



The Village Crier

August 24, 2021

Vol. 2, No. 16

HOPI CALENDAR

Tala' Paamuyayaw
Moon of Positive
Hopi Life

- 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

- 1629: Franciscans arrived at Awat'ovi to establish a mission.
- 1680: Pueblo Revolt forced the Spanish out of the Southwest.
- 1680: Franciscans killed at Orayvi, Awat'ovi, and Soongopavi.

VILLAGE CRIER Publication Dates

The Village Crier is published on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month. Below is the Due Date for all submissions and the date the paper is published. Send all submissions, news articles, to: Lnahsonhoya@gmail.com

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

First Mesa
Consolidated Villages
P.O. Box 260
Polacca, AZ 86042
928-737-2670

Happy Birthday Ivan!

Restoration of Tribal Government to the Hopi People

Alfred Lomahquahu, Jr., Candidate for Hopi Chairman

Alfred Lomahquahu Jr, is from the village of Bacavi and of the Roadrunner/Greasewood clan. Parents are Katherine Fred and the late Alfred Lomahquahu, Sr. Maternal grandparents are Nathan and Gertrude Fred and paternal grandparents are Percy and Anna Lomahquahu of Hotevilla. He was born and raised on the Hopi reservation and attended Hotevilla/Bacavi Elementary School, Hopi Day School and Keams Canyon Boarding School and graduated from Sherman Indian High School. Lomahquahu enlisted in the military and was honorably discharged after serving six (6) years in the United States Marine Corps. He attended NPC, NAU and ASU and still pursuing B.A. degree. Employment experiences include construction jobs as Heavy Equipment Operator, Carpenter, Consultant, Artist, and Government Administration.

His decision to run for the office of Hopi Chairman was the result of experience as a former Hopi Vice-Chairman. "I saw firsthand the need for an effective leader with fortitude. My current position as the CSA of Bacavi Village gave me the insight and need for a stronger and more respectful relationship between Villages and the Tribal Government. The most effective path towards change is working with the Hopi people. I look forward to working with the younger generation who must fill the ranks of an aging Tribal Government and look forward to working with the older generation by listening and heeding their valuable advice and knowledge, which is an integral part of our Hopi value system," said Lomahquahu.

GOVERNMENT REFORM, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (platform)

Government Reform is much needed to update the Hopi Tribal Constitution to reflect today's times. The aging government established in 1936 does not answer the

GOVERNMENT REFORM, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (platform)

goals and needs of the Hopi people today. The changes must include the younger generation who understand the Hopi language, but cannot speak it, so they too, are included in the decision-making process.



Alfred Lomahquahu, Jr.

This is only a small part of government reform. My goal is to help transition from an aging bureaucratic system to a more streamlined effective Organization.

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Qumyintewa Introduction and Platform

Andrew Qumyintewa, Candidate for Hopi Chairman

Andrew Qumyintewa was born and raised on the Hopi Reservation in the Village of Hotevilla. He graduated from Hopi Jr. Sr. High School then attended NAU where he obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Social Work. While in school, he worked as a 911-Dispatcher for the Flagstaff Police Department. After graduating he worked as Social Worker for the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian community and returned to Hopi and worked with the Hopi Wellness Court and Hopi Social Services. During his employment on Hopi, he felt the needed to further his education so returned to NAU to pursue his Master's degree and worked with the State Child Protective Services, while in school. After completing his Master's program, he worked as Director of Social Services for the Yavapai Apache Nation.

He also served in various management positions, until he and his family decided to move back to Hopi. At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, Andrew and late wife, Lois Reynosa-Qumyintewa founded the Sinmuy Amungem, For the

People Campaign. Sinmuy Amungem was established to provide resources for families as a result of the pandemic. The Campaign has been in existence since March 2020 and is a successful endeavor and grown to include a network of donors and large support system.

There are many areas on Hopi that require attention and although all are priority, each area needs to be broken down and/or categorized into sections. Andrew believes it can be done, strategically. In order for tasks to be completed, a dedicated core staff must be sought to tackle the needs of the Hopi people. This requires active participation from the Chairman and the Vice Chairman's offices, working together effectively. These tasks also require key departments, such as the Executive Director's office, to collaboratively work together with consistent and effective communication. This is only an introduction and more information will follow.

Priority 1- Tribal Revenue
The Tribal Revenue has and will always be a top priority for Hopi. With the dwin-



dling incoming revenue, this is a priority more than ever. In order to look at the "bigger picture" and make rational decisions, a full analysis must be completed to fully understand how this affects the overall picture and the revenue currently coming into Hopi;

- 1.COVID related funding such as the CARES Act funding, American Rescue Plan Act, Emergency Rental Assistance Program, among other supplemental funding, if any.

- 2.Grant funded Programs- There are many programs operating on grants, the overall intent of a grant is to see a program become self-sustaining, but how realistic is this for Hopi?
- 3.History- research historically, what avenues were attempted and which ones succeeded and failed; consultation with Hopi's Economic Development Corporation must be completed.

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First Mesa in shock after two Murders

Village Crier Staff

Two homicides, only days apart, has left First Mesa/Polacca Community residents in fear and shock.

The FMCV office was informed that the suspects entered the homes of the victims where the murders were committed.

The Hopi Law Enforcement Services responded to the crime scene and handled the investigation. No further information was available as of press time.

Victims have been identified as Darryl Sahmie and P.Brenden Cochoyuma.

"Within the past two years, there have been four homicides in the Polacca area, with no arrests," said Village Administrator Ivan Sidney. "Who is responsible for the investigations? The families and our community need answers and want justice. The Hopi Tribal Council must review its Law and Order Code and the protocols for investigations. Several disappearances have also occurred which still have not been solved."

FIRST MESA CONSOLIDATED VILLAGES

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

TRADITIONAL LEADERS

James Tewayguna
Kikmongwi, Village Chief

Leo Lacapa, Jr.
Soyal Mongwi

Sam Tenakhongva
Katsin Mongwi

Kikmongwi Spokesmen

Dickson Silas
Albert T. Siquah, Sr.
Albert Silas

FMCV STAFF

Ivan Sidney
Village Administrator

Brannon Sidney
Accountant

Merideth Qotswisiwma
Water Clerk

Alphonso Sakeva, Jr.
Water Operations &
Public Safety Supervisor

Joshua Huma
Public Safety Officer

Keon Adams
Asst. Water Operator

Louella Nahsonhoya-Furcap
Village Crier Editor/PIO
Lnahsonhoya@gmail.com

TRIBAL COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

Ivan L. Sidney
Albert Siquah
Dale Siquah
Wallace Youvella, Jr.

FMCV Water Operations

Telephone Lines are
open for Credit Card
Water Payments from
8am to 5pm
Monday-Friday
928-737-2670

Money Order
Payments may be mailed to:

FMCV
PO Box 260
Polacca, AZ 86042

or placed in
Drop Box located
next to the door from
8am to 5pm
Monday-Friday

No Cash Payments
Accepted

Former Hopi Chairman Ivan Sidney Explains the Hopi Constitution and Its Recognition of the Sovereignty and Self-Government Rights of Our Kikmongwi

By: Ivan Sidney, Village Administrator
First Mesa Consolidated Villages

History of the Hopi Constitution

Historical documents show that our Traditional Leaders were hesitant to support a foreign document at the time the Hopi Constitution was proposed and written. Concerns about the sovereignty of our village government and the protection of our religion, customs, culture, language, and ceremonies were foremost in their minds. They understood that the mission of the United States Government was to assimilate our people and traditional government into its own beliefs and lifestyles.

So why did our Leaders allow the Hopi people to accept the constitution? We are told that it was because of their foresight and knowledge passed down from time immemorial that other human races would come and the constitution could be used to educate our children on the importance of understanding this foreign government and the progressive ways of the White man government. The leaders felt our children could be educated to become future leaders of our people.

Our Leaders were also told by Oliver LaFarge, the author of the Hopi Constitution, that the Traditional Village Government was protected with the language used to create the constitution and the language used demonstrates respect of the traditional leaders and honors the "self-governing" and "sovereign" status of the villages.

Historical documents also provide evidence that in the early years of our Hopi Tribal Council, Kikmongwi Ned Nayatewa removed his Tribal Council Representatives for violating the village self-government provision in the Hopi constitution. Kikmongwi Nayatewa at the time had the respect of BIA Hopi Agency Superintendent whose trust responsibility included enforcement of the Hopi Constitution. Failures to follow the provisions in the Hopi Constitution resulted in a non-functioning tribal council for many years and remained non-functional until the First Mesa Consolidated Villages (FMCV) Kikmongwi determined it was time to appoint representatives to establish quorum.

