

**RESOLUTION OF THE
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
23rd Navajo Nation Council --- Third Year, 2017**

AN ACTION

**RELATING TO RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, RECERTIFYING
TOADLENA/TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY LAND USE
RECERTIFICATION PLAN WHICH HAS REEVALUATED AND READJUSTED
TOADLENA/TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER'S FORMER COMMUNITY LAND
USE PLAN**

BE IT ENACTED:

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY

- A. The Resources and Development Committee shall certify community based land use plans. 26 N.N.C. § 2004 (D) (2).
- B. "Every five years the plan shall be reevaluated and readjusted to meet the needs of the changing community" and such readjustments are subject to the certification of the Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council. 26 N.N.C. § 2004 (D) (2).

SECTION 2. FINDINGS

- A. "The chapter, at a duly-called chapter meeting shall by resolution, vote to implement a community based land use plan, after the CLUPC has educated the community on the concepts, needs, and process for planning and implementing a community based land use plan. The community based land use plan shall project future community land needs, shown by location and extent, of areas identified for residential, commercial, industrial, and public purposes. The land use plan shall be based upon the guiding principles and vision as articulated by the community; along with information revealed in inventories and assessments of the natural, cultural, human resources, and community infrastructure; and, finally with consideration for the land-carrying capacity. Such a plan may also include the following: 1. An open space plan which preserves for the people certain areas to be retained in their natural state or developed for recreational purposes. 2. A thoroughfare plan which provides information about the existing and proposed road network in relation to the land use of the surrounding area. 3. A community facilities plan which shows the location, type, capacity, and area served, of

present and projected or required community facilities including, but not limited to, recreation areas, schools, libraries, and other public buildings. It will also show related public utilities and services and indicate how these services are associated with future land use." 26 N.N.C. § 2004 (B).

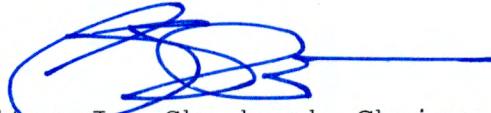
- B. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's former Community Land Use Plan was created on May 30, 2006 and later approved by the Chapter and certified by the former Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.
- C. In Accordance with 26 N.N.C. § 2004, the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter membership approved the updated land use plan through Chapter Resolution TDLA/TGH-17-06-08-06 on July 24, 2017, during a duly called Special Chapter Meeting. See Appendix A of **Exhibit A**, TDLA/TGH-17-06-08-06.
- D. On July 24, 2017, the membership of the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter of the Navajo Nation passed Chapter Resolution TDLA/TGH-17-07-24-03. The resolution recommends the approval and recertification of the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's Community Land Use Plan to the Navajo Nation Council, the Division of Community Development, and the Resource and Development Committee. See **Exhibit B**, TDLA/TGH-17-07-24-03. See also **Exhibit C**, Memorandum from the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter on Community Land Use Recertification Plan (Aug. 22, 2017).
- E. The Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council finds it in the best interest of the Navajo Nation to recertify the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's Community Land Use Recertification Plan which has been reevaluated and readjusted to meet the needs of the changing community.

SECTION 3. Recertification of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's Reevaluated and Readjusted Community Land Use Recertification Plan

- A. The Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council hereby recertifies the reevaluated and readjusted Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's Community Land Use Recertification Plan, attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.
- B. Recertification of this Community Land Use Recertification Plan shall not delineate adjacent chapter boundaries. Any chapter disputes rest solely with the Courts of the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

I, hereby certify that the following resolution was duly considered by the Resources and Development Committee of the 23rd Navajo Nation Council at a duly called meeting at Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter, Toadlena/Two Grey Hills, Navajo Nation (New Mexico), at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 5 in favor, 0 opposed, 1 abstained on this 27th day of December, 2017.



Alton Joe Shepherd, Chairperson
Resources and Development Committee
of the 23rd Navajo Nation Council

Motion: Honorable Walter Phelps
Second: Honorable Davis Filfred

TOADLENA/ TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER

To'haali/Bís dah litso, New Mexico
August, 2017



Community Land Use Re-Certification Plan

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter

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Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter Officials

- Stanley Hardy, Chapter President
- Andrew Deschenie, Chapter Vice-President
- Angie Frank, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer
- Linda M. Johnson, Chapter Manager
- Patricia Foghorn, Administrative Assistant
- Derry Lewis, Grazing Committee Member

Former Chapter Officials

- Lolita Spencer, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer
- James Hunt Jr., Grazing Committee Member

Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Council Delegate

- Amber K. Crotty, Council Delegate
- Leonard Haskie, Former Council Delegate
- David L. Tom, Former Council Delegate
- Edward Jim, Former Council Delegate

Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC)

- LaVera Curley, President
- Laura Washburn, Vice-President
- Angie Frank, Secretary
- Derry Lewis, Member
- Stanley Hardy, Member

Former CLUPC Members

- Peter Yazzie, President
- Nelson Cambridge, President
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2017

COMMUNITY LAND USE RE-CERTIFICATION PLAN



INTRODUCTION

This Community Land Use Recertification Plan is an official public document approved by the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter (hereafter interchangeably referred to as the Chapter) membership through Chapter Resolution. (**APPENDIX A**)

The Community Land Use Recertification Plan (hereafter interchangeably referred to as Recertification Plan) serves as a guide for future development and provides a foundation for zoning ordinances. It also allows the Chapter to evaluate potential development projects while balancing the diverse needs of the community with concerns, cultural traditions and natural resources. The Chapter recognizes that to build a self-sustaining community, perseverance and a solid land development plan are needed. Equally important to the success of the Recertification Plan is the community's commitment and their participation throughout this process. This Recertification Plan herein directly reflects the effort of the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter and its members who came together and voiced their wants, needs, and desires for a better future.

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of Recertification of the Community Land Use Plan every years is to articulate the changes in the community's land use and development plans for the future while meeting the requirements of LGA. This plan continues to incorporate the traditions and customs of the past and the community's vision of the future, mission, priorities, goals and objectives, guiding principles and implementation of strategies necessary to bring this plan to reality. The Recertification CLUP, shown in more detail below, provides a framework of the achievement in respect to the Plan implemented in 2006.



2. OFFICIAL PUBLIC DOCUMENT

The Community Land Use Recertification Plan is an official public document, approved by Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter membership through Chapter Resolution TDLA/TGH-17-06-08-06. The Recertification Plan continues to serve as a guide for Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter when they review land use development proposals and make decisions on the location of future developments, land use and provides a foundation for Chapter's Zoning Ordinance.

3. AUTHORITY

NAVAJO NATION LOCAL GOVERNANCE ACT (LGA)

The development of a Community Land Use Recertification Plan by a chapter is authorized in the LGA. Specifically, in 1998, the Navajo Nation Council adopted the LGA through Council Resolution CAP-34-98 and former President of the Navajo Nation, Thomas Etsitty, signed the LGA into law under Title 26 of the Navajo Nation Code (**APPENDIX B**). The LGA grants governmental authority on local matters to the Nation's individual chapters. Essentially, there are two parts to LGA certification as stated in Section 101 of the LGA—a required adoption of a Five-Management System, LGA Certification (**APPENDIX C**), and Community Land Use Plan Certification (**APPENDIX D**) for which Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter has attained. LGA Chapter 2; Subchapter 7, Section 2004, D-2 explains the procedural required to make necessary adjustments to the Chapter's Land Use Plan every five years to be reevaluated and readjusted to meet the needs of the changing community.

As part of its land use planning, the LGA seeks to forge stronger relationships among the chapters, the businesses in the area, the broader communities, and the central Navajo government. Together these entities can present a common basis for understanding and resolving issues as land use development activities stretch across administrative boundaries, geographic regions where a degree of consistency in strategy and shared decision-making, implementation and funding responsibility are required. Understanding these synergies has helped the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter bring good planning and opportunity for improved decision making based on the guidelines built into these plans. A Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter Recertification Plan has resulted in more effective decision-making and management at the local level.

4. CERTIFIED LAND USE PLAN - 2006

Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter created a Community Land Use Plan in May 30, 2006, which was approved by the Chapter and certified by the Navajo Nation Council Transportation and Community Development Committee at that time.

5. DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN

Historically, Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter continued to follow traditional Navajo ways and began planning for land use by establishing water sources, establishing winter and summer camps for herds, and developing methods of sustaining the life and culture of the community. Building on Navajo heritage and traditions, Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Community Land Use Plan was and continues to be founded on traditional Navajo vision of balance and harmony while thinking and planning for the future.

The community has developed, built and integrated various sources of information to create Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's Community Land Use Recertification Plan. This Plan complies with LGA requirements.

LGA COMPLIANCE

1. COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Under Resolution TDL/TGH-13-09-08-04 (**APPENDIX E**), the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) was established to approve the Recertification of the Community Land Use Plan process and oversee Community Land Use Planning activities. Seven community members, appointed by Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter during a duly called chapter meeting, make up the CLUPC.

The responsibilities of the CLUPC included attending periodic meetings to specifically discuss the revision of proposed developments of the 2006 Land Use Plan and implementation of the current updated Recertification of the Community Land Use Plan. They advise, review, and make recommendations related to land use to the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's membership at duly called chapter meetings.



2. RE-CERTIFICATION OF COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN

Amending and/or finalizing the Recertification Plan are the last stage of the planning process. A public work session is conducted to incorporate changes based on community input and any new information gathered after the Recertification Plan draft is presented. After changes are made to the Recertification Plan's policies, maps, appendixes and/or other sections, another public hearing is conducted. At this public hearing, the CLUPC accepts the updated Recertification Plan for adoption by the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter.

Amendments can and will be made as needed within the Recertification Plan's re-evaluation. Continual maintenance of the Community Land Use Plan will allow for an easier and faster process at the point of the Recertification evaluation. Amendments approved by CLUPC will then be presented to the Chapter and become addendums.

However, amendments that are particularly crucial to the Recertification Plan (for example, a new law) shall be approved by CLUPC, presented to the Chapter for community approval, then forwarded to the appropriate committee of the Navajo Nation Council. Approval by an appropriate committee of the Navajo Nation Council serves as acknowledgment of the Chapter's Recertification and is implemented into the Land Use Plan.

3. COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

This section covers the immense effort made by the Chapter to effectively and efficiently meet the LGA requirements for community education and participation. Participation was paramount to the project's success. These plans not only described the methods employed by the CLUPC to educate the community about the land use planning process, they also strongly encouraged all people involved to work together through the coordination of community members, business owners, governmental agencies, and community leaders.



The CLUPC strongly emphasized this component of the plan from many angles by offering community members a variety of incentives to provide their input. As a result, community members voiced their ideas, opinions, concerns and were actively involved throughout both planning processes.

In each case, the Community Education and Participation Plans were used as guides to ensure community members had the greatest possible opportunity to learn and participate in the development of the respective land use plans. The most recent Assessment Survey (**APPENDIX F**), completed by the Chapter was in the months of June, July and August, 2017.

EDUCATION PROCESS

The education process primarily relied on public meetings (including work sessions and public hearings) to inform the community on the project progress at various stages and receive feedback about potential sites for development. Work sessions offered the community a more informal and hands-on approach to participating in the planning process.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Public meetings were conducted to provide education for the community members, obtaining community input, and encouraging active participation in the development of plans for the community's future.

TABLE 1 - PUBLIC MEETINGS FOR LAND USE RECERTIFICATION PLAN

PUBLIC MEETING	DATE	PURPOSE
Initial Meeting	11-12-13	*Present planning process and requirements
Work Session	11-21-13	*Present, review and accept Vision Statements, Goals and Planning Process
Work Session	11-26-13	*Select specific Development sites and Land Uses
Work Session	12-05-14	*Present Infrastructure analysis
Initial Meeting	12-24-14	*Proposed change to legislation on Five Year Plan Requirement to Ten Year Plan
1 st Public Hearing	02-26-14	*Presentation of Re-Certification Plan
2 nd Public Hearing	12-30-14	*Present Community Land Use Plan and Implement Re-Certification Plan
Final Public Hearing	01-20-15	*Present Revisions of the Five-Year Plan to a Ten Year Re-Certification and Implementation Plan
Work Session	07-01-16	*Revise Community Participation Plan
Public Hearing	06-08-17	*Presentation of Community Land Use Plan and Implementation Plan
Final Public Hearing	07-24-17	*Present Community Land Use Re-Certification Plan and Implementation

In addition to hearings and work sessions, public meetings included presentations and overviews of the entire process. Community assessments, including a selection of appropriate development sites, were presented during public meetings.

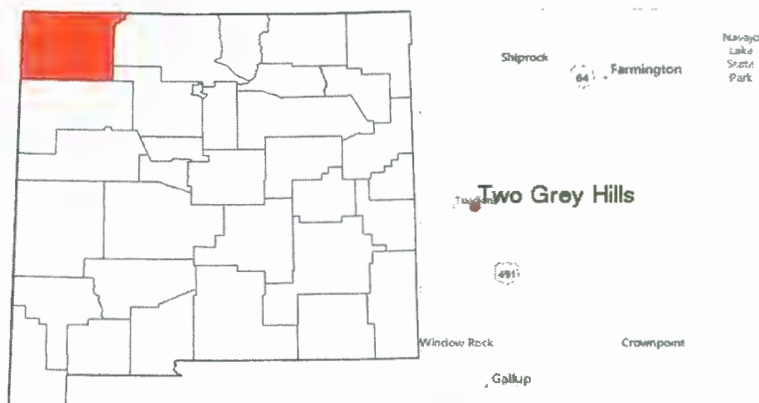
TABLE 2 - PUBLIC MEETINGS FOR REVISION OF ECONOMIC PLAN

PUBLIC MEETING	DATE	PURPOSE
Initial Meeting	06-18-14	* Present planning process and requirements, Goals, Statements and Objectives
Strategic Planning	05-20-14	* Present and approve Strategic Plans
Work Session	06-04-14	* Revise Community Participation Plan
Work Session	07-15-14	* Select specific Development sites and Land Uses
Work Session	08-19-14	* Present Infrastructure analysis
Public Hearing	09-23-14	* Review recommendations to Economic Development Plan
Final Public Hearing	11-24-14	* Present final Economic Plan and implementation
Work Session	06-27-16	* Present and Review recommendation on Economic Plans
Public Hearing	06-08-17	* Presentation of Economic Plan and Implementation
Final Public Hearing	07-24-17	* Present Economic Plan and implementation

COMMUNITY CREDENTIALS

LOCATION OF TOADLENA/TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER

The Toadlena (Tó haalí “water flows out”) and Two Grey Hills (Bis dah hitsoh) communities’ Chapter is in the southwestern portion of San Juan County, New Mexico. Shiprock is approximately 52 miles to the north and Gallup is approximately 56 miles to the south.



1. SIGNIFICANT HISTORY OF TOADLENA/TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER

Throughout the Navajo Nation’s history, many significant events have occurred that have influenced the shape, look and feel of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter’s modern-day community. Because there are so many, it is difficult to chronicle each; but several of the earliest are summarized below. These events involve farming, military interactions, early trade & wool production, and the development of the world renowned Two Grey Hills Rugs.

○ BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE CHAPTER

Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter serves the communities of Toadlena, Two Grey Hills, Black House Valley, South Tocito, and Cactus Area residents. The geographical features of these communities include mesas, buttes, canyons, flatlands, numerous washes, and the beautiful Chuska Mountain range to the west. This area is very rugged, semi-arid desert country. However, the mountain range provides the community residents with valuable resources. Ponderosa pine, juniper, aspen, and pinon trees provide logs and firewood. The livestock owners make use of the mountain pastureland, ponds, and small lakes for water. Spring run-off provides water for reservoirs and irrigation to farmers. There are opportunities for excellent year-round activities.

Toadlena was the initial site of the first meeting of the Navajo Tribal Council on July 7, 1923. The Two Grey Hills Chapter was established and certified by the Navajo Nation Council on December 2, 1955. During the early period, meetings were held anywhere feasible and in different locations: such as Toadlena Bureau of Indian Affairs School and at a rented space in the Two Grey Hills Trading Post.

In 1963, the current Two Grey Hills Chapter house was built where it stands today. On February 22, 1999, the chapter added the name Toadlena to Two Grey Hills out of respect for the historic significance of both areas. The Navajo Nation Council recognized this name change by passing a resolution to that effect. In addition to the beautiful land features, it is home to the famous “Two Grey Hills Rugs” which attracts tourists and are a unique attribute of this community.

○ HISTORIC TRADING POSTS

The advent of trading posts in the late 1800s led to the establishment of the Two Grey Hills Trading Post east of Tohaali.



During 1912, the Toadlena Trading Post was built. Together, the trading post owners were instrumental in encouraging the local weavers to adapt an Oriental rug design known as “the Crystal style” to use natural colors of the wool. This technique eventually led to the Two Grey Hills design. (Hensler et al 1999)



○ TO’HAALI

There is a natural spring on the eastern slope of the Chuska Mountains. In Navajo, it is called Tohaali or “water coming or flowing out”. Today, some of the older folks remember when families came from Crownpoint to herd sheep to this area. During those times, water was abundant and streams flowed from the Chuska mountains into the valley. Trees lined the wash and there were many farms alongside the wash known today as Captain Tom Wash.

2. PLANNING AREA

The planning area is an area of land identified for planning purposes only and is not intended to be the boundaries of the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills community. The establishment of the planning area for the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills community is based on the many oral histories of the families who live in and around Toadlena and Two Grey Hills. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills community's planning area is bordered by five Navajo Nation chapters. Newcomb is to the northeast. Sheepsprings is to the south and southeast. Crystal is to the southwest. Tsailé/Wheatfields is to the west. Lastly, Sanostee is to the north. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills is part of the Northern Navajo Agency and is within the BIA Grazing District 12.

3. GRAZING DISTRICT

The Navajo Nation Grazing District Boundary line started back in 1935 for grazing livestock on the Navajo Reservation. The Bureau of Land Management and the BIA conducted soil and range inventories to determine animal unit capacities. Between 1937 and 1938, grazing permits were issued based on sheep units. As they performed their study, they kept track of their research areas with what they called grazing district lines.

BIA grouped the individual grazing districts into five agencies within the reservation boundaries: 1) Tuba City Western Agency with five districts; 2) Fort Defiance Agency with four districts; 3) Chinle Agency with three districts; 4) Shiprock Agency with three districts and 5) Eastern Agency with four districts. Off-reservation districts include Ramah, To'hajiilee and Alamo.



Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is in Grazing District 12, within the Shiprock Agency. The grazing district lines were based on natural topography such as mountain ranges and washes.

The 2014 Range Land Improvement Act will authorize the Resource and Development Committee to change Grazing Boundaries if it is in the best interest of the Navajo People.

4. LAND STATUS

The land within Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's community is Navajo Tribal Trust Land. Over the years, permits for grazing and farming have been issued by the Navajo Nation within the community. Most permits have been in place for years and are continually used today. The land use areas for some of these permits overlap and, in some cases, the boundaries are unclear. There are no fences and the grazing areas are considered open range. Within the grazing areas are many existing scattered home site leases. These home sites are one-acre or less.



COMMUNITY SERVICES AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

The Toadlena/ Two Grey Hills Chapter is seeking to bring about essential community services for all residents in the areas of healthcare, education, housing assistance, grazing, and livestock resources.

Every effort is made to work with tribal offices in Window Rock, AZ and the Agency offices in Shiprock, NM to bring about better and more frequent services. The Chapter also works with San Juan County and the State of New Mexico to generate funding for projects as well as with businesses in the cities of Farmington and Gallup, NM.

Since the implementation of the Local Governance Act by the Navajo Nation Council in 1998, the community membership has passed all Five Management Systems through its public hearings. LGA Certification enables the communities to grow, develop economically and socially along with other communities across the Navajo Nation.

- Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter
Navajo Name: Tó haali/Bis dah litsoh
Interpretation: Water Flows Out/Dry Yellow Clay Mud
- LGA Certification:
 - ☐ TCDCJA-08-11 Resolution dated January 10, 2011.
- CLUPC Certification:
 - ☐ TCDCMY-22-06 Resolution dated May 30, 2006
- CLUPC Re-Certification:
 - ☐ TDLA/TGH-17-06-08-06 Resolution dated June 08, 2017
 - ☐ TDLA/TGH-17-07-24-03 Resolution dated July 24, 2017
 - ☐ Pending review by RDC, August, 2017

Work Sessions and Public Hearing began in the fall 2013 that continued into Fiscal Year 2014, 2015 and 2016. Recertification Documents had its Final Review and Public Hearing in July 2017.

- Alternative Form of Government (AFOG) Certification:
 - ☐ RDC recommendation to NNEO with Resolution:
RDC-13-551-1 on October 08, 2013

Referendum has not been placed on the ballot. The Navajo Nation Election Office recommended to the Chapter that Reduction in Quorum was sufficient to maintain current Chapter Operation without implementing the Alternative Form of Government.
- Chapter Ordinances (Chapter Approved):
 - ☐ Community and Family Cemetery Ordinance
 - ☐ Animal Control Ordinance

Chapter Ordinances were sent to the Department of Justice for Review. Recommendations by Attorney to the Chapter was to utilize the Navajo Nation Animal Control Policies. As far as the Community and Family Cemetery Ordinance; it was recommended to the Chapter that this ordinance to be tabled until the Navajo Nation updated its Rangeland Regulations.
- Chapter Ordinances (Chapter Approved):
 - ☐ Business Site Leasing Ordinances
 - ☐ Capital Improvement Project Ordinance
 - ☐ Home Site Leasing Ordinance
 - ☐ Tax Ordinance

Chapter Ordinances were sent to the Department of Justice for Review. Recommendation by the Attorney was to forward these ordinances to the Navajo Land Administration, the Business Regulatory, the Taxation Office and the Community Development Department for review. The Navajo Nation Business Regulatory was the only office that met with the Chapter and stated that the Chapter request was not feasible at this time and recommended that the local LGA Certified Chapters work on setting up a regional office. The Land Administration state that they would not review the ordinances until the Home Site Lease Regulations were amended and approved by the Navajo Nation. The Capital Improvement Project Ordinance and the Tax Ordinance were placed on hold until such time as the Departments reviewed the documents.
- Chapter Ordinances (Pending Chapter Committee Approval):
 - ☐ Solid Waste Ordinance
 - ☐ Zoning Ordinance
- Community Population:
 - 1980 Census: 977
 - 1990 Census: 831
 - 2000 Census: 1,052
 - 2010 Census: 1,157
 - 2016 Projected Census: 1,040

Estimated Land Size: 84,930.91 Acres

Land Management District: 12
- Government
 - Number of Chapter NNC Delegate: 1 (one)
 - Ms. Amber K. Crotty, Council Delegate 2014-2018

TWO GREY HILLS TOADLENA/ CHAPTER

Community Land Use Re-Certification Plan

Representing the following seven (7) Chapters:

1. Tó haali/Bis dah litsoh (Toadlena/Two Grey Hills)
2. Too'haltsoo (Sheepsprings)
3. Tse alnaoztii (Sanostee)
4. Red Valley
5. Cove
6. Beclabito
7. Gadiiahi/To'koi

- Navajo Police District office covering Chapter:
Shiprock District

Tribal offices providing service within Chapter:

1. Dept. of Head Start
2. Comm. Health Representative
3. Dept. of Veterans Affairs
4. Dept. of Workforce Development
5. Child Care Development Program
6. Administrative Service Center
7. Senior Citizens Center
8. Food Distribution
9. Navajo Department of Transportation

- Medical:
Medical facilities where chapter members go:

Hospital	Town
Northern Navajo Medical Center	Shiprock, NM
Gallup Indian Medical Center	Gallup, NM
San Juan Regional Med. Center	Farmington, NM
Veterans Admin. Clinic	Farmington, NM

Clinic	Town
Tohatchi Health Clinic	Tohatchi, NM
Toadlena Health Clinic	Toadlena, NM
Sanostee Health Clinic	Sanostee, NM

- Education

No. of Schools:

Head start	1
Pre-School	2
Middle School	2
Junior High School	2
High School	1

Total Enrollment (Fall 2016):

School:	Enrolled
Tohaali Community School	198
Newcomb Elementary School	300
Newcomb Junior High School	165
Newcomb High School	215

- Communications

Public computers at Newcomb Public Library: 20

Regular TV reception; stations received:

Call Letters	Town
KOB	Albuquerque, NM
KOAT	Albuquerque, NM
KRQE	Albuquerque, NM

Clear AM radio stations receive:

Call Letters	Town
KTNN	Window Rock, AZ
KNDN	Farmington, NM
KGAK	Gallup, NM

Clear FM radio stations received:

Call Letters	Town
KISZ	Cortez, CO
KGLX	Gallup, NM
KTRA	Farmington, NM

Newspaper received within the Chapter:

Name of Paper	Town
Navajo Times	Window Rock, AZ
The Independent	Gallup, NM
Daily Times	Farmington, NM

- Recreational Facilities:
 - Baseball Field
- Public Facilities:

No. of office spaces at Chapter	4
Warehouse	4
Chapter Outboard Buildings	5

 Equipment:

Backhoe	1
Farm Tractor	2
Fork Lift	1
Motor Grader	2
- Scenic Attractions:
 - Two Grey Hills Trading Post
 - Toadlena Store/Museum
 - Chuska Mountains
 - Tumble Down House Ruins
- Civic Churches:

Name of Church	Est. Membership
○ Church of Latter Day Saints	20
○ Christian Reformed	15
○ Baptist Church	21
○ Spiritual Hope Church	15
○ Fellowship Church	15
Indigenous	
○ Traditional Navajo	150
○ Native American Church	100
- Active Community Organizations:
 - ☐ To'dikoozh Acres Housing Committee
 - ☐ TGH Local Senior Council Committee

TWO GREY HILLS TOADLENA/ CHAPTER

Community Land Use Re-Certification Plan

- ☐ Community Land Use Planning Committee
- ☐ TGH American Veterans Post #12
- ☐ Authorized Local Emergency Response Team
- ☐ TGH Head Start Parent Advisory Council
- ☐ Black House Valley Farm Board

- Commercial

Available establishments in the Chapter:

- Toadlena Trading Post and Museum
- Two Grey Hills Trading Post

- Transportation

Navajo Transit Services Available
Route along US 491

- Roads through the Chapter Area:

Paved:

U.S Route 491
Navajo Route 19
Navajo Route 5000
Navajo Route 5010

Unpaved:

Navajo Route 5001
Navajo Route 5002
Navajo Route 5004
Navajo Route 5087
Navajo Route 191
Navajo Route 192

- Distances to:

Shiprock	42 miles
Window Rock (via Crystal)	67 miles
Farmington, NM	71 miles
Gallup, NM	71 miles

- Community/Cooperative Farming

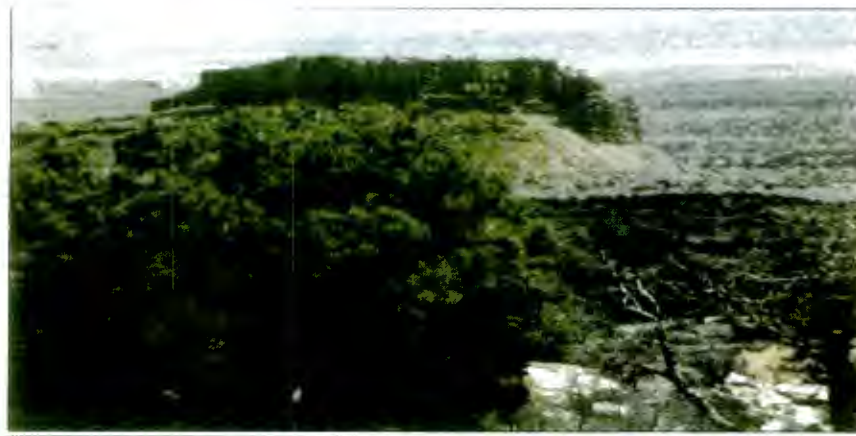
Black House Valley Farm Board

- Major Employers

Name of Department/Employer	No. of Employees
Tohaali Community School	19
Newcomb Elem. School	21
Newcomb Mid. School	14
Newcomb High School	18
Newcomb Transportation Dept.	30
Mustang Shell Gas Station	15

- Local Natural Resources

Timber
Sand and gravel
Coal
Water



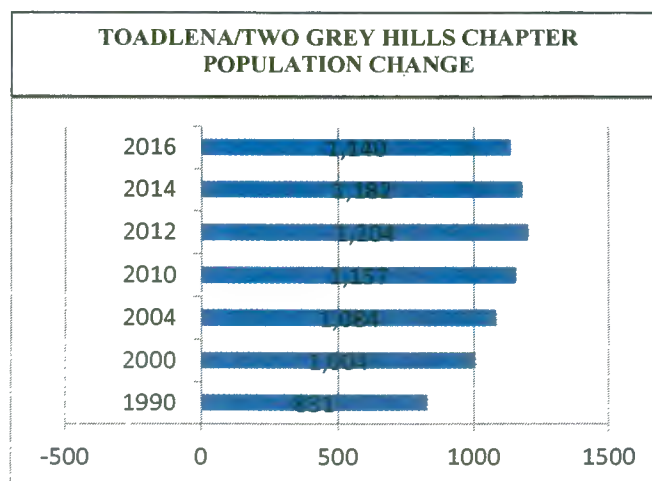
COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

1. HUMAN RESOURCES

In this section, census data taken in the years 2000 and 2010 primarily provide data (via the internet at Census.gov) on the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's population since 1980 to present (2017). Data from Census 2010 were extracted and represent exact counts, projected counts, etc. Categories included total population, age range distribution, median age, household size, and occupancy status. Other categories discussed include number of veterans, educational attainment, means of transportation, travel time to work, income, language spoken, total households, and number of bedrooms.

