



The Village Crier

JULY 12, 2021

VOL. 2, NO. 13

TALA' KYELMUYAW

The Going Home Moon— Katsina Going Home Dance

HOPI CALENDAR

Dec	Kyaamuyaw
Jan	Tömö'Paamuyaw
Feb	Powamuya
Mar	Ösömuayaw
Apr	Kwiyamuyaw
May	Hakitonmuyaw
June	Woko'uyis
July	Tala'Kyelmuya
Aug	Tala'Paamuyaw
Sep	Nasanmuyaw
Oct	Angakmuyaw
Nov	TömöKyelmuyaw

THIS MONTH IN HOPI HISTORY

- July 20, 1942: Hopi potter Nampeyo died
- 1540: First Spanish contact with Hopi at Awat'ovi, by Pedro de Tovar
- July 22: PL 885-547 signed into law, which resulted in the start of Healing vs. Jones case re: land rights for Hopi and Navajo related to 1882 boundaries.

VILLAGE CRIER Publication Dates

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

Issue No.	Due Date	Publish Date
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

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“The Legend” Hopi’s Rickey Baker Inducted Into the National High School Hall of Fame

Louella Nahsonhoya-Furcap
The Village Crier Editor

Hopi High School Boys Cross Country Coach “the Legend,” Rickey Baker, was honored and inducted into the National High School Hall of Fame on July 1 in Orlando, Florida. The winners were selected in March of 2020, but due to the COVID-19 precautions, the ceremony was postponed. The Induction event was live streamed via the internet allowing many to virtually be a part of the Ceremony.

Baker’s employment with Hopi High School (HHS) began in 1987 and three years later, as head coach, led Hopi to its first state title as cross-country champions. This was to mark the beginning of a winning streak, 27 consecutive team championships, from 1990-2017.

“The 27 consecutive state cross country titles is a national record and is third all-time when considering all sports. The 1999 team scored a perfect 15, which means Hopi runners finished 1-2-3-4-5. Perhaps most amazing about the streak is that Hopi continued to win despite moving into larger classifications. Hopi won 11 straight 2A titles (1990-2000), six consec-

utive 3A titles (2001-2006) and 10 straight 4A titles (2007-16).”

After the streak ended, Hopi finished runner-up the past three years. Baker started coaching the girls cross country team three years ago and led his teams to two second place finishes.

For the past 18 years, he also coached the Bruins Varsity Boys Basketball team leading to State runner-up in 1996 and a thrilling 2A state championship title in 1997. He also coached the girls and boys rack and field teams the past 10 years.

As a student attending Winslow High School, Baker joined the WHS cross country team and was Arizona’s one-mile champion in 1977.

“We are proud of Rickey Baker, one of our own and one of a kind,” said FMCV Administrator Ivan Sidney. “Baker brought his talent to Hopi Jr. Sr. High School and achieved great success which led to 27 years of consecutive State Cross Country Titles and a 2A State Title in boys Basketball. Congratulations to the Legend!”



Hopi Cross Country Coach Rickey Baker inducted into the National High School Hall of Fame. PHOTO: Web Capture

Elections Board Certifies Candidates Vying for Hopi Chairman and Vice Chairman



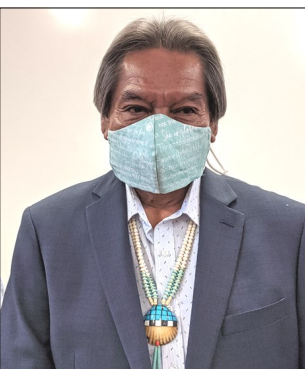
Craig Andrews
Village of Mishungnovi
Candidate for Vice Chairman



Clark W. Tenakhongva
Village of Hotevilla
Candidate for Vice Chairman



Alfred Lomahquahu, Jr.
Village of Bacavi
Candidate for Chairman



David N. Talayumptewa
Village of Kykotsmovi
Candidate for Chairman



Andrew S. Qumyintewa
Village of Hotevilla
Candidate for Chairman



Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma
Village of Mishungnovi
Candidate for Chairman

Louella Nahsonhoya-Furcap
The Village Crier Editor

A public event Certifying Candidates vying for Hopi Tribal Chairman and Vice Chairman was held at the Tewa Village office on June 29. Following safety protocols, everyone was required to wear a mask.

Hopi Elections Board Chairman George Nasafotie, Jr welcomed everyone and explained the Elections process.

Alternate Board Member Darlene LucarioNuvamsa read the Requirements for the Chairman and Vice Chairman, per the Constitution and By-Laws of the Hopi Tribe, Article IV, Section 9: “The Chairman and Vice Chairman shall serve for a term of four (4) years. Candidates for the offices of Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be members of the Hopi Tribe, twenty-five (25)

years of age or older and must be able to speak the Hopi language fluently. Each candidate for either of said offices must also have lived on the Hopi Reservation for not less than two years immediately preceding his announcement of such candidacy.”

The Confirmation and Certification process begins with Petitioners picking up a Packet, attending a short orientation and obtaining signatures from enrolled Hopi members. Once verified by the Enrollment Office, they are forwarded to the Elections Office to process.

Interviews and background checks are conducted. Once complete, Candidates are notified of the Board’s decision then, Certified.

Cont'd on Page 6

Communication, Transparency and Support Key Component to Progress and Development

By: Ivan L. Sidney
FMCV Administrator

At the initial stages of COVID-19, our leaders instructed us that communicating information to our people is critical. It was for this reason our Village, the Village Crier was established and continues today as a public service. FMCV (First Mesa Consolidated Villages) assumes all publication costs and utilizes local village members as contributors, to ensure historical knowledge as a self-government under the traditional form of governance is portrayed accordingly. Our leaders allow the publication of all pertinent information to our people and the right to express opinions without censorship. There has been years of misinformation and untruths which has led, in part, to our village separations instead of the consolidation established by early past leaders.

The lack of information and especially receiving input for our critical needs from our tribal government, is still a problem. In past elections, Candidates for the office of the Hopi Chairman promised progressive developments and the need for “**transparency**,” only to be seen as a use of words. FMCV has several business development project masterplans along with schematic designs and approved land assignments. Most of these Projects were submitted for grant funding over the years but fell short of receiving approved tribal resolutions, showing no tribal support by Chairman refusing to issue resolutions. We are asking the Tribal Council to release all “shovel ready” projects prepared by Community Development Offices and especially the Chairman who made this promise four years ago. The Hopi Tribe is in a state of serious financial decline with no revenue efforts to replace the loss of income once derived from coal sales.

The Hopi Administration recently contacted our office requesting to meet with our Traditional Leaders re: the opposition of the Tawa’Ovi Project. Millions of CARES Act Funds have been used on this development without proper authorization from the Hopi Tribal Council and especially obtaining the required support from the villages. FMCV was invited by the Tribal Council to participate in their meeting on this development, particularly to hear comments from our Leaders. This meeting resulted in the Tribal Council approving an investigation into the questionable use of the CARES Act funds and the damages made to critical and sacred religious sites. Instead of waiting on the outcome of this investigation,

the Chairman’s office is requesting to meet with our Leaders. This action reveals the non-working relations and especially the non-respect for the Tribal Council’s authority.

It is our understanding that the development in Hardrock was due to shortage of office spaces. Some people are aware that there could be possible staff lay-offs if the Tribe doesn’t immediately start generating revenue to replace what has been lost. We have been told that two withdrawals have already been taken from our tribal reserves which should be a very critical issue to the future of our Hopi People. Some people don’t seem to be concerned at this time maybe because they do not know what is occurring at our Tribal Government. We must immediately demand a full financial report from the Office of the Chairman.

An article on the need for improved Health Care Services and especially the need for an Intensive and in-patient care services was published in a previous edition of the Village Crier. We acknowledge the challenges the front-line Health Care Center employees have dealing with COVID-19 patients and victims, while lacking the proper facilities and funding.

A letter was written by Chairman Nuvangyaoma to Senator Kelly on June 9, 2021 on this issue. After all the suffering our people have been through, the need is finally being forwarded to Congress. This also brings up a question of why unnecessary expenditures were approved for the development of Tawa’Ovi from funds specifically identified for People coping with COVID-19. The letter asks to identify “\$20.66 million for construction and \$2.2 million for furnishings and equipment so that the tribe can immediately begin construction on the much needed improvements to the emergency department, outpatient, pharmacy and laboratory.” Almost this amount of needed funds was already spent on the Tawa’Ovi project. The Hopi Tribal Council needs to enforce accountability and must not tolerate violations of the constitution, especially procurement policies.