Strategy: Divide, Create Confusion and Division=Conquer

It is interesting that history repeats itself. Today we are back to the Hopi tribal council Government and its leaders refusing to recognize First Mesa Consolidated Villages authorities. According to the Hopi Constitution, First Mesa Consolidated Villages is recognized as a traditional self-governing village led by the Kikmongwi, who is the village's sovereign leader. For political reasons, the Hopi tribal council leadership recognizes three village boards that were created without the permission of the Kikmongwi and in violation of the Hopi Constitution. The tribal council leaders refuse to recognize the Secretary of Interior's recognition of the Kikmongwi's governmental powers and sovereignty. Instead, the tribal council leadership continues to accept participation and appointments made by unconstitutionally created boards in violation of the Hopi Constitution. The tribal council leadership and the boards knowingly acted without authority and without certification of the village Kikmongwi, putting the tribal council leadership and village boards in jeopardy for violating the Hopi Constitution. It is obvious the dissention was created for the purpose of creating divisions within the villages and between the villages to help the tribal council leadership allocate funds to the self-established village boards who are convinced to the progressive views. The strategy is the well-practiced concept of divide and conquer.

Thirty years ago, the Hopi Tribal Council relied on the Hopi Appellate Courts ruling that the Hopi Tribal Council had the authority to use its funds (people's money) for any organization and that funding allocations to the three First Mesa Consolidated Villages does not take away the Kikmongwi's authority. The Walpi Religious Leaders established the villages of Sichomovi and Hano (Tewa), and the Kikmongwi never

approved or granted authority to the three villages to operate as separate governments or to form boards or to accept funding through any entity. The tribal council leadership has chosen to disregard the provisions of the Hopi Constitution to cause havoc in the internal affairs of the villages. The internal affair of the villages is constitutionally under the leadership and direction of the Kikmongwi - not the board or the tribal council. The Hopi tribal leadership and tribal council members, as well as the village boards, are acting in violation of the Hopi Constitution.

Let me remind the tribal council leadership and the unofficial boards that they are in violation of the Hopi Constitution and the boards are not covered by sovereignty. The boards and those that are involved with the creation of the boards can be held legally liable. The Hopi Tribal Council's sovereignty does not extend to illegally created boards. The Hopi Tribal Council leadership and each council member swore an oath to uphold the Hopi Constitution. Failure to abide by the oath is grounds for removal from the council. The council is putting itself in jeopardy by allocating funds to unauthorized organizations that must report directly to the Kikmongwi. The expenditure of those funds by unauthorized boards can be challenged by the government and the sovereignty of the Kikmongwi will not be extended to those boards and individuals who acted against the Kikmongwi and the Hopi Constitution.

First Mesa will summon the new Hopi Superintendent to answer the issues created by her predecessors and the bureau's failure to respond to letters from the Kikmongwi and to ensure the trust responsibility was carried out by the bureau. The lackadaisical attitude and the failure of prior superintendents to meet Congressionally mandated trust responsibilities will be presented to the congressional committees and the Secretary for Indian Affairs. Legislative documents found in the archives of Congress document the many allegations that accuse the Bureau of Indian Affairs of interfering in the internal affairs of the Hawaiian tribes. The complaints filed against the bureau created an evidence trail that demonstrates the bureau's lack of interest in ensuring the legal agreement between the Hopi villages and the United States government is followed by all parties. The council's actions contribute to interference and meddling in the traditional village government's internal affairs. The allocation of funds to these unconstitutionally created self-serving boards violates the Hopi Constitution and disrespects the authority of our Kikmongwi and demeans our traditions, culture, history, customs, and religion.

Prediction Tribal Council Will Self-Destruct and Will Go Bankrupt

Working for the Traditional Government as their Village Administrator, I am confident that our religious leaders will continue to adhere to the responsibilities of their positions based on their inherited sacred authority. Because of this, our Leaders have remained silent. This reminds me of a comment made during my Chairmanship in meetings with Oraibi and Lower Monecopi Village leaders. They suggested that the Hopi Tribal Council and its government will defeat itself through its own actions leading to its own self-destruction. The Hopi Tribe was also expected to go bankrupt. It is interesting that many of our village members who have been ordained in our religions and/or who participate in our ceremonies, remain silent waiting to see prophecy fulfilled as the council leadership continues to flounder looking for ways to circumvent the traditional leaders' authorities. Instead of being positive role models for our people and children, their actions are reminiscent of abusive behaviors toward our traditions and religious leadership. Perhaps the people are silently watching the council self-destruct.

Hopi Constitution Addresses the Tewa Claim

What is clear is that the writing of the Hopi

Constitution clearly addresses the political significance of Tewa descendants' arrival in Walpi Village. There is no conflict and no issue because the Hopi Constitution does not recognize Tewa as a separate village or tribe. The Tewa Leader Setalla agreed and is therefore recognized as being under the government and leadership of the Kikmongwi of the First Mesa Consolidated Villages. The Hopi tribal council has no power or authority over any issue involving the First Mesa Consolidated Villages. Fact: The Council is prohibited from interfering and meddling with the Kikmongwi's rule over the villages. Again, tribal council leadership and council members must be reminded that interfering with the matters of First Mesa are the Kikmongwi's domain and interference by any council member is grounds for their removal from council. The discord caused by the council's appropriation of funds to boards in hopes of gaining support and power for the council must stop.

Our Kikmongwi and his leaders, on the other hand, are eager to discuss and address any issue including those caused by outside interference. We have letters documenting written invitations inviting self-established board members and self-appointed leaders to meet with the Kikmongwi and his leaders to amicably address the issues. The door is open for discussion but those boards and leaders appear to prefer doing whatever they want without regard for the consequences. The Hopi Tribal Council's spending habits have gone unchecked for years, and they will soon run out of funds. They've grown accustomed to receiving free money to spend however they see fit. Who will they turn to when the high salaries and benefits they have been receiving are no longer available.

Villages Withdrawing Millions I Appropriations from Tribal Coffers

Despite the fact that some villages continue to refuse to send representatives to the Hopi Tribal Council, as is their self-governing choice, they continue to receive village allocations. Indeed, one village recently withdrew years of reserved village funding totaling millions of dollars held by the tribal council. Hopi villages that do not have Tribal Council Representatives are still recognized and respected by the Hopi government as having village status. If I'm not mistaking, only Shungopavi and First Mesa Consolidated Villages remain to be led by a Kikmongwi with their Tiponi since time immemorial. The Hopi Tribe and other Native Tribes' sovereignty is protected as long as these Kikmongwi's have their religious deities. It is still our responsibility to protect our remaining Traditional Leaders who defend our religion, traditions, culture, history, language, and Hopi way of life. We must never forget that the United States government's policy began with the annihilation of all tribes and was later modified to assimilation with the goal of converting Indian people to the religions and ways of the dominant society.

Two Former Tribal Chairmen Interpret the Hopi Constitution Similarly and one is a former BIA Superintendent!

I agree with our former Chairman Ben Nuvamsa and I applaud him for his courage in speaking openly and honestly about these issues (See page 3). He provides an accurate and honest assessment of the Hopi Constitution's provisions and addresses the same issues and violations of the tribal constitution committed by the tribal government. His emphasis on villages' sovereign rights and self-government status is correct, and he clearly explains the tribal council's limited powers. He provides an accurate interpretation of the Hopi constitution provisions that acknowledge traditional villages are led by a Kikmongwi who is sovereign and has the power of self-government. As a former Chairman and former Bureau of Indian Affairs Superintendent, his assessment reflects the views of the Department of Interior. His knowledge of the policies, regulations and statutes that govern tribal constitutions gives credibility to his interpretation.

Continued on Page 3

Council Report

By: Albert Sinquah
Representing FMCV

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Consolidated School System

The Transition Team for the new Hopi School System will be recommending six candidates, to the Tribal Council, to be seated on the School Board. The seating of the Board Members will enhance the progress of establishing the system.

The Hopi Health\ Education Committee, BIA and Hopi Tribe facility and Education staff will be meeting on Aug. 20, 2021 at the Hopi Jr/Sr High School to determine a site to place the temporary facilities to house the central offices of the Consolidated School System.

