitution. The Hopi Sinom and traditional leaders stood against the infamous Jon Kyl's Senate bill that would have stripped us of what's left of our water rights. Hopi Sinom told the Shingitewa Administration to stop negotiating the villages' water rights to the LCR to no avail. They are/were correct. But "it ain't over yet".

Read the attached historical document and you will find a series of events where most, if not all ended up with Hopi losing, e.g. Healing v. Jones, Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act, Indian Land Claims Commission, Mining Leases; and soon may be a

decision of the LCR General Stream Adjudication where Hopi will be stripped of its aboriginal rights, Treaty of Guadalupe rights, and Winters Rights. The tribal council continues to disregard the voice to the Hopi Sinom. Everything was purposely stacked against Hopi. It was all planned – Tii'gna'vio'ta. Hopi traditional leaders (and Hopi Sinom) objected but the wayward council members, attorneys, and federal government repeatedly over-ruled and did not listen to the Sinom.

I liken the above series of events to "Pieces of the Puzzle" coming together throughout the years each time some significant event occurs. Anytime something (a new event or decision) happens, a new piece of the puzzle fits into the larger picture as originally planned by the State of Arizona, the United States government, the CAP, and utility companies with us sacrificing our resources to complete the puzzle.

As we deal with the issue of Black Mesa Mine Reclamation, keep in mind the historical backdrop and why we are doing what we are doing. It's maddening when you think of your own grandfathers and your uncles having fought against these things, to where we are now relegated to having to fix and repair the damage. And now, the state and federal government are unwilling to help repair the damage; and help us as we transition away from a coal-based economy to a clean economy.

Ben H. Nuvamsa
Former Hopi Tribe Chairman
President, KIVA Institute, LLC

Hopi Elections Office Voter Information

Hopi Elections Office

The intent and purpose of the Hopi Election Board and Elections Office, through the Office of the Hopi Tribal Registrar, is to provide voter information to Hopi Tribal adult members.

The Hopi Election Board and Elections Office conducts the elections for the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Hopi Tribal Council and The Hopi Tribal Referendum. Special interest groups ie: schools, villages, and independent groups may request for assistance with their elections.

The Hopi Election Board and Election Office provide the opportunity for eligible Hopi adult members to receive voter information and participate in elections for the Hopi Tribe, County, State and National Elections. Election assistance is available for Villages and organizations throughout the Hopi Reservation.

To update your voter information, or for inquiries, questions or concerns, please contact the Hopi Elections Office at:

Ph: 928-734-2507/2508

Fax: 928-734-1257

Email: kshupla@hopi.nsn.us

Location: SR 264 & Route 2, Leupp Rd

Hopi Elections Staff:

Tribal Registrar: Karen L. Shupla
Admin. Secretary: Anita Fred

Five Board Members:

Chairman: George Nasafotie Jr.
Village of Shungopavi
Vice Chair: Adrinne Masaquaptewa
Village of Hotevilla
Board Member: Cheryl Tenakhongva
Village of Hotevilla
Board Member: Colleen Selestewa
Village of Mishongnuvi
Board Member; Mardell Lomayestewa
Village of Shungopavi

Three Alternate Members:

1st Alternate: VACANT
2nd Alternate: Dorothy Ami,
Village of Tewa
3rd Alternate: Darlene Lucario-Nuvamsa
Village of Shungopavi

To apply for vacant position, send Letter of Interest to the Hopi Tribal Secretary PO Box 123 Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

Why is Hopi Pumping in Water From the North?

Did you know that Hopi needs to now pipe in their water from further north? Before coal mining on Black Mesa, the Hopi villages and surrounding areas were adorned with seeps and springs for which their ceremonial existence revolved around.

Unfortunately, after half a century of coal mining on Black Mesa, the seeps and springs fed by the Navajo aquifer ran dry. This has impacted Hopi's accessibility and quality of their water. Because they live along the thinner edges of the Navajo Aquifer, the Hopi on and near Black Mesa have experienced increased contaminants and decreased water levels (more on that in a future post).

With the damaged and depleted aquifer due to coal mining, the shallower

ends of the aquifer are the first to dry up. As a result, Hopi is now resorting to piping in water from further north of Second Mesa, where the Navajo Aquifer is deeper. The need to bring in safe potable water classifies all of Hopi as a coal-impacted community.

We hope you found this post informative and provides insight into why we are demanding #JustTransition support Navajo and Hopi coal-impacted communities. The utilities that owned Navajo Generating Station (NGS) made billions from our coal and water while making Navajos and Hopis shoulder the cost of industry.

A Social Media Post
by Tó Nizhóní Ání @tonizhoniani
a Nonprofit Organization

HAMP—First Mesa Water Project



Costs to Operate First Mesa Water Delivery System continues to Rise

By Brannon Sidney
First Mesa Consolidated Villages

For many years, First Mesa Consolidated Villages has been paying the high cost of electricity to the Arizona Public Service primarily, for water distribution services. This year, FMCV's electric bills from APS has been averaging \$3,200 a month.