The letter also referenced an article which read “the lack of access to healthy foods and higher prevalence of diabetes and cardiovascular disease put Native people at higher risk of severe COVID-19 associated illnesses.” This was the reason for our grant application, for several years, to develop businesses such as a Grocery Store, Gas Station, Laundromat, etc. These proposals failed due to lack of tribal support; but only now, is being cited as a need. We also lacked financial support for these development

projects and submitted loan applications but did not meet the requirement of a large marketing population.

One justification to meet the large marketing population requirement was the planned all weather BIA Hopi Route 60, Low Mountain Road. This main corridor, with improved and paved roads from east to west and north to south, would bring in business and support a customer base for local businesses. First Mesa Leaders approved the rights-of-way years ago and still support the need for the road for education, Law Enforcement, Public Safety and Emergency Services.

We recently received a copy of an email dated June 28 from Arizona State Senator Jasmine Blackwater-Nygren to all Navajo Tribal Leaders, stating “I finally spoke to the Hopi Chairman, Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma who informed me that he does not condone what occurred Thursday June 24 at the State Budget Hearing. He informed me that while H60 is important to the Hopi Tribe, it is not their top priority, and that the Hopi Tribe has other legislative priorities that they would like to discuss with myself. I am disappointed that we were not able to communicate effectively with the Hopi Tribe.”

On June 24 the State Senator testified before the Arizona State Legislators to pass a bill that would provide state funding for the Low Mountain Hopi Route 60 road project. This funding would be the first for the State of Arizona to provide a remarkable amount of funds for a project on Hopi and supported by Navajo Tribal Leaders and a Navajo State Senator. Our relations in the future with this Senator may have already been destroyed; but, knowing and working with this Senator, she is professional and we extend our apologies and express our continued need for Route 60 and our appreciation for supporting our village project. What is the difference of the Keams Canyon to Holbrook Road and Kykotsmovi to Leupp Road? It will always be necessary to have support from both tribes in maintaining these public roads.

Vice Chairman Tenakhongva provided us assistance and documentation that Route 60 was already supported by the Hopi Tribe years ago. On June 28, Senator Kelly had also, already written a letter to Mr. Darryl Lacounte, Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs supporting the need for Hopi Route 60 for both tribes. The Chairman can come before our leaders to express his position on Route 60 at any time. The Chairman only came one time to listen to our Leaders during his almost four years in office.

FIRST MESA CONSOLIDATED VILLAGES

TRADITIONAL LEADERS

James Tewayguna
Kikmongwi

Leo Lacapa, Jr.
Soyal Mongwi

Sam Tenakhongva
Katsin Mongwi

Kikmongwi Spokesmen

Dickson Silas,
Albert Siquah
Albert Silas

FMCV STAFF

Ivan Sidney,
Village Administrator

Brannon Sidney
Accountant

Merideth Qotswisiwma
Water Clerk

Alphonso Sakeva, Jr.
Water Operations Supv.

Joshua Huma
Public Safety Officer

Louella Nahsonhoya-
Furcap
PIO/Editor Village Crier

TRIBAL COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

Albert Siquah
Dale Siquah
Wallace Youvella, Jr.

PUBLICATION

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First Mesa Water Meter Installation Project

By: Ivan L. Sidney, FMCV Administrator

The installation of water meters by Summit Construction who was awarded the Contract, is now underway. We ask your cooperation and expect some minimal disruption to your water services during the time they are at your home or business for the connection. Do not tamper with your turn on/off valve after the installation. All meters are numbered and will be monitored by remote device and any disruption will be detected. We have had problems with some individuals owning a water key and turning the water back on after it was shut off for a specific reason. As a result, some of the water valves were damaged resulting in costly repairs.

Our office is continuing to notify all customers who have delinquent payments to allow the new system to begin with clear payment record. The meter will be programmed to register amount of water used and

monthly costs will be computed accordingly. Charges now determined by actual water usage will significantly change from the standard rate of \$35.00 per household. The cost per gallon is still being determined. Also, an amount for sewer services will be included to the payment.

All delinquent payments must be received in the month of July. Any remaining unpaid delinquent will result in water shut off by removing the turn on/off valve during the month of August. You are encouraged to contact the water office to arrange an immediate payment. Telephone lines are open for credit card payments from 10am - 3pm, Monday to Friday. You may also drop off money order payments and/or other documents in the secure drop box located next to the door between the hours of 8am - 5pm. Press the intercom button at the door and a staff person will assist you.

The delinquent payment process is no different from any utility company conducting its non-payment collections. In fact, other utility companies will use collection service for collections and garnish any wages. This non-payment has been allowed for too long and some customers expect this to be allowed. Our office has been harassed due to water payment collections.

All this is in preparation for the new HAMP water that will be here soon. Construction is on target and is expected to be complete according to scheduled timelines. Once all is complete, FMCV’s plan is to turn the new water and sewer services to the Hopi Utility Corporation to manage. They most likely will not allow non-payments.

You may now call the office between 8am – 5pm, if you have questions or to review your payment record.

First Mesa Consolidated Villages

Phone Lines are
now open from
8am to 5pm
Monday-Friday

Staff are also
available to assist
via intercom
at the office from
8am to 5pm
Monday-Friday

Cash payments are
not accepted, only
money order or
credit card
payments

First Mesa Vacancy on Hopi Tribal Council Must Be Filled Immediately

By: Village Crier Staff
First Mesa Consolidated Villages

It continues to be a priority of the First Mesa Consolidated Villages (FMCV) traditional leadership to fill the remaining term of the late Wallace Youvella, Sr. According to the Hopi Constitution and By-Laws and the traditional form of governance, a Candidate is presented to the Tribal Council by the Village and then "shall be recognized by the Council only if the Candidate has been certified by the Kikmongwi."

The First Mesa traditional leaders recently appointed FMCV Administrator Ivan Sidney, Sr. to fill the vacancy up to the end of November, when the term will expire. Swearing in was scheduled for Tuesday, July 6; however, after considering all the FMCV Priorities and Projects, Sidney decided on July 5 to hold off taking the oath of office. He did not attend the Council meeting, which was simulcast live over KUYI Hopi radio and heard by many listeners.

Immediately after the airing, a mass email was sent by the Tewa Village administrator which read "per directives from the Tewa Board of Directors, Clan Leaders and Consultant" Re: "Opposition to the Swearing in of Mr. Sidney Sr."

The email stated Sidney was responsible for illegally seating Council Representatives from the FMCV Water Dept.

"That is totally untrue," said Sidney. "I do not have the authority to certify and seat members on the Tribal Council. Recognition of Council Representatives under the Traditional Self-government is supported by the Constitution and By-laws of the Hopi Tribe and two Tribal Appellant Court rulings which states Representatives shall be recognized by the Council, only if they are certified by the Kikmongwi."

In the Constitution, Article III, Section 1 Organization, states: "The Hopi Tribe is a union of self-governing villages sharing common interests and working for the common welfare of all. It consists of the following recognized villages:"

***First Mesa**
(consolidated villages of Walpi, Sitchumovi and Tewa)
***Mishongnovi**
***Sipaulavi**
***Shungopavi**
***Oraibi**
***Kyakotsmovi**
***Bakabi**
***Hotevilla**
***Moenkopi**

The Constitution and by-laws of the Hopi Tribe is still active and FMCV continues to operate under the traditional Hopi governance, with Kikmongwi as leader.

A few years ago, in answer to a certified question, the Hopi Appellant Court stated the Tribal Council did not separate the Consolidation of First Mesa by awarding village appropriations—which was for community services only. The ruling also said the funding did not declare them as separate villages with authority and also did not take away the authority of the kikmongwi. The three Villages created boards to satisfy the Tribal Council's requirement for funding allocations but was never approved by the traditional FMCV leaders.

"FMCV is the official Office of the First Mesa Consolidated Villages Traditional Leadership and the Kikmongwi," said Sidney. "Within FMCV is a Water Dept. which provides water/sewer services to all FMCV village members (Walpi, Sitsomovi, Tewa, and Polacca community)."

"The email was personal in nature and an act of defamation of character," said Sidney. "This personal attack is abusively disparaging and must not be tolerated. The email stated that the FMCV Administrator is the cause for poisoning the entire water system in Polacca and that FMCV is under investigation by EPA. This is totally false. Our water system already had arsenic at the time the Federal Government drilled its first wells for the Polacca Day School in the late 1940's, when our parents were still children and attended the Day School. There is currently NO EPA INVESTIGATION. In fact, EPA ap-

proved FMCV's Water Compliance Plan several years ago contingent on the completion of HAMP, scheduled to be complete by the end of the year."

"According to another statement in the email, which reads: surely the long arm of the Administrator will funnel funding into his pockets, is a joke," said Sidney. "For over 24 years FMCV has not received any funding from the Hopi Tribe; and only recently, when it was reimbursed \$44,000 for direct COVID-19 expenditures from the CARES Act funding, while the three community service offices received several million for equipment and buildings."