Staff Housing

Two Living Quarter at the Moencopi School, which were previously identified for Law Enforcement, have been transferred to the Bureau of Indian Education to house staff at the school.

Presently five Living quarters at the Hopi Agency located at Keams Canyon are being identified for staff at the Keams Canyon School.

Housing education staff continues to be a major concern in hiring qualified teaching staff at school locations.

Water Meter Installation Project Update

By: Jennifer Hill, P.E., Senior Engineer, Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc.

To date, Summit Construction has installed over 150 new automatic read water meters on this project, out of a total of over 500 meters. In the next few weeks, the Contractor will start work on replacing pressure reducing valves (PRVs). Hopi Utilities Corporation and Daniel B. Stephens are providing oversight of this work.

It is important that homeowner's correct leaking waterlines at their homes, which can cause contamination of the water system. The photo below shows one location where there is a significant leak. Leaks cost the utility money in water that is being pumped and disinfected, only to be wasted.

On the HAMP Regional Water System project, being constructed by WW Clyde, over half of the 40 miles of piping has been installed and work is starting on the four water storage tanks and 3 booster pump station buildings.

This project will replace the existing source of water for the FMCV system with water from wells located approximately 15 miles away, with better quality water, in particular with arsenic levels lower than the federal limit.

The HAMP project will deliver water to the Polacca East and Polacca West Tanks and the existing pipelines will continue to be used to deliver water to customers.



New Water Meters being Installed



Water Leaks must be corrected immediately homeowners

Sidney Explains Hopi Constitution- from P2

He has experience working from within the administrative system of the Bureau and has experience interpreting legal agreements between tribes and the Department of Interior. As a former administrator for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and as a former Chairman of the Hopi Tribe, his views provide the reader with an inside view of administrative decisions. We appreciate that he stated unequivocally the authority of the Kikmongwi supersedes the limited authority of the tribal council and there is no comparison between the two entities. As everyone is probably aware, Ben and I agree to disagree on some issues; however, on issues of this magnitude, we both come to the same conclusions. The Kikmongwi and traditional leaders of First mesa thank Ben for his candid evaluation and discussion is greatly appreciated. This is an example of the silent majority speaking out in support of the Hopi people and traditional government.

Hopi Constitution Viewed as a Legal Agreement with the Strength of a Treaty Between the Hopi Villages and the United States Government

The Hopi constitution is a legal agreement between the United States government and the individual Hopi villages. The Federal government and tribes have a special relationship under the tribal constitution. That special relationship obligates the United States government to keep its end of the bargain, and the tribe is also required to do the same. The Interior Department has tasked the Bureau of Indian Affairs with ensuring that both parties keep their promises. However, in the case of the Hopi Tribe, the history of actions by Bureau of Indian Affairs Superintendent's blind acceptance of council actions provides a trail of evidence that the bureau stood silent in support of council actions

that violate the Hopi Constitution; and at other times actively signed off on contracts submitted by a Chairman without the Council's authorization. Some in higher levels of the Bureau of Indian Affairs proudly declare that they cannot become involved in what they refer to as internal issues, ignoring the fact that those actions are violations of the Hopi Constitution. These individuals attempt to justify their inaction by claiming the Self-Determination Act prohibits them "who clearly do not understand the Self-Determination Act that made it easier for tribes to contact for services with government agencies." The Act does not address tribal constitutions and it does not prohibit the Bureau of carrying out their congressional mandated duty.

Poor Planning and Management Skills by Tribal Council Leaders

The last disbursements of the CARES Act funds were in gross violations and careless actions of the committee appointed by the Hopi Tribal Council leadership. The allocations by the Federal Government were based on tribal enrollments and intended to assist with the devastations by COVID-19. These funds were intended for direct assistance to all our villages. Yet, the Hopi Tribe allocated these funds for its own needs. The needs of villages were determined by the tribal government without consulting the village leaders or the residents. Equipment purchased for villages are stored and not in use because there was a lack of prior planning.

First Mesa Consolidated Villages received \$45,000 from the CARES Act funds while all villages; including Walpi, Sichomovi and Tewa received millions of dollars making the tribe and villages subject to federal audits. It will be interesting to learn if and how the tribal government intends to disperse the Rescue Plan funding. Will funds be distributed to each vil-

lage and what basis will the tribal government use to determine which villages receive funding and the amount of funding? Will the funds be distributed based on population, or will they be distributed based on political expediency? I received information that the tribe will be receiving around \$69 million and possibly another 20 million. These funds now require written proposal and are prioritized for water, sewer, and broadband. They are one-time appropriations that will be distributed in two disbursements. All villages must work on land use areas and develop plans that include the required infrastructure.

Nuvamsa Correct: Effective Communication is a Must

Chairman Nuvamsa emphasized the importance of effective communication in his article. He is correct. There is a need for effective communications, and that includes respect, a critical component for our tribal government's survival. We all know that Hopi were the first people to live in Northeastern Arizona and that we have survived since time immemorial. We encourage our younger generations to continue their education and to take an active role in Tribal Government leadership. Our children and grandchildren must be taught about our traditions in order to restore respect and understanding, as well as to protect our self-government and sovereign rights.

Our forefathers left instructions to keep our religion, culture, customs and ceremonies alive because they are the foundation of our sovereignty. If we fail, we are told that all Native Americans in this country will also lose their sovereign rights. We must hope and pray that this does not occur, and it is truly in our hands today. We are witnessing change in the weather today, and other global changes forewarning us of our uncertain future.

King Selected to Represent HUC on HAMP and other Water Projects

Louella Furcap
the Village Crier

At a First Mesa Water Meter Project Update meeting on Aug. 16, Carl King was introduced as the new guy representing the Hopi Utilities Corporation on the Hopi Arsenic Mitigation Project (HAMP) and other Hopi water projects.

King is a licensed professional engineer and brings to HUC over 40 years of experience in various environmental and civil related projects. His background includes work with public and private enterprises throughout the southwest and most recently was a senior project manager for a Lubbock, Texas based consulting firm.

After the resignation of previous HUC Director Tim Bodell, it was deemed extremely important that someone qualified be hired immediately to oversee the Hopi Water Projects, especially HAMP.

King said "To be clear, I am not an employee of HUC but rather serve HUC as their representative during the remaining construction period of the current Hopi water projects. It is my understanding that the HUC Board of Directors acknowledged the need for a licensed small water system operator to satisfy specific EPA requirements. Since the HAMP project is currently scheduled to be operational in the first quarter of 2022, my contribution to the projects is time-sensitive."

When asked what the status of HAMP was King said, "The HAMP project is made up of a series of water wells, storage tanks, booster pump stations, associated interconnecting piping, and primary distribution piping. Additionally, there are several ancillary projects including such items as solar panel electric generation, electric utility power distribution and equipment control systems to make the completed water distribution system function as designed. HUC has administered the development and construction through a series of specialized contractors over this last year as dictated by phasing of the projects. Each contractor periodically reports individual scope progress

but it is safe to say that the entire HAMP project is well over 50% complete."

King further added that it is his goal to "support the integration of the various construction activities and to support funding requirements in an effort to provide the existing Hopi water systems with quality water as soon as possible. To that end I intend to communicate with Hopi and ask for their support and patience during the current efforts. Unfortunately, the abundance of contractors and presence of people no doubt have and will continue to be disruptive for the community in whole. If managed properly, there is an abundance of future opportunities that can support Hopi. It takes a clearly defined goal and objective, a willingness to communicate openly, and a commitment to compromise for the benefit of the greater community. The success of HAMP and HUC rely on this community."

King said, "Many of us serving HUC as consultants, engineers, contractors and subcontractors have much to learn about the Hopi communities we now serve. While our presence may be short-lived in these communities, we all want to understand and appreciate the cultures we encounter to the best of our ability to comprehend. Please feel free to talk to me or any of the HAMP project team with any questions you may have. It is important that every Hopi know what the project objectives are and equally important to understand what remains to be completed in the coming years. I look forward to working with Hopi and appreciate the kindness shown to me in this new endeavor."

Because HAMP is a very important project to the Hopi communities, many are happy that there is now someone to oversee the project to ensure completion.

"We have waited for many years for better quality water, we don't want to see the Project slowed down or stopped," said a community member. "I look forward to the day we have water free of arsenic."

