



TOWN HALL MEETINGS COMMUNITY REPORT

VISION

Resiliency & Empowerment: *WE have a problem, let's fix it.*

Compassion: *WE have compassion for our people who suffer.*

Support: *WE don't know the answer, but we're going to do this together*

BACKGROUND

As many have witnessed and experienced, Hopi are presently experiencing the devastating effects of methamphetamine and other substance abuse in our villages and communities. Meth dealers living on the reservation are distributing this destructive and highly addictive drug, resulting in violent crimes against community members, bodily injury and even death. Innocent women, children and elders have consistently been targeted during home invasions, and traditional belongings are being stolen and sold in order to buy this drug from known native and non-native dealers living in our community.

Many families and individuals have encountered loved ones and community members who are using and/or selling, or who have been victims of meth related crimes. We recognize that the use of meth and other substances play an overwhelming role in the violence occurring in our villages and communities.

This meth problem has harmed Hopi families, eroded our culture and strained already limited resources. Concerned Hopi are committed to action and supporting this effort at all levels including exclusionary orders for known drug dealers.

In response to this crisis, facilitated town hall meetings were conducted from December, 2018 through March 2019 in order to launch a coordinated community-driven effort to address the problem. This report represents the collective community voice that emerged from these meetings. It reflects the proactive engagement from the community, our leadership, and law enforcement that has been initiated.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

On December 20, 2018, March 4, 2019 and March 20, 2019, Community Town Hall meetings were held to gather community input regarding the methamphetamine problem on the Hopi Reservation. These meetings were coordinated by Hopi Tewa Community Movement, a local community grassroots effort. Each meeting had more than 400 in attendance and provided robust forums to collect community input to support the development of robust action plans.

Community Comments and Observations

- Many community members voiced that they live in real fear.
- Until we heal from past traumas, we cannot move forward with our lives. Our addictions continue unabated until we talk and walk in truth.
- Information about law enforcement activities is not getting out to the community. Many people were unaware of the transition occurring between HRES and BIA.
- Some people in attendance had information they wanted to share and welcomed confidential channels to do so.
- Attendance by HRES was appreciated.
- The effects of methamphetamine among our youth is pronounced. Participants voiced many consequences, including:
 - Neglect of children
 - Mothers using meth during their pregnancy
 - Developmental delays
 - Behavior problems in school classroom and slowed academic development
 - Dysfunctional family dynamics
 - Children being removed from families and having to live with other care givers.

The Origins of Addiction

- Community members expressed a number of perceived causes of meth usage in the community including:
 - Depression
 - Usage as a mechanism to cope with sexual, psychological or physical abuse
 - Parents normalizing the drug through their own usage
 - Peer pressure and desire to be accepted socially
 - Desire to experiment
 - Drug dealing for income and then transitioning to becoming a user
 - Unintentional exposure through ignorance
 - Boredom
 - Parents enabling usage among youth and children
 - Weight loss
- Many participants voiced that methamphetamine was a secondary issue, and that substance abuse stemmed from underlying events (abuse, familial problems, trauma) that gave rise to addiction.
- Our community members expressed a number of vulnerabilities (poverty, scarce resources, historical trauma, minimal law enforcement, unemployment, etc.) and that drug traffickers prey upon these vulnerabilities.
- Disempowering relationships are also cited as a problem. Drug activity is normalized through usage among other family members. In addition, peer pressure outside the home

influences drug use: frequently people felt that a kind of bullying happens in our communities with all kinds of substance abuse that involves friends, partners, and even family.

Resource Needs

- Community members expressed a deep need for education and support. Several participants expressed the need for encouragement, motivation, and a “listening ear” for families trying to address their loved one’s addiction. This could take the form of support groups, talking circles, grief counseling, and meth specific counseling.
- Participants also needed education and skills training on how families and community can effectively respond to the behavior of addicted family members.
- Some participants recommended a detox center at Hopi. Although there are resources outside Hopi, participants felt that users would benefit being near home for familial and community support.
- Participants advocated for real collaboration and communication between systems and organizations. Participants often felt frustrated in having to travel so far for help, or constantly being referred elsewhere without having their questions answered or their concerns resolved.
- Participants were particularly frustrated with the criminal justice system. Community members stated that they would often report meth activity but no one would come, or nothing would be done. They also felt that the Hopi Criminal Code needs to be updated on all kinds of issues, but especially in regard to drug response in the community.

Enabling Family Members

- Community members struggled with how not to enable our loved ones in their addictions. Many participants were unfamiliar with concepts around enablement, suggesting that more education may be needed within the community.

Additionally, we read participants the definition of enabling, and family members stated they wanted to know how to turn their enabling behaviors into behaviors that support and empower. Finally, community members stated that we need to let users “face the consequences...and they have to admit they have a problem while understanding they are hurting their families and the community”.

Meth and Community Crime

- A majority of participants expressed that they had seen a rise in thefts since the use of meth became more common. In addition, a majority of participants were concerned about the rise in violence and sexual assaults, some even suggesting that young girls are being traded for sex in exchange for meth.

Reporting and Protocols

- Not knowing how to properly report drugs activity was a common issue. Many people echoed that they did not know what information officers needed to be able to have a successful investigation and to hold offenders accountable.
- Others felt they weren’t able to get attention from law enforcement and felt discouraged feeling that law enforcement was failing to respond. Community members felt that routinely their reports to Law Enforcement (BIA and HRES) were not responded to in a timely manner or in some cases even at all. One participant recounted how he had spoken with an officer about a family member stealing items to sell to procure meth, but the officer neglected to

write down any information or to follow up. Other community members had in the past waited for up to three hours for law enforcement to respond to a call. Others had spoken repeatedly with tribal and federal law enforcement agencies, but felt their concerns were ignored.