Sidney said "Many villagers, including Tewa members have contacted the FMCV office asking, How long will the Tewa descendants allow these disrespectful actions and attacks on village members? The individual making these remarks on behalf of the Tewa Board is a non-member and cannot make decisions on behalf of FMCV residents. We all know it is totally unacceptable to attack Leaders of a traditional village, especially those carrying their tiponi, or anyone else for that matter. This is an unacceptable practice at our village, which remains under a traditional self-government.

"To take a positive step forward into the future for our children, everyone must agree to eliminate self-created issues; otherwise, we will remain disunited," said Sidney. "The Tewa Clan Leaders must meet with our traditional Leaders just as their predecessors did. These unnecessary, distasteful, and personal damaging attacks must cease. These issues and this incident have been reported to our traditional Leaders to take appropriate action. They have hesitated to carry out their traditional religious instructions, which has prolonged our disunity. The Hopi Tribal Council also shares the responsibility to enforce the mandates of the Constitution and By-laws and Hopi Tribal employees are bound by a Policy Manual that must be adhered to."

Hopi Tribal Council Report By Wallace Youvella, Jr. representing FMCV

Investment Committee
June 14, 2021

Meeting canceled by Chair W. Youvella, Jr. due to internet connection difficulties which did not allow members to log into meeting

Transportation Task Team
June 16, 2021

*Hopi Senom Transit announced August 2, 2021 as "restart" date of services.

*Hopi Senom Transit conducted a feasibility study of possible sites for a Hopi Senom Transit Facility. Work on defining a site will continue.

*Hopi Senom Transit seeks to work with the AZ Dept. of Transportation (ADOT) for safe pick up locations.

*HDOT is fully staffed as workers who were assigned to HERT return to HDOT.

*Partnership meetings with the AZ Dept. of Transportation (ADOT) are being planned regarding many different aspects and improvements to AZ Hwy 264.

Polacca Airport

For several years, the Polacca Airport has been in great need of refurbishing. The airport serves many different air transportation needs and gives the Hopi Health Care Center another means of

transport. With that, the bid to refurbish the Polacca Airport has been awarded to Armstrong Consultants, Inc.

Armstrong Consultants has done work on the Navajo, Hualapai, Ak-Chin and Apache reservations. Founded in Colorado, Armstrong now has offices in Denver, Albuquerque, Phoenix, Reno, etc. Armstrong has 35 years of experience with the FAA and brings to Hopi vast experience in working on nine other airports on Native American Reservations. We look forward to the improvements to the Polacca Airport!

Economic Development

A project has been brought to the Investment Committee and has been inquired about by other Hopi Tribal Council Reps. This project is the leveraging of capital resources to generate revenue in the immediate future. The Hopi Tribe has financial resources that can be used to generate funds but that capital is not being immediately used. There is potential to generate as much as \$8 million per year (paid in \$2m quarterly payments) should the Hopi Tribe engage in leveraging its own resources. More inquiries need to be made and further discus-

sion within the Investment Committee meetings will take place and it is my hope that this opportunity is brought before Council in the near future for discussion and possible action. More information on this possible opportunity will be forthcoming.

There is another opportunity being looked into that could bring in significant revenue and potentially fund the Hopi Tribe's annual budget by at least 3 times over or more. As of the date of this report, more discussion is taking place and I will include that potential project in future reports.

The Hopi Tribe is in dire need of revenue, as you all know. For at least the past 10 months, various Hopi Tribal Council Representatives, from First Mesa, Second Mesa and Kyakotsmovi have worked together to diligently seek new revenue opportunities. The closure of the Peabody Coal Mine has forced the Hopi Tribe to find new revenue, however I believe that Hopi should take this as an opportunity to diversify and engage in new economic opportunities.

Thank you for taking the time to read my report. Kwah'kway.

Ranchers Support a Potential Reduction of Livestock due to Severe Drought Conditions, with recommendations

By: Dale Siquah, Hopi Tribal Council, Representing FMCV and Member of the Hopi Land Commission

A letter addressed to the Hopi Land Commission and Agriculture Fund Project Review Team from Ranchers and Permittees in the District 6, Upper Polacca 61P2 Unit was received in support of the Hopi Tribal Council's consideration of a recommendation to reduce livestock allotments throughout the Reservation by as much as 50 percent.

In his letter to the Land Commission, Donald E. Ami of Tewa Village stated he and his brothers and nephew would support the reduction as follows:

"I understand the Hopi Tribal Council will soon be considering a recommendation to reduce livestock allotments throughout the Reservation by as much as 50 percent. Given the hot weather, decreased forage production and ongoing severe drought conditions I would support the initiative provided the official enactment reducing allotments include the following:

The 50% stock reduction should affect only those with allocations of 10 or more AUYL's. For those with less than 10 head, they could be reduced to 5. Those allocated less than 5 should be able to maintain their permitted allocation. A 50% across the board reduction is not fair or cost effective for those permittees with less than 10 AUYL's.

As an incentive to permittees to comply with stock reduction the Tribe provide a premium of no less than \$.75 per pound of each animal sold with a proof of sale. The incentive would help to defray expenses incurred transporting the animals to market and as a hedge in

downward turns of market prices during the mandatory reduction. An alternative to this could be for the tribe to provide a dollar-for-dollar match to permittees who actively complied with the reduction. The dollar-for-dollar match would be based on the sale price of animals sold at the time of reduction and paid to permittees who wish to restock their herds when stocking rates return to normal.

As an emergency contingency the Tribe provide livestock water hauling services to ranges where windmills or other range water sources and infrastructure are out of commission and duly reported to proper tribal authorities.

As an impact mitigation the tribe provide feed and diet/health supplements on a rationed basis to permittees on proof of permit status at the rate of 25/100 of actual purchase price."

With the severe drought conditions and little chance of moisture in the near future, the DNR Programs are recommending to the Drought Management Team to consider a reduction of livestock. The lack of water, grass and forage is a threat to the health and well-being of the animals, including the price in the increase of hay and feed for the animals.

A decision will be made with DNR's recommendations to the Drought Management Team on livestock reduction. The Drought Management Team is headed by the Hopi Tribal Vice Chairman.

General Counsel's Update on Hopi Gaming

Reported by: Dale Siquah, Hopi Tribal Council, Representing First Mesa Consolidated Villages

At a recent Tribal Council meeting, FMCV Representative Dale Siquah requested a revised copy of the General Counsel's gaming update report which can be shared with the public. The following was provided by the General Counsel:

GAMING UPDATE

I, (Hopi General Counsel Fred Lomayesva) have prepared this report for the Council pursuant to its directive to report on the current status of gaming in Arizona.

BACKGROUND

A. 2003 Compact

The Hopi Tribe signed the Arizona Gaming Compact in 2017. The compact permits the Hopi Tribe to engage in Class III Gaming on Hopi Trust lands. The dominant form of revenue from Class III gaming comes from slot machines.

The Tribe's Gaming Compact is referred to as the 2003 Compact as that is the year in which the voters of Arizona voted upon it and its terms. The 2003 Compact was approved by a voter initiative and became part of Arizona state law. Therefore, all Arizona Tribes who engaged in Class III gaming prior to 2021 signed the same version of the 2003 compact.

The 2003 Compact has twenty-six sections. There are several key provisions.

Section 3 Nature, Size, and Conduct of Class III Gaming

Section 4 Tribal State Licensing and Certification Requirements

Section 6 Tribal Regulation of Compact Provisions

Section 7 State Monitoring of Compact Provisions

Section 10 Authorization to Enact Rules and Regulations

Section 11 Operational Requirements

Section 12 Payment of Regulatory Costs; Tribal Contributions

Section 15 Dispute Resolution

Section 17 Amendments

The Compact was supplemented by a series of Appendices which provided more detailed regulations on aspects of gaming operations.

Section 3 is especially important because it tells the Tribe how many Class III machine rights (slots) it is allotted and the number of Class III facilities it may have. It also provides for the transfer of machine rights among tribes. The Hopi allocation is set forth below:

Hopi Allocation (2003 Compact)

Machine Rights	900
Facility Sites	3

Equally important, Section 3 has two relevant provisions for the Tribe today. They are Section 3(g)– Inter-Tribal Parity Provisions, and Section 3(h)– often referred to as the “poison pill”. These provisions will be discussed below.

B. 2021 Compact Amendment

In 2016, the Governor began to engage Tribes to negotiate terms for a new compact with less regulatory restrictions, greater varieties of gaming, and event wagering. Negotiations took place from 2016 through 2021. Because the 2003 Compact was the result of a voter initiative, there was much legal discussion regarding whether the terms of the 2003 Compact could be changed without a supermajority within the Arizona legislature. The negotiating tribes and governor concluded that the terms could be amended through the amendment process. This may be a weak-point of the 2021 compact and could still be subject to challenge in court. The 2021 Compact is an amended restated Compact adopted by the state and tribes. Twenty-one tribes have signed the 2021 compact.