VOTE

It Is Your Right and
Civic Responsibility

Considerations For Hopi Tribe 2021 Election

By: Benjamin H. Nuvamsa, Former Hopi Chairman

I. Introduction

At every juncture of change in our elected tribal leadership, we, Hopi Sinom, have a ray of hope that the new administration will realize the breadth of our issues and take action to address them; and that there will be improvements from previous administrations. But suddenly when elected, the elected take an about face and work against our people and our villages, and we're back to the same recurring problems and our situation remains the same. The tribal council works in secrecy, keeping villages and tribal members out of their rightful role to participate in their government. Today, Hopi faces a multitude of issues, most of which are of an emergency nature resulting from the past administrations' failure to realize the emergency and failure to exercise sufficient attention and resources to address the issues. There are other long term legal issues, that if handled in secrecy and without our village and tribal member input, will have lasting or permanent impacts on the tribal lands, rights to water and other cultural and natural resources.

Hopi Sinom have no idea what each administration is working on because there is no transparency. No information is relayed to the villages and tribal members; and there is virtually no consultation with villages, tribal members, and traditional leadership. Villages and tribal members are completely left out of their right to participate in the governmental process. Legislative actions of the tribal council purposely omit village input when the council checks the box on the action item that denies the requirement for village input.

Such is the case concerning the current tribal council's intent to use land claims settlement funds relating to the 1974 Navajo - Hopi Land Claims Settlement Act. Settlement funds, originally a \$5.0 million settlement, now accumulated to over \$70.0 million, were accepted by the Hopi tribal council without informing and receiving the concurrence of tribal members. Tribal members are of the understanding that settlement funds have not been accepted by Hopi; and that they will not accept the funds. Acceptance of the settlement funds by the tribal council resulted in significant loss of Hopi lands and water rights. Now, the current council and administration wants to use the funds because of loss of coal revenues; and is purposely denying any information to and participation of the villages and traditional leaders. Again, working secrecy; and in fact, conducting meetings in executive sessions to deny participation of tribal members. Use of federal land claims settlement funds requires a Secretarial election to be voted on by tribal members to approve a proposed judgement distribution plan.

There is no respect for the sovereignty of villages. There is always an "us against them", or "we are better than you" mentality of the tribal council against the villages. But council members do not realize that villages have powers superior to tribal council, as explained below.

II. Background

Hopi is composed of autonomous, self-governing villages that possess "inherent aboriginal sovereignty". What does this mean? It means that each village possessed its own sovereignty since "time immemorial" with an inherent right of self-government, an inherent right to determine its own future; and to decide for itself. It also means villages have superior powers over the tribal council.

The current-day tribal council and government is a creation of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) created to per-

mit tribal nations to adopt the IRA and develop internal democratic forms of government. Our Hopi way of life is very different from other federally-recognized Indian tribes in the United States in that we maintain a system of traditional leadership and clanship. Unlike other IRA tribes, to craft a draft tribal constitution at Hopi required that the traditional villages grant their powers to create new tribal governing statutes and government. Village powers not granted implies that such powers are reserved to the villages. Extra care was exercised to protect the sacred powers of traditional village leaders in drafting the proposed tribal constitution.

The adopted 1936 Hopi tribal constitution specifically omitted any language that defined the newly organized Hopi Tribe as a sovereign entity. But it provided for the federal government to recognize Hopi as an Indian tribe for the purposes of facilitating government-to-government relations between Hopi and federal and state governments. The adopted Hopi constitution recognized the traditional governance of the villages and sacred powers of traditional leaders; but provided an option for villages to elect to continue their traditional governance which some villages continue to do. It also provided that villages that elect to operate in a different manner may adopt village constitutions. Four villages did not and do not recognize the Hopi tribal council; and do not send delegates to the council but are equally entitled to the services provided by the tribal government, including federal services. The 1936 tribal constitution was superimposed over our traditional forms of governance resulting in a number of inter- and intra-village conflicts requiring intervention by Hopi tribal courts.

The above has never been fully understood by previous tribal chairmen, vice-chairmen, and council members. Some even deliberately attempt to defy the inherent traditional and sovereign powers of the villages; and it took the Hopi courts to correctly interpret that Hopi villages have always had "inherent aboriginal sovereignty." It is vitally important that elected officials to the Hopi tribal council understand this aspect of the tribal constitution. It is also important that village sovereignty and village sovereign powers are fully understood by members of the tribal council.

III. Issues Facing Hopi

The 1934 tribal constitution, at Article VI – Powers of the Tribal Council, defined and imposes certain powers of the tribal council, namely: (a) to represent and speak for the Hopi Tribe in all matters for the welfare of the Tribe, and to negotiate with the Federal, State, and local governments, and with the councils or governments of other tribes; and (k) to protect the arts, crafts, traditions, and ceremonies of the Hopi Indians. Arguably, the tribal council failed in these instances (and more). The consequences that we face today are rooted in these failures.

Here are some examples:

1. Village Sovereignty & Village Capacity Relations between the tribal council and villages have always been contentious. Past and current tribal councils have always been of the mistaken understanding that they have supremacy over the villages; and have dictated everything from village operations, elections, land issues, and annual funding allocations. Instead of working together and collaborating with the villages, the tribal council and tribal government always has a tendency of talking down to the villages as if the villages are second-class or subservient entities.

The tribal council decided not to be re-

Hopi Jr. Sr. High School Cancels School After Student Tests Positive for COVID-19

Hopi Jr. Sr. High School cancelled classes on Aug. 19 after a student tested positive for COVID-19 on August 18.


Following the cancellation of school, HJSHS worked closely with local health leaders. Contact tracing was handled by Hopi Health Care Center (HHCC) throughout the day on August 19. A total of four (4) students were contact traced; however, all were considered low risk exposures and did not require self-quarantine. Following the recommendations of HHCC, the contacted families were advised to monitor symptoms should they develop.

Based off this information, HJSHS was allowed to resume in-person classes and activities on August 20, 2021.

Parents should continue to monitor their child's health and the health of their families for COVID-19 symptoms. HJSHS follows CDC recommendations to reduce viral transmission and keep our children and school personnel healthy and safe. Parents and family members can assist this effort by promoting healthy behaviors and following these practices:

- Stay home from school or work if sick, even if symptoms are mild.
- Wear a face covering in areas where physical distancing is difficult to maintain.
- Cover coughs and sneezes with a tissue (or sleeve), and then throw the tissue in the trash. Immediately wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for 20 seconds. If soap and water are not readily available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60 percent alcohol.
- Avoid touching the eyes, nose and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Clean and disinfect surfaces that are often touched.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Take care of your health overall. Stay current on your vaccinations, including the flu vaccine, eat well, and exercise to help your body stay resilient.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Alban Naha, Interim Superintendent at (928) 738-1411 or Matthew Duran, Operations Director at (928) 738-1443.



**Hopi Election Dates for
Chairman and Vice Chairman**

PRIMARY: September 9, 2021

GENERAL: November 11, 2021

sponsible for carrying out the "essential governmental services" of the villages and, instead, passed this responsibility to the villages. Consequently, Hopi villages have the dubious burden of providing for the operation and maintenance of village infrastructure (water, sewer, trash, roads, trails, etc.), operating with limited annual allocations from the tribal council. When it comes to a budget crunch, the first area to cut expenses are village allocations while leaving the council budget and council salaries alone (or even giving themselves pay raises).

Inadequate annual operating allocations have a myriad of results and outcomes. The first being the severe limitation to develop village capacity, funding limitations to address infrastructure needs, limitations to address emergency and medical emergencies such as the recent COVID-19 impacts. Severe limited allocations do not permit the villages to grow and develop; and develop economic development opportunities. The council requires villages to perform annual audits as a condition of receiving annual village allocations while it, itself, cannot conduct its own required federal audits.

Another subtle impact is the council's recalcitrance to involve villages and village members to participate in any decision-making processes and legislative development matters. In fact, the council and its chairman do not have a process of keeping the villages and tribal members informed on what is going on with the tribe. There is a lack of transparency. There is a lack of government-to-government relations with the villages. The council's position has been that its perceived superior governmental and 4 constitutional authority does not require it to consult with the villages; and that it alone can make decisions, a direct violation of the tribal constitutional mandate.