2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Based on the current rate of population growth of -3.8 percent for the Navajo Nation as a whole, the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is projected to decrease in members by 22 bringing the total down from 1,204 in 2012 to 1,182 in 2016.



(FIGURE 1)

Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's population increased from 2000-2010 from 1,004 to 1,157. This is compared to an overall -3.8 percent between 2000 and 2010 for the Navajo Nation. San Juan County's population declined by -1.2 percent during this time. New Mexico's population decreased by -5.4 percent whereas the United States increased only 1.7 percent.

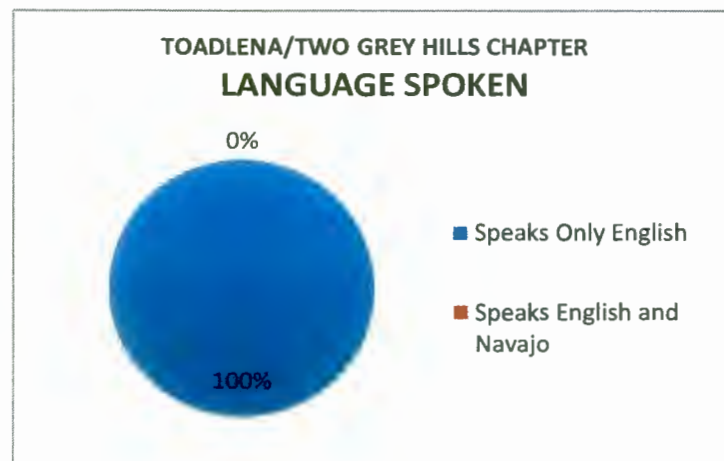
TABLE 3 - POPULATION TRENDS				
	POPULATION			HOUSEHOLD
	(2000)	(2010)	(2016)	(2010) (1)
United States	281,421,906	292,801,000	313,914,040	105,480,101
New Mexico	1,819,046	2,059,179	2,085,538	762,002
Navajo Nation	155,214	173,667	208,423	47,603
TDLA/TGH Chapter	1,004	1,157	1,140	367
SJ County	113,801	130,044	128,529	42,215

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2012)
 * Navajo Nation: Chapter Images (2010)
 (1) Household including all people who occupy housing unit as usual place of residence

SPOKEN LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS

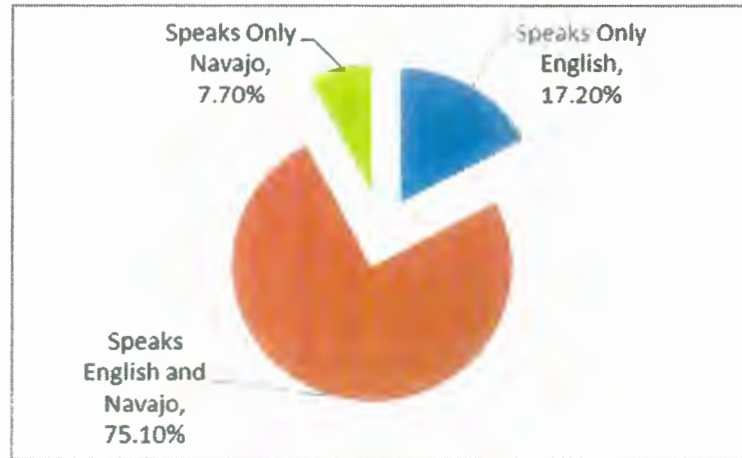
Language Spoken

According to data obtained from the 2010 Census, approximately 100 percent of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter community members aged 17 and under speak only English in FIGURE 2A.



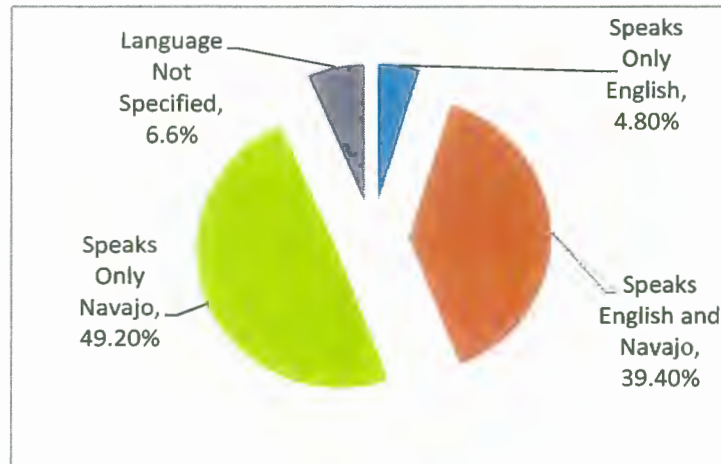
(FIGURE 2A)

However, our own observations and assessments of the community contradict this information. Although the number of residents 17 and younger who speak Navajo is quite low, it proves that the national Census Bureau's information cannot be solely used to learn about our community.



(FIGURE 2B)

Among community members who are 18 to 64 years of age, 75.1 percent speak both Navajo and English, 7.7 percent speak only Navajo and 17.2 percent speak only English in FIGURE 2B.



(Figure 2C)

Lastly, FIGURE 2C shows members of the community who are 65 or older, 39.4 percent speak both languages, 49.2 percent speak only Navajo, and 4.8 percent only speak English. 6.6 percent is unknown.

AGE STRUCTURE

The Navajo Nation has a relatively young population when compared to other jurisdictions (FIGURE 3). This has been true over the previous decade as well, when the 2010 Census was conducted

The percentage of residents that are school aged on the Navajo Nation is significantly higher than those in San Juan County, New Mexico, and the United States when rationally compared. The percentage of the Navajo population that is 65 years of age and older is typically lower than all other jurisdictions.

Children between the ages of 15 to 19 represent the largest population group for the community of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills. Children between the ages of 10 to 14 represent the second largest population group. Among the adults, the groups from 50 to 54 and 40 to 44 represent the largest adult population followed closely by the 45 to 49 age range.



(FIGURE 3)

The gender distribution in each age ranges is fairly even across the different age groups; except the 50 to 54 age range and the 15 to 19 age range in which males significantly outnumber the females.

Overall, concerning gender differences in population, females under the age of 50 outnumber males in their age group; whereas females over the age of 50 equal or are outnumbered by males in their age group. It is a greatly evident that the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills community consists of approximately of 60 percent female and 40 percent male.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing Units

Residents of the community of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter live predominantly in small family clusters spread across the lower elevations of the planning area. Some families maintain summer camps in the Chuska Mountains of which they move to during the summer months. The Tohaali Community School also has four units within its site for employee housing. The Navajo Housing Authority (NHA) subdivision also has 44 units. The total housing count for Toadlena/Two Grey Hills is over 843.

Housing Tenure

Tenure refers to whether a housing unit is owner or renter-occupied.

The Table 4 below shows that of the 367 housing units, 76.3 percent (which is the equivalent of 280 units) are occupied. The other 23.7 percent (which is the equivalent of 87 units) are vacant. The high owner occupancy rate reflects the remote rural character and the fact that families tend to live in their homes for very long periods of time.

TABLE 4 - TOADLENA/TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER HOUSING TENURE		
	UNITS	PERCENT
Occupied	280	76.3
Vacant	87	23.7

Over half of the vacant housing units in Toadlena/Two Grey Hills community are attributed to seasonal, recreational or occasional use. Many Toadlena/Two Grey Hills residents still maintain summer camps in the surrounding mountains.

The remaining vacant housing units are attributed to other reasons that may include families having shade houses, Hogan(s) or other types of additional housing (such as storage sheds, outboard building, etc.). These vacant houses are typically not suited for year-round living.

Household Size

The 2010 Census reported 367 households for the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter. Average household size is 3.88 for the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter, which is slightly lower than the Navajo Nation in ratio and even lower in other regions listed in TABLE 3.

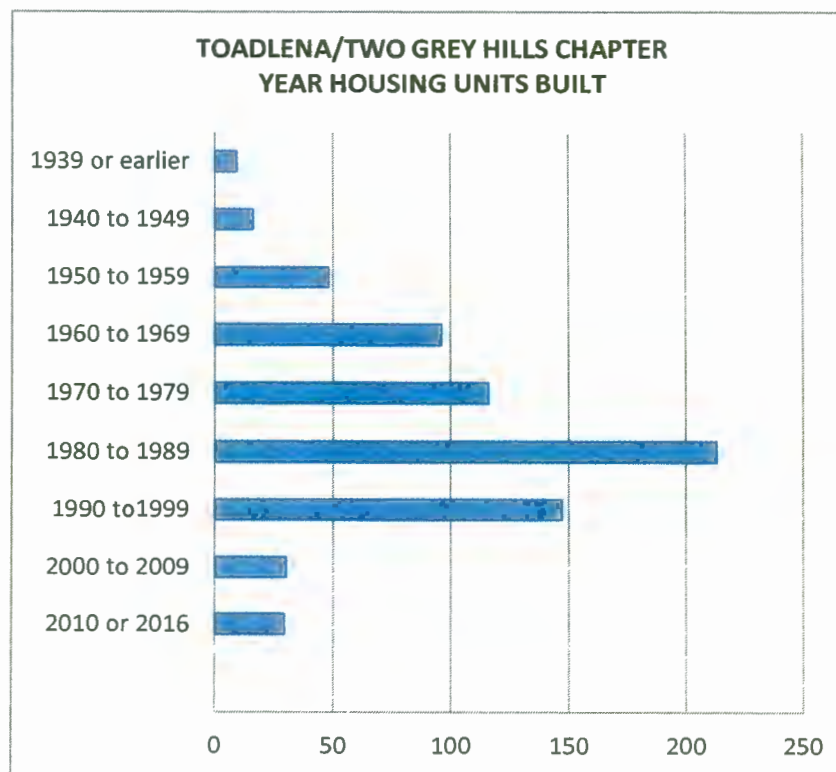
Households in the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills community do not greatly differ between units owned and units rented. Persons dwelling in rental units average 3.09 as compared to 3.17 in owned units. However, the Navajo Nation greatly outnumbers the county, the state, and the nation in persons who own homes (76.8) over those who rent (23.2). San Juan County, the state of New Mexico, and the United States show larger amounts of households owned rather than rented.

TABLE 5 - HOUSEHOLD SIZE (2010)					
2010 HOUSE- HOLDS	TOADLENA/ WO GREY HILLS	NAVAJO NATION	SAN JUAN COUNTY	NEW MEXICO	UNITED STATES
Households	367	49,946*	42,215	762,002	114,761,359
Persons per Household	3.88	3.77*	3.00	2.62	2.60
PERSON PER HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE					
Owner Units	3.17	76.8	2.68	2.68	2.68
Rental Units	3.09	23.2	2.48	2.48	2.45

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010)
*The Navajo Nation Economic Development

Housing Units

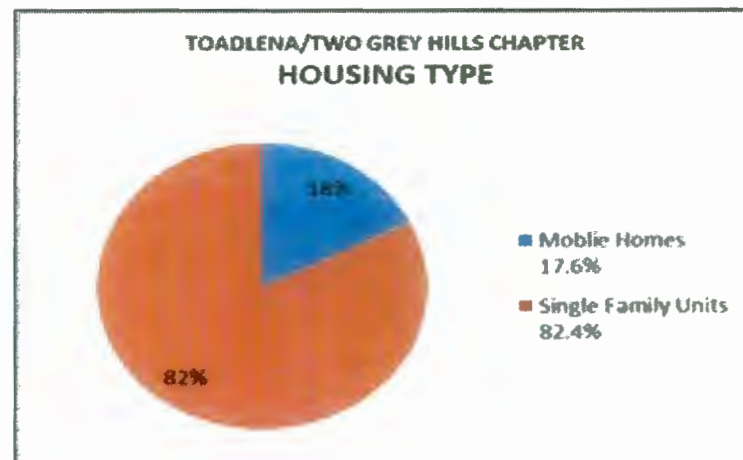
According to the 2010 Census, the majority of the housing units were built between 1980 and 1989 (Figure 4). Less than 25 documented and habitable homes were built in 1939 or earlier. However, data obtained via community resources, as of 2016 suggest these numbers are slightly distorted.



(FIGURE 4)

Housing Type

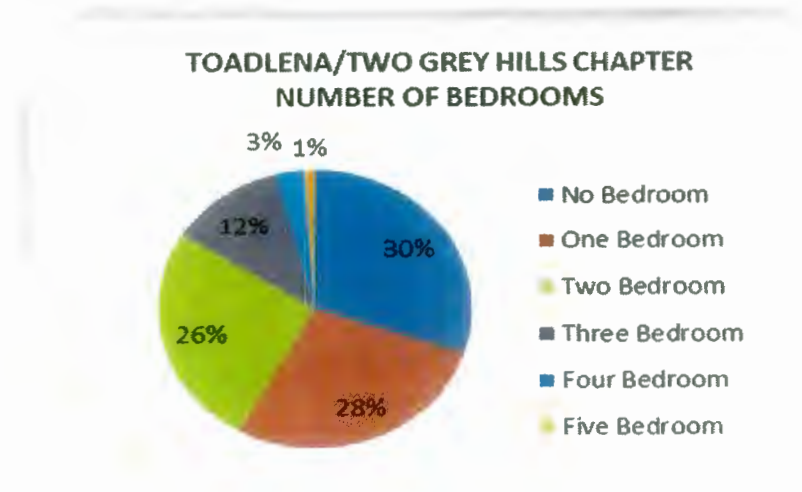
Housing type include single-family units and mobile homes. The amount of single-family units has decreased 7.1 percent from 89.1 percent over the last decade. Single-family units comprise the majority, 82 percent, of the housing stock; whereas mobile homes represented 18 percent of the housing stock in FIGURE 5.



(FIGURE 5)

Number of Bedrooms

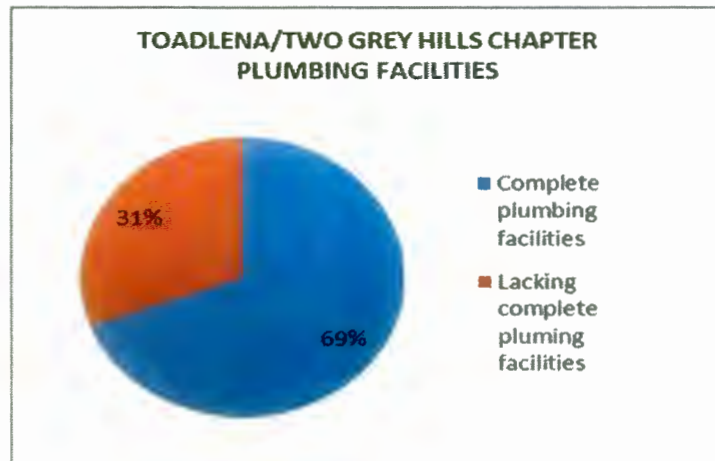
Of the total number of units (including the unoccupied and/or unavailable), 30 percent have no bedrooms. One to three-bedroom units range from 20 to 14 percent while 10 percent are four-bedroom units. Only 1 percent of housing units have five-bedrooms or greater.



(FIGURE 6)

Plumbing and Kitchen Facilities

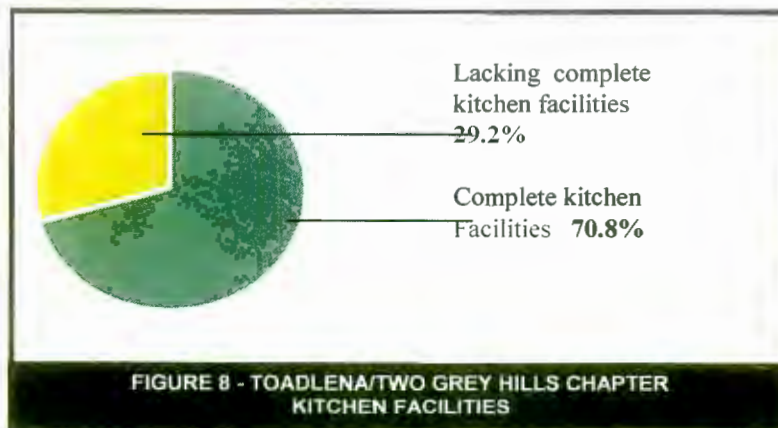
Thirty one percent (31%) of the housing units lack complete plumbing facilities in FIGURE 7. A large majority of homes have complete plumbing facilities. This is a major increase in comparison to only fifteen years ago when over two-thirds of the homes in the community lacked plumbing facilities.



(FIGURE 7)

The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter has implemented great changes over the last two decades in assisting homeowners in making their homes more efficiently and conveniently inhabitable.

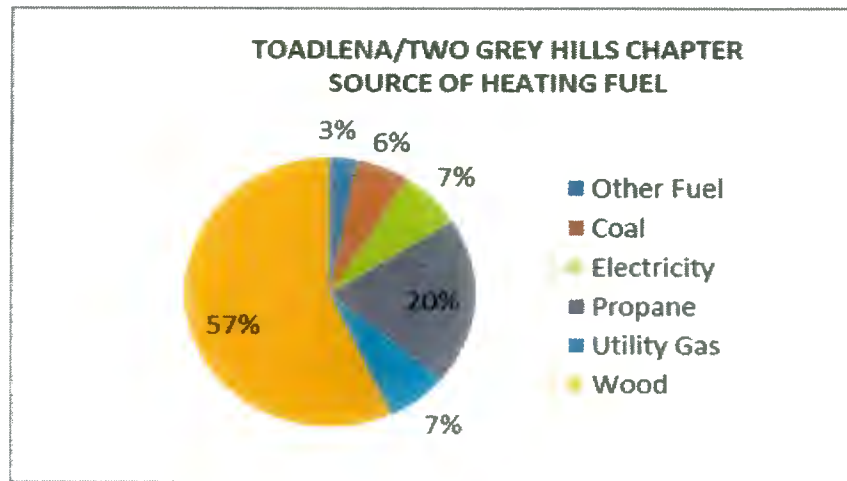
It is crucial to note that although almost 70 percent of homes have plumbing facilities, not all of them are usable in FIGURE 8. Many are so degraded and outdated due to lack of maintenance that it is safe to state that the homes belong in the "lacking complete facilities" category.



Median Home Value

The median home value for Toadlena/Two Grey Hills community is \$9,900 compared to \$25,900, \$49,024, \$44,631 and \$52,732 for the Navajo Nation, San Juan County, the state of New Mexico and the United States, respectively.

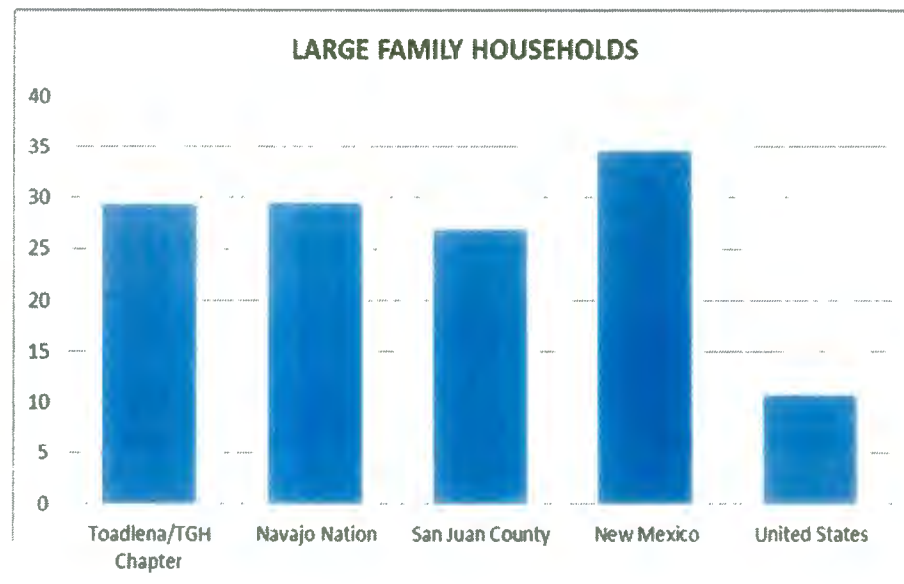
Source of House Heating Fuel



(FIGURE 9)

Over half (57 percent) of the housing units in the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills community, use wood as their primary heating source. See FIGURE 9. Propane is the next most used source of heating in the community. Utility gas, electrical heating, coal, and other sources of heat make up the rest of the means community members heat their homes.

Large Families



(FIGURE 10)

According to the 2010 Census, approximately 25.8 percent or 144 of the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's households had five or more members. The number of large families in the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills community is much greater than San Juan County, the state of New Mexico, and the United States. Generally, the Navajo Nation shows a higher rate. See FIGURE 10.

Large family households are defined as households with five or more persons. A five-person household would typically need a three-bedroom unit while a seven-person household would need a five to six-bedroom unit. Large family households have special housing needs due to the lack of adequately sized and affordably priced homes in community, resulting in overcrowding.

Single Parent Households

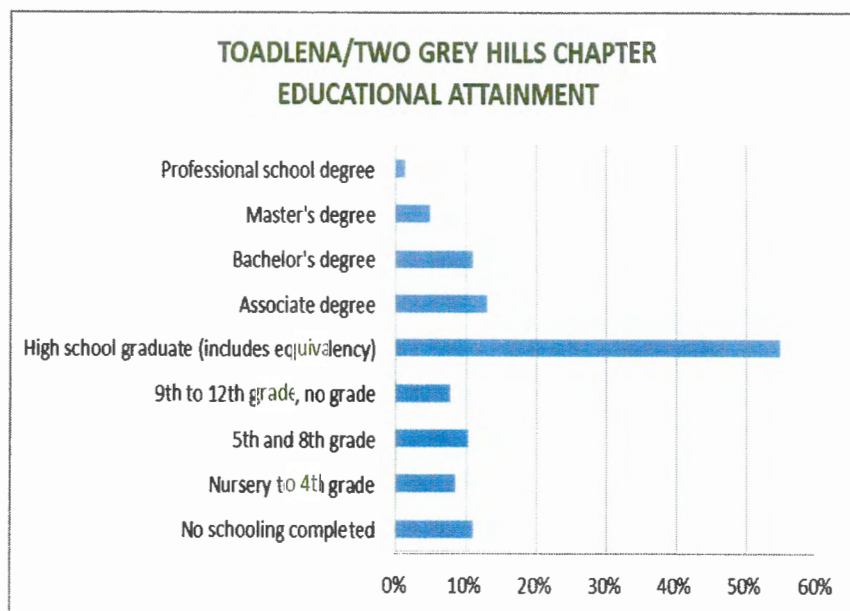
According to the 2010 Census, approximately 34 percent of the 559 households in Toadlena/Two Grey Hills were single parent households. This is compared to 41.1 percent for married couple families and 25.2 non-family households.

The Elderly

According to the 2010 Census combined with our 2015 community assessment data, approximately 11 percent of the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter (202 persons) is over the age 65. In addition, 44 households are comprised of persons 65 or older who are living alone. Approximately 92.2 percent of elderly households in Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter own their own home while 7.8 percent rent.

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Educational Level



(FIGURE 11)

The 2010 Census reflects our own data in that approximately 55.0 percent of the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter population, 25 years and older, received high school diplomas in FIGURE 11. Approximately 8.3 percent completed 9th to 12th grade (no diploma) followed by 11.2 percent receiving no formal education. Approximately 31.0 percent of the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills community attained an Associate's degree and/or higher.

Tohaali Community School

The Tohaali Community School is a BIA contract school located at the base of the Chuska Mountains which was established in 1911. The BIE School offers multi-age classrooms ranging from kindergarten through eighth grade. Those not attending this school attend Newcomb, Tohatchi or Shiprock Elementary, Junior High and High Schools.

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Labor Force

The major employers on the Navajo Nation in 2002 were the Navajo Nation (~8,000), the State of Arizona, including school districts (~4,200); Navajo Area Indian Health Services (~3,000), Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Indian Education Program (~2,300), and the State of New Mexico (~1,300).

According to the "Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy of the Navajo Nation", prepared by the NNDED, there are several key characteristics of the Navajo Nation labor force:

1. The number of employed has changed very little since the Department began to collect data in 1991. The figure is generally in the area of 30,000 employed. On the other hand, more people are becoming eligible for the work force, resulting in a need to create up to 3,544 new jobs each year. It is estimated that about 200 jobs per year are created on the Navajo Nation;
2. Most of the jobs are in the support services sector. On the other hand, the "basic industries" that bring jobs and income from outside the Reservation (such as manufacturing, agriculture, mining, tourism) are few in comparison, and
3. There are many arts and crafts vendors, as well as food vendors who sell their products at roadside stands and flea markets on and off the Reservation. These individuals are not counted as officially employed and their income is not counted in the personal income for the Navajo Nation.

Employment Trends

The primary industry for employment in New Mexico and San Juan County is the service sector, which is consistent with the findings for the Navajo Nation. The top jobs in demand in the past five years were and remain to be retail, healthcare, and administrative fields. The top fields decreasing in demand are postal office machine work (other than computer based) and phone center positions. Positions in retail, healthcare, and administrative fields may be of high demand and availability, however most of the positions in these fields are not the highest paid.

Statistics still shows that major employers in the planning area are the school district, Navajo Nation, IHS and the BIA.

The New Mexico Department of Labor provides monthly data on unemployment and labor force for counties in New Mexico. This data, however, does not consider the unemployed that are no longer eligible for unemployment benefits. As a result,

our 201 community assessment data were solely used for that aspect. Such high unemployment rates among Navajo communities are in sharp contrast to the low rates of no more than 5.9 percent for New Mexico in 2015. New Mexico's unemployment rates declined slightly to 5.7 percent. San Juan County's unemployment rate also declined from the previous year.

According to Robinson (1988) and the NNDED, unemployment went up for the Navajo Nation from 40.6 percent in 1986 to 47.6 percent in 2003 (TABLE 10). Currently (2015), the Navajo Nation does not differ from the state or county jobs discussed.

However, they do vary in the order in which they are in demand and/or declining as well as in the pay and unemployment rate (which is nearly at 50.0%; whereas the county is at 6.0% and the state is at 6.2%).

Over the course of the past five years, the Navajo Nation's employment rate has increased due to increasing job availability closer to home. Casinos and small businesses in/or surrounding these facilities has widened the job market. "During its five years of gaming, the Navajo Nation created more than 1,500 jobs, 90% of which is held by Navajo employees."

Income Trends

The median family income for residents within the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is \$15,260, which is lower than the median family income for the Navajo Nation, 21.5 percent lower than San Juan County, 18.4 percent smaller than State of New Mexico and 12.4 percent of the United States.

TABLE 6 - INCOME CHARACTERISTICS				
	PER CAPITA INCOME	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	% BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
United States	\$21,587	\$50,045	33,899,812	12.4
New Mexico	\$17,261	\$39,425	328,933	18.4
Navajo Nation	\$7,486	\$23,209	65,001	41.9
San Juan County	\$14,282	\$37,382	0,609	21.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010)
Navajo Nation: Chapter Images (2004)

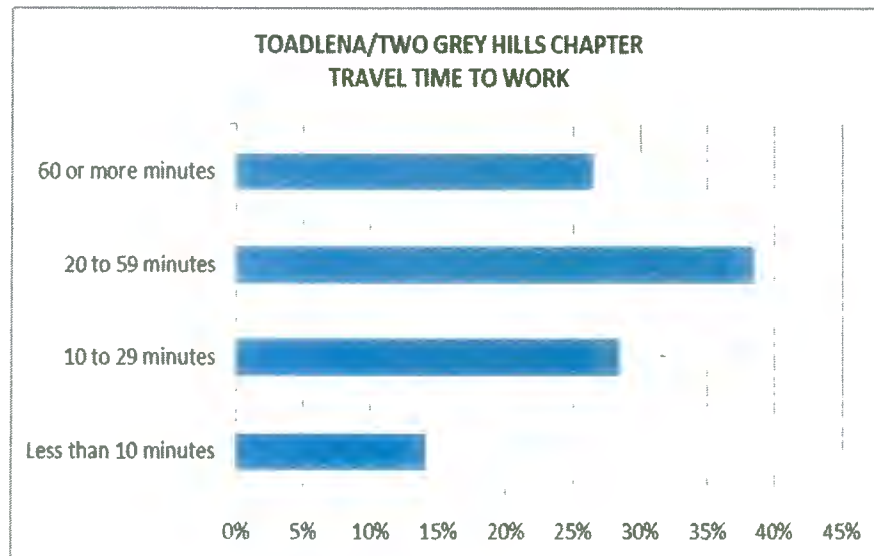
The per capita income for residents within the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is \$7,194, which is slightly lower than it is for the Navajo Nation which is at \$7,486 and substantially lowers, then the per capita income for San Juan County, the state of New Mexico and the United States.

The percent of persons below poverty level, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, is highest in the planning area when compared to the other regions. It is likely that the percent below poverty level is underestimated for the Navajo Nation, as is the case with unemployment (TABLE 6).

Travel Time to Work

For many people who commute to Shiprock, Farmington, Window Rock, or Gallup for work (26.5 percent), travel time exceeds 60 minutes. For 38.5 percent of the members who may also be commuting to jobs outside the community, drive time requires 20–59 minutes. Relatively local jobs offer shorter travel times between 10–20 minutes to get to work.

