



The Hopi Tutuveni

December 2, 2020
Volume 28
Number 23



~Est. 1987 • OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE HOPI TRIBE • NEWS SOURCE FOR THE HOPI PEOPLE~

The Hopi Tutuveni Public Service Announcement Hopi Tutuveni Office Closed Until Further Notice



The Hopi Tutuveni

Kykotsmovi, Ariz. – **As of Wednesday, November 25, 2020**, the Hopi Tutuveni staff requests the public's attention to this announcement in response to the Hopi Tribe's Carpet Removal Project scheduled to be completed at the Hopi Tribal Complex, the Hopi Tribe's one and only newspaper office will be closed until further notice.

The remaining publications for 2020 will still be published and distributed however due to the limitations being placed on the office, beyond our control, advertisements will be a priority for placement.

The Hopi Tutuveni staff was informed in October 2020 that the Risk Management Building, where the Tutuveni office is housed, would not be impacted by the project. Staff was also informed by the Facilities and Risk Management Department staff that the carpet in the building would not be removed until January 2021.

With no further updates or notices since then, Hopi Tutuveni staff went to report to work at the office on November 25th and found both offices emptied of all furniture, archive files and newspapers, office equipment, cameras, keys and deposits.

Computer equipment was left on the front porch of the building unattended while facilities staff were going back and forth from the building to building on Wednesday, No-

vember 25, 2020 afternoon. No further information about where computer equipment and files were being stored was provided to the Managing Editor.

Hopi Tutuveni staff sincerely apologizes for any inconvenience this may cause readers and the Hopi public who look to the newspaper as a source of information and updates about what is occurring on Hopi and in particular with the Hopi Tribal government itself.

The public is also being notified that an announcement about the closure would have come much sooner, if the Hopi Tutuveni staff and Editorial Board had been informed and had a place in the decision-making arena resulting in such an impactful outcome.

Unfortunately, like a number of programs, departments and organizations, the powers that be are challenged with keeping open communications with Hopi Tutuveni, with reasons left unknown. At times, Hopi Tutuveni staff have been excluded from decision-making meetings and discussions. Hopi Tutuveni staff have made numerous requests for both staff to be listed as Essential Employees to only be denied time and time again and which impacts the amount of information being shared with the public. We will strive to continue asking the questions that need to be asked in keeping our public informed and updated.

Upon meeting with Facilities Department staff on Monday, November 30, 2020 an estimated date of when Tutuveni staff might be able to return to the office was slated for Monday, December 7, 2020 but that was still not guaranteed.

Until the Hopi Tutuveni office is ready for occupancy by staff, patrons and the public can leave voice messages for Romalita Laban, Managing Editor at (928) 734-3281 and emails can be sent to rlaban@hopi.nsn.us. Voice messages can be left for Carl Onsaie, Assistant Editor at (928) 734-3283 and emails can be sent to consae@hopi.nsn.us. Once normal office hours are resumed Hopi Tutuveni staff will be available Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Payments for ads can still be taken at the Treasurer's Office by credit or debit card by calling (928) 734-3124. Check or money order payments can still be sent to: Attention - Hopi Tutuveni – Hopi Tribe P.O. Box 123 Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039.

We ask for Hopi Tutuveni Supporters' and the public's patience and prayers, as we transition through these challenging pandemic times. We are still here; we are Hopi and we are strong. Askwali/Kwa kwa for your continued patronage and support. Pasningwu.

HOPI TUTUVENI
PO BOX 123
KYKOTSMOVI, AZ 86039
1110-01600-7460

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED



**The Hopi Tutuveni wishes
you safe and happy
holidays!**

'Life and death decisions': Native American leaders prepare for hurdles in vaccine distribution



Old Oribai well (Hopi Tribe) Photo credit by original poster

Kelly Cannon November 20, 2020
NBC News

When Timothy Nuvangyaoma, chairman of the Hopi Tribe, heard there were two coronavirus vaccines that both showed promising data of more than 90 percent efficacy, he felt initial relief that soon transitioned to cautious skepticism.

That's because the logistic and cultural challenges of delivering a Covid-19 vaccine with precise temperature requirements and two-dose administration to members of the Hopi Tribe are vast: Hopi often live in remote locations and only one-third of the population has reliable means of transportation, according to officials with knowledge of vaccine distribution planning. Hopi lands span more than 1.5 million acres and encompass parts of both Coconino and Navajo counties in northeastern Arizona.

Power supply is always a concern, brownouts are common, and generators are a luxury. The Hopi Health Care Center has to outsource much of its care.

Meanwhile, the Pfizer vaccine requires transportation at minus 94 degrees Fahrenheit and must be ordered in units with a minimum of 1,000 doses. And while this week's preliminary results from biotech company Moderna Inc. showed encouraging data that its candidate was 94.5 percent effective, that vaccine still requires long-term storage at sub-zero freezer temperatures, short-term storage in a refrigerator and a two-dose administration separated by multiple weeks.

Other options progressing through the

pipeline aren't as finicky; one of the Johnson & Johnson candidates, for example, has a one-dose regimen and is expected to remain stable at basic refrigerator temperatures for longer periods of time.

Added to the logistical challenges is the broader, long-simmering cultural mistrust of vaccines and clinical trials felt by tribal communities as a result of historical trauma, making their skepticism about the safety of vaccines more pronounced.