- Community members also felt that their personal safety was compromised when reporting meth related incidences. Some participants feared retaliation. One person described how they were confronted after patrol cars were seen driving around their area. Another described how a family member was being harmed and intimidated by their nephew who does meth, and was afraid of what could happen to them and their family members when he's high.
- Individuals stated that the role of culture and family kept them and others from reporting. Some said that those who report are often seen as the 'bad guy'. People are being discouraged from reporting by elders and parents who are reluctant to engage with "pahana" (Anglo) institutions. These comments reveal how social/cultural pressure and general public misunderstanding or mistrust inhibits reporting. Due to the fear of retaliation and other negative impacts, many community members want to stay anonymous.
- If Hopi community members report anonymously, it is because they feel safety and protection is a concern. Community members stated that they want to trust systems, programs, and people, but they felt continually thwarted, and therefore don't make the attempt to report or seek services because of breach of confidentiality, and ultimately sowing of distrust.
- Others felt that family members in some cases enabled addiction by declining to report meth use in their homes or going further to protect addicted family members from law enforcement.

Offender Accountability

- Some participants expressed that the law didn't promote accountability and that the Hopi tribal code didn't impose consequences for those found in possession or under the influence of meth. Many expressed frustrations that those who are detained are often seen back in the community shortly after. Some community members felt that individuals knew how to navigate or "play" the behavioral health and criminal justice system to their benefit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- More public meetings, such as the town-halls.

"It would be a great beginning to start a meth recovery group- with former addicts' leading- no professionals. Have an open meeting for anyone to attend that has loved one they are concerned about and a closed group for only meth addicts. This might be the simplest solution to begin immediately. It was stated that A.A. (Alcoholics Anonymous) meetings were un-relatable."

Community members in attendance saw meth as a problem and had various concerns about the current protocols and response. Despite these concerns, many revealed that they do not report meth incidents. However, many expressed their own

responsibility in responding to this issue in the community and their need for more information/education to do so.

Community Members

- Take initiative to hold elected leaders, programs, and villages accountable for addressing the meth crisis. Community members need to remain persistent in requiring quality service, as well as holding themselves accountable and not giving up on law enforcement and tribal leaders.
- Work to evict known drug and alcohol sellers from the villages.
- Educate yourself on meth and other dangerous drugs; contamination of homes, household items, and side effects thru secondary contact.
- Be emotionally available to our young people.
- Work with struggling young people and community members through positive cultural engagement.
- Remove extended family members from harmful environments and provide a safe and supportive environment for them to recover and heal.
- Volunteer with tribal and community programs working to support treatment in our community (e.g. Social Services, Behavioral Health, Hopi-Tutskwa Permaculture, Village community programs, etc.)
- Build a community skate park in partnership with Hopi youth, providing them an opportunity to contribute to the community and have positive outlets.
- Find opportunities for parent, child, and family engagement and interaction.
- Launch community-based action to publicly shame drug traffickers and drug sellers.
- Hold demonstrations to bring awareness to the community about the meth problem to encourage greater community involvement from unengaged community members
- Establish neighborhood watch programs with community member, village, law enforcement partnership so as to better support calls to law enforcement.

Village Leadership

- Prioritize the addressing of meth dealing and meth related crimes within the villages.
- Expand community center resources and programming for our young people, including running clubs and other clubs of interest.
- Make available land assignments and village fiscal resources to support construction and programs intended to address the met-amphetamine crisis.
- Shut down homes in villages that are contributing to the use/selling of drugs/alcohol.
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Tribal Government

- Revise the Hopi Tribal Code to provide more effective consequences for those who manufacture, distribute, or use meth. For those who are using, consequences should not necessarily be punitive, but should instead include addiction treatment and access to therapeutic resources.
- Prioritize the acquisition of addiction and recovery resources, including the construction of detox centers and transitional housing, along with the hiring of more behavioral and addiction recovery professionals.

- Help build our tribal leadership capacity and educate tribal leaders so that they are able to convey to outside agencies the extent of the drug epidemic afflicting our community so that we can secure the necessary resources.
- Seek direct technical assistance in writing grants for substance abuse [meth] programs and to increase funding for law enforcement.
- Institute a tracking system that registers Non-Natives and Non-Hopis living on the reservation. This system could possibly enable law enforcement and Hopi tribal courts to execute exclusion orders since Hopi doesn't have jurisdiction on federal crimes.
- Launch a collaborative system mapping project identifying major hurdles in addressing the gaps in our Hopi Code.
- Promote stronger collaborative relationships between Hopi and federal agencies. Strengthen government to government relationships and remind our federal partners of their trust responsibility to the Hopi Tribe.

Public Health

- Provide concerted community wide education on methamphetamine include how it looks, what it is made of, consumption methods, symptoms and effects, and withdrawal symptoms. Many community members feel they know little about meth and its effects.
- Provide ongoing training for community members on best practices for working with someone who is on meth and is acting erratically or violently toward family members.
- Provide de-escalation methods/trainings to community members.
- Launch a coordinated information campaign via various mediums (radio, newspaper, social media, and presentations) targeted at various age groups.

Law Enforcement

- Share effective reporting protocols with community members so that they can understand and productively navigate the reporting/investigation process to best support law enforcement.
- Increase and expedite response to meth-related calls.
- Implement standardized and documented response protocols that would include:
 - Ensuring that the reporting person is safe
 - Communicating if someone will respond and in what time frame
 - Timely dispatch of law enforcement officers
 - Timely follow up after the report is taken that would include appropriate updates on any investigation
 - Safety and extended protection orders for reporting individuals and their family members
- Ensure and promote confidentiality and professionalism among law enforcement officers.
- Provide timely follow-up and updates as allowed to family members or people who have reported a meth incident.
- Increase law enforcement presence and engagement in the schools.
- Educate community members on the new roles, responsibilities, and reporting structure of BIA Law Enforcement on Hopi and Hopi Resource Enforcement Services.
- Provide ongoing community outreach and education on the Hopi Tribal Code and reporting procedures, including protocol for detainment, prosecution, and/or release.
- Create a Silent Witness program that allows reporters to remain COMPLETELY anonymous.

