

**RESOLUTION OF THE  
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE  
23<sup>rd</sup> Navajo Nation Council --- Fourth Year, 2018**

**AN ACTION**

**RELATING TO RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE; CERTIFYING  
CROWNPOINT CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN WHICH HAS  
REEVALUATED AND READJUSTED CROWNPOINT CHAPTER'S FIRST COMMUNITY-  
BASED LAND USE PLAN**

**BE IT ENACTED:**

**SECTION ONE. AUTHORITY**

- A. The Resources and Development Committee, pursuant to 26 N.N.C. §2004(D)(2) shall certify community-based land use plans.
- B. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C. §2004(D)(2), "Every five years the plan shall be reevaluated and readjusted to meet the needs of the changing community" and such readjustment is subject to the certification of the Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.
- C. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C. § 2004 (B), "Community Based Land Use Plan. 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."

## **SECTION TWO. FINDINGS**

- A. The Crownpoint Chapter's first Community-Based Land Use Plan was approved in 2004. See Appendix A of **Exhibit C**, TCDCD-19-04.
- B. Pursuant to Crownpoint Chapter Resolution CPC-17-07-002 attached as **Exhibit B**, the Crownpoint Chapter approved the Community-Based Land Use Plan which is attached as **Exhibit A**.
- C. The Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council finds it in the best interest of the Navajo Nation to certify the Crownpoint Chapter's Community-Based Land Use Plan which has been reevaluated and readjusted to meet the needs of the changing community.

## **SECTION THREE. CERTIFICATION OF CROWNPOINT CHAPTER'S REEVALUATED AND READJUSTED COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN**

- A. The Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council hereby certifies the reevaluated and readjusted Crownpoint Chapter's Community-Based Land Use Plan, attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.
- B. Certification of this Community-Based Land Use 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 23<sup>rd</sup> Navajo Nation Council at a duly called meeting at the Navajo Division of Transportation, Tse Bonito, Navajo Nation (New Mexico), at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 3 in favor, 0 opposed, 1 abstained on this 28<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2018.



Benjamin Bennett, Vice Chairperson  
Resources and Development Committee  
of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Navajo Nation Council

Motion: Honorable Davis Filfred

Second: Honorable Leonard Pete

T'iis Ts'ooz Nideeshgiizh  
**CROWNPOINT**  
CHAPTER

COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN



JULY 2017

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to all the individuals and organizations who participated in creating and updating the *Crownpoint Community-Based Land Use Plan*, by attending a meeting(s), responding to a questionnaire, spreading the word, writing certain parts, offering comments, providing photos, or sharing their expertise. Ahéhee’.

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>CHAPTER 1_Introduction .....</b>	<b>8</b>
Purpose .....	9
Authority .....	10
Community Land Use Planning Committee.....	11
Official Public Document .....	11
Development of the Land Use Plan.....	11
Planning Process.....	12
Amendment Process .....	15
<b>Chapter 2_History ... ..</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Chapter 3_Heritage .....</b>	<b>22</b>
Meeting Place .....	22
Wagon Trains.....	23
Landmarks.....	24
How Crownpoint Got its Name .....	25
U.S. Postage Stamp .....	26
Early Military Service – Navajo Indian Scouts .....	27
Prominent Community Leaders .....	28
Superintendent, BIA Eastern Agency.....	29
Council Delegates.....	30
Establishment of Crownpoint Chapter .....	31
First Inter-Tribal Ceremonial .....	33
Development of Central Crownpoint.....	33
Local Economic Boom and Development.....	34
Crownpoint Rug Auction.....	35
Navajo Nation Rodeo Cowboys Association.....	36
<b>Chapter 4_Geographical Setting .. ..</b>	<b>37</b>
Location.....	37
Planning Area.....	39
Grazing Districts.....	41
Land Ownership.....	42
<b>Chapter 5_Demographics, Housing &amp; Economic Data .. ..</b>	<b>45</b>
Population.....	46
Chapter Veterans Organization.....	48
Educational Attainment.....	49
Language Spoken other than English.....	50
Household and Families.....	50
Housing Units.....	50
Households .....	51
Means of Transportation to Work .....	51
Median Income.....	52
Per Capita Income .....	52



<b>Chapter 6_Natural Resources</b>	<b>.53</b>
Topography .....	54
Geology .....	55
Soils .....	57
Ecological Sites .....	57
Ground Water.....	59
Surface Water.....	60
Environmentally Sensitive Areas.....	63
Coal.....	66
Uranium .....	67
<b>Chapter 7_Future Direction</b>	<b>.69</b>
Vision.....	69
Mission.....	69
Guiding Principles.....	70
Goals and Objectives.....	70
<b>Chapter 8_Land Use</b>	<b>.73</b>
Introduction .....	73
Transportation .....	74
Utilities.....	77
Residential .....	81
Community Facilities.....	83
Commercial & Industrial .....	92
Recreation.....	95
Agriculture .....	97
Traditionally Sensitive Places.....	100
Culturally Significant and Historic Areas.....	101
Environmentally Sensitive Areas.....	102
Future Land Use .....	104
<b>Section 9_Priority Development Projects.</b>	<b>.107</b>
1. New Wellness Center .....	108
2. Hotel Development/Conference Rooms.....	108
3. New Convenience Store.....	109
4. New Crownpoint Indian Market Improvement.....	109
5. Crownpoint Youth Complex Phase II.....	110
6. New Eastern Navajo Agency Administrative Complex .....	110
7. New Beacon-Bisti Lateral Water Project.....	111
8. Long Range Capital IMprovement Projects .....	112
<b>Chapter 10_Local Resources.</b>	<b>.113</b>
Crownpoint Community Rodeo Grounds .....	115
Navajo Department of Corrections.....	117
Crownpoint Distribution Program.....	118
Navajo Treatment Center For Children And Their Families (NTCCF).....	118
Eastern Navajo Land Commission.....	118
Crownpoint Middle School .....	119
Office of Dine Youth- Crownpoint Agency.....	119

**TABLE OF CONTENTS CONTINUED**

Eastern Navajo Land Commission.....	119
Crownpoint Middle School .....	120
Office of Dine Youth- Crownpoint Agency.....	120
Crownpoint Veterans Organization .....	121
Dine College.....	122
Navajo Police Department- Crownpoint District .....	123
NTU Veterinary Teaching Hospital.....	124
St. Paul Catholic Church.....	126
Navajo Nation WIC Program.....	126
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).....	127
Crownpoint Service Unit.....	129

APPENDIX A – SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

APPENDIX B – SOILS REPORT – DWELLING WITHOUT BASEMENT

APPENDIX C – ECOLOGICAL REPORT



## List of Figures

Figure 1.	Land Use Planning Process.....	14
Figure 2.	Population Trend .....	46
Figure 3.	Sex by Age Distribution.....	47
Figure 4.	Veterans Service-Connected Disability.....	48
Figure 5.	Educational Attainment: Population 18 to 24 Years .....	49
Figure 6.	Educational Attainment: Population 25 Years and Over .....	49
Figure 7.	Ability to Speak English.....	50
Figure 8.	Housing: Year Structure Built .....	50

## List of Maps

MAP 1.	Location .....	38
Map 2.	Planning Area .....	40
Map 3.	Grazing Districts .....	41
Map 4.	Land Status.....	44
Map 5.	Topographic Quadrangle .....	54
Map 6.	Geology .....	56
Map 7.	Soil .....	58
Map 8.	Surface Water .....	61
Map 9.	Floodplain .....	62
Map 10.	Environmentally Sensitive Zones.....	64
Map 11.	Transportation Network .....	74
Map 12.	Utilities.....	77
Map 13.	Residential.....	82
Map 14.	Community Facilities .....	84
Map 15.	Commercial and Industrial.....	93
Map 16.	Recreation.....	96
Map 17.	Agriculture .....	98
Map 18.	Environmentally Sensitive.....	103
Map 19.	Land Use & Land Status .....	105
Map 20.	Land Use NM371 Corridor .....	106
Map 21.	Central Crownpoint Land Use .....	107



## CHAPTER I

# *Introduction*

Since the beginning, our ancestors treasured the land and prayed that it would give them a good life. They also stressed that education is necessary and that knowledge and skills would be brought home to help improve lives in our homeland. Today, the earth is still very important to us and we continue to value it for the life and natural resources it provides us. We continue to want our children to hold on to our traditional lifestyles while working in contemporary and innovative fields. We hold these notions true to our hearts when we look to the future and plan our community so that our children and grandchildren will enjoy a good life as well.

Planning for Crownpoint's future includes both respect and tenure of and for the land but also an emphasis on jobs so that residents can live and work here in the community. Currently, many Crownpoint members must work and live elsewhere in far-away places, such as Washington, D.C., Hawaii, Alaska as well as abroad and only occasionally coming home for brief visits. Additionally, many people make long daily drives to Gallup, Window Rock, Shiprock, Grants, Farmington, Albuquerque and elsewhere in the region for work. Others look forward to retiring so that they may move back home. Commuting and relocation have become prominent because the present economy in Crownpoint cannot sustain itself.

To realize our ancestor's dreams, it is our intent to make Crownpoint a well-planned, self-sustaining, community that strives for a better tomorrow by promoting development that is sensitive to the Navajo culture, that preserves the land and encourages people to remain at home through the provision of adequate jobs and community services, enhanced government relations and increased revenue through economic development and tourism.

Crownpoint now moves to the recertification phase of its Community-Based Land Use Plan by reviewing and revising the current certified land use plan. As basic building blocks, the Crownpoint Chapter uses the elements required by the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act (LGA) of 1998 to organize the community-based land use plan based on applicable rules and regulations set forth by the Navajo Nation while remaining true to the community's vision of the future.

## PURPOSE

The purpose of the community-based land use plan is to articulate the community's plan for the future while meeting the requirements of LGA. This land use plan incorporates the traditions and customs of the past and puts into writing our vision of the future, mission, priorities, goals and objectives, guiding principles and plan implementation necessary to bring this plan to reality. This community-based land use plan, provided in more detail below, is a flexible framework for achieving balanced growth and preserving Crownpoint's unique character.



## AUTHORITY

### Navajo Nation Local Governance Act

Former President of the Navajo Nation, Thomas Etsitty, signed the LGA into law in 1998 under Title 26 of the Navajo Nation Code. The Navajo Nation Council adopted the LGA through Council Resolution CAP-34-98. The LGA grants governmental authority on local matters to the Nation's individual Chapters.

There are two fundamental requirements for LGA certification as stated in Section 101 of the LGA. These are the adoption of a Five Management System and a community-based land use plan. Section 2004 of the LGA delineate the requirements of a community-based land use plan.

The community-based land use plan is to be guided by principles and vision as articulated by the community and is required to have specific elements that include: community education and participation plan; community assessment; inventory and assessment of pertinent existing data; and project future land needs for residential, commercial, industrial and public purposes. The law requires that the public participate in the development, review and approval of the plan through a documented public participation process. Lastly, the land use plan must be approved by the Chapter through a resolution at a duly called chapter meeting.

In the LGA, Section 102, Part C, explains the procedural requirement for getting the land use plan approved by the appropriate Navajo Nation sub-committee. In this case, the Resource Development Committee (RDC) of the Navajo Nation Council approves the community-based land use plan via a RDC resolution. Upon LGA certification, Section 103 (D) (1) states that all chapters, by resolution, may issue home and business site leases. The resolution may also designate a duly established committee or task force to review and approve such leases.





## COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Pursuant to LGA Section 2004, the Crownpoint Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) was established to approve the land use planning processes and oversee land use planning activities. Five community members appointed by the chapter during a duly called chapter meeting make up the CLUPC.



The responsibilities of the CLUPC include attending periodic meetings to specifically discuss the development and implementation of a community-based land use plan. They advise, review and make recommendations related to land use to the Chapter's membership at duly called chapter meetings.

## OFFICIAL PUBLIC DOCUMENT

The *Crownpoint Chapter Community-Based Land Use Plan* is an official public document approved by the chapter membership through Resolution CPC-17-07-002. (A copy of this resolution is inserted at the beginning of this document). This land use plan supersedes the LGA certified *Crownpoint Chapter Comprehensive Community-Based Land Use Plan November 2004*.