There are several significant changes.

1. Gaming Device Annex and Gaming Facility Annex. Changes to tribal allocations of machine rights and facilities.
2. Section 3(a)(1). The addition of new types of games, including “Vegas-style” games like Craps and Roulette.
3. Section 3(c)(1)(C). The addition of event wagering, sports betting
4. Section 3(j)(3). Restricts the location of gaming facilities within the Phoenix Metropolitan Area.
5. Section 12 (b) changes the Tribal Contribution to the state from 1.0% net win (first \$25M) to .75% of all Class III Net Win.
6. The creation of a pooling agreement.
7. The creation of a compact trust fund that is intended to mitigate losses and lack of revenue for rural and non-gaming tribes.

The new Hopi allocation is as follows:

Hopi Allocation (2021 Compact)

Machine Rights	1922
Facility Sites	3

There is a net increase in Class III Machine rights of 1022.

Discussion & Negotiations:

Pursuant to the directive of the Tribal Council, I have discussed terms with the following several tribes.

Tribe A: Seeks an agreement on locations within Northern Arizona. - They are offering one million dollars a year for 10 years in exchange for a comprehensive agreement.

Tribe B: They have offered a transfer agreement for 189 machines at a rate of \$6000 per machine per year when they put their last machines into play (approximately 5 years). - This would be \$1,134,000 per year for the term of the agreement

Tribe C: Seeks agreement for Hopi to join the 2021 compact. - They are offering \$1M per year for 10 years if the tribe joins the 2021 compact.

Compact Trust: The Tribe as a category one tribe would be entitled \$2M per year for 10 years per the terms of the compact amendment. If another tribe becomes a category one tribe this amount would be divided between the tribes.

I have negotiated with the following objectives: 1) to maximize revenues, and 2) maintain the most options available for the Tribe.

The above terms and monies are contingent on whether the Tribe joins the 2021 compact. Whether the tribe has any benefit by joining is really a discussion of whether the Tribe intends to engage in gaming at its own gaming facilities. The options are outlined below.

No Gaming:

If the Tribe does not intend to build its own gaming facility, then there are several million dollars available to the tribe if the Tribe joins the 2021 compact.

If the Tribe Does not Game and Joins the 2021 Compact

Compact Trust:	\$2,000,000 (for 10 years)
Tribe A:	\$1,000,000 (for 10 years)
Tribe B:	\$1,134,000
Tribe C:	\$1,000,000 (for 10 years)
Total	\$5,143,000

If there are no changes to the compact then when the tribe agrees to a transfer, then it will lose the monies from the Compact Trust Fund. At a minimum if the Tribe does not game, the Tribe will be able to access three million per year for roughly ten years.

If the Tribe Engages in Gaming:

If the Tribe engages in gaming by building its own facility and can make over three million per year profit over operations costs, payouts, payments to the state, and payment for a Tribal Gaming Office, then the benefits of gaming will exceed the benefits of not gaming.

A useful standard in gauging whether gaming is worthwhile is whether the gaming profits (less costs) will exceed \$3,000,000 per year as \$3,000,000 is what the Tribe may receive for not engaging in gaming.

Importantly, if the Tribe engages in gaming, it can do so either under the older 2003 Compact (already executed by the Tribe) or under the terms of the new 2021 Compact. Thus, if the Tribe joins the 2021 compact, it could collect the \$3,000,000 until it decides to begin gaming. There are pros and cons to both compacts, which are discussed below.

a.2003 Compact

Pros and Cons of the 2003 Compact

PROS	CONS
Potential to invoke the inter-tribal parity and poison pill. This may mean increased machine rights and facilities	No Trust monies
No geographic limits within the compact	No Tribal Deals

The pros benefits have limitations. Although the invocation of the poison pill and inter-tribal parity provisions may lead to an increase in machine rights, machine rights are useful only if they are put in play. The number of machines a Tribe can put in play is dependent upon the demand for gambling. This is a basic supply and demand assessment. Demand is based upon a number of factors – population, traffic, and disposable income. There are no current Hopi studies identifying consumer demand for gaming. There is a 2017 study by Klaus Robinson of the Winslow, Twin Arrows and Moencopi areas.

The Klaus Robinson 2017 study indicated, based upon demand the number of Class III slots for the areas studied as follows:

Location Studied	Class III Machines in Play	Projected Cash flow After Operating Expenses
Moencopi	250 Machines	\$5.315 M
Twin Arrows	100 Machines	\$1.614 M
Winslow	150 Machines	\$1.05 M

There have been no other studies conducted by the Tribe. This reflects the only data-set to understand current demand. The Klaus Robinson study identifies a demand for

500 machines in play based on 2017 demand. Current demand is unknown. As such, any suggestion as to potential current profit of the studied sites is speculative without further analysis.

The historic data and analysis demonstrate the natural limits on the number of machines that can be put in play at the sites examined. In this case, unlimited machine rights would not necessarily help the Tribe.

The analysis of machine demand may change if the sites were changed. The above sites were studied because the land at those sites is already held in trust status for the Hopi Tribe. Other sites (other than the ones identified in the study) have not undergone an analysis to identify potential demand. Any analysis would also have to include the costs and likelihood of acquiring lands in trust at those potential new sites. These costs would include purchase, time to acquire in trust and potential litigation if there is objection from communities or other tribes. This same analysis of demand also suggests natural limits on the number of facilities can be profitable within a given market.

a. .2021 Compact

Pros and Cons of the 2021 Compact

PROS	CONS
Increased Machines 1922	Geographic Limitation– No facility near or in the Phoenix Metropolitan Area (“PMA”)
Tribe A (\$1M per year for 10 years)	Geographic limits to where Hopi could locate a facility/facilities in Northern Arizona
Tribe C (\$1M per year for 10 years)	
Tribe B (\$1.13 per year for length of compact)	Does not begin for approx. 5 years
Trust Fund	Could be reduced after 5years and ends after 10 years

If the Tribe engages in gaming, then the primary advantage of the 2021 compact is the ability to access additional machine rights and forms of gaming. The primary disadvantage is the geographic limits on gaming facilities. If the Tribe does not engage in gaming, then the cons do not matter.

C. Conclusion

The negotiations have led to several benefits if the Tribe chooses to execute the 2021 compact.

Whether the benefits of the 2021 Compact are worthwhile depend upon whether the tribe will engage in gaming. If the Tribe does not choose to engage in gaming, building its own facility, then it makes sense to accept the offers from the Tribes and the Trust as any cons (such as the geographic limits) are without effect. This guarantees a \$2M per year for ten years from Tribes, \$2M from the Trust (for up to 10 years), and an additional \$1.34M from Tribe B when they exercise their final machine rights.

If the Tribe executes the 2021 compact and later chooses to engage in gaming, then the Tribe may still receive the benefits from Tribe A and Tribe C. The Tribe might lose the Trust fund money unless the language is changed to allow Hopi to collect the Trust monies and also engage in gaming.

If the Tribe chooses to engage in gaming, then a standard for choosing this option should be to contrast the potential revenue over the revenue of not engaging in gaming. In this case, that standard would be roughly \$3M. An additional consideration if the Tribe chooses to engage in gaming at its own facility is the potential for Tribal member employment.

If the Tribe decides to engage in gaming and stands to make \$3M per year over costs (both enterprise and governmental costs), then the Tribe can do so under either the 2003 or 2021 compacts. The main advantage of remaining under the 2003 compact is the lack of geographic limitations and unlimited machine right and facility sites. There are natural limits to this benefit as the number of machines that will produce revenue are limited by demand. There are legal issues that the Tribe may face if the Tribe tries to place a facility in the Phoenix Metro Area. The advantage of the 2021 compact is the ability to access additional resources provided by the Trust, and other Tribes. The main disadvantage is the geographic limits.

Hopi Tribal Council Representatives
representing First Mesa Consolidated Villages

Albert T. Siquah
Dale Siquah
Wallace Youvella, Jr.
1 Vacancy

Proposal by Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community regarding the 2021 Arizona Gaming Compact Amendments

By: Dale Siquah, Hopi Tribal Council, Representing FMCV and Member of the Hopi Land Commission

A letter received from President Martin Harvier of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian community (SRPMIC) regarding the 2021 Arizona Gaming Compact Amendments, was read into record at a Tribal Council meeting, simulcast live via Hopi radio KUYI.

Harvier’s letter read: “Twenty Arizona Tribes engaged in negotiations among themselves and with the Governor’s Office to amend the current gaming compact. These negotiations formally started in Nov. 2016 when eight Tribes met at the State Capitol and signed an “Agreement to Amend Compact.” Each tribe that signed the “Agreement to Amend Compact” promised to other Tribes not to operate a casino in the Phoenix Metropolitan Area except on land “that was Indian Lands held in trust on Feb. 5, 2003.”

