Tribe, Ranchers say Proposed Lithium Mine will 'Ruin' Their Water
Submitted by: Kevin Davidson | Hualapai Planning Department | Phoenix New Times

Tribe, Ranchers Say Proposed Lithium Mine in Wikieup Will 'Ruin' Their Water

JOSH KELETY | JUNE 11, 2021 | 12:00PM

On a recent hot afternoon in Wikieup, a rural community of around 100 people located on U.S. Highway 93 in western Arizona, locals, some wearing cowboy hats, sat in metal folding chairs at the local elementary school to learn about a potential new lithium mine project coming to the region. A representative of Hawkstone Mining, the Australian company behind the project, stood in front of a projected PowerPoint presentation, trying to convince them that the planned mine would be safe.

But the attendees weren't buying it. To them, the mine poses an existential threat to their water supply during an ongoing severe drought. And the notion that the community might sacrifice their water so that a foreign company can extract lithium, which is used in batteries to power consumer electronics and electric cars, seemed ludicrous. "Why are you here trying to take our water?" said one long-time resident, who identified himself to Phoenix New Times as Douglas. "That's wrong for you to take our water away from us."

"We're not going to have electric cars here," one woman scoffed, prompting laughter from the room.

Members of the Hualapai Tribe argued that the project would desecrate their cultural sites. The tribe's land in Wikieup includes a natural hot spring they consider sacred. Hawkstone Mining wants to drill holes in the land adjacent to their property.

"This mining exploration surrounds Hualapai land on three sides," Peter Bungart, a tribal historic preservation officer with the Hualapai Tribe Department of Cultural Resources, said at the meeting. "It would destroy the land there."

The mine isn't a done deal yet. After conducting some initial exploratory drilling on federal land in Wikieup back in 2019, Hawkstone Mining is now seeking permission from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management to go back for another round of drilling before pursuing a full-scale mine.

The brewing tension surrounding the project in Wikieup represents a broader fight over lithium mining that is taking place in other states. Increasing use of electric cars and renewable energy has caused demand for lithium to soar, with projections for even more needed in the near future. But some observers are raising red
flags, like in Wikieup, about the potential harmful environmental impacts of lithium mines.

Modern Gold Rush
Lithium is an element used to manufacture rechargeable lithium-ion batteries for a wide range of products, from cellphones to large-scale battery storage. Inside the batteries, lithium ions move between electrodes to produce electrons, producing power. Historically, the world's lithium supply has primarily come from the so-called "lithium triangle" in South America, where it is extracted from the brine in groundwater, and in Australia, where it is mined from hard rock. Now, with electric vehicle sales surging and the Biden administration pushing electric vehicles as a way to cut emissions, demand for lithium — and its value — is projected to skyrocket.

President Biden is seeking to bolster national security by localizing certain "critical" supply chains. In an executive order signed in late February, Biden directed the federal government to review weaknesses in supply chains for strategic minerals, pharmaceuticals, semiconductors, and large capacity batteries. The issue, according to a June 2021 White House report, is that the U.S. is "dangerously dependent" on other countries, like China, for key parts of the supply chain for those crucial products and resources. Lithium, in particular, is called out as a highly important resource that is primarily refined in China, a competing global power.

"Today, China refines 60 percent of the world's lithium and 80 percent of the world's cobalt, two core inputs to high-capacity batteries — which presents a critical vulnerability to the future of the U.S. domestic auto industry," the report states. "Maintaining America's innovative and manufacturing edge in the automotive sector and other key industrial sectors will require the United States to undertake a concerted effort to shore-up sustainable critical material supply and processing capacity, expand domestic battery production, and support EV and storage adoption."

While the U.S. is thought to have some of the largest untapped lithium reserves in the world, it currently only has one operational lithium mine: Silver Peak in Nevada. The spiking demand for lithium has led to something of a lithium gold rush, with mining companies scrambling to establish new projects in Nevada and near the Salton Sea in California. South of the border, Mexico is trying to attract investors to extract its own lithium reserves.

Hawkstone Mining's new exploratory drilling would surround the Cholla Canyon Ranch on three sides. Screenshot via Hualapai Tribe

But already, some of the projects are running into opposition. The proposed new mine in Nevada, Thacker Pass — a project originally approved by the Trump administration — has garnered backlash from local environmental watchdogs and indigenous communities. Several lawsuits have been filed to halt the project.

"We have a set of materials that are associated with green energy and the 'green economic transition' more broadly. They go into batteries, they're about moving beyond fossil fuels," said Aimee Boulanger, executive director of the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance, a group that rates mining operations. "Indigenous communities and rural communities are saying that they won't see the benefit of this."
Wikiup is thought to be sitting on an immensely valuable amount of lithium located in sedimentary clay. In 2019, Hawkstone Mining completed its first round of exploratory drilling in the area. Based off of those findings, Doug Pitts, U.S. general manager for Hawkstone Mining, told Phoenix New Times that there is at least 320,000 metric tons of lithium in the area, and at lithium's current market price, the company stands to make a considerable profit. Pitts said that if they can produce 20,000 tons of battery-grade lithium per year, that will net an estimated $260 million in annual gross revenue. "It's an attractive deposit," he said. "The prices are still going up."

Rodney Crum, a spokesperson for the Bureau of Land Management's Colorado River District, said that he isn't aware of any top-down mandates or pressure from the Biden administration to fast-track the permitting process for Hawkstone Mining's exploratory drilling. He referred Phoenix New Times to a news release about how the agency had extended the deadline for public comment on the drilling. The comment period closed June 10.

Pitts is reluctant to disclose specific plans for the mine since they want to do a second round of exploratory drilling.

"We won't know until we do the drilling," he said.

But Hawkstone Mining's basic concept of the mine is fairly established. Assuming that the new drilling yields good results, the company plans to build a mine in Wikiup on BLM land extract the lithium-filled clay sediment. It will be mixed with water to create a slurry and pumped to a processing facility in nearby Kingman, where it will undergo a process called acid leaching, which involves using sulfuric acid to extract the lithium. The mine will be operational for 30 or 40 years and Hawkstone Mining wants to create some sort of apprenticeship program at Mohave Community College in Kingman so that locals can get jobs with the project.

While Pitts said that the acid leaching process is safe, adding that no acid or chemicals would contaminate the region, some environmental advocates say that the technique could have potentially harmful side effects.

"A lot of people are concerned about the acid leach process," said John Hadder, executive director of the Great Basin Resource Watch, which is currently suing the BLM in federal court to stop the proposed Thacker Pass lithium mine in Nevada. "It's likely there's residual acid that will leach out of something."

Some residents of Wikiup see Pitts' promises of the jobs and responsible environmental stewardship as all talk. Ranchers worry that the exploratory drilling phase — which would involve 145 separate drill holes on federal land — and the mine itself will puncture or pollute the groundwater that feed the wells that residents rely on to survive. And members of the Hualapai Tribe say that the project amounts to an attack on their heritage and historical territory.

"They should look for lithium at another site," Damon Clarke, chairman of the Hualapai Tribe, told New Times. "It's desecrating our cultural and historical land, our sacred sites."

**Tribal Concerns**

Standing amidst blooming saguaro cacti on Sonoran desert land owned by the BLM near Wikiup, Ivan Bender, a 56-year-old member of the Hualapai Tribe, points out bare patches of dirt where Hawkstone Mining conducted its initial exploratory drilling in 2019. Below the elevated plateau is a tightly clustered palm grove located on the nearby Cholla Canyon Ranch, where he works as the ranch caretaker. The ranch, which on tribal land, consists of low-slung plywood buildings and other structures, all of which is surrounded by a bright white picket fence. In the middle of the ranch, Cofer Hot Springs — or Ha' Kamwe' as its called by the Hualapai — is fed by hot water forced up through a volcanic fault. The springs and the surrounding land are considered sacred by the Hualapai.

So when Hawkstone Mining began drilling on federal land adjacent to the ranch in 2019, Bender took it personally.

"It was noisy, you heard the loud drilling going on up there, and then you've got vehicles going up and down the road," he said. "Would it be alright if I went to Arlington Cemetery and built me a sweat lodge on top of the Arlington Cemetery? Would they allow me to do that?"

The Hualapai people have lived in the region for thousands of years. Their territory covered large swaths of northeastern Arizona along the Colorado River, going as far south as the Bill Williams River and east to modern-day Prescott. Cofer Hot Springs was located along a route that traversed the southwest known as the Salt Song Trail, which Native American medicine men used to visit sacred sites, according to the tribe. After gold was discovered near Prescott in 1863, an Arizona State University research project states, Anglo-American miners and military units began arriving in the region, and fighting broke out between them and the Hualapai. Eventually, after the Hualapai were forcibly removed by the U.S. Army — only to later return to find white settlers occupying
their homeland — President Chester A. Arthur created a reservation for the tribe in 1883. The reservation currently spans the south bank of the Colorado River west of the Grand Canyon with Peach Spring as its capital. It also includes small satellite reservations in Valentine and Wikieup.

Today, the Cholla Canyon Ranch serves as a gathering place for the Hualapai and other regional Native American tribes. There’s a sweat lodge on the property and drug addiction workshops are held there. Before the COVID-19 pandemic hit, the tribe was considering holding ranching educational programs for young people.

"This spring is a place for healing and medicine and other things that they have here. Our people are buried all through here. There’s a grave just on the other side of this hill right here," Hualapai Tribe Councilmember Richard Powskey said while standing near Cofer Hot Springs. "Just because this environment is harsh and hot doesn’t mean it’s not good for anything. It serves a purpose."

To the Hualapai, Hawkstone Mining's plan to conduct another round of exploratory drilling is particularly dangerous. The drill holes would be placed on federal property that surrounds the ranch on three sides, and they fear the drilling will damage the underground aquifer and harm Cofer Hot Springs. Bender, the ranch caretaker, claimed that water flow from the well that feeds the spring has already decreased after the initial 2019 drilling. On April 22, 2021, the Hualapai Tribal Council passed a resolution opposing the project. Chairman Clarke said the tribe is considering legal action to stop the mine.

"There is no water in the state of Arizona. Everyone is fighting for water. Here, in this area, it’s arid and there’s not a lot of water. Whatever water there is here has already been taken by farming and ranching. To allow a big industry to come in that’s going to use tons of water and ruin our water system ... then it’s a big problem," Powskey said. "This place can’t support something that uses a lot of water, whether it’s lithium or not. We’re all in support of changing our consumption of fossil fuels. But at the cost of the environment just to get that for more cellphones and whatever else, it’s a problem."

Pitts claimed that the exploratory drilling won’t go deep enough to hit the aquifer that feeds Cofer Hot Springs. The max depth for the drill holes will be 360 feet, and he believes the water table is located at 700 feet. But the Hualapai Tribal leadership thinks the water table is much higher. Bungart, the tribe’s historic preservation officer, said that measurements recently taken at a nearby well by a geo-hydrologist contracted by the tribe show that the bottom of the well is located at 306 feet. The geo-hydrologist allegedly first encountered water at 69 feet, according to Bungart.

"If this was Palm Springs would they do the same thing? No, you’d have all them rich people over there fighting to put a stop to it. But here we just have local ranchers, ordinary people that are trying to make a living off the land and trying to protect what they have here and take care of it because they need it in the future," Powskey said. "This spring has already been impacted. Something has happened. They’ve probably already punctured the aquifer and they’re not telling anybody."