Pursuant to the LGA, this community-based land use plan moves the Chapter towards administering land consistent with Navajo Nation law. It also provides direction for zoning ordinances, public safety, community health, a master plan and site planning, to name a few.

The Chapter shall use this community-based land use plan to coordinate and administer land uses in a way that will promote the development of a more desirable community that better meets the expectations of its community members. Further this community-based land use plan establishes a cohesive decision-making strategy for Crownpoint; and the plan shall be used by all land administrating agencies when making decisions on development proposals and on any future land uses within the Chapter.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAND USE PLAN

In 2000, Crownpoint Chapter received a *Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act* (NAHASDA) of 1996 grant through the Office of Navajo Government Development (ONGD) to develop a community-based land use plan focusing on housing and related infrastructure. Architectural Research Consultants, Inc. (ARC, Inc.) in

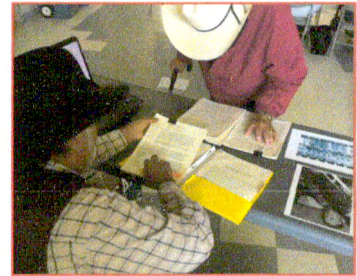
association with the CLUPC completed that plan in December 2001.

In 2004, the Crownpoint Chapter decided it was best to develop a new land use plan pursuant to the LGA. Building on the NAHASDA community-based land use plan, prior information on the Crownpoint community and requirements of the LGA, the new land use plan was completed in partnership with JJ Clacs & Company in the spring of 2004. This land use plan was LGA certified by the then Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

In February 2017, the Chapter and its CLUPC moved forward to review and update its 2004 community-based land use plan. Collaboration meetings were established with all resources within the planning area; in addition, neighboring chapters were invited to participate in the planning process. The result of the meetings was to receive master plans from these resources to incorporate in the updated community-based land use plan. A schedule of the meetings is included in **APPENDIX A**.

## PLANNING PROCESS

In January 2017, the CLUPC approved a land use planning process (**FIGURE 1**) to develop the community-based land use plan, including the 60-day comment period. This planning process adheres to LGA. The components of the planning process include:



*Community Participation Plan* – Describes the methods employed by the CLUPC to educate community members about land use planning and delineates the activities and schedule for review/update of the land use plan.

*Gather and Compile Data & Review Goals* – Relevant data and information were compiled to update this land use. The goals, priorities, and vision for the community were also reviewed and updated.

*Historical Information* – History Day provided an opportunity for community members and others to share their stories about Crownpoint.

*Public Hearing* – Draft land use plan was presented and views, comments, opinions and testimonies of community members were obtained. This public hearing began the 60-day comment period.

*Obtain, Review and Integrate Comments* – During the 60-day comment period, CLUPC held monthly meetings to discuss and integrate comments.

*Close of the Comment Period* – CLUPC officially closed the 60-day comment period at a duly called CLUPC meeting and incorporated relevant comments.

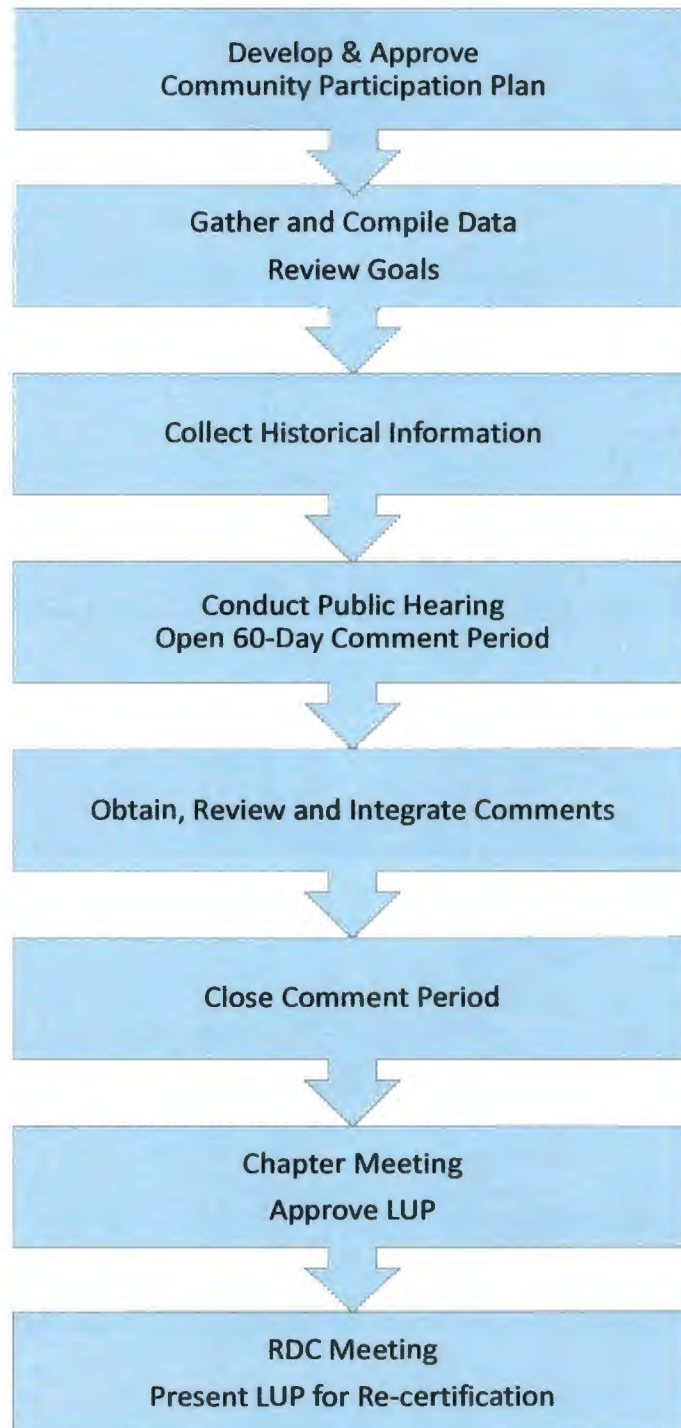
*Approval of Land Use Plan* – Chapter membership approved the revised Community-Based Land Use Plan at a duly called chapter meeting.

*RDC Meeting* – Present Land Use Plan for Re-certification–The community-based land use plan was presented to the RDC for re-certification.

The CLUPC focused on all people working together in the development process, through the coordination of community members, business owners, governmental agencies, surrounding chapters and community leaders working in unison. The CLUPC strongly emphasized this component of the process from many angles by offering a variety of incentives and working hard to disseminate information about the public hearing, work sessions, and focus groups through a multitude of pathways.







**Figure 1. Land Use Planning Process**

## AMENDMENT PROCESS

The amendment process provides an opportunity for community members, groups, organizations, departments, entities, businesses and the public to propose changes to the community-based land use plan. Proposed amendments may include changes that address changing social, economic and environmental conditions. Changes may



also reflect on-going work or new information. Proposed amendments may include changes to policies, maps, appendices or other components of the land use plan.

### How to Propose an Amendment

Request for amendments should be in writing to the attention of the CLUPC. Appropriate support material, if any, should be included. Contact the CLUPC if you have any questions.

### Criteria for Considering an Amendment

CLUPC will evaluate proposals to amend the land use plan on an as needed basis. CLUPC will decide whether a proposed amendment is appropriate to the land use plan. Specific questions asked during this evaluation include:

- Is the proposed amendment appropriate to the land use plan?
- Consider whether changes pertain to land use planning. Some proposed amendments suggest changes to regulations or budgets while other request for specific assistance. These are more appropriately addressed at Chapter planning meetings and Regular Chapter meetings.
- Is the proposed amendment legal?
- Consider whether the proposed amendment meets existing relevant laws.



**Approval of an Amendment**

The CLUPC will conduct a public hearing for all proposed amendments determined to be appropriate to the community-based land use plan. At the end of the public hearing, the CLUPC shall vote to accept or reject the proposed amendment. If the proposed amendment is accepted, the CLUPC shall recommend adoption, via a resolution, of the proposed amendment to the Chapter. The chapter membership shall vote on the resolution at a duly called regular chapter meeting.

Amendments or modifications shall be approved by the RDC of the Navajo Nation Council, pursuant to 2 N.N.C. Section 425(C)(2). The approval by the RDC is the formal acknowledgement of the Chapter amending the community-based land use plan.

Approved amendments shall be inserted at the beginning of the document and shall be considered part of the LGA certified *Crownpoint Community-Based Land Use Plan*.



Work horses and wagons being used to complete the Crownpoint Agency campus, 1913.  
Photo from Leonard Perry Word Document 2017.

## Chapter 2

# *History*

Crownpoint was not always the bustling town we see today; its humble beginnings with previous inhabitants.

The region surrounding the present-day Crownpoint has been occupied by a number of cultures for thousands of years. The Paleo-Indians roamed the region more than 10,000 years ago; evidence of their occupation remain in the surrounding landscape. Their camp and kill sites include large and finely-crafted projectile points as well as scrapers, awls and other artifacts that were found near present day Clovis, Folsom and the Chaco Plateau of New Mexico. The Archaic period, an ancient period, is between the Paleo and Anaasází phases. These nomadic hunters and gatherers existed after the mega fauna of the Paleo period disappeared.

The Anaasázi lived in the region over 1,000 years ago. The Anaasázi culture dates from AD 1 to as late as AD 1400. Evidence of this culture in this area dates back to the Basket Maker III phase, A.D. 100 to 600. Kin Ya'aá, or Towering House, east of Crownpoint is a latter period remnant of this culture. This site contained 26 ground floor rooms, three subsurface kivas, nine second-story rooms, and a tower kiva four stories high. There are 104 other sites within a four-mile square area surrounding Kin Ya'aá. It is considered the origin of the Kiiya'anii clan, one of the four original clans of the Diné people. This site is also considered the home of Rainboy's parents in the legend of Hail Way. A majority of the sites associated with Kin Ya'aá are dated between A.D. 950 and 1100.

An abundance of Anaasázi activities took place around the Crownpoint area. Ceremonials were conducted in kivas, farming took place along rivers and washes, and people traded with others from nearby communities. Ancient astronomers used the sun and lunar positions to detail their daily events and to plan their ceremonials accordingly. The Anaasázi engineers built the many roads in the surrounding region that can still be seen today. One road was constructed from the Kin Ya'aá site to the Hashtl'ish Biyi Kits'iil site, or the Muddy Water site, which is located a few miles west of Crownpoint. A road from the Muddy Water site extended south to the mesas where there are springs and traces of Anaasázi occupation. A major road is also connected to the Chaco Canyon sites north of Kin Ya'aá. One road extends from this site to Hasta Butte where a shrine is located on top of the butte. Thus, it was that major ceremonials, farming, hunting, and domestic social activities were taking place in the Crownpoint region by the Anaasázi population until the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

As did the Anaasázi, the Diné were using the landscape too and subsequently left evidence of their existence. The latest dates for this evidence comes from a period known as the Dinetah Phase (A.D. 1300 to 1700). The brush structures, forked pole hogans, light ceramics and lithic scatters, and hearths, associated with this time period can be seen in Crownpoint's surrounding areas. Later, the Gobernador Phase (A.D. 1700 to 1775) gave evidence of the Diné occupying the land by artifacts in the form of forked poled hogans, masonry-walled pueblos, lean-tos, ramadas, and ceramics. Migration took place in a southward direction for these people stemming from the Dinetah area located in the Largo Canyon, Crown, and Gobernador Canyon.

Such evidence of previous occupation exists west of Crownpoint where a defensive site sits on top of a lone mesa known to the local Diné as Tse' Kin. These are remnants of stone structures of what archaeologists called pueblitos, and scattered ceramics known as Dinetah grey. This site has limited access to the top with walls built by the occupants who took refuge inside these walls from enemy attack. The attacks usually came from Ute raiders who came from the north.

There is evidence of Diné occupation a few miles east of Crownpoint, where forked pole hogans have been found in the mesas near Borrego Pass. Other Diné defensive sites possessing forked poled hogans on a defensible mesa near Mariano Lake are still seen today. These sites date back to the Gobenador period.