The pumps at the wells and water storage tanks operate on electricity 24/7 in order to supply water to homes, businesses, schools, the Hopi Health Care Center and the Dialysis center.

FMC remains committed to operating the Polacca Water System, despite challenges of limited funding,

no assistance from villages and non-support from the peoples government—the Hopi Tribe.

Costs continue to increase as summer approaches; thus, the increased need for water; not to mention that COVID 19 is still prevalent and water is essential.

Costs do not include other expenses for operations, repairs, shipping for equipment & supplies, gas, vehicle maintenance, salaries, NTUA lab test samples and Mohave Laboratory testing fees-Tests which are very costly.

Sewer Lagoon at First Mesa in Need of Repair and Upgrade

By Ivan Sidney
First Mesa Consolidated Villages Administrator

FMCV was able to receive the assistance of the Hopi Utility Corporation to complete a Cost Proposal for Evaluation and Design of a New Wastewater Lagoon estimated Construction Cost.

The current lagoon was never completed as designed years ago. During the construction of the current sewer system, a faulty design revealed that the sewer delivery from the east could not flow on the elevation design. This required the sewer line to be trenched deeper than normal which today is very dangerous for our operators to enter manholes for repairs.

We are fortunate that the manhole had to be entered only one time to remove a bicycle that was maliciously dropped into the sewer line. This default design delayed the project and additional construction funds were spent on the change order, resulting in funds taken from the sewer lagoon.

Currently, the lagoon is reaching near maximum capacity receiving 120,000 gallons wastewater per day. The study revealed that the peak capacity is 150,000 gallons per day of wastewater.

Wastewater from the Health Care Center, Walpi Housing, Schools, local businesses, Hopi Dialysis Center and residential units is pumped into the lagoon. Currently there are plans to construct additions to the Health Care Center, new housing for HHCC employees, business developments, new Hopi Tribal Housing Authority housing, etc.

We currently have land set aside for future development and will need the lagoon to be improved, prior to the new additions. More water is already on its way to accommodate the increased usage.

During the construction of the current lagoon, no electrical power lines were installed to operate the planned water treatment operations and no aerators were in-

stalled. This hinders the evaporation process which lessen the odor during hot summer temperatures.

The unavailability of funds adds to the lack of maintenance on the land area surrounding the lagoon. Over the years, there has been vandalism and fencing damaged, which was constructed to keep the public away from contaminated water.

Water users throwing paper, rags, parts of clothing and sanitary napkins, plastics, etc. into the sewer lines eventually ends at the lagoon, plugging up the manholes. Dumping raw sewage onto public lands is contrary to Environmental Laws and Policy. It is very important to keep sewer lines repaired, inside and outside homes, to prevent leakage.

To develop a Project Management, Wastewater System Evaluation and Improvement Design, it will cost approximately \$243,286.00. This cost does not include construction installation of a lined wastewater lagoon, aerators, electrical improvements, security fencing, permitting and environmental clearances and contractor fees. The Engineers estimate construction cost at approximately \$6,623,286.00.

The current federal funding to assist the needs of our village populations during COVID 19 is now being released. We have plans to submit these critical needs to maintain our health by submitting for grant proposals. We also will submit other proposals to request assistance in providing for the upkeep of our water and wastewater operations.

During the last CARES Act funding, FMCV did not receive any assistance although we are the only operations providing direct water and sewer services. Plans are to go directly to the funding source, since our Tribal Government exhibits no recognition of the First Mesa Consolidated Villages; although it is specifically identified in the Hopi Constitution & By-Laws.



Buddy Kooyaquaptewa, Wallace Youvella Sr, Richard Tootsie and Ivan Sidney

In the May 10 edition of the Village Crier, a call was put out to the Readership asking their assistance in locating the cover of the first record album by the original Hopi Klansmen.

VaNiesha Honani read the call for assistance and sent a link and photo of the Klansmen's first record.

Google search found that a couple rare copies are available through auction.

The LP is described as a "rare gem of the Garage Rock / Private Press genre." It also states "the Hopi Klansmen were four full-blooded Hopi

Indian kids from Polacca, Arizona who formed a band while in the sixth grade then went to Phoenix Indian High School (P.I.) together where they made their first record as teenagers.

Side 1 of the High Fidelity 33 1/3 rpm featured:

1. Mean Woman Blues
2. Only the Young
3. Route 66
4. the Baja
5. Words
6. Point Panic
7. Queen of the Hop

The original album cover was signed by Buddy Kooyaquaptewa and Ivan Sidney and in-

scribed by one of the them "to Louis Stanton with all good wishes."

With the passing of two original band members, it is the mission of Sidney and Tootsie to record the original songs to a CD with tribute to Kooyaquaptewa and Youvella.

Today Sidney and family carry on the Hopi *Klansmen* band, featuring Country Western music.