Pitts said that he’s offered to meet with the Hualapai Tribe and their geo-hydrologist to go over their findings. Hawkstone Mining is also open to putting up "sound berms" near Cholla Canyon Ranch to mitigate the noise from the drilling, as well as financing a new cultural center for the tribe. But, ultimately, the company has "no intention" of scuttling the project due to the tribe’s concerns.

"If they say ‘we don’t want anything you have to offer,’ it’s probably going to come down to a decision that federal agencies make and there’s probably going to be a lot of litigation," Pitts said. "We think the project is going to be so good and enough in it for all of us, including them. We’re not going to give up yet."

'Shallow' Water Table
Local cattle ranchers and farmers are also concerned about the lithium mine's potential impact on the local supply. In Wikieup, where residents have to drive an hour away to Kingman for groceries, there is no municipal water supply. All residents get their water from
groundwater wells. The prospect of an outside mining firm jeopardizing their water supply alarms them.

Pat Sherrill, 63, lives with his wife on a 45-acre farm just off of U.S. Route 93, which cuts right through Wikieup. They've lived there for over 30 years and grow produce like lettuce and tomatoes, as well as nursery stock. They get water from two wells on their property, which, according to Sherrill, don't run that deep.

"The water table is very shallow here, the level of water in my well is like 45 feet," he said. "I'm absolutely concerned about the pollution. Once they start doing this thing it's going to get in the waterway.

I just don't see how it can't. It's too close." "I've got a huge investment in this property," Sherrill added. "The last thing we need is for it to be destroyed."

Local already have experience with mining operations coming in and out and consuming regional water supplies. The massive open-pit copper mine in Bagdad to the south, which is run by the Phoenix-based international mining firm Freeport-McMoRan, pumps in water from wells along the Big Sandy River north of Wikieup, according to the Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources. And Bell Copper, a Canadian mining firm that has been operating in the area for years, began a new round of drilling in March 2021.

April Drane, a 45-year-old manager of the local Shell gas station and a lifelong resident of Wikieup, said that local water wells have been steadily depleted over time.

"I have three generations buried right here in the valley," she said. "The well my grandparents dug, they hit water at 30 feet. But over the time that Bagdad has taken our water, it dropped down to where we had to go 60 feet and over time."

"My grandfather used to ranch all of this area and the ranchers are having a hard time," she added. "I would like to see Wikieup have something. But not mining."

It's unclear exactly how much water the Big Sandy Lithium Mine Project would use. Pitts said that the mine itself will require, at most, an estimated 130,000 gallons of water per ton of lithium produced. And with the possibility of producing 20,000 tons of battery-grade lithium per year, the total water usage figure starts to add up quickly.

However, Pitts also claimed that Hawkstone Mining will be able to reduce their water consumption by using effluent water from Kingman, which is treated sewage water that isn't potable. He also said that the company is considering shipping the extracted lithium to Houston, Texas for processing. But, ultimately, some groundwater will likely be used from both Kingman and Wikieup.

"We'll never get to zero. We're still going to need water," Pitts said. "Our biggest challenge is getting that water."

He added that buying privately held land in the region and building wells would be one way to get water for the project. But Pitts acknowledged that using local ground water will attract "real hard scrutiny."

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Josh Keley is a staff writer at Phoenix New Times. Previously, he worked as a reporter for the Inlander and Seattle Weekly.

CONTACT: Josh Keley
http://www.phoenixnewtimes.com/about/contact?author=11474407)
PUBLIC NOTICE

Election schedule for the 2021 Special Election.

June 21, 2021
- Public Notice: Candidate Filing Period Opened to fill (1) Council Vacancy
- Public Notice of Special Election

July 16, 2021
Closing of Filing Period to Fill (1) Council Vacancy

July 19, 2021
Election Board Meeting to review Candidate Nominations

July 25, 2021
- Post Final Candidate List
- Post Eligible Voter List
- Absentee Ballots Mailed Out

September 1, 2021
Last Day to Challenge Eligible Voter List

September 6, 2021
Final Posting of Eligible Voters

September 11, 2021
DEADLINE for Absentee Ballots to be Received by the Election Board

September 11, 2021
ELECTION DAY;
Multi-Purpose Building
470 Hualapai Drive, Peach Springs, AZ 86434

21 June 2021
NOTICE

Special Election – September 11, 2021
8:00 am to 5:00 pm
Multi-Purpose Building
470 Hualapai Drive, Peach Springs, AZ 86434

Question on the Ballot:

SHOULD THE TRIBAL COUNCIL BE AUTHORIZED TO SELL THREE HOMES LOCATED ON THE RESERVATION IN BOX CANYON?

Voting
All Adult Members (18+) of the Tribe will be eligible to vote.

Absentee ballots will be mailed to all adult members of the Tribe for the upcoming special election.

A polling site for in-person voting will also be available on Election Day at the multi-purpose building in Peach Springs, Arizona.

Coronavirus
COVID-19 has created a serious health and safety threat to the voters of the Hualapai Tribe. Voting by Absentee Ballot will help protect the safety of the voters and the Election Board officials while guaranteeing the right to voter for all adult members of the Tribe.

The Election Board encourages everyone to vote by mail using an Absentee Ballot.

Please direct any questions to: Hualapai Election Board
PO Box 120, Peach Springs, Arizona 86434;
Or email elections@hualapai-nsn.gov

COMPLETED ABSENTEE BALLOTS MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE ELECTION BOARD BY SEPTEMBER 11, 2021.
NOTICE

Special Election – September 11, 2021
8:00 am to 5:00 pm
Multi-Purpose Building
470 Hualapai Drive, Peach Springs, AZ 86434

Question on the Ballot:

ELECT (1) CANDIDATE TO FILL THE COUNCIL VACANCY.

Voting
All Adult Members (18+) of the Tribe will be eligible to vote.

Absentee ballots will be mailed to all adult members of the Tribe for the upcoming special election.

A polling site for in-person voting will also be available on Election Day at the multi-purpose building in Peach Springs, Arizona.

Coronavirus
COVID-19 has created a serious health and safety threat to the voters of the Hualapai Tribe. Voting by Absentee Ballot will help protect the safety of the voters and the Election Board officials while guaranteeing the right to vote for all adult members of the Tribe.

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Please direct any questions to: Hualapai Election Board
PO Box 120, Peach Springs, Arizona 86434;
Or email elections@hualapai-nsn.gov

COMPLETED ABSENTEE BALLOTS MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE ELECTION BOARD BY September 11, 2021.
NOTICE

CANDIDATE FILING PERIOD OPENED TO FILL (1) COUNCIL VACANCY

Open date:       June 21, 2021
Closing date:    July 16, 2021

Section 5: Qualification for Office:

(a) Any member of the Hualapai Tribe shall be eligible to run for tribal office if he:
(1) I am at least twenty-five (25) years of age, and
(2) I am a resident of the reservation for at least one (1) year, and
(3) I have never been convicted of a felony or been convicted of three (3)
    misdemeanors within the last twelve (12) months, whether by Tribal, Federal or
    State Court.

HUALAPAI TRIBE ELECTION ORDINANCE ARTICLE IV – QUALIFICATIONS, Section 1, C.1

Candidates shall sign a statement that they have maintained and lived in their primary
residence on the reservation for at least one year immediately prior to the general or
special election, and, if elected, they shall maintain and live in a primary residence on
the reservation through the duration of their term.

Filing Forms can be found at Hualapai-nsn.gov/elections

Email candidate filing forms to elections@hualapai-nsn.gov or

Mailed to:     Hualapai Election Board
               PO Box 120
               Peach Springs, Arizona 86434;

All candidate forms must be received by the Election Board
by July 16, 2021 by 5:00pm
2021 HUALAPAI SPECIAL ELECTION
CANDIDATE FILING FORM

Last Name: ____________________  First Name: ____________________  M.I. ______

Mailing Address: ____________________________________________________________

Physical Address: ____________________________________________________________

I, _______________________, CERTIFY THAT I MEET THE MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS AS LISTED IN
ARTICLE VIII, SECTION 5 OF THE HUALAPAI CONSTITUTION WHICH STATES:

(a) Any member of the Hualapai Tribe shall be eligible to run for tribal office if he:
   (1) I am at least twenty-five (25) years of age, and
   (2) I am a resident of the reservation for at least one (1) year, and
   (3) I have never been convicted of a felony or been convicted of three (3) misdemeanors within the last twelve (12)
       months, whether by Tribal, Federal or State Court.

HUALAPAI TRIBE ELECTION ORDINANCE ARTICLE IV – QUALIFICATIONS, Section 1, C.1

Candidates shall sign a statement that they have maintained and lived in their primary residence on the reservation for
at least one year immediately prior to the general or special election, and, if elected, they shall maintain and live in a
primary residence on the reservation through the duration of their term.

I would like to place my name as a candidate for (SELECT ONE):  □ Councilperson

CANDIDATE RELEASE OF RECORDS AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

I am running for an elected position on the Hualapai Tribal Council. I understand that the Hualapai Tribal Constitution requires
Tribal Council Members to meet certain qualifications as it relates to their background. I understand that background checks
shall be conducted by the Hualapai Election Board through an outside agency (Federal and State) and the Hualapai Tribal
Court for all potential candidates to determine their eligibility for office. I hereby consent to Federal, State and Tribal
background checks and I consent to release all confidential information to the Hualapai Election Board.

*My Social Security Number is: ________________________________

*My date of birth is: ________________________________

____________________________________________________________  ____________
*SIGNATURE DATE

*Indicates REQUIRED field.

DEADLINE FOR THE ELECTION BOARD TO RECEIVE A CANDIDATE FILING FORM IS 5:00 P.M. ON JULY 16,
2021.

FORMS MUST BE MAILED TO:
Hualapai Election Board
P.O. BOX: 120
Peach Springs, AZ 86434

Or emailed to: Elections@hualapai-nsn.gov

21 June 2021
NOTICE

➢ SOCIAL DISTANCING - (7) PEOPLE WILL BE ALLOWED IN THE LOBBY AREA, IF BEYOND THAT (7) YOU MAY BE ASKED TO WAIT OUTSIDE.

➢ MASK ARE A MUST TO WEAR TO ENTER THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT ALL TIMES. (A MASK WILL BE PROVIDED IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE).

➢ TEMPERATURE CHECKS/SIGNING IN - EVERYONE ENTERING THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING WILL TAKE THEIR OWN TEMPERATURE WHEN SIGNING IN AND RECORDED. (EMPLOYEES, COMMUNITY MEMBERS, COUNCIL MEMBERS, ETC).

➢ HAND SANITIZERS ARE AVAILABLE IN THE LOBBY AREA.

➢ NON-TRIBAL ADMINISTRATION STAFF, WILL BE ANNOUNCED TO THE DEPARTMENT THEY WISH TO SEE. BASED ON THE VALIDITY OF ISSUE, YOU MAY BE ALLOWED TO THEIR OFFICE OTHERWISE YOU WILL BE MET IN THE LOBBY. (DO NOT GO FROM OFFICE TO OFFICE UNLESS YOU NOTIFY THE RECEPTIONIST.)

➢ SECRETARIES WILL SCREEN VISITORS FOR CHAIRMAN OR VICE BEFORE ANYONE IS ALLOWED TO THEIR OFFICES.

➢ RESTROOMS WILL BE CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC. (EMPLOYEE USE ONLY).