This area is the scene of the Diné creation story. There are depictions of Monster Slayers, Born for Water, and other Yei's in petroglyphs and pictographs. Sites are found nearby that correlate with events found in the Diné emergence story, including Gobernador Knob, birth place of Changing Woman, Mt. Taylor (sacred mountain of the south), Mt. Hesperus (sacred mountain of the north). The Eastern Agency is depicted as the doorway to the east of the Navajo Nation, the homesite of the Diné.

For the Diné, daily life included incidents of warfare and struggles to survive these encounters. There were times of social interaction - trading of goods with surrounding residents. Various Pueblo groups and Apacheans would trade with Crownpoint area Diné residents. Participation in ceremonials would take place between the groups. With the introduction of livestock, the local people increased their herds of sheep and they learned to use the horse for domestic work and for raids. There are recorded documents that support the fact that Spaniards and Mexicans raided the areas east of Crownpoint.

Later, the Diné began to call the area, T'iists'oozi Ndeeshgizh, "the gap where thin trees grew." According to local elders, in the early 1900s, a wagon traveling up the canyon near the site southeast of Crownpoint dropped a willow seed. Thereafter, trees began to grow, from the seeds, in the gap near T'iists'oozi Ndeeshgizh.

Various designated areas near T'iists'oozi Ndeeshgizh were considered sacred and the Diné began to use these places for healing ceremonies. Prayers were done and offerings were placed in specific areas. The Diné had meeting places that were established for political and social functions; one such meeting place was at the site of the present day PHS and Bashas store. At these gathering places, groups or clans of Diné met for several days to confer in group discussions and to engage in social activities.

This area later became known as Crownpoint, from its early days of previous occupation by former inhabitants and utilized for social and religious activities. It was until a man by the name of Samuel F. Stacher came upon the scene and set the stage for modern development that brought change to the area.



Stacher was born in Ohio in September of 1875. He was raised as a farmer and later, in 1903, worked at the Sac and Fox Indian School in eastern Oklahoma as a teacher and baseball coach. One of Stacher's students was Jim Thorpe, the famous Native American athlete who brought national recognition to his tribe.

In 1906, Stacher was placed in charge of the Ute Mountain Agency, in Navajo Springs, south of Cortez, Colorado. On April 1, 1909, Stacher became an agent for the Eastern Navajo Jurisdiction. He had planned to make the area occupied by the Wetherill ranch in Chaco Canyon as his agency headquarters but because of the distance from Thoreau, NM, which was 60 miles away, where trains would stop and make deliveries, he changed his mind and decided to find another location for his agency. Stacher on horseback and wagon, along with several hired Navajo policemen, traveled to various locations to get acquainted with the Diné people and to see the land under his jurisdiction. A Navajo policeman in those days was issued uniforms, badges, revolvers, and two tents. Stacher traveled over the area in his jurisdiction from east of Tohatchi, NM, to the then Canoncito area near Albuquerque, south near the Zuni reservation, and west to the Holbrook, Arizona area. At this time, Stacher had three surveying crews working in the fields making allotments of 160 acres to each Navajo family in the Eastern Navajo Jurisdiction. Stacher decided to locate the agency headquarters at a site that was a first choice for him, an area landscaped with a gentle slope to the north and surrounded by mesas. He named this site, "Crownpoint" because of the rock points that looked like crowns. Crownpoint was a one-day, 25-mile trip from Thoreau by wagon.

The area was known as a meeting place among Diné clan groups and a place where ceremonials were held. It was a good spot to locate with various essential herbs growing nearby and springs located in nearby hills. The Diné planted corn and other crops for their families in the fields that they worked daily. There were other families who herded sheep and cattle with their horses in the surrounding regions.



Agency workers and the Crownpoint community volunteers work to improve the new Pueblo Bonito Boarding School. Here the workers are landscaping by planting young trees in 1915. (photo courtesy of Ina M. Ance)



The Diné heard of this new person who was working for “Wááshindoon” and now in charge of their homeland. Because of his height, five feet six inches, the Diné called him “Naat’áanii yázhí”.

In March 1910, the Stacher’s moved from Chaco Canyon to the Duncan McGillivray sheep ranch located five miles north of his chosen site of the new agency. They lived here for a month while a survey was done of the Crownpoint site, and while bids were sent out to drill a water-well. The following April, the Stachers moved to Crownpoint where they lived in tents erected as temporary shelters. Stacher employed a clerk, a doctor, a stockman, and six Navajo policemen. Lumber was brought in from the McGaffey Lumber Company to start building the agency. A “box-car type” building was erected along with other buildings that were long and sectioned into offices where one section included the first agency office. A man from Aztec, NM, was awarded a contract to make bricks and operated a brick plant in which adobe dirt was mixed with water to make mud and placed in molds to be fired to a red color.

Before the year was out in 1910, a three-room stone house was built for the Stacher family and construction started for a dormitory building on the west side of the “campus”. Construction of the Pueblo Bonito Boarding School was on the south end of the campus. Eventually, three dorms were built for boys on the west side and three dorms for the girls on the east side of the campus. A number of Navajo men were hired to cut and shape stones to build the blacksmith shop, the laundry and carpentry buildings. Thus, the beginning of the Eastern Navajo Agency headquarters began its development.



Teacher and student stand outside  
Pueblo Bonito Boarding School, 1927.  
Photo from Leonard Perry Word Document 2017.



Meeting in Crownpoint, 1934, in consideration of the Wheeler-Howard Act.  
Photo from Leonard Perry Presentation, 2017.

## Chapter 3

# Heritage

### MEETING PLACE

According to Navajo oral history, Crownpoint was a meeting place for all walks of life. The historical gathering site was around the current Crownpoint Shopping Center and hospital. Archeologists have found artifacts of significance near this area. Some Navajos say this is where people once met because the surrounding area had many trees and bushes. Over time grazing of sheep changed the vegetation. Soon there were no more trees. Times were hard and people dug tree stumps to feed their livestock.

*Wheeler-Howard Act*, also known as *Indian Reorganization Act of 1934*, was discussed in Crownpoint (photo above). This Act was launched by the federal Department of Indian Affairs,

under the direction of its commissioner, John Collier. Its purpose was to give the Indians additional land rights, involve them in future policy that would pertain to them, set up officially recognized governing bodies within the tribes and stop the forced assimilation of Indians into non-Indian society. The Navajos mistrusted the U.S. Government and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). They refused to undergo reorganization under its stipulations. (<http://play.americanindiancoc.org/history-of-the-indianreorganization-act/>; accessed April 10, 2017).

## WAGON TRAINS

Wagon trains between Fort Wingate and Fort Lewis passed through Crownpoint. An exchange point was located just south of Crownpoint below the mesas. Cargos were hauled up manually and transferred to other wagons atop the mesa. Many Navajos watched these wagon trains travel through Crownpoint and assisted with the cargo transfers. A trail of dust followed these wagon trains as they raced through the community. One Navajo tells the story of how he saw a trail of dust coming towards him and he thought he would get killed by the cavalrymen traveling with the wagon train. The wagon train sped by and the Navajo man was unnoticed. The Navajo man then got up and jumped the last wagon, which carried food and supplies. The wagon train was going so fast and was engulfed with dust that they never noticed the missing wagon. The wagon train continued and the Navajo man got everything on that wagon. There are numerous other stories.



Leonard Perry Presentation, 2017.



## LANDMARKS

The incorporation of several landmarks in the vicinity of Crownpoint into Navajo oral history and ceremonies strongly supports traditional perspectives that Navajo life ways were present in the region a long time prior to the late 19th century. York (1981) points out the references to Kin Ya'aá, an Anasazi ruin near central Crownpoint, and to Hosta Butte, a prominent landmark near Lobo Mesa, in the Blessingway ceremony, a traditional ritual performed to maintain harmony, orderliness, and beauty by incorporating the power and benevolence of the Holy People.



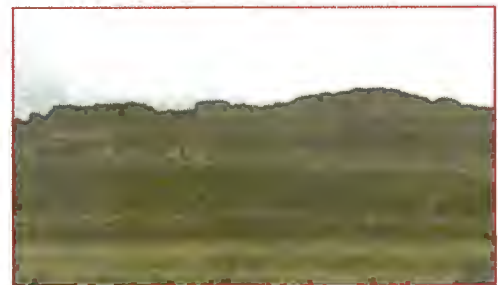
National Park Service

Kin Ya'aá "house rising up high" in Navajo is a great house near Crownpoint with a tower kiva. Located near on the Dutton Plateau, 25 miles south of Chaco Canyon, it is also the center of a significant Ancestral Puebloan outlier community. The unexcavated building has 35 rooms and four kivas, one of which is a four-story tower kiva that can be seen from several miles away. The great house is connected to Chaco Canyon by the South Road. As a detached unit of Chaco Culture National Historical Park, the site is managed by the National Park Service. (Gwinn and Hilpert 2012).

The Blessingway (hozhooji) ceremony also connects the Navajo place name for Kin Ya'aá ruin (Kii Yaa'a) with the Kii ya anii clan, one of the four original clans said to have been the first "earth people."

Hosta Butte, the sacred peak that is seven miles south of central Crownpoint and mentioned in the Nightway ceremonies, represents the southern extent of the area traditionally referred to as Tinetxa or old Navajo County.

Jádi Hádi T'ííh - Antelope Lookout Point is another significant landmark in the area. Its history goes back to the early days prior to the establishment of Crownpoint community. This was a hunting spot for local Navajo families. Men would gather to share news and trade while hunting.



Later in the 1920s, a large corral was made and the antelope were rounded and herded into it. People used it for food and tools. It became one of the traditional names for Becenti Chapter. (Jonathan Perry, Delegate, 23<sup>rd</sup> Navajo Nation Council 2017, Personal Communication).

Written documentation indicates that by 1860, three Navajo chiefs and their families were residing near Slender Cottonwood Gap (T'iis Ts'ooz Nideeshgiizh), the area that later became Crownpoint. Navajo people were also reported to have been living near Hosta Butte during this time. In the 1870s, Mariano, one of the Chiefs whose Navajo name was (Hastiin titsoi tsosi (Mr. Slim Yellowman), moved his band from the Ft. Wingate area to the site west of Hosta Butte where they dammed a sink that created a semi artificial lake that is now known as Mariano Lake. Later, Mariano Lake became an important water source for Navajo livestock in the region (York 1981).



## HOW CROWNPOINT GOT ITS NAME

A willow whip used on the wagon trains struck the ground and planted itself. Soon tall slim trees grew. Another version of the story is that a tall thin tree grew one day in the narrow canyon where shipments were taken to be hauled up the mesa and transported elsewhere, mainly to Fort Wingate, NM. It is believed that a seed from a willow tree was dropped or fell from one of these shipments around 1900, and it grew into a tree. This tree is where the community gets its Navajo name, T'iis ts'ooz nideeshgiizh, which means tall, thin, tree in a narrow canyon (Leo Martin, Crownpoint Community Member 2004, Personal Communication).

The name Crownpoint came later in 1909 when the Secretary of the Interior established the Pueblo Bonito Agency and the position of Superintendent to oversee all



Meeting with Superintendent Stacher in front of temporary Agency Headquarters, 1910

Navajos living outside the reservation as it was then established. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Robert G. Valentine, offered Samuel Franklin Stacher the job and gave him the responsibility of choosing a location for constructing the agency's office building and school for Navajo children. Mr. Stacher contacted the Navajos and worked with them to select a site. Together, they selected a railroad stop 24 miles north of the town of Thoreau. Mr. Stacher named this site "Crownpoint" because prominent crowns and points characterized the canyon's surrounding mesa tops.

The area chosen had special meaning for the Navajo people because it had three roads leading to it, each also a point of exodus. The Navajo people believe such places help them to live in harmony with the environment and harness the positive energy in the area. For this reason, the Navajos helped Mr. Stacher select this site for the new agency building and school, which eventually became Central Crownpoint.

### U.S. POSTAGE STAMP

A new two cent stamp was originally issued on August 20, 2004 and dedicated at the Crownpoint Post Office. Reprints were issued in 2005 and 2007.

The stamp depicts a Navajo squash blossom. This stamp features artist Lou Nolan's painted detail of a Navajo silver and turquoise necklace with sand-cast squash blossoms set with polished blue turquoise nuggets. Nolan based his painting on a photograph by Peter T. Furst, under the direction of Derry Noyes. The necklace itself belongs to a private collector and is believed to have been made sometime during the 1940s or 1950s. ([https://store.usps.com/store/product/buy-stamps/navajo-necklace-S\\_180440](https://store.usps.com/store/product/buy-stamps/navajo-necklace-S_180440)).