Social Services and Behavioral Health

- Increase social and behavioral health services to help those affected by meth.
- Develop robust behavioral health services and support for addiction.

- Provide targeted trauma support for children who are in homes where meth is being manufactured, sold, or used.
- Enforce confidentiality standards among staff and ensure accountability if confidentiality is broken.
- Engage community members in the planning and decision-making process as new programming is assessed, developed, and implemented. Ensure community members have a seat at the table and that programming is communicated out to the community through local media.
- Create culturally based recovery and treatment programs that speak to Hopi people in a way that doesn't feel disconnected. Encourage family based solutions that leverage Hopi social institutions and networks. Meth users are our family, they are our people, we must care for our people.

Schools

- Implement school curriculum covering meth addiction and the psychological, behavioral, and health effects.
- Expand and increase access to extra-curricular activities that provide positive engagement from students.
- Host a reservation wide education summit that would include presentations and support around meth usage

APPENDICES

VILLAGES AGAINST METH TOWN HALL MEETING I

Objectives

- To hear our village's collective voice regarding meth to build support for community and culturally based change.
- To support Hopi resiliency along with compassion and support for its people.

Outcomes

A town hall meeting was conducted on December 20, 2018 at the Hopi Veterans Memorial Center in Kykotsmovi, AZ. In a facilitated community conversation format, participants were able to discuss and share on key topics related to the growing effects of Methamphetamine use.

The meeting was structured as a 'Rez Café', which allowed community members, leaders, and program representatives to sit with one another and informally share and discuss eight topics. These conversations also allowed the community to explore questions and solutions to topics that mattered most to them; it encouraged everyone's contribution and connected our community's diverse perspectives, while creating the ability to listen together for concerns and resolutions. Participants attended three (3) small group meeting rounds. Since each table was a collaborative of community members, program representatives from areas such as health care and public safety, these sessions allowed an opportunity for a bridge to be built and active feedback from both sides. With a leading question, each meeting was guided to discuss specific context and desired purpose of the session. Leading questions for rounds as well as the following, were the nine table topics that were developed by a group of community and program representatives, they felt were significant methamphetamine issues in the community:

Table #	Topic	Leading Questions
1	Legal barriers with Meth on Hopi	What are your thoughts and experiences on legal barriers regarding meth on Hopi? Where do see these barriers happening? What are Law Enforcement and Courts looking for in responding, arresting, and prosecuting successfully?
2	Support; Addiction is a part of the problem that needs support.	Where does addiction start? What resources do you know or need available to aid in support of users and families? How can we stop enabling our loved ones? What can we do to hold a loved one accountable to follow through (counseling, courts, etc)?

3	REPORTING; Proper/specific reporting for authorities. Anonymous reporting; safeguard guarantees and protection. Importance of reporting.	I'm fed up, what can I do? Who can help? We need to stop looking the other way, but what do we do? How do we empower ourselves?
4	Protocol for Calls/Investigation; Policies. Response time.	What happens when Law Enforcement receives meth related calls? What does Hopi justifiable/probable cause look like? How do I report meth related incidents?
5	The Sources of Meth	Where is the meth coming from? Points of entry? Production? Distribution? Users. Gang proliferation. Knowing what to look for.
6	Culture and how it's being affected	How do you see meth use affecting our culture and practices? How can leaders/role models use our Hopi & Tewa culture to make change? How do we support and empower our leaders/role models to intervene?
7	CRIMES; Violence, Burglary/Theft, Domestic Violence, Elderly/Child Abuse/Neglect, Sexual assault as a result of meth use.	How do you feel meth has contributed to crimes you have experienced or observed? How can we as a community track and monitor meth related crimes? Do you think meth crimes are being reported properly? If not, why?
8	Effects of meth on Education; student impact and usage; suicide ideations, self-harm.	How is meth affecting our kids? Why are kids using meth? What resources are needed for our youth?

Community Sponsorship

The meal was generously sponsored by various community members, Hopi Telecommunication Inc., and the Hopi 3 Canyon Ranches. A crowd sourcing raised \$400 in funds to cover the cost of the building rental fee.

Participant Involvement

The Town hall meeting was attended by **102** members of the community of all villages and tribal members including local community programs and resources. A storytelling booth provided participants to share anonymously their own experience or impact meth has had on them.

Several resource booths were also made available throughout the event. The Hopi Substance Abuse Prevention Center, Hopi Resource Enforcement Services, and the Hopi Behavioral Health Services were available to share program support and resources for attendees.

Key Topics Discussed & Outcomes

- “Most of the conversation were complaints in the beginning, but were redirected to seeking solutions. From observation, there is so much fear our people are dealing with, some very

real. A thought occurred that until we heal the trauma of the past, we cannot move into our lives of today. Our addictions continue unabated until we talk and walk in truth. What was heard many times was that information is not getting out to the community. Many were unaware of the transition happening between HRES and BIA. On the hand, our community gets angry and blames, however we ourselves are not responsible for our own development/education. Some whispered they had information they wanted to share and were encouraged of the safe space to do so and to share with Sgt. Singer, who was present from HRES and sat in the sessions. It was very productive to have representation from HRES. This was a great beginning for informing our people and getting them into a solution mind frame.” –D.H. Note taker

- How meth is affecting our kids:
 - Children are being neglected
 - Mothers are using while they are pregnant
 - Affects development
 - Lack of supervision
 - Classroom- behavior problems and academic development
 - Family dynamics
 - Children are taken away/somebody else is providing that support outside of the home with family/or different family

- **Question: Where does addiction start?** Depression, outlet to deal with abuse (sexual mental, physical), “Parents are doing it, so should I”, peer pressure, experimental use, selling it and end up becoming users, accidental/unintentional—don’t know what was in the drug, bored, socially accepted, parents enabling children to do meth/drugs, weight loss.
 1. A common reoccurring theme with this question was “methamphetamine is a secondary issue”. That the primary problems of substance abuse stems from an underlying issue or/and it is used as method of coping, and unfortunately users become addicted in that process of disconnecting from something that is hurting them. Whether if it’s the user suffering from abuse, familial problems, and/ or some type of trauma. This also led into discussion that there are real vulnerabilities in our communities (ie. Poverty, lack of resources, historical trauma, not enough law enforcement, unemployment, etc.), and drug dealers and traffickers know how to prey upon these vulnerabilities.
 2. The second most reoccurring theme was “disempowering relationships” are also a problem. That drug use can simply be an act that is learned at home and is thought of as normal. Another was peer pressure and social relationships outside the home are influencing drug use, and that there is a type “bullying disempowerment” happening in our communities with all kinds of substance abuse that involves friends, partners, and even family.

