

Joint Village Strategic Planning Meeting Notes
Tuesday, May 11, 2021
10 AM MST
Zoom Videoconference and Telephone

1. Call to Order

Brian Cole called the meeting to order at 10:14 am MST.

2. Self-introductions

Meeting attendees included Tim Bodell, Mary Bradley, Andrew Gashwazra, Leroy Shingoitewa, Sam Shingoitewa, Robert Sumatzkuku, James Surveyor, Cathy Wright, and Brian Cole.

3. Approach to Hopi Tribal Council

Leroy Shingoitewa noted that we do have a time certain for the presentation to the Hopi Tribal Council. It will be at 9 am on May 26. It remains uncertain whether the HTC will meet in person or via teleconference.

Leroy Shingoitewa has been in communication with Philton Talahyewa. Philton will serve to introduce the matter before the HTC.

Brian Cole indicated that he has reviewed the PowerPoint for the project and finds that it does not need to be updated. The PowerPoint is shown in Attachment A. Cole also noted that the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) is also up to-date. Cole also noted that the Project Budget for the three Villages has been updated. It is now dated May 6 and labeled as v16.

4. Reports from Villages/Community

a. Upper Moenkopi Village

Leroy Shingoitewa noted that he had communication with UMV Board Member Robert Charlie.

b. Village of Moencopi (Lower)

Robert Sumatzkuku indicated that the VML Board is scheduled to be seated this Thursday (or else there will be a new election).

c. Yuwehloo Pahki Community

Cathy Wright noted that she will continue to advise her board of the HTC meeting date. Wright indicated that she was hopeful that at least one board member would be in attendance.

5. Village Resolutions of Support

No report.

6. Other Business/Next Meeting/Adjourn

Tim Bodell provided a thorough review of the status of addressing the long-term water supply needs for Moenkopi. Bodell indicated it would be helpful to formalize the understanding/agreement with the Villages either in the form of an MOA (ideal) or a resolution

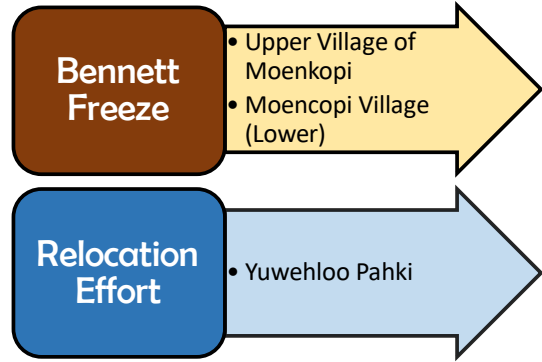
or email. Notes from a prior conversation between Bodell and Cole are attached as Attachment B.

Bodell also requested copies of any masterplans or projects or budgets related to Moenkopi development. The group responded that this would relate to Poosiwlelena community development project at VML, Range Unit 251 community development project for UMV, future plans for MDC and plans to improve the senior center and assisted family living center.

Leroy Shingoitewa asked Cole to continue his efforts to bring the planning group together on Friday, May 14 at 10 am. Shingoitewa indicated that the AML building would be available for the meeting. People to be invited to the meeting include Leroy Shingoitewa, Philton Talahyewa, Robert Sumatzkuku, Andrew Gashwazra, Brian Cole, Linda Honahni, Priscilla Pavatea, Jarrett Calniptewa, James Surveyor, Norman Honie, and Tim Bodell.

Attachment A

Positioning Hopi through Strategic Planning How the Hopi Villages can realize the Promise



JOINT VILLAGE STRATEGIC PLANNING RESOLUTION
JVSP-001-2018

This Resolution is by and between the Village of Moenkopi (Lower) (hereinafter "VLM"), Upper Village of Moenkopi (hereinafter "VUM") and Vermilion Park Community (hereinafter "VPC"), and referred to as the "Three Villages", for the purpose of conducting economic development strategic planning and project implementation work designed to assist all three Villages and the Hopi Tribe in general to realize the promise made by the federal government for administrative quality housing and economic development related to the Former Bennett Prison Area (hereinafter "FBA") and Relocation efforts.