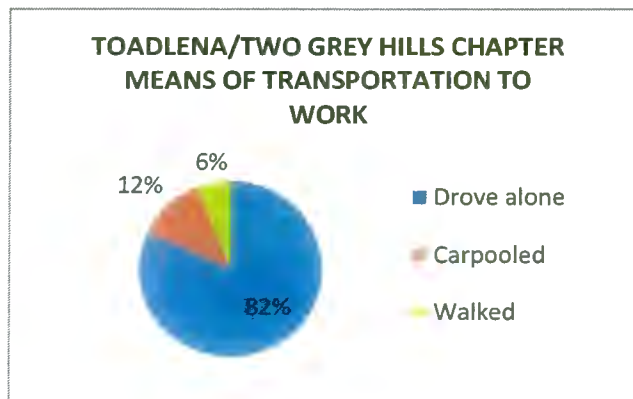
Only fourteen percent of the working population within the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills community requires ten minutes or less to get to work. Persons who work locally may be employed at the Tohaali Community School, chapter house or local convenient stores and/or trading posts (Figure 12).



(FIGURE 12)

Means of Transportation to Work

Of the employee base residing in the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter community; 5 percent of workers walked to work. Twelve percent carpooled to work. The remaining employed community members, 82 percent, drove alone to work.



(FIGURE 13)

VETERANS

Toadlena/Two Grey Hills has a fair-sized constituency of veterans. According to the 2010 Census, approximately 8.7 percent (109 persons) are veterans. The Two Grey Hills Veterans Organization was established in 1980 and received certification through American Veterans Organization as AMVETS Post #12 under the State of New Mexico in 1990.

Several of the honorable veterans were Code Talkers in World War II (WWII). Two veterans, Samuel H. Begay and James C. Manuelito, received Gold Medals and Arcenio Smiley received a Silver Medal for their services as Code Talkers in WWII. Code Talkers Sam J. Billy and Earl Johnny are from Two Grey Hills, NM and Ray Foghorn and Joe S. Yazzie.



INFRASTRUCTURE

INTRODUCTION

Land use development in the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's area is possible if the community is prepared to accommodate the needs of existing and potential development. Some of these basic needs that Toadlena/Two Grey Hills must address include the availability, reliability, and affordability of the community's infrastructure (defined as electricity, water, and waste-water, communications and transportation infrastructure needs).

ELECTRICITY

Arizona Public Service (APS) and the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) own or operate power lines within the planning area, but only the NTUA provides electricity to the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills residents and businesses.

Originating from the Four Corners coal-fired Generating Station (located in the San Juan Chapter southwest of Farmington, NM) a 500-kV owned and operated by APS traverses the planning area from the northeast to the southwest.



As referenced above, all of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills community's electricity comes from the NTUA, which is an enterprise of the Navajo Nation. NTUA serves primarily the northeast quadrant of the planning area. According to NTUA, power is available for some new development. However, detailed site plans and loading information is needed to determine capacity and feasibility of extending power lines.

Infrastructure concerning power lines to homes have in recent years required homeowners to move as close to the main lines as possible to cut down on the cost of utility extension to residences. Home site lease guidelines and NTUA right of way are always to be adhered to before construction of homes (**APPENDIX G**).

The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is served with water by the NTUA via a water distribution system that primarily serves the northeast quadrant of the

planning area. According to the NTUA, water is somewhat limited to this area and additional sources of water supply will be needed for any type of major development. Detailed site plans and loading information are being developed to determine capacity and feasibility of extending water lines and storage.

Basic water supply and distribution are important not only to the quality of life of the residents, but also to the Chapter's land use development potential. To position the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills community to grow or attract development, an adequate quantity of water must be available. Affordable water is necessary both for existing development and accommodating new development.



Currently, The Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project is in progress. Although consultations, research, actions, and resolutions were taken as early as 1994, the actual construction began in October 2009 and is projected to be completed in December 2024. "The Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project will include the construction of two water treatment plants, 280 miles of pipeline, 24 pumping plants, and numerous water regulation and storage facilities. The project will deliver water to the Navajo Nation, the Jicarilla Apache Nation, and the City of Gallup, <http://ci.gallup.nm.us/> and construction work on the project is being carried out by Reclamation, as well as the Navajo Nation, City of Gallup, and the Indian Health Service, <http://www.ihs.gov>. Other pertinent information that is relevant to this issue can be found through the Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project website: <http://www.usbr.gov/uc/envdocs/eis/navgallup/FEIS/index.html>

SEWER

Wastewater treatment is another key land use development issue. Waste-water treatment within the planning area is very limited. A two-cell lagoon serves the housing development area along N-19 while a three-cell lagoon serves the Tohaali Community School compound. All other areas with water services use individual septic drainage systems or ask to use the community's lagoon.

GAS

Propane is also widely used throughout the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter. Propane distributors are available in nearby towns. Residents purchase and retrieve their own supply of propane as needed. Currently, El Paso Natural Gas has a main line which runs north to south along the Chaco Wash and east of US491 of which the Navajo Nation Chapters located along this route have begun a regional project whereby communities can tap into the main line.

COMMUNICATIONS

Communications include cellular phones, phone landlines, radio, television, internet, and newspaper.

Telephone service through Navajo Frontier is available to limited areas of the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills community. Navajo Tribal Utility Authority has implemented a new cellular service to community members. Cellular phone reception is also available in certain areas. Growing coverage of the Navajo Nation by cellular telephone service replaces the need for landline service in some cases, especially for personal communications. However, some businesses would require stable telecommunication service. Improvements to the capacity of the landline system are called for in the proposed development areas. Continuing to improve telecommunications will help build stronger business links that can help stimulate commercial development opportunities.

Clear AM radio stations received include KNDN, KGAK and KTNN from Farmington, Gallup and Window Rock, respectively. Clear FM radio stations received include KWKY and KRWN, KRTZ and KISZ from Farmington, NM (Rodgers 2004). Television reception includes KOB, KOAT and KRQE from Albuquerque, NM.

Satellite television connections are also an option. Newspapers received include the Farmington Daily Times, Albuquerque Journal, and the Gallup Independent daily. The Navajo Times is available on a weekly basis.

Internet service is available via modem and satellite connections. In 2016, Navajo Tribal Utility Authority completed the final stage of 4G internet service which is now available to community members.

ROADS

Roads are a very important part of the development of the community and is therefore one of the Regional Projects developed with surrounding chapters in the hopes of obtaining funding through the Federal, State, and County as well as the Navajo Nation.

The primary roads serving the area are Highway 491 and Navajo 19. Highway 491 is a state highway connecting Toadlena/Two Grey Hills southbound to Gallup and northbound to Shiprock.



N-19 is Navajo-BIA Class 2 road extending from Highway 491 to west to the Tohaali community school. N-5001 extends south from N19 to the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter house. These are the only paved roads. All other roads are either graveled or dirt. These roads are categorized as Community Public Assessable Roads whereby roads can be number for Rural Addressing purposes. (APPENDIX H)

Navajo Routes are classified as Navajo-BIA Class 2 Roads, which collect traffic from Class 3 (streets) and Class 4 (local roads). Navajo-BIA Class 2 Roads and state highways are the Navajo Nation's major and minor arterials providing an integrated network connecting Navajo Nation population centers. Navajo-BIA Class 2 Roads also provide travel continuity among Navajo agencies and to off-reservation employment centers in nearby border towns. The Navajo-BIA Class 2 roads, therefore, are the key to network efficiency. Many of the Navajo-BIA class 2 roads are still unpaved. Right away fencing is also crucial to maintaining efficient and safe commute, to, from, and within the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Community.

RURAL ADDRESSING

Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter has been consistently working on the mapping for the last five years. We have coordinated with the Navajo Nation Rural Addressing Authority with M.C. Balwin and Rachelle Silver-Tagaban and the San Juan County with Nancy Smith-Perdasofpy, Rural Addressing Coordinator with the Community Development.

All the community roads were assessed and mapped by the Edmond Yazzie, Rural Addressing Coordinator for the Chapter.

All the roads were given a number in the 9000 series. A Public Hearing on Rural Addressing was held on December 29, 2015 at which time the community members were given the opportunity to review the maps and were instructed on the definition of a road for driveways and road signs.



The final Road Numbering was completed and agreed upon by both the Navajo Nation and San Juan County, New Mexico.

Installation of Road signs were begun on October 2016; however due to inclement weather, the project was placed on hold and is scheduled for completion no later than August 2017.

NATURAL RESOURCES

SOILS AND SLOPE

New Mexico's tumultuous physiographic history has resulted in surface rock outcrops of many kinds². Mountain building, graben formation, volcanism, and erosion have placed varied rocks and minerals at the surface, which have weathered into many types of soils (Peddie et al 1993). Soil scientists have determined that there are about 47 different kinds of soils in the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills planning area during a recent survey conducted by the USDA, Soil Conservation Service. The soil distribution is shown in **APPENDIX I**.

The soils in the higher elevations are in the western portion of the planning area and are generally steeply sloping, high in rock fragments, and/or shallow to bedrock. Nevertheless, these soils occur in climates with enough soil moisture to foster the growth of coniferous and mixed woodland plant communities. If these soils are well managed, they can produce forage for domestic livestock and wildlife, as well as food products for local use for well into the future. Major limitations to urban development also exist within the various soil units but are easily manageable with the appropriate responses.

Their limitations for engineering uses are presented in tables in **APPENDIX J**. Each map unit on the general soil map is a unique natural landscape. Typically, it consists of one or more major soils and some minor associations or inclusions but is named for its major components.

SURFACE WATER

The U.S. Geological Survey has defined the northwestern portion of New Mexico as the Colorado Plateau hydro climatic province. In general, this semi-arid region contains very few perennial streams and the average annual precipitation ranges from 10 inches at lower elevations to 25 inches in the mountains (USGS 1989). Located mostly within the Chaco watershed (a drainage area of 4,567 square miles in northwestern New Mexico) (EPA 2001), the planning area contains many ephemeral washes, most of which originate in the mountains and flow in response to rain or snow melt in the Chuska Mountains Run off down the eastern slopes of the Chuskas drains into Chaco Wash whereas the run off from the western side of the mountain drains into Chinle Wash. Two significant tributaries, Captain Tom Wash and Tse nas chii Wash, are situated in the central part of the planning area and drain the eastern escarpment of Chuska Mountains. Flow from these washes drain to the Chaco Wash.

GROUND WATER

Regional aquifers in northwestern New Mexico are grouped into multiple aquifer systems based on hydrologic relationships. The regional system includes the Morrison Formation and the Dakota Sandstone. The Dakota Sandstone is not used very much due to the availability of better-quality water from other aquifers. The Dakota Sandstone is overlain by the Mancos Shale, a thick aquiclude. The Mancos Shale underlies and intertongues with the Mesaverde Group, which includes several smaller aquifers of regional significance: the Gallup Sandstone; the Crevasse Canyon Formation; the Point Lookout Sandstone; and the Menefee Formation. (TVA and DOI 1978)

Water within the planning area is accessed through 13 wells that draw water from at least five separate aquifers including: the Morrison; the Gallup Sandstone; the Menefee; Alluvial and DCLL in **APPENDIX K**. The Morrison and the Gallup are major aquifers and are suitable for large scale development. The others are minor systems that mainly provide sufficient water for small farms or individual home sites.

Morrison Formation (Late Jurassic)

The Morrison Formation is part of larger, three-part aquifer system that includes the Dakota and Entrada formations as well. Typically, these three systems are combined because information about each of the individual aquifers, including the Morrison, is sparse and poorly understood and because data were obtained from wells where individual aquifer-characteristics were difficult to discern. In general, the Morrison Formation is the uppermost Jurassic unit present in the San Juan Basin and is a major source of water. It lies at depths of 1,500–3,000 feet on the marginal platforms but dips to depths of nearly 9,000 feet in the basin's center.

The Morrison Formation consists of four components: the Salt Wash Sandstone Member; the Recapture Shale Member; the Westwater Canyon Sandstone Member and the Brushy Basin Shale Member. The Morrison Formation is generally a fine-grained, mature subarkose that intertongues with the underlying Cow Springs Sandstone or Bluff Sandstone. Total thickness of the Morrison ranges from 330–915 feet (GeoTrans 1983).

The Gallup Sandstone (Late Cretaceous)

The Gallup Sandstone is only present in the southwestern half of the San Juan Basin. The water is primarily a sodium sulfate-type with quality ranging from good (less than 300 mg/l TDS; total dissolved solids) near outcrops to poor deeper in the basin. In the basin's center, it grades into low-permeable shale. Sulfate concentrations also increase towards the center of the basin northeast of Gallup. The highest concentrations of 1900 and 1800 mg/ISO₄ are near the system's pinch-out.

Additionally, extremely high sodium absorption rate (SAR) values are present north of the Chuska Mountains near the northeastern extent of the Gallup Sandstone where values exceeding 50 were reported. This value corresponds to this value corresponds to a sodium hazard that is extremely high. Low risk values in the Gallup Sandstone aquifer range below 10 (GeoTrans 1983). The Gallup Sandstone is the lowest unit in the Mesaverde Group and is a fine to medium-grained, sub mature to mature, lithic arkoses. Maximum observed depth to the Gallup is 4,298 feet (Stone et al. 1983). The Gallup Sandstone lies conformable on the Mancos Shale.

The Menefee Formation

The Menefee Formation is used to supply local users with water for stock and domestic needs. The formation is unconfined in the southern part of the Nation and confined at relatively shallow depths to the north. Although the Menefee is extensive, development of its water resources is difficult because of the varied lithology. The sandstone bodies which provide the only usable water are discontinuous and should be expected to vary greatly in their hydrogeological properties. Even though there are approximately 79 wells and springs developed within the Menefee aquifer across the Nation, there is very little documented information about it.

Alluvial Aquifers

Because of their comparatively local extent, these aquifers are largely untested and are usually not analyzed in regional hydro geologic assessments. They do, however, represent a highly desirable source of water for small farms, home sites, and as supplements to irrigation areas supplied by surface water. Drilling depths are generally shallow and water quality is good, particularly near bodies of streams and washes. Yields in valleys surrounding the Chaco Wash may represent a considerable quantity of ground water.

VEGETATION

Vegetation for the planning area is presented in **APPENDIX L**. Unless otherwise noted, all information regarding New Mexico's vegetation was summarized from Dick Peddie (1993). The lower elevations of the planning area are primarily in the Great Basin Desert scrub (Brown 1982).

As the elevation above sea level climbs to the west towards the Chuska Mountains, the vegetation regime changes and becomes the Coniferous and Mixed Woodland zone. Continuing higher into the Chuskas, the Montane Coniferous Forest takes. At the highest elevations, primarily on the western slopes of the Chuska Mountains.

Great Basin Desert

As with all deserts, the Great Basin Desert biome is of relatively recent origin of between 5,000 and 12,000 years ago (Brown 1982). In New Mexico, this zone is limited to the northwest corner and a tongue in the north-central area. The Great Basin Desert differs from other North American deserts by receiving most of its moisture in the form of snow, during the winter months.

Although intrusive vegetation types occur within the Great Basin Desert biome, scrub vegetation that is unique to this biome include: Big Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*); Shad scale (*Atriplex confertifolia*); Greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*); and Four Wing Saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*). Shad scale is the best indicator of the Great Basin Desert Scrub. Sagebrush and salt brush associations in this zone have sparse ground cover and little of that is grass. Coniferous and

Mixed Woodland

Except for the Bristlecone Pine woodland, Coniferous Woodland in New Mexico is dominated by Colorado Pinon Pine. In the closed canopy areas of the woodland zone in north central and northwestern New Mexico, tree density is as high as 400 or more per acre. While Pinon-Juniper trees grow better in the upper margins of this zone, the lower belt provides habitat for the One- seed and Alligator Bark Juniper. If there are fewer than 130 trees per acre, then the vegetation is generally termed a savanna, which is a transitional zone between grassland and woodland. Blue Grama grass occupies much of the soil in between the trees. Shrubs and root perennials of the understory include Big Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*),

Mountain Mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus*), Cliff Rose, Banana Yucca, Fendler Bush, Blue Grama and Mutton Grass (*Poa fendleriana*). (TVA and DOI 1978) The

Mixed Woodland component of this zone involves the dominance of broadleaf tree species such as Gambel Oak (*Q. gambelii*).
Montane Coniferous Forest

The Montane Coniferous Forest in New Mexico generally exists in early and middle successional stages. The most extensive cause of disturbance forcing succession is logging but wildfires, insects and disease also play significant roles in the changing landscape. To a lesser degree, local weather, recreational activities, grazing and browsing by wild and domestic livestock all contribute disturbance that help to cause succession. Although, there are numerous sources of disturbance, there is an astonishing diversity of Coniferous forests in New Mexico.

For example, within the Montane Coniferous Forest, there is an upper (8,000–10,000 feet) and a lower (below approximately 8,500 ft) zone. The upper zone features forests of Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *glauca*), White Fir (*Abies concolor*), several tall Pine species, Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*) and Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). High precipitation and cool climates contribute to high productivity at the upper elevations.

The lower portion of the biome is relatively warm, dry and borderline for forests. It is dominated by the genus *Pinus*. The main trees are Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Chihuahua Pine (*Pinus leiophylla*), Pinyons (*Pinus edulis*, *P. discolor*), Junipers (*Juniperus* spp.) and several Oaks (*Quercus* spp.).

Subalpine Coniferous Forest

These forests generally occur from about 9,500 ft. up to the timberline at roughly 12,000 ft. The growing season is short and there is heavy snow accumulation. Characteristic trees are Engelmann Spruce (*Picea engelmannii*) and Corkbark Fir (*Abies lasiocarpa* var. *arizonica*). Bristlecone Pine may also occur on gravelly or rocky outcrops near the upper timberline. These high-altitude forests have much in common with other mountain top forest throughout the northern hemisphere.

During the ice ages, these forests ranged far south along the Rocky Mountain cordillera. They also were present at low elevations and onto the plains. As climates warmed in the Holocene, this biome retreated to its current locations. These forests are extremely important as watershed because of water storage and discharge from deep snow accumulation.

WILDLIFE

Pursuant to Navajo Nation resolution number RCMA-34-03 wildlife areas on the Navajo Nation are rated as areas of high, medium or low sensitivity, in addition to areas identified for community development, biological preserve and recreational purposes. **(APPENDIX M)** Associated recommendations and criteria for development have been established.

Wildlife area 1 is designated as a highly sensitive area and the general rule for this area is no development. This wildlife area contains the best habitat for endangered and rare plant, animal and game species and the highest concentration of these species on the Navajo Nation.

Wildlife area 2 is designated as moderately sensitive area with high concentration (but lower than in area 1 of rare, endangered, sensitive and game species

occurrence or has a high potential for these species to occur. The suggested general rule for this area is that all development avoids species and their habitat.

Wildlife area 3 is designated as low sensitivity area containing fragmented or unknown concentrations of species of concern. Wildlife area 4 is designated as community development where there are generally no biological resources. Wildlife area 5 is designated as a biological preserve that is off limits to development except development that is compatible with the purpose of this area. Finally, wildlife area 6 is designated as recreational and should only include compatible development.

The wildlife designations for the planning area are shown and portions of the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter contain some sections classified by NNDFWL as area 1, a highly sensitive wildlife resource area. Within the planning area, area 1 incorporates much of the Chuska Mountains. A portion of the southern part of the planning area is protected with a zone 5 to protect the biological preserve. A small area at the southern edge of the planning area is also designated as zone 6 for recreational and compatible development. The remaining area within the planning area is designated as Wildlife area 3, which is considered a low sensitivity area.

1. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Culturally significant areas include prehistoric and historic sites, as well as traditional cultural objects, structures, locations or natural features. Cultural resource compliance on the Navajo Nation is mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act and by the National Historic Preservation Act (Sections 106 and 110). The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires environmental impact statements on cultural as well as natural resources affected by proposed projects. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, is one of the most important pieces of cultural resource legislation passed by Congress (Tucker 2000). Other relevant cultural resource legislation includes the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), and Executive Order 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites [1996]).

The community of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is rich in archeological sites. This means that there are significant areas with material remains of past Indian or non-Indian life or activities that are of archaeological interest, including without limitation, historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, and inscriptions made by human groups. The sites in the community of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills area include the presence of numerous material types or important tool types or surface artifacts that appear to indicate a substantial subsurface component. Many studies have been conducted in the area and sites have been recorded with the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department.

It is extremely likely that a great many archaeological and traditional cultural properties and areas of importance have not yet been identified. Prior to development of any of kind, the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department and the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Office as well as the Chapter Officials and members should be contacted to develop an inventory of currently known cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of each project area. A cultural resources survey of each of the proposed project areas should also be performed before development begins.

Many surveys have been conducted over the years. Although the following list is not complete, at least several projects have been carried out as a result of ground disturbing activities for housing development (Kotyk 1999; Martin 1989), a proposed fish hatchery (Parry 1983) and a summer camp complex in the Chuska Mountains. Also, numerous historic Navajo and Anasazi archaeological sites (Holt 1980) have been thus identified.

As reviewed by Holt (1980), previous studies (Linford 1980; Bartlett 1980) in the Chuska Mountains and the Defiance plateau have yielded interesting results because relatively few projects have been conducted in this area. The small amount of research that has been done in this area was in response to two separate timber harvests 16 miles south of the Toadlena Burn Area. Of the cultural resources identified in the project areas, most sites found were historic. Many were post 1950. Based on these previous two studies, settlement of the Chuska Mountains and surrounding area appears to have begun late, near the turn of the century. Additionally, occupation seems to have been seasonal based on the needs of a pastoral lifestyle.

Also of historic cultural interest are 1 BIA buildings (numbers 1-5, 23, and 29) remaining from the Toadlena Boarding School. According to the Facility Evaluation Summary that Boyle Engineering Corporation prepared in 1979, all of these structures were constructed in or before 1930. A later report entitled The Navajos and the BIA (Threinen 1981) considered Building NO. 1 as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the remainder were potentially contributing elements in a Navajo Boarding School thematic nomination to the NRHP. The theme of the Navajo Boarding Schools includes architecturally and historically significant structures and historic districts that were built by the BIA between 1900 and 1932. Toadlena is one of seven boarding schools on the reservation. The other six locations include Fort Defiance, Crownpoint, Shiprock, Tohatchi, Chinle and Tuba City. Most of the pre-1945 buildings at the seven boarding schools are houses and service buildings constructed of stone, brick or wood. The structures at the Tohuali Community School were recommended for inclusion in the NRHP because of their unique size, material, style and craftsmanship and because they also represent a particular phase of Indian education. Additionally, the recommended structures at Toadlena are representative examples of the oldest buildings once present at Fort Defiance, which is one of the BIA's oldest boarding schools on the Navajo Nation. Although the buildings were recommended for inclusion in the NRHP prior to October 1989, the structures were not determined eligible and are not currently listed on the NRHP.

2. TRADITIONALLY SENSITIVE RESOURCES

Residents of the community of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter live close to the land, herding sheep, farming and gathering ceremonial sacred herbs. Because of this connection to the land, there are areas located throughout the planning area that are important to the people and culturally and traditionally sensitive such as herb gathering sites, squaw dance and ceremonial areas. It is of widespread opinion that these culturally and traditionally sensitive areas should not be encroached upon. Traditionally sensitive sites are protected under the NHPA, NAGPRA and Executive Order 1307. Sheep camps, habitations, sweat lodges, check dams and ceremonial sites are recorded with the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department. However, there are still several areas considered to be traditionally sensitive sites that are not recorded.

SENSITIVE SITES

Ceremonial/Culturally Sensitive Sites

Ceremonial/culturally sensitive sites are defined as those areas that have been designated by community members as areas that are either used for ceremonies, or have some cultural significance. These areas may be areas where herbs are gathered, areas of archeological importance, or they may be areas that hold other historic or cultural significance for members of the community.

The actual use or significance of these areas is not shown on the CLUP to protect these areas. These areas should be treated with the greatest of respect and should not be subject to any sort of development (with the exception of building ceremonial structures, for example). The purpose of designating these areas is to protect them for the use and respect of community members and future generations.

Existing Sensitive Sites

Ceremonial/cultural sites are scattered throughout the community of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter. The areas shown on the CLUP map are likely not the only sites in the community; however, all ceremonial/cultural sites should be respected equally, regardless of whether they are or are not shown on the CLUP map.

Those areas shown on the CLUP map include several ceremonial sites and other sites that have been determined to have special cultural significance to community members. Other areas on the plan shown as ceremonial or cultural may accommodate future ceremonial grounds.

Proposed Sensitive Sites

The community voiced a desire to preserve and protect sacred lands used for ceremonial purposes from encroachment by other uses. In order to decrease the likelihood of misuse, the Chapter is proposing to centralize one area designated specifically for ceremonial purposes.



Burial Sites

The areas identified as burial sites by community members should not be disturbed by development. For example, recreational trails should not lead to these areas. All burial sites should be respected equally, regardless of whether they are or are not identified.

Existing Burial Sites

There are three large burial sites within the community of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills. These cemeteries are in areas designated for grazing and all of these burial sites should remain undisturbed. The local community members are aware of the locations of these burial sites and have respected them, yet they are still unfenced.

Each site is located on the Community Land Use Plan map in an attempt to further protect these sites. The chapter has developed a Community and Family Cemetery Ordinance for these sites:

1. Community Cemeteries:
 - a. Tohaali Cemetery
 - b. Powerline Cemetery
 - c. Black House Valley
2. Family Cemeteries:
 - a. Scattered sites (registered with the Chapter)

Proposed Burial Sites

At this time, there is no defining need to establish another community cemetery. Only current existing Family Cemeteries will be registered and at present no new family plots will be identified.



COMMUNITY VISION & GOALS

VISION

The community of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter envisions a self-sustaining, safe and desirable community with a strong base that will increase the standard of living with the recognition of appropriate cultural aspects, establishment of an appropriate government, educational programs, and the development of appropriate economic ventures.

The economic vision for the community of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is to have a thriving business environment that will support residents and welcome visitors to experience the region's natural beauty, culture, and heritage.

MISSION

To provide a local land use guide for growth and development so that families and business establishments can live in harmony with the natural, cultural, and social characteristics of the surroundings in an economically progressive and environmentally sensitive community.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The guiding principles represent the overall framework for developing, interpreting, and implementing the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's Community Land Use Plan. The following represent the essence of the guiding principles to be used:

- Work and continual application of the Community Land Use Plan should be carried out within applicable common standards for land use development and adherence to all applicable laws, mandates, rules, and regulations.
- The process shall encourage public/community involvement and input where diverse voices are heard.
- The development planning process shall promote coordination among the various government programs to ensure maximizing and balancing of resources.
- The process of implementing the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's Community Land Use Plan will focus on implementing planning strategies that ensure the preservation of cultural and traditional resources.
- The process shall promote equal share: an adequate and safe housing that recognizes uniqueness, special needs, affordability, and quality that meet current and future housing needs while also encouraging home ownership.
- The creation of the planning process shall promote the development and/or expansion of community facilities and services that will meet current and projected future needs.
- The process shall promote safety and law enforcement services for a secure community.
- The creation of the planning process should provide a variety of transportation modes for both pedestrian and vehicular traffic while specifically keeping in mind the need for emergency access.
- Creation and planning for infrastructure and utilities should include strategies to meet the current and future needs of the community while not over

stressing the capacity of the community.

- The promotion of economic development that will create and sustain jobs. It shall also help contribute to the tax base as a guide in implementing a Community Land Use Plan.
- The creation of the planning process shall also promote tourism and outdoor recreation as a method of sharing local traditions and customs while expanding the local economic base through tourism.
- Land use disputes should first be addressed at the local level by the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter Grazing Official and/or Chapter Officials before they are presented to the District Grazing Committee or other jurisdictions.

In accordance with the scope of work for the development of a Community Land Use Plan, the community assessment includes ascertaining the needs, wants, and desires of the community members. The CLUPC and Planners conducted a work session to initiate goals and objectives at the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter house on February 26, 2014.

They assisted in identifying the needs, desires and opportunities holistically. The CLUPC presented and approved the goals and objectives at a subsequent work sessions and public hearing held with the final Public Meeting held on July 24, 2017.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Ultimately, the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter strives for fiscal independence and the improvement of life for all of its members. Together, the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's people, through the authority of the LGA, have set out to implement this vision and take charge of their future. The goals and objectives outlined below are the key ways to achieve this.

They identify the priorities decided upon by the CLUPC, Chapter officials, and administration in coordination with community members through the Community Education and Participation Plan. Each goal below is viewed as interconnected and needed for the success of the other. The objectives provide the necessary framework to accomplish the corresponding goal.

Governance

Goal: Develop and operate the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter as a self-sufficient local government, with effective land use development policies consistent with Navajo Nation laws.

Objectives:

- Support community input and participation in land use development activities.
- Define Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's community boundaries.
- Take a leadership role in regional planning and economic development.
- Coordinate all decision-making regarding land use with the CLUPC.
- Encourage collaboration among the community, the public and private sectors (federal, state, county, businesses) for better land use development planning.
- Involve the Grazing Official in land use planning activities and make it mandatory.

- Continue to adopt local land use policies and ordinances.
- Promote orderly, timely, and fiscally responsible economic growth for the community.
- Create an efficient business leasing and permitting process.
- Foster economic growth by promoting a business environment utilizing available resources (such as RBDO).
- Develop an economic development program (attracting and assisting businesses with information, land use matters, training, and so forth).

Land Use and Development

Goal: Make efficient use of land and respect the traditional aspects of land.

Objectives:

- a. Clearly identify and manage all withdrawn land for development within the community.
- b. Develop land use measures that protect historical, cultural or natural features from misuse.
- c. Encourage orderly, efficient, and functional land use and development.
- d. Create land use development guidelines that encourage suitable locations for new development and help ensure appropriate access and services are provided.