Sidney thanks VaNiesha Honanie and the readership for their assistance in locating the album cover and information.

Visit us online

Firstmesaconsolidatedvillages.com

Hopi Phase Three Re-Opening Executive Order #010-2021

**Chairman Timothy Nuvangyaoma
Vice Chairman Clark Tenakhongva
May 18, 2021**

- WHEREAS,** The Constitution and By-laws of the Hopi Tribe, ARTICLE VI POWERS OF THE TRIBAL COUNCIL, SECTION 1 (a) and (b) respectively, authorizes the Hopi Tribal Council to represent and speak for the Hopi Tribe in all matters for the welfare of the tribe; and
- WHEREAS,** the Hopi Tribe is a sovereign tribal nation, responsible to its villages, citizens and members and charged with providing direction for the health and safety of all during a public health emergency; and
- WHEREAS,** on April 27, 2021, after meeting the specified gating criteria, the Hopi Tribe implemented Phase Two Reopening, for the timeframe of April 27, 2021 to May 18, 2021; and
- WHEREAS,** as of May 13, 2021, case data continues to reflect a downward trajectory or near zero percent (2.1%) of positive tests as a percentage of total tests over a 14-day period, and
- WHEREAS,** relative to other States in the Union, the Hopi Reservation would be the lowest ranked in terms of COVID-19 cases per 100,000; and
- WHEREAS,** based on an analysis of available data, benchmarks have been reached in all thirteen Hopi Villages and Communities indicating the gating criteria recommended by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) for Phase Three Re-Opening have been met; and
- WHEREAS,** the Hopi Tribe continues, with limited resources, its response efforts to decrease spread of the virus and to bring the pandemic under control and is fully aware of the danger of prematurely opening the community; and
- WHEREAS,** while significant progress has been made to achieve a flattening of the curve, there is still a need for vigilance moving forward with the Phase Three Re-Opening, including the continuation of certain restrictions.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Chairman of the Hopi Tribe authorizes the Phase Three Re-Opening of Hopi, subject to the following:

1. The use of face coverings is required inside all public facilities and buildings, common areas, and outdoor locations where physical distancing is not possible.
2. The Hopi Law Enforcement Services will coordinate with village leaders and village security officers where applicable to allow for welfare checks.
3. Hopi villages and regions that satisfy baseline CDC gating criteria are eligible to begin Phase Three. In recognition of village sovereignty, re-opening of the various Hopi villages and communities will be left to the administration of each respective village.

INDIVIDUALS	EMPLOYERS	SPECIFIC TYPES OF EMPLOYERS
<p>VULNERABLE INDIVIDUALS* can resume public interactions, but should practice physical distancing, wear cloth face masks, and minimize exposure to social settings where distancing may not be practical, unless precautionary measures are observed.</p> <p>LOW RISK POPULATIONS** Should consider minimizing time spent in crowded environments.</p>	<p>Resume UNRESTRICTED STAFFING of worksites. Businesses must be able to demonstrate engineered workplace settings that build in social distancing and protections for staff.</p>	<p>VISITS TO SENIOR CARE FACILITIES AND HOSPITALS can resume. Those who interact with residents and patients must be diligent regarding hygiene.</p> <p>LARGE GATHERINGS (e.g., eating out, sporting, and ceremonies) may operate under limited physical distancing protocols and sanitation protocols.</p> <p>WELLNESS CENTER GYM can remain open if they follow standard sanitation protocols and make SPECIAL ACCOMODATIONS (i.e. hours or programs specifically for high-risk individuals)</p>

- *Vulnerable Individuals**
1. Elderly individuals. Individuals with serious underlying health conditions, including high blood pressure, chronic lung disease, diabetes, obesity, asthma, or those whose immune system is compromised such as by chemotherapy for cancer, HIV, or other immunosuppressive conditions.
- **Low Risk Populations**
1. Low Risk Populations are those under 50 without underlying health conditions and have no contact with a COVID-19 confirmed or probable case.
 4. It is recommended that the Hopi business sector adhere to the following guidelines, in addition to those listed above for Phase Three Re-opening:
 - Recommend continued adherence to social distancing protocols.
 - Implement screening, and temperature checks for staff.
 - Implement strict Intervention, Prevention, and Control (IPC), cleaning and disinfecting protocols.
 - Implement mechanisms to control flow of traffic within the facility to the extent feasible.

Hopi Law Enforcement Services APRIL 2021 REPORT

HLES provides this report as a service to the citizens of the Hopi Reservation. HLES reserves the right to restrict the release of certain reports, which may not be available or are currently under investigation. During the month of April 2021, Hopi Law Enforcement Services received a total of 708 calls for service.