"There's always that reluctance as a Native American," Nuvangyaoma said. "I have to make sure that it's going to be able to help. And I don't want to get people's hopes up."

For Nuvangyaoma and leaders across other tribal nations, Covid-19 has been an extraordinary crisis.

The pandemic has highlighted long-standing structural inequities and health disparities for American Indians and Alaska Natives, many of which are rooted in the federal government's chronic underfunding of tribal and urban health care systems, despite legal and treaty obligations to do so. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Covid-19 infection rate is 3.5 times higher for American Indians and Alaska Natives, who are also more likely to suffer hospitalization or mortality than non-Hispanic whites.

The collapse of tribal economies due to the virus, as well as problems and regulations around the distribution of emergency federal funds, stalled any potential recovery even more.

Amid America's mismanaged response



Chairman Timothy Nuvangyaoma. (Hopi Tribe) Photo credit by original poster

to the pandemic, few communities have borne the brunt quite like smaller tribal nations. For the Hopi, a people who have maintained a connectivity to their traditional ways of life and identity, the loss of even one member is amplified.

The virus "has taken elders who should have been able to pass this down to the younger generation," Nuvangyaoma said of the tribe's cultures and traditions. "It's taken the younger generation who should be the ones that are picking up where we're leaving off, to continue with our story."

"It's a gamble at this point"

Throughout the pandemic, tribal leaders have faced rushed processes and deadlines to make consequential decisions involving vaccine readiness, such as whether to receive vaccine allocations through the state or the Indian Health Service. Some Urban Indian health clinics were told one day before the presidential election that they needed to make the choice by the end of that week.

Tribal leaders are making "life and death decisions within their tribal communities on the reservations and villages right now . . . so they may not always have the time to respond in a week," said Abigail Echo-Hawk, a citizen of the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, director of the Urban Indian Health Institute and chief research officer for the Seattle Indian Health Board.

Meredith Raimondi, the director of communications at the National Council of Urban Indian Health, said the consequences could be dire: "A big concern is that you make the wrong decision, and

you choose the state, or you choose IHS and then one of those doesn't go according to plan and you have no vaccines. I mean, it's a gamble at this point."

The Hopi Tribe opted to receive allocations through the Indian Health Service, the federally funded health care system responsible for providing services to approximately 2.6 million American Indians and Alaska Natives. According to officials involved in the logistics planning, the Hopi Tribe is preparing for a direct-shipment scenario from the manufacturer or a "hub and spoke" strategy using ultracold storage in a central location like Phoenix as a distribution hub.

Supply chain experts like Julie Swann, a professor at North Carolina State University who previously advised the CDC during the 2009 H1N1 pandemic, are greatly worried about the logistics involved in cold-chain management of the vaccine for these communities.

"Pfizer kind of acts like that's going to solve the problem and to some extent, the federal government acts like that, as well," Swann said of the company's direct delivery approach that ships vaccines in specialized containers packed with dry ice.

While Pfizer's strategy would work for a mass vaccination clinic, she explained, it would not be as effective for a health care provider trying to allocate small amounts of vaccine to multiple people over time.

"I think the changes in the Moderna vaccine make it much easier to give that one in rural or sparsely populated areas," Swann said.

Cont. On Page 3

'Life and death decisions': Native American leaders prepare for hurdles in vaccine distribution, Cont.

Moderna's vaccine can remain stable at standard refrigerator temperatures of 36 to 46 degrees Fahrenheit for up to 30 days once thawed.

The Hopi Tribe anticipates hiring additional staff who will work extended hours to facilitate higher volume administration within the tight time frames. Getting patients to an administration site will also be a challenge for tribes in more remote areas.

"We live on the reservations where people do not have street addresses, so finding the people who are going to be classified as Phase 1 is going to be very troubling," said a CDC official who has worked with Western tribes, but who did not have authorization to speak publicly.

"We have to really double and triple down on our logistics to make sure that we are able to hit very tight time windows," the official said. "That's where the difficulty lies."

Historical traumas fuel distrust

Logistical hurdles are only intensified by past research abuse and negligence, such as when blood samples from members of the Havasupai Tribe that were given to researchers for studies on diabetes were stored and later distributed for unrelated studies. In addition, racial inequities have caused misclassification and gross underreporting of data for Native Americans.

"These memories, including the Havasupai case, and others of historical research harms are ones that are stories that are told in Native communities," said Echo-Hawk, who also served on the committee that advised

federal agencies on Covid-19 vaccine allocation.

"It has made our communities very hesitant to participate in any kind of clinical trials or research," she said.

On the nearby Navajo Nation, where the coronavirus is currently considered to be in uncontrolled spread in 34 communities, President Jonathan Nez warned vaccine hesitancy in the U.S. is spreading and has contributed to some of his most vulnerable citizens choosing not to get the flu vaccine.

"We all know that the flu and Covid-19, if caught together, is deadly," Nez said in an interview. "A lot of our elders have received the flu vaccine every year, but because of this hysteria that is happening off the nation that is coming onto the nation . . . our elders are beginning to question, 'Hey, what's going on here?'"

There is also a lack of culturally appropriate communications from drug manufacturers that have struggled to maintain widespread Indigenous representation in trials.