## EARLY MILITARY SERVICE – NAVAJO INDIAN SCOUTS

"After coming back from Fort Sumner to Fort Wingate some of our people became scouts for the military police or the Army. The Chishi Dine'e (Chiricahua Apaches) got in trouble with the Army, and the Navajo scouts fought with the Army. The Navajos helped in that way. Many of our people have told about this helping the Army, and some passed away still saying it." (Howard W. Gorman, *Navajo Stories of the Long Walk Period*, page 42; Roessel, R. 1973)

The United States military continued to maintain forts on the Navajo reservation in the years following the Long Walk. The Navajo Scouts were part of the *United States Army Indian Scouts* between 1873 and 1895. Generally, the scouts were signed up at Fort Wingate for six month enlistments. In the period 1873 to 1885, there were usually ten to twenty-five scouts attached to units. United States Army records indicate that in the Geronimo Campaign of 1886, there were about 150 Navajo scouts, divided into three companies, who were part of the 5,000 man force General Nelson A. Miles put in the field. In 1891, they were enlisted for three years. The Navajos employed as scouts were merged into regular units of the army in 1895. ([http://military.wikia.com/wiki/Navajo\\_Scouts#cite\\_note-0](http://military.wikia.com/wiki/Navajo_Scouts#cite_note-0); accessed April 10, 2017).

Between 300 to 400 Navajos served enlistments as Indian Scouts. Most of them came from the southeastern part of the Navajo reservation and the checkerboard area. Over 125 Navajo Scouts or their spouses received pensions between the 1920s and the 1940s. ([http://military.wikia.com/wiki/Navajo\\_Scouts#cite\\_note-0](http://military.wikia.com/wiki/Navajo_Scouts#cite_note-0); accessed April 10, 2017).

Navajo men who served as Indian Scouts for the U.S. Army stationed at Fort Wingate



Navajo Indian Scouts for the U.S. Army, 1920, Crownpoint, NM  
Photo from the book: *History of Crownpoint, New Mexico 1910 to 1935*; Herbert C. Stacher, 1986

in the campaign against the Apache Indians are shown in the photo below. Superintendent S.F. Stacher, seated in the center of the first row, was successful in getting Government pensions for these scouts and for widows of those who had died. This picture was taken in 1920 at Crownpoint, New Mexico. (Stacher, H.C. 1986).





Crownpoint area headmen, 1925. 2nd from left, Paddy Martinez, Frank Taylor in blanket, Herbert Becenti in back, John Long, Chief Becenti, Joe Shorty, Antonio Silversmith, John Perry (partially seen).  
Photo from Leonard Perry Presentation 2017.

## PROMINENT COMMUNITY LEADERS

Many individuals have contributed to the community of Crownpoint over the years, and the same is true today as some great leaders have stepped up to meet challenges and take advantage of opportunities that come before the community. Leadership helps shape the local community while also influencing the future of the Navajo Nation.

Challenges typical to any Navajo chapter are exacerbated since Crownpoint is part of Eastern Navajo Agency, a checkerboard area, and is in the middle of complex lands and associated issues. Crownpoint leaders had to bring knowledge, visionary thinking, and persistence to be able to successfully weave their way through these complex challenges.

In addition to understanding the typical challenges of a chapter and those unique to the Crownpoint area, leaders also have an enduring history of great horsemanship, livestock ownership and skilled building and construction.

From the many leaders within the community, Jacob C. Morgan went on to become Navajo Tribal Chairman and Billy Becenti, Edward O. Plummer, and Edward Gruber were Superintendents of Eastern Navajo Agency. A few of the many individuals who have contributed to the strength of the community of Crownpoint are shown in the photo shown above. This Crownpoint photo showing headmen was taken in 1925.

## SUPERINTENDENT, BIA EASTERN AGENCY

Samuel Franklin Stacher was appointed the first Superintendent in charge of all Navajos living outside the established reservation in 1909. He established Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon as his headquarters. In 1910, Mr. Stacher selected Crownpoint for his new agency and boarding school. Upon his appointment, Stacher traveled throughout his territory getting acquainted with the Indians and letting them know that he was their new agent and was there to help. Mr. Stacher was instrumental in the development of Crownpoint as well as getting pensions for the surviving scouts who had served in the U.S. Army at Fort Wingate in the war against the Apaches.



Samuel Franklin Stacher  
Photo Credit: I from the book: History of Crownpoint, New Mexico 1910 to 1935, Herbert C. Stacher, 1986

In May 1968, Edward O. Plummer, Tohatchi, NM, was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Navajo Agency by Commissioner Bennett; the first Navajo Indian to be superintendent of an agency in the Navajo area.

As superintendent, he served as the liaison between the Eastern Tribal Council and Washington D.C. He oversaw the Branch of Facility Management, the Census Office and the Branch of Education until 1981.



Edward O. Plummer  
Photo provided by Leonard Perry

Mr. Plummer was responsible for bringing key leaders together and advocating for Eastern Navajo. They became and still are a strong group. Leaders were very vocal. Stood their ground. Set the groundwork for future growth and development.

He was born in Coyote Canyon, New Mexico, and attended Navajo Methodist High, Bacone College in Oklahoma, New Mexico Highlands University and University of New Mexico. He was also in Intelligence Operation during the Korean War.

He was a member of the New Mexico State Highway Commission at the time of his death. He was appointed to the Highway Commission by then Governor Toney Anaya, in August 1983; the first Navajo to serve on the Highway Commission.

He was also the trust officer over New Mexico that is allotted individually to Native Americans.

Mr. Plummer died in October 1986 at UNM Medical Center in Albuquerque NM, resulting from a head on collision on Highway 371, 20 miles north of Crownpoint.

## COUNCIL DELEGATES

In 1934, a new tribal council was established after it was determined that the original council rules were confined to oil and gas leases; dealing with issues such as stock reduction was outside the scope of these council rules. Thus, new council rules were established by BIA officials (after a constitutional set of rules submitted by 70 Navajo leaders called the Constitutional Assembly, were rejected).

The new council comprised 74 members elected by the people. There was a Chairman and Vice Chairman. The first Chairman of the new council was Jacob C. Morgan. Howard Gorman was the first Vice Chairman. (Title IV-B Materials Development Project with Assistance of Rough Rock Community Members 1983).

By 1955, John Perry, Sr. was the Delegate from Crownpoint serving on the Navajo Tribal Council (**TABLE 1**). He worked with Superintendent Samuel Stacher in the agency livestock program, as interpreter for the agency, policeman, chief of police, judge, and several terms as Navajo tribal councilman.

The table further lists the names of those people serving through 2014.



John Perry, Sr.  
Photo from Leonard Perry Presentation 2017



Members of the Navajo Tribal Council in 1934 including Jacob C. Morgan, Billy Becenti, Lee Bradley, Chic Sandoval, George Bancroft, Marcus Kanuho, Henry Taliman, and others  
Photo from Leonard Perry Presentation 2017



**Table 1. Crownpoint Council Delegates 1955-2014**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Council Delegate</b>
1955	John Perry, Sr.
1959	John Perry, Sr.
1963	Herbert Becenti
1967	Tonie A. Becenti
1971	Tonie A. Becenti
1975	Robert Becenti
1979	Robert Becenti
1983	John Perry, Jr.
1987	John Perry, Jr.
1992	Harry Hubbard
1996	John Perry, Jr.
2000	John Perry, Jr.
2002	Alice Benally
2004	Alice Benally
2008	Alice Benally
2010	Danny Simpson *
2014	Jonathan Perry

\* Beginning of 24 Council Delegates



Old Crownpoint Chapter House, 1953-1967  
Photo from Rita Capitan Collection

## **ESTABLISHMENT OF CROWNPOINT CHAPTER**

The Crownpoint Chapter was established on January 20, 1965 (Hogan 1981). The community began conducting meetings. Subsequently, the Navajo Tribal Council certified all Chapters on May 3, 1979 pursuant to Resolution No. CMY23-79. This is the original certification of chapters and is not to be confused with LGA certification. Crownpoint is one of the 110 certified (not LGA certified) chapters on the Navajo Nation.

As a chapter, Crownpoint is an important unit of local government. A president, vice-president and secretary/treasurer are elected to four year terms. One council delegate serves Crownpoint and seven other chapters. There is also a land board member who is elected to a four-year term serving two Chapters.



Lincoln Perry, V-Pres; Leo D. Arviso, Pres; and Vern Freeland, Sec/Treasurer  
Photo from Rita Capitan Collection

Outstanding leadership has been the norm for Crownpoint Chapter. **TABLE 2** lists the Chapter leadership since 1963 beginning with Leo D. Arviso, Wayne Freeland and Freddie Miller.

Chapter meetings, which follow parliamentary procedures, are held once a month. A quorum of 25 registered community members must be present to convene a chapter meeting. Under current tribal law, a Navajo belongs to the chapter of his or her birthplace for life, regardless of where he/she resides; however, today, many Navajos base their affiliation with chapters on where they are registered to vote. There are instances where people who live within the Crownpoint Chapter boundaries are registered with other chapters namely those that are adjacent.

**Table 2. Crownpoint Chapter Leadership**

Year	Chapter President	Chapter Vice President	Secretary/Treasurer	Land Board
1963	Leo D. Arviso	Wayne Freeland	Freddie Miller	
1966	Leo D. Arviso	Lincoln Perry	Velma Begay	
1967	Lincoln Perry	Jake Antone		
1971	Lincoln Perry	Robert Atcitty	Roger Craig	
1975	Lincoln Perry	Julian McCauley	Herbert Freeland	
1979	Lincoln Perry	Julian McCauley	Herbert Freeland	
1983	Johnson Craig	Herbert Freeland	Lynda M. Morgan	
1987	Charles Long	Loretta Morris	Fran Freeland	
1992	John Perry, Jr.	Johnson Craig	Fran Freeland	Lincoln Perry
1996	Charles Long/ Mitchell W. Capitan	Jameson Devore	Rosemary Silversmith	Lincoln Perry
2000				
2002	Mitchell W. Capitan	Cecilia J. Nez	Lauretta Arviso	Lincoln Perry
2004	Jameson Devore	McGarrett Pablo	Lauretta Arviso	Lincoln Perry
2006				
2008	McGarrett Pablo	Rita Capitan	Helen Murphy	Herbert Enrico
2010				
2012	Rita Capitan	Cecilia J. Nez	Jerrilene King	Herbert Enrico
2014				
2016	Rita Capitan	Leonard Perry	Helen Murphy	Herbert Enrico

\* (NOTE: beginning of 24 NNC Delegate apportionment)



First School House in Crownpoint 1912; from the book:  
History of Crownpoint, New Mexico 1910 to 1935, Herbert C. Stacher, 1986

### **FIRST INTER-TRIBAL CEREMONIAL**

In 1920, Mr. Stacher with local Navajo leaders and other tribal agency leaders organized the first Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial in Crownpoint, which became the forerunner of the present Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial held in Gallup and later moved to its' present location at the Red Rock State Park. The first Inter-Tribal Ceremonial included horse races, foot races, rodeo events, a parade of horsemen, arts and craft exhibits, and traditional tribal dances with large camp fires at night. This event was free to the public where participants sold and traded handmade rugs and jewelry. Families came in wagons and horses, made camp in the area and enjoyed the event. Neighboring Pueblos also came to Crownpoint for the two-day dance, trade fair and celebration. By 1922, the Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial was transferred to Gallup to be held annually until it was moved again to Red Rock State Park.

### **DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL CROWNPOINT**

Most of the recent history of central Crownpoint is intertwined with the development of the Pueblo Bonito Agency and Mr. Stacher's tenure as its superintendent. Originally, the Pueblo Bonito Agency was located at Chaco Canyon and then briefly at McGullivary Ranch, five miles north, before Mr. Stacher finally moved it to its current location at central Crownpoint. Three box car type buildings were completed by 1910. These included a shack with two rooms that Mr. Stacher and his family lived in. Another small structure contained a Medicine room and offices for a clerk and a physician. The third building was a kitchen and dining room. During this early period, few Navajos lived at central Crownpoint. Most had moved to Mariano Lake or Chaco Wash where water was more plentiful.