- Accidents = 8
- Agency Assist = 16
- Alarm = 4
- Alcohol Offenses = 63
- Animal/Livestock Calls = 96
- Assault = 13
- Attempt to Locate/Missing Persons= 6
- Breaking & Entering = 7
- Child Abuse = 5
- Civil Disputes/Citizens Assist = 7
- Damage Fence/Windmill = 1
- Disorderly Conduct = 4
- Drugs = 2
- Fight/DV = 16
- Fire/Controlled Burns = 18
- Harassment = 3
- Information = 17
- Juvenile Problem = 1
- Medical Calls = 3
- Noise Disturbance = 2
- Property Damage/Vandalism = 7
- Removal/Unwanted Person = 12
- Sex Offenses = 3
- Shooting = 1
- Suicide/Attempted Suicide/Suicidal Ideation= 4
- Suspicious Person/Circumstances = 17
- Theft/Fraud = 3
- Traffic Offenses = 94
- Threatening = 6
- Wanted Person = 3
- Weapons Offense = 5
- Welfare/Property/Security Checks= 261

DRUGS SEIZED:
13.07 total grams Marijuana
1122.18 total ounces Alcohol

TOTAL ARRESTS:
40 (25 booked and 15 cited and released/charges filed)

DISCLAIMER: An arrest is not an indication of guilt, all parties are innocent until proven guilty in a court of law. Initial charges can be reduced or dropped at the discretion of the Hopi Tribal Prosecutor.

The Hopi Law Enforcement Services can be reached at 928-734-7340 for emergency and calls for service. For HLES Administration, Records requests or non-emergencies call 928-734-7344.

A Pandemic within a Pandemic

Data shows an increase in drug use, alcohol and crime.

It is reasonable to believe the psychological, social and economic impacts of COVID-19 led to the increase.

Get help for your family members and call Law Enforcement if you suspect any criminal activity.

These are unprecedented times and we need to protect our families, relatives, community and villages.



Those not fully vaccinated should still wear a mask... "We've gotten this far. Please protect yourself until you get to the finish line. Get vaccinated or wear a mask until you do."

President Joe Biden



NATWANI COALITION IS HIRING!

We are seeking to fill a Full-Time Position
Program Coordinator

Application and Job Description
www.hopifoundation.org/jobs

Contact: Terri Honani
terri.honani@hopifoundation.org
928-514-8515

"Working towards preserving and strengthening the healthy food system and agricultural traditions of the Hopi and Tewa people"

DEADLINE TO APPLY: JUNE 15, 2021

PUBLIC NOTICE

The First Mesa Consolidated Villages Office will be closed on May 31, Memorial Day.

If you need to assistance, call the Office at 928-737-2670. A Recording will ask you to leave your Name, number and a detailed message.

Someone will get back with you upon receipt of message

SaferFoodCats High School Summer 2021 Program



SaferFoodCats is a 6-day virtual experience of a lifetime to introduce you to the science of what keeps our food safe. You will learn about cutting edge techniques in real-world food safety laboratories at the University of Arizona. SaferFoodCats 2021 will run as a half-day virtual program from June 21-26, 2021.

The SaferFoodCats program welcomes applications from all students.

As a participant in the SaferFoodCats virtual summer program, you will be:

- » Introduced to campus life and Wildcat heritage
- » Engaging in virtual STEM activities
- » Virtually tour Food Safety research labs
- » Listen to Food Safety Researchers and Professionals

More information available at: acbs.arizona.edu/saferfoodcats



OFFICE LOCATIONS:
ACOMA PUEBLO
505-552-4084
ZUNI PUEBLO
505-906-4692
HOPI, AZ
505-713-8786, 928-640-1829
ALBUQUERQUE, NM
505-252-1005
GALLUP, NM
505-870-9296, 505-906-4694

CREW MEMBERS WANTED
Fall and Summer Recruitment. Looking to fill our 2021 Season. There are many opportunities; from trail work saw work, fence work, farm crews as well as covid relief crews.

Contact the respective office in your region for more information and learn about opportunities in all 5 Ancestral Lands Conservation Corps offices. Season starts soon.
Apply Today!!!

FIRST MESA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL Important Notices

May 24: No School
 May 28: 10am Teacher Training. No independent work for students
 May 31: No School
 June 16: Last Day of School
 6th Grade Promotion

Want to Share News with the Community? The Village Crier wants to know.

Announcements, Special events, School News, Recognitions, Happenings, Letters to Editor

Send as *word doc* to:
Lnahsonhoya@gmail.com

For Advertising
contact:
Lnahsonhoya@gmail.com
928-737-2670

Emergency Broadband Benefit Program

The Emergency Broadband Benefit Program (EBB Program) is a government program that reduces customers' broadband internet access service bills. These benefits are temporary in nature.

By law, the EBB Program is only available for one account per household. You may obtain broadband service from any participating EBB Program provider and may transfer your benefit to another participating provider of your choosing at any time.

If you elect to participate in the program through Cellular One, we will add broadband data usage to your plan. If you choose to continue to receive service and purchase additional bundles after this program ends, you will be subject to our undiscounted rates and general terms and conditions.

When we receive notice that the program is ending we will notify you, and the EBB Program will automatically be removed from your account at no cost to you. Your account will revert to the same plan you had before opting into the EBB Program.