In October, the Lummi Nation in Washington state announced its withdrawal from the AstraZeneca trial after Lummi doctors cited "ongoing communications challenges with AstraZeneca representatives as a primary factor." Lawrence Solomon, chairman of the Lummi Nation, said in a statement that the AstraZeneca trial "was not a good fit" for the tribe, which later submitted an application to participate in biotechnology company Novavax's trials.

The Hopi Nation, which is landlocked by the Navajo Nation, notably decided not to join the Pfizer trials taking place on the latter. According to a breakdown of partici-

pant diversity on Pfizer's website, 1 percent of the participants enrolled in U.S. trials are Native American. There are currently about 125 volunteers enrolled in Pfizer's trials on the Navajo Nation, 75 percent of whom are Native Americans, according to Dr. Laura Hammitt, director of infectious disease prevention with Johns Hopkins University's Center for American Indian Health, who oversees the trials.

In slides released by Moderna, the company detailed interim data of enrolled trial participants, categorizing them as white, Hispanic/Latino, Black/African American, Asian and Other.

"I respect everybody's freedom to make their own choices," Nuvangyaoma said of the Navajo Nation's decision to participate. "We already have the coronavirus here and I'm not going to subject my community members to be used as test models for something unless it's safe."

Despite his concerns, he is still hopeful.

"We've been dealing with this all our lives. We've had issues with sicknesses, pandemics, plagues come across our lands. We're fighters and we're resilient people, and it's no different for us out here on Hopi," Nuvangyaoma said. "We come together in times like this. And we'll come out of this, also."

Reporting for this story was supported by the Pulitzer Center.

Hopi Law Enforcement Serives Update: Livestock inspections

Chief Virgil Pinto
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Hopi Tribe executed Order No. 006-2020 on November 9, 2020, which states the Hopi Tribe has returned to phase zero, Stay at Home Order. In compliance with this order and to remain consistent with previous procedures, Hopi Law Enforcement Services effective immediately, will cease conducting livestock inspections for ranchers.

Originally, the Hopi Tribe per Executive Order No. 002-2020, went under a stay at home order. In March 2020, Paul Saufkie, Acting DPSES Director, sent out a letter stating for the protection of all Hopi people and residents that he was suspending inspections of livestock.

HLES will abide to the original plan of conducting no inspections to protect the Hopi and Navajo citizens.

This order will remain effect until there is lift in the Stay-at-Home executive order.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Hopi Law Enforcement Services

PO BOX 123

KYKOTSMOVI, AZ. 86039

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Hopi Tribal Council First Quarter Session December 1, 2020 Proposed Agenda

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

1. Action Item #026-2020 – To approve the Charter of Incorporation for the Tawa'ovi Community Development Corporation to establish a federally chartered corporation – Author/Andrew Gashwazra, Director, Office of Community Planning & Economic Development – TABLED
2. Action Item #061-2020 – To approve the settlement agreement in the Hopi Tribe v. United States of America, No. 06-0941 (Fed. Ct of Claims) – Author/Fred Lomayesva, General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel - TABLED

NEW BUSINESS

1. Action Item #091-2020 – To approve Clause Law LLC as the Hopi Tribe's Lobbyist for one (1) year – Author/Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma, Chairman, The Hopi Tribe
2. Action Item #092-2020 - To approve HUC Wells for Moenkopi using CARES Act Funds – Author/Amy Mignella, Deputy General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel
3. Action Item #093-2020 – Approval to release and write off Seawall hotel property in Galveston, Texas – Author/Wilfred Gaseoma, Treasurer, The Hopi Tribe

IHS Releases COVID-19 Pandemic Vaccine Plan November 2020

Today, the Indian Health Service is announcing the IHS COVID-19 Pandemic Vaccine Plan November 2020 [PDF]. The plan details how the IHS health care system will prepare for and operationalize a vaccine when it becomes available. It also provides important guidance for all IHS federal, tribal health programs, and urban Indian organizations that choose to receive COVID-19 vaccine coordinated through IHS.

"IHS COVID-19 Pandemic Vaccine Plan is laying the necessary groundwork for the distribution of a safe and effective COVID-19 vaccine," said IHS Director Rear Adm. Michael D. Weahkee. "We'll ensure that safe and effective vaccines can reach Indian Country as quickly and equitably as possible."

To better understand the needs of American Indian and Alaska Native communities prior to publication of the IHS COVID-19 Pandemic Vaccine Plan, in September, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services initiated tribal consultation to seek input from tribal leaders on COVID-19 vaccination planning for Indian Country. The IHS also initiated tribal consultation [PDF] and urban confer [PDF] in October to seek input from tribal and urban leaders on the IHS COVID-19 Pandemic Vaccine Draft Plan.

"Working with our tribal and urban partners, we are making certain we are ready to begin safe and effective vaccinations for Indian Country as soon as an FDA-approved or authorized vaccine is available," said Rear Adm. Francis Frazier, lead for the IHS Vaccine Task Force.

The IHS developed the COVID-19 Vaccine plan based on The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's COVID-19

Vaccination Interim Playbook for Jurisdiction Operations, while recognizing the sovereign authority of tribal nations to provide for the welfare of their people. The IHS reached out to tribes and urban Indian organizations for their involvement in planning efforts. Each tribe and urban Indian organization provided its preference for COVID-19 vaccine distribution (IHS or state distribution) to ensure the vaccine is effectively delivered to Indian Country.