- **Question: What resources do you know or need available to aid in the support of users and families?** Education and support were the main theme of this section. The need for encouragement, motivation, and a “listening ear” for families in helping deal with their loved one’s addiction was apparent. Education and skills training on how families and community can actually respond to their loved one’s addiction was also needed. Support groups or talking circles, grief counseling, and meth specific counseling for users and families was a common suggestion. Another resource that was recommended a detox center at Hopi. People did know there are resources outside Hopi, but they felt that users would want to be near home for familial and community support.

Secondly, participants also advocated the need for “real collaboration and communication”³ among systems and organizations. Participants often felt frustrated in having to travel so far for help, or constantly getting referred, and often no questions being answered or their

concerns unresolved. Lastly, there were participants frustrated with the criminal justice system. Often, community members stated they would report [meth] activity but no one would come, or nothing would be done. They also felt that the Hopi Criminal Code needs to be updated on all kinds of issues, but especially in drug response in the community.

- **Question: How can we stop enabling our loved ones?** The community struggled with this question, until finally a participant stated, “there needs to be education period on what addiction is, and how it biologically and physiologically changes users. Then, we, people can truly understand addiction and how it affects a person, then we can talk about enabling.”⁴ Overall, community members were confused on what enabling is, therefore more education was needed to answer this question from a community member perspective.

Additionally, we read participants the definition of enabling, and finally members stated they wanted to know how to turn their enabling behaviors into behaviors that support and empower. Finally, community members stated that we need to let users “face the consequences...and they have to admit they have a problem while understanding they are hurting their families and the community”⁵.

- **Question: How do we hold a loved-ones accountable (counseling, courts, etc.)?** This question was only answered by one table, so therefore the feedback was from a small sample size and there wasn't enough input to identify reoccurring themes.
- **Question: How do you feel Meth has contributed to crimes you have experienced or observed?** A majority of the people stated that they have seen a rise in thefts since the use of meth has begun to become more and more common. Another problem that a majority of the people in this session also mentioned was that violence and sexual assaults. Even suggesting that some young girls are being traded for sex in exchange for meth. Crime has been getting worse because community have expressed that have a fear of reporting, whether it be from the fear of retaliation or they don't know how to accurately report to law enforcement.
- **Question: How can we as a community track and monitor meth related crimes?** Community members expressed that again they were not sure how to “properly” report situations like this to the police. So, questions arose regarding, “How do we handle something like this?” “How do we get law enforcement's attention?” “What is the use of reporting if nothing is done?” Not only was how to properly report a question but also the topic of taking responsibility/ownership of the issue came about. It was expressed that families need to stop enabling and start turning them in. “If we don't take responsibility, then who will?”
- **Reporting and Protocols**
 - Community members recounted feeling that their reports to Law Enforcement (BIA, HRES, and unsure) were not inciting a timely response or any response at all. A person had said that they spoke with an officer (about items being stolen from a family member and sold to get meth) who didn't write anything down and did not follow-up with them at any point. Several stated that community members should expect at least a three hour wait until law enforcement shows up after a call. One person mentioned that they have tried to speak with Law Enforcement, both tribally and federally, but concerns went ignored.
 - Understanding how and what to report is a general concern for community members. Some said they wanted to know how to report but didn't know how to. Silas informed them that they are able to report over the phone, at the station, or by sending a letter.

Many people echoed that they did not know what information officers needed to be able to have a successful investigation and to hold offenders accountable.

- Community members also felt that their personal safety was compromised when reporting incidents involving meth. One reason stated for not reporting was because of fear of retaliation. One person said that they were confronted by someone asking them if they reported after patrol cars were driving around their area. Another mentioned that their sister may be getting harmed and intimidated by their nephew who does meth, and is afraid of what could happen to them and their family members when he's high. However, the sister does not want to report the individual.
- Individuals stated that the role of culture and family kept them and others from reporting. Some said that those who report are often seen as the 'bad guy', or to push family away, particularly when children are involved. People are being discouraged from reporting by elders/parents because it can be seen as "pahana" (Anglo) or told to just be happy that the person is safe and at home. These comments show that both social/cultural pressure and a general public misunderstanding/mistrust of the current systems is at play in not reporting.
- **Offender Accountability**
 - Another major highlight of conversations was about offender accountability. It was recognized that Hopi tribal code is so broad that it doesn't allow for much reprimand for those found in possession or under the influence of meth. Many expressed frustrations that those who are detained are often seen around shortly after their detention - sometimes with weapons. An explanation given from some community members was that some individuals know how to navigate or "play" the behavioral health and criminal justice system to their benefit.

Recommended Solutions

- Throughout the sessions it was heard consistently, that it is us, community, that need to do the work in accountability of leaders/programs/communities, persistence in requiring quality service, and holding ourselves accountable and not giving up on our law enforcement/leaders and listening more.
- Shut down homes in villages that are contributing to the use/selling of drugs/alcohol.
- More public meetings, such as the town-halls.

"It would be a great beginning to start a meth recovery group- with former addicts' leading- no professionals. Have an open meeting for anyone to attend that has loved one they are concerned about and a closed group for only meth addicts. This might be the simplest solution to begin immediately. It was stated that A.A. (Alcoholics Anonymous) meetings were un-relatable."