For more information regarding your benefits visit: fcc.gov/emergencybroadbandbenefitprogram.

Full terms and conditions will be posted at www.mycellularoneonline.com before the EBB Program begins. Qualifying customers must have a device that supports video conferencing and software essential to online learning, be Wi-Fi enabled, and have video and camera functions. HAC phones are available upon request.

**OFFICE OF REVENUE COMMISSION
LICENSE AND PERMIT SCHEDULE
JUNE 8 – JUNE 11, 2021**

Date	Location	Time
JUNE 8, 2021	YU-WEHLOO-PAHKI COMMUNITY CENTER	9:00 AM – 10:00 AM
	KEAMS CANYON PARK – ACROSS CAFÉ	10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
	POLACCA CIRCLE M STORE	12:30 PM – 2:00 PM
	PONSI HALL	2:30 PM – 4:00 PM
JUNE 9, 2021	SIPAULLOVI HOUSING	9:00 AM – 10:30 AM
	MISHONGNOVI/SIPAULLOVI COMM. BUILDING	11:00 AM – 12:30 PM
	SHUNGOPAVI COMMUNITY BUILDING	1:00 PM – 2:30 PM
	HOPI CULTURAL CENTER	3:00 PM – 4:00 PM
JUNE 10, 2021	KYKOTSMOVI COMMUNITY BUILDING	9:00 AM – 10:30 AM
	OLD ORAIBI (NEAR HAMANA SO-O'S)	11:00 AM – 12:00 PM
	HOTEVILLA YOUTH/ELDERLY CENTER	12:30 PM – 2:00 PM
	BACAVI COMMUNITY BUILDING	2:30 PM – 4:00 PM
JUNE 11, 2021	LOWER MOENKOPI COMMUNITY BUILDING	10:00 AM – 11:30 AM
	UPPER MOENKOPI COMMUNITY BUILDING	12:30 PM – 2:00 PM

**** ALL COVID-19 SAFETY GUIDELINES WILL BE FOLLOWED**


**** ALL APPLICANTS IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE 2 VALID FORMS OF ID:**

1. STATE DRIVERS LICENSE OR ID
2. HOPI TRIBE ENROLLMENT CARD OR HOPI CERTIFICATE OF INDIAN BLOOD

FMCV
P.O. Box 260
Polacca, AZ 86042
928-737-2670

Information **Graduation Updates**

Thursday, May 27 @ 5:30 pm



CLASS OF 2021 SENIORS

Student & Parent Meeting

Important Dates **Join Using the Zoom Link:**

<https://hjshs-org.zoom.us/j/83631045164>

be in the know!

Hopi High School is hosting a virtual Zoom meeting for all Seniors on Thurs, May 27th at 5:30 pm. The meeting is for the senior students and their parents/guardians. It will cover important end of the year and graduation information. Way to go Class of 2021! <http://edne.tw/n722512>

U.S. Treasury Releases Allocation Formula for \$20 billion State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to Tribal Governments

The American Rescue Plan Act (the Act) established the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, which provide a combined \$350 billion in assistance to State, territory, Tribal, and local governments to help turn the tide on the pandemic, address its economic fallout, and lay the foundation for a strong and equitable recovery. This document describes Treasury's methodology for allocating the funds to Tribal governments.

The ARPA appropriates \$20 billion to Tribal governments and provides that \$1 billion shall be allocated equally among each of the eligible Tribal governments and the remaining \$19 billion shall be allocated in a manner determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Consultation process

In accordance with Treasury's Tribal consultation policy, Treasury hosted five Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Tribal consultations in late March and early April of 2021 to garner input from Tribal leaders on allocation methodologies, use of funds, and administrative functions such as reporting and compliance. Over 1,200 participants attended the consultations and 85 Tribal leaders provided input. Treasury received over 150 written comments. Treasury appreciates the participation of all who helped to inform this process.

Allocation determination

ARPA provides that, of the \$20 billion of reserved funds in the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds for Tribal governments, "\$1,000,000,000 shall be allocated by the Secretary [of the Treasury] equally among each of the Tribal governments."¹ Treasury will equally divide the \$1 billion among all eligible Tribal governments.

ARPA further provides that, of the \$20 billion of reserved funds in the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds for Tribal governments, "\$19,000,000,000 shall be allocated by the Secretary [of the Treasury] to the Tribal governments in a manner determined by the Secretary."² Treasury was guided by several key principles in determining how to allocate these funds given the limitations on available, consistent economic data across Tribes:

- The methodology should be informed by the Tribal consultations and should reflect Tribal sovereignty.
 - The methodology should be based on data that allows Treasury to calculate Tribal allocations in a timely manner.
 - The methodology should be fair and equitable.
- Consistent with these key principles, Treasury has determined that it is reasonable and appropriate to allocate payments using a formula that is based on enrollment and employment data.
- Tribal leaders recurrently recommended using enrollment and Tribal employment in the allocation formula.
 - As discussed below, the enrollment and employment data are generally available.
 - Use of Tribal enrollment and employment information is fair and equitable because these metrics are expected to correlate generally with a Tribe's need for funding. Enrollment is expected to correlate generally with the amount of resources Tribes need to address the public health impacts from the pandemic. As the Tribal governments suggested during consultations, Tribal enrollment provides a useful measure for this purpose because it reflects the

scope of Tribal government services and assistance provided both within Tribal lands and to enrolled members living elsewhere.