Infrastructure

Goal: Ensure sufficient infrastructure to meet community needs and stimulate economic development.

Objectives:

- a. Provide transportation facilities (roads, bus stops, transportation centers).
- b. Develop and implement capital improvement plans that reflect economic development planning.
- c. Provide quality utility services at affordable prices (water, electricity, sewer, and communications)
- d. Enhance digital communications services (such as internet and cell phone).
- e. Plan for fencing under grazing management.
- f. Develop and maintain Emergency Services.

Housing

Goal: Provide adequate housing for current and future generations.

Objectives:

- a. Determine the maximum acreage that can be developed for housing without impacting grazing.
- b. Respect grazing needs/grazing units.
- c. Provide a range of housing opportunities (types, prices, and densities).
- d. Associate housing with businesses and infrastructure.
- e. Propose use of local rock as a building material.
- f. Coordinate activities with the Navajo Housing Authority to provide homes for local Veterans.

Natural Resources

Goal: Utilize, manage and preserve existing natural resources. According to the Navajo Nation's Forestry Department, "as the population rises and reservation life modernizes the forests resources that historically sustained the Navajo Nation are under increasing stress. The number of hogans (the traditional eight-sided log cabin) in the forest rise yearly. Navajo timber harvesting contributes to the pressures by opening up uninhabited areas. Moreover, the Navajo have severely overgrazed the forest, degrading lakes and streams and hastening erosion.

Overgrazing also contributes to poor forest regeneration." - See more at:

<http://www.culturalsurvival.org/publications/cultural-survival-quarterly/united-states/navajo-forestry-faces-cultural-challenge#sthash.HLthsCsw.dpuf>

Traditional Navajos have a deep spiritual bond with the forest and view the natural environment as provider and parent. Humans, as the children of that natural world, must respect and learn from it - or it will cease to provide for their needs. In other words, Navajo forest managers face a cultural challenge as they accomplish their mandate to draw on the commercial potential of the tribe's natural resources. - See more at: <http://www.culturalsurvival.org/publications/cultural-survival-quarterly/united-states/navajo-forestry-faces-cultural-challenge#sthash.HLthsCsw.dpuf>

Objectives:

- a. Identify areas to be preserved as open space or undeveloped.
- b. Respect the cultural needs and wants of the community.
- c. Respect any existing natural resources plans that may exist.
- d. Identify areas of cultural and natural significance.
- e. Integrate and enhance existing fish hatchery.
- f. Preserve prime grazing areas.
- g. Protection of natural resources, control burns, and preservation of heating sources for community.

Community Development

Goal: Promote a stronger community by providing needed community services.

Objectives:

- a. Centralize location of community services for easy access by all community members.
- b. Provide areas for indoor and outdoor recreation.
- c. Provide areas for health services, including nursing homes, health clinic, etc.
- d. Provide an area for a veterinarian center.
- f. Provide an area for veteran's center.
- g. Provide areas for churches.
- h. Provide area for establishment of elderly group home.
- i. Provide an area for a daycare for children and Adults.
- j. Provide an area for a community center.

Business Development

Goal: Promote businesses that are marketable and compatible with the cultural heritage, local resources and economic environment of the community.

Objectives:

- a. Encourage local community members to establish businesses.
- b. Provide space and land for local businesses (such as a marketplace, office building, and more).
- c. Recruit businesses that provide general consumer products and services (Laundromat, storage place, convenience store, tire repair, auto parts, auto & body repair, and welding).
- d. Attract businesses that meet the needs of the ranching and agricultural community (seed & fertilizer store, wool market, slaughter house, livestock auction, veterinarian clinic, etc.).
- e. Develop businesses that market the traditional and cultural products of the community (bread making, rug weaving, silversmithing, alfalfa, etc.).
- f. Develop businesses that provide family entertainment (amusement center, miniature golf, merry-go-round rides, bus trolley, bowling alley, movie theatre, etc.).
- g. Explore viable business ventures (racetrack, chicken/egg business, alfalfa processing plant, mini-casino, 491 truck stop, etc.).
- h. Explore the feasibility of expanding the services and marketability of the local fish hatchery.
- i. Establish On-Line Business ventures for native jewelry, pottery and navajo rugs.

Industrial Development

Goal: Encourage industrial development that supports sound development of local resources while reducing the impact on the environment.

Objectives:

- a. Explore the feasibility of manufacturing plants (cabinet-making, sewing, wool, etc.)
- b. Make the community more attractive to potential employers.
- c. Study the use of local resources in establishing economically viable ventures (alfalfa, rock, gravel, fish hatchery, etc.).
- d. Establish potential for Adult Education (GED, On-Line College Courses, etc.).

Tourism Development

Goal: Promote and market the Navajo cultural heritage in a respectful and balanced manner for economic prosperity.

Objectives:

- a. Focus marketing efforts on the traditional and cultural heritage of the community (rug weaving, existing trading posts, etc.).
- b. Develop a cultural center and visitors' center.
- c. Explore options on lodging facilities (RV parks and motels).
- d. Identify areas that can capitalize on recreational activities for tourists and visitors (trails for hiking/trail rides, guided hunting, rodeo grounds, picnic area, etc.).
- e. Promote local historical, cultural, and natural features to increase local tourism revenue (Anasazi tours, lookout point, etc.).

Workforce Training and Education

Goal: Provide a range of educational and training opportunities for a marketable workforce.

Objectives:

- a. Build a strong collaborative relationship with current school systems.
- b. Partner with surrounding communities and educational institutions to provide training programs and curricula that best fit the needs of workforce requirements.

Ordinances

Goal: Establish ordinances to strengthen local economic development initiatives.

Objectives:

- a. Develop zoning ordinances for economic development.
- b. Develop property ordinances for appearance and beautification of business tracts.
- c. Establish an efficient and effective permitting system (water, hunting, wood hauling, fishing, etc.).
- d. Promote revitalization of vegetation and planting to enhance the community's image (range land, yards, etc.).
- e. Study the issue of fencing (home site leasing, roads, etc.)
- f. Develop economic development land use guidelines that encourage suitable locations for new economic development and help ensure appropriate access and services are provided

PROSPECTIVE LAND USE

INTRODUCTION

The identification of existing land use patterns and the designation of future land uses are important to any community, but especially for Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter as it moves towards local governance and self-sufficiency. The community's vision can help it focus on the appropriate mix of land uses. While successfully planning for its future, the community's abilities and character can be strengthened. Good planning can lead to a stronger economic base, an efficient system of roads and utilities, and the protection of natural, cultural, and traditional resources.

The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter can directly influence the direction of future land development and better manage its growth through this Community Land Use Plan. The plan designates general locations for various land uses while relating each to the other. The Community Land Use Plan serves as an important resource for decision-makers involved in development projects; and should be used as a guide whenever land-related issues occur.

LAND USE DESIGNATION

Toadlena/Two Grey Hill Chapter's Community Land Use Plan is generalized; designed to inspire ideas by providing a broad, yet clear, picture of the community as envisioned by its members, leaders and general public. They are the community's general guide for managing growth in terms of the location, type, scale, and density of future land development.

The maps displayed herein indicate the intended predominate future function, density and characteristic use of the land.

They do not reflect the intended zoning of individual areas, but rather generalizes desired future land uses. The map suggests an overall mix of densities and should not be read as tying individual projects to density designations. To achieve appropriate balance among the goals promoted by the Community Land Use Plan, flexibility in specific decisions is required.

Residential Housing:

Residential land use includes scattered housing and subdivisions. Scattered housing comprised of clusters of one-acre home sites. Within these clusters, homes may or may not be close together. Subdivisions on the other hand, provide a tighter housing arrangement with more houses per acre. Typically, subdivisions on the reservation include housing built by the BIA, NHA or another housing entity.

Existing Residential Housing:

Residents of the community live predominately in small family clusters spread across the lower elevation of the community. Some families maintain summer camps in the mountains of which they move to during the summer months. In addition to the scattered housing, the To'haali Community School provides employee housing within its compound. NHA has a housing subdivision located at the junction of N19 and N5000.

Proposed Future Residential Housing:

Housing is a priority of the community; with the main concern being is there enough housing within the community for extended families to be able to live near each other. Most community members, however expressed a preference for small clusters of family homes, widely spread from other clusters rather than the 'typical' subdivision layout of many homes placed near each other. It was felt that the scattered housing approach better fit the needs, desires, and lifestyles of the community members.

It is envisioned that scattered housing would be widely spread, giving the feel and appearance of the more preferred arrangement of homes, rather than that of a 'subdivision'. This arrangement is more conducive to the lifestyles of many of the community members, especially those whose livelihood is farming or grazing. Small clusters of scattered housing may make up a family area and share utility lines. Within these clusters, homes may or may not be close together.

Plans are being developed to establish an apartment complex next to the current NHA Housing Subdivision located at the junction of N19 and N5000.

Community Facilities:

This category designates public land uses, including schools, colleges, libraries, fire stations, police stations, convention centers, museums, governmental offices, utility stations, and hospitals.

Community facilities provide a valuable service to the community, offering services to benefit and serve the entire community. Typically, these facilities on the Navajo Nation are public amenities, usually operated and maintained by the Navajo Nation. Examples include places like the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter house, which provides a central location for meetings, meals and community gatherings.

Other community facilities may include group-housing areas, health services facilities, and recreational centers. In addition, schools are an important community facility to have within the community, providing children of the community with a suitable and well-located educational facility.

Existing Community Facilities:

Chapter House Compound:

The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter house compound comprises 15.1 acres of land. Remodeled in 1992, the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter house is in fair condition.

Educational Facilities:

The Headstart program operates at the junction of N19 and N5000 in a tribal facility. The facility also houses the tribal Child Care Development Program.

The To'haali Community School is located on approximately 15 acres of land. Built in 1957, the school serves kindergarten through eighth grade. It is operated and managed by the BIA.

Senior Citizens Center:

The senior citizen center is located within the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter compound on N-5000.

Church Facilities:

The Church of Latter Day Saints (LDS) is located on two acres west of the To'haali Community School. The Christian Reformed Church is located on two acres east of Toadlena Trading Post. Two Grey Hills Baptist Church located at the junction of N-5000 and N-19 on 2 acres. The Spiritual Hope Church is located on N5002. There are other churches that have been established without mission site leasing and are unregistered with the Chapter.

Public Safety:

A Navajo Nation Police Sub-station is located at To'haali. There no current Police Officer stationed within the chapter area. Sub-station is currently utilized by the Navajo Nation Ranger.

Fire Station:

MOA with Tohaali School on the Fire Station located within the School Boundary. Establish access to the Fire Station at Newcomb, NM; Develop a MOU with San Juan County. The Chapter is currently working on a Regional Project with other chapters to ensure that the Fire Station remain operational.

Health Care:

The To'haali clinic serves the community on bi-weekly basis and is located in a renovated building on the To'haali Community School campus. The nearest hospitals are the Northern Navajo Medical Center located in Shiprock, NM and the San Juan Regional Medical Center in Farmington, NM.

One Community Health Worker, also known as the Community Health Worker, located at the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter house serves the community.

Proposed Community Facilities

The community desires to keep community facilities located in centralized, easily accessible locations throughout the community. The primary areas designated for community facilities are along N19, at the main intersection and in To'haali Community School property. Locating community facilities along the main route provides a centralized area that is highly visible and easily accessible.

A community facility area located on the southwest corner of the main intersection would be suitable for any other suggested use named in the goals and objectives, or for other facilities that may be needed in the future.

Commercial

The commercial categories are established to provide areas in which business may be conducted, goods sold and distributed, and services rendered, and to provide for public activities and other activities which support retail and business functions.

These may include such uses as grocery stores, trading posts, or even areas for local vendors and artists to sell their wares to tourists. This land use is important to the economic development of the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter as it provides places for businesses. Businesses which provide jobs and create an economic base, and potentially revenue, for the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter through sales tax or business leases. Local businesses also let community residents spend money "locally" rather than in communities further away. Commercial land use does not include more industrial businesses such as heavy manufacturing or mining. Providing areas within the Community-Based Land Use Plan for commercial development provides the opportunity for new commercial amenities to be introduced into the community.

Existing Commercial Development

There are two trading posts located in the community. The Toadlena Trading Post was established in the late 1800s east of To'haali. The Two Grey Hills Trading Post was built in 1912. It is in the northeast corner of the N5001 and N19 intersection near the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter house. Both were respected in the Chapter's Community Land Use Plan.

Proposed Future Commercial Development

The goals and objectives demonstrate the community's desire to provide areas for commercial development. Sites such as the cultural/visitors center and the rug weaving/museum will provide both a retail outlet for goods and crafts, while also serving as tourist destinations to bring visitors to the area. Providing services for tourists and visitors, such as the RV Park and picnic area, have been identified as a goal of the community as a means of bringing tourism dollars into the community (See: Community Economic Development Plan, pg. 55).

Tourism

Tourism is a conglomerate of many different businesses such as restaurants, gas stations, shops, museums, hotels, trails and resorts. Each complements the other and is often interdependent on each other for success and survival. Tourism can bring substantial benefits to the community. It is one of the few industries that bring new money into the community; new money means money from outside the community. Tourist spending creates a chain reaction flowing through the local economy.

Existing Tourism

Toadlena Trading Post and Museum and Two Grey Hills Trading Post are the only current attractions for tourists passing through the area.

Proposed Tourism

It is intended that the Anasazi Sites located in the Black House Valley and the Tumble House Mesa/Valley be declared a Historic Preservation Site and funding obtained to preserve the site by developing walking trails for tourist.

Industrial

Industrial development is another way to enhance economic development. Industrial development typically facilitates businesses connected with the

production, manufacture, or construction of a product or a range of products. Typical industrial development may include mining, manufacturing or warehousing. Industrial land use may also include uses needed for providing public utilities, such as water treatment, power lines or power plants, and other utilities. Industrial development provides jobs for the community and can bring revenue from user fees, sales tax, or other mechanisms.

Existing Industrial Development

A fish hatchery located near To'haali once produced an excess 30,000 rainbow trout and cut-throat trout per year. As of this date, the fish hatchery still exists, however it does not produce any fish.

There exists a major transmission power line that transverses the community.

Proposed Industrial Development

Areas for industrial development the expansion of the fish hatchery (Refer to Section 19 Community Economic Development Plan). Project development is underway to restructure the Facility for future development.

Recreation

Recreation facilities provide places for play, relaxation and fitness. The areas designated as recreation on this plan are intended to be more structured recreation facilities than those provided by trails in the open space. These facilities may include both indoor and outdoor facilities. Outdoor facilities may include parks, playgrounds, ball fields, rodeo or equestrian facilities, or golf courses, and may include hiking and biking trails. Indoor facilities may include gymnasiums, fitness centers, or a multi-use recreation center which may include several recreational elements.

Existing Recreation

There is a baseball field and incomplete playground north of the NHA Housing at the Junction of N5000 and N19.

Proposed Recreation

The Community-Based Land Use Plan map provides one area for a new recreational facility. It is located just north of the NHA housing along N19. This area is also near the proposed head start and NHA playground, making it well suited to provide a location for a park or other public recreation area.

Open Space

Areas designated as open space are those areas that the community has identified as having special significance, and are areas that should be preserved in their natural state without development. The designation as open space does not mean that people cannot use the space for limited grazing, hiking, or other low impact activities, but it does protect the area from mining, building or other forms of development. Grazing in open space areas should not be intensive and should be carefully monitored to ensure that overgrazing does not occur in these areas. The intent of open space is to preserve areas of beauty unique to our community, as well as natural or cultural significance for future generations to enjoy and respect.

Existing Open Space

Although there are no established or officially designated areas for open space in the community of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is currently working on establishing ordinances and zoning for these areas.

Proposed Open Space

Because of the natural beauty, the community recognizes the importance of preserving areas of special significance from development. The community also recognizes the potential to attract tourists by offering them the opportunity to enjoy the mountain and valley scenery this area offers. By preserving areas as open space, the community will preserve this valuable resource, while also respecting the natural beauty and importance of the natural land.

Two areas of open space have been identified on the Community Land Use Plan map. It should also be noted that those areas designated as ceremonial or cultural sites should also remain undeveloped and should be offered the same respect and protection as open space sites.

One identified open space site lies south and west of N5087 before arriving at the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter house. This area is dotted with cultural sites so preserving it as open space preserves areas of special significance to the members of the community.

The second designation of open space is the area around Turtle Rock and Two Grey Hills. Preserving this as open space and protecting it from development ensures that the initial views visitors have of the community remain welcoming and undeveloped in their natural beauty.

Grazing

Ranching and sheepherding have been a major occupation and, more importantly, a way of life in the community of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter for many years. A majority of the land in the community are now grazed. The suitability of land for grazing is dependent on various factors including the amount of annual precipitation, soil conditions, and the degree of slope on the land. The type of vegetation that will grow on the land is also affected by these factors. Land where the degree of slope is steep is suitable for grazing and/or open space.

As open space areas, grazing lands possess scenic values except when overgrazed. Areas designated for grazing should remain primarily undeveloped to ensure that grazing rights in these areas are protected.

The grazing areas will likely be managed by the grazing committee and should be regulated by the grazing management plan. Areas designated for grazing should not limit the use of these areas for other non-development related activities like recreation or hunting, however the primary managed land use on this land is grazing.

Traditionally home sites and family clusters of homes are located within a grazing lease area. This type of home site development is compatible with areas designated for grazing.

New proposed Navajo Nation Land Administration Home Site Lease policies on regulations centered on guidelines involving business run out of the home such as bingo, country/western dances, bootlegging, etc.

Existing Grazing

The valleys in the lower elevation of the community of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter are showing signs of overgrazing. Grazing lands need to be protected from encroaching developments.

Proposed Grazing

The community voiced a desire to preserve and protect these lands from encroachment by other uses since they are valued for the cultural, economic and aesthetic values they offer. Most of the area is dedicated to grazing. Because people often want to live near to the area they graze, grazing and scattered housing are found together in many areas. In these areas, widely scattered housing is acceptable.

Farming

Farming is another important way of life for some community members, though on a smaller scale than grazing. Land that has been designated for farming should be used for raising crops, either for subsistence or for market. Soils and location are prime factors in determining the suitability of land for farming. Water is also a serious consideration and limits the amount of land capable of being brought into cultivation. Farming land is typically relatively flat with healthy, rich soils, and near a natural or irrigated water source.

Existing Farming

The cultivation of land for crops also has a long history in the community of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter. Crops grown for food or to provide feed for livestock are the major farming enterprises in the area. Crops of the community include squash, corn, melons, and alfalfa. Presently all farms use rain, runoff water or hauled water as the source for farm water.

Proposed Farming

There are five specific areas designated for farming. However, this does not mean that small plots of land cannot be used for growing crops outside of these areas. If a family wants to grow a corn field or a garden near their home, this would be acceptable within the plan. However, large tracts of farmland should be confined to those areas designated as farm land. Three small areas of farming (Tse Nas Chii, To'haali, and Upper Grey Mesa) are located throughout the community close to housing areas. One, located just northwest of To'haali, is centrally located and easily accessed via N19. The other two small farming areas are more remotely located in the north area of the community but are surrounded by grazing and scattered housing. The two largest areas of farming (Tumble Down House Valley and Black House Valley) are located along the southeastern portion of the community, the majority of which lies south of N5001. These farming areas are surrounded by grazing and scattered housing.

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The designation of future land use for development is important to any community, especially for the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter as it moves towards local governance and self-sufficiency. Decisions regarding how to design the landscape affect the way the community lives, works and spends its leisure time. Land use decisions can also affect the way the community spends its money, potentially providing convenient locations for purchasing certain goods and services without the need for long-distance drives.

Further, the way communities are planned has a direct impact on the community members' health, safety, general welfare, and emotional stability. Solid planning can lead to a stronger economic base, an efficient system of roads and utilities, and the protection of natural, cultural, and traditional resources.

PROPOSED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SITES

Community members designated certain areas during work sessions held at the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter house. The ideas of the community members are based on the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's economic vision of having a thriving business environment that will support residents and welcome visitors to experience the region's natural beauty, culture and heritage.

In line with its vision, the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter members intend to establish the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter House as a visitor destination by preserving and enhancing the scenic beauty and the rich history of the area.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LAND USE CATEGORIES

TABLE 7 - PROPOSED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SITES	
DEVELOPMENT NAME	DEVELOPMENT TYPE
Economic Development	
Restaurant & Lodge	Tourism
Historic Museum & Gift Shop	Tourism
Tohaali Natural Spring Park	Recreation
Apple Orchard/Farming	Farming
Fish Hatchery	Industrial
Toadlena Trading Post	Commercial/Tourism
Two Grey Hills Trading Post	Commercial/Tourism
RV Park and Campsite	Commercial/Tourism
Business & Office Park	
Retail Center	Commercial
Park & Playground	Recreation
Office Park	Commercial
Community Gathering Site & Marketplace	
Marketplace	Commercial
Veterans Park	Commercial/Tourism
Regional Economic Development Center	
Truck Stop & Tire Center	Commercial/Tourism
NAPI Products and Hay/Feed Sub-Station	Commercial/Tourism
Coffee Shop/Souvenir	Commercial/Tourism

The economic development categories fall into the following areas: commercial, tourism, grazing, farming, recreational, and industrial. Table 7 lists these economic areas by their development name and development type. To better highlight the specific areas for development, individual maps of the specific areas are shown with information specific to that area's potential development.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Development area is depicted in Map 1. The area is located at the base of the Chuska Mountains next to the To'haali Community School and has opportunities in tourism, recreation, farming, and commerce as outlined in the following seven sub-sections. From hiking the natural terrain, visiting a historical museum to ultimate dining experience, this area has a variety of activities interacting with nature, culture, and heritage.

○ **Restaurant and Lodge**

Because this area has spectacular views of the vast expanses of San Juan Basin ranging from Turtle Rock to the south and Shiprock to the north, Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's community can capitalize on these beautiful gifts from nature and establish a restaurant at the foothills of the Chuska Mountains. Such a restaurant can incorporate the "old west" experience and provide an enticing menu, but most assuredly feature the panoramic and spectacular views from this site. Advertisements for this restaurant with a view should be placed, among other areas, along highway 491 to attract tourists who travel between Gallup and the Four Corners areas. The architectural design for the restaurant site should be developed in a way that could facilitate a potential casino in the future.

○ **Tohaali Boarding School Historic Museum & Gift Shop**

An additional feature that can be an attraction to visitors in this region is a Historic Museum that capitalizes on existing structures and the BIA Boarding School experience. The current Toadlena Community School was one of the first BIA boarding schools on the Navajo Nation, and this history should be treasure, preserved and maintained. This Historic Museum can feature exhibits that tell of the early years of the BIA Boarding School as well as experiences of former students. Boarding schools were once a means of acculturation and assimilation. The purpose of these schools was to separate children from their families and tribal culture thus requiring them to conform to Euro-American society. Further, it can support Museum Gift shop so that tourists can purchase unique items from the area. Potential also exists for work with archeology, construction/restoration, and history/sociology students from universities who may be able to conduct group projects and work/study at the site for a period. Such groups can help with the restoration of historic buildings and collection and preservation of items the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter wishes to preserve from this historic site.

○ **Apple Orchard and Farming**

In earlier years, agriculture was an important part of the social, cultural and economic identity of the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter, and this history should be treasured and maintained. Once a subsistent lifestyle, agriculture is now being revitalized with community farming within the area. The designated farming area has an existing apple orchard. Plans are being developed to preserve farming areas that have become dormant.

- Tohaali Natural Spring Recreational Park

Within this unique area is a continuously flowing clear, clean natural spring. In addition to preserving and maintaining this wonderful natural resource, the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter also wishes to capitalize on this resource from both a tourism and commerce perspective. Walking trails, either guided or self-guided, can be established so that tourists can view this fantastic creation of nature. Development must be kept to a minimum as to not disturb wildlife and indigenous plants.

- Fish Hatchery

An existing fish hatchery is designated as an industrial site. The fish hatchery once produced an excess of 30,000 rainbow trout and cut-throat trout per year. Today the fish hatchery still exists, however it does not produce any fish. This hatchery can be revitalized to benefit the local economy. Ideas include the possibility of the hatchery providing fresh fish to the restaurant.

- Toadlena Trading Post

Established in the 1870s, the Toadlena Trading Post continues to be an economic and social center for the local community. The area where the trading post is located is designated as commercial and tourism, since it serves the local community members as well as the tourist. A historical rug museum is also located within the trading post that brings many visitors year-round.

- Two Grey Hills Trading Post

Built in 1897, the Two Grey Hills Trading Post welcomes visitors and collectors among the flow of regular customers. The trading post has changed slowly over the years to serve the needs of the community. The area where the trading post is located is designated as commercial and tourism, since it serves the local community members as well as the tourist.

- RV Park and Campsite

Further, for more immediate revenue, the site can be designed such that it would support an area for over-night ecology camping. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter wishes to establish a recreational vehicle site and instead intends to reserve this space for "low impact/no impact" campers with individual tents and their own supplies.

This approach helps to preserve the natural environment and leaves more open space for views and future plans. Such plans for a restaurant and ecology camping area can also leave room in the design phase for a more expansive development at some point in the future.

2. TWO GREY HILLS OFFICE AND COMMERCIAL PARK

Map 2 shows the area identified by the community members for the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Office and Commercial Park. It is located at the northeast intersection of N19 and N5000.

- Retail Center

Within this area, community members wish to continue to develop the intersection by creating a family-friendly retail center with an adjacent park and providing office space that will serve not only the community of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills, but also the surrounding chapter communities. Currently existing at this intersection are community facilities (senior citizen center and Headstart building) and residential sub-divisions.

- Recreational Park

Adjacent to the RV/Trailer and Camp Site is an area designated for a playground and picnic park. Basketball Court, Further, for more immediate revenue, the site can be designed such that it would support an area for over-night ecology camping. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter wishes to establish a recreational vehicle site and instead intends to reserve this space for "low impact/no impact" campers with individual tents and their own supplies. This approach helps to preserve the natural environment and leaves more open space for views and future plans. Such plans for a restaurant and ecology camping area can also leave room in the design phase for a more expansive development at some point in the future.

- Office Park

Long term, the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is interested in the potential for and Office Park where retail or service business space could be leased to local business people. The Commercial and Office Park could be designed with single-site plans for the joint RV/Trailer Park and Camp Site developed earlier and then the office park developed later.

3. COMMUNITY GATHERING SITE & MARKETPLACE

Map 3 shows the area identified by the community members for the Community Gathering Site and Marketplace. It is located north of the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter house community development. Within this area, the community envisions a marketplace for arts and crafts and locally grown farm produce, as well as for community gatherings.

The proposed outdoor marketplace could complement the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter house and Trading Post that already reside within the area. Based on clearances and review of possible other developments.

- Marketplace

The development plans include an outdoor marketplace for arts & crafts and locally grown farm produce. Arts and crafts by residents can be displayed and sold during these market days. By typing the area attractions together, the community will have a better chance of each of the businesses or establishments surviving.

4. REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Map 4 shows the location of the Regional Economic Development planning area. Within this area, community members wish to provide businesses that fit the needs of the community.

- Truck Stop and Tire Center

To capitalize on the proximity to Highway 491, the economic development plans include potential for a Truck Stop and Tire Center. Such an establishment could capture the commercial, residential, and tourist traffic along the highway as well as servicing the community needs.

- NAPI Products and Hay/Feed Sub-Station

The development plans also include a commercial site for a NAPI Sub-Station which will sell NAPI Products such as Hay and Feed to the regional livestock owners. Local community members can purchase flour, potatoes, corn, etc. at the sub-station and cut down on the travel to larger towns such as Farmington or Gallup.

- Tumble Down Mesa Anasazi Coffee Shop/Souvenir Shop

The development plans also include a Coffee shop/Souvenir shop that could accommodate tourist and as well as local artisans. The coffee shop/souvenir shop would be more in the "short-order" style versus a full restaurant (with a view) that is provided further up the foothills, to not compete directly. Further, the community wishes to attract the tourist traffic and entice these individuals to take a path off the highway to enjoy the riches of this community-fabulous views, nice shop, tours, museum, farmer's market, and so forth. At this commercial site, there is potential to encourage tourists to take the turn off 491 onto N192.

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New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions

Economic Research & Analysis Bureau - PO Box 1928, Albuquerque, NM 87103

<http://www.dws.state.nm.us/LMI>

Economic Research, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, One Federal Reserve
Bank Plaza, St. Louis, MO 63102

<https://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/NMSANJ0>

APPENDIX A

**TOADLENA/TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER
RESOLUTON-17-06-08-06**



TOADLENA / TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER

P.O. Box 7894, Newcomb, New Mexico 87455 • Phone 505-789-3100 • Fax 505-789-3101

"HOME OF THE FAMOUS TWO GREY HILLS RUGS"

RESOLUTION TDLA/TGH-17-06-08-06

RECOMMENDATION TO THE NAVAJO NATION TRIBAL COUNCIL, THE DIVISION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND THE RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE TO APPROVE AND RECERTIFY THE TOADLENA/TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN

WHEREAS:

1. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter of the Navajo Nation acts on this resolution pursuant to the authority contained in section 1, subsection (C) of the Navajo Tribal Council Resolution #W-20-55 that certified Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter as a recognized Navajo Nation Chapter authorizing Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter to conduct the business of a local government; AND
2. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is a duly certified Chapter under the Navajo Nation Government pursuant to CMA-25 N.N.C. Section 3. There is recognition of enumerated 110 Navajo Nation Chapters as being certified and enumerated at 11 N.C.C. Section 10 of which Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is included; AND
3. Pursuant to CAP-34-98, the Navajo Nation Council adopted the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act (LGA); and all chapters are required to adopt and operate under a Five Management System to exercise local governance authorities pursuant to 26 N.N.C. Section 103; AND
4. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter Community Land Use Five Year Plan is set for the community consistent with the "establishment, purpose, mission, community, resource, future, process and land administration", within the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter government of the Navajo Nation; AND
5. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter membership held two (2) Public Hearings to discuss and understand the purpose of the need to approve Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter Community Land Use Five Year Plan as attached in Exhibit "A".
6. Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter has found in its research and development of the Five Year Plan that many of the Projects, Proposals and Plans require longer than the required Five Year mandate; AND
7. Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's cost in developing an Economic Plan and Land Use Plan is one which the community cannot sustain due to the time required in which the chapters are allotted; AND
8. The Chapter's Development Plans, Economic Plans and Land Use Plans cannot be achieved without the financial backing of outside entities.

