



The Village Crier

March 8, 2021

Volume 2, Issue No. 5

Osomuyaw (March)

Whispering Wind
Month

This Month in Hopi History

- **March 23, 2003:** Lori Piestewa, a member of the Hopi Tribe and First Native American female to die in combat on foreign soil while serving in the U.S. Army.

- **1866-186:** During severe small pox epidemic, Hopis lived at Zuni Pueblo

- **A.D. 1276—1299:** Great drought during this time caused 36 to 47 Hopi pueblos to be abandoned

- **A.D. 125:** Drought caused abandonment of Cliff dwellings on Mesa Verde and Tsegi Canyon

Publication Dates:

The FMCV Village Crier is published on the 2nd and 4th Monday of the month. All articles, announcements, letters to the editor, etc. are due by 5pm Wednesday before publication.

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Polacca, AZ 86042

Quick Action by Community Members Prevents Brushfire From Spreading



Photo Courtesy of
Safety Officer Joshua Huma

Community members come together to put out fires

First Mesa Village Crier Staff

There are a lot of possible brushfire causes. They can start naturally by lightning strikes or can be caused by people. Sometimes fires are started deliberately or by accident, such as the two recent brushfires in Polacca.

Public Safety Officer Joshua Huma reported, the two fires were unintentional. The first was caused by hot embers from ashes from a wood heater and the

second fire was from household trash being burned outside. Coincidentally, the brush fires were in an approximate neighborhood and occurred about an hour apart.

Thankfully, the quick action of community members came together and had the first fire out before the Fire crew arrived. The fire crew were able to distinguish the second fire immediately.

Bushfires can be dangerous if they grow out of control and encroach on communities. Residents and community members are encouraged to monitor any open burns and hot ash embers to ensure they will not spread.

Currently, the Hopi Reservation is experiencing dry, drought like conditions and slight winds which can fan any fire.

Councilman Dale Siquah Requests Review of Actions by Hopi CARES Act Committee

Council Report

Dale Siquah, First Mesa Council Representative

In a letter to the Hopi Tribal Council, dated Feb. 22, First Mesa Council Representative Dale Siquah requested immediate review of Actions and Expenditures made by the Hopi CARES Act Committee (HCC).

The letter was read into record at a Council meeting on March 1 and placed on the Council Agenda for discussion on March 24 (time certain).

“My letter is self-explanatory,” said Siquah. “In keeping with the powers of the Hopi Tribal Council to review any actions of a committee, I requested that the Hopi CARES Act Committee be added to the Hopi Tribal Council Agenda for discussion and action. There are several issues I request to address along with any other topics, concerns and issues of other Hopi Tribal Council members that may arise during the Report, requiring action.”

Reservation-wide Lockdown Extended

The Hopi Tribe gave Notice on February 26, extending Hopi Executive Order No. 007.2-2020. Key aspects and directives of the extension of Executive Order No. 007.3-2020, reads as follows: Reservation-wide Lockdown for All Residents of the Hopi Reservation to limit and control the Spread of the COVID -19.

1. In order to preserve the public health and safety of the residents of the Hopi Reservation and to support and reinforce the independent precautionary measures taken by the various Hopi villages to mitigate the risk of infection, the previously issued Reservation-Wide Lockdown Order is hereby extended beyond March 1, 2021, and shall remain in effect through 5 a.m., March 31, 2021.

Cont'd on P7

First Mesa Consolidated Villages Administrator's Report

By Ivan Sidney, FMCV Administrator

After the approval of the Hopi Tribal Council to allocate annual village allocations, directly to the three villages in First Mesa: Walpi, Sichomovi and Tewa, the FMCV traditional Leaders immediately requested in writing, documentation of their authority to do so. The Hopi Tribe Appellant Court ruled that the Hopi Tribal Council was within its authority to provide funding to the villages to *provide for community services only*. It was clear in the courts answer to the "certified question" that the funding was to provide services to benefit all village members and not to establish as separate villages with authority. This answer to the "certified question is clearly stated and is available on request."

During the years of Revenue Sharing allocations and at the beginning of 1990, the First Mesa Consolidated Village Office received Tribal Village Allocations to provide services for all three villages (according to the Constitution) as a consolidation and having one Leader.

Soon after the Peoples Rights Organization efforts to have separate village elections and individual constitutions failed (by order of the Tribal Courts), Tewa began lobbying Council to receive direct funding. The Tewa group were successful in influencing the Council's approval for receiving the village allocations. This prompted Walpi and Sichomovi to follow and were also successful in receiving direct funding.

According to Hopi Tribe General Fund Appropriations Language, it requires certain processes villages must satisfy to receive the funds. The villages must administer these funds by an established board. The three villages in haste developed policies and procedures and/or by-laws. These village governance operations must have the approval of the Village Authority according to the Hopi constitution. To date, none of the three villages were authorized by the signature of our Kikmongwi. The Hopi Tribal Council should have been the first to comply with the constitutional requirement.

It was very evident that the politics of the Hopi Tribal Council was only to seek political support and therefore ignored the requirements of the constitution. It was also obvious that some our village members and members of the Tribal Council were seeking to abolish our Traditional Form of Government as predicted by our past and present Leaders.

It was difficult to understand that those village members seeking the overthrow of our tradition and religion were the first to participate in our ceremonial and religious functions. In our Hopi Religion, Church (religion) and State (gov't) are one and not separate according to the outside government. The use of other villages religious practices was voiced to oppose our traditional system although it is common knowledge all village practices are not the same. Our past village meetings are no longer effective since meetings now deviate from the agenda to denounce and personally attack our Traditional and Religious Leaders. Sadly, in the midst of the Pandemic, some of these activities are ongoing.