Although Mr. Stacher originally argued against the construction of a day school at Crownpoint because of the lack of water, an executive order legally set aside the area



New Boarding School, 1963

for the agency. Consequently, residents dug a shallow well and built a kiln to make bricks for the school. Under Mr. Stacher's direction, construction of a trading post and the first Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) School and dormitory were completed in 1912. Twenty-Five (25) boys were enrolled the first year. During the following years, Mr. Stacher built five more dormitories that housed both boys and girls. Additional housing and support buildings were constructed later along with another trading post. The Crownpoint School, named Pueblo Bonito, was enlarged to eight classrooms in 1918.

Effective in 1935, the Navajo BIA offices were decentralized in Crownpoint, and the Navajo government and administration became centralized at Window Rock. Schools continued to operate at their original locations in Crownpoint. The early 1960s saw the construction of a replacement school and a new Crownpoint sub agency office building. The Crownpoint Chapter was established in January 20, 1965 (Hogan 1981).

## LOCAL ECONOMIC BOOM AND DEVELOPMENT

In the late 1920's to 1950's, Crownpoint was known to have coalmines to produce central heating in schools, hospital, offices and homes. The mine also created jobs for local community members.

During the 1970s, the Chapter's economic development picked up temporarily. Several uranium mines and exploration were opened adjacent to the community and the demand for utility services increased tremendously. In response, utilities were expanded and larger wastewater facilities were constructed. The boom also resulted in a paved airstrip, a training center, Navajo Skill Center and



FIGURE 211—Tipple and mine yard at the Crownpoint mine. Photo by F. W. Calhoun, October 24, 1936.



Construction of Laundry Building in 1913; from the book: History of Crownpoint, New Mexico 1910 to 1935, Herbert C. Stacher, 1986



a shopping complex. In the 1980s, all local uranium mines closed because the international market for processing enriched uranium shifted.

In the last thirty years, a new hospital and schools, a shopping center and gas stations have been built. Governmental offices have expanded and a new airport was constructed 3.5 miles west of the community. Crownpoint Institute of Technology (CIT) and the Diné College have established new campuses. As an administrative and commercial center, Crownpoint serves the surrounding communities with many important services and consumer goods.

In the past 20 years, new facilities include: Crownpoint Community School (BIE); Gallup-McKinley County Elementary School; Navajo Nation Public Safety Complex; Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) administration building; and Grandma's Restaurant.

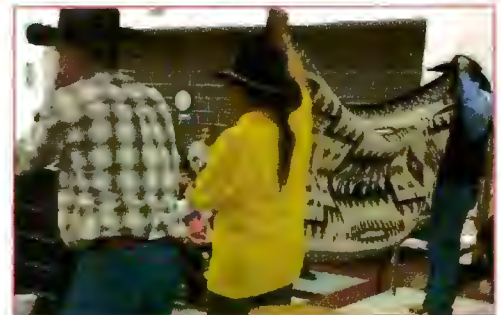
### CROWNPOINT RUG AUCTION

The Rug Auction of Crownpoint has been the staple of the Crownpoint community since 1964 when local trader Lavonne Palmer wanted to find an alternative method for selling idle Navajo rugs. The Rug Auction provides a proactive solution to economic instability by allowing weavers to sustain a living.

Since its beginning, the Auction has slowly developed into a unique community event; Navajo weavers meet directly with buyers in an informal setting, thus, cutting costs and increasing revenue for weavers.

Artisans also sell other crafts like jewelry, baskets, pottery, food and more. The direct interaction of artisans and buyers makes the Rug Auction of Crownpoint a unique experience that lends itself to the continued practice of the traditional arts on the Navajo Nation – a benefit that cannot be measured in monetary value.

By 1969, 100 rugs are sold at the Auction



Photos from Rita Capitan Collection

at an average of \$30. Beginning in 1980, the Auction is held six times a year due to the increased demand for Navajo rugs. In 1991, the Auction moves to 12 times a year, selling about 300 to 600 rugs per month. Suddenly, in 2014, the Auction closed its doors due to financial problems. One month after closing its doors, the Auction is revived by the Navajo Rug Weavers Association of Crownpoint (NRWAC). The NRWAC has been sustaining itself ever since.

### **NAVAJO NATION RODEO COWBOYS ASSOCIATION**

The Navajo Nation Rodeo Cowboys Association (NNRCA) was formed in 1974 by the late Jake Antone and John Perry, Jr. With this newly formed Association, many cowboys and cowgirls in the Crownpoint area joined followed by many others from the Eastern part of the reservation. It was through this growth, that NNRCA was able to produce year-end rodeo champions. Soon there would be directors, memberships, rodeo sponsors, bylaws, and incorporation by the State of New Mexico. In 1976, NNRCA was invited, among other Indian Rodeo Associations in North America, to the first Indian National Finals Rodeo (INFR). Since 1976 was the bi-centennial year, INFR, through a large grant, spearheaded the first INFR Rodeo in Salt Lake City, Utah. NNRCA became a prestigious Rodeo Association which served New Mexico and Colorado members. Three years after its inception, the INFR was moved to Albuquerque, NM. NNRCA remained a prominent part of the INFR over the years.



The NNRCA flourished from 1976 to 2002 with membership averaging 350-400 active cowboys and cowgirls and sanctioning 15-25 Indian Rodeos each summer. With a commitment to the sport and adhering to its rule book the organization grew playing a major role in cultivating and promoting Indian Rodeo locally and nationally. Many individuals served in a administrative capacity, either as an Officer or Board of Director: Mitchell W. Capitan, Lee C. Jim, Lou Antone, Carson Craig, Andrew Antone, John Perry, Jr, Kathy Jaye, Wanda Arviso, Loretta Morris, Dennis Claw, Joann Holyan Terry, Emma & Donald Daswood, Willie Murphy, Lucia Loretta, Glen Adeky, Alvin Smith, Jake Silago, Mae Nez, Allen Tom, Edison Roan, Fred Silverfox – to name a few. In 2007, NNRCA folded due to funding, declining membership and administrative complications. Currently, discussions to reestablish the NNRCA are being led by a collaborative effort of local cowboys, cowgirls and fans. Funds, support and hard work will determine NNRCA's resurgence.



## Chapter 4

# *Geographical Setting*

### LOCATION

Crownpoint Chapter is situated in the Eastern Navajo Agency of the Navajo Nation, just outside the Navajo Reservation boundary in the central portion of McKinley County (**MAP 1**). The area is commonly known as the "checkerboard" area and is approximately 24 miles north of Thoreau and 82 miles south of Farmington. State Highway 371 (NM371) also known as the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Highway, passes through Crownpoint and connects with Farmington to the north and with Thoreau to the south. Access from the west is via Navajo

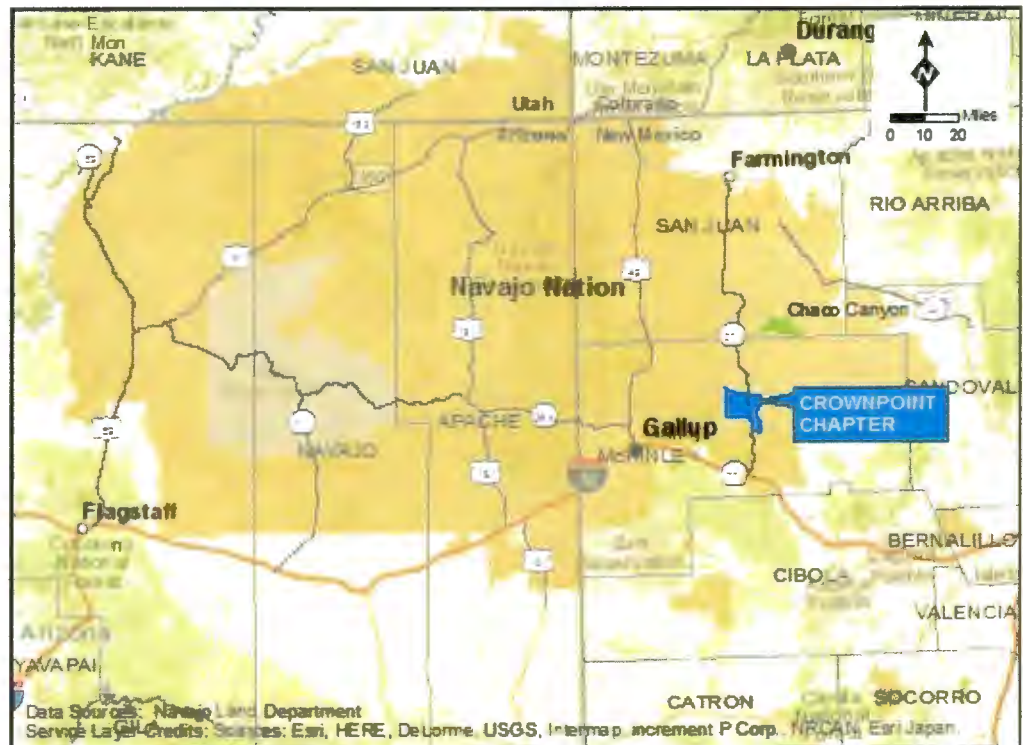


Route 9 (N9). Approximately six miles north of Crownpoint along NM371, N9 continues east to Pueblo Pintado; this portion of N9 is the major access road from the south to Chaco Canyon National Park.

Central Crownpoint is the area located below the bluffs at the intersection of N9 and NM371. The greater Crownpoint area is known as the Crownpoint Chapter. Many times, the two areas are combined and referred to as the community of Crownpoint. Still others refer to central Crownpoint as the community. For purposes of this plan, Central Crownpoint is used as defined and the terms Chapter, community, and planning area are used interchangeably.

Four other Eastern Navajo Chapters border the Crownpoint Chapter. Becenti Chapter is located to the north, Little Water Chapter to the east, Mariano Lake Chapter to the south, and Nahodishgish Chapter to the west.

MAP 1. Location



## PLANNING AREA

Delineation of a planning area is necessary to provide spatial reference for the community-based land use plan's extent as defined by the community members. The planning area is not a formal boundary and should not be confused with the chapter boundaries delineated by the Navajo Land Department. The community members identified the land use planning area based on the area of land that they use or for which they hold permits. Because the community members defined the planning area based on areas they currently use or for which they have permits, it does not completely overlap with the Chapter's boundary as delineated by the Navajo Nation Land Department. For planning purposes, the boundary for this community-based land use plan is the planning area (**MAP 2**). The planning area is rectangular in shape and measures approximately 12 by 10 miles.





Map 2. Planning Area



### GRAZING DISTRICTS

Under the BIA, the Chapter is part of the Eastern Navajo Agency. Most of the chapter lies within Grazing District 20 (MAP 3). A small portion is within Grazing District 16. The Eastern Navajo Agency comprises 31 chapters and Crownpoint is the largest chapter by population within the agency. Crownpoint ranks 7th based on land area.

Map 3. Grazing Districts



## LAND OWNERSHIP

Crownpoint is part of the region known as the ‘checkerboard’ area because of the complex pattern of land tenure. The “checkerboard” term came about in the 1900’s when ownership of alternate square miles of land was held by certain parties while those in between were owned by others. Interspersed among these were several hundred Navajo allotments as well as tribally-owned lands. Through legislation, land exchanges, and tribal purchases, areas were consolidated so that land owned by an individual or by the tribe became in some measure adjacent.

Today, land in Crownpoint consists of State, Navajo Nation, Indian Allotments, Federal and privately held parcels (**MAP 4**). The land within the planning area is an estimated 68,262.10 acres. Majority are designated as Indian Allotment.

**TABLE 3** shows the land ownership and estimated acreages within the planning area. Indian Allotments and Navajo Tribal Trust have the most acreage.

**Table 3. Land Ownership**

<b>Land Type</b>	<b>Approximate Acreages</b>
BIA (Pueblo Bonito)	1,843.24
Bureau of Land Management	2,971.00
Individual Indian Allotment	22,677.78
National Park Service	160.00
Navajo Tribal Fee	761.33
Navajo Tribal Trust	19,893.00
Private Land	967.25
Public Land Order 2198	1,273.50
State Land	3,120.00
USA (G-19 BIA)	1,4595.00
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED ACRES:</b>	<b>68,262.10</b>

A definition of each land status is presented below.