Stanley Hardy
President



Andrew Deschenie
Vice-President



Angie Frank
Secretary / Treasurer



Derry Lewis
Grazing Officer



Amber K. Crotty
Council Delegate

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The membership of the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter of the Navajo Nation hereby approve the recommendation to the Navajo Nation Tribal Council, the Division of Community Development and the Resource and Development Committee the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's Community Land Use Plans for Re-Certification; AND
2. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter request the NNC, the DCD and the RDC to consider changing the Five Year Recertification to Ten Years thereby giving the Chapters time to obtain the support required to secure funding from various agencies and entities for current and future plans for develop and improving infrastructure; AND
3. Thereby insuring that the timelines fit the specifics of the development intended for the community and for future endeavors.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolutions was duly considered by the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter at a duly called Regular Chapter Meeting at Two Grey Hills, New Mexico, (San Juan County) Navajo Nation at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 17 in favor, and 00 opposed and 01 abstained on this 8th day of June, 2017.

Motioned by: **Judy John**

Seconded by: **Elmer Smiley**


Stanley Hardy, President


Andrew Deschenie, Vice-President


Angie Frank, Secretary-Treasurer


Derry Lewis, Grazing Official

UNAVAILABLE FOR SIGNATURE

Amber K. Crotty, Council Delegate

APPENDIX B

TITLE 26 – LOCAL GOVERNANCE ACT (LGA)

NAVAJO NATION CODE: TITLE 26

Navajo Nation Local Governance Act

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Chapter 1

NAVAJO NATION CHAPTERS

Subchapter 1. Generally

Section 1. Title; Purpose; Authorization; Prior Inconsistent Law Superseded; Amendment

A. Title

This Act shall be cited as the "Navajo Nation Local Governance Act" and herein codified in Title Twenty Six (26) of the Navajo Nation Code.

B. Purpose

1. The purpose of the Local Governance Act is to recognize governance at the local level. Through adoption of this Act, the Navajo Nation Council delegates to Chapters governmental authority with respect to local matters consistent with Navajo law, including custom and tradition. This Act clearly defines the executive and legislative functions of the Chapter as well as the duties and responsibilities of Chapter officials and administrators consistent with the Navajo Nation's policy of "separation of powers" and "checks and balances."
2. Enactment of the Local Governance Act allows Chapters to make decisions over local matters. This authority, in the long run, will improve community decision making, allow communities to excel and flourish, enable Navajo leaders to lead towards a prosperous future, and improve the strength and sovereignty of the Navajo Nation. Through adoption of this Act, Chapters are compelled to govern with responsibility and accountability to the local citizens.

C. Authorization

The Navajo Nation Council, by Resolution CAP-34-98, hereby approves the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act.

D. Prior Inconsistent Law Superseded

Upon the effective date of the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act, all inconsistent enactments, laws, rules, policies, ordinances and regulations of the Navajo Nation and all branches, divisions, departments, offices and political subdivisions thereof are superseded hereby and/or amended to comply herewith.

E. Amendment

This Act may be amended by the Navajo Nation Council subject to approval of a majority of all Chapters of the Navajo Nation; or this Act may be amended by referendum vote of a majority of all Chapters as set forth in 11 N.N.C., Navajo Nation Election Code.

Section 2. Definitions

The language contained in this Section applies generally to all Chapters except as otherwise provided in this Act.

1. "Accounting system" means the methods and records established and maintained to identify, assemble, analyze, classify, record and report a Chapter's financial transactions and to maintain accountability, in accordance with generally accepted governmental accounting principles (GAGAP), or another comprehensive basis of accounting, other than GAGAP, of such transactions and for the related assets and liabilities.
2. "Administrative functions" are those activities of the Chapter government which are non-legislative, and involve the conduct of programs.
3. "Allotment" means a parcel of land either owned by the United States in trust for an Indian (trust allotment) or owned by an Indian subject to restriction imposed by the United States against alienation (restricted fee allotment).
4. "Alternative form of Chapter governance" means to give a new design, function or organization to the existing Chapter government.
5. "Attendance" means to be present.

6. "Chapters" are units of local government which are political subdivisions of the Navajo Nation.
7. "Chapter Certification" means the process required of a community group, pursuant to Section 3, seeking to establish a certified Chapter of the Navajo Nation Government.
8. "Chapter employee" means any person or entity working for, or rendering or exchanging any services or performing any act for or on behalf of the Chapter in return for any form of payment or other compensation or thing of value received or to be received at any time temporarily, permanently or indefinitely, in any capacity; whether as agent, servant, representative, consultant, advisor, independent contractor or otherwise.
9. "Chapter meeting minutes" means the record of all action taken at a duly called meeting of the Chapter or those representing such voters pursuant to governing models adopted by the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council pursuant to this Act.
10. "Chapter membership" means:
 - a. for voting purposes and participation in the Chapter government, all registered voters of the Chapter, or those representing such voters pursuant to governing models adopted by the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council pursuant to this Act.
 - b. for purposes of services and benefits, all tribal members, young and old, who either reside within or are registered in the Chapter. An individual may not be a member of more than one Chapter.
11. "Chapter official" - The President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer of the certified chapter, or, for purposes of the Election Code, other officials who may be locally elected based upon governing models adopted by the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council pursuant to this Act.
12. "Chapter ballot measure" means the official action of a Chapter's registered voters on a proposed resolution or ordinance pursuant to Section 1003 (B) and 2001(H) et seq. of this Act.
13. "Chapter resident" means one who dwells permanently or continuously within the boundaries of a Chapter.
14. "Chapter resolution" means the document recording the official action taken by the Chapter membership at a duly call Chapter meeting.
15. "Community Based Land Use Plan" means a document adopted by Chapter resolution setting forth current and proposed uses of land within Chapter boundaries, illustrating such uses by map or plat.
16. "Contracting" means the act of entering into written agreements which impose legal obligations on the parties who are signatories to the agreement.
17. "Custodian" means having day to day charge of official books, records, documents, equipment, property and funds of the Chapter.
18. "Eminent domain" means the taking of land used by an individual, or legal person or entity, in which an individual, or legal person or entity, has an interest for a governmental purpose. "Just compensation" must be paid to the user for taking of such as prescribed by Navajo law.
19. "Filing System" means the system by which all Chapter documents are maintained.
20. "Five Management System" means a management system which includes: accounting, procurement, filing, personnel and property management.
21. "Governance Procedure Requirements" means the process Chapters must complete pursuant to Section 102 to begin exercising authorities pursuant to this Act.
22. "Governmental purposes" means activities carried out by the Chapter for the general health, safety and welfare of the Chapter membership.
23. "Local governance" means governance by and through Chapter governmental bodies as set forth by this Act.
24. "Manager" means the individual who is responsible for administering the Five Management System and the administration of the Chapter

25. "Navajo Nation law" means Navajo statutes, administrative regulations and Navajo common law.
26. "Ordinance" means a local law, rule or regulation enacted by a Chapter pursuant to this Act.
27. "Oversight" means the general supervision of administrative functions by the Chapter officials and/or the manager to ensure accountability.
28. "Personal property" is all supplies, materials, equipment and other property, including expendable and nonexpendable property, capitalized and non-capitalized, but does not include real property or fixtures. Capitalized property is nonexpendable property having acquisition value of \$1,000.00 or more.
29. "Personnel management" means the system by which recruitment, retention and termination of employees is administered at the Chapter.
30. "Property management" means the system by which the Chapter administers accounts for real and personal property obtained or controlled as a result of past transactions, events or circumstances.
31. "Real property" is any interest in land, together with the improvements, structures and fixtures located thereon.
32. "Registered voter" means having one's name officially placed on a list of eligible voters.
33. "Sub-contract" means the act of entering into a written agreement between a Navajo Nation Chapter and a Navajo Nation division, program or entity.
34. "Technical assistance" means services rendered by the central Navajo Nation government with respect to the authority to be exercised by Chapters as described herein.

Section 3. Chapter Certification

- A. There shall be certified at least one Chapter organization in each Chapter precinct which elects delegates to the Navajo Nation Council. The list of certified Chapters is at 11 N.N.C. Part 1 Section 10.
- B. Until increased by certification by the Navajo Nation Council, the number of certified Chapters shall not exceed one hundred and ten (110).
- C. Additional Chapters may be certified only if all of the following are met:
 1. Upon presentation of evidence to the Navajo Nation Council that the proposed Chapter represents a community group which has existed and functioned as a community for four (4) continuous years.
 2. Upon presentation of evidence that the population of the area exceeds 1,000 persons for each of the existing Chapters and that there is a need to establish others.
 3. Upon presentation of evidence that the topography or the unique demography of the Chapter area makes it necessary to have more than one Chapter to allow residents access to Chapter meetings.

Subchapter 3. Navajo Nation Chapter Governance

Section 101. Chapter Government Requirements

- A. To ensure accountability, all Chapters are required to adopt and operate under a Five Management System. Chapters shall develop policies and procedures for the Five Management System consistent with applicable Navajo Nation law.
- B. Chapters wanting to administer land, pursuant to this Act, are required to develop a community based land use plan based upon results of a community assessment.

Section 102. Governance Procedure Requirements

- A. The Navajo Nation Auditor General's office shall review the Chapter's Five Management System policies and procedures and recommend governance certification of the policies and procedures to the Transportation and Community Development Committee.

- B. Upon review and recommendation by the Auditor General's office, the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council shall certify the Five Management System policies and procedures. Also, the committee shall review, if applicable, the Chapter's community based land use plan. Upon governance certification by the Transportation and Community Development Committee, the Chapter may exercise authorities pursuant to Section 103 of this Act.
- C. Chapters subsequently approving a community based land use plan must receive certification from the Transportation and Community Development Committee. Certification by the Transportation and Community Development Committee authorizes Chapters to administer land pursuant to Section 103(D)(1).

Section 103. Chapter Authority

- A. The members of each Chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the Chapter pursuant to this Act.
- B. All authority exercised by a Chapter shall be consistent with Navajo Nation law.
- C. All authority exercised by a Chapter, pursuant to this Act, may be preempted by Navajo Nation Council statutes and/or resolutions.
- D. All Chapters, by Chapter resolution, may exercise the following authorities, including, but not limited to:
 - 1. Issue home and business site leases or permits. The issuance of leases and permits shall be done in accordance with uniform rules and regulations promulgated by the Resources Committee and the Economic Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council. This provision shall not apply to allotments.
 - 2. Acquire, sell or lease property of the Chapter.
 - 3. Enter into agreements for the provision of goods and services.
 - 4. Enter into agreements with other Chapters to undertake a common goal or interest which will benefit the Chapters.
 - 5. Enter into intergovernmental agreements with federal, state, tribal entities and/or their agencies, subject to the approval of the Intergovernmental Relations Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.
 - 6. Enter into contracts or sub-contracts with the Navajo Nation for federal, state, county and other funds, subject to the approval of the Intergovernmental Relations Committee. This provision is not intended to alter federal contracts between Chapters and the United States which pre-date the enactment of this Act.
 - 7. Enter into contracts or sub-contracts for Navajo Nation general funds, with appropriate Navajo Nation divisions, programs or agencies for service delivery programs.
 - 8. Appropriate funds, according to conditions set forth by the Navajo Nation Council, divisions, departments or other funding sources, including Chapter claims funds and Chapter scholarship funds.
 - 9. Retain legal counsel.
 - 10. Establish a peacemaking system or administrative procedure for resolving disputes arising from Chapter resolutions, ordinances, or administrative action; including matters arising from personal disputes. The peacemaking system should emphasize Navajo custom for resolving disputes not otherwise contrary to Navajo law and/or custom.
 - 11. Generate revenue through means established by the Chapter consistent with this Act.
- E. Chapters may adopt the following ordinances pursuant to Section 2001 of this Act.
 - 1. Amend the land use plan to meet the changing needs of the community.
 - 2. Acquire property by eminent domain, pursuant to Section 2005 of this Act. This provision shall not apply to allotments.
 - 3. Acquire and administer capital improvement project funds.

4. Zoning ordinances consistent with the Chapter's community based land use plan.
 5. Regulatory ordinances for governmental purposes, enforcement of which shall be by the Chapter, for the general health, safety and welfare of the Chapter membership, consistent with Navajo Nation law.
 6. An alternative form of Chapter governance based upon models provided by the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.
 7. A municipal form of government or Chapter sub-units based upon models provided by the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.
 8. Local taxes pursuant to a local tax code developed by the Navajo Tax Commission and approved by the Navajo Nation Council.
 9. Local fees based upon guidelines established by the Navajo Nation Council.
 10. Issue community bonds.
 11. Compensate the Chapter President, the Vice President, and the Secretary/Treasurer.
 12. Others, subject to the approval of the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.
- F. Chapter members may delegate the resolution authority to the Chapter administration through the Chapter ordinance process. The delegation of authority specifically applies to: the issuance of home, business and other site leases, contracting, the authority to acquire, sell or lease personal property of the Chapter, and to appropriate funds.
- G. The Chapter Officials and/or the Chapter membership are prohibited from granting monetary loans and approving per capita distribution of Chapter funds to the Chapter membership.
- H. All residents of the Chapter, whether registered voters or not, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Chapter pursuant to this Section.

Chapter 2

CHAPTER GOVERNMENT

Subchapter 5. Navajo Nation Chapters, Officials and Administration - Generally

Section 1001. Duties and Responsibilities of Chapter Officials

- A. Chapter officials are elected by the Chapter membership to facilitate the conduct of Chapter meetings and guide policy making within the Chapter. The administrative functions of the Chapter government are to be left to the Chapter employees. An individual may not serve as both a Chapter official and Chapter employee at the same time.
- B. The duties and responsibilities of the Chapter officials are as follows:
1. The Chapter President shall:
 - a. Consult with the Chapter Vice President, Secretary/Treasurer, Council Delegate(s), and Chapter staff in preparation of the agenda for each Chapter meeting. If applicable, the President shall also consider proposed agenda items from the planning meeting.
 - b. Preside and maintain order over Chapter meetings. All Chapter meetings shall be conducted according to the standard order of business pursuant to Section 1003 of this Act.
 - c. Provide all residents of the community with equal opportunity to speak on issues before the Chapter.

- d. Recommend the establishment of and appointment to the standing and special committees of the Chapter to the membership for approval.
 - e. Adjourn or postpone a Chapter meeting in the event of:
 - 1. A lack of quorum;
 - 2. Disorder at the meeting;
 - 3. Unforeseen emergency;
 - 4. When a Chapter meeting is adjourned or postponed, the Chapter President shall provide notice to the Chapter members as to the time and place of the next or continued Chapter meeting.
 - f. Vote in case of a tie.
 - g. Call emergency or special Chapter meetings.
 - h. Coordinate, plan and organize to improve Chapter functions and activities.
 - i. Ensure that the duties and responsibilities of the Vice President and the Secretary/Treasurer are carried out in the best interest of the Chapter community.
 - j. Work closely with the Vice President, and Secretary/Treasurer, to ensure that the Chapter administration is adequately meeting the Chapter's directives and expending funds according to conditions of the Navajo Nation Council and/or the Chapter's annual budgetary objectives; and shall report to the Chapter membership.
 - k. Follow-up with Tribal, Federal and State governments or their agencies on resolutions, ordinances, recommendations, proposals and projects of the Chapter.
 - l. Take action to protect the life and property of the members of the Chapter in case of an emergency or other crisis.
 - m. Carry out the decisions of the Chapter and not frustrate those decisions in any way.
 - n. Work closely with Council members, Chapter elected officials, committees and other concerned groups or agencies.
 - o. Encourage and promote community participation in planning and development.
 - p. Mediate disputes, if appropriate, of families residing within the Chapter and/or refer such family disputes to appropriate social service or law enforcement authorities, as the circumstances may require.
 - q. Represent the Chapter at meetings which the Chapter has interest.
 - r. Keep informed of all Chapter related activities and acts to advance the interests of the community in all matters.
 - s. Have authority to sign all contracts, leases and all other official documents of the Chapter, unless otherwise stated.
 - t. Delegate to the Vice President certain duties and a responsibility of the presidency, when the President is otherwise incapacitated or is unavailable to perform his duties.
2. The Chapter Vice President shall:
- a. Automatically assume the duties and responsibilities of the Chapter President, in the absence of the President during Chapter meetings.
 - b. In the event of an unforeseen situation, assume delegated duties and responsibilities of the Chapter President for a reasonable time period.

- c. Assist the President and Secretary/Treasurer with their duties and responsibilities.
 - d. Work closely with Chapter elected officials, committees and other concerned groups or agencies.
 - e. Monitor community projects.
 - f. Represent the Chapter at meetings of which the Chapter has interest.
 - g. Support and assist the President and Secretary/Treasurer in carrying out the decisions of the Chapter and not act to frustrate those decisions.
3. The Chapter Secretary/Treasurer shall:
- a. Maintain complete and accurate records of all Chapter activities and provide written information when called upon.
 - b. Assist the President and Vice President in preparing the agenda.
 - c. Prepare and finalize all resolutions, proposals, letters and other important documents for distribution to appropriate agencies.
 - d. Take the minutes of Chapter meetings and record in detail all resolutions, votes and other official actions of the Chapter. Discussion of all action items shall be recorded with a tape recording machine.
 - e. Follow up with the Chapter President and Vice President on all referrals of resolutions, proposals, correspondence and other related matters.
 - f. Represent the Chapter at meetings of which the Chapter has an interest.
 - g. Work closely with the Chapter President, Vice President, and other Chapter committees.
 - h. Monitor the maintenance of an adequate accounting system to ensure accountability of all funds and expenditures; and shall report to the Chapter President and membership.
 - i. Shall, in consultation with the Chapter President and Vice President, ensure that the administration prepares monthly financial reports of all transactions and expenditures of the Chapter by categories. The Secretary/Treasurer is responsible for providing all financial reports to the Chapter membership at duly called Chapter meetings.
 - j. Keep records of meeting claims, attendance and payment of Chapter officials.
 - k. Turn over, to the Chapter manager, within 10 working days of the official action, all resolutions, minutes and other official documents finalized by the Secretary/Treasurer.
 - l. Co-sign all Chapter checks along with the Chapter manager. In the event that the Secretary/Treasurer is unavailable, the Chapter President or the Vice President may co-sign Chapter checks.
- C. Elected officials of the Navajo Nation Chapters shall serve for a term of four (4) years and shall not be limited to the number of terms he or she may serve.
- D. Elected officials of the Navajo Nation Chapters shall take the oath of office before assuming official duties.
- E. Elected officials are prohibited from direct involvement in the management and operations of the Chapter administration.
- F. Elected officials, immediately upon resignation, removal or expiration of the term of office, shall turn over to the duly certified successor, all books, records, and property in his/her possession belonging to the Chapter.
- G. Elected officials shall comply with all Navajo Nation laws, Chapter ordinances and resolutions. These officials shall perform the duties enumerated above, and such other duties as may be consistent with Navajo law, including this Act and applicable plans of operation enacted by the Chapter membership.

- H. Elected officials of the Navajo Nation Chapters shall attend, upon taking the oath of office, a training session on Ethics in Government sponsored by the Ethics and Rules Office of the Navajo Nation. Chapter officials shall maintain a high standard of conduct in all Chapter business consistent with Navajo law, including this law, and the Navajo Nation Ethics and Government law. Chapter officials are prohibited from rendering opinions, directions or decisions contrary to the sound practice of leadership or contrary to the best interest of the Chapter.

Section 1002. Meetings; Meeting Notice Requirement; Compensation of Chapter Officials

- A. Number of meetings. Each Chapter shall determine the number of meetings to be held each month and the time and place for such meetings (subject to the right of the Chapter President to call special or emergency meetings when necessary).
- B. Meeting Notice. The Chapter officials shall post all Chapter meeting agendas within the Chapter boundaries at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.
- C. Compensation of Chapter Officials
1. Chapter officials shall be compensated for only the number of meetings provided for in the Navajo Nation approved budget. It is nonetheless the obligation of Chapter officials to be present at all Chapter meetings.
 2. A Chapter meeting claim form signed only by the claimant shall be attached to each of the regularly scheduled Chapter meeting reports filed by the Chapter Secretary/Treasurer with the Chapter Government Development Department, Division of Community Development, or if applicable, by the Chapter administration.
 - a. Each regularly scheduled Chapter meeting report and claim form shall be correctly filled out before it will be accepted and processed for payment by the Chapter Government Development Department, Division of Community Development, or if applicable, by the Chapter administration;
 - b. Each Chapter President, Vice President, Secretary/Treasurer (the appointed acting Secretary and/or the Chapter President Pro-Tempore) shall be paid in accordance with the approved fiscal year budget;
 - c. No Chapter official shall be compensated for a Chapter meeting unless he or she was in official attendance at that meeting; and
 - d. Reports will be furnished for all Chapter meetings, regular or special, and state whether or not Chapter officials are to be compensated for attendance at such meetings.

Section 1003. Order of Business

- A. The Chapter President or in the absence of the President, the Vice President shall chair all regular or special Chapter meetings. In the absence of the President and Vice President, the Chapter members present may select a Chairperson Pro Tempore for that meeting only.
- B. All Chapter meetings require a quorum of 25 registered Chapter members to conduct official Chapter business. Chapters, whether governance certified or not, may amend the quorum requirement, based upon models and procedural regulations adopted by the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council. Adoption of an amended quorum requirement requires approval of chapter ballot measure in accordance with 11 N.N.C. §§401-408.
- C. Chapters may adopt standard rules for conducting Chapter meetings.
- D. Procedural Rules for Motions.
1. The approval or amendments to the agenda, minutes, report(s) and resolution(s) under old and new business of the agenda shall be done in the following manner:
 - a. Upon presenting the agenda, minutes, report(s), resolution(s) and/or issue(s) of the agenda, the Chapter President shall request a motion to accept the matter before the Chapter membership and recognize a second to the main motion.
 - b. Upon receiving a motion and a second to the main motion, the Chapter President shall provide an opportunity to members of the Chapter to address the matter before the Chapter membership.
 - c. Any member of the Chapter may propose an amendment to the main motion which would require a second. The Chapter membership shall vote on the proposed amendment motion. If the amendment motion passes,

it shall take precedence over the part of the main motion subject to a proposed amendment. Only one motion to amend the main motion shall be on the floor.

- d. Any member of the Chapter may propose a substitute motion and if it passes, it shall take the place of the main motion. The substitute motion shall be seconded and voted on.
 - e. Any member of the Chapter may propose to table the legislation or issue before the Chapter. The motion to table the matter shall be seconded and voted on. If the tabling motion passes, it shall take precedence over other motions.
2. The Chapter President, Vice President, and Secretary/Treasurer, at a duly called Chapter meeting, are prohibited from making main motions and second motions on substantive and administrative matters. They may make motions and second motions during planning meetings.

Section 1004. Chapter Administration

- A. The Chapter shall enact, by resolution, plans of operation for all executive functions and administrative policies of the Chapter, including but not limited to: record-keeping, accounting, personnel, payroll, property management, contracting procurement and program management. The Five Management system shall be the basis of enacting the plans of operation and administrative policies. The Chapter administration shall follow the duties and responsibilities prescribed in the plans of operation and shall comply with all administrative policies and procedures enacted by the Chapter.
- B. The Chapter manager shall co-sign all Chapter checks.
- C. The Chapter manager shall be the custodian of all official books, records, documents, and funds of the Chapter. Failure of the manager to safeguard these items is cause for removal and assessment of applicable penalties pursuant to Navajo Nation law.
- D. Members of the Chapter, individually, are prohibited from direct involvement in the management and operations of the government or administration.

Subchapter 7. Navajo Nation Chapter Regulations and Procedure

Section 2001. Chapter Ordinance Procedure

- A. All proposed ordinance(s) shall contain the following:
 - 1. an ordinance number;
 - 2. a title which indicates the nature of the subject matter of the ordinance;
 - 3. a preamble which states the intent, need or reason for the ordinance;
 - 4. the subject of the ordinance;
 - 5. rules and regulations governing the enforcement of the ordinance, budgetary information, and where applicable, a statement indicating the penalty for violation of the ordinance;
 - 6. a statement indicating the date when the ordinance shall become effective;
 - 7. the signature of the Chapter President to make an official recording of the transaction or writing.
- B. The proposed ordinance shall be read into the record at two consecutive Chapter meetings, of which one may be designated a special meeting, to provide information and an opportunity to discuss and comment on the proposed ordinance(s).
- C. All proposed ordinances shall be read in both English and Navajo.
- D. After the final reading, the proposed ordinance shall be posted at public places within the Chapter boundaries a minimum of fourteen (14) days prior to the vote. The date of the vote shall be decided upon at this time.

- E. Passage of all ordinance(s), except those listed in subsection H, requires a majority of the votes cast, by the Chapter membership during a regular or special meeting.
- F. All ordinances shall be compiled and maintained at the Chapter for public information. Copies of ordinances shall be filed with the central Records Management Department of the Navajo Nation.
- G. Ordinances shall be amended or rescinded by the process provided in this Section. All ordinances proposing amendments shall clearly indicate new language by underscoring and deletions by overstriking.
- H. A Chapter ballot measure shall be used for the adoption of an alternative form of Chapter governance, a municipal form of government, Chapter sub-units, local taxes and fees, issuance of community bonds and compensation of Chapter officials. Adoption of a chapter ballot measure shall be in accordance with 11 N.N.C. §§401-408.
- I. Challenges to ordinances shall be pursuant to 1 N.N.C., Chapter 5, Subchapter 1, section 501 et. seq.

Section 2002. Chapter Contract Requirements

- A. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, all contracts authorized to be executed on behalf of a Chapter, and utilizing Navajo Nation funds shall:
 - 1. expressly state the liability of the Chapter under the contract;
 - 2. be approved by the Chapter membership, before being executed on behalf of the Chapter;
 - 3. have sufficient funds appropriated and available;
 - 4. comply with the Business Procurement Act, 12 N.N.C. Section 1501 et seq., the Employment Preference Act, 15 N.N.C. Section 601 et seq., the Business Preference Act, 5 N.N.C. Section 201 et seq., and rules and regulations promulgated thereto;
 - 5. be awarded only after public advertisement and bidding;
 - 6. not waive the sovereign immunity of the Navajo Nation;
 - 7. provide access to all contracts or papers to the public; and, if applicable
 - 8. not exceed 10% of the accepted bid. If the 10% cap is exceeded by change orders, modifications or amendments, such change orders, modifications or amendments shall be subject to the provisions of Section 2002(A)(5) above.
- B. All executed contracts and papers, and any modifications thereof, shall be filed at the Chapter.

Section 2003. Chapter Accounting System; Chapter Appropriations; Budget Process; Chapter Insurance

- A. The Chapter shall adopt an accounting system deemed acceptable by the Auditor General.
- B. In accordance with the exception provided in 12 N.N.C. §820 (N), funds appropriated to the chapters by the Navajo Nation Council shall not be subject to a lapse of appropriation at the end of the fiscal year provided that chapters shall budget those funds in the subsequent fiscal year in accordance with the purposes and conditions originally set forth by the Navajo Nation Council in its appropriations.
- C. Budget Process
 - 1. At least one month before the end of the Navajo Nation fiscal year, the manager, in consultation with the Chapter officials, shall prepare, schedule and explain the annual Chapter budget to the membership. Chapters are required to follow the annual budget instruction of the Navajo Nation Office of Management and Budget when formulating the annual Chapter budget and when the budget concerns Navajo general funds. At a duly called planning meeting, the manager shall present a proposed annual budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The manager shall, to the extent allowed by law, include the objectives of the membership in the proposed budget.
 - 2. The budget shall consist of financial information, including but not limited to: a statement on prior financial expenditures; capital improvement funds; debts; encumbrances; and budget objectives from the current year and the status of those objectives.

3. The manager, in consultation with the Chapter officials, shall finalize the budget for approval by the Chapter membership. The Chapter membership shall vote upon the budget at a duly called Chapter meeting in which reasonable notice has been given to the Chapter membership that said meeting will include approval of the annual budget. The budget expenditures shall not exceed the total of the estimated income for the fiscal year. No payments shall be made or obligated except in accordance with the appropriation duly enacted by the Chapter or adopted by the Navajo Nation Council.
- D. To protect the interests of the Chapter, the Chapter shall participate in the Navajo Nation's insurance and employee benefit programs, subject to the terms and conditions of such programs. In the event that a Chapter elects not to participate in the Navajo Nation's programs, the Chapter shall establish adequate coverage through the creation of a self-insurance program or the procurement of appropriate policies.
- E. Chapter funds shall not be used for personal, business or other forms of loans. Per capita distribution of funds by the Chapter is prohibited.
- F. Any person, agent, or Chapter official misappropriating or misusing Chapter funds or property shall be subject to prosecution under the applicable laws of the Navajo Nation, and, if appropriate, under the laws of the United States federal government.