➢ ADMINISTRATION OFFICE HOURS:
  8:00 AM TO 5:00 PM
  9:00 AM TO 3:00 PM - OPEN TO COMMUNITY

ADMINISTRATION THANKS YOU ALL FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

Updated: 07/01/21
Resolution 44-2021 • Communicable Disease Prevention Ordinance
Submitted by: Kevin Davidson | Hualapai Planning Department

HUALAPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL
RESOLUTION NO. 44-2021
OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE
HUALAPAI TRIBE OF THE HUALAPAI RESERVATION

Communicable Disease Prevention Ordinance

WHEREAS, the Hualapai Indian Tribe is a federally recognized Indian Tribe located on the Hualapai Indian Reservation in northwestern Arizona with authority vested in the Hualapai Tribal Council by the Constitution approved March 31, 1991; and

WHEREAS, the Hualapai Tribal Council authorizes the Hualapai Health Board to develop a Hualapai Tribe Communicable Disease Ordinance (HTCDO).

WHEREAS, the Hualapai Tribe Communicable Disease Ordinance provides the processes and actions for the Hualapai Tribe to exercise its sovereign authority to prevent and control communicable diseases without unwanted encroachment of state and local authorities on tribal land; and

WHEREAS, the Hualapai Tribe will support and provide guidance and implementation of the HTCDO; and

WHEREAS, the Hualapai Tribe, the Hualapai Department of Health-Education and Wellness, Hualapai Health Board, Hualapai Nation Police Department, IT, Community Health Representatives, and EMS will work together as a team to plan, and coordinate with Indian Health Service to implement the HTCDO.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Hualapai Tribal Council supports and authorizes the Department of Health-Education and Wellness, the Health Board, the Hualapai Nation Police Department, IT, CHR’s, and EMS, and authorizes the lead Department as identified by the Hualapai Tribal Council to serve in this effort.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Hualapai Tribal Council established Hualapai Tribal Ordinance No. 101-2021.

CERTIFICATION
I, the undersigned as Chairman of the Hualapai Tribal Council hereby certify that the Hualapai Tribal Council of the Hualapai Tribe is composed of nine (9) members of whom (6) constituting a quorum were present at a Special Council meeting thereof held on this 01st day of July, 2021; and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the affirmative vote of (5) in favor, (1) opposed, (2) excused, (1) vacant, pursuant to the authority of Article V, Section (a) of the Constitution of the Hualapai Tribe approved March 13, 1991.

Damon R. Clarke, Chairman
Hualapai Tribal Council

ATTEST:
Shanna Salazar, Administrative Assistant
Hualapai Tribal Council
GENERAL PROVISIONS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Section 5-101. Definitions.

(1) "Contagious or communicable disease" means an illness caused by an infectious agent which can be transmitted for one person, animal or object to another person by direct or indirect means including transmission via an intermediate host or vector, food, water, or air.

(2) "Department" means the Department of Health Education & Wellness of the Hualapai Tribe.

(3) Refer to Arizona Administrative Code, Reportable Communicable Diseases to the Local Health Department. (A.A.C. R9-6-202)

(4) “Public Health Emergency” means an occurrence or imminent threat of an illness or health condition that:

   a. Is believed to be caused by any of the following:
      i. Bioterrorism;
      ii. The appearance of a novel or previously controlled or eradicated infectious agent or biological toxin; or
      iii. Natural disaster, chemical attack or accidental release, or nuclear attack or accident; and

   b. Poses a high probability of any of the following harms:
      i. A large number of deaths in the affected population;
      ii. A large number of serious or long-term disabilities in the affected population;
      iii. Widespread exposure to an infectious or toxic agent that poses a significant risk of substantial future harm to a large number of people in the affected population; or
      iv. Otherwise exceeding the capability or capacity of the public health and/or healthcare systems.

(5) “Public Health Authority” means the individual having been appointed under this Ordinance for the Hualapai Tribe.

RECORD OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Section 5-200. Declaration of Public Health Emergency.

A Public Health Emergency shall be declared by the Tribal Council upon the occurrence of a public health emergency. Prior to such a declaration, the Tribal Council may consult with tribal, federal, state and local public health agencies and any additional public health or other experts as needed.

Any person who learns of the existence of a contagious or communicable disease shall immediately make a written report of the particulars to the Indian Health Service Public Health Nurse. The report shall include names and, addresses, if known, of persons afflicted with the disease. If the person reporting is an attending physician he shall report the condition of the person afflicted and the status of the disease directly to the Indian Health Service Public Health Nurse.

Section 5-202. Information Required from Afflicted Persons; Required Examination.

(A) Any person afflicted with a contagious or communicable disease shall give the Indian Health Service Public Health Nurse any and all pertinent information regarding said diseases, including the name and address of any person from whom the disease may have been contracted and to whom the disease may have been transmitted.

(B) Any person afflicted with a contagious or communicable disease shall from time-to-time, at the request of the Indian Health Service Public Health Nurse, submit to examination to determine the condition of the disease.

Section 5-203. Immunity of Informants.

Any person providing information pursuant to this Chapter shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability by reason of such action unless such person acted with malice and without probable cause.

Section 5-204. Public Health Authority's Duty to Investigate and Adopt Control Measures.

Upon being informed of the possible existence of any contagious or communicable disease, the Indian Health Service Public Health Nurse shall immediately make an investigation and notify the Tribal Council and the Health Department Director. If such disease does exist, the Tribal Council shall adopt reasonable measures to prevent spread of the disease, and appoint a Public Health Authority.

CONTROL MEASURES

Section 5-301. Dissemination of Information; Voluntary Treatment.

The Public Health Authority shall cooperate with other health care providers or agencies in disseminating information regarding contagious or communicable diseases, and shall whenever possible make reasonable efforts to encourage any person afflicted with a contagious or communicable disease to voluntarily accept treatment for such disease prior to initiation of any other action under this Chapter.
Section 5-302. Conditions and Principles for Voluntary and Involuntary Isolation or Quarantine

Voluntary Isolation or Quarantine

1) Voluntary Isolation or Quarantine should always be used as a first option UNLESS the Public Health Authority has determined in their professional judgment that:
   a) Seeking voluntary compliance would create a risk of serious harm;
   b) There is reason to believe that the person or group of persons is, or is suspected to be, infected with, exposed to, or contaminated with a communicable disease or chemical, biological, or radiological agent that could spread to or contaminate others if remedial action is not taken; and
   c) There is reason to believe that the person or group of persons would pose a serious and imminent risk to the health and safety of others if not detained for purposes of isolation or quarantine.

2) The Public Health Authority when conducting voluntary isolation or quarantine will make reasonable efforts to comply with Section 5-302, Conditions and Principles of Involuntary or Voluntary Isolation or Quarantine.

The Public Health Authority shall adhere to the following conditions and principles when isolating or quarantining a person or group of persons under this Chapter:

1) Isolation or quarantine must be by the least restrictive means necessary to prevent the spread of a communicable or possibly communicable disease to others and may include, but are not limited to, confinement to private homes or other public or private premises;

2) Isolated individuals must be confined separately from quarantined individuals;

3) The health status of isolated or quarantined individuals must be monitored regularly, to determine if they require continued isolation or quarantine;

4) If a quarantined individual subsequently becomes infected or is reasonably believed to have become infected with a communicable or possibly communicable disease that the Public Health Authority believes poses a significant threat to the health and safety of other quarantined individuals, they must promptly be placed in isolation;

5) Isolated or quarantined individuals must be released as soon as practicable when the Public Health Authority determines that they have been successfully decontaminated or that they pose no substantial risk of transmitting a communicable or possibly communicable disease that would constitute a serious or imminent threat to the health and safety of others;

6) The needs of a person isolated or quarantined must be addressed to the greatest extent possible in a systematic and competent fashion, including, but not limited to, providing adequate food, clothing, shelter, means of communication with others;
in isolation or quarantine and outside these settings, medication, and competent medical care;

7) Premises used for isolation or quarantine must be maintained in a safe and hygienic manner, to minimize the likelihood of further transmission of infection or other harm to persons isolated and quarantined;

8) To the extent possible, cultural and religious beliefs should be considered in addressing the needs of individuals, and establishing and maintaining isolation or quarantine premises;

9) Isolation or quarantine shall not abridge the right of any person to rely exclusively on spiritual means alone through prayer to treat a communicable or possibly communicable disease in accordance with religious tenets and practices, nor shall anything in this Chapter be deemed to prohibit a person so relying who is infected with a contagious or communicable disease from being isolated or quarantined in a private place of their own choice, provided, it is approved by the Public Health Authority, and all laws, rules and regulations governing control, sanitation, isolation and quarantine are complied with. At their sole discretion, the Public Health Authority may isolate infected individuals declining treatment for the duration of their communicable infection, if necessary to protect the health and safety of the individual or others.

Involuntary Isolation or Quarantine

1) Involuntary Detention without a Tribal Court Order.

a) At their sole discretion, a Public Health Authority may issue an emergency detention order causing a person or group of persons to be immediately detained for purposes of isolation or quarantine if they:

i) Have first made reasonable efforts, which shall be documented, to obtain voluntary compliance with requests for medical examination, testing, treatment, counseling, vaccination, decontamination of persons or animals, isolation, quarantine, and inspection and closure of facilities, or has determined in their professional judgment that seeking voluntary compliance would create a risk of serious harm; and

ii) Have reason to believe that the person or group of persons is, or is suspected to be, infected with, exposed to, or contaminated with a communicable disease or chemical, biological, or radiological agent that could spread to or contaminate others if remedial action is not taken; and

iii) Have reason to believe that the person or group of persons would pose a serious and imminent risk to the health and safety of others if not detained for purposes of isolation or quarantine.

b) If a Public Health Authority orders the immediate involuntary detention of a person or group of persons for purposes of isolation or quarantine:
i) The emergency detention order shall be for a period not to exceed fourteen days.

ii) The Public Health Authority shall issue a written emergency detention order as soon as reasonably possible and in all cases within twelve hours of detention that shall specify the following:

(1) The identity of all persons or groups subject to isolation or quarantine;

(2) The premises subject to isolation or quarantine;

(3) The date and time at which isolation or quarantine commences;

(4) The suspected communicable disease or infectious agent if known;

(5) The measures taken by the Public Health Authority to seek voluntary compliance or the basis on which the Public Health Authority determined that seeking voluntary compliance would create a risk of serious harm; and

(6) The medical basis on which isolation or quarantine is justified.

c) The Public Health Authority shall provide copies of the written emergency detention order to the person or group of persons detained or, if the order applies to a group and it is impractical to provide individual copies, post copies in a conspicuous place in the premises where isolation or quarantine has been imposed.

2) Isolation and Quarantine with a Tribal Court Order.