•Treasury expects that Tribal employment data from 2019, prior to the pandemic, correlates with the costs related to the effects of the pandemic, such as the provision of economic support to those experiencing unemployment or business interruptions experienced by Tribal governments and their majority-owned entities. The use of Tribal employment is particularly important due to the disproportionate impact Tribal entities have experienced to date and the critical role they play in generating revenues to fund Tribal government essential services and providing job opportunities in their communities.

Treasury considered alternative metrics for the formula, including land size, COVID-19 incidence rates, and Tribal expenditures. However, land size and COVID-19 incidence rates presented significant drawbacks: the varying distribution of land holdings by tribe raised concerns about the fair and equitable distribution of funds, and the lack of consistent data on COVID-19 incidence rates by Tribal governments precluded its use in a formula. Treasury also determined that collecting Tribal expenditure data from Tribes would not provide an advantage as compared to the enrollment and employment information. While Treasury acknowledges that no formula perfectly captures the particular needs of Tribes, Treasury concluded that a formula based on enrollment and employment would effectively satisfy the guiding principles in light of the prevailing circumstances.

Treasury also considered but decided not to use the HUD-Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) formula area population for the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds allocation. Although IHBG formula area population counts may typically be helpful in estimating a Tribal government's increased expenditures, which was the statutory standard applicable to Treasury's determination of the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) allocation, there are particular circumstances in which IHBG formula area population may not reflect a Tribe's need for funding. Some Tribes do not have formula areas at all, and the formula area population does not reflect the needs Tribes may have for funding to assist members who live away from Tribal lands. One of the advantages of the HUD IHBG data is that it accounts for double-counting between the populations of Alaska Native villages and the shareholders of Alaska Native Corporations (ANCs), but this advantage does not apply here because ANCs are not eligible for this program.

Treasury has determined that 65% of the \$19 billion in funds (\$12.35 billion) be allocated based on enrollment ("Enrollment Allocation") and that 35% of the \$19 billion in funds (\$6.65 billion) will be allocated based on employment ("Employment Allocation").

As Treasury does not have enrollment or employment data for eligible subcomponents of Tribes, the Enrollment Allocation and Employment Allocation shall be made to those Tribal governments for which it has such information. The purpose of the allocations to Tribal governments is to support services provided to their populations including services provided to subcomponents of a Tribe. Treasury expects that Tribal governments will distribute funds to subcomponents of the Tribe if those subcompo-

nents have recognized governing bodies.

Treasury is adopting a different allocation with respect to the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds from the one Treasury adopted with respect to the CRF established by the CARES Act. The CARES Act provided a different statutory standard, requiring that the allocation be adopted "based on increased expenditures of each . . . Tribal government (or a Tribally-owned entity of such Tribal government) relative to aggregate expenditures in fiscal year 2019." Rather than focusing on developing the best proxy for increased expenditures, Treasury has decided with respect to the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to focus on the principles outlined above. Treasury considered but determined, for the reasons discussed above, not to refer to HUD IHBG and expenditure data for purposes of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds allocation.

Tribal enrollment data

For Tribal enrollment data, Treasury will use self-certified enrollment numbers provided by Tribes. In April 2021, the Bureau of Indian Affairs collected enrollment numbers from Tribal governments and communicated to Tribes that this information may be shared with other federal agencies. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has shared this data with Treasury. For the small subset of Tribes that did not provide self-certified enrollment data, Treasury will use enrollment data submitted last year under the CRF.³

Tribal employment data

Treasury considers Tribal employment data from 2019 to be relevant for assessing the impact of the pandemic on Tribal economies and surrounding communities. When distributing funds from the CRF in 2020, Treasury requested that, for each calendar quarter of 2019, Tribal governments submit the number of their employees and the number of employees of any entity of which the Tribal government owns at least 51% of the ownership interests. To ensure consistency, Tribes were required to use the employment numbers submitted to the IRS on Form 941.

Treasury will use the Tribal employment information submitted to Treasury for the CRF in distributing funds based on employment. Tribes will be required to confirm their 2019 employment numbers do not need to be amended. In the event 2019 employment numbers need to be amended, Tribes will have the opportunity to do so prior to the second payment. Tribes that did not submit employment information to Treasury in 2020 will be able to do so.