***Navajo Tribal Trust Land***

Legal title in U.S. held in trust for Navajo Tribe. The lands generally include treaty lands and lands added and made a part of existing Navajo Indian Reservation.

***U.S. Purchased Land***

Purchased lands from 1915 to 1933 purchased from tribal funds and government funds. Total purchase in New Mexico is 188,364.64 acres. These purchased lands are held in trust by the Navajo Tribe.

***Tribal Fee Land***

Tribally owned fee lands that are taxable. The government has a responsibility to keep track of this land, but has no control over it. These are lands purchased by the Navajo Tribe in fee title. This means the lands are not held in trust by the government and the tribe must pay taxes thereon.

***Fee Land***

Same as tribal fee land but owned by individuals, Navajo and/or Non-Navajo. These lands are taxable.

***Navajo Tribe Indian Reservation***

These are trust lands in general that are held by the U.S. government for a tribe or individual Indian. These lands are non-taxable.

***Indian Allotment Land***

Legal title in U.S. held in trust for individual Indian. These lands were created in an effort to replace tribal trust land with the intent of eventually making an Indian land owner taxpaying state citizen. BIA has pervasive power over this kind of land; tribe has no consent privilege.

***Executive Order Land***

Legal title in U.S. lands generally include presidential withdrawn public domain land for use by an Indian tribe. BIA has power to maintain and operate the land for the Indian Tribe. Its power to give interest in land is found in the Order. These lands are set aside for Indian use and occupancy primarily for grazing. However certain areas are set aside for establishment of administrative sites and or school purposes.

***Private Land***

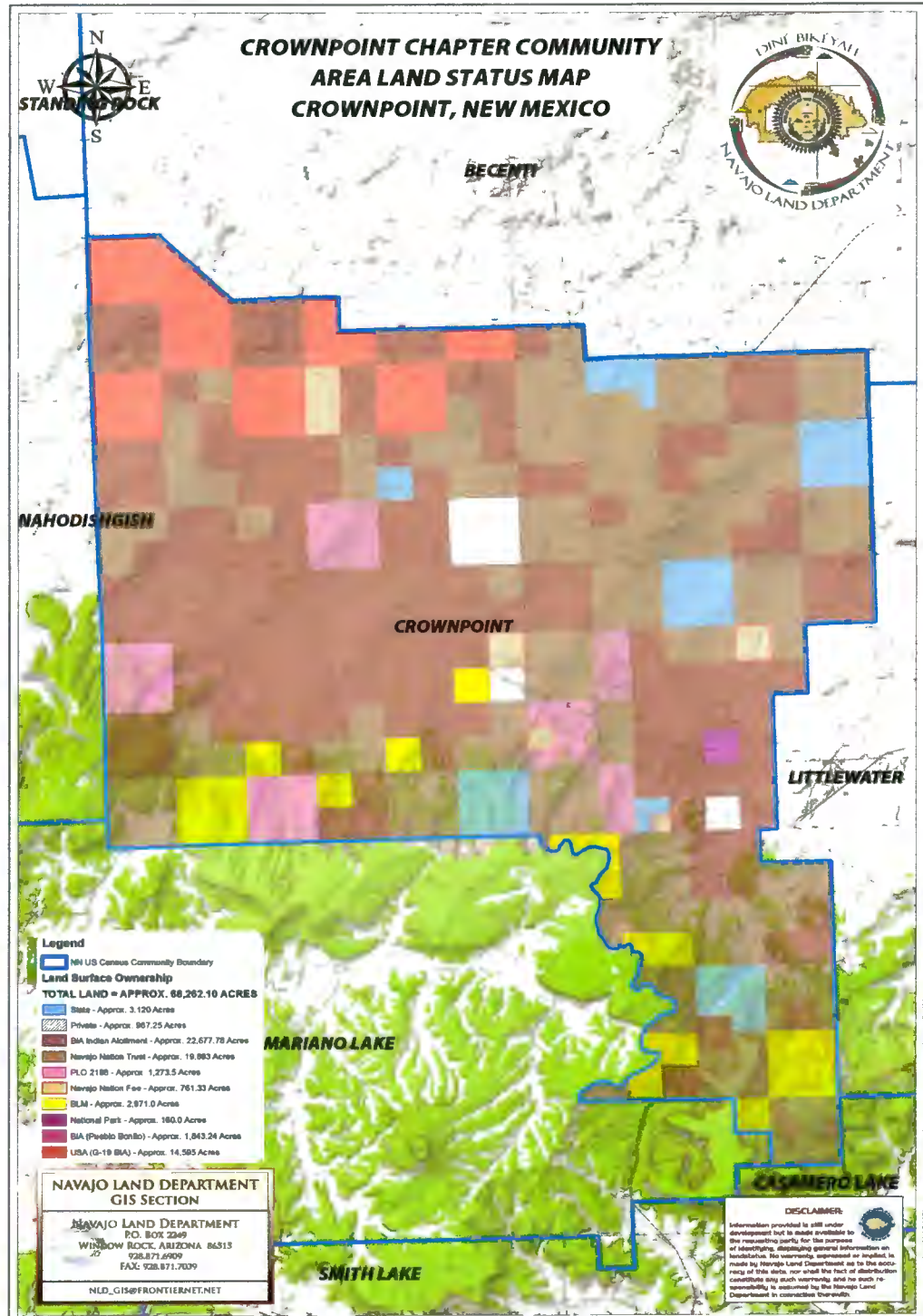
Legal title in person or legal entity. These lands belong to the individual or entity and are taxable. The individual has complete power over this kind of land.

***Public Domain Land***

Legal title is U.S. held in trust. This kind of land belongs to the U.S. and is administered by the Bureau of Land Management, which has power to give various interests in land according to rules and regulations.



Map 4. Land Status







## **Chapter 5**

# *Demographics, Housing & Economic Data*

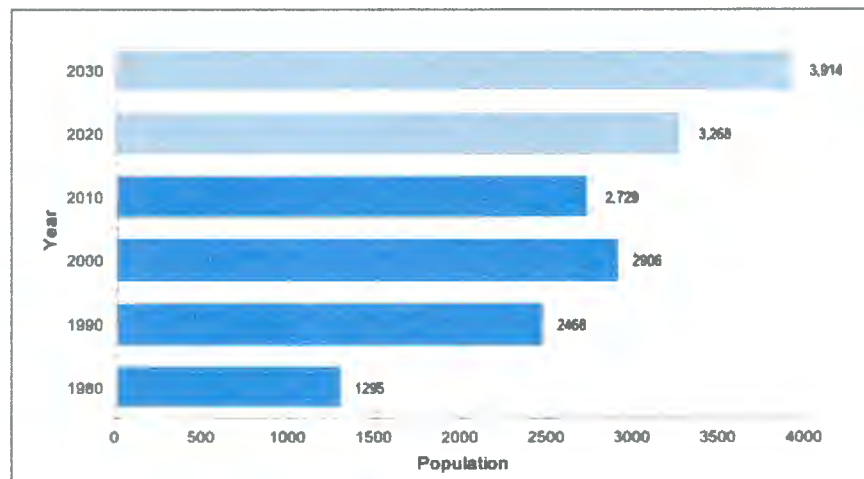
In this section, census data taken in the years 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 primarily provide data (via the internet at [Census.gov](http://Census.gov)) on the Chapter's population since 1980. Data from Census 2000 were extracted from Sample Files 1 and 3. File 1 represents exact counts based on a 100 percent sample. File 3 only contains estimates based on a 1/6 sample. Categories included in Sample File 1 are total population, age of householders, household size and occupancy status.



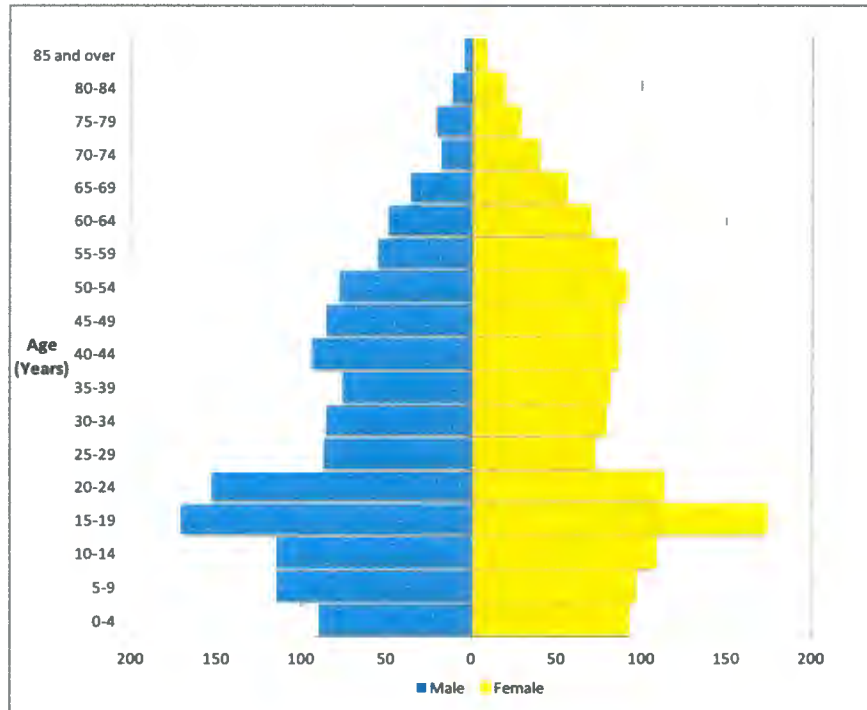
## POPULATION

Although, the Chapter's population decreased 6.1 percent from 2,906 in 2000 to 2,729 in 2010, it is projected to increase through 2030 (**FIGURE 2**). This temporary decline may have been partially due to changes in the census count methodology or from community members not being counted while they were away at work or school. Overall population projections shown for 2020 through 2030 indicate Crownpoint will grow at an annual rate of 1.82 percent.

**Figure 2. Population Trend**



Children 15 to 19 years old are the largest sub-population in the Chapter (**FIGURE 3**). Together, they represent 12.6 percent of the membership of which males and females are evenly split. The age range of males are greater from 20 to 34; the greatest difference is from 20-24 age range. Thereafter, the females dominate the males in every age range through 85 years and over.

**Figure 3. Sex by Age Distribution**

**TABLE 4** compares age characteristics for 2000 and 2010 for certain jurisdictions. In 2010, Crownpoint (6.7 percent) and the United States (6.5 percent) have the lowest percentage of under 5, while Navajo Nation and McKinley have the highest percentages. The percent of the population over 65 years is lowest in Crownpoint (10.2 percent), but the Navajo Nation (10.7 percent) and McKinley County (10.8 percent) are just as low. The state of New Mexico the United States have the highest senior population (15.0 and 14.7 percent, respectively).

**Table 4. Age Characteristics**

	Total Population (persons)		Under 5 Years (%)		5- 17 Years (%)		18-64 Years (%)		65 Years & Over (%)	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
United States	281,421,906	308,745,538	6.8	6.5	18.9	17.5	61.9	62.9	13.6	14.7
New Mexico	1,819,046	2,059,179	7.2	7.0	20.8	18.1	60.4	61.6	12.9	15.0
Navajo Nation	180,462	173,667	9.6	8.7	31.4	24.6	52.0	57.1	7.9	10.7
Crownpoint Chapter	2,906	2,729	9.3	6.7	30.1	22.0	55.6	62.5	6.0	10.2
McKinley County	74,798	71,492	9.1	8.6	28.8	22.7	55.1	59.2	7.8	10.8

In 2010, the median age for Crownpoint, as with the greater Navajo Nation, is generally much lower than the other geographic areas presented in **TABLE 5**. The median age for Crownpoint and the greater Navajo Nation are respectively 29.4 and 29.1 years. McKinley County's median age is one year higher than that of Crownpoint. The median age difference climbs slightly higher at the state and national level.