Recommendation: Create an Office of Village Affairs (OVA) and direct a significant initiative to develop meaningful working relationships and consultation with the villages to improve their capacity to develop and operate village programs. This would include planning, developing internal village policies and codes, master land use planning and development, development of village housing programs to include single family homes and apartments. Create economic development projects and programs and assist in securing funding to address village infrastructure needs, address health and education needs, address social needs of village members, improve the administrative capacity of the villages by instituting a common accounting system and structure; provide for an effective investment program; and provide for a public works operations to manage and maintain village facilities and infrastructure. Through this initiative the council would be facilitating and strengthening the sovereignty and capacity of the villages. One avenue of doing this is to transform the current Tribal Operations program that is funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs under a Pub. L. 93-638 contract, into the Office of Village Affairs program, and retain federal funding.

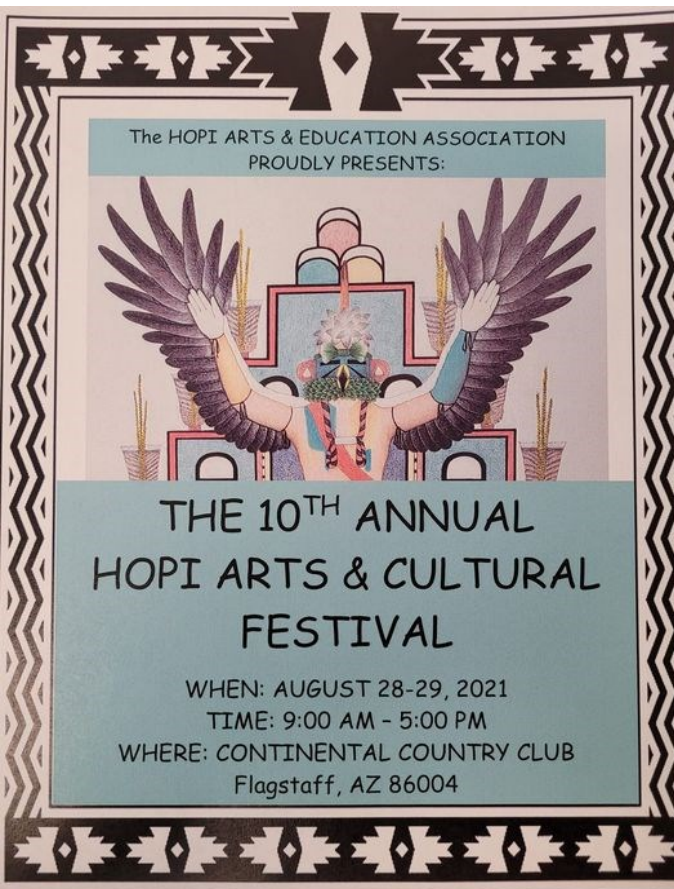
2. Water Rights. The Little Colorado General Stream Adjudication proceedings have been ongoing for over 50 years with hundreds of claimants participating including Hopi and Navajo. What is a General Stream Adjudication? In a general stream adjudication, the court confirms the water rights in a particular stream (Little Colorado River, in this instance) to determine the amount of water right, priority and purpose of use of each right to water. It is a process through which all legally recognized rights are confirmed.

Continued on Page 7

Lomahquahu from P1

Education has many facets that not only include the education of our children but also the education of how our government is structured. Education is not only college, but includes vocational and even traditional learning. In order for the educational system to be at its best, the Hopi people must be vested and have a role in the process and progress on Hopi. We must rely on our educators who have been on the frontlines, in order to move forward to a better education for everyone on Hopi.

Economic development is not only building shops and gas stations. We also need to look at the Global economy using the vast resources available to Hopi, including our own people. We are in the midst of a paradigm shift. The pattern of relying on Peabody for funding has abruptly ended. We are now faced with uncertainty but we can overcome. We are a resourceful people who have survived genocide, assimilation, and kept our way of Hopi life. There is much work to be done yet. With the help of everyone we will overcome. *Thank you.*



NOTICE

The HAEA has decided to ****WAIVE**** Booth fees for this year's event (10th Annual) to help Hopi Artists that have been impacted due to the pandemic. More information can be found at: www.hopifestival.com.

Please share this information with Hopi Artists that you know and let's make this an event to remember.

Applications are still available at the Hopi Cultural Center. Applications can also be downloaded from the Hopi Arts & Education Festival website and can also be requested by calling 928-522-8675.

Symptoms of COVID-19

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. Anyone can have mild to severe symptoms. People with these symptoms may have COVID-19:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath/difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

This list does not include all possible symptoms.

Qumyintewa from P1

4. Gaming– in the past, gaming was introduced to the Hopi people and defeated. The public needs to be given information on the various types of gaming and their impacts. For example: operating a casino versus leasing its machines to another tribe; there are direct and indirect impacts where there can be middle ground.
5. Federal Lobbying- What type of lobbying efforts are in place?

Priority #2- Tribal Infrastructure/Governance

1. Develop Fair Labor Laws
2. Form Ethics Committee
3. Equal Village Representation
4. Program to Program relations

Priority #3- Effective Communication: There is a lack of communication (at all levels) that can be im-

proved and strengthened.

1. Intergovernmental relationships, which include state(s), federal government, counties, cities and other tribes
2. Tribal Administration to Village Administration relationships
3. Tribal Administration to Village Traditional Leaders
4. Strong Executive team, including Chairman, Vice Chairman and Executive Director
5. Effective communication to the public (i.e. COVID updates, protocols, updates on activities, etc.)
6. Educational Institutions- The relationship between tribal administration and local schools needs to be strengthened to ensure an effective educational system, particularly with

Hopi transitioning into a unified school system.

7. Accountability, ensuring all entities, programs and positions are performing as required.

Priority #4- Housing: On Hopi, housing continues to be a key issue. COVID-19 has shown that although a multi-generational, multi-family home is culturally acceptable, the need for housing is a priority.

1. With the guidance of the Hopi Housing Authority, seek potential opportunities

There are other areas of need or attention, such as the Little Colorado River litigation, water rights, correctional facilities, and program needs. This is only the beginning to ensuring the Hopi/Tewa people's needs are being met.

Joint Statement from HHS Public Health and Medical Experts on COVID-19 Booster Shots

For Immediate Release:
Wednesday, August 18, 2021

Today, public health and medical experts from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) released the following statement on the Administration's plan for COVID-19 booster shots for the American people.

The statement is attributable to Dr. Rochelle Walensky, Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); Dr. Janet Woodcock, Acting Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration (FDA); Dr. Vivek Murthy, U.S. Surgeon General; Dr. Francis Collins, Director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH); Dr. Anthony Fauci, Chief Medical Advisor to President Joe Biden and Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID); Dr. Rachel Levine, Assistant Secretary for Health; Dr. David Kessler, Chief Science Officer for the COVID-19 Response; and Dr. Marcella Nunez-Smith, Chair of the COVID-19 Health Equity Task Force:

"The COVID-19 vaccines authorized in the United States continue to be remarkably effective in reducing risk of severe disease, hospitalization, and death, even against the widely circulating Delta variant. Recognizing that many vaccines are associated with a reduction in protection over time, and acknowledging that additional vaccine doses could be needed to provide long lasting protection, we have been analyzing the scientific data closely from the United States and around the world to understand how long this protection will last and how we might maximize this protection. The available data make very clear that protection against SARS-CoV-2 infection begins to decrease over time following the initial doses of vaccination, and in association with the dominance of the Delta variant, we are starting to see evidence of reduced protection against mild and moderate disease. Based on our latest assessment, the current protection against severe disease, hospitalization, and death could diminish in the months ahead, especially among those who are at higher risk or were vaccinated during the earlier phases of the vaccination rollout. For that reason, we conclude that a booster shot will be needed to maximize vaccine-induced protection and prolong its durability.

"We have developed a plan to begin offering these booster shots this fall subject to

FDA conducting an independent evaluation and determination of the safety and effectiveness of a third dose of the Pfizer and Moderna mRNA vaccines and CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) issuing booster dose recommendations based on a thorough review of the evidence. We are prepared to offer booster shots for all Americans beginning the week of September 20 and starting 8 months after an individual's second dose. At that time, the individuals who were fully vaccinated earliest in the vaccination rollout, including many health care providers, nursing home residents, and other seniors, will likely be eligible for a booster. We would also begin efforts to deliver booster shots directly to residents of long-term care facilities at that time, given the distribution of vaccines to this population early in the vaccine rollout and the continued increased risk that COVID-19 poses to them.