Today, the three villages (for over twenty years) have been receiving the tribal allocations without village traditional governmental authority. Now recently, they cannot dispute the fact that our leaders have been requesting to meet to discuss their unauthorized community services establishments. In the interim, our Leadership never relinquished their village authority, conceded to the authority of the Chairman or Tribal Council and the Hopi Constitution remains as approved by the Secretary of the Interior in 1936. The recent receipt of purchases stemming from CARES Act funds expenditures have now

placed each village in in a position to be personally accountable for their actions due to not having approved authority. Included is the Hopi Tribal Council for not carrying out the requirements of the Hopi Constitution. First Mesa remains a consolidation of the three villages with Kikmongwi as the Leader.

Our village files have letters written to the past Chairmen reporting the violations of the constitution but all not receiving responses. The Hopi Tribal Government recognizes the three villages at First Mesa and consider First Mesa Consolidated Villages as not having village recognition. It was recently revealed again that Sichomovi Village remains under the Office of the Chairman without the approval of our Leader. It is reported, this action became necessary when Sichomovi failed to submit timely audits to receive their allocation.

It is now our Leaders' understanding and acceptance that it is to the best interest of the Hopi Tribal Governments political position that only the three villages of First Mesa continue to be recognized. This predicament has been supported by the past Chairmen and non-support of certain Tribal Council Representatives to remedy. Although we continue to have four Tribal Council Representatives, they remain a minority for corrective actions by the vote of the Tribal Council. For the past three years and three months, the present Chairman has not respond to FMCV. It took four months and directive from the Hopi Tribal Council to come meet with our Leaders in response to a letter of invitation. No comments were offered to acknowledge our Leaders and his promise to return did not occur and is not expected.

Finally, our Traditional Leaders agreed and directed that we finally take the appropriate remedy to hold the United States Government accountable for its failure to uphold the Constitution and By-laws of the Hopi Tribe. Most of us should know, we were a village under our traditional System of Governance since time immemorial. It was the enactment of the 1934 Indian Re-organization Act by the United States Congress that created a constitution. This constitution was written by a governmental emissary, Oliver La Varge, who wrote the constitution. His final draft was sent to Washington and was submitted back to the Hopi BIA Agency to have the Hopi People vote to ratify the created constitution. On October 24, 1936, 651 voted for and 104 opposed which was questionable at the time due to Hopi having a larger vote population. But the vote satisfied the government that a majority accepted to ratify the constitution. Soon after, on December 14, 1936, the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, approved the constitution. This approval included the following directive, "ALL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT ARE ORDERED TO ABIDE BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE SAID CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS." The Hopi Constitution created by the 1934 IRA, a federal law and approved by the Secretary of Interior created to become a federal document requiring federal enforcement.

So, the question from our First Mesa Traditional Leaders, why is the Bureau of Indian Affairs remaining silent on the years of constitutional violations of the Hopi Tribal Council and especially its Chairman. Our Leaders must speculate that the local BIA must agree with the politics of the Hopi Tribal Government. Several documents are on file reporting these constitutional violations all having no response. The Federal Government having the ultimate responsibility of constitutional compliance must be in support of the genocidal extinction of our traditional form of government and people.

Our Traditional Leaders acknowledge they have never and will never concede their inherited authority and will protect to uphold the sovereignty of its traditional government. They directed the Village Administrator to write to President Joe Biden to report the years of violations and include the forfeiture of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of its trust responsibility. The letter dated February 18, 2021, further explains our history and our plight to maintain our existence. The letter further calls on his assistance to combat the COVID-19 by providing our village direct funding since the Hopi Tribe purposely did not include us in their CARES Act funding. The letter notifies the Federal Government that First Mesa now will consider creating a separate Sovereign Nation for direct government to government relations with the Federal Government.

A second letter was written on February 24, 2021 to Secretary of Treasury, Janet L. Yellen reporting the CARES Act Funding violations and especially our village not included although information on our population was included. The letter relates our continued services despite not having years of funding from the Hopi Tribal Government and now the CARES Act funds.

On, March 3, a letter was submitted to the office of Inspector General, Michael E. Horowitz requesting an immediate investigation into the questionable allocations of the Federal CARES Act Funds by the Hopi Tribal Government. The Western Regional Director, Mr. Bryan Bowker and Mr. Clarence Begay, Acting Hopi Agency Superintendent were both notified of our letters to the President and the United States Treasury.

We will wait on the response, if any, and be prepared to provided testimony and documented records to substantiate our allegations. Of importance is the protection of our Traditional Leaders from harassments, disrespect and ridicule, etc. as they daily hold to abide by the dictates of their tiponi that includes its responsibility. There is much to gain in the future remaining a true self-governing village which remains to be the true protection of our future as Native People based on our sovereign status.

Hopi Tribal Council Reports

Investment Team Report

By: Wallace Youvella, Jr. First Mesa Rep.

Election of Officers: Representative Wallace Youvella, Jr. of First Mesa was elected as Chair and Hopi Tribal Treasurer Wilfred Gaseoma was elected as the Vice Chair.

Regarding the Village of Orayvi's Interest earned, to payout the village, which was tabled from the previous Investment Committee meeting, will be looked into by Treasurer Gaseoma and Fred Lomayesva of the Office of the General Counsel (OGC).

The final report on writing off the Seawall Properties was approved by Hopi Tribal Council and the final report will be given by the Tribal Treasurer in March 2021, item tabled.

The request for financial information from Hopi Tribe Economic Development Corporation (HTEDC), as directed through a Hopi Tribal Council Resolution, is being revisited by the OGC and further updates will be given at the meeting in March. These discussions have been ongoing for a few months now and the Investment Committee looks to getting this matter addressed and brought forth to Hopi Tribal Council if necessary.

Youvella, Jr. Report Cont'd on P3

FMCV Council Representative's Reports

Councilman Siquah Continued from P1

Siquah cited Article VI—Powers of the Tribal Council Section 1. “The Hopi Tribal Council shall have the following powers which the Tribe now has under existing law or which have been given to the Tribe by the Act of June 18, 1934. The Tribal Council shall exercise these powers subject to the terms of this Constitution and to the Constitution and Statutes of the United States,” and the following Sub paragraphs of Section 1.