Chairman Nuvangyaoma signed the “Agreement to Amend Compact” on behalf of the Hopi Tribe on Feb. 14, 2018.

After more than four years of effort, negotiations with the Governor’s Office to amend the Compact recently concluded. To date, nineteen Tribes have signed the 2021 Compact Amendments and they were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on May 24, 2021.

The Compact Amendments require that the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the Gila River Indian Community and the Tohono O’odham Nation pay, over a period of ten years, a combined total of \$117,500,000 into a Fund for the benefit of all other Tribes who sign the 2021 Amendments, including non-gaming Tribes.

For example, if the Hopi Tribe signed the 2021 Amendments, the Hopi Tribe would be entitled to receive \$2,000,000 per year for ten years – a total of \$20,000,000. The Fund would not make those payments to the Hopi Tribe if the Hopi Tribe operated a casino or entered into an arrangement to transfer gaming device operating rights.

The SRPMC attorney and other tribal attorneys in the negotiations have discussed these related matters with the Hopi Tribal attorney for over a year and a half. In hopes of reaching an agreement, SRPMC attorney met with one of the Hopi Tribe’s attorney for several hours, but to date the Hopi Tribe has not endorsed the 2021 Compact Amendments.

Harvier said he is now writing directly to the Hopi Tribe in hopes that they will join all other Tribes in signing the 2021 Compact Amendments.

In consideration of the Hopi Tribe signing the 2021 Compact Amendments and having the Amendments approved by the Dept. of Interior, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community proposes:

\$10,000,000: Beginning three months after the effective date of the Hopi Tribe’s 2021 Amendments and each year thereafter for a total of ten years, the Community would pay \$1,000,000 to the Hopi Tribe for a total of \$10,000,000.

Advance Payment: If the Hopi Tribe preferred to receive the first two or three annual payments as a lump sum payment three months after the Effective Date of the Hopi Tribe’s 2021 Amendments, the Community Council will consider whether this might be feasible, after discussing with the Community Treasurer.

Payments Not Conditional: These \$1,000,000 annual payments would not be conditional. The payments would contin-

ue even if the Hopi Tribe operated a casino or entered into an arrangement to transfer gaming device operating rights.

Gaming Facility Consultation: Whether the Hopi Tribe decides to operate a casino would be a significant decision, one solely for the Hopi Tribe to make, and we do not intend to influence that decision in any way. However, if at any time during the next ten years the Hopi Tribe wanted to learn more about what it takes to operate a casino in compliance with the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act and the Arizona Compact, what operational and administrative policies and procedures need to be adopted, what financial internal controls need to be adopted, and what are the financial and operational audits that are periodically conducted by the AZ Department of Gaming, the Internal Revenue Service, the tribe’s outside auditors and the internal audit staff, the Community would make its Gaming Enterprise CEO, CFO and other senior management available to the Hopi Tribal Council and any other administrative staff chosen by the Hopi Council, for a discussion of these matters and a ‘question and answer’ period. (Every AZ Tribe manages its own gaming facilities except for the Ak-Chin Indian Community, which contracts with Harrah’s/Caesars for management services.)

Financial Feasibility of Hopi Gaming Facility. If at any time during the next ten years the Hopi Tribe wanted to have an outside gaming consultant analyze the financial feasibility of the Hopi Tribe owning and operating a gaming facility on Hopi trust lands near Winslow or elsewhere in northern Arizona, the Hopi Tribe could retain the consultant of its choosing to prepare and issue a feasibility report to the Hopi Tribe, and the SRPMIC would pay the costs and expenses of such consultant, up to a ‘cap’ to be agreed to by the two Tribes. The report would analyze the market, project what size of facility, types of gaming, and food, beverage or other amenities might best meet the market demand. The report would be issued solely to the Hopi Tribe, not the Community.

Non-Gaming Business Consultation: In an effort to diversify the Community economy, increase employment, and develop a tax base, the Community has operated several non-gaming businesses. With the same goals in mind, we have designated specific areas of our Community for commercial development by non-Indian businesses. At your request, we would be pleased to discuss our experience in these matters, both our successes and what we have learned from failure.

Financial Feasibility of Non-Gaming Business: Similar to item #5 above, if during the next ten years the Hopi Tribe would like to have an outside business consultant analyze the financial feasibility of Hopi investing in ownership and operation of a non-gaming business, that might compliment a nearby gaming facility or be a stand-alone business, the Community would pay the costs and expenses of such a consultant, up to a ‘cap’ to be agreed by the two Tribes.

Other Creative Assistance: We would be pleased to discuss any further creative ideas you might have about how the Community might assist the Hopi Tribe and its members.

Documentation: The above terms, if agreed to, could be documented in a simple and enforceable agreement between the two Tribes outside of the 2021 Amendments.

Hopi Dept. of Health & Human Services COVID-19 July 7 Report

KYKOTSMOVI, AZ – July 7, 2021 — Making sure your child is up to date on vaccines is key to protecting them against serious diseases throughout their life. The summer is a great time to make appointments for your child to get recommended vaccines or to catch up on vaccines they might have missed when they were younger.

CDC’s recommended immunization schedule is safe and effective at protecting your child from 14 infectious diseases like measles, chickenpox, and rubella. It’s based on how your child’s immune system responds to vaccines at various ages, and how likely your child is to be exposed to a particular disease. CDC also recommends three vaccines for all 11- to 12-year-old boys and girls to prevent infections that can cause meningitis, HPV cancers, and whooping cough. More information about how vaccines work, where to find vaccines in your area, and what vaccines your child needs can be found on CDC vaccine website, www.cdc.gov/vaccines.

Vaccinations are available at the Hopi Health Care Center for those adolescents’ 12-years and older. Parents need to call (928)737 - 6029/6081/6257 or 6204 to schedule appointments. For Moenkopi residents Tuba City Regional Health Care will have a Pfizer vaccine community drive-up vaccine clinic now available for individual’s 12-years and older. Call 1-866-976-5941 to schedule your appointment.

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

As of July 7, 2021 the United States now has approximately 33.6 million confirmed positive cases over 603,958 deaths reported.

Over 892,236 confirmed positive cases now exist in Arizona. Of those, close to 16,622 are in Navajo County alone. The Hopi Health Care Center has tested over 9,671 patients to this date. Over 1,399 of those tests at Hopi Health Care Center came back positive with 1014 from Hopi Tribal members. Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation reported 274 positives for Hopi Villages with a combined number of 1288 positive Hopi Tribal members.

The information below provides a glimpse of the current numbers in those respective villages. 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 1288+ individuals who tested positive are members of the Hopi Tribe

Hopi COVID-19 Reported Cases by Hopi Health Care Center Cases* July, 7 2021

	Number Tested Today	Cumulative Number Positive	Cumulative Number Negative	Total Number in Process	Total Tested
	12	1,399	8198	8	9,671

Number of Cases per Village as of June 24, 2021	Reported by HHCC	Reported by Tuba City Regional Healthcare Corporation	Total
Kiqötsmovi	103	26	129
Orayvi	27		27
Polacca (Walpi-Sitsom'ovi-Tewa)	275	9	284+
Musangnuvi	91	2	93
Supawlavi	58	1	59+
Songöopavi	220	1	221+
Yuwelu-paki	12		12
Paaqavi	55		55
Hotvela	124	47	171+
Keams Canyon	42	10	52
Flagstaff		1	1
Munqapi	1	177*	178*
Phoenix	1		1
Winslow	4		4
Prescott	1		1
TOTAL	1014	274	1288

HOPI NATOYA Hopi Tribal Flag



Meaning of colors and symbols of the Hopi Tribal flag

COLORS

SAKWA (blue/green): This represents the theme of "saktala" which literally means "a life of green as far as one can see." In philosophy, this represents the culture of corn, the blue/green water (rain, streams, rivers, lakes and the ocean) and all plant life. This color represents the ae as it is he who ust physically sustain his field in order to provide for his family. Through humble prayer, he fulfills his role as the provider.

QÖÖTSA (white): This color represents the tranquility and peace at the time of creation and the purity and innocence of life when it begins. It represents the special domain of newborns, infants and non-initiated children who are considered pure and innocent. It also signifies the spirits of the clouds (our ancestors) who bring us the blessings of rain and moisture from all directions.

SIKYANGPU (yellow): "Si'tala" is the term used to describe this color. "Si'tala" literally means a life of flowers, tassels and blossoms as far as one can see." Teachings explain this as the rejuvenation of life and a life of much blessing. The deeper meaning is the perpetuation of human life as represented by birth. Hence, this color represents the female and her special role as the giver of life.