WHEREAS, VLM, VUM and VPC remain impacted by decisions of the federal government related to the FBA and Relocation effort; and

WHEREAS, Promise made by the Federal Government, that due to the FBA-based construction on development, have gone on for over 40 years without realization; and

WHEREAS, Past efforts by the Federal Government to address varied impacts of the FBA and Relocation have been inadequate at best and non-existent at worst; and

WHEREAS, the Hopi Tribe and the Three Villages have worked together to document a continuing list of un-filled needs associated with infrastructure and economic development; and

WHEREAS, Past efforts identifying known impacts and needs were not addressed or to be addressed under a necessary level of care by the federal government; and

WHEREAS, the Three Villages seek to immediately update their previous and desires to address all existing needs in the context of economic development strategic planning; and

WHEREAS, on May 24, 2018, the Three Villages organized and attended a Joint Village Strategic Planning (JVSP) Session to discuss viable strategies to address the closing of Office of Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation in 2018; and

WHEREAS, the planning work conducted by JVSP is consistent with Hopi Tribal Resolution 10-95-2017.

JOINT VILLAGE STRATEGIC PLANNING RESOLUTION
JVSP-001-2018

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Three Villages have received a proposal for such economic development strategic planning services from Native Builders and its subcontractor Building Communities.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that under a unified effort, the Three Villages have reviewed said proposal and approve of the requested compensation amount of Ninety-Six Thousand Dollars (\$96,000) for said proposed services.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Three Villages have also determined that Native Builders and Building Communities are qualified to conduct such strategic planning services which will also include project and implementation advocacy over a period of 12 months.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Three Villages recognize that time is of the essence due to the planned reduction in financial and technical assistance by the federal government beginning in FY 2019 (October 1, 2018).

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Native Builders indicates that strategic planning services can begin immediately and a proposal for advocacy to Congress completed prior to October 1, 2018 with further advocacy work extending through the end of one-year following the execution of this agreement.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the scale of planning and implementation efforts will benefit not only the Three Villages, but the entire Hopi Tribe as well.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that VLM, VUM and VPC desire to engage the professional services of Native Builders and its subcontractor Building Communities to develop village-based Economic Development Strategic Plans and provide implementation advocacy work over a period of 12 months, per above mentioned proposal.

Three Villages Coming Together with a Joint Resolution

A Promise Has Been Made

Because of the Freeze
Because of the Relocation

Jobs
Housing
Infrastructure
Economic Development

\$6 million to Hopi

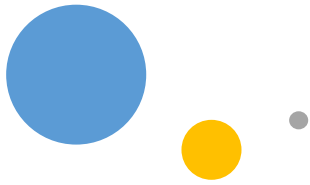
The Entire Problem

- Economic Development
- Infrastructure
- Housing

UMV \$3 million
LMV \$3 million

Past "Solutions," Have Been Inadequate

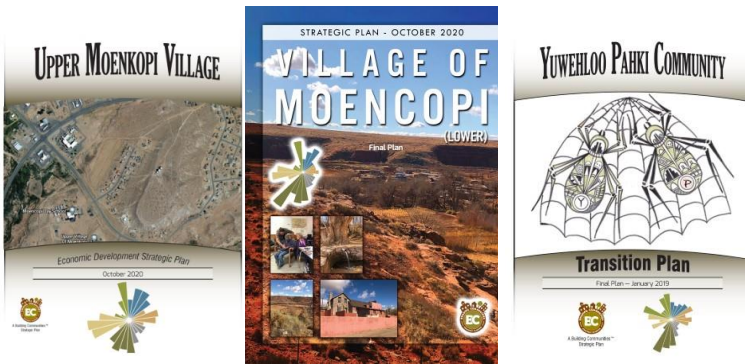
The Tribe and the Villages Have Tried to Make Our Case



3% of \$600,000,000 | **The Result**



Perhaps Our Final Chance



Not Just a Handout, a Hand Up

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is Joint Village Strategic Planning (JVSP)?

The two villages impacted by the Bennet Freeze (Upper Moenkopi Village (UMV) and the Village of Moenkopi (Lower)(VML)) have partnered with Yuwehlooh Pahki Community (YPC) to develop and implement a plan that addresses the Bennett Freeze and Forced Relocation eras of Hopi history. YPC is the community established when Hopi members were forcibly relocated from Navajo Lands.

What is the “Plan?”

Each of the three villages/community have completed a plan that identifies the investments necessary to address the impacts of the injustices of Federal policy. All three plans are economic development strategic plans intended to lead to a diversified, sustainable economy while investing in the required housing, infrastructure, public facilities, and economic development needs.

Who Developed the Plans and Identified the Projects?

Each of the villages developed their own Steering Committee which completed a strategic planning process to identify economic development strategies and associated projects. In addition, historical information was collected, examined, and updated to identify specific projects and associated estimated project budgets.