- Be more active and assertive in holding village representatives accountable
- Eviction of drug/alcohol sellers
- Villages need to take more responsibility. Community support.
- Education in meth and other dangerous drugs; contamination of homes, household items, and side effects thru second hand contact.
- Don't give up on our young people.
- Education through CULTURE to support healing and change. Through cultural relevancy it creates a connection.

- Remove them from the environment and support them with a positive environment
- Volunteering with different programs needs to be available; for example: in conjunction with Hopi Behavioral Health.
- Curriculum in the schools discussing what is in Meth and the affects that it has on your body
- Programs to keep our students involved in positive extra-curricular activities. All students should have equal access
- Running clubs and clubs of interest to our children; children are unsupervised especially during the summer.
- Skate park; have the kids build it so that they also have ownership displaying their own ideas and art displayed in the community
- Parent/child/family involvement
- Education summit and/or presentation regarding meth usage
- Parent education; reach out to those who are highly affected by Meth
- The call for resources was evident, especially for detox centers, transitional housing, professionals, etc. for Hopi, but one theme that was reoccurring was involving village leadership because of the land issues. That if we are to have buildings and programs made, we are going to need land, and thus the support of village and community leadership. Lastly, tribal leadership involvement is needed to obtain [fiscal] resources, but also village leadership is essential if land is a necessity.
- Community members also suggested that we need to build our tribal leadership capacity so that they are able to convey to federal government of the drug epidemic that is happening in our community so that we gain support in combating this issue. Whether if its direct technical assistance in writing grants for substance abuse [meth] programs and needs, increasing funding for all tribes that are having issues with meth, and also increasing funding for grants that fund law enforcement officers and resources.
- Community wide & community-based education is needed on these issues because the Hopi community is highly affected. Education on how systems/organizations work, how they communicate, substance abuse, etc. were common propositions. Thus, this community forum validated that Hopi has passionate community members, but it would excellent to build their knowledge and skills capacity on community response, engagement, and advocacy.
- Community members also recommended the need for a tracking system that registers Non-Natives and Non-Hopis living on the reservation. This system could possibly make it easier for law enforcement and Hopi tribal courts to make exclusion orders since Hopi doesn't have jurisdiction on federal crimes.
- Community members strongly announced the need for confidentiality among professionals. That there needs to be accountability if someone breaks confidentiality, and training for those who don't understand confidentiality. If Hopi community members report anonymously, it is because they "feel safety and protection"⁶ is a concern. Community members stated that they want to trust systems, programs, and people, but they continually thwarted, and therefore don't make the attempt to report, or seek services because of breach of confidentiality, and ultimately mistrust.
- Community members also specified that they wanted to be included on the plans and decision-making process once systems start the stages of assessment, development, and implementation. They know that systems and organizations hold meetings to respond and inform, but community members suggested that they want a community voice at the table because they are being affected directly and would like the same information that others are receiving, and even input.
- Community members also stated that a mapping project needs to take place that addresses the major problems systems are facing in responding, especially addressing the gaps in our

Hopi Code. It was also strongly advised that we need stronger collaborative relationships with federal agencies due to Hopi jurisdictional complexities. That our government to government relationships must be strengthened, and to remind our federal partners of their trust responsibility to the Hopi Tribe.

- Community members also provided ideas on Hopi community-based action to publicly shame drug traffickers and drug sellers. They also suggested holding demonstrations to bring awareness to the community about the meth problem to gain more support and involvement from the community that don't know meth is a problem.
- Community members also felt strongly about programs that are created need to be Hopi culturally specific, and that the people need to relate to their recovery, services, and treatment in a way that "speaks to them [Hopi people] and doesn't feel disconnected"7. Basically, community members stated that not only do users need to take responsibility for their actions, but so does our Hopi people. Therefore, this work must be done by Hopi, because the "meth users are our family, they are our people, we must care for our people.
- Establish a neighborhood watch with community member, village, law enforcement partnership; to support calls to Law Enforcement. It was suggested that a Silent Witness program be started and remain COMPLETELY anonymous. As well as Village Watch programs.
- **Revisit Hopi Tribe Policies & Protocols**
 - A recurring theme in solutions was the need for increased community outreach and education regarding various meth-related aspects, including: Hopi Tribal Code and reporting procedures. Several community members didn't know about the Hopi Tribal Code, as they wondered why those reported for meth-related crimes were not detained or were immediately released. Thus, a solution for this could be increased outreach and education to the community. Another suggestion is more effective consequences for those who make/distribute and use meth. This is in response to the concern surrounding offender accountability, as well as viewing their addiction as an issue that needs to be addressed outside of the punitive system. Having this information could help the community with understanding and navigating the reporting/investigation process.

Community members in attendance saw meth as a problem and had various concerns about the current protocols and response. Despite these concerns, many revealed that they do not report meth incidents. However, many expressed their own responsibility in responding to this issue in the community and their need for more information/education to do so.

- **Increased Community Outreach & Education**
 - Many community members stated that they knew little about meth and its effects. This includes, how it looks, what it is made of, methods for consumption, symptoms/effects, withdrawal symptoms. One individual wanted to know what to do if the person on meth is acting erratic or violent in their or their family's home. This concern could call for a need to provide de-escalation methods/trainings to community members. A solution for this could be increased education on the meth in the community, among various age groups through various mediums (radio, newspaper, social media, and presentations).
 - On the village level, several community members wanted to know more about opportunities, such as village committees, to be involved in preventing/responding.

The Substance Abuse Prevention Committee in Moencopi was often cited by the moderator and Silas, with several community members expressing interest in doing something similar (committees and customized protocols) in their villages.

- **Law Enforcement**

- Suggestions for law enforcement included increased follow-up, providing updates (as allowed) about the case. A couple of members suggested increased law enforcement presence/efforts in the schools. Overall, there is a need to understand the role of law enforcement on Hopi, especially updated knowledge about the role of Hopi Resource Enforcement Services. Evan Silas shared that villages and community members can request presentations from HRES on several topics.
- Community members stated that the ideal response to reports would be to: inquire if the reporter is safe, inform the reporter if someone is going to respond, respond immediately, follow-up after report is taken, give updates (as allowed) on the investigation, and safety/protection of those who reported and their family [extended protection orders]. Ensuring confidentiality and professionalism in the community is also important to the community. Due to the fear of retaliation and other negative impacts, many community members want to stay anonymous.