This plan is based on currently available information. IHS will continue to assess, respond, and adapt federal guidance as new information becomes available regarding vaccine developments, vaccine storage requirements, risk groups, and prioritization recommendations by researchers and advisory bodies.

In May 2020, the White House announced Operation Warp Speed, a public-private partnership to facilitate the development, manufacturing, and distribution of COVID-19 countermeasures. It has been laying the groundwork to produce and deliver 300 million doses of safe and effective vaccines with the initial doses available by January 2021.

The IHS, an agency in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, provides a comprehensive health service delivery system for approximately 2.6 million American Indians and Alaska Natives who belong to 574 federally recognized tribes in 37 states. Follow the agency via social media on Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn.

To learn more about Indian Health Service support for the nationwide COVID-19 response, visit ihs.gov/coronavirus.gov.

Simple Reminders from the CDC to Keep Safe

Please if you are sick, stay home, except to get medical care. Even if you are not sick please remember to:

- Keep at least six feet between you and other people and don't go to--or host--parties or other group events.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a cloth face cover when you are around others or when you go out in public.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, or hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol if you can't use soap and water.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash and wash your hands.

Hopi Tribe Department of Health and Human Services Covid-19 Emergency Response November 30, 2020 Report

KYKOTSMOVI, AZ – November 30, 2020 — The United States reported more than 4 million coronavirus cases in November, which is higher than the total number of cases seen all year by any country in the world except India and Brazil. Public health experts are warning that the U.S. will keep seeing record-breaking numbers in the final month of 2020. Since the pandemic began, the U.S. has seen more than 13.3 million confirmed cases and over 267,000 deaths, by far the highest numbers in the world, according to data from Johns Hopkins University. The U.S. accounts for nearly 20% of the global death toll. The U.S. in November set several grim new records in the pandemic. It surpassed 100,000 daily cases for the first time on November 4, and then more than 200,000 daily cases for the first time on November 28. The nation also passed 90,000 coronavirus hospitalizations for the first time. Hospitals in many communities are at or near capacity and have raised alarms about being overwhelmed as demand continues to grow. The month also brought encouraging news about vaccines, with three candidates reported to be more than 90% effective, and the first U.S. vaccinations expected to begin in December once the FDA grants emergency authorization. Health care workers would be among the first to get vaccinated. Dr. Anthony Fauci, the nation's leading infectious disease expert, warned that more spikes will come after millions of people traveled for Thanksgiving — something public health officials advised Americans to avoid.

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

As of this date – November 30 2020

The United States now has approximately 13.30million confirmed positive cases with 152,60 new cases and over 266,051 deaths reported.

Over 326,817 confirmed positive cases now exist in Arizona. Of those, close to 8,163 are in Navajo County alone.

The Hopi Health Care Center has tested over 5,822 patients to this date. Over 620 of those tests at Hopi Health Care Center came back positive with 417 from Hopi Tribal members. Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation reported 90 positives for Hopi Villages with a combined number of 507 positive Hopi Tribal members.

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

** A total of 507+ individuals who tested positive are members of the Hopi Tribe.

+ Includes Village member(s) retested positive

Prevention:

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

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

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

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

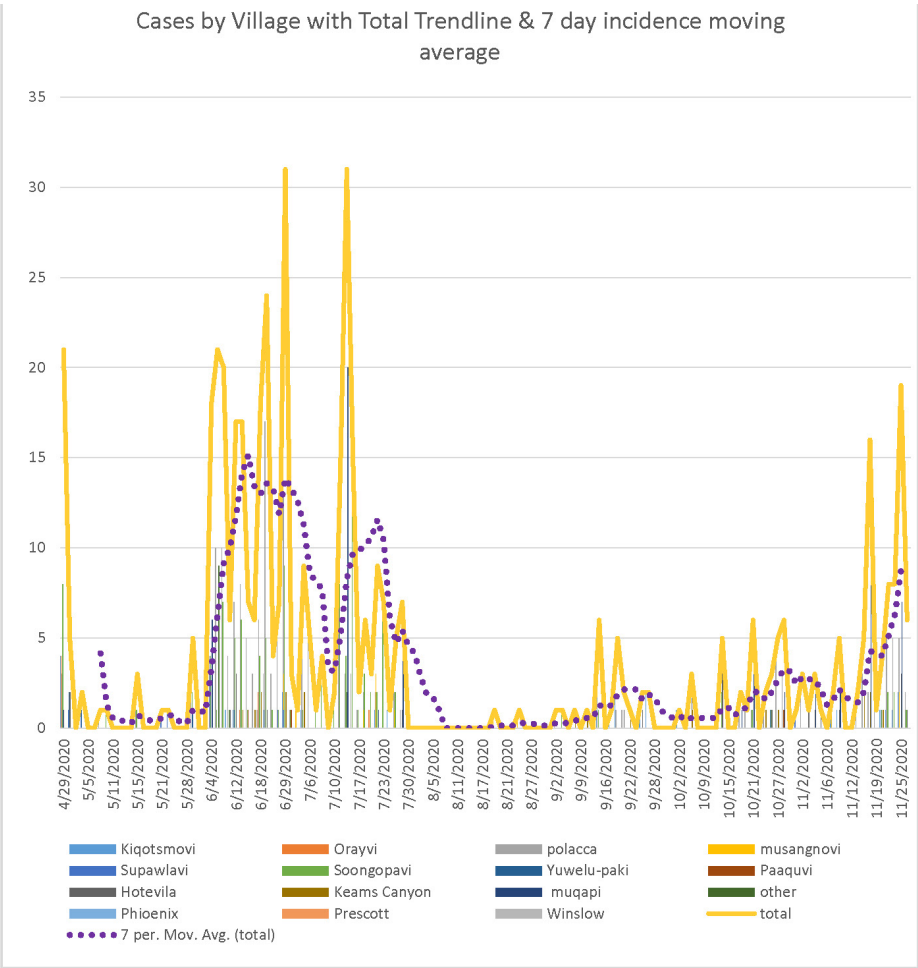
This list is not all inclusive. Please consult your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.