The Public Health Authority makes referral through the Prosecutors Office to petition the Tribal Court ex parte (party not there) for an order authorizing involuntary detention of a person or group of persons for purposes of isolation or quarantine pursuant to this section.

a) The petition shall specify:

i) The identity of all persons or groups to be subject to isolation or quarantine;

ii) The premises where isolation or quarantine will take place;

iii) The date and time at which isolation or quarantine will commence;

iv) The suspected communicable disease or infectious agent if known;

v) The anticipated duration of isolation or quarantine based on the suspected communicable disease or infectious agent if known;

vi) The measures taken by the Public Health Authority to seek voluntary compliance or the basis on which the Public Health Authority determined that seeking voluntary compliance would create a risk of serious harm; and

vii) The medical basis on which isolation or quarantine is justified.

b) The petition shall be accompanied by the declaration of the Public Health Authority attesting to the facts asserted in the petition, together with any further information that may be relevant and material to the Tribal Court's consideration.

c) Notice to the persons or groups identified in the petition shall be accomplished in accordance with the rules of the Hualapai Tribal Court. The Tribal Court shall hold a
hearing on a petition filed pursuant to this section within seventy-two hours of filing, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

d) The Tribal Court shall issue the order if there is a reasonable basis to find that isolation or quarantine is necessary to prevent a serious and imminent risk to the health and safety of others.

e) A Tribal Court order authorizing isolation or quarantine as a result of an ex parte hearing shall:

   i) Specify a maximum duration for isolation or quarantine not to exceed fourteen days;

   ii) Identify the isolated or quarantined persons or groups by name or shared or similar characteristics or circumstances;

   iii) Specify factual findings warranting isolation or quarantine pursuant to this section;

   iv) Include any conditions necessary to ensure that isolation or quarantine is carried out within the stated purposes and restrictions of this section;

   v) Specify the premises where isolation or quarantine will take place; and

   vi) Be served on all affected persons or groups in accordance with the rules of the Hualapai Tribal Court.

3) **Continued Involuntary Isolation and Quarantine Timeline.** The Public Health Authority can request a referral through the Prosecutors Office authorizing the continued isolation or quarantine of a person or group detained under a Public Health Authority emergency detention order under Section 5-302(1) of this Ordinance or under a Tribal Court order under Section 5-302(2) for a period up to thirty days. A Public Health Authority who issued an Emergency Detention Order under Section 5-302(1) may not seek a continuation without a Tribal Court Order pursuant to this subsection.

a) The petition shall specify:

   i) The identity of all persons or groups subject to isolation or quarantine;

   ii) The premises where isolation or quarantine is taking place;

   iii) The communicable disease or infectious agent if known;

   iv) The anticipated duration of isolation or quarantine based on the suspected communicable disease or infectious agent if known; and

   v) The medical basis on which continued isolation or quarantine is justified.

b) The petition shall be accompanied by the declaration of the Public Health Authority attesting to the facts asserted in the petition, together with any further information that may be relevant and material to the Tribal Court's consideration.

c) The petition shall be accompanied by a statement of compliance with the conditions and principles for isolation and quarantine contained in Section 5-302, Conditions and Principles for Voluntary and Involuntary Isolation and Quarantine.

d) Notice to the persons or groups identified in the petition shall be accomplished in accordance with the rules of the Hualapai Tribal Court.
e) The Hualapai Tribal Court shall hold a hearing on a petition filed pursuant to this subsection within seventy-two hours of filing, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. In extraordinary circumstances and for good cause shown, the Public Health Authority may apply to continue the hearing date for up to ten days, which continuance the Hualapai Tribal Court may grant at its discretion giving due regard to the rights of the affected individuals, the protection of the public's health, the severity of the public health threat, and the availability of necessary witnesses and evidence.

f) The Hualapai Tribal Court shall grant the petition if it finds that there is clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that isolation or quarantine is necessary to prevent a serious and imminent risk to the health and safety of others.

g) A Tribal Court order authorizing continued isolation or quarantine as a result of a hearing shall:

i) Specify a maximum duration for isolation or quarantine not to exceed thirty days;

ii) Identify the isolated or quarantined persons or groups by name or shared or similar characteristics or circumstances;

iii) Specify factual findings warranting isolation or quarantine pursuant to this section;

iv) Include any conditions necessary to ensure that isolation or quarantine is carried out within the stated purposes and restrictions of this section;

v) Specify the premises where isolation or quarantine will take place; and

vi) Be served on all affected persons or groups in accordance with the rules of the Tribal Court.

Isolation or Quarantine Premises

Entry into isolation or quarantine premises shall be restricted to the Public Health Authority and their designees

Section 5-303. Destruction of Infected Property.

The Department may destroy bedding, carpets, household goods, furnishings, materials, clothing, animals or other property, when ordinary means of disinfection are considered unsafe, and when the property is, in the judgment of the Department, an imminent menace to the public health.

UNLAWFUL ACTS; PENALTIES; INAPPLICABILITY OF PRIVILEGES

Section 5-401. Unlawful Acts.

It is unlawful for any person to:

(1) Refuse to give any information or make any report required.

(2) Refuse to submit to any examination required.

(3) Refuse to comply with any proper control measure established by the Department.
(4) Violate or refuse to comply with any order of the Department.

(5) Knowingly expose any person to, or infect any person with, any contagious or communicable disease.

Section 5-402. Penalties.

(A) Any person violating the provisions of Section 5-401 is guilty of a criminal offense shall be punished by a fine of not more than two-thousand dollars ($2,000.00), or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or both.

(B) Any non-native in violation of this section is subjected to mandatory exclusion from the reservation.
HUALAPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL
RESOLUTION NO. 45-2021
OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE
HUALAPAI TRIBE OF THE HUALAPAI RESERVATION

Emergency Operations Services
To the Communicable Disease Prevention Ordinance

WHEREAS, the Hualapai Tribe is a federally recognized Indian Tribe located on the Hualapai Indian Reservation in Northwestern Arizona; and

WHEREAS, the Hualapai Tribal Council has the power to represent the Tribe and act in all matters that concern the welfare of the Tribe pursuant to Article V (r) of the Hualapai Constitution; and

WHEREAS, the Hualapai declared a State of Emergency in connection with COVID-19 on March 17th, 2020; and

WHEREAS, The Hualapai Tribal Council Passed Resolution 44-2021 and Ordinance 101-2021, with necessary measures to fulfill the mission of mitigation for Communicable disease and COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, The Hualapai Tribal Communicable Disease Ordinance has prepared emergency measures to protect the Hualapai community by limiting exposure to COVID-19 and any communicable diseases to limit community spread; and

WHEREAS, Vaccines are proven to be the most effective strategy to reduce and eliminate the spread of infectious diseases; and

WHEREAS, Hualapai Tribal departments have their own standard of Operation's (SOP) in place for the safety of departments; and

WHEREAS, In regards to Color Coding Alert System will be implemented in each Alert Stage that are specified in each Alert Section for daily hours; and

WHEREAS, The Hualapai Tribal Police Department, and authorized commissioned officers shall enforce Ordinance 101-2021 (Resolution 44-2021); and

WHEREAS, the point of contact of the Emergency response service shall notify the Tribal Council to any escalation or de-escalation event; and

WHEREAS, the intent of the orders listed below are to limit communicable disease and COVID-19 spread and protect the Hualapai community; and
WHEREAS, Public Health Officials and Hualapai Tribal Council have determined the Hualapai community has reached herd immunity of 70% and COVID-19 spread has become under control

THEREFORE IT BE RESOLVED,
The Hualapai Tribal Council gives the authority to determine the following, of escalating and deescalating communicable disease and COVID-19 Response based on a Color Coding Alert System to the Emergency Response Service Public Health Authority to negate the impacts of communicable disease and COVID-19 to preserve public health to the greatest extent possible and to slow the spread of communicable disease and COVID-19.

Color Coding Alert System:

Red Alert: Communicable disease and COVID 19 still active, Community Spread is evident through contact tracing and monitored by Health Officials. Curfew enforced from the hours of 8pm to 5am for individuals 0-17 years of age to slow the spread of COVID-19 virus.

All individuals are Mandate while on the Hualapai Indian Reservation to wear mask regardless if the individual is vaccinated.

All activities, including non-essential gathering are prohibited as well as NO food vending. All in-person activities are to be suspended for a period up to but not to exceed 21 days. All department travel will be ceased.

Stay home, stay alert in place.

Orange Alert: Communicable disease and COVID-19 still active, COVID-19 case(s) on the Hualapai Reservation with NO community spread according to Contact Tracing.

Activate department standard of operation’s COVID measures; require mask wearing, closing parks; curfew for 0 to 17 years of age.

Large gatherings shall not exceed 80 people. Must follow CDC guidelines. Food vending is allowed and must be in compliance with CDC recommendations and guidelines.

Blue Alert: Communicable disease and COVID-19 still active. No active COVID-19 cases are being monitored by health officials on the boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation, No Community Spread. All precautionary measures shall be in place as directed by CDC Guidelines to ensure the
spread of the virus is limited that includes continued use of face mask wearing, properly washing hands and sanitizing methods and will include social distancing practices and limiting visiting households or social gathering. Food vending is allowed and must be in compliance with CDC recommendations and guidelines.

Green Alert: Communicable disease and COVID 19 is at its lowest risk, No active COVID-19 cases are being monitored by health officials on the boundaries of the Hualapai Reservation, whereas COVID-19 is at its community herd immunity at 70%. All precautionary measures shall continue to be in place as directed by CDC Guidelines to ensure the spread of the virus is limited that includes continued use of face mask wearing, properly washing hands and sanitizing methods and will include social distancing practices and limiting social gathering.

All violations are subject to penalties under Ordinance 101-2021, Section 5-401 Unlawful Acts and Section 5-402 Penalties.

FINALLY, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Hualapai Tribal Council has fully reviewed and determined that adopting this resolution is in the best interest of the Tribe and its members, and enacts this resolution this 2nd day of July, 2021.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned as Chairman of the Hualapai Tribal Council hereby certify that the Hualapai Tribal Council of the Hualapai Tribe is composed nine (9) members of whom eight (8) constituting a quorum were present at a Regular Council Meeting thereof held on this 2nd day of July, 2021; and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by a vote of (7) in favor, (0) opposed, (1) vacant; pursuant to authority of Article V, Section (a) of the Constitution of the Hualapai Tribe approved March 13, 1991.

Dr. Damon R. Clarke, Chairman
Hualapai Tribal Council

ATTEST:

Shanna Salazar, Administrative Assistant
Hualapai Tribal Council
Friday July 02, 2021

Dear Peach Springs Branch Families,

We were recently notified of potential exposure from positive COVID-19 cases outside our building. While those Club members did not have any symptoms and after guidance and consultation from Indian Health Services we have decided to Close our building temporarily until further notice due to the increase in COVID-19 cases within the community.

We will continue to work with local and public health officials and are taking precautionary measures regarding deep cleaning and sanitizing of our Club facility to ensure the safety of members and staff.

We want to thank you in advance for your understanding, and apologize for the short notice and inconvenience this temporary closure may cause. We remain committed to our Club Kids, their families and community and want to ensure the safety of all.

Sincerely,

Amelia Sullivan-Beecher
Branch Director
Greetings Community Members:

The Planning Department is looking for one new applicant for the Tribal Environmental Review Commission (TERC) or Board of Commissioners. Below is a summary of what TERC is and what duties it performs.

Under the Hualapai Environmental Review Code (HERC), the Board of Commissioners has the primary authority, under the direction of the Hualapai Tribal Council, for regulating land use and development of Hualapai Tribal Lands. The Board of Commissioners is composed of seven (7) members who are appointed by the Tribal Council.

Their function is to review and regulate, including issuing permits, for all development activities that are proposed for any land site within Hualapai Tribal lands in order to ensure that:

(1) no development activity will be carried out without a permit; and
(2) all development activities will be carried out in accordance with all applicable tribal and federal environmental protection laws and regulations.