The result is four documents including strategic plans for each of the participating villages/community as well as an overall project budget that combines the funding needs from all three participating areas.

What is the Total Budget Request?

The total request is for approximately \$1.2 billion over ten years over three phases.

How Much Funding is Requested for Each Phase?

Phase	Years	Budget	Percent of Total
Phase I	2021-2022	\$60 million	5%
Phase II	2023-2025	\$600 million	50%
Phase III	2026-2030	\$540 million	45%

Who Determined the Budget? Are the Cost Estimates Accurate?

The identified projects and their associated budgets were determined by each of the villages/community staff members based upon historical research and an estimate of current construction costs.

What Happens During Phase I?

The \$60 million to be invested in 2021-2022 will accomplish two overarching goals: 1) to construct *Immediate Recovery Projects*. These are projects that are local priorities that have all the clearances and plans in place for immediate construction. The remainder of the \$60 million will be invested in engineering, architecture, environmental site clearances, and other work to ensure the success of Phase II. During Phase I, all of the project cost estimates will be refined which could result in changes to the Phase II and Phase III funding request.

Is the Hopi Tribe Supportive of this Initiative?

The three participating villages/community presented the strategic plans and budget request to the Hopi Land Commission, a subset of the Hopi Tribal Council focused upon Bennett Freeze and Forced Relocation issues. The Hopi Land Commission expressed support for the initiative. The Hopi Tribal Council is considering a resolution of support at this time.

If Funding is Appropriated by Congress, how will it be Directed/Allocated?

The recommendation is for the repurposing of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR) to become the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian *Recovery*. That is, funding would be utilized by the "new ONHIR" under the supervision/direction of a Hopi committee to ensure that priority projects are completed.

Has there been Local Public Involvement in the Development of the Plan and Identification of Projects?

Yes. Originally, public outreach was conducted in 2010 when the original projects and budgets were identified. More recently, all three of the villages/community have had public involvement sessions in the development of their strategic plans.

Once these Public Improvements have been Developed, how will They be Maintained and Operated?

A maintenance and operation plan for all public improvements will be developed as a part of Phase I of the effort.



Positioning Hopi through Strategic Planning
 How the Hopi Villages can realize the Promise



Attachment B

**Tim Bodell/Hopi Utilities Corp
Telephone Notes
April 16, 2021**

Timothy (Tim) Bodell, P.E. with Hopi Utilities Corp. called to provide some perspectives on the effort being coordinated by Upper Moenkopi Village and supported by the Joint Village Strategic Planning (JVSP) effort to complete an analysis of the Water Well #9 right-of-way between Black Mesa and Moenkopi (and on to Cameron and Laughlin, Nevada). The goal for Moenkopi is to secure a long-term water supply.

Bodell mentioned that he was working with the Hopi Water Energy Committee (HWEC) on similar objectives. He was calling to discuss a potential “integrated approach” between the efforts of the HWEC and JVSP.

Bodell began by noting that the Moenkopi water supply situation is critical. Moenkopi sits above the regional Navajo Aquifer above the Navajo sandstone. Bodell explained that unlike the rest of Hopi which is above a confined area, Moenkopi sits above an *unconfined* area. It is better to be above a confined area, as when water wells are drilled, water frequently “pops up” in an artesian fashion.

Bodell explained that the coal slurry line that went to Laughlin, Nevada had depleted the underground water supply. Since closing the waterline operations at Wells #9 and #10, the underground water supply has been improving except for the area under Moenkopi.

Meanwhile, a new well has been drilled at Pasture Canyon.

Bodell explained that the Department of the Interior (DOI) and the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) have completed what has been known as a *Value Planning Process*. This series of meetings considered several alternatives and the results of much of that dialogue are confidential. The bottom line is that the transfer of Water Well #9 funding from Black Mesa to Moenkopi is considered the least feasible/most expensive option.

Lost. Challenges relate to distance, elevation and the condition of the Water Well #9 line itself. In addition, Water Well #9 is 36 years old and nearing the end of its useful life. But the entire area is still a superb location to bank water. The benefits of that could lead to economic development related to a data center, other high technology applications that need large volumes of water or even for potential mining operations. Other challenges relate to the lack of power to the wells and the fact that neither Hopi nor Navajo own the pipe or the right-of-way. (The owner of the right-of-way is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) as “OK1” or “OK1LLC”). It was noted that no one seems to have reached out to OK1 to understand their interest.