Hopi Tribe Department of Health and Human Services
Covid-19 Emergency Response November 30, 2020 Report,
Cont.

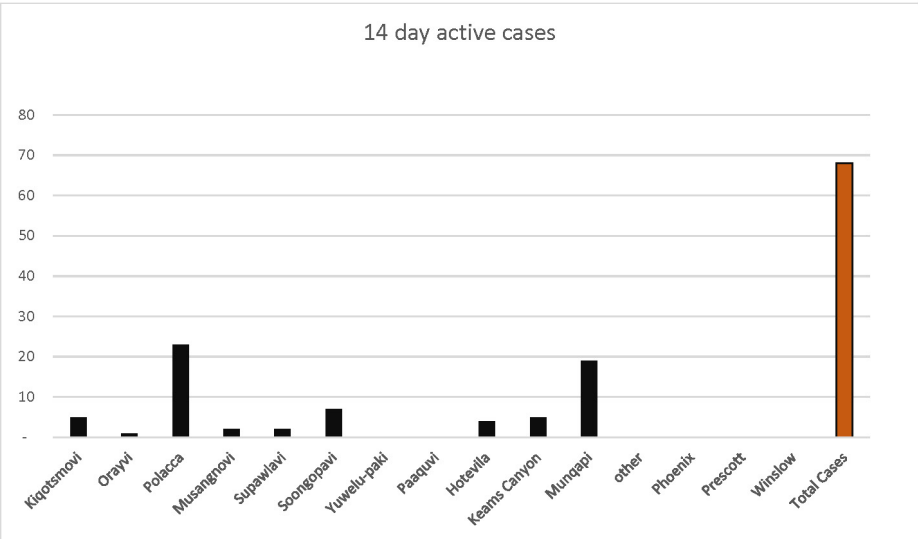
Hopi COVID-19 Reported Cases by Hopi Health Care Center Cases* November 30, 2020					
	Number Tested Today	Cumulative Number Positive	Cumulative Number Negative	Total Number in Process	Total Tested
	9	620	5,167	2	5,822

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

Number of Cases per Village as of November 30, 2020	Reported by HHCC	Reported by Tuba City Regional Healthcare Corporation	Total
Kiqötsmovi	27	5	32
Orayvi	9		9
Polacca (Walpi-Sitsom'ovi-Tewa)	176	6	182+
Musangnuvi	14		14
Supawlavi	18		18+
Söngoopavi	122		122+
Yuvelu-paki	6		6
Paaqavi	3		3
Hotvela	20	10	30(+)
Keams Canyon	16	6	22
Munqapi		63*	63*
Phoenix	1		1
Winslow	4		4
Prescott	1		1
TOTAL	417	90	507



This graph demonstrates that cases per day stratified by village with a total case line and rolling seven-day incidence graph over the top. This graph gives the total of positive cases for the day in yellow, while the bar graph is color coded with each village. The bar graph shoes each village’s daily total and together they equal the yellow line chart.



This graph demonstrates the active cases and is stratified by village. Currently there are 68 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 Munqapi and Polacca. This graph is useful in isolating where the virus is most active at the current moment.

Letter to the Editor

Letter to the Editor November 24, 2020

Hopi Tribe Coronavirus Relief Fund ("CRF") Business Program established to benefit tribally owned entities and villages only. This letter goes out to all Hopi business owners, Hopi Tribe Cares Act Committee (CAC) and Hopi Tribal Council. On Tuesday, November 24, 2020, I was fortunate enough to listen to the Hopi Tribal Council morning session. In this session the Cares Act Committee gave an update to the Hopi Tribal council. Representing the CAC were, Carroll Onsaie, Chair, Jamie Navenma, V. Chair, Will Gaseoma, CAC Member, and a few others. Will G. gave a update report on the amounts spent to date, during this report it was very obvious and disappointing to know that the majority of the funds went to tribal entities and to village projects and the next large amount went to the General Welfare Emergency Assistance Program (GWEAP). Small businesses were mentioned but no amount was given as to the total amount that was given. After this most of the discussion was about village projects and individual awards (GWEAP). Discussions focused on deadlines for the GWEAP and application/disbursement issues.