**Table 5. Median Age**

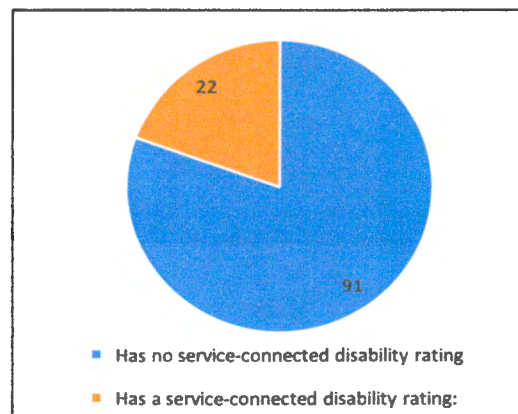
	Total Population (persons)		Median age (years)	
	2000	2010	2000	2010
United States	281,421,906	308,745,538	35.3	37.2
New Mexico	1,819,046	2,059,179	34.6	36.7
Navajo Nation	180,462	173,667	24.0	29.1
Crownpoint Chapter	2,906	2,729	26.3	29.4
McKinley County	74,798	71,492	26.9	30.7

Consistent with the Navajo Nation's high percentage of school-age children, they also have the lowest median age of all entities. Crownpoint Chapter has the next lowest median age at 29.4 years.

## CHAPTER VETERANS ORGANIZATION

Crownpoint has a fair-sized constituency of veterans. Of the 2,906 people in the community, there are 113 (3.9 percent) veterans. 22 of the veterans have no service-connected disability rating (**FIGURE 4**).

**Figure 4. Veterans Service-Connected Disability**



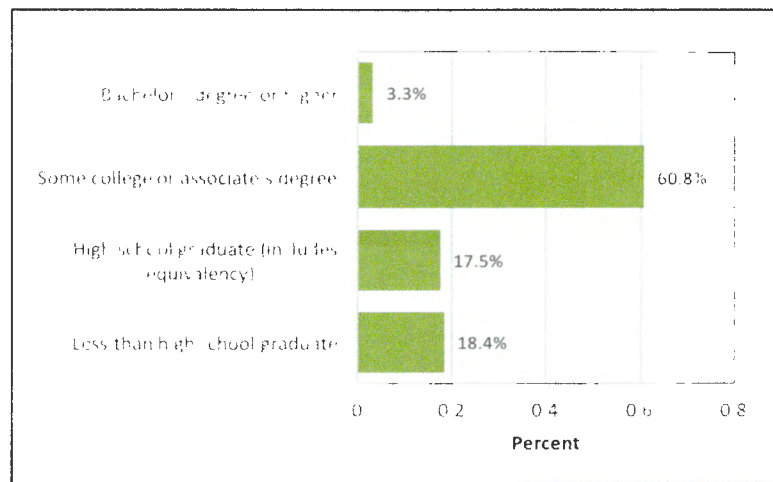
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, accessed at <http://factfinder.census.gov>  
2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Within the Chapter, 81.6 percent of the people between 18 and 24 years have completed high school or higher education. This leaves 18.4 percent in this age range with not graduating from high school (**FIGURE 5**).

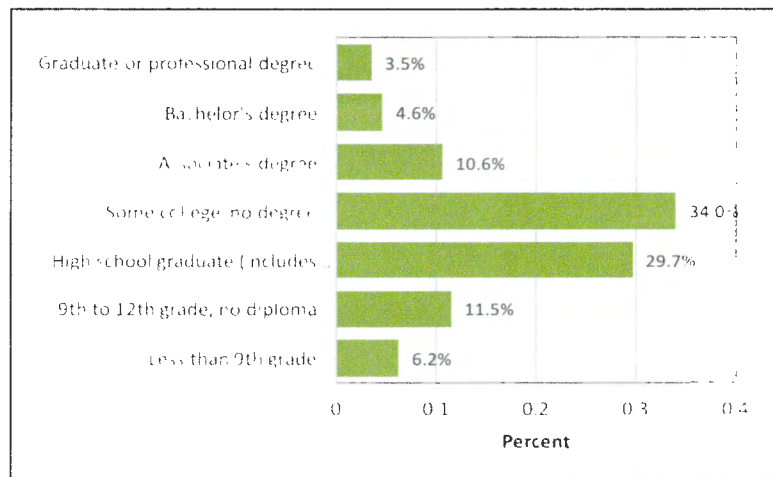
The educational attainment for the population 25 years and over is shown in **FIGURE 6**. Like the younger age group (18 to 24 years), 17.7 percent of the people 25 years and over did not attain a high school diploma. Of the 17.7 percent, 6.2 percent have less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education. The chart also shows approximately 34 percent of those 25 years and over received some college education however they did not attain a degree.

**Figure 5. Educational Attainment: Population 18 to 24 Years**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, accessed at <http://factfinder.census.gov>  
2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**Figure 6. Educational Attainment: Population 25 Years and Over**



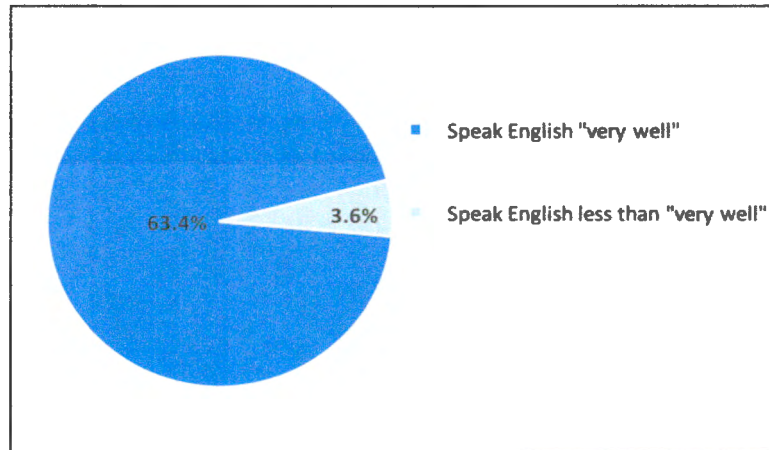
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, accessed at <http://factfinder.census.gov>  
2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



## LANGUAGE SPOKEN OTHER THAN ENGLISH

Over half (67.1 percent) of the community members speak a language other than English. Of the 67.1 percent, 63.4 percent can speak English very well and 3.6 percent speak English less than “very well” (FIGURE 7).

**Figure 7. Ability to Speak English**



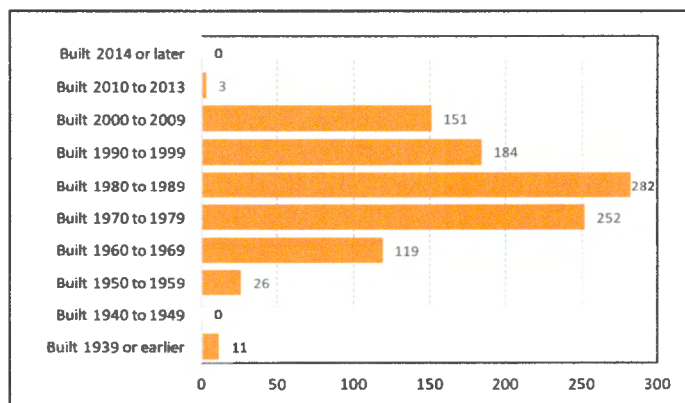
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, accessed at <http://factfinder.census.gov>  
2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

## HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILIES

Crownpoint has an estimate of 712 households and the average household size is 4.17.

## HOUSING UNITS

Crownpoint has an estimate total of 1,028 housing units. Over half of housing units, 51.9 percent (534 units), were built between 1970 and 1989. A few homes (11 units) were built 1939 or earlier (FIGURE 8).



**Figure 8. Housing: Year Structure Built**

## HOUSEHOLDS

As referenced above, the Crownpoint community has a total of 837 occupied households. Of these, 440 (52.5 percent) are owner occupied and 397 (47.5 percent) are rented. Of the renter-occupied, roughly 60 percent have between 2 and 4 persons living in them, which is much higher than it is for the owner-occupied households at 39 percent out of the total 440. Rented units also consist of more households with five or more people living in them than owner-occupied, which have 31.2 percent and 25.5 percent respectively.

The total number of Native American households is 692. Of these, the majority are renter-occupied (N=389). Of the households that are rented, 225 (57.8 percent) have from 2–4 people living in them. There are 124 rented households (31.9 percent) with five or more people living in them. Compared to the owner-occupied units for Native American households, there is only 50.8 percent with 2-4 residents. Most (36.3 percent) of the remaining households have five or more people living in them.

Lastly, when non-Native American residents are factored out of the sample, the number of owner occupied households decreases from 440 to 303; a substantial drop. Additionally, while the number of homes with five or more people remains generally the same for rented units, it climbs from 25.5 for the total population to 36.3 percent for Native American only owner-occupied homes, which is a substantial increase.

### Number of Bedrooms

Of the total number of units (including the unoccupied and/or unavailable), the majority have two or three bedrooms (64.3 percent combined) followed by one-room units (16.3 percent) and those with no bedrooms (13.4 percent). Only six percent have four or more bedrooms. This last figure may be skewed because many units are unoccupied rentals that are unavailable or occupied by non-Native American residents,

## MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

Of the employee base residing at Crownpoint, 78 percent drive to work with 19.1 percent of these workers carpooling. Walking is the next most common way to get to work (17.5 percent) followed by other means, bicycling and the bus. The remaining 0.5 percent that were polled work at home.

## TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

The time it takes most members to arrive at work is 5–9 (30.3 percent) minutes suggesting that many people have local jobs. It takes 14.8 percent of the people less than five minutes and 16.5 percent 10–15 minutes to get to work. The remaining 23.8 percent spend 30 minutes or more traveling to work.

### **MEDIAN INCOME**

The median income for the total population at Crownpoint is \$29,688. The median income for just the Native Americans in Crownpoint is \$25,000, which is consistent with the McKinley County but somewhat lower than the State of New Mexico and substantially lower than the national average.

### **PER CAPITA INCOME**

The per capita income for the total population at Crownpoint is \$9,526, which is slightly higher than the per capita income for just the native population at \$7,964. This figure is only slightly higher than the average for the Navajo Nation as whole and substantially lower than the per capita income for the state of New Mexico and the United States,



## **Chapter 6**

# *Natural Resources*

Topography, geology, soils, water and environmentally sensitive areas are primary source of information for various aspects of land-use planning, including the siting of buildings and transportation systems. Most importantly, such information help identify ground-water aquifers, aid in locating water-supply wells, and assist in locating potential polluting operations, such as landfills, safely away from the aquifers.

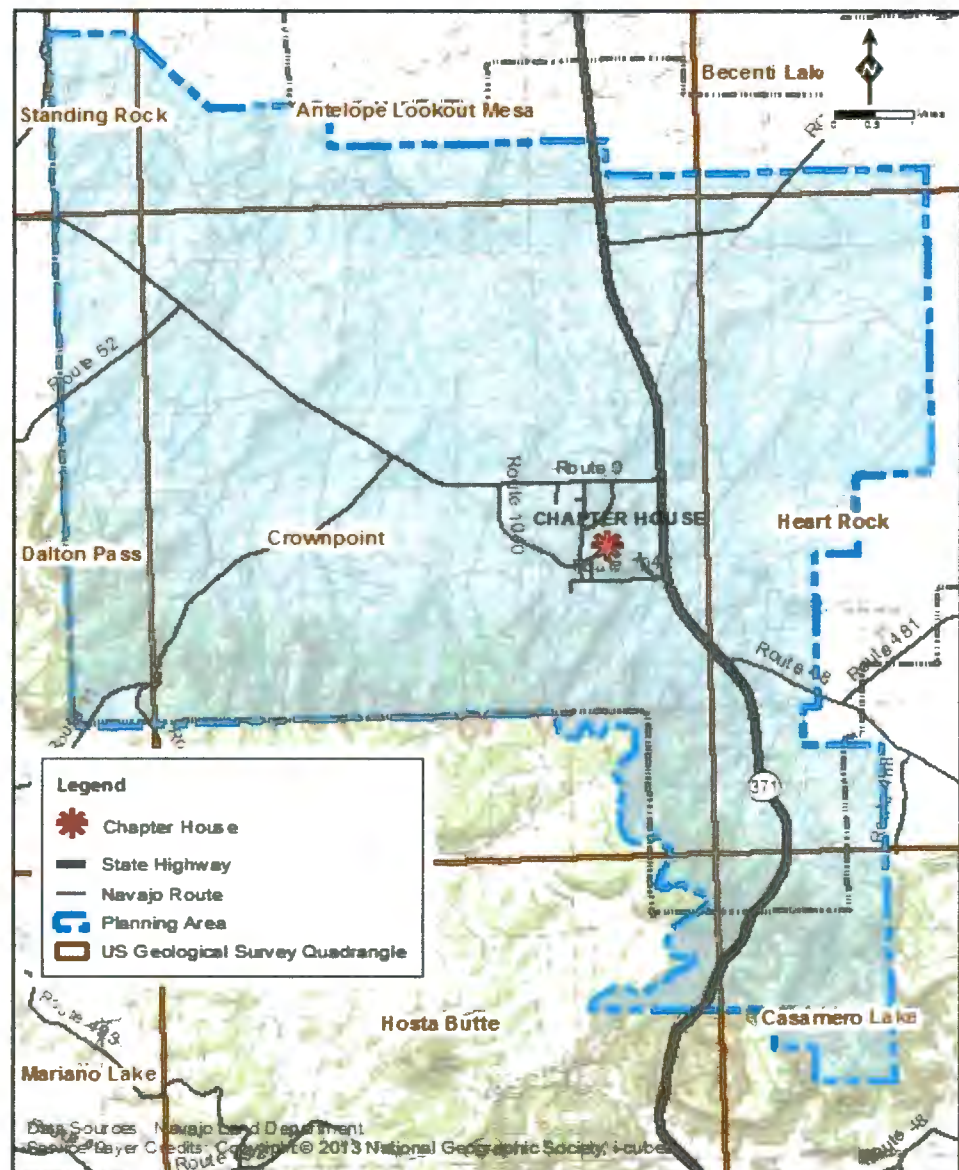
The following sections provide brief overviews of each topic and maps are provided where available.