We then discussed the Water Well #9 funding request that was put before the CARES Act committee. The Hopi Water Energy Committee rejected the proposal noting that they felt that the area had already been studied and this would become the “most expensive water in the world.” The preference would be to pursue a water source near the Red Lakes area at Range Unit 251, an area with Hwy 160 frontage. It is thought that this is the most feasible long-term solution to bring water to Moenkopi. This is known

as the Siderock area. There are two route alternatives from Siderock to Moenkopi including a route along Hwy 160 and another route that would follow the Questar Pipeline. This would also open up other Hopi land for potential development. The line also goes near Poosiwlelena (the development site for Lower Moenkopi Village).

A decision was made by the CARES Act committee to use funding to drill the well at Range Unit 251. Although it was expensive and testing was necessary, the project was completed. There was very little communication, however, with the villages. Bodell noted that Mike Elmer, Le Roy Shingoitewa and Philton Talahyewa are familiar with the effort.

Bodell continued that Hopi should not view the situation as an either/or dynamic. That is, while water can continue to be brought from Siderock to Moenkopi, it still makes sense to repurpose the slurry line that ran from Water Well #9 to Cameron. The line runs approximately six miles south of Moenkopi.

With respect to the Peabody Well and Water Well #9, as noted above the well is old and the ductile line is not reusable for drinking water. There is some concept to reuse the right-of-way and provide new lining within the existing pipeline, but it would be better simply to bury new pipe.

Notably, the last 22 miles of the right-of-way from Peabody to Moenkopi is the same as the Siderock route.

Also, notably, the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) is very interested in the project and the route. NTUA is prepared to negotiate with Hopi related to acquiring the Questar right-of-way. Also, the well at Siderock is only 400 feet deep, much shallower and therefore less expensive than the Black Mesa area.

Bodell noted that the engineering firm, Daniel B. Stevens and Associates (DBSA) is most familiar with the area and the water supply. DBSA has been involved with the Pasture Canyon area drilling a second well. The contact there is Chris Wolf.

Bodell stated that the next step would be to get all of the parties on the same page. There needs to be an MOU that identifies alternatives and to develop some shovel-ready options for potential funding through the American Rescue Plan. This type of development would open up the last 22 miles of the right-of-way for new Hopi ranchettes. It is a beautiful area at Blue Canyon and Middle Mesa. There are seven miles of the route on Hopi and five miles on the Navajo Nation. Once again, NTUA is very favorable to the project.

When the Hopi CARES Act committee reviewed 20 water related projects, the water project at Range Unit 251 was considered the second highest priority based on a cost/benefit analysis.

In addition to American Rescue Plan funding, in addition to the direct funding to the Hopi Tribe from the \$20 billion set aside for Indian Country is an additional \$900 million going to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The contact at BIA is John Krause. Krause has been involved with the Hopi Arsenic Mitigation Project (HAMP). It is highly likely that Hopi could get \$20 million of the \$900 million for the Moenkopi pipeline. The \$20 million project would bring water from Siderock to Moenkopi.

Continuing to study options for reuse of the Water Well #9 area continue to make sense. A water banking option (as noted earlier) could draw economic development opportunities.

Questar is the parent company of a natural gas operation – Northwest Energy Pipeline. This pipeline runs from the Four Corners area to California just north of the coal slurry line. It currently serves the Tuba City area and the Moenkopi Legacy Inn.

You're welcome Brian,

We do have representative pipeline construction costs based on current bids. But the most intensive part of the study is the ground water modeling to estimate the sustainable pumping yield of each potential well field at the comparative locations.

We know Bohanon-Huston from their water line design work. On our former projects they subcontracted out the groundwater modeling scope. Our preference on this project is to work directly with the hydrogeologists already most familiar with the groundwater parameters and the pipeline design easily follows.

Based on preliminary research and reconnaissance of all alternatives we recommend well field development of the Side Rock Area well field for water transmission to Munqapi villages along the proposed Questar and abandoned slurry line alignment future economic development corridors.

The 36 year old 500 gpm well number 9 asset has substantial value to serve future planned water intensive projects in the reclaimed mine area (ie. hydrogen production, methane extraction, agribusiness, data center, DOD advanced technology warfare training grounds etc); that have collateral value to provide Munqapi Senom high paying jobs.

The Well 9 and Well 10 area also present a promising location for both tribes to inject Colorado River allocations into the confined N Aquifer for water banking and drought mitigation purposes.

Kwa kwah,

TIM

Hopi Utilities Corporation