- **Services**

- Community members frequently mentioned having services or increasing help to those affected by meth. One person mentioned having help for the person who is on meth, such as classes. Another mentioned helping with children who are affected or are in homes where meth is being made/sold.

“The best meeting, I have ever attended! If we could use this format in all our meetings what great things we could accomplish.”

Highlights of Findings for each Topic:

Since each table was moderated you can report the most common response from the tables and still recognize the odd tables in their views that were not so common.

Villages Against Meth Town Hall Meeting II

Objectives

- To utilize our village’s collective voice on the issues of meth to create change through community and culturally rooted steps to create change on all levels in a facilitated community conversation.
- To encourage Hopi to provide compassion and support for their people.

Outcomes

The meeting format took that of the ‘Consensus Workshop Method’ activity, that allowed attendees to come to consensus in a short period of time through a collective integrated thinking process. When consensus was reached, all participants felt their ideas, insights, perspectives,

and wisdom were honored and the consensus included their ideas. This method generated creativity in a short amount of time and infused participants with a sense of responsibility.

Throughout the evening, community followed the process of attending four (4) breakout groups, that served as action planning meetings. Through a group consensus, individual groups were able to establish short and long term goals for the Villages Against Meth along with community members, and supporting programs, including law enforcement, behavioral health, and prevention programs.

Table #	Question	Leading Questions
1	Hopi Tribe Protocols and Policies	What can we do to improve our response systems to meth related incidences? Purpose statement: We are committed to improve our response system to meth related incidences.
2	Awareness & Prevention VAMTHI suggestions: Village committees	How can we increase awareness/prevention in our community about meth? Purpose Statement: We can increase awareness/prevention in our community about meth.
3	Support groups; individual and families; talking circles for families affected by meth, meth recovery group (NA),	What support services would best benefit individuals and families? Purpose Statement: We are committed to understanding and supporting services that would best benefit individuals and families.
4	Effects on Culture and Ceremony	How can cultural be used for healing?

Action Items from Town Hall Meeting:

Some findings or topics might have prompted some action items from programs, villages or community members. Etc. Like electronic survey etc.

What will be done with the video story telling

Will there be following meetings etc. (keep it to the ones that will be done more sooner to keep interest and bring in more people)

Survey Data Finding

Overview: An electronic survey was taken to gather important insight to those affected across Hopi. The survey was completely anonymous and only utilized to provide a data view of common affects and conditions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

How to Read: There were 173 respondents with an average age of 42. Of the 173 respondents, 157 were non-users, 1 was a current user, 7 are recovering, and 8 did not respond.

DEMOGRAPHICS

<i>GENDER</i>	<i>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</i>	<i>AVERAGE AGE</i>	<i>NON USER</i>	<i>CURRENT USER</i>	<i>RECOVERING</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Male</i>	36	44	89%	3%	6%	3%
<i>Female</i>	124	42	92%	0%	4%	4%
<i>Two-Spirit</i>	8	31	100%	0%	0%	0%
<i>No Answer</i>	5	28	60%	0%	0%	40%
TOTALS	173	42	91%	0.6%	4.1%	5%

There were 173 respondents with an average age of 42. Of the 173 respondents, 91% were non-users, 0.6% are current users, 4.1% are recovering, and 5% did not respond.

Rates of Household Users

Age group of users that respondents know of in their household.

<i>Age Group</i>	0 Users	1 User	2 Users	3+ Users
18+	47%	16%	18%	18%
15-18	87%	8%	2%	2%
<15	78%	8%	9%	5%

Rates of Known Users (Reservation-wide)

Age group of users that respondents know of across the reservation.

<i>Age Group</i>	0 Users	1-2 Users	3-4 Users	5+ Users
18+	16%	26%	25%	32%
15-18	69%	17%	8%	6%
<15	92%	4%	1%	2%

Community Dealers

Age group of known dealers in respondent's community.

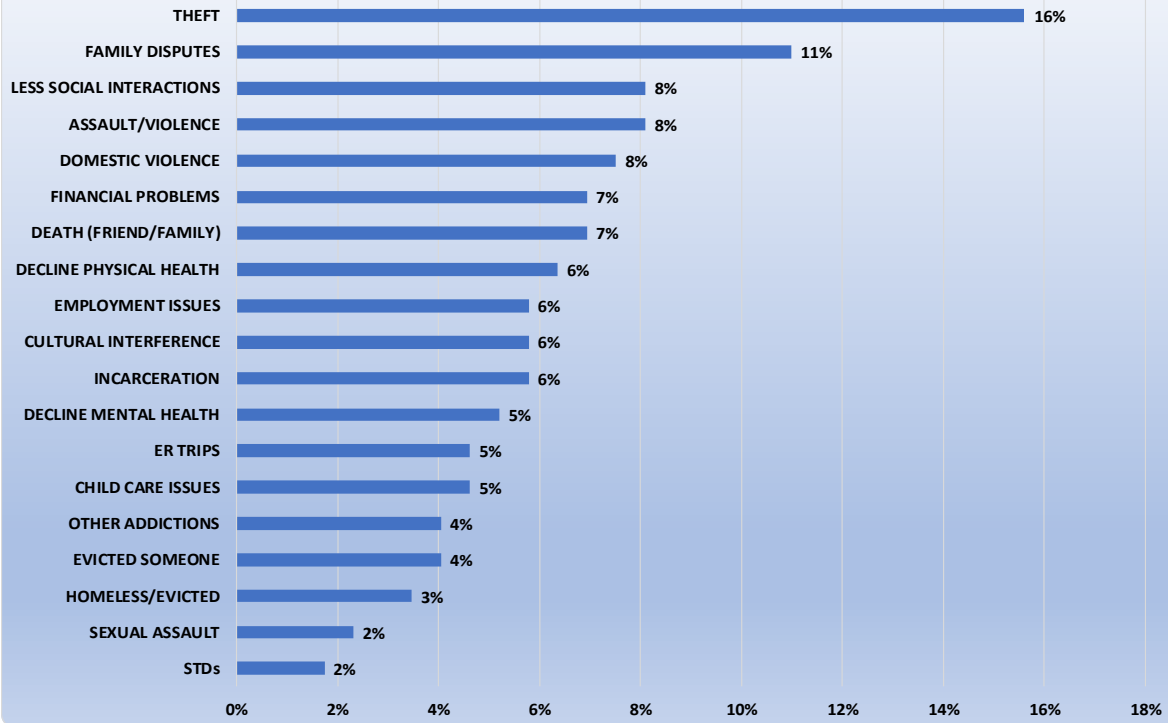
<i>Age Group</i>	0 Dealers	1-2 Dealers	3-4 Dealers	5+ Dealers
18+	42%	36%	16%	6%
<18	91%	7%	2%	1%