If you are interested, you can pick up an application at the Hualapai Planning Department located at 887 Hwy 66 (next to 76 fuel station). You can also request an application be mailed or e-mailed to you. The due date for applications is Wednesday, August 25, 2021. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 769-1310 or e-mail at: kdavidson@hualapai-nsn.gov

Respectfully,

Kevin Davidson, Director
Grand Canyon Resort Corporation • Ranch Auction: Auction Closes July 30th
Submitted by: Nicholas Cabrera | Grand Canyon Resort Corporation

RANCH

AUCTION

The Grand Canyon Resort Corporation is auctioning metal panels and gates.
Each photo has a Bid #

Auction Opens: Jul. 2, 2021
Auction Closes: Jul. 30, 2021
Announcement: Aug. 2, 2021
Late bids will not be opened or accepted.

REQUIREMENTS:
- A minimum bid of amount listed under item #.
- Must be an enrolled Hualapai Tribal Member
- Bid must be received by 5PM on Jul 30, 2021.

SUBMITTING YOUR BID:
Please submit your bid, along with the following information:
- Correct Bid #
- Full Name
- Contact Number
- Amount of bid, no less than listed amount.

Bids may be mailed to:
Grand Canyon Resort Corporation
Attn: Procurement Department
PO BOX 359
Peach Springs, AZ 86434

Or hand delivered to:
Administrative office - Procurement Dept in Peach Springs.
Bids must be in a sealed envelope.
All interested bidders are welcome to inspect the item. For more information, you may contact the Hualapai Ranch at (928) 297-0950

- Winning Bidder is responsible for pick up within 2 weeks.

AUCTION RULES: Late bids will not be accepted.
1. Only winning bidders will be notified.
2. Winners and winning bid amounts are confidential.
3. If winning bidder decides not to purchase, they must notify GCRC in writing within 2 weeks.
4. In the event the winner opts out, the items will be sold to the next highest bidder.
5. If no other bids were received, items will be re-auctioned as open to all.
6. Once paid for and picked up by the winner, the auctioned items disposition is completely up to the winning bidder. GCRC is not responsible for the items after sale. Items are not guaranteed or warranted.

GCRC Employees are not eligible to bid at this time.
ATTENTION AG PRODUCERS

Intertribal Agriculture Council

IAC offers resources and technical assistance on the following COVID-19 relief program

USDA- Farm Service Agency (FSA)

Coronavirus Food Assistance Program 2.0
- USDA reopened CFAP 2 on April 5th with a signup deadline TBA
- No cost to apply, not a loan, and no prior FSA participation is required
- Eligible, price triggered commodities include livestock and various crops, contact for more information

Drought Disaster Designation
- USDA is currently designating drought disaster on a country basis. Learn how this impacts your operation and what resources are available to you by contacting IAC.

Small Business Administration (SBA)

Economic Injury Disaster Loan
- Application Deadline: December 31, 2021
- 3.75 Fixed Interest Rate, 50 year maturity
- 1st payment deferred 18 months, you can make payments if you like. Interest accrues during deferral period
- NOT forgivable
- ALREADY APPLIED? There’s more! Existing borrowers can request an increase in their EIDL now that the loan limit has been raised to $500,000. Contact IAC for assistance!

Learn more about IAC and how we provide assistance for farmers, ranchers, and tribal communities at www.indianag.org or by contacting Padgley Gonzales, TA Specialist, at padgley@indianag.org or (520)-610-0807
USDA Offers Disaster Assistance to Arizona Farmers and Livestock Producers Impacted by Wildfires and Drought

PHOENIX, July 1, 2021 – Arizona agricultural operations have been significantly impacted by the wildfires and ongoing, severe drought. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has technical and financial assistance available to help farmers and livestock producers recover. Impacted producers should contact their local USDA Service Center to report losses and learn more about program options available to assist in their recovery from crop, land, infrastructure and livestock losses and damages.

“Production agriculture is vital to the Arizona’s economy, and USDA stands ready to assist in the recovery from these wildfires and extreme drought conditions,” said Glória Montañó Greene as Deputy Under Secretary for Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC). “I assure you that USDA employees are working diligently to deliver FPAC’s extensive portfolio of disaster assistance programs and services to all impacted agricultural producers.”

USDA Disaster Assistance for Wildfire and Drought Recovery
Producers who experience livestock deaths due to wildfires may be eligible for the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP). [https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/livestock-indemnity/index](https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/livestock-indemnity/index)

Meanwhile, for both wildfire and drought recovery, the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) [https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/emergency-assist-for-livestock-honey-bees-fish/index](https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/emergency-assist-for-livestock-honey-bees-fish/index) provides eligible producers with compensation for feed losses as well as water hauling expenses associated with transportation of water to livestock. For ELAP, producers will need to file a notice of loss within 30 days and honeybee losses within 15 days.

Livestock producers may also be eligible for the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) [https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdafiles/FactSheets/livestock_forage_program_lfp-fact_sheet.pdf](https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdafiles/FactSheets/livestock_forage_program_lfp-fact_sheet.pdf) for 2021 grazing losses due to drought. LFP benefits may be available for loss of grazing acres due to wildfires on federally managed lands on which a producer is prohibited, by a federal agency, from grazing normally permitted livestock.

Additionally, eligible orchardists and nursery tree growers may be eligible for cost-share assistance through the Tree Assistance Program (TAP) [https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/tree-assistance-program/index](https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/tree-assistance-program/index) to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes or vines lost during the drought. This complements Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) [https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/noninsured-crop-disaster-assistance/index](https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/noninsured-crop-disaster-assistance/index) or crop insurance coverage, which covers the crop but not the plants or trees in all cases. For TAP, a program application must be filed within 90 days.

“Once you are able to safely evaluate the wildfire or drought impact on your operation, be sure to contact your local FSA office to timely report all crop, livestock and farm infrastructure damages and losses,” said Grace Lamas, Acting State Executive Director for the Farm Service Agency (FSA) in Arizona. “To expedite FSA disaster assistance, you will likely need to provide documents, such as farm records, herd inventory, receipts and pictures of damages or losses”

FSA also offers a variety of direct and guaranteed loans, including operating and emergency loans, to producers unable to secure commercial financing. Producers in counties with a primary or contiguous disaster designation may be eligible for low-interest emergency loans [https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/farm-loan-programs/emergency-farm-loans/index](https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/farm-loan-programs/emergency-farm-loans/index) to help them recover from production and physical losses. Loans can help producers replace essential property, purchase inputs like livestock, equipment, feed and seed, cover family living expenses or refinance farm-related debts and other needs.

Risk Management
Producers who have risk protection through Federal Crop Insurance [https://www.rma.usda.gov/Federal-Crop-Insurance-Corporation](https://www.rma.usda.gov/Federal-Crop-Insurance-Corporation) or FSA’s NAP [https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/noninsured-crop-disaster-assistance/index](https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/noninsured-crop-disaster-assistance/index) should report crop damage to their crop insurance agent or FSA office. If they have crop insurance, producers should report crop damage to their agent within 72 hours of damage discovery and follow up in writing within 15 days. For NAP covered crops, a Notice of Loss (CCC-576) [http://forms.sc.egov.usda.gov/efcommon/eFileServices/Forms/CCC576.PDF](http://forms.sc.egov.usda.gov/efcommon/eFileServices/Forms/CCC576.PDF) must be filed within 15 days of the loss becoming apparent, except for hand-harvested crops, which should be reported within 72 hours.

“Crop insurance and other USDA risk management options are there to help producers manage risk because we never know what nature has in store for the future,” said Jeff Yasui, director of RMA’s Regional Office that covers Arizona. “The Approved Insurance Providers, loss adjusters and agents are experienced and well trained in handling these types of events.”

Conservation
conservation/index and Emergency Forest Restoration Program https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/emergency-forest-restoration/index can assist landowners and forest stewards with financial and technical assistance to restore fencing, damaged farmland or forests.

USDA’s Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in Arizona is currently accepting applications for two unique funding initiatives through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/az/programs/financial/equip/ - reapplication of destroyed practices and drought resiliency incentives.

Reapplication of Destroyed Practices

Financial assistance is available to help Arizona producers reinstall eligible EQIP conservation practices that have been destroyed by fire. If the practices are part of an active EQIP contract, producers can request a modification to their existing contract. If the practices were installed on an EQIP contract that has been completed and now expired, producers can sign up through their local field office for the reapplication of destroyed practices.

“USDA can be a very valuable partner to help landowners with their recovery and resiliency efforts,” said Keisha Tatem, NRCS state conservationist in Arizona. “Our staff will work one-on-one with landowners to make assessments of the damages and develop approaches that focus on effective recovery of the land.”

Drought Resiliency Incentives

Conservation Incentive Contracts (EQIP-CIC) are a new component of EQIP that can be used to improve watershed health and resilience to drought in Arizona’s snow catchment areas. This new option helps producers mitigate the immediate impacts of drought, while expanding on those conservation efforts to develop long term resiliency to drought and wildfire.

Financial assistance is available through EQIP-CIC for conservation activities such as reducing forest density, forest stand improvement, critical area planting, and biochar production will restore and maintain a forest’s capacity to protect and store water, and improve water quantity and water quality for rural and urban water users downstream.

Applications for both EQIP initiatives are being accepted through July 12, 2021. Please contact your local NRCS field office to apply.

Assistance for Communities

Additional NRCS programs include the Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) program, https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/az/programs/planning/ewpp/ which provides assistance to local government sponsors with the cost of addressing watershed impairments or hazards such as damaged upland sites stripped of vegetation by wildfire, debris removal and streambank stabilization.

Eligible sponsors include cities, counties, towns, or any federally recognized Native American tribe or tribal organization. Sponsors must submit a formal request (via mail or email) to the state conservationist for assistance within 60 days of the natural disaster occurrence or 60 days from the date when access to the sites become available. For more information, please contact your local NRCS office.

“EWP provides immediate assistance to communities to mitigate potential hazards to life and property resulting from the fires and particularly the severe erosion and flooding that can occur after the fire,” Tatem said. “We can work with a local sponsor to help a damaged watershed so that lives and property are protected while preventing further devastation in the community.”

In addition to EWP, Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) is another valuable service that NRCS can provide following a wildfire. NRCS technical assistance can help fire victims with planning cost-effective post fire restoration practices.

More Information


USDA touches the lives of all Americans each day in so many positive ways. In the Biden-Harris Administration, USDA is transforming America’s food system with a greater focus on more resilient local and regional food production, fairer markets for all producers, ensuring access to healthy and nutritious food in all communities, building new markets and streams of income for farmers and producers using climate smart food and forestry practices, making historic investments in infrastructure and clean energy capabilities in rural America, and committing to equity across the Department by removing systemic barriers and building a workforce more representative of America. To learn more, visit www.usda.gov.

Laura Driscoll, Legislative Advisor
Office of Congressional Relations | U.S. Department of Agriculture
WASHINGTON, D.C. — The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) today announced $24 million in grants for 225 humanities projects across the country. These grants will support a diverse range of exemplary humanities projects, including Audio History Project, a podcast series that uses archival audio recordings to illuminate forgotten stories about individuals and events from twentieth-century American history and culture, and Enslaved: Peoples of the Historical Slave Trade, an online repository that documents the lives of individuals who were enslaved, owned slaves, or participated in the historical slave trade.

"NEH is proud to support these 225 new projects, which embody excellence, intellectual rigor, and a dedication to the pursuit of knowledge, even as our nation and the humanities community continue to face the challenges of the pandemic," said NEH Acting Chairman Adam Wolfson. "We look forward to the contributions these projects will make to our understanding of ourselves and our society through exemplary humanities research, publications, documentary films, exhibitions, and undergraduate programs."