Enrollment Allocation formula

Enrollment Allocation will result from Treasury calculating the pro-rata payment for each Tribal government, based on self-certified enrollment numbers.⁴

Employment Allocation formula

The Employment Allocation will result from Treasury calculating pro-rata payments for each Tribal government based on the Tribe's share of total employment (Tribal government plus Tribal entities) across Tribal governments. In particular, Treasury will take the following steps:

Step 1. By Tribe, sum reported Tribal employment and Tribal entity employment for each quarter of 2019.

Step 2. Calculate the non-zero annual average of the summed quarters one through four obtained in Step 1.

Step 3. Calculate the pro-rata⁵ payment for each Tribal government, based on the annual employment averages obtained in Step 2.

Payment Schedule

Treasury will make two payments to eligible Tribal governments. The initial payment will include an equal allocation for each Tribal government from the \$1 billion and the Tribal government's pro rata share of the 65% of \$19 billion based on tribal enrollment. The second payment will include the Tribal government's pro rata share of the remaining 35% of the \$19 billion based on Tribal employment. Treasury expects the second payment to be made soon after Tribal governments confirm their 2019 employment numbers previously submitted to Treasury in 2020.

To receive the first payment, Tribal governments must submit their information online through the Treasury Submission Portal. After a Tribal government's submission is received, it will take approximately 4-5 business days to review and process. The point of contact that a Tribal government designates in its online submission will receive status updates. Once the information and documentation submitted is determined to be complete and accurate, this point of contact will receive information regarding the timing and amount of the first payment. The deadline to complete the first submission is May 24, 2021 at 11:59 PM PST.

Treasury will make a second payment to Tribal governments in respect of the Employment Allocation after Tribal governments confirm their 2019 employment counts. In mid-May, Tribal governments will receive a notification requesting that they log into the Treasury Submission Portal to confirm or amend their 2019 employment numbers previously submitted to Treasury in May 2020 in connection with the CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund.

The deadline for confirming or amending a Tribal government's 2019 employment numbers is June 7, 2021 at 11:59 PM PST. If a Tribal government does not confirm or amend employment numbers by that deadline, the Tribal government will not be eligible to receive a share of the employment allocation.

Following the June 7, 2021 deadline, Treasury will calculate each Tribal government's pro rata share of the Employment Allocation for those Tribal governments that confirmed or submitted amended employment numbers. In mid-June, Treasury will communicate to Tribal governments the amount of their portion of the Employment Allocation and the anticipated date for the second payment.

¹ See section 602(a)(2) of the Social Security Act as added by section 9901 of ARPA.

² See id.2

³ Five eligible Tribal governments did not submit enrollment data last year or this year. For these Tribal governments, Treasury will use enrollment data from HUD's IHBG program.

⁴ More specifically, this step sums Tribal enrollment to obtain total Tribal enrollment for all Tribes combined. Each Tribe's enrollment is then divided by total Tribal enrollment to obtain the share of enrollment for each Tribe. The tribal share is then multiplied by the amount being allocated, 65% of \$19 billion, or \$12.35 billion.

⁵ More specifically, this step sums the non-zero annual employment averages obtained in Step 2 for each Tribe that confirmed or amended their 2019 employment numbers to obtain total annual average employment for all Tribes combined. Each Tribe's Step 2 employment average is then divided by that total average employment amount to obtain the share of total employment for each Tribe. This tribal share is then multiplied by the amount being allocated, 35% of \$19 billion, or \$6.65 billion.

Hopi Tribe Department of Health & Human Services

COVID-19 Emergency Response Report, April 26

KYKOTSMOVI, AZ – April 26, 2021 — Nationwide there has been a moderate increase in cases due to a combination of the more transmissible variants of the COVID-19 virus and certain states lifting their preventative guidelines. Currently the rising cases are mostly found in the Midwest and the North East areas of the United States. Arizona has continued to have a lower relative Covid-19 burden, however Coconino County and the Western communities of the Navajo Reservation have continued to see increases. Furthermore, the Hopi reservation continues to see small pockets of Covid-19 and the Hopi Department of Health and Human Services is monitoring the situation for community transmission. We all must continue to practice the three Ws, Watch your distance, Wash your hands and Wear a mask. In addition to the three Ws, everyone who can be vaccinated (people over the age of 16), should contact their healthcare provider about receiving the Covid-19 vaccine.

For the Covid-19 vaccines, overall effectiveness has been reported in the range of 70% to 95% for symptomatic Covid-19, which is well above the average effectiveness of the flu vaccine, for example. Not only do these vaccines appear to lessen risk of developing COVID-19, but they also appear to lessen the risk of severe disease. In large clinical trials, most side effects have been minor. When side effects do occur, they typically last just a few days. A side effect or reaction isn't necessarily all bad, as it may indicate that the body is building protection against the virus. Common side effects include: 1.) pain at the site of the injection; 2.) painful, swollen lymph nodes in the arm where the vaccine was injected; 3.) overall fatigue; 4.) headache. It is normal to feel apprehensive about any new treatment. But two common misconceptions often result in people avoiding the COVID vaccine unnecessarily. When health problems develop soon after vaccination, people tend to blame the vaccine. Yet cancer, strokes, heart attacks, blood disorders, and rare illnesses occurred before the pandemic, and will of course continue to occur long after. If a person contracts COVID-19 soon after vaccination, it is not due to the vaccine. No live SARS-CoV-2 virus is used in the currently available vaccines nor those in development.