Reservation-wide Dealers

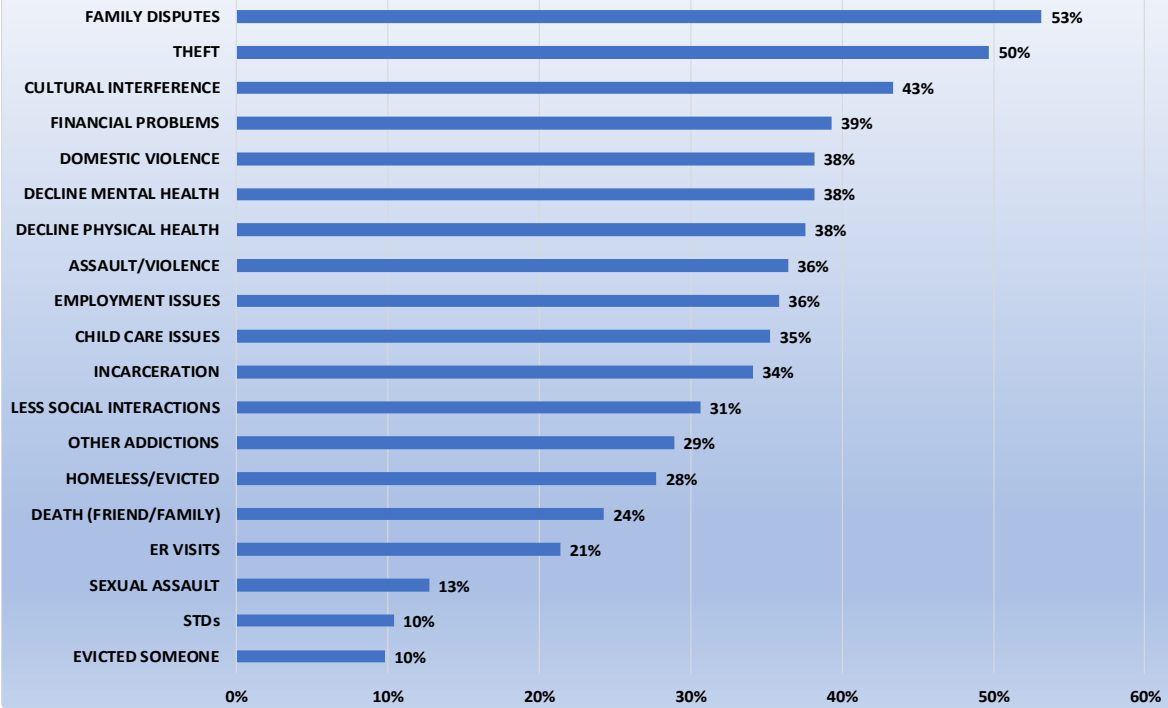
Age group of known dealers that respondent knows of across the reservation.

<i>Age Group</i>	0 Dealers	1-2 Dealers	3-4 Dealers	5+ Dealers
18+	36%	32%	17%	14%
<18	90%	7%	2%	1%

Meth-Related Consequences Occuring to Respondent (SELF)



Meth-Related Consequences Occuring to Household Member



Testimonies

"I have an uncle who is a user. He has changed so much since I was 7 years old. He lives with my 86-year-old grandma. since I was a little girl he would take care of me sometimes I always knew him as this funny, culturally involved, talented, friendly, and caring/loving uncle. He was always around our family when we would have family gatherings or cultural events. As a man he would always do stuff for our family also culturally too. But as time went on things changed and he changed. All his life he always drank. Our whole family knew that and we all tried to talk to him and tell him to stop. It would go in one ear and out the other. As time went on we started to notice he has lost a lot of weight and looked very pale and sick looking. We all assumed it was cause of his drinking but since we've learned meth has been going around in our community. We all knew that had to be it. We all tried talking to him but he won't listen to no one. I am scared one day we are going to get a call telling us our uncle is dead cause of meth. Meth has affected our community so much. Especially culturally. We need to address this issue before it gets worse. So many people's lives are going to be lost. I pray we as a community can find a solution".

"There was two times I have seen how meth affected my family. The person has had slips before, but was given chances. I didn't like that he was given chances and always used again. I am unaware if it was meth, coke, of whatever. It has hurt my family many times".

"A house in Sungopavi has no electricity, wood, coal, and running water. The parents of the family that lives there are meth users along with alcohol, pot, and other substances. They have children that live with them. The youngest is about 5 years old. The parents use in front of their children and their children's friends. The 5 year olds' friends' parents also use meth and other substances with the child's parents. The 5-year-old must have been sexually abused to sodomize their friend who is about 5 years old too.