This funding cycle includes the first grants made under NEH's new Archaeological and Ethnographic Field Research grant program, which supports empirical field research. Newly awarded grants in this area will support excavation of the ancient city of Teotihuacan in central Mexico to determine the presence and influence of Mayan residents; archaeological investigation of settlement and migration patterns on the Micronesian islands of Pohnpei and Kosrae; and excavation of Egypt's first industrial-scale brewery, located at the ancient site of Abydos.

Several projects receiving grants will help preserve historical and cultural collections and make them available to the broader public, such as the digitization of a large corpus of gospel songbooks, hymnals, and spirituals published in the American South between 1850 and 1925 and an initiative to improve access to audiovisual archives on the coal-mining industry in Appalachia at Kentucky's Appalshop. Additional funding will support a cooperative effort between Northern Arizona University and the Hopi Tribe, Hualapai Tribe, and Diné College on the Navajo Nation to digitize 400 rare films documenting the Colorado Plateau and the American southwest from the 1930s to the 1960s, and the expansion of the Freedom of Information Archive, a digital resource of 4.6 million declassified documents, to include materials related to post-WWII diplomacy and international development from the archives of NATO, the United Nations, the World Bank, and the Wilson Center.

Other funding will support the creation of media, exhibitions, and public programs that bring the insights of the humanities to wide audiences. These include grants to produce The Bigger Picture, a series of short documentaries examining iconic photographs that have shaped American history and culture, and the Lost Highways podcast series on Colorado and Western history. NEH Public Humanities Projects grants will underwrite the Los Angeles County Museum of Art exhibition "Dining with the Sultan," featuring art depicting Islamic courtly dining culture and culinary traditions from the eighth through the nineteenth century; enable the creation of a national traveling exhibition about the role of religious pluralism in shaping nineteenth-century westward expansion in the United States; and support a permanent exhibition and walking tour at the Museo del Westside in San Antonio, Texas, on the history of the city's multicultural working-class and immigrant neighborhoods. Another award will provide for public programs and site interpretation at Granada National Historic Landmark in Colorado, known as Amache, to introduce visitors to the place where 10,331 people of Japanese descent were incarcerated during World War II.

Education grants for curriculum innovation in the humanities will enable development of a new interdisciplinary minor in medical and health humanities at Johnson and Wales University; the integration of the study of history into undergraduate professional programs in homeland security, informatics, and public health at SUNY-Albany; and the creation of interdisciplinary courses and civic engagement activities focused on the history of the African-American com-
munity of Quakertown, a historic freedmen's settlement, at Texas Woman's University.

New NEH Dialogues on the Experience of War grants will support a discussion program at the USS Constitution Museum for navy veterans and their families, focusing on historical documents and material culture from the War of 1812 and the Global War on Terror. Medical residents from the Uniformed Services University will be trained to lead groups of patients at the DC Veterans Administration Hospital in discussions of literary works about the Civil War, World War I, and the Vietnam War.

NEH Summer Stipends for scholars will enable archival research for more than ninety publications, including a book on signed music for the Deaf community, a study of ancient Mesopotamian medical knowledge and its influence on Greco-Roman scholars, a biography of Congressman and civil rights leader John Lewis, and a comparative account of how Tolstoy's works were interpreted within the Soviet Union and by émigrés who fled Russia after 1917.

NEH Documenting Endangered Languages grants, administered in partnership with the National Science Foundation (NSF), will fund documentation of Coeur d'Alene Salish, a Native American language of the Pacific Northwest, and Eyak, a dormant Native Alaskan language, and support an interdisciplinary project at the New York Botanical Garden to create a database and handbook of Wixárika, an endangered Uto-Aztecan language of West-Central Mexico, with a focus on the ethnobotanical knowledge embedded in the language.

Nine new NEH Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions grants will fund fellowships for humanities scholars at libraries, museums, and centers for advanced study such as the American Philosophical Society, the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, the Center for Jewish History, and the Hagley Museum and Library.

A full list of grants by geographic location is available at: https://www.neh.gov/sites/default/files/inline-files/NEH%20grant%20awards%20Apr%202021%20state%20by%20state.pdf?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery

City Supports Monument Designation
Submitted by: Charlotte Navanick | Ute Tribe Public Relations | Dailycoloradonews.com


Boulder City is sponsoring a proposed national monument in part of the Mojave Desert that borders the city. Avi Kwa Ame means Haunted Mountain in Mojave, and the proposed national monument includes approximately 383,000 acres of public land in southern Clark County. At its March 23 meeting, the city council unanimously approved a resolution expressing its support for the project.

"It borders the Boulder City limits and follows the west side of US (Highway) 95 to about Searchlight," said Alan O'Neill during the meeting. "At Searchlight, it's both sides of 95." O'Neill is an advisor to the National Parks Conservation Association and a past Superintendent of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

The proposed memorial would protect an ecosystem in part of the eastern Mojave Desert and connect Lake Mead National Recreation Area to Mojave National Preserve, Castle Mountains National Monument, Mojave Trails National Monument, and Dead Mountain Wilderness Area in California. It would also create a habitat to promote the survival, growth, reproduction and conservation of various types of desert plants. "We think this is a good thing for Boulder City. Wedging this monument between Lake Mead and such is a strong economic benefit ... for the community," said O'Neill.

Alderman James Howard Adams said he believed the project supported "Boulder City's longstanding ideals of preserving the surrounding desert landscape and protecting it from willful development." "The boundaries of Avi Kwa Ame National Monument would do much more than protect its pristine landscape," he said. "It would serve as a refuge for the incredible flora and fauna in the area and help preserve the numerous important cultural artifacts and elements, many of which are considered profoundly sacred."

O'Neill said the area was the target of an energy trial by two companies planning to install wind farms. According to his presentation, these industrial developments scarred the country and deteriorated the cultural resources there. "The monument would protect it (the country) from any future industrial development," he said. O'Neill said parts of the area will be used for recreation and that access will remain even if it becomes a national monument.

"The existing rights to the land will be protected," he said. "I think that's wonderful. ... Hopefully this will remain flawless," said Councilor Claudia Bridges. The area is considered sacred by the Yuman-speaking tribes, which include Mojave, Hualapai, Yavapai, Havasupai, Quechan, Maricopa, Pai Pai, Halchidhoma, Cocopah, and Kumeyaay. There is no timeline for the designation yet.

Contact reporter Celia Shortt Goodyear at cgoodyear@bouldercityreview.com or at 702-586-9401.
## Breakfast Menu

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<td>8 Corn Beef Hash, Egg &amp; Cheese Burrito - $6.99</td>
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# Lunch Menu

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<td>Varies</td>
<td>Gift Shop / Tour Counter</td>
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**Procurement**

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**Training & Development**

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**Hualapai Lodge**

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**Front Desk Supervisor**

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**Lead Front Desk Agent**

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<td>Cook-Skyview</td>
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**Custodian- Hualapai Lodge**

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**Laundry Attendant**

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**Room Attendant**

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<td>Food Handlers/Cook- F&amp;B</td>
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**Walaapai Market**

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**Diamond Creek Restaurant**

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**Restaurant Supervisor**

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**HRR / Pontoon**

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**Pontoon Manager**

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**River Guide - Utility - Pontoon**

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**Maintenance Supervisor - HRR**

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**Crew Supervisor- HRR**

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**Small Motor Mechanic- HRR**

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<td>Housekeeping</td>
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**Equipment Driver- HRR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of Positions</th>
<th>Pay Rate</th>
<th>Shift</th>
<th># of Positions</th>
<th>Pay Rate</th>
<th>Shift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D.O.E/F</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Housekeeping</td>
<td>D.O.E/F</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Housekeeping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CDL Driver- HRR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of Positions</th>
<th>Pay Rate</th>
<th>Shift</th>
<th># of Positions</th>
<th>Pay Rate</th>
<th>Shift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D.O.E/Seasons</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Housekeeping</td>
<td>D.O.E/Seasons</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Housekeeping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Operations Manager- HRR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of Positions</th>
<th>Pay Rate</th>
<th>Shift</th>
<th># of Positions</th>
<th>Pay Rate</th>
<th>Shift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D.O.E/F</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Housekeeping</td>
<td>D.O.E/F</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Housekeeping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IT Technician I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of Positions</th>
<th>Pay Rate</th>
<th>Shift</th>
<th># of Positions</th>
<th>Pay Rate</th>
<th>Shift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D.O.E/F</td>
<td>Wed-Sat</td>
<td>Maintenance Technician</td>
<td>D.O.E/F</td>
<td>Wed-Sat</td>
<td>Maintenance Technician</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cook- Diamond Creek Rest.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of Positions</th>
<th>Pay Rate</th>
<th>Shift</th>
<th># of Positions</th>
<th>Pay Rate</th>
<th>Shift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D.O.E/F</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Ambassador</td>
<td>D.O.E/F</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Ambassador</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Front of House (FOH)- Diamond Creek Restaurant**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of Positions</th>
<th>Pay Rate</th>
<th>Shift</th>
<th># of Positions</th>
<th>Pay Rate</th>
<th>Shift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D.O.E/F</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Greater</td>
<td>D.O.E/F</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Greater</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transportation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of Positions</th>
<th>Pay Rate</th>
<th>Shift</th>
<th># of Positions</th>
<th>Pay Rate</th>
<th>Shift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D.O.E/F</td>
<td>Thurs-Sat</td>
<td>CDL Transit Driver Transportation</td>
<td>D.O.E/F</td>
<td>Thurs-Sat</td>
<td>CDL Transit Driver Transportation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**REQUEST FOR QUOTES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department Name</th>
<th>Hualapai Elderly Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department Project Officer</td>
<td>Brook Bender, Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required Response Time for Quote</td>
<td>July 16, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source</td>
<td>General Fund: Vehicle Repairs and Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Specification</td>
<td>The elderly services is seeking quotes for washing and cleaning of (2) Passenger Vans, (3) SUV’s, and (1) Sedan. Washing and drying of exteriors, vacuuming cleaning and wiping interior of vehicle surfaces, and cleaning windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Order Commencement Date</td>
<td>August 2, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Order Completion Date</td>
<td>July 29, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeframe/Milestone</td>
<td>Full cleaning of fleet once per quarter or upon request from department leadership.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require Qualifications and Experience</td>
<td>Must have equipment and supplies necessary to complete work specification without accommodation from the department outside of electrical outlets for vacuuming and water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>587 Canyon View Dr., Peach Springs, AZ 86434</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Submission            | Quotes maybe delivered to: 587 Canyon View Drive, Peach Springs, AZ 86434  
Mailed to:  
Hualapai Tribe  
c/o Elderly Services  
P.O. Box 179, Peach Springs, AZ 86434  
Emailed to:  
bbender@hualapai-nsn.gov |
HUALAPAI GAME & FISH
P.O. BOX 249
PEACH SPRINGS, AZ. 86434
PHONE: (928) 769-2227

REQUEST FOR BID’S
FOR THE 2021
EXCLUSIVE AND SCHOLARSHIP ELK HUNTS
DATES: AUGUST 26 - SEPTEMBER 10 2021

1— HEAD COOK & 1— ASSISTANT COOK / JANITOR

The Hualapai Game & Fish Department is seeking bids from qualified individuals to cook and shop for the food and clean during the exclusive and Scholarship Hunts scheduled. Cook and helper must be able to interact with the hunter and guide in a friendly manner.