Here is a quick overview of the COVID-19 statistics on a national, state, and local level:

As of April 26, 2021

The United States now has approximately 31.9 million confirmed positive cases with 38,201 new cases and over 569,771 deaths reported.

Over 860,149 confirmed positive cases now exist in Arizona. Of those, close to 16,153 are in Navajo County alone.

The Hopi Health Care Center has tested over 9,159 patients to this date. Over 1,388 of those tests at Hopi Health Care Center came back positive with 1007 from Hopi Tribal members. Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation reported 269 positives for Hopi Villages with a combined number of 1276 positive Hopi Tribal members.

Hopi COVID-19 Reported Cases by Hopi Health Care Center Cases* April 26, 2021					
	Number Tested Today	Cumulative Number Positive	Cumulative Number Negative	Total Number in Process	Total Tested
	5	1,387	7687	1	9,140
Number of Cases per Village as of April 26, 2021	Reported by HHCC	Reported by Tuba City Regional Healthcare Corporation	Total		
Kiqötsmovi	102	26	128		
Orayvi	27		27		
Polacca (Walpi-Sitsom'ovi-Tewa)	274	9	283+		
Musangnuvi	91	2	93		
Supawlavi	58	1	59+		
Songöopavi	219	1	220+		
Yuwelu-paki	12		12		
Paaqavi	54		54		
Hotvela	121	45	166(+)		
Keams Canyon	42	10	52		
Flagstaff		1	1		
Munqapi	1	174*	175*		
Phoenix	1		1		
Winslow	4		4		
Prescott	1		1		
TOTAL	1007	269	1276		

Hopi Department of Health & Human Service Vaccine data report as April 29th, 2021

Village	Population Estimate	Number Vaccinated*	Percent of population vaccinated	Percent relative to the average	Vaccine Ranking Highest=1
Bacavi	350	160	45.71%	93.47%	7
Hotevila	871	433	49.71%	101.65%	4
Kykotsmovi	709	458	64.59%	132.09%	1
Mushongovi	679	249	36.67%	74.99%	8
Moenkopi	1,146	588	51.31%	104.93%	2
Oriyvi	260	86	33.07%	67.67%	9
Shungopavi	1,013	510	50.34%	102.94%	3
Sipahwavi	371	169	45.55%	93.31%	6
Polacca	1,908	919	48.17%	98.51%	5
Total*	7304	3,572	48.9%	100%	

This Table looks at both cases per capita for the Tribe and persons that have received at least one dose of the vaccine since the beginning of the pandemic. The village populations were calculated from the enrolment data from the tribe and is simply a rough estimate. The most important feature of the table is the percent relative to the average for vaccination to target our implementation. It is also important to evaluate the prevalence to vaccine acceptance. This comparison demonstrates the health behavior of the village.

*Excludes the vaccines from Keams Canyon, Spider Mound, and those calculated as Second Mesa. The three groups combine for another 334 Hopi Tribal members who have received at least the first dose of the vaccine.

Total reservation percent vaccinated- 53.47%

Eligible population vaccinated ~60.99%

The information by villages presented above is released by the Hopi Department of Health & Human Services, and the data shown reflects patients tested at the Hopi Health Care Center and at the Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation specifically on Hopi tribal members. The data from Lower and Upper Munqapi is consolidated until specific data can be re-verified. (+) number decreased due to individual being identified from another village. The community of residence for one Hopi Tribal member who tested positive at HHCC is in the Phoenix metropolitan area. The community of residence for four Hopi Tribal members who tested positive at HHCC is in Winslow. The data here does not include all state-wide data from other facilities such as Flagstaff, Winslow, Phoenix or other hospitals.

*Note: These data include newly added testing results from the Abbott ID NOW machine since April 20, 2020

** A total of 1276+ individuals who tested positive are members of the Hopi Tribe.

+ Includes Village member(s) retested positive

Prevention:

Watch for symptoms. People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness.

Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus. People with these symptoms or combinations of symptoms may have COVID-19:

- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Or at least two of these symptoms:
- Fever
- Chills
- Repeated shaking with chills
- Muscle pain
- Headache
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea
- New loss of taste or smell

Children have similar symptoms to adults and generally have mild illness.

This list is not all inclusive. Please consult your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.

CONTINUE TO PRACTICE SAFETY PROTOCOLS AND CONTINUE TO WEAR A MASK. VACCINES ARE AVAILABLE AT HOPI HEALTH CARE CENTER.

**Visit us online at:
firstmesaconsolidatedvillages.com**