As an owner of a small business, located in Moenkopi, I was elated to know that the Hopi Tribe was providing funding for small businesses that had been impacted to the pandemic. My business along with others cannot conduct regular business online like most business that are situated here on Hopi, businesses that can sell their crafts, jewelry, T-shirts or other items can be sold and shipped from home. But even these businesses also have been impacted due this virus. My business requires me to be at the facility to perform repairs and maintenance that would be needed to keep equipment in working condition.

Applications for the Hopi Tribe Coronavirus Relief Fund (CFR) Business Program were available on August 11, 2020, I applied on August 14, 2020. I finally received a letter dated October 14, 2020, 2 months later, from the CAC and was denied funding. Here is the first paragraph from that letter:

"The CARES Act Committee for the Hopi Tribe has reviewed your application for assistance and regrets to inform you that your application is denied. You applied for assistance with lost revenue, which is not eligible under the CFR Business Program."

Revenue for any type of business and currently most small businesses cannot be generated because "normal business activities" have been interrupted due to this pandemic. Along with the letter was an application for the GWEAP. This program cannot fulfill my full request. I have also been informed that other small businesses were "brushed off" to this program.

Now here is the paragraph that is on the CFR applica-

tion:

"The Hopi Tribe COVID-19 SMALL BUSINESS CRF APPLICATION This Application is provided by the Hopi Tribe ("Tribe") to businesses seeking federal financial assistance through the Hopi Tribe Coronavirus Relief Fund ("CRF") Business Program. The program is being offered to assist businesses owned by members of the Tribe or wholly owned by the Tribe that have suffered business interruption costs incurred due to COVID-19 required closures."

Many small businesses, like mine, suffered business interruption costs (revenue/income) and were denied because they fulfilled all the requirements on the application as a "business owned by members of the tribe ...".

After listening to the "report" from the CAC it was very obvious that this funding under the "COVID-19 Small Business CFR Application" was solely intended for tribal businesses and villages and a few choice non-profit businesses as seen from the one and only report of who was funded, H.U.C and Hopitutuqaiki. Now another discrepancy is, how can a tribal entity, H.U.C., be awarded \$14.1 million within 3 days, when it has not been in operation prior to this pandemic? This really confounds me when we have Hopi member owned businesses that have been in operation longer and have been greatly impacted due to this pandemic but are being brushed aside to be given less than what there normal business activities generate. In regard to the morning session there was a discussion on the CAC members signing a "nondisclosure agreement". The committee members in attendance mentioned that this prevented them from making any statements about award amounts. If this committee were knowledgeable enough, they would know that they could mention who was awarded but do not have to disclose individual amounts, but a total amount. Because of this I believe that the CAC is favoring tribal entities and is not being transparent and why I see that only two awards have been given, as mentioned by one of the council members "this is federal funds." Separate funding and business application for Hopi member owned businesses should have been created.

I have appealed to the CAC decision to my application but to this date I still have not received any response. Once again being swept under the rug in the hopes that I will forget and stop pursuing. Again, my business and others that did fulfill the requirements should not have been denied or brushed off to the GWEAP.

I appreciate your time in and hope this finds everyone in good health.

Thank you, Samuel R. Shingoitewa Jr.

Owner, Sunbear Fitness and Repair Services
Moenkopi Village.



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ARTICLES:

The Hopi Tutuveni welcomes original articles reporting on local, state and national news items on issues related to Hopi or of interest to Tutuveni readers. We are especially interested in articles reporting on issues impacting the Hopi community or on events and activities involving members of the Hopi Tribe. Articles should not exceed 750 words and should follow Associated Press (AP) style and formatting. The Managing Editor reserves the right to edit articles for style, length and clarity. If significant editing is required, the Managing Editor will communicate with the author prior to publication.

PRESS RELEASES:

Press releases must be submitted on official letterhead and include the name of the organization, contact person, telephone number and email address. Press releases should not exceed 500 words and submissions may be edited for length and clarity at the discretion of the Managing Editor.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

Letters should not exceed 250 words and must include the name of the author and complete contact information (address, phone number or email address)

CIRCULATION

The Hopi Tutuveni is published twice a month, with a circulation of 2,500 copies throughout the entire Hopi Reservation. The paper is delivered on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month to the following locations: Moenkopi Travel Center, Moenkopi Legacy Inn, Hotevilla Store, Kykotsmovi Village Store, Tribal Government Complex, Hopi Cultural Center, Hopi Health Care Center, Polacca Circle M, Keams Canyon Store.

and the headline and date of the article on which you are commenting. Anonymous letters and letters written under pseudonyms will not be published. The Tutuveni Editorial Board reviews all submissions and reserves the right not to publish letters it considers to be highly sensitive or potentially offensive to readers, or that may be libelous or slanderous in nature.

OPINION EDITORIALS:

Submissions must be exclusive to Hopi Tutuveni and should not exceed 1,000 words. Include with your submission your name and complete contact information, along with a short 2-3-sentence bio.

SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS:

All press releases, articles, letters to the editor and Opinion Editorials electronically as a Word document or as plain text in the body of an email to the Managing Editor, Romalita Laban. Articles, press releases and editorials that include photographs must be in high resolution, 300dpi or more and must be your own. All photographs must include photo credit and a caption for each photo listing the names of all persons included in the photo and description of what the photo is about. (call 928-734-3283 for deadline schedule).