"We also anticipate booster shots will likely be needed for people who received the Johnson & Johnson (J&J) vaccine. Administration of the J&J vaccine did not begin in the U.S. until March 2021, and we expect more data on J&J in the next few weeks. With those data in hand, we will keep the public informed with a timely plan for J&J booster shots as well.

"Our top priority remains staying ahead of the virus and protecting the American people from COVID-19 with safe, effective, and long-lasting vaccines especially in the context of a constantly changing virus and epidemiologic landscape. We will continue to follow the science on a daily basis, and we are prepared to modify this plan should new data emerge that requires it.

"We also want to emphasize the ongoing urgency of vaccinating the unvaccinated in the U.S. and around the world. Nearly all the cases of severe disease, hospitalization, and death continue to occur among those not yet vaccinated at all. We will continue to ramp up efforts to increase vaccinations here at home and to ensure people have accurate information about vaccines from trusted sources. We will also continue to expand our efforts to increase the supply of vaccines for other countries, building further on the more than 600 million doses we have already committed to donate globally."

Announcement Livestock Inspections

Livestock inspections are held at the Second Mesa Sales Corral on the following days and times:

TUESDAY 8 am to 2 pm
WEDNESDAY 8am to 12pm

***Exact change is required**

Effective AUGUST 30, 2021, the following Livestock Inspection process will be followed:

- All legally permitted livestock owners within jurisdiction of the Hopi Tribe will be required to provide a copy of:

1. Valid Grazing Permit approved by the Hopi Tribal Chairman and issued in the livestock owner's name by the Office of Range Management

2. Valid Brand Registration issued in the livestock owner's name

- If the permitted livestock owner cannot be present at the time of the inspection, the following documents must be provided to the livestock inspector:

1. A signed notice of authorization written by the livestock owner which shall include:

- a. The name of the individual authorized (owner's agent) to sign off on the inspection and to haul the livestock to sale

- b. The number of animal (s) and description of animal(s) to be inspected with identifying marks (i.e. brand, steer, heifer, red, black etc).

- c. The livestock owner's cell phone or landline number to assist with verification of the animal by the inspector

2. A copy of the livestock owner's valid Grazing Permit and Brand Registration

*The written authorization **must be dated within 5 calendar days of inspection** and is only valid on the day the animal(s) are brought in for inspection.

The purpose of this process is to ensure proper documentation and to protect livestock owners from the unauthorized or unlawful sale of their animals.

**Sept. 9
is
Primary
Election
Day**

Hopi Department of Health and Human Services COVID-19 Report

By: Royce M Jenkins, Director/Public Health Authority

The CDC is recommending that people with moderately to severely compromised immune systems receive an additional dose of mRNA COVID-19 vaccine at least 28 days after a second dose of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine. CDC does not recommend additional doses or booster shots for any other population at this time.

You can contact the Hopi Health Care Center at (928) 737-6049/6081/6148 or your provider for additional details.

COVID-19 Vaccines for Moderately to Severely Immunocompromised People.

“The virus does not move, people move it, and if people stop moving, the virus stops moving and dies.”

What You Need to Know.

- People who are moderately to severely immunocompromised are especially vulnerable to COVID-19 because they are more at risk of serious, prolonged illness.

- People who have compromised immune systems may benefit from an additional dose to make sure they have enough protection against COVID-19.

- CDC recommends people who are moderately to severely immunocompromised should receive an additional dose of mRNA COVID-19 vaccine after the initial 2 doses.

Continue to mask, six feet social distancing and sanitizing per Hopi Tribe’s Executive Order.

COVID-19 vaccines are available daily for those 12-years old and older.

Call (928) 737-6049/6081/6148. Appointments preferred, but not required.

As of August 16, 2021 the United States now has approximately 36,720 million confirmed positive cases over

619,564 deaths reported.

Over 967,862 confirmed positive cases now exist in Arizona. Of those, close to 17,774 are in Navajo and 19,204 in Coconino Counties.

The Hopi Health Care Center has tested over 10,329 patients to date. Over 1,442 of those tests at

Hopi Health Care Center came back positive with 1052 from Hopi Tribal members. Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation reported 277 positives for Hopi Villages with a combined number of 1,331*** positive Hopi Tribal members.

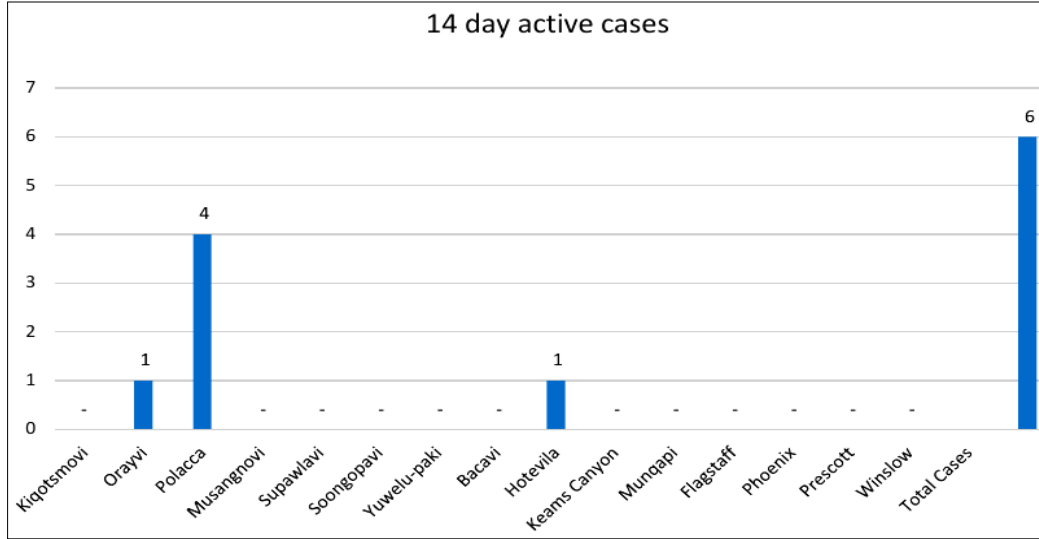
Hopi COVID-19 Reported Cases by Hopi Health Care Center Cases* As of August 15, 2021

	Number Tested Today	Cumulative Number Positive	Cumulative Number Negative	Total Number in Process	Total Tested
	6	1442	8815	1	10,329

Number of Cases per Village	Reported by HHCC	Reported by Tuba City Regional Healthcare Corporation	Total
Kiqòtsmovi	107	26	133
Orayvi	29		29
Polacca			
(Walpi-Sitsom'ovi-Tewa)	288	9	297+
Musangnuvi	96	2	98
Supawlavi	61	1	62+
Songòopavi	224	1	225+
Yuwelu-paki	12		12
Paaqavi	56		56
Hotvela	130	47	177
Keams Canyon	42	10	52
Flagstaff		1	1
Munqapi	1	180*	181*
Phoenix	1		2***
Winslow	4		5***
Prescott	1		1
TOTAL	1052	277	1,331***

*Note: These data include newly added testing results from the Abbott ID NOW machine since April 20, 2020
 ** A total of 1,331+ individuals who tested positive are members of the Hopi Tribe.
 *** Data includes all state-wide data from other facilities such as Flagstaff, Winslow, Phoenix or other hospitals.
 + Includes Village member(s) retested positive

On August 12, 2021, the FDA amended the Emergency Use Authorizations (EUAs) for both the Pfizer BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine² and the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine³ noting the following: **•Authorization of the use of an additional dose in certain immunocompromised individuals**, specifically, solid organ transplant recipients or those who are diagnosed with conditions that are considered to have an equivalent level of immunocompromise.



This graph demonstrates the active cases and is stratified by village. Currently there are 6 active cases that 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 is useful in isolating where the virus is most active at the current moment.

Village	Population Estimate	Number Vaccinated*	Percent of population vaccinated	Vaccine Ranking Highest=1
Bacavi	337	197	58.45%	7
Hotevilla	871	514	59.01%	6
Kykòtsmovi	709	535	75.45%	2
Mushongovi	679	293	43.15%	9
Moenkopi	1,146	710	61.95%	4
Orayvi	103	98	95.14%	1
Shungopavi	1,013	659	65.05%	3
Sipalwavi	371	202	54.44%	8
Polacca	1,908	1,129	59.17%	5
Total*	7137**	4,337	60.76%	

This Table looks at both cases per capita for the Tribe and persons that have received at least one dose of the vaccine since the beginning of the pandemic. The village populations were calculated from the enrollment data from the tribe and is simply a rough estimate.