Section 2004. Zoning; Community Based Land Use Plan; Land Use Variations

A. Zoning

1. Chapters may enact zoning ordinances provided that the membership adopt and implement a community based land use plan pursuant to Section 2004(B).
2. Adoption of all local zoning ordinances shall be done pursuant to Section 103(E)(4) of this Act.
3. The Chapter shall be responsible for the enforcement of all zoning ordinances adopted by the membership. The Chapter shall provide and maintain information relative to all matters arising from adopted zoning ordinances.
4. All proposed amendments to zoning ordinances shall first be reviewed by the Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC), and shall require approval by the Chapter membership before becoming effective.

B. Community Based Land Use Plan

The Chapter, at a meeting duly-called chapter meeting, shall by resolution, vote to implement a community based land use plan, after the CLUPC has educated the community on the concepts, needs, and process for planning and implementing a community based land use plan. The community based land use plan shall project future community land needs, shown by location and extent, of areas identified for residential, commercial, industrial, and public purposes. The land use plan shall be based upon the guiding principles and vision as articulated by the community; along with information revealed in inventories and assessments of the natural, cultural, human resources, and community infrastructure; and, finally with consideration for the land-carrying capacity. Such a plan may also include, the following:

1. An open space plan which preserves for the people certain areas to be retained in their natural state or developed for recreational purposes.
2. A thoroughfare plan which provides information about the existing and proposed road network in relation to the land use of the surrounding area.
3. A community facilities plan which shows the location, type, capacity, and area served, of present and projected or required community facilities including, but not limited to, recreation areas, schools, libraries, and other public buildings. It will also show related public utilities and services and indicate how these services are associated with future land use.

C. Establishment and Duties of the Community Land Use Planning Committee

1. Upon approval and passage of a Chapter resolution stating the Chapter's desire to develop and implement a comprehensive community based land use plan, the Chapter shall establish a Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) to approve the processes for planning and to oversee planning activities. The CLUPC shall be comprised of voting members of the Chapter that have expertise to provide valuable contributions to the overall land planning process. Subcommittees such as technical, and public advisory committees, comprising of voting and non-voting members may be established to assist the CLUPC.

2. The CLUPC may hire a planner, subject to availability of funds, to be responsible for preparing the community based land use plan. At a minimum, the planner shall exhibit leadership qualities and organizational abilities along with experience or education in the discipline of land planning.
3. The planner shall work under the supervision of the CLUPC and with the community residents. The duties and responsibilities of the planner shall include:
 - a) Coordinating all land planning activities.
 - b) Developing a community education and participation plan describing methods that will foster public education and participation through public hearings, newspaper and radio. Chapter members will be periodically informed on the progress of the land planning activities. All information pertaining to the plan shall be available to the public. The CLUPC shall approve the community participation plan.
 - c) Developing and implementing a community assessment ascertaining the goals, priorities, and vision for the future of the community.
 - d) Inventorying and assessing pertinent data. The planner shall request data and seek technical assistance when necessary for compilation of all available data from tribal, federal, and state agencies for inventorying and assessing natural, cultural, and human resources, as well as community infrastructure. In addition, Chapters may hire consultants to assist with the inventory and assessments.
 - e). In the event a chapter lacks the resources to hire a planner, the CLUPC shall be responsible for conducting the duties described in this subsection.
- D. Presentation and Approval of Community Based Land Use Plan by the Chapter and Certification by the Transportation and Community Development committee
 1. Upon completion of the resource inventory, assessments, and community assessment, , the CLUPC shall prepare a community based land use plan as described in Section 101. Local planning and zoning ordinances may also be presented at this time. The community based land use plan shall be presented to the local residents in one or more public meetings and through the various multimedia. The community members shall have 60 days to comment in writing or in testimony at a final public hearing. Upon compliance with the notice requirements, the chapter, at a duly called chapter meeting, shall by resolution, vote to adopt the community based land use plan.
 2. The CLUPC shall make necessary adjustments, as approved by the chapter membership, and shall submit the plan to the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council. The Transportation and Community Development Committee by resolution shall certify the community based land use plan. Every five years the plan shall be reevaluated and readjusted to meet the needs of the changing community.
- E. Land Use Variations

The utilization of all withdrawn lands of the community as defined by the adopted Community Based Land Use Plan shall be in accordance with applicable Navajo Nation and federal law, and the provisions of said plan; variations to said plan must be consistent with Section 103(E)(4).

Section 2005. Eminent Domain Requirements

A. Damages to Improvements of Individual Navajo Indians

1. Whenever a Navajo Nation Chapter disposes of land containing any improvement belonging to a Navajo Indian who will not donate the same, whether the disposition is made by surface lease, permit, consent to grant of right-of-way or consent to commencement of construction on a proposed right-of-way, or in any other manner that gives the grantee or proposed grantee exclusive use of the surface of the land containing such improvement, or authorizes the grantee or proposed grantee to use the surface of the land in such manner that said improvement or improvements must be removed, damaged, or destroyed, the Chapter will pay damages to the rightful claimant of such improvement or improvements.
2. As used in this Section "improvement" means house, hogans, sunshade, stables, storage sheds, dugouts, and sweathouses; sheep and horse corrals, and pens, and fences lawfully maintained; irrigation ditches, dams, development work on springs, and other water supply developments; any and all structures used for lawful purposes and other things having economic value. Where any improvement of a Navajo Indian is readily removable and such person has an opportunity to remove the same, damages payable on account of said improvement shall be limited to the reasonable cost of removal, if any, even though the claimant thereof may have failed to remove such improvement and it may have been destroyed or damaged in the authorized course of use of the land on which it is located.

3. No damages shall be paid to any person for any improvement, when such person at the time of building or acquiring said improvement knew or with reasonable diligence ought to have known that the area in which it was located was proposed to be disposed of by the Chapter adversely to such person's interest.
4. Damages to be paid to individual Navajo Indians under this Section shall be fixed by negotiation and consent between the Chapter President of the Chapter or his or her authorized representative and the individual involved. If no agreement satisfactory to the Chapter President or his or her representative can be reached within a reasonable time, the Chapter President shall appoint one appraiser, the individual shall appoint one appraiser, and the two appraisers so appointed shall appoint a third appraiser; but if they cannot agree upon the third appraiser within 10 days, the Chapter President may appoint him or her. The three appraisers shall examine the improvement alleged to be damaged and shall appraise and determine the damages. Their determination shall be submitted to the Natural Resources Committee of the Navajo Nation Council and when, if, and as approved by said Committee the amount thereof shall be final. The Chapter shall pay the fees of said appraisers, except where they are regular Navajo Nation employees, in which case they shall not be entitled to any fees. In addition the Chapter shall pay the reasonable and necessary expenses of said appraisers, whether or not such appraisers are Navajo Nation employees.

B. Economic Damage to Intangible Interests of Navajo Indians

1. Whenever as a result of a Navajo Nation Chapter granting any lease or permit embracing Navajo Nation land, or granting permission by the Chapter for the use of Navajo Nation land, or as a result of the use of Navajo Nation land under such lease, permit or permission, the value of any part of such land for its customary use by any Navajo Indian formally lawfully using the same is destroyed or diminished, the Chapter will compensate the former Navajo Indian user in the manner hereinafter specified.
2. When the livelihood of the former Navajo Indian user is gravely affected by the new use, such user shall have first priority in resettling on other lands acquired by the Navajo Nation, except the area acquired pursuant to the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1686); and the Chapter shall pay the expense of removing said person, his or her family, and property to any newland made available for his or her use, and such shall constitute full compensation to such Navajo.
3. In all other cases involving damages under this paragraph, the amount thereof shall be fixed and determined in the manner specified in 26 N.N.C. Section 2005(A)(4) above.
4. Whereby reseeding, irrigation, or otherwise, the remaining land in the customary use area of any individual damaged by the governmental exercise of eminent domain is within a reasonable time made able to provide the same economic return as his or her former entire customary use area, no damages shall be payable to such person, except for the period, if any, between adverse disposition of the land in the customary use area and the time when the productivity of the remaining land achieves equality with the entire former customary use area.
5. Only lawful and authorized use shall be compensated under this Section. Thus, no person shall be compensated for loss of use of land for grazing animals in excess of his or her permitted number, or without a permit.
6. Every person otherwise entitled to damages under subsection (3) of this Section shall not be entitled to receive any payment thereof until that person has surrendered for cancellation that person's grazing permit as to all animal units in excess of the carrying capacity of the land remaining in that person's customary use area. Persons so surrendering their grazing permits shall be entitled to an immediate lump sum payment based on the current market value for each sheep unit canceled.

C. Adverse Disposition of Navajo Nation Land Not to be Made Until Individual Damages are Estimated

Neither lessee, permittee, or the grantee of a right-of-way or other interest in or right to use Navajo Nation lands shall commence any construction thereon, nor make any change in the grade or contour thereof or remove any surface vegetation thereon until the damages to the improvements thereon or the customary use rights of all the individuals affected thereby have been estimated by the Office of Navajo Land Administration of the Navajo Nation. Unless the Chapter membership has previously authorized the payment of such damages from nonreimbursable funds of the Chapter, the Chapter President shall require the applicant for such lease, permit or grant of a right-of-way or other interest in or right to use Navajo Nation lands to deposit with the Chapter Secretary/Treasurer an amount equal to at least double the estimate of damage made by the Office of Navajo Land Administration. After the lease, permit, or grant of right-of-way or user has become final and the damages have been determined, either by appraisal, estimate or by consent as hereinbefore provided, the Chapter President shall cause the Secretary/Treasurer to pay, from and out of this deposit, to the person or persons damaged thereby such sum as he, she or they may be entitled to under the terms of this Section, and to return to the applicant the excess thereof, except that where the individual damaged has not consented to the determination of the amount thereof, it shall be withheld in order to satisfy the excess amount, if any, determined under 26 N.N.C. Section 2005(A)(4). Such disbursements shall be made without further appropriation of the Navajo Nation Chapter membership. All sums held by the Secretary/Treasurer of the Navajo

Nation Chapter, pursuant to the terms of this Section, for a period of more than 30 days shall be deposited in a Federal Savings and Loan Association or invested in the bonds of the United States until needed for disbursement.

Section 2006. [Reserved]

Section 2007. [Reserved]

Section 2008. [Reserved]

Subchapter 9. [Reserved]

Subchapter 11. [Reserved]

Subchapter 13. [Reserved]

ONGD: Revised December 10, 2008

APPENDIX C

**TOADLENA/TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER FIVE
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CERTIFICATION
RESOLUTION TCDCMY-08-11**

RESOLUTION OF THE
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
OF THE NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL

20th NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL-Fourth Year, 2006

AN ACTION RELATING TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL
GOVERNANCE; CERTIFYING TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY-
BASED LAND USE PLAN

BE IT ENACTED:

1. The Navajo Nation certifies Two Grey Hills Chapter's Community-Based Land Use Plan, attached as "Exhibit A." The chapter shall amend the Community-Based Land Use Plan every five years, and such amendment is subject to the certification of the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council, pursuant to 2 N.N.C.§423(C)(2).

2. Certification of this Community-Based Land Use Plan shall not delineate adjacent chapter boundaries. The settlement of chapter boundaries is a matter resting solely with the Navajo Nation courts.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council at a duly called meeting at Two Grey Hills, Navajo Nation (New Mexico), at which a quorum was present and the same was passed by a vote of 7 in favor and 0 opposed, this 30th day of May, 2006.


Chairperson, Transportation and
Community Development Committee

Motion: Sampson Begay
Second: Willie Begay

APPENDIX E

**TOADLENA/TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER
RESOLUTION-14-12-09-04**

TOADLENA / TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER

P.O. Box 7894, Newcomb, New Mexico 87455 • Phone 505-789-3100 • Fax 505-789-3101

"HOME OF THE FAMOUS TWO GREY HILLS RUGS"

Stanley Hardy
President

Lolita Spencer
Secretary / Treasurer



Council Delegate

Andrew Deschenie
Vice-President

Derry Lewis
Grazing Officer

RESOLUTION
TDLA/TGH-14-12-09-04

**REQUESTING TO THE RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE TO APPROVE THE
TOADLENA/TWO GREY HILLS
CHAPTER'S FIVE YEAR RECERTIFICATION PLAN FOR COMMUNITY LAND USE AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

WHEREAS:

1. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is officially recognized and certified as a political unit of the Navajo Tribal Government pursuant to Navajo Tribe Council Resolution No. CJ-20-55;
2. Pursuant to Resolution No. CAP-34-98, the Navajo Nation Council adopted the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act (LGA);
3. Pursuant to the LGA, all chapters shall develop and implement Community-Based Land Plan in accordance with 26 N.N.C.; SS2004;
4. Pursuant to the LGA, the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter established a Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) to oversee all land use planning activities under Resolution No. 14-03-09-02;
5. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter completed the development of a Community Land Use and Economic Development Plan for Recertification after Five Years, in accordance with 26 N. N. C. S2004;
6. The CLUPC abided by the Community Participation Plan it approved December 09, 2014 to ensure local community members were given the opportunity to participate in the planning process; and,
7. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter developed community-based land use plan in the best interest of the community, attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter hereby approves the Community Land Use Plan in accordance with the requirements of the LGA, attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

2. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter further hereby requests the Resource and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council to grant re-certification of their Community Land Use and Economic Development Plan.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter at a duly called Regular meeting at Toadlena/Two Grey Hills, NAVAJO NATION, NEW MEXICO, at which a quorum was present that the same was passed by a vote of 24 in favor, 0 opposed, and 1 abstained, this 9th day of December, 2014.

Motioned By: Mae Begay

Seconded By: Henry Charles

Stanley Hardy
Stanley Hardy, President

Andrew Deschenie
Andrew Deschenie, Vice-President

Lolita Spencer
Lolita Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer

Derry Lewis
Derry Lewis, Grazing Official

APPENDIX F

COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION
PLAN-SURVEY FORM 2017

TOADLENA/TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER

**Economic Development Planning
Community Land Use Planning Recertification
Strategic Planning
Capital Improvement Projects
and
Community Education and Participation Plan**

Approved by:
Community Land Use Planning Committee
Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter
P.O. Box 7894
Newcomb, New Mexico 87455

Prepared by:
Linda M. Johnson, Manager

Date: July 01, 2016

Purpose

The Community Education and Participation Plan is a guide to ensure the community members have the opportunity to learn and participate in the development of the Land Use Plan.

Goal

The goal of this project is to develop a meaningful Land Use Plan by providing opportunities for the greatest level of community involvement throughout the entire planning process.

Objectives

The primary objective of the Community Participation Plan is to foster community education and involvement in the development of the Land Use Plan as follows:

- ☐ To effectively educate and inform the community members.
- ☐ To engage community members in an open discussion about the future economic development within the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter.
- ☐ To convey the planning process and planning activities so that all parties involved know what is happening.
- ☐ To identify potential controversial issues and avoid surprises during the land use planning process.
- ☐ To ensure the Chapter's concerns regarding economic development are fully understood and addressed.
- ☐ To keep the planning process moving forward so the project will be completed within the allocated time frame.
- ☐ To instill confidence and credibility in the CLUP Committee and the planning process while working toward a final plan.

Education Process

The education process primarily relies on public meetings and work sessions that will educate the community and obtain feedback about potential economic development sites; prioritization, goals and objectives.

- ☐ Work sessions offer the community a more formal and hands-on approach to participating in the planning process.
- ☐ Public hearings are more of a formal setting to obtain viewpoints and comments from community members about land use planning projects.

- ❑ Chapter and Planning meetings are also a means of educating the community; brief update reports will be presented. Meetings will be advertised at least one week in advance and open to the public.

Local community members are encouraged to attend and participate. Chapter Officials (Chapter President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Grazing Committee and Council Delegate). Staff (Chapter Manager, CHR, etc.) and special committees (Senior Citizens, Veterans, ALERT Team) will be requested to attend. Grazing permit holders will also be targeted.

All information pertaining to the land use plan must be available to the public.

Planning Process

The planning process starts in July 2016 and ends August 2017.

Community Education and Participation Plan

The Community Education and Participation Plan describe the methods employed by the Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) to educate the community about the land use planning project.

Community Vision Assessment

The Community Vision Assessment describes the goals, priorities, and future aspirations of the community:

The community of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter envisions a self-sufficient, safe and prosperous community with a strong awareness of the people's resources and needs so that we can increase the standard of living, appreciate and protect its cultural aspects, establish appropriate self-government, and develop successful economic ventures.

The economic vision for the community of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is to ...

Community Assessment

Community assessments are made by developing a survey used to collect data about the people living in the community. Community assessments identify what the community has and does not have. Community goals and objectives are discovered in community assessments, during data collection and analysis.

The majority of the studies are focused on the needs of the people, and how the community uses the land and its resources. The majority of studies are focused on the needs of the people, and how the community uses the land and its resources.

The following list is an example of a community assessment questionnaire:

EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER MUST COMPLETE A SEPARATE FORM.

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP _____

Direction to Home: _____

Land Line Phone: YES _____ NO _____

Cell Phone: YES _____ NO _____

Are you a Veteran: YES _____ NO _____

No.	Assessment Question	Response
01	Are you a registered voter of the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
02	Have you moved back to the reservation in the last five years?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
03	Do you commute to work?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
04	What is your age group?	<input type="checkbox"/> (Under 18) <input type="checkbox"/> (18-25) <input type="checkbox"/> (26-35) <input type="checkbox"/> (36-45) <input type="checkbox"/> (46-65) <input type="checkbox"/> (66 or older)
05	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
06	Marital Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed
07	Do you live in an extended family household?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
08	Total in household.	
09	Do you own a seasonal home?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
10	Residential Housing Type?	<input type="checkbox"/> Conventional Home <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Home <input type="checkbox"/> Hogan <input type="checkbox"/> Cabin <input type="checkbox"/> Other
11	When was your home built? (Year)	

No.	Assessment Question	Response
12	Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Rent <input type="checkbox"/> Own <input type="checkbox"/> Board w/Relatives
13	Condition of current home (Rate 5 good – 1 poor)	
14	Do you have a home-site lease?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
15	Do you have a Land Use Permit?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
16	Nearest waterline:	
17	Do you have a septic tank?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
18	When was the last time you had your septic tank serviced?	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 12 months <input type="checkbox"/> 12 months <input type="checkbox"/> 24 months <input type="checkbox"/> 36 months <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
19	If you do not have a waterline, is a bathroom required?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
20	Does your home have electricity?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
21	If your home does not have electricity, does your house need wiring?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
22	Education Level	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade School <input type="checkbox"/> High School <input type="checkbox"/> Vocational/Technical <input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Graduate <input type="checkbox"/> PhD.
23	Have you ever applied for a Chapter Scholarship?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
24	Have you ever applied for Navajo Nation Scholarship?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
25	Income	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 15,000 annually <input type="checkbox"/> 16,000 to 25,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 26,000 to 35,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 36,000 to 45,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 46,000 to 60,000
26	Occupation	
27	Do you earn an income from any of the following?	<input type="checkbox"/> Weaving <input type="checkbox"/> Silversmithing <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Produce <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Med. <input type="checkbox"/> Hauling Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Hauling Coal <input type="checkbox"/> Herding Sheep <input type="checkbox"/> Hauling Water <input type="checkbox"/> Other
28	Do you gather herbs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
29	Do you believe there are adequate roads in your vicinity?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

No.	Assessment Question	Response
30	Are you aware of any nuisances in the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills area, whether visual, auditory, olfactory, or safety hazards? _____ _____ _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please describe in the space below. Use back of page, if needed.
31	What are the types of Land Use Planning projects would you like to see in the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills area? If the project isn't listed, please describe in the space below. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Restaurant <input type="checkbox"/> Lodge <input type="checkbox"/> Casino <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational park <input type="checkbox"/> Orchard <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Rehab <input type="checkbox"/> Retail center <input type="checkbox"/> Tire center <input type="checkbox"/> Laundromat <input type="checkbox"/> Autobody repair <input type="checkbox"/> Welding <input type="checkbox"/> Seed & fertilizer Store <input type="checkbox"/> Wool market <input type="checkbox"/> Slaughter house <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock auction <input type="checkbox"/> Rodeo grounds <input type="checkbox"/> Race track <input type="checkbox"/> Vet. clinic <input type="checkbox"/> Chicken & egg farm <input type="checkbox"/> Alfalfa plant <input type="checkbox"/> 491 truck stop <input type="checkbox"/> Other
32	Do you think there should be a historic Toadlena Boarding School museum and gift shop?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
33	Are you aware of any culturally significant areas in your vicinity, such as gravesites, anasazi ruins, etc? If yes, please describe in the space below. _____ _____ _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
34	Have you received any type of assistance from the Chapter? Housing: New, Addition, Renovation, Weatherization, Handicap Ramp Financial: Scholarship, Student Enrichment, Emergency, Livestock: Hay, Feed, Wood and Coal Roads: Use of Motor Grader, Tractor, Backhoe	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing <input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock <input type="checkbox"/> Roads
35	What is the main Heating Source for your home:	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood/Coal <input type="checkbox"/> Butane/Propane <input type="checkbox"/> Solar Energy

No.	Assessment Question	Response
36	How do you obtain your wood/coal?	
37	Do you have a grazing permit?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
38	Number of sheep?	
39	Number of goats?	
40	Number of horses?	
41	Number of cattle?	
42	Number of dogs?	
43	Number of cats?	
44	Are your dogs/cats spayed/neutered?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
45	Are your dogs/cats licensed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
46	Do you have a Land Use Permit?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
47	What crops do you produce?	<input type="checkbox"/> Hay/Alfalfa <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetables <input type="checkbox"/> Corn <input type="checkbox"/> Other
48	Do any of the following resources visit your home? If so, how often?	<input type="checkbox"/> Home Health Aide <input type="checkbox"/> Head Start Staff <input type="checkbox"/> Donated Foods <input type="checkbox"/> Chapter Admin <input type="checkbox"/> Senior Center Staff <input type="checkbox"/> Social Service <input type="checkbox"/> Home Delivered Meal <input type="checkbox"/> Chapter Officials <input type="checkbox"/> CHR
54	Do you have a vehicle for transportation?	
55	Do you use Safe Ride Services/Navajo Transit System?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
56	Where do you shop for Groceries, Personal Necessities?	
57	Where do you do your laundry?	
58	What hospital do you go to?	
59	What Radio Station do you listen to?	
60	What newspaper do you read?	
63	Do you have access to the Internet?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
64	Language frequently spoken?	<input type="checkbox"/> Navajo <input type="checkbox"/> English

No.	Assessment Question	Response
65	Religious preference:	
66	What history of Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter do you know?	

Natural and Cultural Resource Assessment

The Natural and Cultural Resource Assessment inventories and evaluates:

- ☐ Topography
- ☐ Soils and Slope
- ☐ Surface and Ground Water
- ☐ Vegetation
- ☐ Wildlife
- ☐ Culturally significant areas
- ☐ Traditional areas
- ☐ Environmental areas

Infrastructure Assessment

Assess existing infrastructure including roads, electrical, water, sewer, gas, and communication lines. What kinds of planning are combined to develop a community that will reflect the needs of the community?

- ☐ Transportation Planning
- ☐ Environmental Planning
- ☐ Parks and Open Space Planning
- ☐ Utilities Planning
- ☐ Planning for School Facilities
- ☐ Planning for Housing
- ☐ Social Planning
- ☐ Rural Addressing Planning
- ☐ Cemetery Planning

Site selection and resource analysis should be done prior to any project. To develop the best site, a program must be carefully prepared. Program development is based upon the study of factors, such as site requirements and sizes, types of building and site construction, and the use of materials. A completely developed program will include a schedule of required facilities, times of completion, and their priority for construction.

Economic Development Plan

Identifies land for economic development.

Community planning involves seeking funds from various sources to implement the first phase of development. The Chapter Manager or the Chapter Officials initiate the first step by developing a proposal for the project and acquire all necessary documentation needed in the application process.

The type of project requires different types of funding sources, such as planning grants, matching funds, construction funds, and Administration funds. The submission of project applications and chapter resolutions should be submitted one week before the timeline or deadline of any agency funding source.

Training

The following training sessions should take place:

- ☐ Effective governmental approaches to economic development
- ☐ The use of economic development zones
- ☐ The need for infrastructure to support economic development
- ☐ Utilization of authorities contained in the LGA for economic development

Strategic Planning

Develop implementation strategies identifying who will do what and when.

PLANNING COMPONENT	PROCESS	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
1. Community Education and Participation Plan								
2. Community Vision Assessment								
3. Natural and Cultural Resources Assessment								
4. Infrastructure Assessment								
5. Strategic Planning								
6. Final Report								

Economic Development Planning

Develop implementation strategies identifying who will do what and when.

PLANNING COMPONENT	PROCESS	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
1. Community Education and Participation Plan								
3. Community Vision Assessment								
3. Natural and Cultural Resources Assessment								
5. Infrastructure Assessment								
6. Economic Development Plan								
7. Comprehensive Plan								
8. Comprehensive and Economic Development Planning								
9. Final Report								

Prospective Planning Participants & Method of Communication

The following list of prospective planning participants is developed to ensure a variety of people, organizations and entities are invited to attend the public meetings and participate.

Prospective Members and General Public	Specific Method of Communication
Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio announcements • Newspaper announcements • Word of mouth • Meeting announcements
Local Government Officials including: Chapter Officials, Council Delegates, Grazing Officials, and Chapter Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLUPC presentation at Planning Meetings and Chapter Meetings • Letters • One-on-one meetings • Word of mouth
Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Grazing Permit Holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flyers • Radio Announcements • Word-of-mouth
Businesses and organizations such as Trading posts, schools, churches, septic tank services, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letters • Flyers • Email • Word-of-mouth
Offices, programs or entities such as LGSC, BIA-Natural Resources, NTUA, BIA roads, NDOT roads, BIA realty, Law Enforcement, IHS and RBDO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letters • Announcement at meetings • Flyers • Email • Word-of-mouth
Artisans – Rug weavers, silversmiths, sand painters and other arts & crafts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio announcements • Flyers • Meeting Announcements

Public Notices and Advertising

Public notices and advertising are general methods of communication that are used to inform the community members and the general public about Land Use Planning events and activities. These notices include upcoming meetings, work sessions, or public hearings in addition to encouraging public involvement in the planning efforts:

- ☐ Public Service Radio Announcements – KNDN, KTNN and KGAK
- ☐ Public Service Newspaper Announcements – Navajo Times (\$ in advance), Gallup Independent and Farmington Daily Times.
- ☐ Flyers – Posting in common public areas and business, such as the Mustang, Trading Posts, Schools and Churches.
- ☐ CLUPC Bulletin Board – Display information on bulletin boards within the Chapter house.

- ☐ Newsletters – Land Use Planner will develop three newsletters throughout the process. The newsletters will be given to the CLUPC and they will make copies and distribute.
- ☐ Community sponsored Dinners – Plan luncheon for organized work sessions and/or public hearings as incentive for community participation.
- ☐ Promotional Items - Provide incentives such as gift bags, monetary (\$5.00), chapter vouchers, etc. for community participation.
- ☐ Bill Boards – Set up scheduled meetings on bill boards at major intersections to promote community participation.

Opportunities for Involvement

The following list is for land use planning activities provide activities provide opportunities for involvement. The specific dates will be determined according to the CBLUPC and the Chapter's schedule.

Work Session – Community Vision Assessment – March 2017

Community will review and approve the Land Use Planning Vision Assessment Statement and complete a Community Assessment questionnaire. This is where the community provides input and debate on how the land use plan will be developed.

Community Septic Tank Awareness Program – April 2017

A community awareness program will be held to disseminate information about septic tank cleaning services and how to maintain your septic tank. Community members will have the opportunity to schedule septic tank cleaning services with other members of the community for a reduced fee. The following businesses will be invited to attend to sign up community members for service.