Coping with Stress During Infectious Outbreak

YOUR BEHAVIOR:

- An increase or decrease in your energy and activity levels
- An increase in your alcohol, tobacco use, or use of illegal drugs
- An increase in irritability, with outbursts of anger and frequent arguing
- Having trouble relaxing or sleeping
- Crying frequently
- Worrying excessively
- Wanting to be alone most of the time
- Blaming other people for everything
- Having difficulty communicating or listening
- Having difficulty giving or accepting help
- Inability to feel pleasure or have fun

If you need help:

- Hopi Behavioral Health Services Weekdays 9 AM—5 PM (928) 737-6300
- Hopi Police Department: (928) 734-7340 or call 911

Hotline Numbers:

- National Suicide Prevention Hotline: 1(800) 273-TALK (8255)
- Northern Arizona Crisis Hotline: 1(877)-756-4090
- Teen Lifeline (800) 248-8336
- Trevor Lifeline (866) 488-7386
- Stronghearts, Native Helpline 1-(844)-762-8483
- Crisis Text Line: 741-741
- The Disaster Distress Helpline 1(800)-985-5990 or TEXT TalkWithUs to 66746

KEEP YOURSELF HEALTHY:

- Eat healthy foods, and drink water.
- Avoid excessive amounts of caffeine and alcohol.
- Do not use tobacco or illegal drugs.
- Get enough sleep and rest.
- Get physical exercise

USE PRACTICAL WAYS TO RELAX:

- Relax your body often by doing things that work for you—take deep breaths, stretch, meditate, wash your face and hands, or engage in pleasurable hobbies.
- Pace yourself between stressful activities, and do a fun thing after a hard task.
- Use time off to relax—eat a good meal, read, listen to music, take a bath, or talk to family. Talk about your feelings to loved ones and friends often



Got a DUI ??? ...call Porturica!!

Center for Indian Law
Serving the Legal Needs of Hopi People for 25 Years!
D. Jeffrey Porturica
PH: (928) 289 0974 indlaw@justice.com

Hopi Tutuveni wants to know how we are doing.

Call or email us to tell us if we are doing a good job. We need your feedback

928-734-3283

JOB VACANCY

HOPI TRIBAL HOUSING AUTHORITY JOB VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

POSITION: Development Director

DEPARTMENT: Development

POSITION OPEN: 12-02-2020

CLOSING DATE: 12-16-2020

CONTACT:
Sherry Lomayestewa, HR Generalist
928.737.2800
Visit our website at www.htha.org for more detailed information regarding this vacancy announcement.

LEGALS

Advertise your legals with the Hopi Tutuveni! Call or email to advertise as your legal. Pricing is available upon request for black and white legal advertisements **Call: 928-734-3283 or email: ads@hopi.nsn.us**

BIRTHDAY/CONGRATS!

HAPPY _____ DAY...

We offer space for your congratulation!
Call or email TODAY to learn more
Call:
928-734-3283