(e) “To raise and take care of a tribal council fund by accepting grants or gifts from any person, State, or the United States Government, or by charging persons doing business within the Reservation reasonable license fees.”

(f) “To use such tribal council fund for the welfare of the Tribe, and for salaries or authorized expenses of tribal officers. All payments from the tribal council fund shall be a matter of public record at all times.”

(l) “To delegate any of the powers of the council to committees or officers, keeping the right to review any action taken.”

“The first issue for discussion is the delegated authority given to the Hopi CARES Committee at the time it was established,” said Siquah. “My understanding is that the Committee was instructed by Hopi Tribal Council to provide updates during regular meetings of the Council. My other concern is that the Committee circumvented Hopi Tribal policies, ordinances and procedures as it relates to contracts, hiring and on Real Estate matters. These critical issues require immediate discussion by the Tribal Council for remedy.”

The Hopi CARES Committee was granted limited waiver of some procurement policies in Resolution H-032-2020. Limited flexibility of some policies is authorized in the Tribal Treasurer's authorization to expend funds in accordance with the Hopi Tribe's Fiscal Management Policy.

“Hopi Council Resolution H-032-2020 does not give the CARES committee any authority to make unilat-

eral decisions on projects and bypass normal procedures in the above-mentioned areas,” said Siquah.

One specific example is the expenditure on the Tawa-Ovi Project (Turquoise wellsite) which totals well over the two million dollar limit set by Council to expedite purchases to meet the Dec. 31, 2020 deadline set by the funding agency.

“We all must be of the understanding that the Council must exercise the responsibility according to our authority to have oversight during the expenditures. Also, the council must review to consider approval of the expenditures of all projects over two million. This requirement was violated and it now appears the committee acted beyond its limited authority.”

The Committee's infrequent and ineffective reports kept the Council in the dark on problems, expenditures, and projects. Minutes of Committee meetings and review of actions taken on expenditures is being requested.

“Another reference is the unilateral decisions of Executive Director Dorma Sahneyah, who assumed authority of the Council to exempt contractors from terms and fees required by several Ordinances, especially Ordinance #37,” said Siquah. “Tribal Employment Rights Office Director Brent Honahnie reported violations from his program responsibility along with concerns from the Office of Revenue Commission. In my opinion Sahneyah grossly violated the authority by circumventing ordinances, policies, and procedures according to the presentation to Council by TERO Director.”

“How was the move of Tribal Departments determined for the Tawa Ovi site,” asked Siquah. “It is assumed the Executive Director, solely made the directive. It is now reported that the move of some Departments were not adequately equipped, funded and an acceptable workplace. It is my opinion, including the opinion of some Hopi people that this departmental move is not related to COVID-19.”

Additionally, the Hopi Tribal Council has failed to hold recipients of the COVID-19 funds accountable for funds received. This includes not ensuring the recipients followed proper protocol for purchases, such as the purchase of isolation quarters requiring a land assignment. This includes approved Service Line Agreements for electricity, communications, water, and sewer. An implementation plan should have been a requirement for these major purchases. The end result is recipients now have equipment sitting idle and not being utilized as intended, to reduce the impact of COVID-19 on the public's health and welfare.

“The final issue I will address in the Council meeting to the CARES Committee is why the Village of Tewa is allowed to retain possession of purchases and to continue to expend allocated funds despite their refusal to sign an Agreement to abide by the Committee's guidelines,” said Siquah.

It became evident soon after funds were released to the Village of Tewa, that they had no intention of abiding by the Committee's guidelines. The Hopi CARES Committee as a whole, and individually, are accountable for its expenditures. The Village of Tewa's disregard to follow HCC's guidelines has placed the Community Service Administrator, Board Members, FMCV Traditional Leaders, Village members, Hopi Cares Committee and especially the Hopi Tribal Council at risk for unauthorized expenditures, all subject to federal audits.

“In closing my recommendation is to immediately replace the current Committee with a *Review Team*,” said Siquah. “They must be instructed to immediately review the Hopi CARES Act Committee expenditures of the Federal CARES Act Funds. This review must be an immediate comprehensive written and oral report to the Hopi Tribal Council. Also included is the question of the Adherence to Resolution H-032-2020.”

Siquah's letter, has been scheduled on the Hopi Tribal Council Agenda for March 1—Time Certain.

Transportation Task Team Report

Wallace Youvella, Jr. Report continued from P2

Election of Officers: Herman Honanie, Kykotsmovi Representative was re-elected as Chairman of the TTT. Wallace Youvella, Jr., First Mesa Representative also re-elected as Vice Chairman.

There has been continued discussion on the urgency to get Motor Vehicle Accident Data to the Arizona Dep. of Transportation so the data will support much needed upgrades to State Hwy 264 on Hopi. The representative from ADOT was not available for the February meeting so the item will be addressed in March.

There seems to be a pathway for HDOT funds to be placed into an interest bearing account. Communication from the Hopi Tribal Treasurer has given direction on how to proceed to help make funds work for HDOT while not being spent on projects. The TTT Vice Chair will work with the Treasurer and HDOT Director Michael Lomayaktewa to bring

an Action Item to Hopi Tribal Council for approval to proceed.

With the Executive Order in place, HDOT has not been able to attend to construction projects and maintenance has been extremely limited. However, H-10 Spider Springs Road, First Mesa project is nearing completion of design and hopefully begin construction soon thereafter.

Funding for HB2215, in the amount of \$35 million, for the HIR-60 Route, Low Mountain Road project, has passed the various committees at the AZ State Legislature level and ready to be voted on by the Arizona House of Representatives. AZ State Representative Teller was the original sponsor, but left to join the Biden Administration. HB2215 is now sponsored by AZ State Representative Blackwater-Nygren. HDOT Director Lomayaktewa has been in communica-

tion with the Officials of the House of Representatives to advocate for and answer any questions state officials may have.