SUMMARY OF COLORS: So, the flag colors represent the male (father), the child and the female (mother). It further represents our life as a people of the corn requiring humility. It represents the creation and spiritual purity and how life is special and the prayer that life will be forever

SYMBOLS

CIRCLE WITH THE FOUR QUADRANTS: The circle represents the whole earth and the cosmos that surround it. In Hopi it is called "Tuuwaqatsi...the Earth." The four sections (quadrants) represent the four eras of earth's history

from creation to the present. The dots represent the human experience in these eras. This symbol also represents the traditional village, clan and religious leaders who through their duties carry out their responsibilities as earth stewards on behalf of all Hopi sinom.

CORN PLANT WITH THE SIX COLORD EARS OF CORN:

The corn plant represents the gift of life to the people by the Spirit Guardian, Ma'saw. The corn represents the Hopi Way of Life which all clans submitted to and represents the Covenant between clans and Ma'saw. This Covenant dictates a life of hardship, but rewards. The plant roots acknowledge that we were created from earth and will one day return to earth. The six ears of colored corn represent the six cardinal directions.

SUMMARY OF THE SYMBOLS:

The collective symbols represent a journey from the time of creation to the present day. The four eras of life experience represent our knowledge of human history; the trials and new beginnings. Hopi culture revolves around the corn which require, cooperation, reciprocity, respect, industriousness, and foremost; humility.

EPILOGUE: The tribal flag is meant to instill respectful pride in who we are as a people. Indeed, the good things in life are presented in the color and symbols. It represents our collective roles as individuals, clans, villages and a society. It promotes inter-generational relationships and human bonds necessary for the common survival of all living things. The flag also shares our knowledge and respect of world history and our current responsibility as the spiritual caretakers of Tu-uwaqatsi...the earth.

The tribal flag ultimately represents our cultural and religious sovereignty and conveys our commitment to a special way of life. This sovereignty and commitment must be protected and continued for future generations. *Hopi Author*

Tribal Elections Cont'd from P1

Nasafotie explained that according to the Hopi Constitution and By-Laws, "in the event there are not more than two (2) candidates for either of such offices, those candidates with no more than one (1) competing candidate, shall have their names entered in the final election without the necessity of a primary election." In the Hopi language he clarified that if there are only two candidates vying for the position of Vice Chairman, it is not necessary their names appear in the Primary Election but will automatically appear in the General.

The following Candidates were presented, by order of a random draw of names and were confirmed and certified as meeting the requirements:

Candidates for Vice Chairman

Craig Andrews
Village of Mishongnuvi
Clark W. Tenakhongva
Village of Hotevilla

Candidates for Chairman:

Alfred Lomahquahu Jr.
Village of Bacavi
David N. Talayumptewa
Village of Kykotsmovi
Andrew S. Qumyintewa
Village of Hotevilla
Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma
Village of Mishongnuvi

Candidates were given five minutes to give a brief introduction of themselves. Candidates shared their Hopi names, their Clans, Vil-

lage affiliation, family composition, clan relatives, education and employment background.

Candidates did not campaign, nor express their priorities or platforms on which they will run.

Forums will be scheduled prior to, and during the election period, when Candidates can express their priorities for the Hopi Tribe.

The purpose of this Event was to certify and confirm that Candidates met the Requirements.

As information becomes available, it will be posted in the Village Crier.

Dates to Remember:

Primary Election
September 9, 2021

General Election
November 11, 2021

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

CERTIFIED CANDIDATES FOR THE

2021 HOPI TRIBAL ELECTIONS FOR CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN

CANDIDATES FOR THE VICE CHAIRMAN

CRAIG ANDREWS - VILLAGE OF MISHONGNUVI

CLARK WAYNE TENAKHONGVA - VILLAGE OF HOTEVILLA

CANDIDATES FOR THE CHAIRMAN

DAVID NORTON TALAYUMPTEWA- VILLAGE OF KYKOTSMOVI

ANDREW STEPHEN QUMYINTEWA – VILLAGE OF HOTEVILLA

TIMOTHY LOREN NUANGYAOMA – VILLAGE OF MISHONGNUVI

ALFRED LOMAHQUAHU JR. – VILLAGE OF BACAVI

NOTE: TO THE VICE CHAIRMAN CANDIDATES SINCE THERE ARE ONLY TWO CANDIDATES COMPETING FOR THIS OFFICE THE FOLLOWING SHALL APPLY,

"In the event there are not more than two candidates for either of such offices these candidates with no more than one competing candidate shall have their name entered in the final election without the necessity of a primary election." (Election Ord. #34 Sec. 9. A.1.)

PRIMARY ELECTION SEPTEMBER 9, 2021

JULY 29, 2021- IS THE DEADLINE DATE TO REQUEST FOR AN ABSENTEE BALLOT FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTION

For more information contact the Hopi Elections Office at 1-928-734-2507/2508 or email kshupla@hopi.nsn.us, visit the website- Hopi Tribe-nsn.gov, or come to the Hopi Elections Office which is located on the corner of Az State Hwy. 264 on B.I.A. Rt. 2 Kykotsmovi, Az.

NOTICE TO HOPI TRIBAL MEMBERS

September 9, 2021, Hopi Tribal Primary Election for the Chairman Candidates of the Hopi Tribe. **Vice Chairman Candidate's names will appear in the General Election.**

Eligible Members who can vote in the Hopi Tribal Elections are:

- Hopi: Be a member or eligible for membership in the Hopi Tribe as set forth in Art. II of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Hopi Tribe; and
- Age: Be eighteen (18) years of age or older on election day. (per Election Ord. #34)

The Hopi Election Board encourages all eligible Hopi Voters to update their voter information. IF you are a new voter, IF you have moved away or back to the Hopi Reservation- and have a change of address, IF you have changed your name or IF you just want to update your voter information you may contact the Hopi Tribal Registrar by one of the following:

- Call Hopi Elections Office at 1-928-734-2507/2508
- Email Karen L. Shupla, Tribal Registrar @ kshupla@hopi.nsn.us
- Fax your request to: 1-928-734-1257
- Visit the Tribal website at Hopi Tribe-nsn.gov, tab Tribal Government, click tab, Hopi Elections Office. Download the Voter Registration Information Form OR
- Come to the Hopi Elections Office located on the corner of AZ State Hwy 264 and B.I. A. Rt. 2, Kykotsmovi, Arizona (Masks /face coverings required)

IF you are going to be away from your polling site on Election Day, you may **REQUEST FOR AN ABSENTEE BALLOT (vote by mail)** OR if you would like to vote in the comfort of your home you may **REQUEST FOR AN ABSENTEE BALLOT**. The **DEADLINE is JULY 29, 2021**.

For more information call the Hopi Elections Office at 1-928-734-2507/2508. THANK YOU ASQUALI

Have News or Information to Share with the Community?

Our Readership wants to know!!



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**HOPI TRIBAL COUNCIL
Third Quarter Session Agenda
June 2021, Amendment #2**

**HOPI TRIBAL COUNCIL
Third Quarter Session Agenda (June 1, 2021)
JULY AGENDA**

I. Call To Order
II. Certification of Tribal Council Reps
 1. First Mesa Consolidated Villages
III. Roll Call
IV. Invocation/Pledge of Allegiance
V. Announcements
VI. Correspondence
VII. Calendar Planning
VIII. Approval of Minutes
IX. Approval of Agenda
X. Unfinished Business—Complete Items
 1. Action Item #061-2020: To approve the settlement agreement in the Hopi Tribe v. United States of America, No. 06-0941 (Fed. Ct of Claims) Author Fred Lomayesva, Gen. Counsel. **APPROVED**
 2. Action Item #016-2021: Village of Moenkopi (Lower), Upper Village of Moenkopi and Yuwehloo Pahki Community request Hopi Tribal Council’s support to request for federal funds to provide assistance for lapses in the federal trust responsibility made through the duration of the “Bennett Freeze” and forced relocation of Hopis from near Jeddito, (NPL, formerly JUA). Author Cedric Kuwaninvaya, Community Service Administrator, Upper Village of Moenkopi. **APPROVED**
XI. New Business—Complete Items
 1. Action Item #019-2021: To approve and authorize Intervention in the Tucson Electric Power rate Case (Phase Two). Author Amy Mignella, Deputy General Counsel, Office of the Gen. Counsel. **APPROVED**
 2. Action Item #020-2021: To approve Sole Source hire of a Law Firm to provide legal service for the Hopi Election Board for the 2021 Hopi Tribal General Elections. Author George Nasafotie, Jr, Chairman Hopi Election Board. **DEFEATED**
 3. Action Item #021-2021: To approve contract with Walker & Armstrong, LLP to provide accounting services for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2020, and technical assistance and training to the Office of Financial Management. Author Anthony Laban, Jr. Assistant Finance Director, Office of Financial Mgmt. **APPROVED**
 4. Action Item #022-2021: To accept funds from the Tribal Injury Prevention Cooperative Agreement Program. Author Michael Lomayaktewa, Director Hopi Dept of Transportation. **APPROVED**
 5. Action Item #023-2021: To approve and accept funds from Western Regional Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, in the amount of \$1,229,322.21 through Highway Infrastructure Programs— Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act. Author Michael Lomayaktewa, Director, Hopi Dept of Transportation. **APPROVED**
 6. Action Item #024-2021: To approve and accept funds from Western Regional Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, in the amount of approximately \$5,000.00 through the National Tribal Facility Inventory for Road Maintenance. Author Michael Lomayaktewa, Director, Hopi Dept of Transportation. **APPROVED**
 7. Action Item #025-2021: To accept and complete Scope of Work with Bureau of Indian Affairs, Hopi Agency, to construct an alternate safe road to the Office of Justice Services and accept Cost Estimate of \$61,948.00. Author Michael Lomayaktewa, Director, Hopi Dept of Transportation. **APPROVED**
 8. Action Item #026-2021: To approve amendment of the Hopi Education Code to add the appointment of an Interim Hopi Board of Education for a three (3) year term. Author Dr. Darold H. Joseph, Chairman, Hopi School System Transition Team. **Time Certain June 8, 2021, 1:00pm **APPROVED**
 9. Action Item #027-2021: To approve Sole Source Printing Service Agreement between the Hopi Tribe and the AZ Daily Sun. Author Romalita Laban, Managing Editor, Hopi Tutuveni. **APPROVED**