Hopi Tribal Council

Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma,
Chairman

Clark W. Tenakhongva,
Vice Chairman

Dwayne Secakuku,
Interim Tribal Secretary

Wilfred Gaseoma, Tribal
Treasurer

Violet Siquah, Sergeant-
At-Arms

Village of Upper Moenkopi

Robert Charley
Philton Talahytewa, Sr.
Hubert Lewis, Sr.
Michael Elmer

Village of Bakabi

Dwayne Secakuku
Clifford Qotsaquahu
Velma Kalyesvavh

Village of Kyakotsmovi

David Talayumtewa
Phillip Quochoytewa, Sr.
Danny Honanie
Herman G. Honanie

Village of Sipaulavi

Rosa Honanie
Alverna Poneoma
Dennis Koeayahongva

Village of Mishongnovi

Craig Andrews
Ronald Humeystewa
Merwin Kooyahoema
Annette F. Talayumtewa

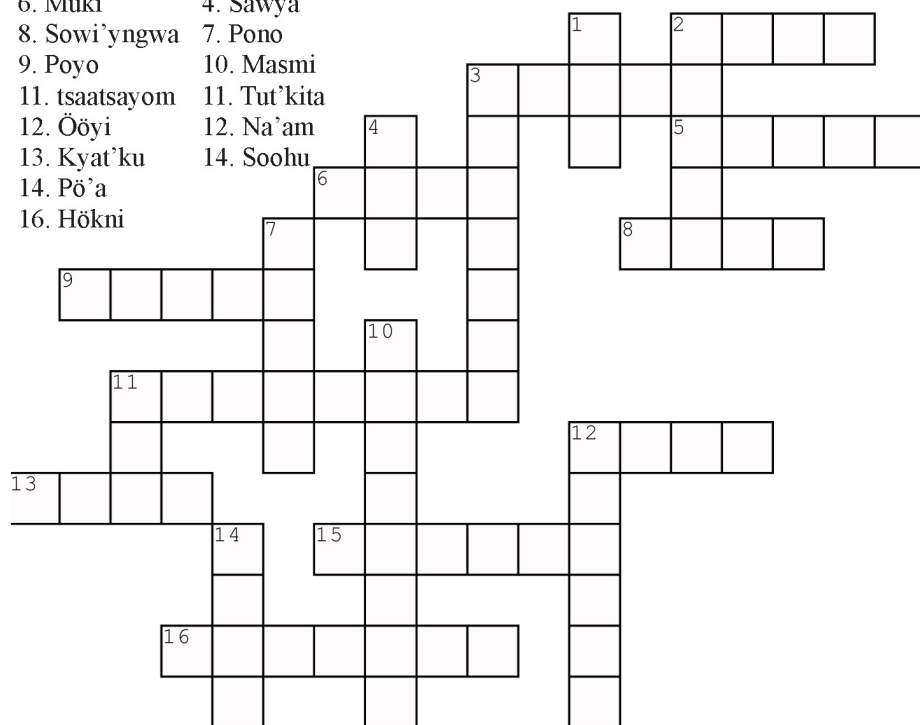
First Mesa Consolidated Villages

Albert T. Siquah
Dale Siquah
Wallace Youvella, Sr.
Wallace Youvella, Jr.



**Find the English words
for the Hopi words.**

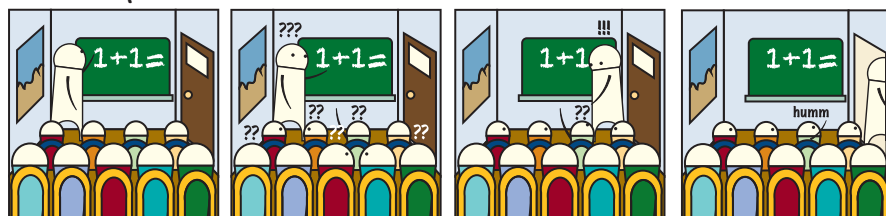
- | Across | Down |
|----------------|--------------|
| 2. Nuva | 1. Tukpu |
| 3. Sipala | 2. Kiisi |
| 5. Mansaala | 3. Pa'tng |
| 6. Muki | 4. Sawya |
| 8. Sowi'yingwa | 7. Pono |
| 9. Poyo | 10. Masmi |
| 11. tsaatsayom | 11. Tut'kita |
| 12. Ööyi | 12. Na'am |
| 13. Kyat'ku | 14. Soohu |
| 14. Pö'a | |
| 16. Hökni | |



Answers in next issue

Are you into drawing COMICS?

New Perspective - Education



by: Carl Onsae

Submit your comics to
consae@hopi.nsn.us
Or

Call 928-734-3283

To find out more information.

Drawing comics is a great way to show your drawing skills and your side of Hopi Humor. If you have the skill and the humor to draw comics for the Hopi Tutuveni

DISCLAIMER: Comics submitted will become property of Hopi Tutuveni. Name of artist will be displayed and not edited when submitted. Hopi Tutuveni has the right to publish submitted comics.

HOPILAVIT - COMMON, WILD, AND MEDICINAL PLANTS

K O P O N A J F X A V U T P A S A T A W
M O O N G T O R H A V U W I I W A A A U
A O N G A T O K I Z I W I P H O Q Q M U
N A X O A P A K A L S Y S F J A A A O S
S L N M A J X F A N O M I S T V W W R I
A A A A B H O L I I V T Y U I U T S I F
A P P A Z H O S E S I U V V S T U I Y B
N S A P S J E M I P R I A I P I M S O I
A O L I A E X S B O O T D P I V N I N N
G H N X H Q Y F T K M S Z S W G A I G A
N O G D F O A U I A Y M I I O N K K O A
S S A O H Z M V L N J A C F Y I O S H W
O X F O S I S D I A T I I S Z W M A O K
Q B H O T O Q L A N G A N G A K O M O J
K W A K W I A S A A V U T L A P I S M Z

Kwingvitu - Acorn

Sipaltuva - Almond

Mansaana - Apple

Söhöspala - Apricot

Paqavi - Bamboo

Kwaani - Banana

Morivosi - Beans

Tumi - Beeweed

Leposi - Berry (Juniper)

Suvipsi - Berry (Sumac)

Qösnga - Bitter Root

Si'yva - Blossom (Plant)

Mö'öngtorhavu - Bush

Mint

Ösö - Cactus (Cholla)

Wipho - Cattail

Komo - Dye (Red)

Kwakwi - Giant drop-
seed grass

Kopona - Globe Mallow

Wuusi - Hair Grass

Tsimona - Jimson Weed

Ngömäapi - Juniper

Leaves

Lakapa - Juniper Mis-
tletoe

Heesi - Mariposa Lily

Möha - Milk Spinach

Hot'öqlanganga - Mint

Plant

Nanakopsi - Mint (Stew)

Ösvi - Mormon Tea

Maskiisi - Mushroom

Ishö - Mustard Plant

Mooho - Narrow Leaf
Yucca

Tu'itsma - Oregano

Yöngö - Prickly Pear

Aamori - Rice

Öngatoki - Salt Spinach

Na'palnga - Sandwort

Wiiwa - Spinach Weed

Aqawsi - Sunflower

Hohoyi - Tea

Siita - Tea

Yowipsi - Wild Currant

Aasa - Wild Mustard

Aqawtumna - Wild

Potato

Tasaptuva - Pinion

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feedback

928-734-3283 or rlaban@hopi.nsn.us