Donovan Gomez of the Hopi Senom Transit program has indicated his program is ready to begin operations as soon as permitted. The "Hopi Senom Transit program was awarded \$499,043 from CRRSAA, the second COVID-19 relief bill signed on Dec. 27, 2020. This award is in addition to the \$1,413,920 in CARES Act COVID -19 relief funds Transit was awarded from ADOT and FTA." The Hopi Senom Transit program has a recovery plan as well as plans already implemented to provide a safe transit of passengers. Gomez extends the service of sanitizing Tribal Vehicles to all programs and village offices.

FIRST MESA CONSOLIDATED VILLAGES

TRADITIONAL LEADERS

James Tewayguna
Kikmongwi

Leo Lacapa, Jr.
Soyal Mongwi

Sam Tenakhongva
Katsin Mongwi

Dickson Silas
Kikmongwi Spokesman

Albert Siquah
Kikmongwi Spokesman

Albert Silas
Kikmongwi Spokesman

FMCV STAFF:

Ivan Sidney
Village Administrator

Brannon Sidney
Accountant

Merideth Qotswisiwma
Water Clerk

Alphonso Sakeva, Jr.
Water Operator

Joshua Huma
Public Safety Officer

Ramon Howato
Public Safety Officer

Louella Furcap
Editor Village Crier

TRIBAL COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

Albert Siquah

Dale Siquah

Wallace Youvella, Sr.

Wallace Youvella, Jr.

PUBLICATION

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For information call 928-737-2670 or via email at: Lnahsonhoya@gmail.com



Hopi CHR Newsletter

MARCH 2021

To understand how COVID-19 vaccines work, it helps to first look at how our bodies fight illness. When germs, such as COVID-19, invade our bodies, they attack and multiply. This invasion, called an infection, which makes us sick. Our immune system uses many tools to fight infection like white or immune cells that fight infection. The first time a person is infected with COVID-19, it can take several days or weeks for their body to make and use all the germ-fighting tools needed to get over the infection. After the infection, the person's immune system remembers what it learned about how to protect the body against that disease. The body keeps a few "memory cells" that go into action quickly and attacks if the body encounters the same virus again. Experts are still learning how long these memory cells protect a person against the virus that causes COVID-19.

COVID-19 vaccines help our bodies develop immunity to the virus that causes COVID-19 without us having to get the illness. Different types of vaccines work in different ways to offer protection, but with all types of vaccines, the body is left with a supply of "memory cells" that will remember how to fight that virus in the future. It usually takes a few weeks for the body to produce "memory cells" after vaccination. This means that it is possible that a person could be infected with COVID-19 just before or just after vaccination and get sick, because the vaccine did not have enough time to provide protection. Sometimes after vaccination, the process of building immunity can cause symptoms, such as fever, these symptoms are normal and are a sign that the body is building immunity.

Tribal Elections for Hopi Chairman & Vice Chairman

The Primary election for Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Hopi Tribe is currently scheduled for September 9, 2021 and the General Election set for November 11, 2021. More information may be obtained by calling the Office of the Tribal Registrar at: 928-734-2507 (staff are working remotely), or via email to: kshupla@hopi.nsn.us.

HJSHS Campus closed week of March 1

HJSHS campus is closed to all staff throughout the week of March 1. Staff are working remotely, which allows our distance-learning program to continue. Distance-Learning is not impacted and instruction takes place daily, Monday—Friday, except for holidays/cultural days.

As a result, we are unable to answer phone calls. To reach the following departments, please use the email links below:

District Office - Vernita Selestewa
vselestewa@hjshts.org

High School — Eileen Navakuku
enavakuku@hjshts.org

Jr. High— Trinetta Bahnimptewa
tbahnimptewa@hjshts.org

Attendance Clerk - Kathleen Nutongla
knutongla@hjshts.org

Registrar - John Lomavaya
jlomavaya@hjshts.org

SPED Department - Colleen Secakuku
csecakuku@hjshts.org

Business Office - Joan Duran
jduran@hjshts.org

Athletics - Ricky Greer
rgreer@hjshts.org

Northland Pioneer College



Hopi NPC Center closed through March 31

All college services are OPEN remotely (via phone, email, Internet) during normal business hours. Find the most up-to-date information at www.npc.edu/covid19.

FMCV Hours of Operation

FMCV is Open for Business by Telephone Only, as follows:

Monday—Friday: 10am-3pm (closed 12-1)
Credit card payments may be made during these open hours. Money Order payments may be sent though US Mail or placed in the secure drop box outside the door.

Mask up



Comparing COVID-19 Vaccines: Pfizer/BioNTech vs. Moderna

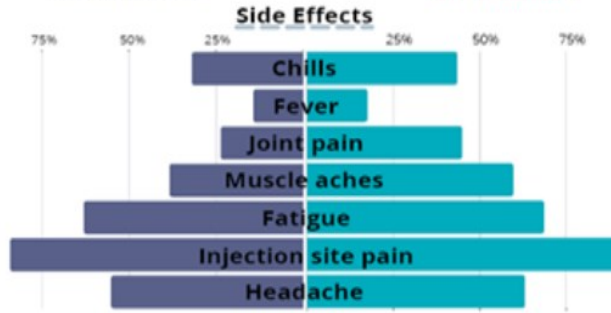
Both are mRNA vaccines, meaning they provide "instructions" for our cells to make a piece of protein that is found on the surface of the virus that causes COVID-19. Our body recognizes this protein as "foreign" and will build an immune response that protects us from COVID-19.

Additional resources:

- Your Local Epidemiologist (Facebook, Instagram)
- www.texaspandemic.org
- www.CDC.gov
- <https://dshs.texas.gov/coronavirus/>

Pfizer/BioNTech vs Moderna

Pfizer/BioNTech	Moderna
16 years and older	18 years and older
Eligibility	
2 shots	2 shots
21 days between shots	28 days between shots
Doses	
95% effective in preventing COVID-19 starting 7 days after the 2nd dose	94.1% effective in preventing COVID-19 starting 14 days after the 2nd dose
Does it work?	