*Excludes the vaccines from Keams Canyon, Spider Mound, and those calculated as Second Mesa. The three groups combine for another 415 Hopi Tribal members who have received at least the first dose of the vaccine.

Total reservation percent vaccinated ~66.58%

Eligible population vaccinated ** ~73.82%

**Eligible population is 6437, population older than 12.

VILLAGE	MOST RECENT CASE	MONTHS SINCE LAST CASE
1. Polacca	August 15th	#’s 1-10: Less than one month since last case. #11: Between one and two months since the last case #12: Between two and three months since last case #13: Greater than three months since last case.
2. Orayvi	August 13th	
3. Hotevilla	August 6th	
4. Sipalwavi	August 3rd	
5. Moenkopi	August 2nd	
6. Mishongnovi	July 28th	
7. Phoenix	July 23rd	
8. Bacavi	July 22nd	
9. Kykòtsmovi	July 22nd	
10. Shungopavi	July 20th	
11. Winslow	July 15th	
12. Keams Canyon	April 14th	
13. Spider Mound	January 13th	

Get Vaccinated Even If You Have Had COVID-19

Get vaccinated to protect against serious illness.

You should get a COVID-19 vaccine regardless of whether you already had COVID-19. That’s because experts do not yet know how long you are protected from getting sick again after recovering from COVID-19. Studies have shown that vaccination provides a strong boost in protection in people who have recovered from COVID-19. Learn more about why getting vaccinated is a safer way to build protection than getting infected.

If you were treated for COVID-19 with monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma, you should wait 90 days before getting a COVID-19 vaccine. Talk to your healthcare professional if you are unsure what treatments you received or if you have more questions about getting a COVID-19 vaccine.

If you or your child have a history of multisystem inflammatory syndrome in adults or children (MIS-A or MIS-C), consider delaying vaccination until you have recovered from being sick and for 90 days after the date of diagnosis of MIS-A or MIS-C. Learn

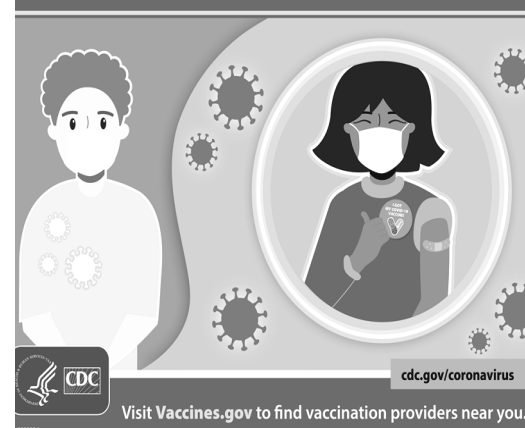
more about the clinical considerations people with a history of MIS-A or MIS-C.

Experts are still learning more about how long vaccines protect against COVID-19 in real-world conditions. CDC will keep the public informed as new evidence becomes available.

Already had COVID-19?

Studies show that getting a COVID-19 vaccine after you recover from COVID-19 provides added protection to your immune system.

Vaccines are a safe way to keep you from getting and spreading COVID-19. COVID-19 vaccination also helps protect you from serious illness if you get sick again.



Visit [Vaccines.gov](https://www.vaccines.gov) to find vaccination providers near you.

Considerations for Hopi Elections — from Page 4

The Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) Special Master in 2013, issued a report and purported that Hopi does not have time immemorial water rights to other lands within the 1882 Executive Order Hopi Indian Reservation or Moenkopi Island; does not have priority rights related to the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; but only has rights within the Hopi District Six, despite having aboriginal lands and water rights, rights under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the Winters Doctrine. Former Arizona Senators, Jon Kyl and John McCain proposed Senate Bill 2109 to settle the Indian water rights to the Little Colorado River. SB 2019 heavily favored non-Indian users and was intended to strip Hopi (and Navajo) of their aboriginal water rights. Hopi Sinom, in 2012, at an all-day session with Hopi tribal council, mandated that the council pass a resolution rejecting former Jon Kyl's Senate Bill 2109, drafted by Kyl to "settle" Hopi and Navajo water rights to the Little Colorado River, which essentially was a way to take tribal water rights away; and require the tribes to waive their rights to past, 5 current and future damages against the State of Arizona and the federal government. Hopi villages and Hopi Sinom objected to the language in the bill and drafted a council resolution that rejected SB 2109, and which forbade the council from further LCR negotiations. Navajo Nation council followed Hopi and it, too rejected SB 2019. But tribal chairman, Leroy Shingoitewa and George Mase (head of the water and energy team), refused to heed the mandates of Hopi Council Resolution No. H-072-2012, and proceeded with the negotiations.

Water rights is a property right; and belongs to the Hopi villages, not the Hopi tribal council. Hopi tribal council, by the terms of the tribal constitution, does not have the authority to negotiate rights that it does not possess; nor does it have the authority granted by the villages (owners) to do so. Hopi and Tewa villages passed village resolutions or enacted village proclamations opposing and rejecting SB 2109. For example, Shungopavi, a traditional village, issued the following statement in response to the LCR General Stream Adjudication which is reflective of the position of all villages: *"Songoopavi will never relinquish its time immemorial water rights to all surface waters and ground waters within its aboriginal lands including the Little Colorado River and the Colorado River; and rights emanating from the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, rights emanating from the creation of the 1882 Executive Order Hopi reservation. Springs and waters within our aboriginal*

lands have traditional and religious significance to our ceremonies and our Hopi way of Life."

Recommendation: Negotiating water rights is risky. It requires tribes to claim and quantify their water rights, which provides prime opportunity for the federal government and non-tribal interests to reduce the claim considerably and force tribes to agree to the proposed settlement. Water rights settlements are not true settlements as the agreed-to funding promises rarely materializes; and if they do, funding is always delayed for years. It is best simply for Hopi to invoke its sovereignty and state it claims to its time immemorial right to the waters and not participate in any further negotiations.

3. Coal Mining & Loss of Revenues. Hopi faces an untenable situation today with the closure of the Navajo Generating Station (NGS) and the Kayenta Mine, causing an uncertain financial future. Mining was permitted by the Hopi tribal council over the objection of Hopi traditional leaders. The Black Mesa Coal Mine and Mohave Generating Station closed in 2005, but Hopi tribal council did nothing to provide for the loss of coal royalties. The same situation exists today. Tribal council was duly advised in 2012 of the impending closure of the Kayenta Mine and NGS but failed to do anything to provide for alternative sources of revenue. They had ample time to develop alternative revenue generating avenues but failed to do so. Peabody Coal shut the Kayenta Mine down in 2019; and NGS owners shut the plant down in 2019.

Loss of Revenues. The shutdown of coal mines and closure of NGS resulted in loss of revenues to Hopi and Navajo. Jobs were lost. The entire region lost its tax base. The Hopi tribal council, although advised previously, made no arrangements to generate alternative revenues, causing an uncertain future for the tribe and tribal members. With tribal reserves rapidly depleting, where will future revenues come from? What will happen if revenues and reserves are depleted? So instead of finding ways to generate revenues, the council cut program operating funds and reduced village allocations but did not bother to address their own council salary.

The tribal council was presented with a highly viable, fully funded, and fully developed, solar energy project proposal in 2013 that was full funded, that would be developed by a team of engineers, contractors, and would not require the tribe to provide upfront funding commitments. The opportunity would have generated substantial revenues and created hundreds of long-term jobs for tribal members. It would have

positioned Hopi to be economically self-sufficient. After three years of delay, it voted the proposal down without explanation. It was obvious that the proposal was denied for political reasons. So today, Hopi's economic future is uncertain.

Lack of Mine Reclamation: The Black Mesa Mine shut down in 2005; and the Kayenta Mine shutdown in 2019, followed by shutdowns of the Mohave Generating Station and the Navajo Generating Station. Federal laws require that coal mines that are shut down must be reclaimed by the mining company within a prescribed time frame. But Peabody Coal and the federal Office of Surface Mining have delayed any reclamation work on both mines. The lack of mine reclamation on Black Mesa is being addressed by Hopi (and Navajo) grassroots and outside organizations, but the Hopi tribal council has been noticeably absent from the discussions. Council has been advised of the situation and what is needed to be done but have chosen not to do anything.