10. Action Item #028-2021: To approve acceptance of funding in the amount of \$854,769.53 from Health Resources and Service Admin. Author Laverne Dallas, Director Behavioral Health Services.
 11. Action Item #030-2021: To accept the Final Report for Project Namitunatya and approve submittal of a manuscript to the Journal of Community Health entitled, “Formative Assessment to Improve Cancer Screening in American Indian Men: Native Patient Navigator and mHealth Texting.” Author Dana Russell, Manager Hopi Cancer Support Services.
 12. Action Item #031-2021: To approve and grant permission to identify and interview ten to fifteen Hopi Tribal members as it relates to research study entitled, “A Mixed Method to identify Causes of Kidney Cancer Surgical Disparities in AZ.” Author Dana Russell, Manager, Hopi Cancer Support Services
 13. Action Item #032-2021: To approve and authorize Show Low Construction, Inc., for construction of HIR 17(5) Mishongnovi/Sipaulovi Road Project, (Program Agreement A17AP00050). Author Michael Lomayaktewa, Dir. **Time Certain June 9, 2021 3:00pm **APPROVED**
 14. Action Item #033-2021 – To Rescind Resolution H-016-2021 and entertain newly submitted Action Item/Resolution to accept and agree to the terms and conditions of the Funding Agreement for Older Americans Act, Title III and authorize a limited waiver of sovereign immunity as stated in Section 42 of the Agreement. Author Beatrice Norton, Program Manager, Office of Aging and Adult Services—**ADD-ON 06/24/2021 – TABLED TO JULY 6, 2021**
 15. Discussion with Judge Eric Bruggink re: Settlement Agreement in the Hopi Tribe v. United State of America, No. 06-0941 (Fed. Ct of Claims). Fred Lomayesva, General Counsel, OGC **COMPLETE**
 16. Presentation on Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission: Rachel Hood, Deputy Political Director, AZ Democratic Party, Yavapai-Apache Nation **Time Certain June 10, 2021, 9am **COMPLETE**
 17. Presentation on Arizona Dept of Security’s Tribal Consultation Information, Jocelynn Beard, Tribal Relations Manager, Office of the Director/Office Relations. **Time Certain June 10, 2021, 1:00pm **COMPLETE**
 18. Discussion of the I-40 Solar Project—Kendrick Lomayestewa, Hopi Renewable Energy Office/Fletcher Wilkinson, Hopi Utilities Corporation. **TABLED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE**
 19. Discussion/Possible Action: Letter dated May 21, 2021 from Adrienne Masaquaptewa re: Resignation from the Hopi Election Board. Herman G. Honanie, Tribal Council Representative, Village of Kykotsmovi. **COMPLETE**
XII. Reports
 1. Office of the Chairman
 2. Office of the Vice Chairman
 3. Office of Tribal Secretary
 4. Office of the Treasurer
 5. Office of the Executive Director
 6. Office of the General Counsel
 7. Land Commission
 8. Water/Energy Committee
 9. Transportation Committee
 10. Law & Order Committee
 11. Investment Committee
 12. Health/Education Comm
 13. Annual (written) Report: Hopi Telecommunications, Inc., Carroll Onsaе, President /General Manager **COMPLETE**
 14. Annual (written) Report: Hopi Utilities Corporation, Carroll Onsaе, President/General Manager, HUC **COMPLETE**
XII. Adjournment

I. Call To Order
II. Certification of Tribal Council Reps
 1. First Mesa Consolidated Villages
III. Roll Call
IV. Invocation/Pledge of Allegiance
V. Announcements
VI. Correspondence
VII. Calendar Planning
VIII. Approval of Minutes
IX. Approval of Agenda
X. Unfinished Business
 1. Action Item #033-2021: To Rescind Resolution H-016-2021 and entertain newly submitted Action Item/Resolution to accept and agree to the terms and conditions of the Funding Agreement for Older Americans Act, Title III and authorize a limited waiver of sovereign immunity as stated in Section 42 of the Agreement. Author Beatrice Norton, Program Manager, Office of Aging and Adult Services **ADD-ON 06/24/2021 TABLED TO JULY 6, 2022, a.m.**
 2. Discussion of the I-40 Solar Project – Kendrick Lomayestewa, Hopi Renewable Energy Office/Fletcher Wilkinson, Hopi Utilities Corporation – **TABLED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE**
XI. New Business
 1. Action Item #028-2021: To approve acceptance of funding in the amount of \$854,769.53 from the Health Resources and Service Administration. Author Laverne Dallas, Director Behavioral Health Services
 2. Action Item #030-2021 – To accept the Final Report for Project Namitunatya and approve submittal of a manuscript to the Journal of Community Health entitled, “Formative Assessment to Improve Cancer Screening in American Indian Men: Native Patient Navigator and mHealth Texting” Author/Dana Russell, Manager, Hopi Cancer Support Services.
 3. Action Item #031-2021: To approve and grant permission to identify and interview ten to fifteen Hopi Tribal members as it relates to research study entitled, “A Mixed Method to identify Causes of Kidney Cancer Surgical Disparities in AZ” Author Dana Russell, Manager, Hopi Cancer Support Services
 4. Action Item #034-2021: To approve continuation of Johnson-O’Malley Contract as a “Mature Contract” for the Hopi Head Start Program for an indefinite period of time and to change the Fiscal Year from December 1—November 30, to July 1—June 30, to coincide with the Head Start Program’s funding cycle. Author Rayma Duyongwa, Early Childhood Education Program Manager
 5. Action Item #35-2021: To approve a 5-year continuation of funding for the Hopi Head Start Program and authorizes an Indirect Cost Rate of 4% to be implemented. Author Rayma Duyongwa, Early Childhood Education Program Manager
 6. Action Item #036-2021: To contract Snyder & Butler, CPAs, PLLC to complete the Hopi Tribe’s annual audit for the year ended December 31, 2020. Author Anthony Laban, Jr., Assistant Finance Director, Office of Financial Management
 7. Action Item #037-2021: To enter into a new Residential Lease Agreement with the Hopi Tribal Housing Authority for placement of a Modular Home within