- To gain maximum protection and ensure "memory" immunity, you must get the second dose.
- Side effects are more common after the second dose.
- Vaccine side effects are a sign that the immune system is responding as it should and do not mean that the vaccine is unsafe.
- Continue to social distance, wear masks, and wash hands after vaccination. It takes a minimum of 10 days for your immune system to start working. Additionally, we do not know yet whether you are able to still harbor the virus and infect others.

Ask your doctor if you have any questions regarding vaccine eligibility and side effects.

MRNA VACCINE MYTHS

MYTH
"The vaccine was developed too fast!"

FACT
We've only known slow vaccine development. A lot of time is wasted between research stages. Global funding for COVID vaccines allowed for huge, well-run trials. mRNA are also much faster to make than traditional vaccines.

MYTH
"mRNA vaccines change your DNA"

FACT
mRNA is a message that the body reads. It cannot change your DNA or your genes. Think of this as a wanted poster for COVID-19. Now your body knows what it looks like and will remember what to look for!

MYTH
"mRNA vaccines have dangerous ingredients"

FACT
mRNA vaccines are free of preservatives and only have the mRNA, a fatty coating layer to protect the mRNA, PEG (polyethylene glycol), and a combination of salts, sugar, and water. There are NO blood products or fetal cells.

IMPORTANT CONTACT NUMBERS

Hopi HERT
(928) 734-3661
After Hours
(928) 205-7295

Hopi Health Care Center COVID-19 Hotline
(928) 737-6049

Hopi Health Care Center Appointment
(928) 737-6049/6081

Hopi CHR Program
(928) 737-6342

Hopi Transportation Program
(928) 737-6351

The Bottom Line

Getting vaccinated is one of many steps you can take to protect yourself and others from COVID-19.

Protection from COVID-19 is critically important because for some people, it can cause severe illness or death. Stopping a pandemic requires using all the tools available. Vaccines work with your immune system so your body will be ready to fight the virus if you are exposed. Other steps, like masks and social distancing, help reduce your chance of being exposed to the virus or spreading it to others.



Indian Health Service Child Abuse/Sexual Abuse Hotline

February 16 —The IHS is announcing a new hotline dedicated to receiving reports of suspected child or sexual abuse within an IHS facility and/or by an IHS staff member. Callers may report suspected child abuse or sexual abuse by calling 1-855-SAFE-IHS (1-855-723-3447). Complaints can also be submitted online at: <https://www.ihs.gov/sexualabuseprevention/hotline/>.

This hotline may be used to report any type of suspected child abuse, or any type of sexual abuse regardless of the age of the victim. Individuals reporting by phone or online may also remain anonymous. Learn more:

<https://www.ihs.gov/.../ihs-announces-new-hotline-to-.../> #NativeHealth #IndianCountry

Hopi Health Care Center COVID-19 Vaccines



COVID-19 Vaccines

Free COVID-19 Vaccines are being administered at the Hopi Health Care Center.

Appointments are open for Moderna First Dose of COVID-19 Vaccine. In order to receive the COVID-19 VACCINE, you MUST:

- 1) Be 18 years of age or older
- 2) Live in the Hopi Health Care Center Service Unit Area
- 3) Must NOT have signs/symptoms of COVID-19
- 4) Must NOT be in isolation/quarantine for CPVOD-19
- 5) Must NOT have received another type of vaccine in the last 14 days

I meet the above criteria, how do I get my vaccine?

- Call the appointment desk at 737-6049 or 737-6081 to schedule an appointment

- HHCC requires social & physical, face masks MUST be worn at all times while inside the building, and hand sanitizer will be provided

- After you receive your vaccine, you will be REQUIRED to wait 15-30 minutes before leaving

I live in the HHCC Service Unit Area but I don't have a chart at HHCC, what do I do?

Call the HHCC COVID-19 Hotline at 928-737-6188 to request to establish a chart. A form will be emailed to you and you must return the form along with other required documents. After your chart is created, you can receive your vaccine.

What to Expect after Getting a COVID-19 Vaccine

Accessible version: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/expect/after.html>

COVID-19 vaccination will help protect you from getting COVID-19. You may have some side effects, which are normal signs that your body is building protection. These side effects **may feel like flu** and **may even affect your ability** to do daily activities, but they should go away in a few days.

Common side effects

On the arm where you got the shot:

- Pain
- Swelling

Throughout the rest of your body:

- Fever
- Chills
- Tiredness
- Headache

Helpful tips

If you have pain or discomfort, talk to your doctor about taking an over-the-counter medicine, such as ibuprofen or acetaminophen.

To reduce pain and discomfort where you got the shot:

- Apply a clean, cool, wet washcloth over the area.
- Use or exercise your arm.

To reduce discomfort from fever:

- Drink plenty of fluids.
- Dress lightly.

When to call the doctor

In most cases, discomfort from fever or pain is normal. Contact your doctor or healthcare provider:

- If the redness or tenderness where you got the shot increases after 24 hours
- If your side effects are worrying you or do not seem to be going away after a few days

Remember

- Side effects may feel like flu and even affect your ability to do daily activities, but they should go away in a few days.
- With most COVID-19 vaccines, you will need 2 shots in order for them to work. Get the second shot even if you have side effects after the first one, unless a vaccination provider or your doctor tells you not to get a second shot.
- It takes time for your body to build protection after any vaccination. COVID-19 vaccines that require 2 shots may not protect you until a week or two after your second shot.
- It's important for everyone to continue using all the tools available to help stop this pandemic as we learn more about how COVID-19 vaccines work in real-world conditions. Cover your mouth and nose with a mask when around others, stay at least 6 feet away from others, avoid crowds, and wash your hands often.