- ☐ DJ's Backhoe Services 598-1973
- ☐ ABC Bob's Septic Service 320-4135
- ☐ Allen Septic Tank Service 632-2742
- ☐ Diaz Septic Service 632-9567
- ☐ Econo Septic 793-0343
- ☐ Shorty Thompson 325-3181
- ☐ Valley Septic Tank Service 598-6982
- ☐ Shima Septic Service 368-5001

Public Hearing – Natural and Cultural Resource Assessment – June 2017

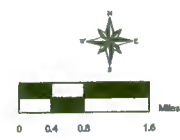
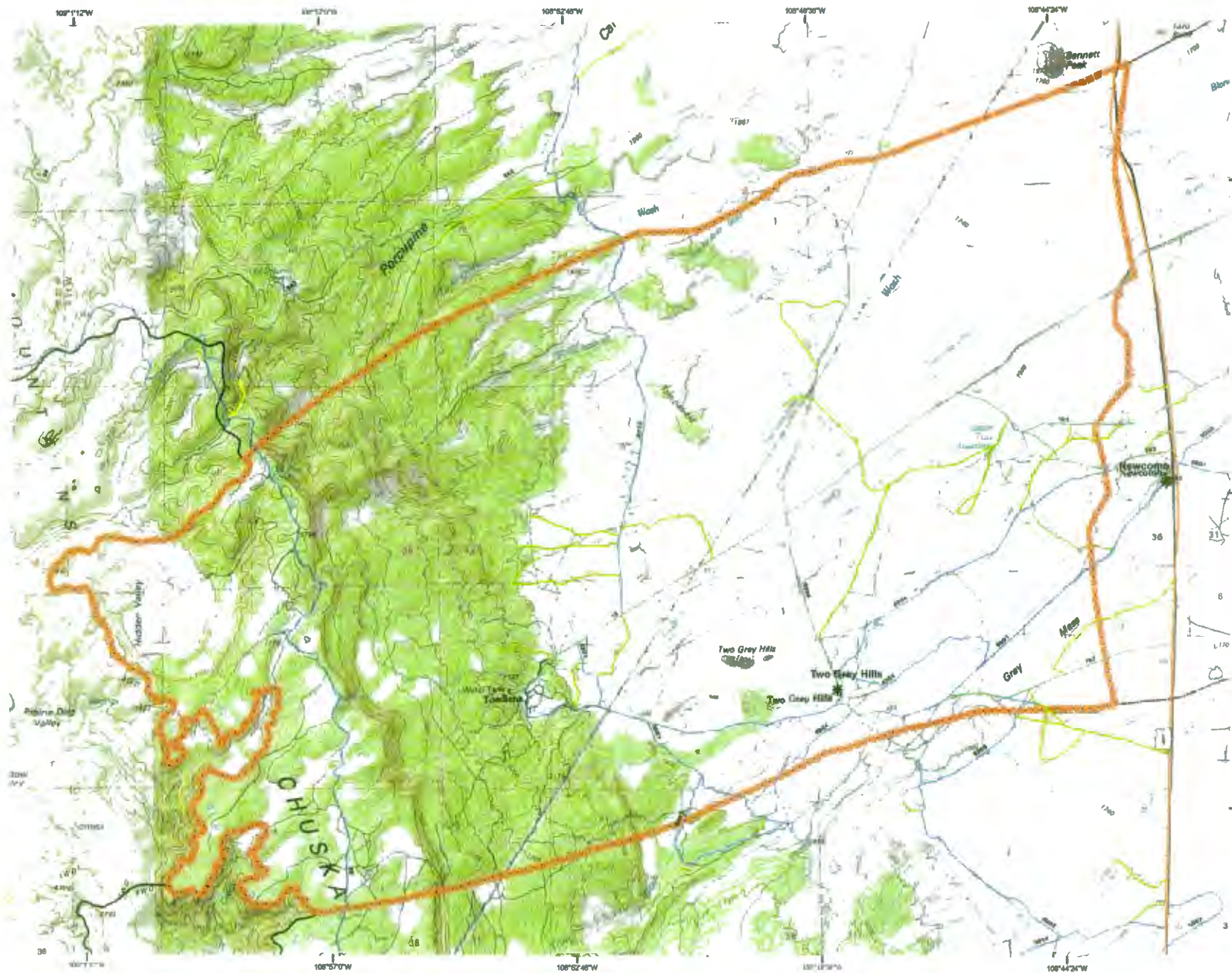
A Public Hearing is a forum for public education. The Natural and Cultural Resource Assessment hearing will review and disseminate information about (vegetation and wildlife) endangered species in the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills area. We will also review cultural and historic preservation, traditional areas (i.e., herb gathering), and natural resources in the planning area. The following organizations will be invited to attend.

- Navajo Nation Fish and Wildlife Department
- BIA Natural Resources
- Law Enforcement

Work Session – Identification of Land for Economic Development - July 2017**Strategic Planning Session – Development of Implementation Strategies – July 2017****Public Hearing – Presentation of Economic Land Use Plan & Implementation Strategies – August 2017**

APPENDIX G

INFRASTRUCTURE; WATERLINE, POWERLINE, ETC.
IN THE COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA



Note:
This map was created by the Navajo
Division of Transportation (NDOT) and the data represented upon this map
is for estimate purposes only and not to
be used for official reference or analysis.
NDOT is constantly updating map
information and more that some features
and their locations may be incomplete
under incorrect. The parallels and
meridians, if shown, closely represent
the NAD83 datum. Inquiries and field
verification is recommended in some
areas.



Navajo Division of Transportation
P.O. Box 4938
Window Rock, Arizona 86515
Phone: 505-671-4340
Fax: 505-671-4340
Map By: Eleanor Harris
Title: GIS to Engineer Scale
Date: May 05, 2012
Presented To: NDOT Client
Department:
Organization:

Navajo Chapter Name:
Two Grey Hills -
Bis Dah Litso

Northern Agency
TwoGreyHills Chapter














- * Chapters
- Bis Roads
- Tribal Roads
- In Inventory Roads
- US Hwy
- State HWYS
- County Roads
- Interstate-HWY
- County Boundaries
- TwoGreyHills Chapter
- Districts

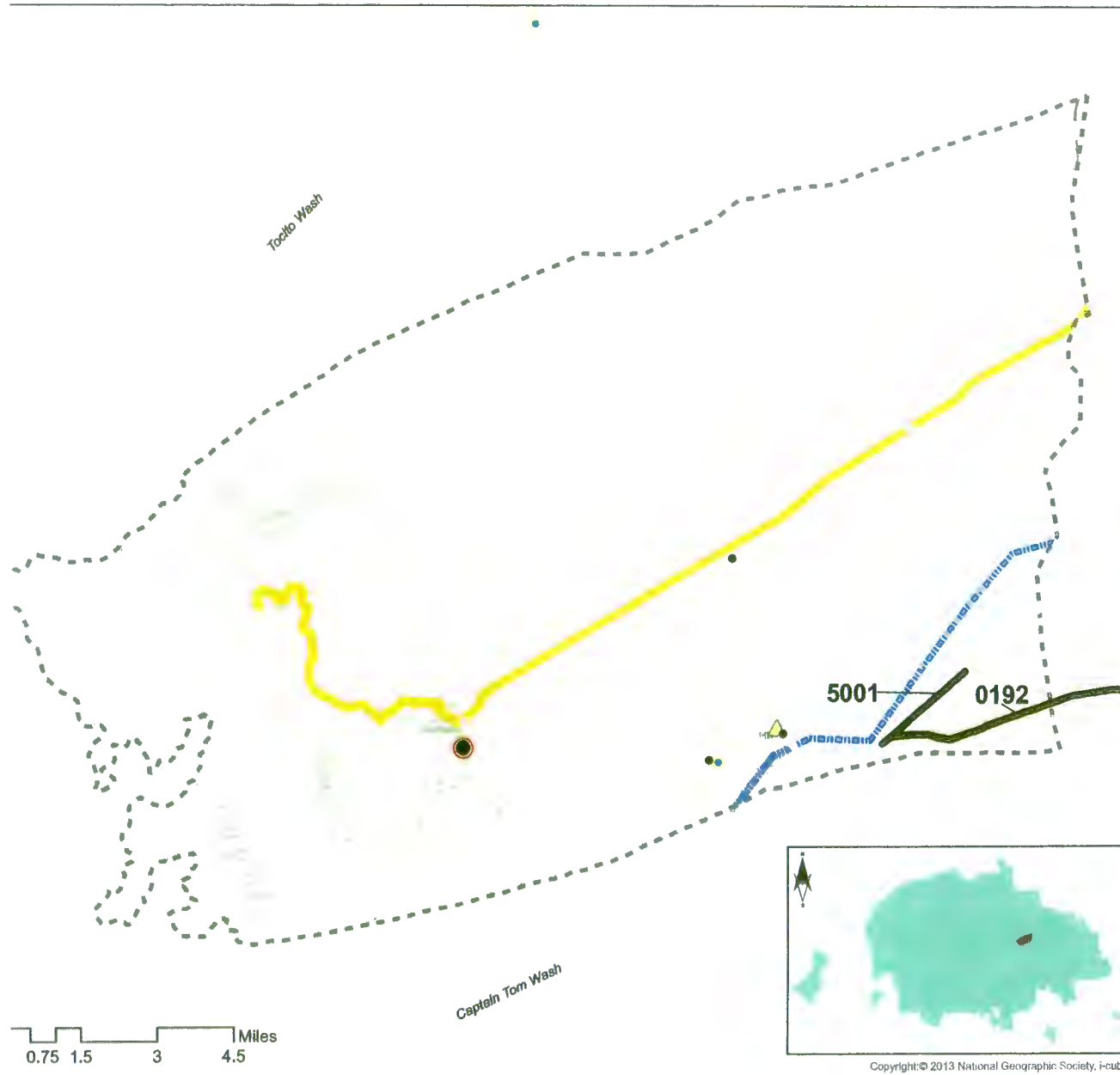
APPENDIX H

COMMUNITY ROADS; GRADED, ETC. IN THE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA

Two Grey Hills Chapter

Dirt Road Priority Needs

-  Chapter Boundary
-  Chapter House
-  BIA/Tribal Dirt Road with 250+ Vehicles Per Day
-  US/State Highway
-  River/Stream
-  Washout
-  Washout on Regional Route
-  Washout on High Priority Regional Route
-  Bridge with Sufficiency Rating > 50
-  Bridge with Sufficiency Rating < 50
-  Regional Route
-  0-249 Vehicles Per Day
-  250+ Vehicles Per Day



Source: 2015 Official Inventory and NDOT GIS



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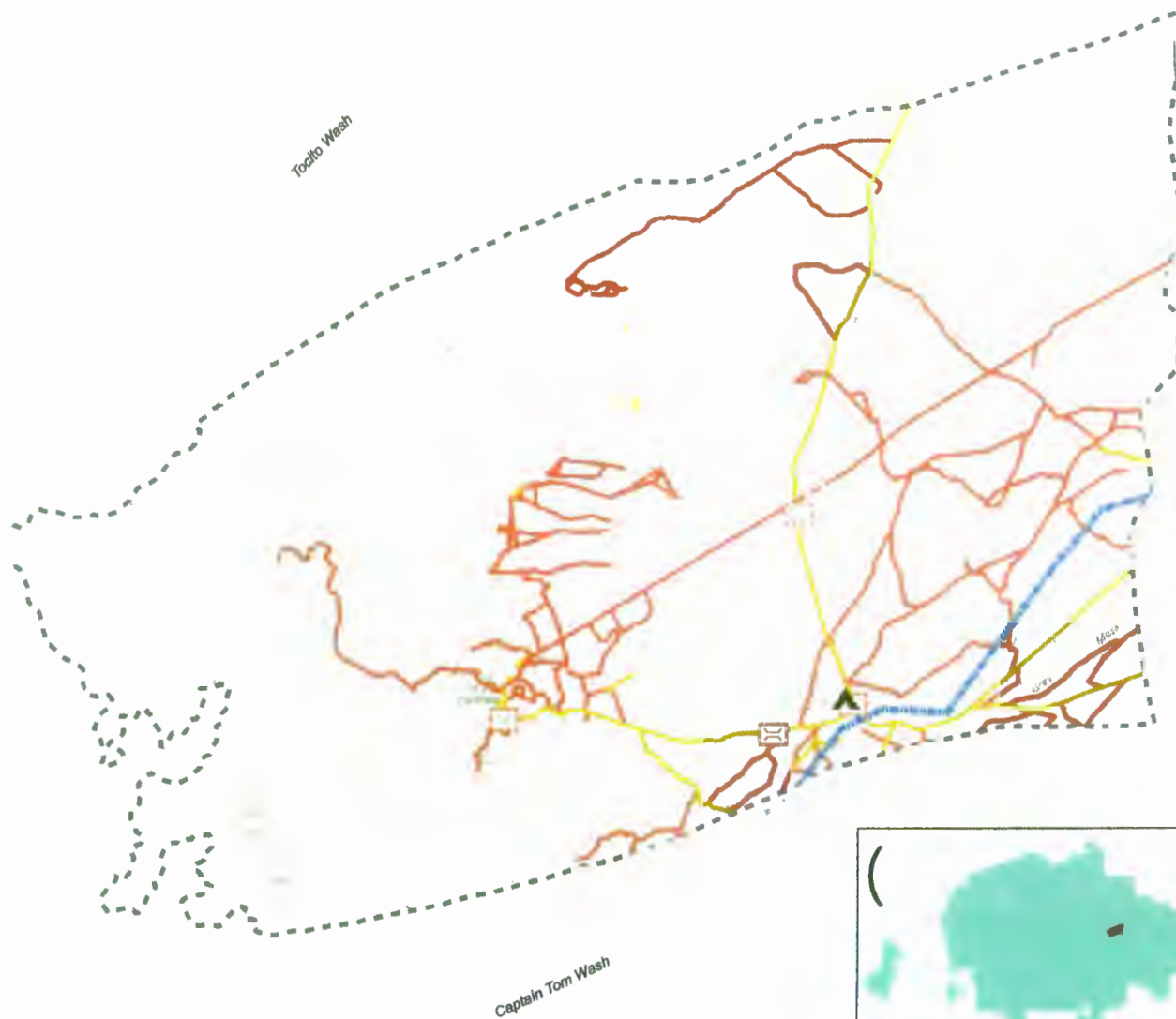
Two Grey Hills Chapter

Level of Maintenance

- Unclassified
- Little or None (0 - 9%)
- Occasional (10% - 49%)
- Limited (50% - 89%)
- Optimum (90% - 100%)

Chapter Feature

- Chapter Boundary
- Chapter House
- Bridge
- River/Stream



0.75 1.5 3 4.5 Miles

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Two Grey Hills Chapter

ROW Ownership

- Unclassified
- BIA
- Tribal
- State
- Urban (Non/Federal-Aid)
- County/ Township
- Other BIA
- Other Federal
- Other Private

Chapter Feature

- Chapter Boundary
- P Chapter House
- Bridge
- River/Stream



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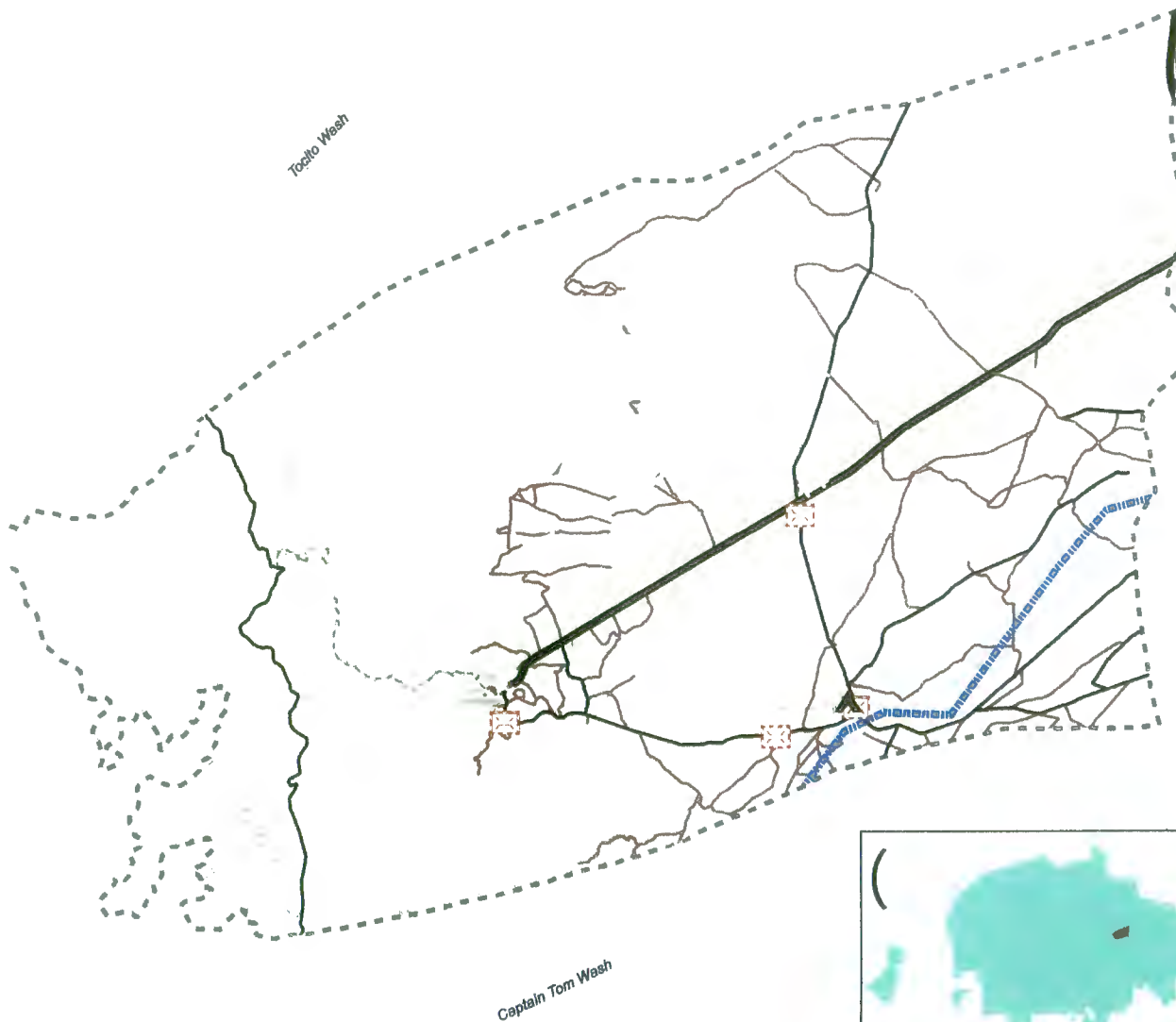
Two Grey Hills Chapter

BIA Functional Classification Code

- Unclassified
- 1 - Major Arterial
- 2 - Rural Minor Arterial
- 3 - Residential
- 4 - Rural Major Collector
- 5 - Rural Local Road
- 6 - City Minor Arterial
- 7 - City Collector
- Other

Chapter Feature

- Chapter Boundary
- Chapter House
- Bridge
- River/Stream



0.75 1.5 3 4.5 Miles



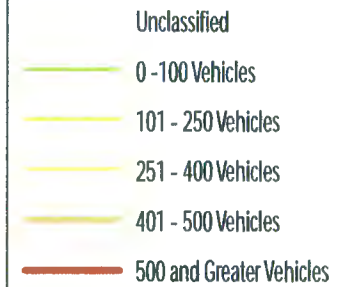
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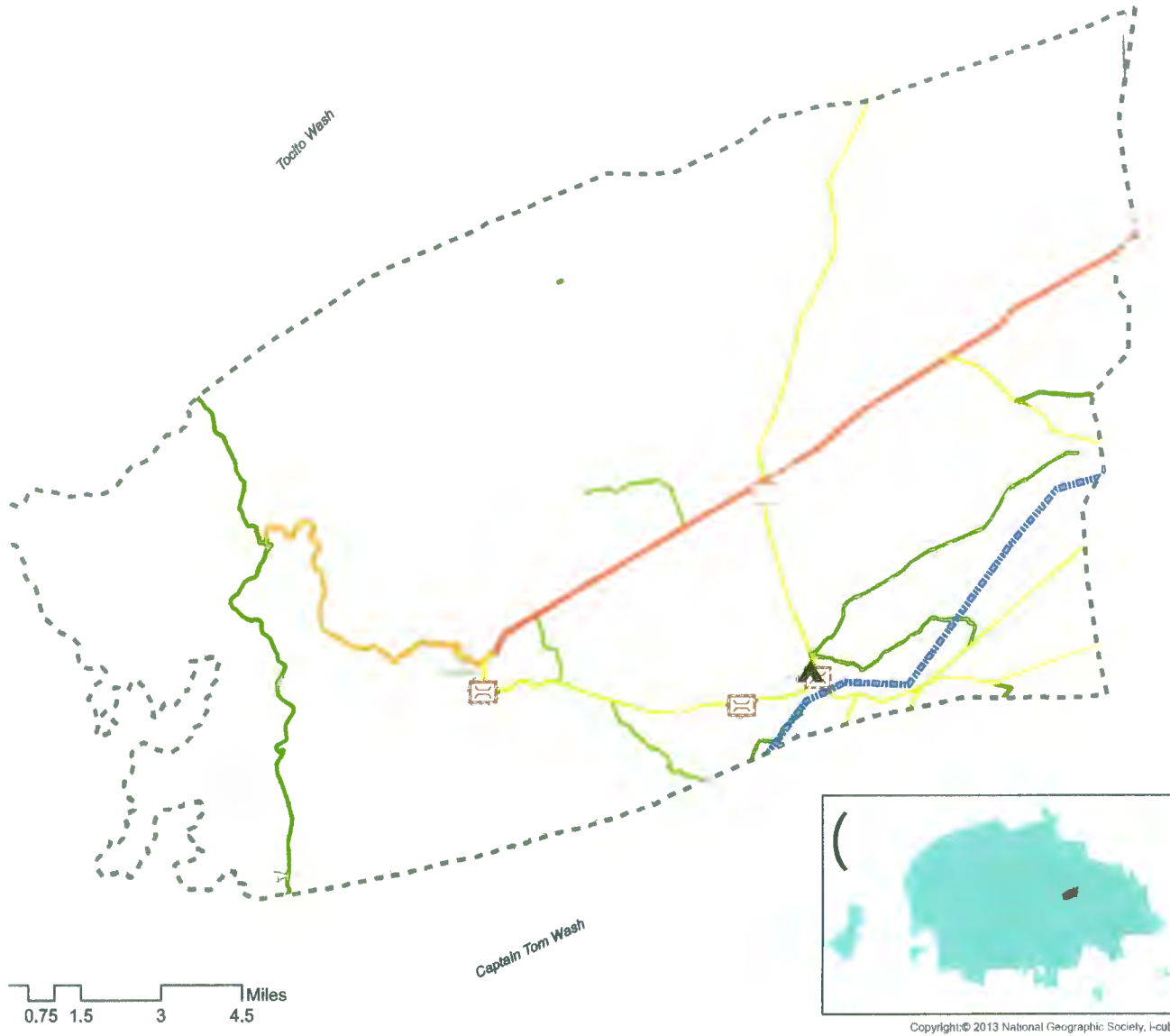
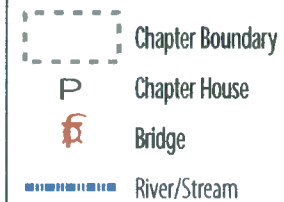
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Two Grey Hills Chapter

Daily Traffic Count



Chapter Feature



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Two Grey Hills Chapter

Drainage Conditions

- Unclassified
- Unimproved Road
- Severe Drainage Problem
- Periodic Drainage Problem
- Excellent Drainage

Chapter Feature

- Chapter Boundary
- Chapter House
- Bridge
- River/Stream



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Two Grey Hills Chapter

Roadbed Conditions

- Unclassified
- Proposed Road
- Primitive Road
- Bladed Unimproved Road
- Minimum Built-up Roadbed
- Designed and Constructed Roadbed
- Constructed to Adequate Standards
- Adequate Standards with C/G One Side
- Adequate Standards with C/G Both Sides

Chapter Feature

- Chapter Boundary
- Chapter House
- Bridge
- River/Stream



0.75 1.5 3 4.5 Miles

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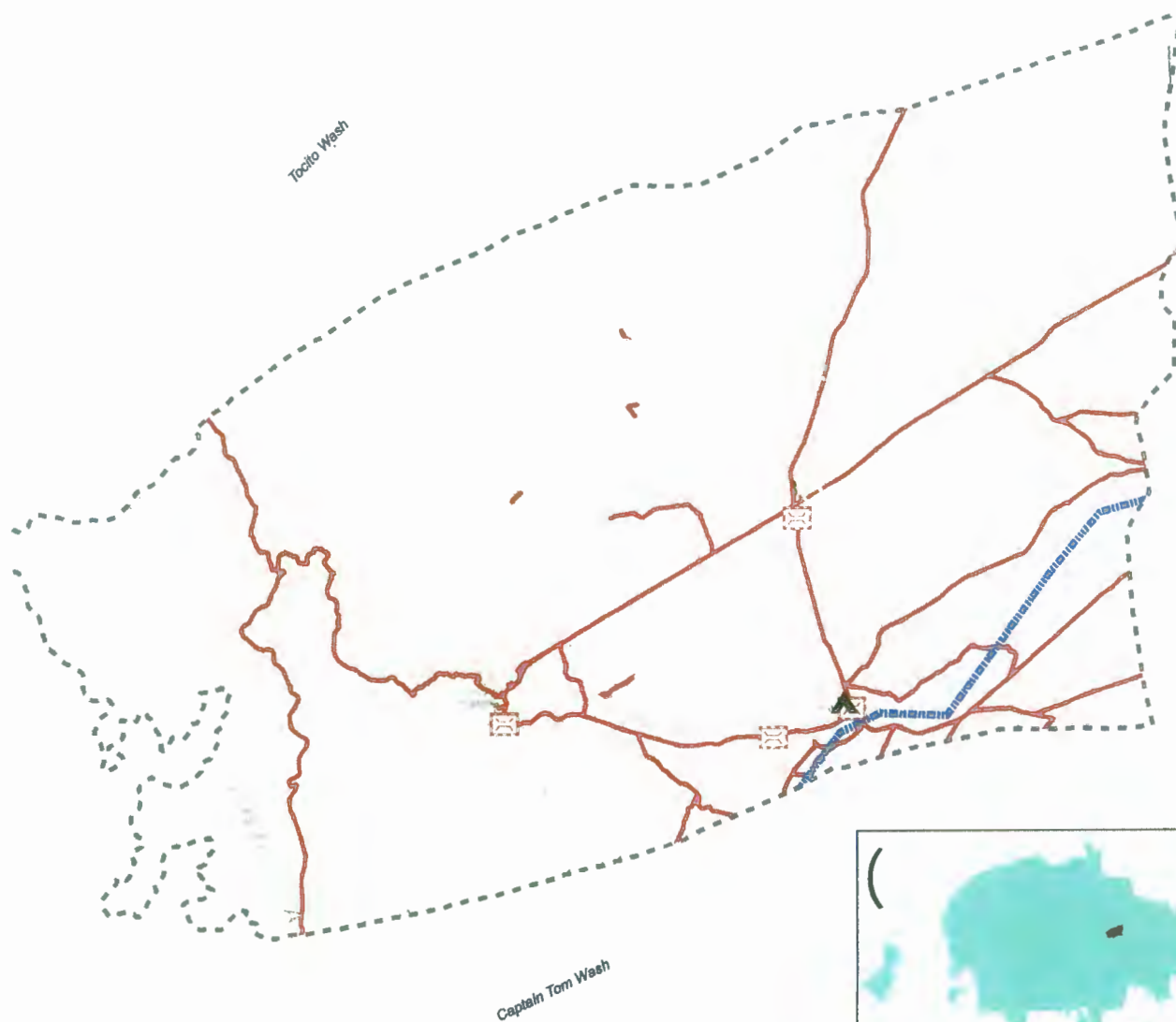
Two Grey Hills Chapter

Shoulder Conditions

- Unclassified
- No Shoulder
- Critical Condition
- Tolerable Condition
- Excellent Condition

Chapter Feature

- Chapter Boundary
- Chapter House
- Bridge
- River/Stream



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Two Grey Hills Chapter

Surface Typology

- Unclassified
- Proposed Road
- Earth Road
- Gravel
- < 2" Bituminous
- > 2" Bituminous
- Concrete

Chapter Feature

- Chapter Boundary
- Chapter House
- Bridge
- River/Stream



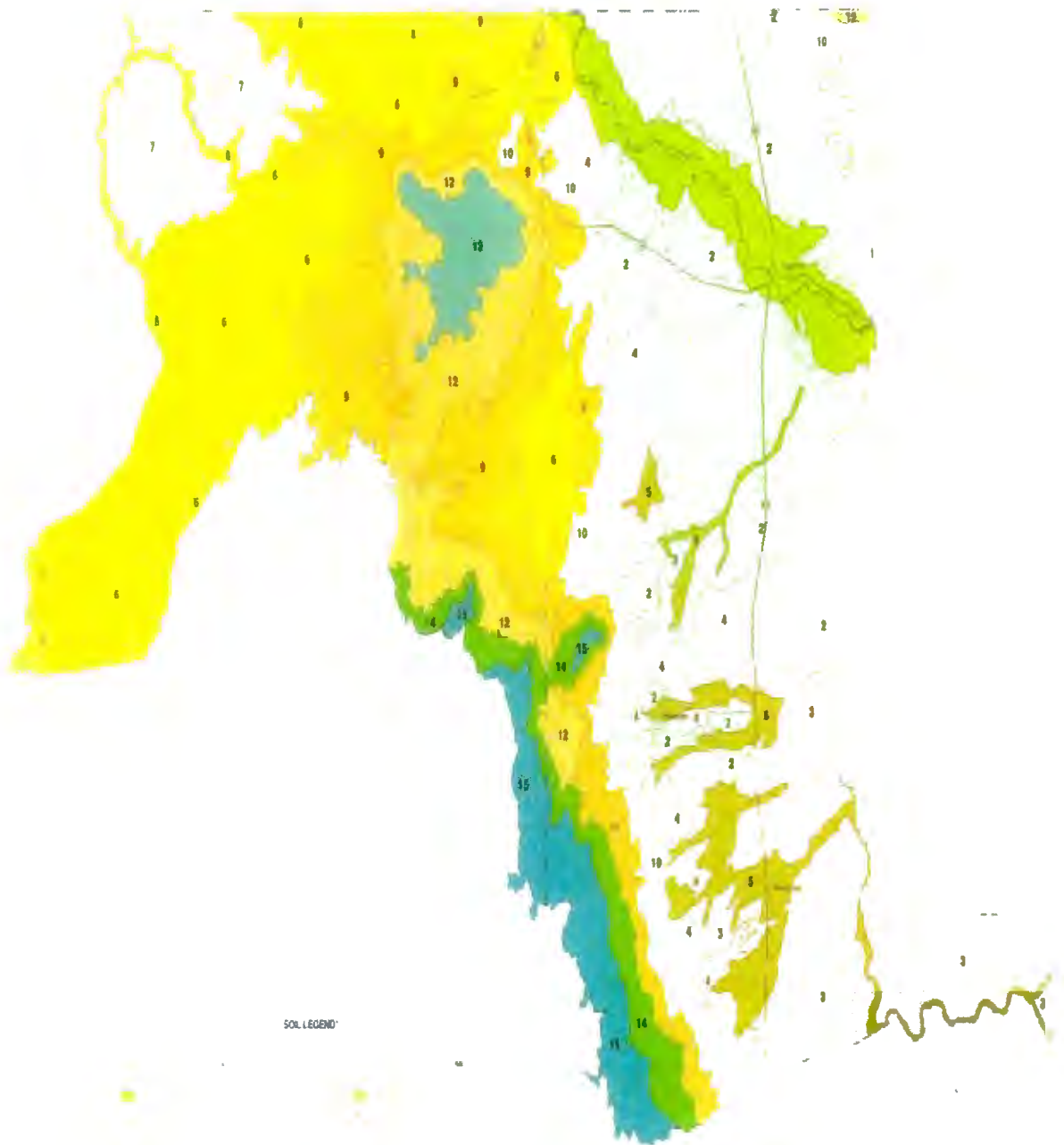
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APPENDIX I