The Navajo Aquifer has been excessively drawn down (30,000 gallons each day beginning around 1969 through 2005) by Peabody Coal to slurry coal from the Black Mesa Mine to the Mohave Generating Station. The Hopi council authorized the pumping of the Navajo aquifer by council resolution, over the objection of Hopi traditional leaders. The remains of our ancestors buried on Black Mesa were removed, or simply destroyed through use of explosives. The tribal council and tribal chairman are best positioned to impose on the federal government to initiate reclamation, but they have not done so as of the date of this writing.

Recommendation: Hopi tribal council should enact a council resolution that mandates the federal Office of Surface Mining to issue a Significant Permit Revision to Peabody Coal. This permit will require Peabody and OSM to provide for full consultation with the affected tribes; and will require that Peabody proceed through a full, 7 comprehensive Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Part of the deliberations will address the impacts to the Navajo Aquifer and must require a full and comprehensive hydrologic impact study. This process may eventually result in legal action by the tribes against the federal government for abrogation of its trust responsibility to the tribe.

IV. Considerations for Tribal Economic Development Initiatives

How do we address our dilemma? How do we bring in revenues to sustain our tribe, create revenue streams and provide jobs for tribal members? First, it takes

acceptance of our past failures and look far into the future to create a path to economic self-sufficiency. Dispense with politics and agree to work together. It takes collaboration with the Hopi villages, tribal members, partnerships with federal, state and county governments. There are educated and knowledgeable tribal members who have vested interests to see that our tribe is successful, but they have been bypassed in favor of outside non-Indian companies despite the tribe's Hopi tribal preference laws. It will require a significant amount of federal, state, and private funding through partnerships and joint ventures. It will require a robust strategic plan.

Renewable Energy Development: First and foremost, explore opportunities to develop a large, utility scale renewable energy (wind and solar) project on tribal lands that will create substantial revenues and create hundreds of long-term jobs for tribal members. Lands are available on tribal lands; and manpower is available. This project will result in other spin-off benefits for the tribe such as purchase of the APS power line, additional funding for schools, funding for tribal infrastructure needs, and other economic development endeavors.

Renewable energy development is very costly and will require outside funding commitments, economists, engineers, and attorneys to develop a viable enterprise; and to secure long-term power purchase agreements with utility companies that will buy the electricity. The federal government provides minimal funding for planning and feasibility studies, but Congress does not appropriate adequate funding to develop the projects. To develop these projects requires outside developers and investments. It also requires federal government involvement to review and approve environmental assessments and land lease agreements. Agreements can be developed to provide for profit sharing with the tribe receiving a majority portion (51%) through the period until debt retirement, usually around 25 – 30 years. The development company may transfer ownership of the company without a debt burden to the tribe upon debt retirement.

Broadband Infrastructure: Explore opportunities to develop reservation-wide broadband communications infrastructure. The federal government made substantial amounts of funding available through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) and the 8 impending Bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act legislation. Having broadband access throughout the reservation allows for emergency wireless communications, distance learning, commerce, facilitate tribal and village

operations, and social communications. It would create jobs for tribal members.

Tribal Infrastructure: Regarding ARPA and Infrastructure Investment Act and other emergency relief funding from Congress, it would be in the best interest of Hopi to access funding under the above federal legislation. Our village infrastructure, including roads, trails, water and sewer systems, solid waste, electrical systems, telecommunications, and facilities are in dire need of repair or replacement. To access these one-time funds will require an extensive survey of needs, cost estimation of the projects to bring the proposed projects to "shovel-ready" position; and to submit proposals to federal agencies to secure the funds. It will require development of administrative workforce to be poised and ready to accept and deploy the funds so that every penny is put to good use, and not returned to the federal government. This funding creates prime opportunities to address our tribal and village infrastructure needs. Many jobs, permanent and temporary, would be created through these funds.

V. Closing

Communications is key to a successful Administration. It is important that elected officials make it a point to create effective working relationships with village leadership, especially traditional leaders. Create effective communications and working relations with village administrations by providing for periodic meetings, promoting effective dialogue. The past few tribal administrations failed miserably at this, to the point that they lost the trust of the traditional leaders, villages, and tribal members. Always remember villages have superior authorities and powers over the tribal council. Respect the village powers and village sovereignty. The paper expresses my opinions on the issues facing our tribe. It is intended to create a focus on the pressing issues facing our tribe with the hope that those elected will take these recommendations seriously in the best interest of Hopi. It is also intended to facilitate a learning process, particularly on the provisions of the Hopi tribal constitution so that policy makers and legislative bodies understand where the council receives its governmental authority. Finally, the paper encourages effective dialogue between the tribal council, villages, and tribal members; and to encourage teamwork in addressing and resolving issues facing our tribe, our people. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Benjamin H. Nuvamsa, Former Tribal Chairman
Village of Shungopavi (Bear Clan)

UPCOMING EVENTS AROUND THE AREA

August 28: Free E-Waste and Tire Recycle Event
8am–11am 251 N Penrod Rd, Showlow, AZ

August 28-29: 10th Annual Hopi Arts Festival
9am-5pm Continental Country Club, Flagstaff, AZ

September 6: Holiday—Labor Day

September 9: Hopi Primary Election Day

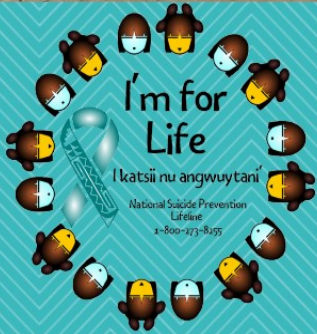
September 15-18: Navajo County Fair & Rodeo
Holbrook, Arizona

September 24-25: Standin' On the Corner Event
Winslow, Arizona

November 11: General Election Day



I'M FOR LIFE SUICIDE PREVENTION WALK/RUN



SEPTEMBER 1, 2021
MOENKOPI COMMUNITY BUILDING
SEPTEMBER 7, 2021
PEACE ACADEMIC CENTER

Onsite registration will begin at 5:30 PM
Event will start at 6 PM

Youth ages 9-24 will receive wireless earbuds
ALL participants will receive a T-Shirt

For more information please contact Brandon Scott at (928) 675-8056 or BScott@hopi.nsn.us

Hosted by Hopi Behavioral Health Services Native Connections I'm for Life Program

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF) Calendar Contest

CALLING ALL ARTISTS



SUBMIT YOUR ARTWORK

**WINNING ENTRIES WILL BE PRINTED IN A 2022
RMSF PREVENTION CALENDAR**

Hopi Tribal members of all ages are eligible to enter. Entries must relate to RMSF prevention and will be judged on prevention message and creativity. You may submit multiple entries, but only one per person will be selected. See reverse side for RMSF prevention themes.

MAIL

Madeline Sahneyah
Dept. of Health & Human Services P.O.B 123
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

EMAIL

msahneyah@hopi.nsn.us

Deadline: August 31st, 2021



Spay/Neuter Clinic

August 28 & 29, 2021
8 am – 4 pm



Village of Tewa
Community Center
Polacca, AZ



Free Spay/Neuter Surgeries

Slots for 40 dogs & 10 cats

Free Vaccinations

Parvo, distemper, rabies

For Hopi residents only.
Appointment required.

To schedule an appointment, call or go online:

(928) 734-3403
M-F 9 am-4 pm

bit.ly/3x7zubu



Owners must wear face covering & maintain 6 ft. social distance.

Services funded through the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona and the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention.

Collaborative partners: Hopi Dog Rescue, Clinic HQ University, Coconino Humane Association, and Hopi Department of Health Services

Veterinarian services provided by: Asavet Charities



August 28 & 29

RMSF Prevention Themes:

1. Ticks go through four life stages: egg, larva, nymph, and adult.
2. RMSF symptoms: fever, a headache, stomachache, fatigue, and rash.
3. RMSF can be treated, see your doctor right away.
4. Check people for ticks every day.
5. Remove attached ticks with tweezers.
6. Prevent ticks on dogs by using drops, collars, and medicine to kill ticks.
7. Check dogs for ticks.
8. Healthy pets lead to fewer ticks.
9. Keep dogs on your property.
10. Clean up yards to eliminate places for ticks to hide.
11. Treat your home with pesticides to kill ticks.
12. Protect yourself, your family, and your community by reducing ticks around your home.

Artwork must:

- Address RMSF prevention themes
- Be on 8x11" paper
- Use pencil, markers, colored pencil, or paints
- Include a heading of 6 words or less