Hualapai Game & Fish will provide the food and necessary cookware, utensils, and dishware.

Work site will be in a remote camp like setting. Work hours at maximum 18 hrs. daily. (4a.m.—10p.m.) Lodging and meals are provided.

Please submit a sealed bid, that includes;

- Statement of you qualifications.
- Price quote per hour / per day.
- Proof of food Handler’s Card
- Also a menu list of Breakfast and Dinner

BIDS WILL BE ACCEPTED UNTIL
July 30, 2021
REQUEST FOR BID’S
FOR THE 2021
TROPHY BULL ELK HUNT’S
DATES: SEPTEMBER 11 - 16 2021
SEPTEMBER 18—23 2021

1—HEAD COOK & 1—ASSISTANT COOK / JANITOR
The Hualapai Game & Fish Department is seeking bids from qualified individuals to cook and shop for the food and clean during the 1st and 2nd, Trophy Bull Elk Hunts scheduled. Cook and helper must be able to interact with the hunter and guide in a friendly manner.

Hualapai Game & Fish will provide the food and necessary cookware, utensils, and dishware.

Work site will be in a remote camp like setting. Work hours at maximum 18 hrs. daily. (4a.m.—10p.m.) Lodging and meals are provided.

Please submit a sealed bid, that includes;

- Statement of you qualifications.
- Price quote per hour / per day.
- Proof of food Handler’s Card
- Also a menu list of Breakfast and Dinner

BIDS WILL BE ACCEPTED UNTIL
August 6, 2021
GIVE YOUR CHILD A HEAD START

ENROLL TODAY!

Hualapai Head Start
Ages 3 - 5
479 Hualapai Way
Peach Springs, AZ 86434
(928) 769-2522

School starts August 25, 2021

Quality learning opportunities to promote school readiness
Family Support services including parent education
Health and development screenings and assessments
Disability and Mental Wellness support for families

HEAD START SERVICES ARE FREE FOR FAMILIES WHO QUALIFY. COME BY THE HUALAPAI HEAD START OR CALL TO TALK TO ENROLLMENT STAFF IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS.
May 25, 2021

Head Start Announcement for Parents and Tribal Department Employees

Heads Start Program’s long-term goals provide a framework for the program’s mission, including priorities related to education, nutrition, health, and parent and family engagement program services. We also support approaches that encourage cultural and linguistic responsiveness, school readiness goals, goals specifically on child-development and early learning outcomes in each of the developmental domains (approaches to learning, social and emotional development, language and literacy, cognition, perceptual, motor and physical development).

Hualapai Tribe Head Start is a program that follows Head Start Performance Standards and the Head Start Act requirements. Head Start staff are a work in progress towards their own professional education growth. We are here to prepare children for a life-long learning through school readiness goals.

In need: Head Start needs volunteers. Parent Volunteers, Tribal department employee volunteers.

Head Start is extremely short staffed due to last year’s concerns for health and safety. With continuing efforts to hire, everyday poses a challenge to ensure we can stay open or close. Please commit to your community and VOLUNTEER!

Tribal employees you are allowed to volunteer three hours with pay at Head Start. Ask your Director, call Human Resources, and learn how you can VOLUNTEER for Head Start.

Requirements:
- Physical and TB shot
- Fingerprint Clearance Card
- Background check

Looking forward to your community service for our Head Start Program. Your support means the world to children and to help keep the center open.

Hanky

Mission

Our mission for the Hwal’bay Head Start is to provide quality education, to preserve Hwal’bay culture and embrace diversity. Head Start program is empowered to embrace healthy child development, nutrition, serve children with disabilities and provide services to low income families who will create and believe in a positive future.

Vision

Our vision at the Hualapai Tribe Head Start will provide a strong learning foundation with cultural values to empower children and families to become future leaders, and rebuild a community that embraces their culture for success.
Music Mountain Academy
High School
Enrollment Event

June 10th, 3:00-6:00pm
Peach Springs Elementary - Library

PSUSD #8 is happy to announce we are now accepting enrollment for
Music Mountain Academy:

Grades 9-12 (ages 14-21)

*On-Campus Tutoring, WiFi, and Teacher Office hours*
*Special Education Courses and Services Available*
As well as Sports!

If you or your student have missed this date, please come by the Elementary
School and enroll any day, Monday-Thursday, from 8am-4pm. We look forward
to talking with you!

Peach Springs Elementary & Middle School Enrollment Dates:

Thursday, June 24th, 3-6 pm
Tuesday, July 6th, 4-6 pm
Thursday, July 8th, 4-6 pm
Tuesday, July 13th, 4-6 pm
Thursday, July 15th, 4-6 pm
Tuesday, July 20th, 4-6 pm
Thursday, July 22nd, 4-6 pm

As always, please call the District Office at 928-769-2202, ext. 100 for any questions you
have. We look forward to seeing you at one of these events!
Warm Greetings,

Please allow me to introduce myself to you all. My name is John Riddle and I am the new principal at your community school here in Peach Springs. I am the son of John Riddle, Sr. from Western North Carolina and Lynn Fox of coastal Georgia. I began my career working with Gullah students in Coastal South Carolina. I have worked in an inhalant abuse program for kids of the Salish and Kootnai Tribes in Montana. For the last nine years I have had the honor and privilege of working with kids and their families from over 80 different villages in Alaska. I was the Principal of Boarding School Operations for The Galena Interior Learning Academy in the Interior Bush Region of Alaska. Our kids were Yup’ik, Cupik, Inupiat, and Athabascan. Specifically, I lived in the region of the Koyukon Athabascan people. Now, I have the honor and privilege of working with Hualapai, People of the Tall Pines. I can’t wait to meet our kids and their families! Please tell your kids that I can’t wait to see them. So, if you see an overweight, balding hay gu walking down the road waving at the cars that drive by, it’s probably me.

Baasee’,
John Riddle

The Hualapai Early Childhood Development Program offers a car seat program. This program is available to any families to any families in the Peach Springs or Mohave County area. You automatically qualify! The requirements are simple. You must watch 3 short videos, followed by a quiz. If you have internet access, you can do this at home. Please contact Cassi or Alysa at the Health, Education & Wellness Department at (928) 769-2207. We do appointment only and operate on Thursdays between the hours of 1:00 pm—5:00 pm.

Hankyu!
Hualapai Tribal Practices for Wellness in Indian Country • July Talking Circle
Submitted by: Jessica Powskey | Hualapai Health, Education & Wellness

Talking Circle
Mondays @ 12p-1p
For JULY 2021

Join Zoom Meeting
Meeting ID: 817 9465 0580
Passcode: 996323
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81794650580?pwd=O1IrLOh1Sl5sK2ndBOKxRMOREOzZUT09

For more information, call Jessica Powskey at (928) 769-2207 EXTENSION 203

This presentation is provided by the Hualapai Tribal Practices for Wellness in Indian Country Grant and the Hualapai Health Education and Wellness Center
448 Hualapai Way
Peach Springs, AZ 86434
Hualapai Elderly Services • Fitness Classes
Submitted by: Antonia Cogburn | Hualapai Elderly Services

HUALAPAI ELDERLY SERVICES
FITNESS CLASSES
ZOOM ID & PASSCODE
The center will be open for fitness classes.
You’re more than welcome to come in and participate in person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Zoom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>8:30 AM—9:30 AM</td>
<td>Active Aging (Fall Prevention: Balance and Strengthen exercises)</td>
<td>Meeting ID: 847 9497 9173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Passcode: 5H5cU7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>8:30 AM—9:30 AM</td>
<td>Active Aging (Fall Prevention: Balance and Strengthen exercises)</td>
<td>Meeting ID: 847 9497 9173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Passcode: 5H5cU7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have coordinated with Athena Crozier, Employees working for Health, Health Educator/Fitness Specialist. She'll be your instructor.

Change of start time
8:30 AM to 9:30 AM

NOTICE
PLEASE USE HAND SANITIZER AND WEAR A FACE MASK IF YOU ARE EXPERIENCING FLU LIKE SYMPTOMS BEFORE PROCEEDING

Posted 6/01/2021 by ATC
IHS Clinic

Dental Fluoride Varnishing

Dental Fluoride varnishing is one of the best ways to prevent tooth decay. Varnish (Cavity Shield) is a topical application that hardens upon contact with saliva therefore is safe to use on younger children. Varnish helps stop tooth decay in its early stages. It can be applied to teeth up to 4X a year to help slow down the cavity causing bacteria.

The application is painless and does not require numbing or drilling in the mouth. Minor risks include: gagging, or a funny taste when applied.

Parker Dental Hygienist, Nida Lerch RDH. BS Will provide dental screening and apply fluoride varnish for Children ages 0-15 every third Friday of the month in Peach Springs Clinic. Please call the clinic for an appointment, Limited walk-ins are available.

NEXT VISIT IS FRIDAY: June 18th, July 16th, August 20th, September 17th, October 15th, November 19th, and December 17th.
Walk-In Immunizations Clinic

Wednesdays from 9-12 & 1-4. At Peach Springs Indian Health Clinic. All immunizations will be offered if available including the COVID-19 immunizations For 12 year and older first and second dose.

For immunization

- Must not have a fever or active COVID-19 symptoms
- Not on quarantine or isolation.
- Bring photo ID and insurance cards (if applicable)
- If you receive your COVID-19 first dose here, you will receive your follow-up date to come back for your second dose.
- If under the age of 18 years old you must have a guardian with you.
# Colorado River Service Unit

## COVID-19 Transmission Risk Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERY HIGH RISK</th>
<th>HIGH RISK</th>
<th>MODERATE RISK</th>
<th>LOW RISK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Red Risk Level&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Orange Risk Level&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Yellow Risk Level&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Green Risk Level&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surge of Infectious patients</td>
<td>Potential for Surge</td>
<td>Enhanced mitigation strategies</td>
<td>Resume Normal Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergent Care Only</td>
<td>Enhanced mitigation strategies</td>
<td>Limited routine medical services with exception to well-child and prenatal</td>
<td>Return to normal medical services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No routine medical services with</td>
<td></td>
<td>50% - 75% of routine medical services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exception to telephonic visits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In an effort to respond to the global pandemic, the Colorado River Service Unit has developed the COVID-19 Color Code Transmission Risk indicator. This tool is intended to help the community understand the current level of health risk, allowing the community to adjust their activities to reduce the transmission of the virus. The color of the threat level can change based on number of active cases or positive test results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERY HIGH RISK CATEGORY</th>
<th>HIGH RISK CATEGORY</th>
<th>MODERATE RISK CATEGORY</th>
<th>LOW RISK CATEGORY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Extreme and/or uncontrolled level of COVID-19 infection in the community</td>
<td>• Significant increase in cases of COVID-19 and is widespread in the community</td>
<td>• Moderate risk of COVID-19 infection in the community</td>
<td>• Low risk to the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rapidly spreading</td>
<td>• Rapid transmission</td>
<td>• Controlled or low spread in the community</td>
<td>• Contained or it is no longer an immediate risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• An influx of infectious cases will impact IHS services</td>
<td>• Potential influx of infectious patients may impact IHS services</td>
<td>• Avoid gatherings with people outside your household and do not spend long periods of time in indoor spaces other than your home</td>
<td>• If you are feeling sick follow precautions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Essential activities only</td>
<td>• Minimize all contact with people outside your household</td>
<td>• Always wear face masks, social distance (6 feet), wash hands frequently, sanitize surfaces</td>
<td>• Always wear face masks, social distance (6 feet), wash hands frequently, sanitize surfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Always wear face masks, social distance (6 feet), wash hands frequently, sanitize surfaces</td>
<td>• Always wear face masks, social distance (6 feet), wash hands frequently, sanitize surfaces</td>
<td>• CRSU may be in Phase of Reduction or Resumption of Medical Services – decreased availability of face-to-face visits for routine care. Added accommodations such as telephonic visits, drive thru pharmacy pick up, 90-day refill for elderly may be available during these phases</td>
<td>• CRSU will have routine medical care available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Immediately isolate/quarantine if you become sick or exposed</td>
<td>• Immediately isolate/quarantine if you become sick or exposed</td>
<td>• CRSU may continue to have some restricted access due to the current pandemic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Parker IHS will have emergency/urgent and some telephonic visits</td>
<td>• CRSU preparing for Surge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other CRSU outlying sites will provide minimal services: limited same day access, telephonic and drive through when available.</td>
<td>• CRSU offers emergency care, limited same day access, telephonic visits, and drive through clinics when available.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Native public health experts answer your questions

ALL ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINES

1. Is the vaccine effective?

Melissa Begay, MD (Diné)
The COVID-19 vaccines are extremely effective—up to 95%—in preventing people from getting sick from COVID-19 infection.