Marlena Selina’s land assignment in the Village of Bacavi . Author Michele Honanie, Realty Specialist, Office of Real Estate Service ****Time Certain –July 8, 2021, 9:00 a.m.**
 8. Action Item #038-2021: To approve modification to Lease No. 608-016-03 (Dorothy Ami) to allow Hopi Tribal Housing Authority to rebuild a new home due to severe structural damage to existing home. Author/Michele Honanie, Realty Specialist, Office of Real Estate Services ****Time Certain, July 8, 2021, 10am**
 9. Action Item #039-2021: To approve modification to Lease No. 608-002-010 (Belinda Poleheptewa) to allow Hopi Tribal Housing Authority to rebuild a new home due to severe structural damage to existing home. Author Michele Honanie, Realty Specialist, Office of Real Estate Services ****Time Certain .July 8, 2021, 11:00am**
 10. Action Item #040-2021: To approve a superseding Resolution with regard to name, scope and composition of the CARES Act Committee. Author Jamie B. Navenma, Chairman Hopi Cares Act Committee ****Time Certain July 6, 2021, 1:00pm**
 11. Budget Oversight Team to deliver Team’s collective Budget Recommendations: Clark W. Tenakhongva, Chairman, Budget Oversight Team ****Time Certain July 26, 2021, 9:00 am**
 12. Presentation of Book: Becoming Hopi, A History, Dr. Wesley Bernardini, Redlands University and Dr. Greg Schachner, University of California Los Angeles ****Time Certain July 26, 2021, 1:00pm**
 13. Letter dated June 2, 2021 Re: 2021 Compact Amendments: David Talayumptewa, Tribal Council Representative, Village of Kykotsmovi
 14. Letter dated June 21, 2021 Re: Concerns and Continuing Questions regarding CARES Act Funds: Mervin Yoyetewa, Tribal Council Representative, Village of Mishongnovi
 15. Letter dated June 22, 2021 Re: Non-Renewal of Contract for SY 2021-2022 – Hopi Day School: Albert T. Siquah, Tribal Council Representative, First Mesa Consolidated Villages
 16. Letter dated June 28, 2021 Re: Taawaki Inn Project: Dale Siquah, Tribal Council Representative, First Mesa Consolidated Villages
XII. REPORTS
 1. Office of the Chairman
 2. Office of the Vice Chairman
 3. Office of Tribal Secretary
 4. Office of the Treasurer
 5. Office of the Executive Director
 6. Office of the General Counsel
 7. Land Commission
 8. Water/Energy Committee
 9. Transportation Committee
 10. Law & Order Committee
 11. Investment Committee
 12. Health/Education Committee
 13. Report on Hopi Tribal Monitors’ work on behalf of the Hopi Tribe: Stewart Koyiyumptewa, Program Manager, Hopi Cultural Preservation Office and Collaborators from WestLand Resources Inc. ****Time Certain – July 26, 2021, 3:00pm**
XII. ADJOURNMENT



Missing & Murdered Indigenous People



MISSING

Ambrose "Moe" Siquah was last seen walking in Keams Canyon, AZ on September 28, 2020. He was reported missing a week later and has not been seen or heard from since that time. If you have any information on this missing person, contact the Hopi Law Enforcement at 928-734-7340

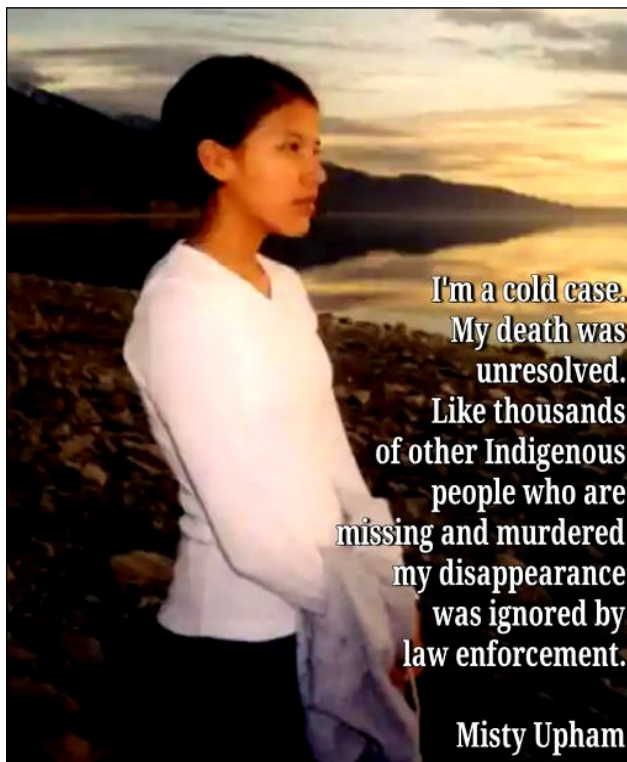
Pandemic Lockdowns Aided Predators, Especially Children Online

Washington—The number of cases of online sex exploitation, including of children, appeared to skyrocket last year as people spent more time on computers.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children reported a 99 percent increase in children being enticed by online predators between January and September last year. Predators worldwide took advantage of pandem-

ic restrictions last year to draw more people into forced labor and sex trafficking, including children who spent their days online under government-imposed stay-at-home orders, according to a new State Dept. report.

Parents and caregivers are encouraged to monitor children's on-line activity and report any suspicious activity immediately.



Body of Missing Navajo Woman Identified Two Years After Her Disappearance

FARMINGTON, N.M.—The body of a Navajo woman missing for two years has been found in Nevada and her boyfriend is facing murder charges.

Authorities in Farmington, New Mexico, say the body was found in Clark County, Nevada, in February. DNA test results this week showed the remains belonged to Cecelia Finona, who was 59 when she was last seen at her Farmington home the evening of May 30, 2019.

Police on Friday filed charges of murder, kidnapping and tampering with evidence against her boyfriend, Jerry Jay. It was not clear if he had an attorney who could comment on his behalf.

In court documents from 2019, Finona's mother recalled Finona and Jay had been arguing the night she disappeared and then someone left the house in the middle of the night.

According to a court document, Jay used Finona's ATM card several times, with the first withdrawal made around 6 a.m. May 31 in Farmington and the next around 9:30 a.m. the same day in Window Rock, AZ.

He also used her debit card the following two days in Las Vegas and Kingman, Arizona, according to po-

lice. The total withdrawn amounted to more than \$1,200.

Police said surveillance footage did not show Finona with him.

A missing persons report was filed for Finona on June 1, 2019, when her mother told others she hadn't been home in two days. Her family has since logged searches in Farmington and the nearby Navajo Nation, her daughter Julietta Finona said shortly after the disappearance.

The daughter said the family found blood at Finona's home and reported it to police. She also said her aunt's dog led them to her mother's eyeglass lens on the property.

Police note in court documents that the blood at the home stretched from the bottom of the porch to Finona's gravel driveway and that someone had tried to cover it with potting soil. A "single eyeglass lens covered in blood" also was found, the officer said.

Julietta Finona said in 2019 that she and her mother were close and the last time they spoke was the morning before she disappeared. Cecelia Finona had been excited about her nephew's recent graduation, her daughter said.

Finona had returned to New Mexico after 31 years in the U.S. Army. Months before her disappearance, she was featured in the Farmington Daily Times in a story about women in the military being honored in Shiprock.

"She was very active and involved in the community," Julietta Finona said.

"My love and support goes out to the family of Cecelia Finona," Navajo Council delgate Amber Kanazbah Crotty said in a statement. "The last two years have been hard for her daughter Julietta Faria and many others, and I commend them for never giving up. At this time, I would call on community to help carry Cecelia's family through this grief through healing prayers and strength. We will continue to advocate for justice for Cecelia."

Meskee Yatsayte, Missing & Murdered Diné Relatives Task Force member and founder of Navajo Missing Persons Updates, asked for justice for Finona.

"Her family never gave up looking. They found strength in each other and received support from so many. Thank you to all who supported Cecelia's family through all their hardships," she said.

Message from the Office of Hopi Vice Chairman

1. If you or your family and friends are not vaccinated, please arrange to get vaccinated NOW. This is the best way to protect yourselves, your family, and our community.
2. Even if you are fully vaccinated, avoid all travel to Las Vegas and other southwestern cities where the delta variant is present. We do not yet have information from the Phoenix area but must assume it is there.
3. Continue to wear masks in all public places (the mask mandate remains in place on the Navajo Nation) even if you are vaccinated –this aligns with the guidance from the World Health Organization and several U.S. states/regions but not yet the CDC. The CDC wants local decisions made based on local disease rates
4. Avoid all crowds (even outdoors) unless you can maintain appropriate physical distancing

Condolences to Family of the late Daniel Honahni

First Mesa Consolidated Villages Administrator Ivan L Sidney sends his condolences to the family of the late Daniel Honahni.

"Daniel was a tribal leader, educator, and advocate for the Hopi people, said Sidney. "He was instrumental in the start up of the Moenkopi business development projects and always had time to listen, give advice and assist when needed. He will be missed by his family. We extend our sympathies."

Daniel was preceded in death by his parents Alton Honahni, Sr. and Nora Dalton-Pavatea a son and daughter. He is survived by his children, many grand & great grandchildren and his brothers and sisters.

December 22, 1942—June 8, 2021

Continue to mask up and keep your family safe

The First Mesa Leadership encourages everyone to stay safe and continue to wear a mask when in the public. The coronavirus and the covid variants are still very active—we must not let up our guards.

First Mesa has had the highest number of infections on the Hopi reservation and presumably, the most deaths.

Continue to protect yourselves, your family and your community.

CELEBRATING
THE NATIVE VOTE
JULY 15, 2021 | 10:00 AM MST PHX

Join our virtual event to celebrate the 73rd anniversary of the Native right to vote in Arizona, hear from special guests, and **WIN PRIZES!**



Join us on Zoom!
<https://bit.ly/nativeright2vote>