HEALTHCARE PROVIDER, PLEASE FILL IN THE INFORMATION BELOW:

If your temperature is ____°F or ____°C or higher or if you have questions, call your healthcare provider.

Tell your healthcare provider about: **any symptoms NOT listed above or lasting more than 72 hours**

Healthcare provider phone number: CONTACT YOUR PCP

Medication (if needed):

Take _____ every _____ hours as needed.
(type and dose or amount)



cdc.gov/coronavirus

The COVID-19 Vaccine:

ANOTHER IMPORTANT TOOL TO STOP THE PANDEMIC

Learn how you can get a COVID-19 vaccine to keep you and your family safe.

CALL HOPI HEALTH CARE CENTER FOR AN APPOINTMENT:
928-737-6049/6081

Visit us online at:
[Firstmesaconsolidatedvillages.com](https://firstmesaconsolidatedvillages.com)
Contact us at: 928-737-2670

Interior Investing Over \$260 Million to Help Create Jobs and Revitalize Land in Coal Communities

Date: Monday, March 1, 2021

Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

WASHINGTON – As part of the Biden-Harris administration's commitment to helping stabilize communities hit hardest by the decrease in demand for coal energy, the Department of the Interior today announced the availability of more than \$260 million for states and Tribes to support reclamation efforts in fiscal year 2021. More than \$152.22 million is now available through the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act's (SMCRA) Abandoned Mine Land (AML) grant program. The Department is also disbursing \$115 million through the Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization (AMLER) grant program.

"The Abandoned Mine Land grant programs provide an important opportunity to revitalize local economies, support jobs, and address environmental impacts to communities from these legacy developments," **said Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary - Land and Minerals Management Laura Daniel Davis**. "The job of cleaning up our lands and waters and revitalizing our communities doesn't end with this round of grant announcements -- or the next. We look forward to working with Congress to ensure that we can make the needed investments to clean up abandoned mines, as well as orphan oil and gas wells, across the country."

"It cannot be forgotten that West Virginia coal miners powered our country to greatness, and I am pleased that West Virginia will receive \$18.9 million to reclaim abandoned mine lands in those coal communities. While over \$8 billion has been disbursed to states for AML reclamation projects since the passage of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, there is still much more work to be done to clean up damage to the land and water in those communities. I will be reintroducing legislation to extend the AML fee, which is currently set to expire in September, to ensure this important reclamation work can continue without interruption," **said Senator Joe Manchin, Chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee**. "I am also glad that West Virginia will receive \$25 million through the AML Economic Revitalization grant program, which provides additional funding for economic development projects on abandoned mind lands. I thank President Biden for his strong support for these much-needed programs and I look forward to continuing to work closely together to ensure these hardworking communities are protected and given new economic opportunities."

Interior's Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) provides AML grants to the 25 coal-producing states and three Tribal AML Reclamation Programs according to a congressionally mandated formula. Based on past and current coal production, and funded in part by a fee collected on all coal produced in the United States, the AML grants help the eligible states and Tribes to eliminate dangerous conditions and pollution caused by past coal mining.

The authority to collect AML Reclamation fees is slated to expire September 30, 2021, unless it is reauthorized by Congress, as it was in 2006.

OSMRE also manages the AMLER program, which provides grants to the six states and three Tribes with the greatest amount of unfunded abandoned mine land problems for projects that leverage mine land reclamation with local economic development. **This year's grantees are: Alabama (\$10 million), Kentucky (\$10 million), Ohio (\$25 mil-**

lion), Pennsylvania (\$25 million), Virginia (\$10 million), and West Virginia (\$25 million), and \$3.33 million each to the Crow Tribe, the Hopi Tribe, and the Navajo Nation.

Under the AML reclamation program, OSMRE has provided more than \$8 billion to reclaim lands and waters that were mined or affected by mining prior to 1977, when SMCRA was enacted by Congress. AML grants support vitally needed jobs for coal communities by funding projects that close dangerous mine shafts, reclaim unstable slopes, improve water quality by treating acid mine drainage, and restore water supplies damaged by mining.

AML funding has directly resulted in the closure of over 45,000 abandoned underground mine shafts and openings, the elimination of over 990 miles of dangerous highwalls, and the restoration of over 52,000 acres of clogged streams and land. Even with the previous work completed, there remains over \$10 billion worth of work needed to reclaim eligible coal AML sites.

Following the announcement of the annual AML grant distribution, eligible states and Tribes apply for grants to access money in their allocations. The FY 2021 AML Reclamation funding available is as follows:

State/Tribe	Amount Allocated
Alabama	\$2,829,000
Alaska	\$2,829,000
Arkansas	\$2,829,000
Colorado	\$2,829,000
Illinois	\$9,699,476
Indiana	\$4,416,248
Iowa	\$2,829,000
Kansas	\$2,829,000
Kentucky	\$9,269,507
Louisiana	\$34,281
Maryland	\$2,829,000
Mississippi	\$99,445
Missouri	\$2,829,000
Montana	\$2,913,332
New Mexico	\$2,829,000
North Dakota	\$2,829,000
Ohio	\$5,043,613
Oklahoma	\$2,829,000
Pennsylvania	\$27,403,916
Tennessee	\$2,829,000
Texas	\$775,920
Utah	\$2,829,000
Virginia	\$3,025,175
West Virginia	\$18,913,351
Wyoming	\$32,975,498
Crow Tribe	\$282,539
Hopi Tribe	\$0*
Navajo Nation	\$591,928
National Total	\$152,221,229**

*** Since no AML fees were collected on Hopi Tribal lands in the previous year, there are no Tribal share allocations available for distribution in FY2021.**

** The total amount available for the FY 2021 AML grants was reduced by a congressionally mandated sequestration amount of 5.7%, resulting in the \$152.22 million allocation for the AML grant distribution.