2. Will the vaccine work against new variants?

Rene Begay, MS, CPH (Diné)
Early research suggests that the Pfizer and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines can provide protection against the COVID-19 variants from the U.K. and South Africa. Vaccine manufacturers are also looking into creating booster shots to improve protection against variants.

3. If I recovered from COVID-19 do I need the vaccine?

Sophie Neuner, MD, MPH (Karuk Tribe)
Yes, even if you recovered from COVID-19, it is possible that people could be infected with the virus that causes COVID-19 again. Get a vaccine to be more fully protected!

4. Can my children get the vaccine?

Keana Kaleikini, MSPH (Diné/Hawaiian)
Vaccines have been shown to be safe and effective in youth 12-15. Find out how to get your child 12+ a vaccine by contacting your tribal health department or health provider!

5. How do we know vaccines are safe?

Mary Owen, MD (Tlingit)
COVID-19 vaccines approved in the U.S. found no serious safety concerns in trials with 100,000+ people. 160+ million people have gotten a COVID-19 vaccine in the U.S. The vaccines break down quickly in the body, so long-term side effects are very unlikely.

Stopping COVID-19 requires using all available tools, including vaccination. Vaccines are now available for ages 12 and up—Protect our people today!
Make sure to wash your mask after a day of use.

Use regular laundry detergent or soap to wash reusable cloth masks in your washing machine or by hand.
Masks don't last forever. If your mask is worn, torn or has holes, you should replace it!
Remember to wear a mask that fits tightly over your nose and mouth.
Continue wearing a mask after getting the vaccine.

Masks are an important first step to stop COVID-19. Wearing a mask decreases the spread of germs, keeping us safe from COVID-19 and other illness.
Your mask should have 2 or more layers of fabric to protect yourself and others.
Hualapai Animal Control • Hualapai Pet Law
Submitted by: Duane Clarke | Hualapai Animal Control

HUALAPAI PET LAW

HUALAPAI LAW AND ORDER ORDINANCE

1. Shall not Run at Large
2. Two Pets per household
3. Pets must be registered
   Pets must be vaccinated for rabies.
4. All pets have adequate shelter
   All Pets have water and food.

Ordinance Available
Always available at our office
Next to Radio Station, downstairs

REPORT ANIMAL PROBLEMS

769-2220
DON'T FORGET US!

CAR TEMPERATURE
PET SAFETY CHART

How long does it take for a car to get HOT?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outside Temp (F)</th>
<th>10mins</th>
<th>30mins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70°</td>
<td>89°</td>
<td>104°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75°</td>
<td>94°</td>
<td>109°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80°</td>
<td>99°</td>
<td>114°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85°</td>
<td>104°</td>
<td>119°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90°</td>
<td>109°</td>
<td>124°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95°</td>
<td>114°</td>
<td>129°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dogs Die Every Summer
In minutes your car temps are deadly!

Hualapai Code Enforcement
Animal Control Office
Peach Springs, AZ. 86434
(928) 769-2220
Hualapai_animalcontrol@hotmail.com
**THE SUN & YOUR PETS**

**WHAT is HEATSTROKE?** Heatstroke is when normal body mechanisms can’t keep the body’s temperature in a safe range. Animals don’t have efficient cooling systems like humans (who sweat) and can get overheated easily.

**SIGNS OF HEATSTROKE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In dogs:</th>
<th>In cats:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Rapid breathing</td>
<td>• Rapid breathing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bright red tongue</td>
<td>• Redness in mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Red or pale gums</td>
<td>• Sweaty feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Thick sticky saliva</td>
<td>• Stumble/Stagger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Depression</td>
<td>• Excess Grooming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Weakness</td>
<td>• Relentless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dizziness</td>
<td>• Drooling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Vomiting</td>
<td>• Vomiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Diarrhea</td>
<td>• Lethargy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Shock/coma</td>
<td>• Panting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Even unconsciousness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What you can do to help your animal:

1. Put your dog in a cool well-ventilated area;
2. Wet fur with a cool towel or cool water; *(DO NOT USE COLD WATER - you have to lower their body temperature slowly.)*
3. Give your dog fresh, cool water to drink or Pedialyte

If your dog shows any of these signs of heat stroke; call your veterinarian right away.

Manzanita Animal Hospital: (928)753-6138

Kingman Animal Hospital: (928)757-4011
COMMUNITY MESSAGES

Inspirational and Encouragement Corner
Submitted by: Josie Pousey

At this time again, we are facing more positive cases in our community! Please people take care of yourselves and for others! Here are some encouraging words pertaining to our situation with COVID!

1. Noah’s family was on LOCKDOWN for 40 days, 40 nights and God protected them. God will do the same for YOU! Have faith! Amen.
2. Focus on Jesus, not the virus. The virus is not GOD, God is mightier than the virus!
3. Quarantine is in the Bible (Isaiah 26:20). Go home, my people and lock the doors. Hide yourselves for a little while until the Lord’s anger has passed.
4. LOCKDOWN... means go to your room. Lock the door, call to God, to experience HIS presence! Down on your knees, it’s time to PRAY!
5. Make sure you test positive for faith. Keep your distance from doubt and isolate yourself from fear. Trust in God throughout it all.
6. God's word is like an OXYGEN, you can't live without it!

Coronavirus has killed a lot of people and you are still alive today! Use a few seconds and thank God for the life. Thank God for HIS protection! Amen!

Have a safe and enjoyable days ahead of you and praise God—no matter what comes your way! Amen!

A Celebration of Life • Floyd Wesley White
Submitted by: Adriana Lopez on behalf of Venita White

Floyd White, 64, of Kingman, Arizona passed away on October 07, 2020 in Huntington, West Virginia. Floyd White was born in Kingman, Arizona to Leslie White and Loretta Pettigrew; Father Leslie White; Aunt Dorothy White and Uncle Wesley White; Brother Thomas White; Sister Nadine White; Niece Beronica Lopez; Nephew Preston White; and his beloved spouse Sheila Nelson. He went to school in Prescott, Arizona. He worked as a Locomotive driver for BNSF Railway Company for many years also did landscaping on the side. Floyd White is survived by Sister Venita White; Half-sister Angie Sophia Tomanata; 3 nieces; 5 nephews; 2 great-nieces; 3 great-nephews; 1 great-great nephew with many more relatives in Ohio, Peach Springs, Arizona and Mild Verde, Arizona. Floyd White will not be forgotten by his family and friends, especially those calls and video chats just to say “HI” will be missed, along with his girlfriend Sheila who brought out the loving side of him. Funeral and Burial Services will be private. Hall Funeral Home and Crematory, Proctorville, OH is assisting the family with arrangements. Condolences may be expressed to the family at ehallfuneralhome.com
Brian Silva is the Digital Marketing Manager at the Grand Canyon Resort Corporation (GCRC), with the responsibilities of developing and executing digital marketing programs, customer relationship management (CRM), email campaign strategy, digital content development and strategic direction of social media initiatives. Prior to joining Grand Canyon Resort Corporation (GCRC), he worked in strategic marketing development and digital media management at several companies. Most notably for his role as a Marketing Specialist with the Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS), where he drove tactical campaign creations, developed innovative marketing strategies and created special events to support key business initiatives.

Brian’s greatest strengths are his creativity, forecasting and strategic leadership. He thrives on challenges, specifically those that are set to improve customer experience and enhance the company brand. His most recent creative video project involved taking a deeper look into the personal lives of active-duty service members to profile who they are “beyond the uniform”. This resulted in building trust and advocacy within the community aboard the Marine Corps Base Hawaii (MCBH). Brian is a past member of the Chamber of Commerce Honolulu and their Young Professionals (YP) program. He met and profiled Chamber members within the city to highlight their small businesses for the community to see.

Brian lives in Las Vegas, Nevada with his handi-capable pup Nalu. In his free time, he likes to visit museums, work on his fitness, and test new recipes in the kitchen.
KWLP, “The Peach”
Proudly Announces and Congratulates
June 2021 Volunteer of the Month:
Steve DeFord, aka Pastor Steve

Steve DeFord, aka Pastor Steve continue to be an invaluable Peach team member. He and his family have supported and participated in the Hualapai Tribe radio programs since its inception as a Kidstar station and then EPCH, internet only. Pastor Steve is host of Redeemed and Free airing on Wednesday evenings at 6:00pm and on Sunday mornings at 10:00am.

“Redeemed and Free” always begins with the segment “The Truth with Ms. Sherry,” hosted by his wife. During his show Pastor Steve shares scripture and features Southern Gospel music. Pastor Steve is well known in the PSA community as the Pastor at the Hualapai Baptist Highway Church. Three of his sons were original KIDSTAR show hosts and one, Micah worked at the station. Miss Sherry also teaches at the local Church school. Steve’s brother Jeff shares his syndicated show: “Down to the Roots,” with Peach listeners at no cost to the station. This Bluegrass show immediately follows Steve’s show at 7:00pm Wednesday evenings.

Steve has always impressed staff with his his professionalism in his preparations and presentations. When able, Steve helps at events, solicits advertisers and personally contributes regularly to Listener give aways, as well. He rarely misses a show, meeting or training! We truly appreciate all he does with and for KWLP and the community! Hank’yu Steve!

Pastor Steve will receive incentives valued at $100 for being Volunteer of the Month! If you might be interested in volunteering, call at (928) 769-1110.

This month, Volunteer of the Month is sponsored in part by: Clay Bravo and Sons LLC
KWLP wants to send out a big HANK ‘YU to these local businesses for their support of the Hualapai live and local station and its listeners during June 2021!

These local businesses currently support KWLP and the community listeners by sponsoring shows, providing gift cards and donations for KWLP LISTEN TO WIN giveaways and volunteer participation incentives!

- Many of these businesses are giving discounts and raffle entries to customers who mention hearing their ad on KWLP!
- Stop by these businesses and get the benefits when you can and please thank them for supporting your live and local station!
- Be sure to listen to 100.9 fm for details about these promotions!