SOIL MAPPING IN THE COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
THE BUREAU OF SOILS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEW MEXICO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
ARIZONA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
SHIPROCK SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
GENERAL SOIL MAP
SHIPROCK AREA,
PARTS OF SAN JUAN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO
and APACHE COUNTY, ARIZONA

APPENDIX J

SOIL ENGINEERING USES TABLE

PLANNING AREA SOIL NAMES

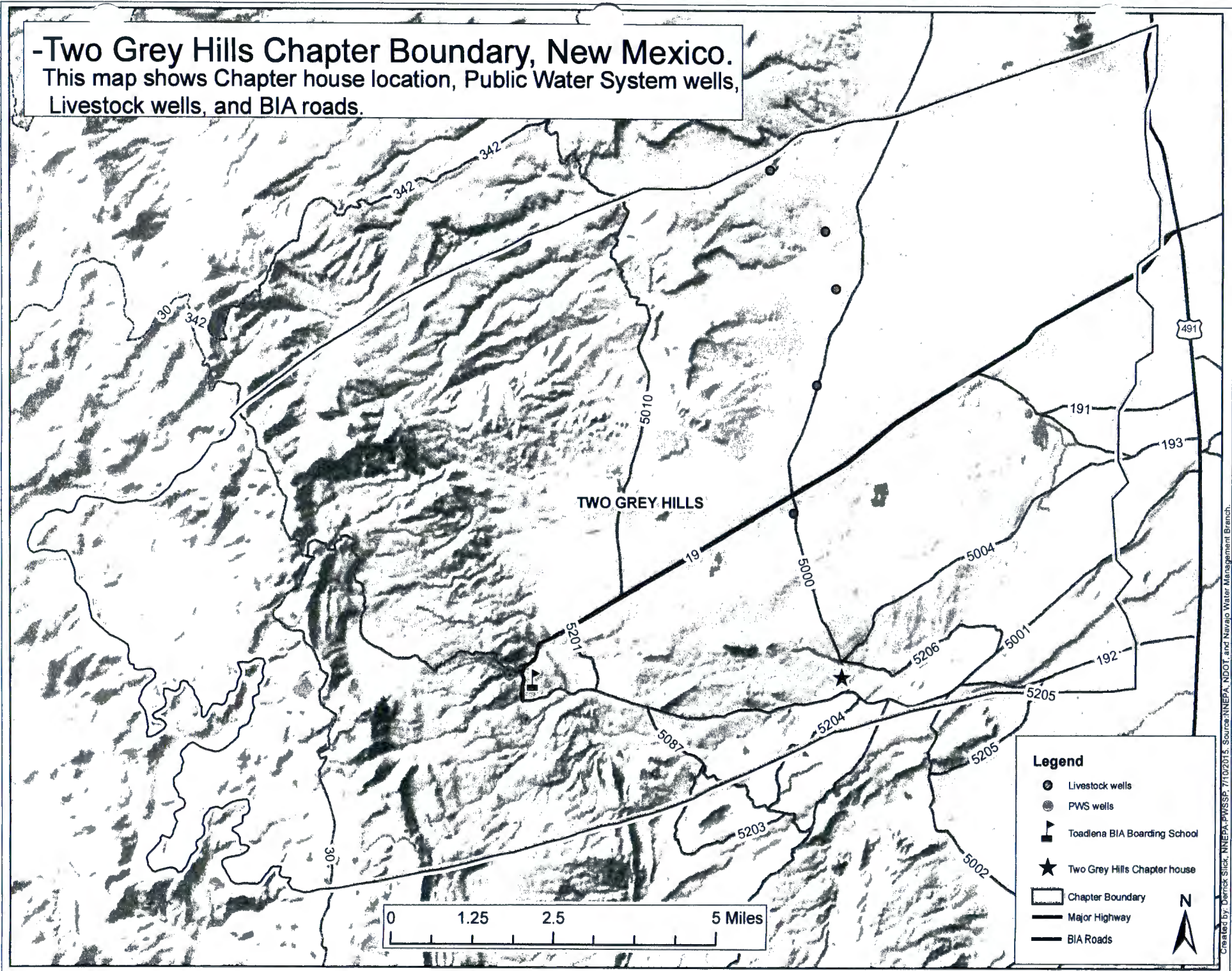
MAP UNIT	SOIL NAME	SLOPE
105	Hamburg clay loam	0 to 1
117	Badland-Rock outcrop complex	
125	Kimbeta loamy fine sand	0 to 4
130	Badland-Genats complex	35 to 60
135	Faro-Rock outcrop-Badland complex	2 to 25
140	Begally loamy sand	1 to 3
155	Mesa fine sandy loam	1 to 4
165	Jeddito-Escavada association	0 to 3
170	Notal sandy clay loam	0 to 1
175	Suwance loam	0 to 1
180	Kimbeta-Huerfano complex	1 to 4
190	Jeddito loamy fine sand	0 to 2
195	Tewa fine sandy loam	2 to 15
205	Shiprock-Faro complex	1 to 5
210	Mask-Mesa fine sandy loams	1 to 4
215	Percayo-Fordville association	1 to 10
230	Rajala very fine sandy loam	1 to 3
300	Farview-Rock outcrop complex	1 to 10
301	Farview-Sanostee-Rock outcrop association	1 to 10
305	Stryer-Eagleby-Rock outcrop complex	35 to 70
310	Miller-Blanding-Strych association	2 to 60
311	Kinusta-Esleno-Rock outcrop complex	15 to 70
312	Blanding very fine sandy loam	2 to 8
315	Shoegame-Riverwash complex	2 to 5
316	Miller-Strych-Baakum complex	5 to 85
317	Toadlena-Eagleeye complex	2 to 60
318	Damino silty clay loam	1 to 8
401	Vessila-Rock outcrop complex	5 to 25
407	Iwela-Nomrah-Vosburg complex	1 to 40
411	Sojourn-Badland complex	15 to 50
412	Highdye-Merilee association	5 to 35
418	Menefee-Espino-Rock outcrop complex	35 to 75
600	Kunz-Yahmore complex	2 to 35
602	Bostwick-Danburn complex	0 to 5
604	Yahmore-Sandark complex	1 to 15
606	Narbona-Deza complex	5 to 50
608	Narbona-Zidditoi complex	45 to 90
610	Kunz-Kankey complex	5 to 45
614	Kunz-Turtsa-Yahmore complex	3 to 45
700	Akhoni-Retaw complex	0 to 15
702	Bikeyah-Berland loam74s	1 to 15
704	Kilzhin-Captom complex	15 to 60
706	Todacheene-Viewpoint-Owl spring association	1 to 20
708	Tunilcha-Bangston association	35 to 60
710	Akhoni-Kilzhin fine sandy loams	1 to 35
712	Sons-Ela-Washpass-Viewpoint complex	20 to 70

APPENDIX K

WATER WELL LOCATION IN THE COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA

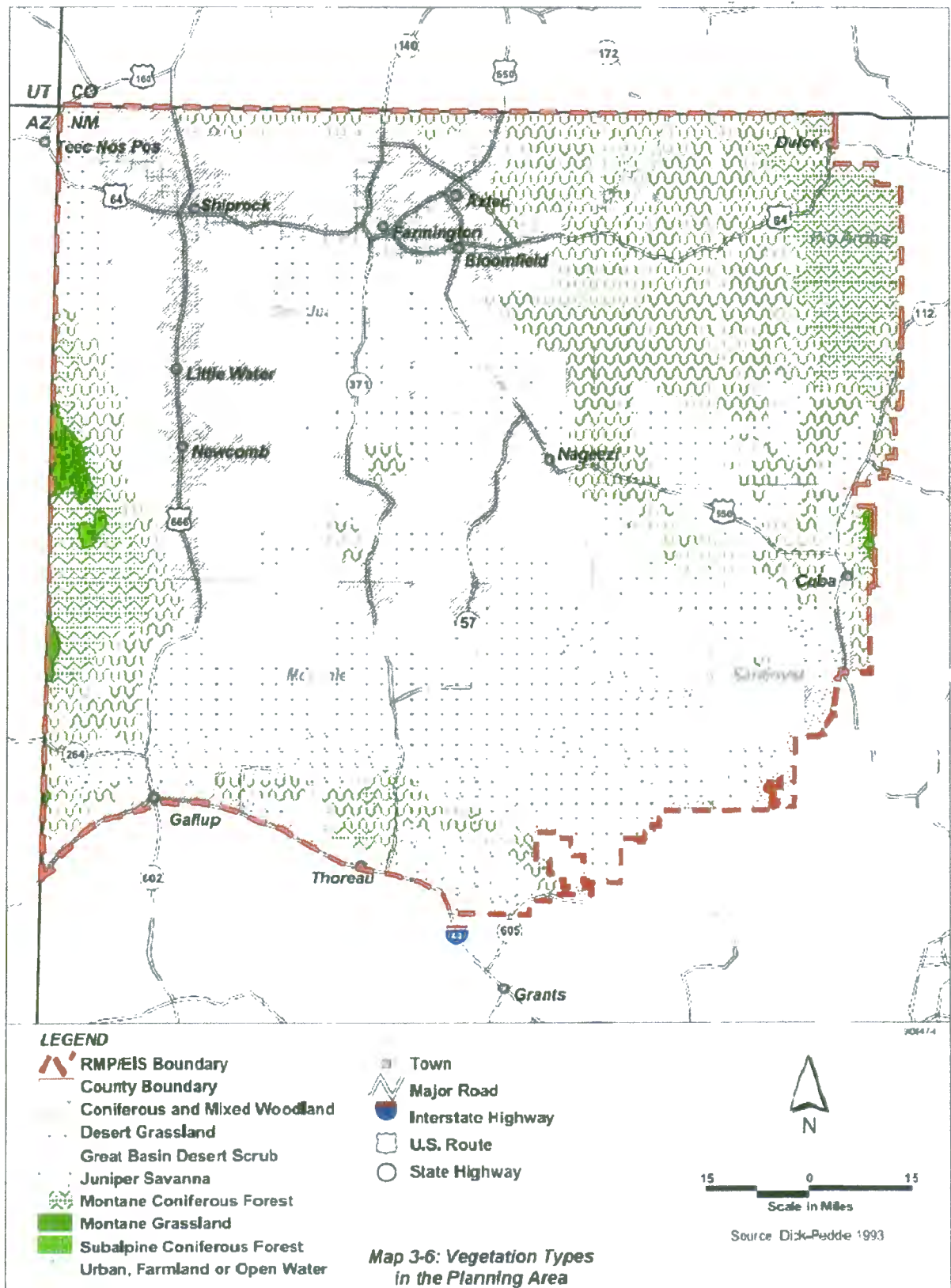
-Two Grey Hills Chapter Boundary, New Mexico.

This map shows Chapter house location, Public Water System wells, Livestock wells, and BIA roads.



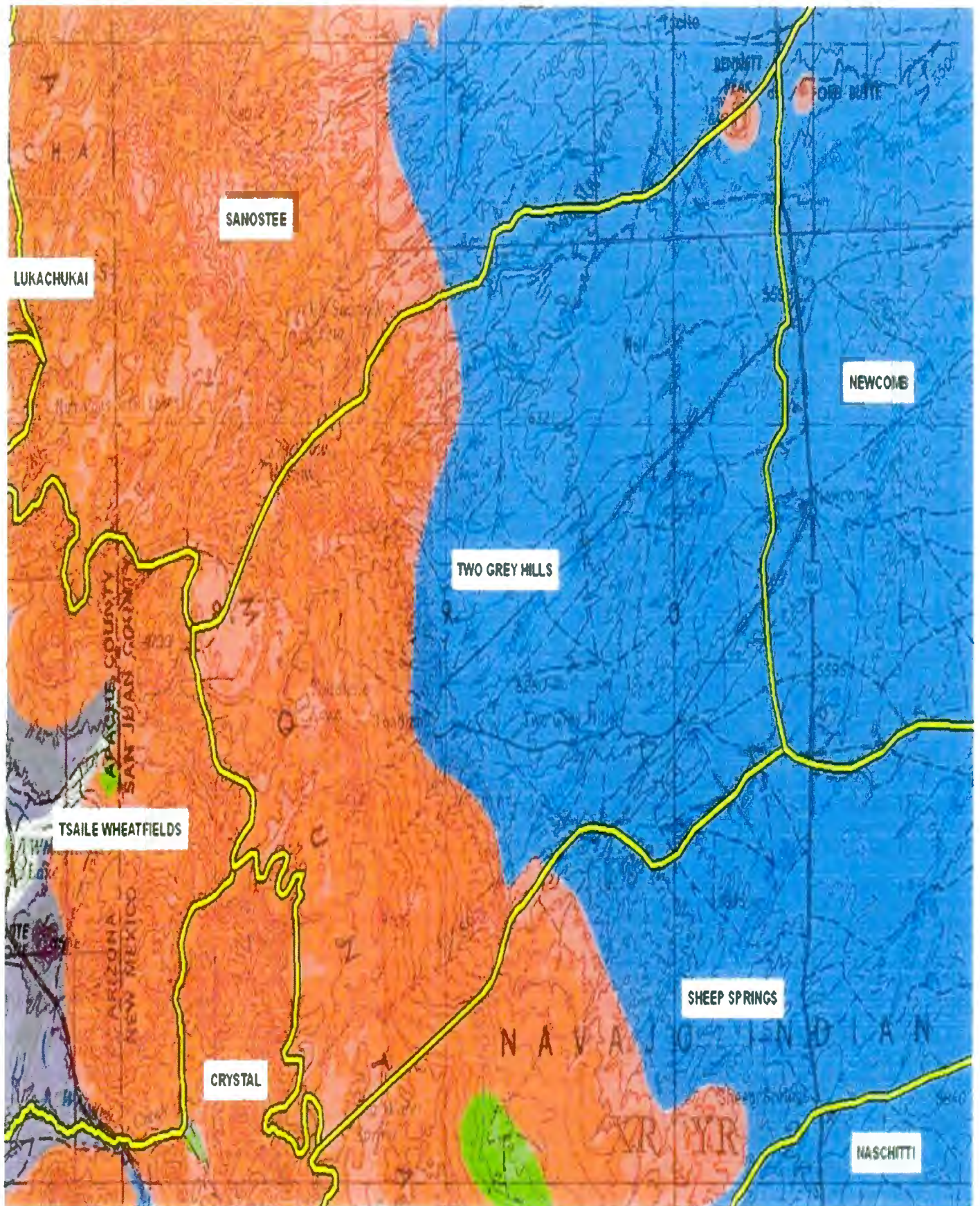
APPENDIX L

VEGETATION LOCATION IN THE COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA



APPENDIX M

WILDLIFE LOCATION IN THE COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA



MAPS 1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Restaurant & Lounge
Historic Museum & Gift Shop
Tohaali Natural Spring Park
Apple Orchard/Farming
Fish Hatchery
Toadlena Trading Post
Two Grey Hills Trading Post
RV Park and Campsite









MAPS 2

BUSINESS AND OFFICE PARK

**Retail Center
Park and Playground
Office Park**

Proposed Land Use Development

Future Infrastructure
Development Site

Elca Market Site

Future Economic Development Site

N5000

HWY N19



Proposed Land Development



Toadlena/TwoGreyHills Land Use Plan: 2017-2021

Google Earth

MAPS 3

COMMUNITY GATHERING SITE & MARKETPLACE

Market Place
Veterans Park

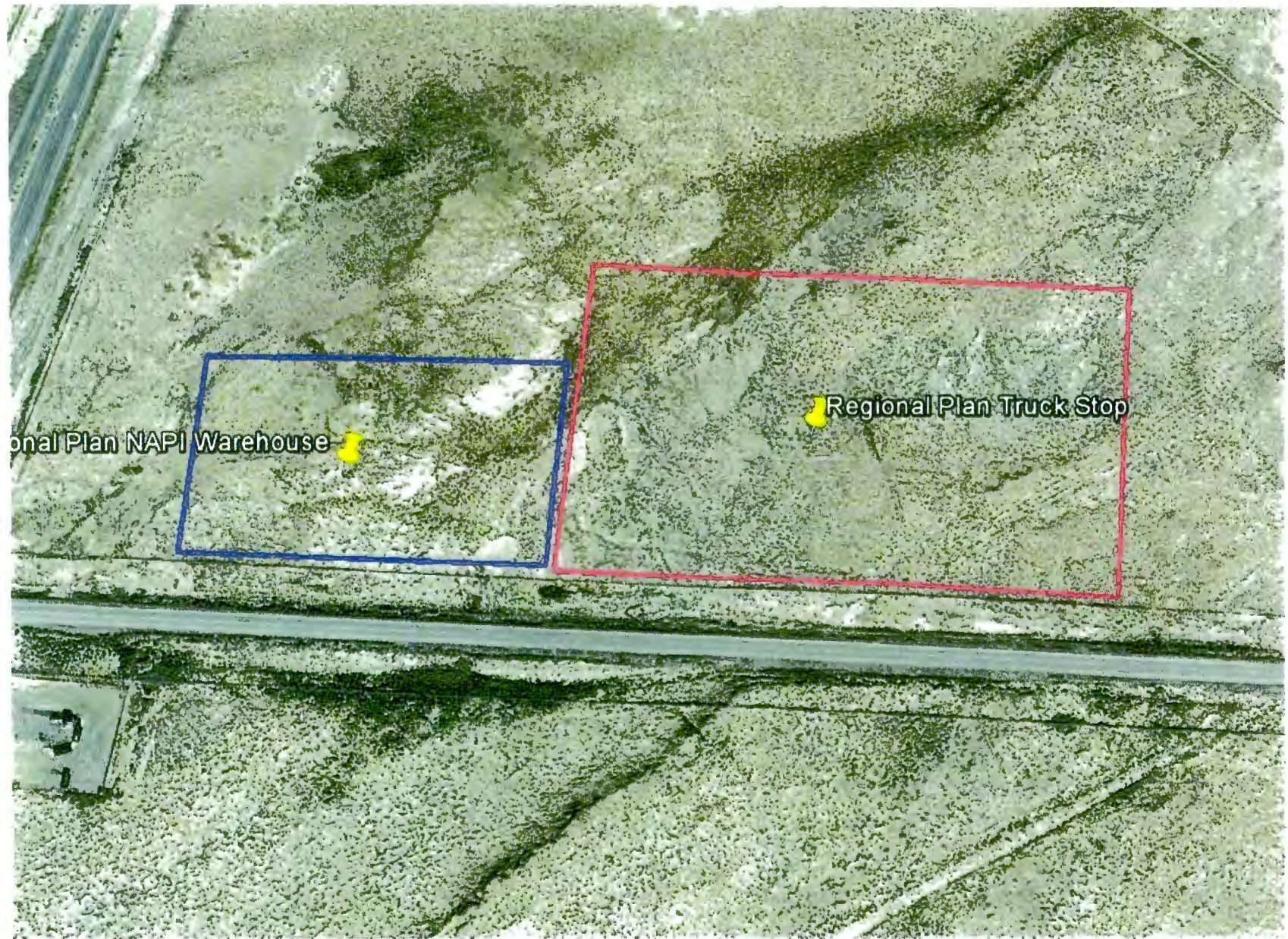




MAPS 4

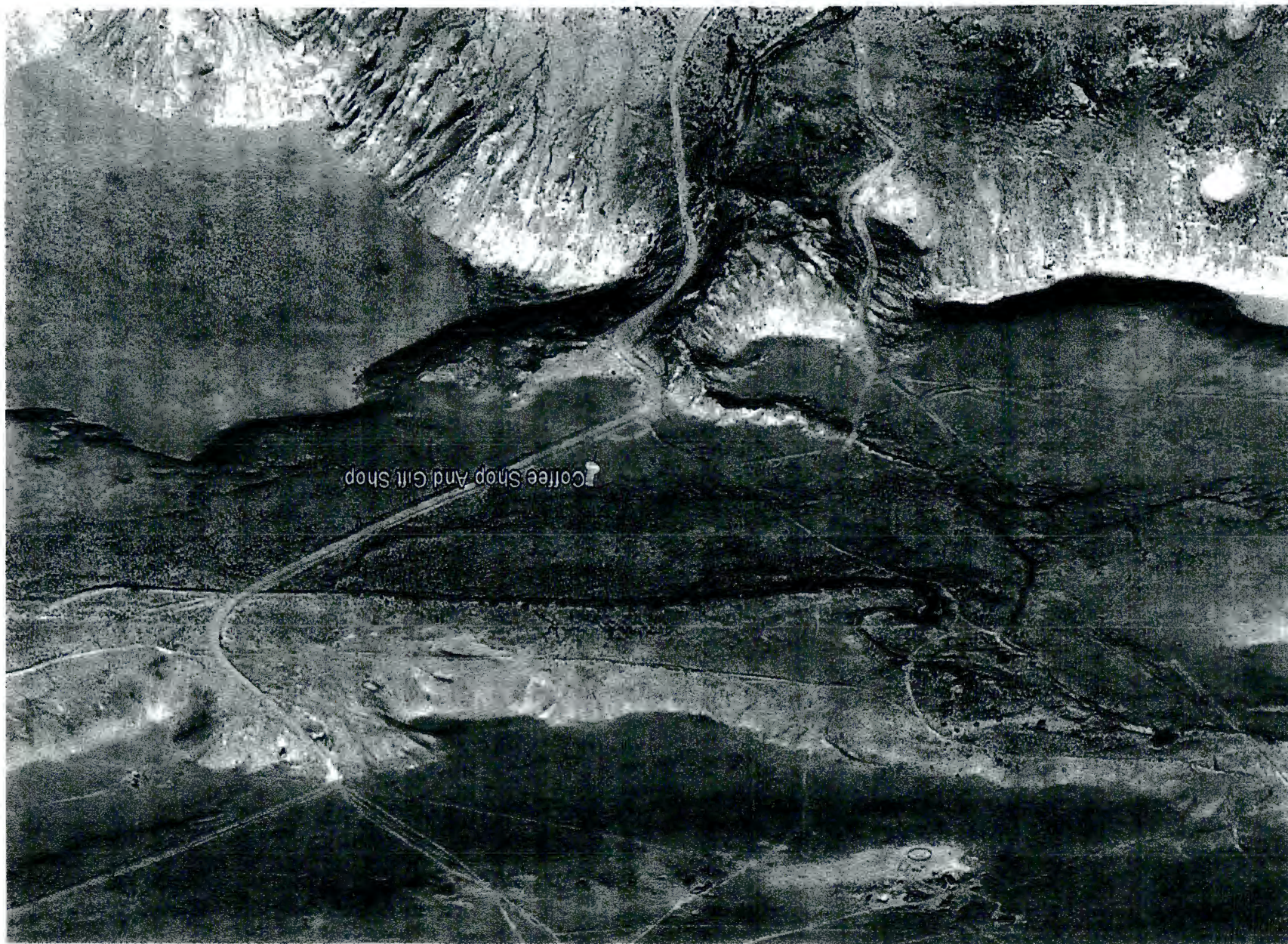
REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Truck Stop & Tire Shop
NAPI Products & Hay/Feed Sub-Station
Coffee Shop/Souvenir



Regional Plan NAPI Warehouse

Regional Plan Truck Stop





TOADLENA / TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER

P.O. Box 7894, Newcomb, New Mexico 87455 • Phone 505-789-3100 • Fax 505-789-3101

"HOME OF THE FAMOUS TWO GREY HILLS RUGS"

EXHIBIT

B

RESOLUTION

TDLA/TGH-17-07-24-03

RECOMMENDATION TO THE NAVAJO NATION TRIBAL COUNCIL, THE DIVISION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND THE RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE TO APPROVE AND RECERTIFY THE TOADLENA/TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN

WHEREAS:

1. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter of the Navajo Nation acts on this resolution pursuant to the authority contained in section 1, subsection (C) of the Navajo Tribal Council Resolution #W-20-55 that certified Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter as a recognized Navajo Nation Chapter authorizing Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter to conduct the business of a local government; AND
2. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is a duly certified Chapter under the Navajo Nation Government pursuant to CMA-25 N.N.C. Section 3. There is recognition of enumerated 110 Navajo Nation Chapters as being certified and enumerated at 11 N.C.C. Section 10 of which Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is included; AND
3. Pursuant to CAP-34-98, the Navajo Nation Council adopted the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act (LGA); and all chapters are required to adopt and operate under a Five Management System to exercise local governance authorities pursuant to 26 N.N.C. Section 103; AND
4. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter is officially recognized and certified as a political unit of the Navajo Tribal Government pursuant to Navajo Tribe Council Resolution No. CJ-20-55;
5. Pursuant to the LGA, the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter established a Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) to oversee all land use planning activities under Resolution No. 14-03-09-02;
6. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter completed the development of a Community Land Use and Economic Development Plan for Recertification after Five Years, in accordance with 26 N. N. C. S2004; AND
7. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter Community Land Use Five Year Plan is set for the community consistent with the "establishment, purpose, mission, community, resource, future, process and land administration", within the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter government of the Navajo Nation; AND
8. The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter membership held two (2) Public Hearings to discuss and understand the purpose of the need to approve Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter Community Land Use Five Year Plan as attached in Exhibit "A".

Stanley Hardy
President



Andrew Deschenie
Vice-President



Angie Frank
Secretary / Treasurer



Derry Lewis
Grazing Officer



Amber K. Crotty
Council Delegate

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The membership of the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter of the Navajo Nation hereby approve the recommendation to the Navajo Nation Tribal Council, the Division of Community Development and the Resource and Development Committee the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter's Community Land Use Plans for Re-Certification.


CERTIFICATION

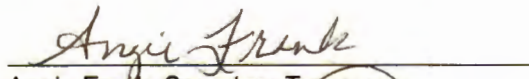
We hereby certify that the foregoing resolutions was duly considered by the Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter at a duly called Regular Chapter Meeting at Two Grey Hills, New Mexico, (San Juan County) Navajo Nation at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 15 in favor, and 00 opposed and 01 abstained on this 24th day of July, 2017.

Motioned by: **Larry Lapahie**

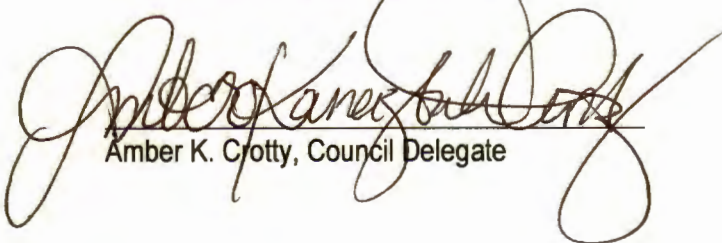
Seconded by: **Gary Yazzie**


Stanley Hardy, President


Andrew Deschenie, Vice-President


Angie Frank, Secretary-Treasurer

Derry Lewis, Grazing Official


Amber K. Crotty, Council Delegate



TOADLENA / TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER

P.O. Box 7894, Newcomb, New Mexico 87455 • Phone 505-789-3100 • Fax 505-

"HOME OF THE FAMOUS TWO GREY HILLS RUGS"

EXHIBIT

C

MEMORANDUM

TO : Resource and Development Committee

FROM : Stanley Hardy
Stanley Hardy, President
Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter

DATE : August 22, 2017

SUBJECT : Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter
RE: Community Land Use Recertification Plan

Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter respectfully requests the Resource and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council to review and approve the attached *FINAL Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter Community Land Use Recertification Plan*.

The Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter membership approved the updated land use plan on July 24, 2017 during a duly called Special Chapter Meeting. This land use update is in accordance with 26 N.N.C, Section 2004.

If you have any questions please contact Linda M. Johnson, Chapter Manager, at (505) 786-3100/3104 or twogreyhills@navajochapters.org. Your prompt review will be appreciated.

Attachment

cc: Linda M. Johnson, Chapter Manager, Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter
Andrew Deschenie, Vice President, Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter
Angie Frank, Secretary/Treasurer, Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter & CLUPC
Derry Lewis, Grazing Official, Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter
Eliza-Beth Washburn, Planner, Capital Projects Management Department/Shiprock Agency
Amber K. Crotty, Council Delegate, Toadlena/Two Grey Hills Chapter

Received
AUG 23 2017
S Council Delegates
Office

Stanley Hardy
President



Andrew Deschenie
Vice-President



Angie Frank
Secretary / Treasurer



Derry Lewis
Grazing Officer



Amber K. Crotty
Council Delegate