On-line Seminar Moquis and kastilam

Hopis, Spaniards and the
trauma of history
Friday, March 26, 4pm

Zoom registration: http://bit.ly/Hopi_Project

More info available at:

<https://swc.arizona.edu/.../virtual-seminar-hopi-history...>

Lock Down from P1, Cont'd

2. All previously issued precautionary measures mandated by the Hopi Tribe remain in place, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. The requirement that masks be worn at all times in public.
 - b. A daily reservation-wide curfew between 8pm and 5am, which will be strictly enforced
3. Additionally, a reservation-wide 57-hour weekend curfew will be implemented on the following dates, and will be strictly enforced:
 - a. March 12, 2021 beginning at 8 p.m. ending on March 15, 2021, at 5 a.m.
 - b. March 19, 2021 beginning at 8 p.m. ending on March 22, 2021 at 5 a.m.
4. Essential personnel who will be designated as such and are needed to maintain the continuity of operations for the essential services and infrastructure of the Hopi Tribal Government will continue to operate.
5. During the reservation-wide lockdown, all residents are restricted from gathering with individuals with whom they do not normally reside. This restriction applies to secular gatherings and celebrations with extended family and relatives.
6. During the Reservation-wide Lockdown and 57– Hour Weekend Curfew, and in an effort to limit unnecessary gatherings, all vendors and peddlers are discouraged from selling. This restriction applies to small businesses and selling in or around open parking lots, on the side of roadways, near landmarks or next to other establishments.
7. All cultural and religious activities are strongly encouraged to be conducted in accordance with guidance issued by the Department of Health and Human Services regarding Cultural Activities for the duration of this order.
8. For the duration of this order, individuals may leave their homes or places of residence only under the following circumstances.
 - a. Traveling to or from work (with proof of employment).
 - b. Obtaining or seeking medical care.
 - c. Essential Travel and Activities as defined below:
 - i. Attending or Providing Care for an Elder or Resident needing assistance.
 - ii. Picking up groceries for the household (by 1 person only)
 - iii. Hauling water from the watering points for the household and/ or for livestock.
 - iv. Gathering hay and feed for livestock and pets.
 - v. Attending to the preparation work on corn fields and gardens.
 - vi. Procuring wood, coal or propane for household heating purposes. (Wood harvesting activities will require a tribally issued wood permit and adherence to COVID-19 safety protocol and guidance issued by the Hopi Wildlife & Ecosystems Management Program).
9. All businesses within the Hopi Reservation, except Essential Businesses and Services as defined herein, are required to cease all activities. To the greatest extent feasible, Essential Businesses shall comply with the Social Distancing Requirements.
10. Essential Businesses:
 - a. Health Care Operations, Essential Governmental Functions and Essential Infrastructure (e.g. courts of law, medical providers for urgent care, public utilities, and critical school operations such as nutrition programs).
 - b. Gas stations, auto-supply, auto-repair, and related facilities. (Operations will be mandated to cease during the aforementioned 57-hour weekend curfew, although fuel pump transactions may continue).
 - c. Businesses providing mailing and shipping services.
 - d. Businesses that provide, ship or deliver groceries, food, goods or services to residents or other businesses of the Hopi Reservation. (Operations will be mandated to cease during the 57-hour weekend curfew).
 - e. Home-based care for seniors, adults, or children. Residential facilities and shelters for seniors, adults, and children.
 - f. Residential and commercial construction sites may otherwise continue to operate so long as it is in compliance with this Order in reference to Social Distancing Requirements, limiting persons on site to no more than 10 people at any given time, and possession of essential vendor or contractor documentation.
 - g. For purposes of this Order, critical first responders, emergency management personnel, emergency dispatchers, court personnel, law enforcement personnel, and others working for or to support Essential Services are categorically exempt from this Order.
11. Further, nothing in this Order shall prohibit any individual from performing or accessing Essential Government Functions. Essential Government Functions means all services needed to ensure the continuing operations of the government agencies and provide for the health safety and welfare of the public. All Essential Governmental Functions shall be performed in compliance with Social Distancing Requirements to the extent possible.
12. All provisions of this Order should be interpreted to effectuate this intent. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of this Order constitutes an immediate threat to public health and renders one subject to criminal penalties.

Notice is further given that this Order shall take effect immediately and shall remain in effect through March 31, 2021 unless otherwise modified. Additional advisories and Orders will follow as warranted. SO ORDERED THIS 26th DAY OF FEBRUARY 2021.

FMCV Business Services Temporarily Disrupted

The FMCV) Business office experienced technical difficulties last week, disrupting business services for several days.

The credit card payment is now up and running and water payments can be made via telephone Monday to Friday, 9am–3pm.

Customers may continue to mail Money Order payments or place in the secure drop box outside the office. A receipt will be mailed once payment has been recorded. No late fees will be assessed during this time.

FMCV continues to operate under limited hours and by telephone only. There will be no physical contact during this time of emergency.

We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused and thank you for your understanding.

FMCV Office Hours

Monday—Friday

9am—3pm

(closed 12-1)

928-737-2670

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Firstmesaconsolidatedvillages.com

Message from FMCV Water Sanitation Department

By Aphonso Sakeva, Jr.
Water Maintenance Supervisor

The First Mesa Water/Sanitation Department has recently faced a significant amount of sewer problems, most of which are repeats of homeowners flushing hand wipes and paper towel down the toilet, which is causing blockage of raw sewage within residential service lines.

The First Mesa Sanitation Department will, therefore, implement a Service Fee of \$25 for all requested services to residential service lines. There is currently not a charge for labor services, use of special equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE's), and replacement parts. The new Service Fee will assist in the purchase of supply needs.

Customers are reminded not to flush hand wipes, cleaning wipes, paper towel or any female sanitary items down the toilet. These items will cause blockage within the service line.

The First Mesa Sanitation Dept. personnel will not enter the home of a Customer, for any reason. All work will be performed outside at the sewer clean out and workers will not snake or auger the line going into the home. They will only concentrate on servicing out to the main sewer line.