"I'm willing to share the heartache and frustration that we are through with a meth user. The stealing, taking things apart messy room, causing our relationship to sometimes be argumentative to one another. Walking on eggshells, not knowing what mood my son will be in. He has lost all trust from us; always lying. [I] Worry about him when he's out late at night, especially when it's cold outside. [I'm] Not sleeping. How can we get him away from meth? Will he ever stop before it's too late?"

"Coming here was comforting despite the subject (meth). Dealing with it or basically experiencing it in your own family, it's lonely. Why me? Feeling like you are the only one on this planet dealing with a meth addict. I left here knowing I'm not alone, even hope after speaking with recovering addicts. There's hope! Grateful and appreciative to whoever put this together. We can't stop here.

"This is my story and experience of a meth user. It as affected my grandchildren. Causing problems with my husband and myself. Stealing from us, losing all trust in him. I never thought I would go through something like this. Every day I'm worrying about him, sometimes I'm afraid of him. I'm afraid for my husband when he's alone with him. My son just totally went downhill when we lost his brother. I miss my son every day and I don't want to lose another son. There was a time we"

Urgent Villages Against Meth Community Meeting

On March 20, 2019, **78** community members met at the Hopi Health Care Center to discuss the public health crisis and safety concerns regarding the recent violence, theft, and issues around

methamphetamine distribution and use. The meeting began with statements from the Hopi BIA Chief of Police, Leander Morris with his Lieutenant, Eugene Yazzie; Chairman Nuvangyaoma of the Hopi Tribe; Hopi Resource Enforcement Services, Chief Pinto; and First Mesa Consolidated Villages administrator, Ivan Sidney. Chief Morris (BIA) stated they are working on problem areas on Hopi: Domestic Violence, Intoxication, Assault, DUI, and Disorderly Conduct. While Chief Pinto (HRES) stated, "I've heard the remark that "nothing was ever done", I didn't grow up here but it gets to me as well. My view is that I work for you people. I want to listen; I want to hear what you have to say." He also went on to share that, "When a person makes call to law enforcement, who do we call for a speedy response? HRES has 4 officers on duty every shift, response time is 5ish minutes. We respond as soon as we can." Both Law Enforcement agencies on Hopi with their chiefs both stated that they are team players and will continue to build a working relationship for better collaboration for the people.

Chairman's statement: "There is a meth situation here on Hopi. It's been here for a while now. It is impacting a lot of people. This community needs to come together and bring that message to council and tell them WE WANT SOMETHING DONE. Once this voice is heard, it should prompt that council to have something done. I'm here because I care too. I want to be a part of supporting this. I can do what I can from my side to help you. Holding the standing committees more accountable. Do not ask, DEMAND. I want to help but I can't do it alone. WE have to do this. And it has to be driven by this community. Before something else tragic happens. We still need to set that example that there will always be consequences. I want to be part of the healing of this community. I want to stand with you, not behind or before you."

Some community concerns & comments included:

- increase of detachment (change the way we interact with our youth)
- Creating a task force. (recognizing the patterns and documenting what information we know or hear)
- petitions for evictions
- Prevention programs for youth and for broken families
- Community watch programs, curfew for minors and young adults.
- Upgrade the law and the order code.

"This meth thing is not new; we have just been ignorant to the problem. It's been here, but we all turned a blind eye."

"WE need a rehab center. WE need it bad, we need it more than a jail."

"WE are responsible!"

2 petitions were made available for Hopi & Tewa community signatures. It was shared that there would be announcements of where the petitions would be available for signatures in the coming days. The Hopi Tewa Community Movement and its webmaster created an electronic petition for village members to sign electronically. The first petition is the demand for the Law & Order Task Team, Hopi Tribal Council, Chairman, and Vice Chairman, to update the Hopi Code immediately! The second, is to request the Hopi Chairman's office to implement the Exclusion Order for a known methamphetamine dealer.

It's a wonderful thing when you see law enforcement, service providers, health care providers, educators and community members sitting together in meaningful discussion, listening and learning from each other all for the commonality of making our communities safe and healthy. ❤️

Appreciation is given to all who have attended all Villages Against Meth meetings! Movement is happening, change is coming! Lastly, strong actions and engagement amongst our people to continue the fight against the destruction that plagues our villages is needed.

Community Action Steps

In conclusion of the gatherings, six (6) actions steps were derived. These actions steps are direct results from desires, dialogue, and insight from village members, law enforcement, and prevention/intervention service providers. From consensus, these desired changes in our community are to be plans for implementation and should be observed and referenced immediately by our Hopi leaders in all capacities to create change, this is inclusive of the grassroots group, "Villages Against Meth". This group shall present findings in the report along with creating and executing a plan that will ensure proposal of the actions are presented to leadership and Hopi Programs.

The Hopi Community Actions Steps are as follows and are not listed in any particular order:

1. Update the Hopi Code
2. Develop Anonymous Reporting
3. Establish a local Hopi Detox/Rehabilitation Center
4. Create a Protocol that Unifies our local Hopi Programs*
5. Require our local Hopi Programs* to collect and report out data
6. Host Education & Awareness campaigns about Meth

*Hopi Programs; i.e. Hopi Health Care Providers/Programs, Tribal Health & Wellness Programs, Hopi Behavioral Health, Law Enforcement, School Administrators, Substance Abuse Prevention Programs.

Thank You

Hopi Tewa Community Movement cannot give enough praise and gratitude towards all who took the lead in the both Villages Against Meth Town-Hall Meetings, especially our volunteers. We successfully executed with no budget but had programs such as individual community members/donors, Hopi Opportunity Youth Initiative, Hopi Health Care Center, Hopi Behavioral Health Services, Hopi –Tewa Women’s Coalition to End Abuse, Hopi Substance Abuse Prevention Center, Hopi Resource Enforcement Services, Hopi Tribal Prosecutor’s Office, Hopi BIA Law Enforcement, Honani C-Store, Hopi Telecommunications Inc., and Hopi 3 Canyon Ranches that supported this community led initiative.

These meetings are a direct response to the devastated effects meth has had in our community. We have our work cut out as we begin to create change.