If you have any questions, you may contact us at 928-737-2670. Thank you for your business.

Hopi Tribe Department of Health Services

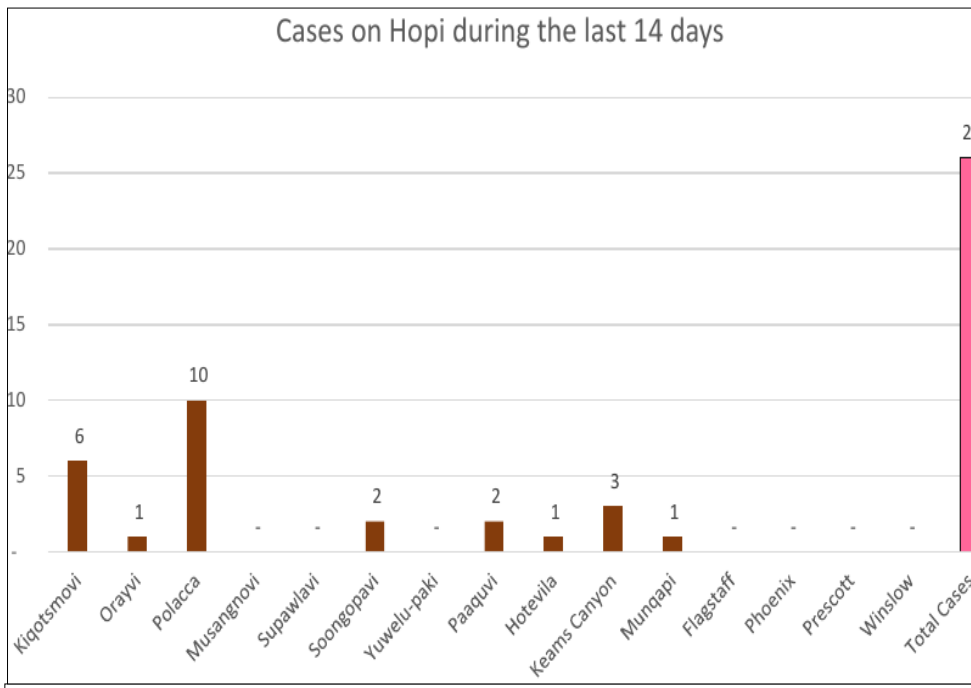
COVID-19 Emergency Response Feb. 25 Report

Kykotsmovi, AZ – We might be in a better place with the coronavirus pandemic than we were in the late fall and early winter, but if we let down our guard now, things could get worse. If not enough Americans get vaccinated, and do not follow public health measures, we could be in trouble, warned Dr. Fauci, the chief medical advisor to the President and the director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. “It is conceivable that if we fall short that we will have a surge, an additional surge. It’s also conceivable if we do this correctly and everyone pulls together, everyone in the country, I mean, all regions, all states do it together, that we could suppress this to a very, very low level. And once you get the dynamics of the outbreak to a very, very low level, even when you get additional surges, it becomes much more effective to be able to identify, isolate, and contact trace.”

Dr. Fauci started off explaining why COVID-19 is the virus he has been dreading his entire career. “I think we are living through much of that worst nightmare,” he revealed. “I remember multiple times responding, ‘A respiratory illness that jumped species from an animal host that has a high degree of efficiency and transmitting from person to person. Then as the high degree of morbidity and mortality, either on the general population or in certain groups of people.’ And in this case, we know we’re at that landmark right now of 500,000 deaths, which is historic and horrible in it’s proportion. I mean, people are going to be talking about what we’ve been through over the last year in decades and decades to come in the similar manner that we would often reference the 1918 pandemic flu.”

Here is a quick overview of the COVID-19 statistics on a national, state, and local level As of this date, February 25, 2021, The United States now has approximately 28.21 million confirmed positive cases with 73,610 new cases and over 506,834 deaths reported. Over 814,528 confirmed positive cases now exist in Arizona. Of those, close to 15,555 are in Navajo County alone.

The Hopi Health Care Center has tested over 8,705 patients to this date. Over 1,369 of those tests at Hopi Health Care Center came back positive with 994 from Hopi Tribal members. Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation reported 258 positives for Hopi Villages with a combined number of 1252 positive Hopi Tribal members. The information below provides a glimpse of the current numbers in those respective villages.



This graph demonstrates the active cases and is stratified by village. Currently there are 26 active cases are defined as, persons that have had a positive test result or symptom onset in the last 14 days. In this graph, the Total cases bar is all villages combined and should be excluded from the remainder of the graph. This graph demonstrates that majority of the active cases reside inside of Kykotsmovi and Polacca; however, due to all villages having cases there is widespread community transmission. This graph is useful in isolating where the virus is most active at the current moment.

The information by villages presented 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 1252+ individuals who tested positive are members of the Hopi Tribe + Includes Village member(s) retested positive

Hopi COVID-19 Reported Cases by Hopi Health Care Center Cases* February 25, 2021				
Number Tested Today	Cumulative Number Positive	Cumulative Number Negative	Total Number in Process	Total Tested
7	1,369	7,269	8	8,705
Number of Cases per Village as of February 25, 2021	Reported by HHCC	Reported by Tuba City Regional Healthcare Corporation	Total	
Kiyotsmovi	102	26	128	
Orayvi	27		27	
Polacca (Walpi-Sitsom'ovi-Tewa)	273	9	282+	
Musangnuvi	91		91	
Supawlavi	58	1	59+	
Soongopavi	217		217+	
Yuwelu-paki	12		12	
Paaqavi	52		52	
Hotvela	120	45	165(+)	
Keams Canyon	35	10	45	
Flagstaff		1	1	
Munqapi	1	166*	167*	
Phoenix	1		1	
Winslow	4		4	
Prescott	1		1	
TOTAL	994	258	1252	

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.