## TOPOGRAPHY

The topography surrounding Crownpoint is characterized by broad flat valleys, steep escarpments and flat mesas. Generally, the mesas and buttes dip gently to the north and northeast and are separated by broad valleys containing ephemeral streams. Elevations range from 6,400 to 7,986 feet above mean sea level. The highest points occur on the ridges at the southern edge of the community, which provide a scenic backdrop. Other prominent landmarks are Kin Ya'aá to the southeast and Antelope Lookout Mesa to the north. The planning area covers portions of the following United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' quadrangles: Standing Rock; Antelope Lookout Point; Becenti Lake; Dalton Pass; Crownpoint; Heart Rock, Hosta Butte; and Casamero Lake (**MAP 5**).

Map 5. Topographic Quadrangle



## GEOLOGY

Crownpoint lies within the southeastern quarter of the Colorado Plateau physiographic province, which is characterized by mesas that dip gently to the north and broad valleys with intermittent streams. The plateau encompasses much of western Colorado, eastern Utah, northeastern Arizona, and northwestern New Mexico. More specifically, Crownpoint lies within a structural subdivision of the San Juan Basin termed the Chaco Slope (Kelly and Clinton 1960:76 in Hogan 1981). The San Juan Basin is a structural depression occupying a major portion of the southeastern Colorado Plateau. The basin is underlain by up to 10,000 feet of sedimentary strata that dip gently from the margins toward the center. Relatively small, elongated domes, uplifts, and synclinal depressions characterize its margins.

**TABLE 6** and **MAP 6** present the geologic formations within the planning area.

**Table 6. Geology**

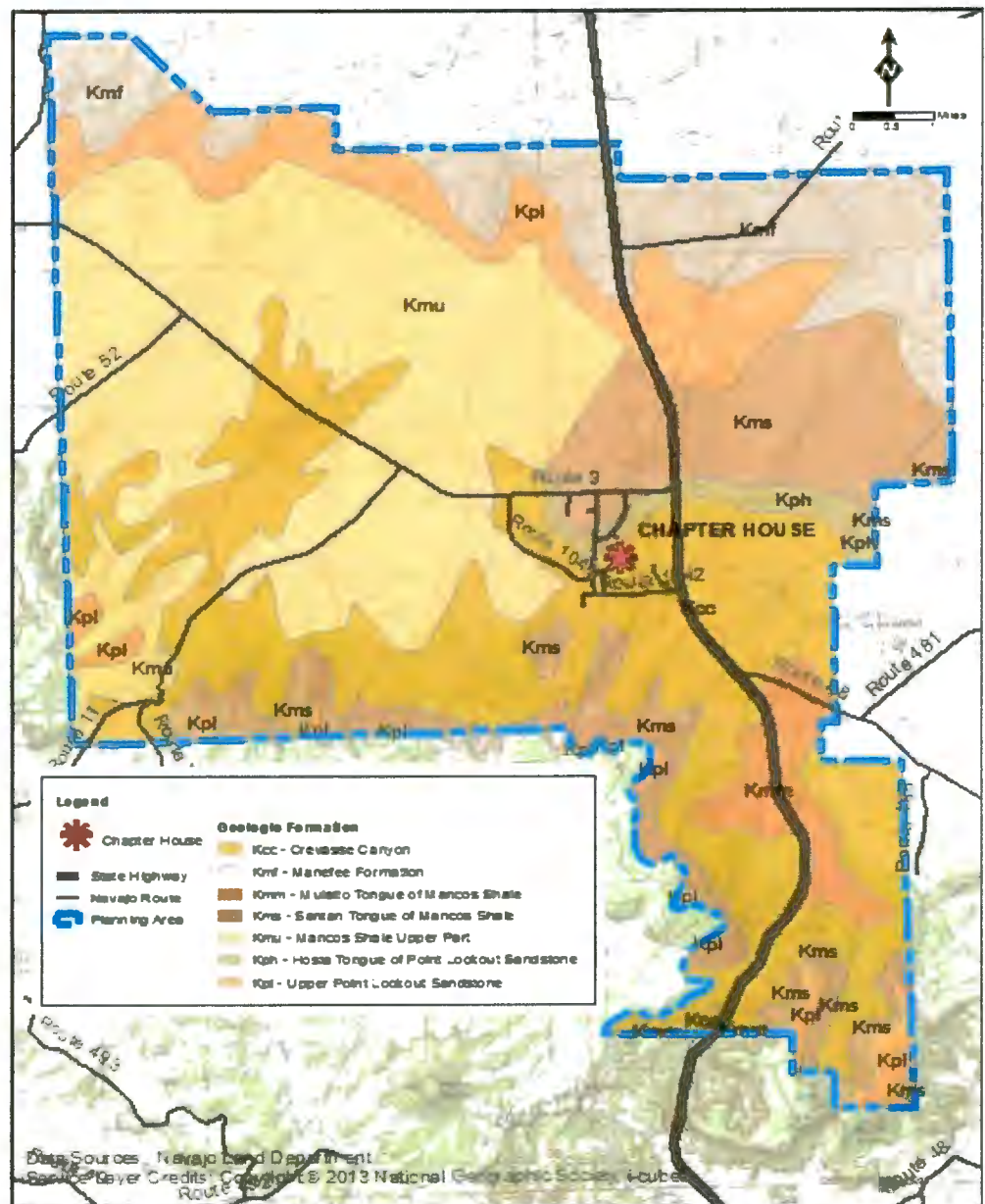
Map Unit	Formation Name	Lithology Class	Primary Lithology	
Kcc	Crevasse Canyon Formation	Sedimentary	Shale	Crevasse Canyon Formation (Santonian to Coniacian) — Coal-bearing units are Dilco and Gibson Coal Members; other members are Bartlett Barren, Dalton Sandstone, and Borrego Pass Sandstone (or Lentil)
Kmf	Menefee Formation	Sedimentary	Mudstone	Menefee Formation (Campanian to Santonian) — Mudstone, shale, and sandstone; coal-bearing
Kmm	Mulatto Tongue of Mancos Shale	Sedimentary	Shale	Mulatto Tongue of Mancos Shale (Santonian to Coniacian)
Kms	Satan Tongue of Mancos Shale	Sedimentary	Shale	Satan Tongue of Mancos Shale (Santonian)
Kmu	Mancos Shale, upper part	Sedimentary	Shale	Mancos Shale, upper part (Campanian to Coniacian)
Kph	Hosta Tongue of Point Lookout Sandstone	Sedimentary	Sandstone	Hosta Tongue of Point Lookout Sandstone (Santonian) — Transgressive marine sandstone
Kpl	Point Lookout Sandstone	Sedimentary	Sandstone	Point Lookout Sandstone (Campanian to Santonian) — Regressive marine sandstone

The Gibson Member of the Crevasse Canyon Formation is the dominant slope-forming rock in the Lobo Mesa escarpment to the south and southwest of Crownpoint and in the surrounding isolated mesas and buttes. Furthermore, overlying the Gibson coal member is the Hosta Butte sandstone. In the cliffs to the south, the Hosta sandstone is split into an upper and lower unit by a narrow wedge of marine shale, the Santan Tongue unit of the Mancos shale. The Mancos shale is a gray marine Cretaceous shale containing thin lenses of fine grained sandstone. The Upper Part of the Mancos Shale is found in the central western part of the community. The Hosta sandstone is a Member

of the Point Lookout Sandstone. The Point Lookout Sandstone is a fine to medium-grained, gray-brown to white sandstone. The Manefee Formation makes up the north northeastern part of the planning area.

Hogan further explains the dominance of easily eroded; nearly horizontal strata give rise to a topography of gently rolling hills and ridges, dissected by many small ephemeral streams. The valleys of these drainages are generally choked with recent alluvial sediments in which the channels are barely perceptible.

Map 6. Geology





## SOILS

New Mexico's tumultuous physiographic history has resulted in surface rock outcrops of many kinds. Mountain building, graben formation, volcanism, and erosion have placed varied rocks and minerals at the surface, which have weathered into many types of soils (ARC 2001). General soil types, slopes, acres and percent in the planning area, based on a recent survey conducted by the USDA, Soil Conservation Service, are listed in **TABLE 7**. Soil reports indicating limitations for Dwellings Without Basements are presented in **APPENDIX B**. The soil distribution is graphically depicted in **MAP 7**. 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 soils. It is named for the major soils. The soils making up one unit can occur in another but in a different pattern.

**Table 7. Soils**

Map Unit	Soil	Slopes	Acres	Percent
100	Norkiki-Kimnoli complex	1 to 8 percent	11,331.6	19.1%
115	Razito-Shiprock complex	3 to 8 percent	2,721.5	4.6%
116	Fajada-Huerfano- Benally complex	1 to 5 percent	872.0	1.5%
118	Farb-Chipeta-Rock outcrop complex	2 to 30 percent	4,367.8	7.3%
120	Doak-Shiprock complex	1 to 8 percent	6,537.4	11.0%
205	Penistaja-Tintero complex	1 to 10 percent	639.3	1.1%
210	Marianolake- Skyvillage complex	1 to 8 percent	1,119.5	1.9%
220	Hagerwest-Bond fine sandy loams	1 to 8 percent	5,542.3	9.3%
230	Sparank-San Mateo-Zia complex	0 to 3 percent	1,652.8	2.8%
235	Notal-Hamburn complex	0 to 2 percent	8,019.4	13.5%
241	Mentmore loam	1 to 8 percent	19.9	0.0%
250	Hospah-Skyvillage- Rock outcrop complex	2 to 35 percent	3,821.6	6.4%
290	Rock outcrop-Westmion-Skyvillage complex	30 to 80 percent	8,016.2	13.5%
310	Parkelei sandy loam	1 to 8 percent	46.4	0.1%
332	Evpark-Arabrab complex	2 to 6 percent	471.5	0.8%
350	Toldohn-Vessilla-Rock outcrop complex	8 to 35 percent	499.1	0.8%
353	Mido loamy fine sand	1 to 6 percent	16.4	0.0%
365	Vessilla-Rock outcrop complex	2 to 15 percent	2,845.1	4.8%
366	Bosonoak loam	1 to 5 percent	393.5	0.7%
368	Simitarq-Celavar sandy loams	2 to 8 percent	224.8	0.4%
404	Rock outcrop- Techado-Stozuni complex	5 to 60 percent	100.4	0.2%
555	Parkelei-Evpark fine sandy loams	2 to 8 percent	207.4	0.3%

## ECOLOGICAL SITES

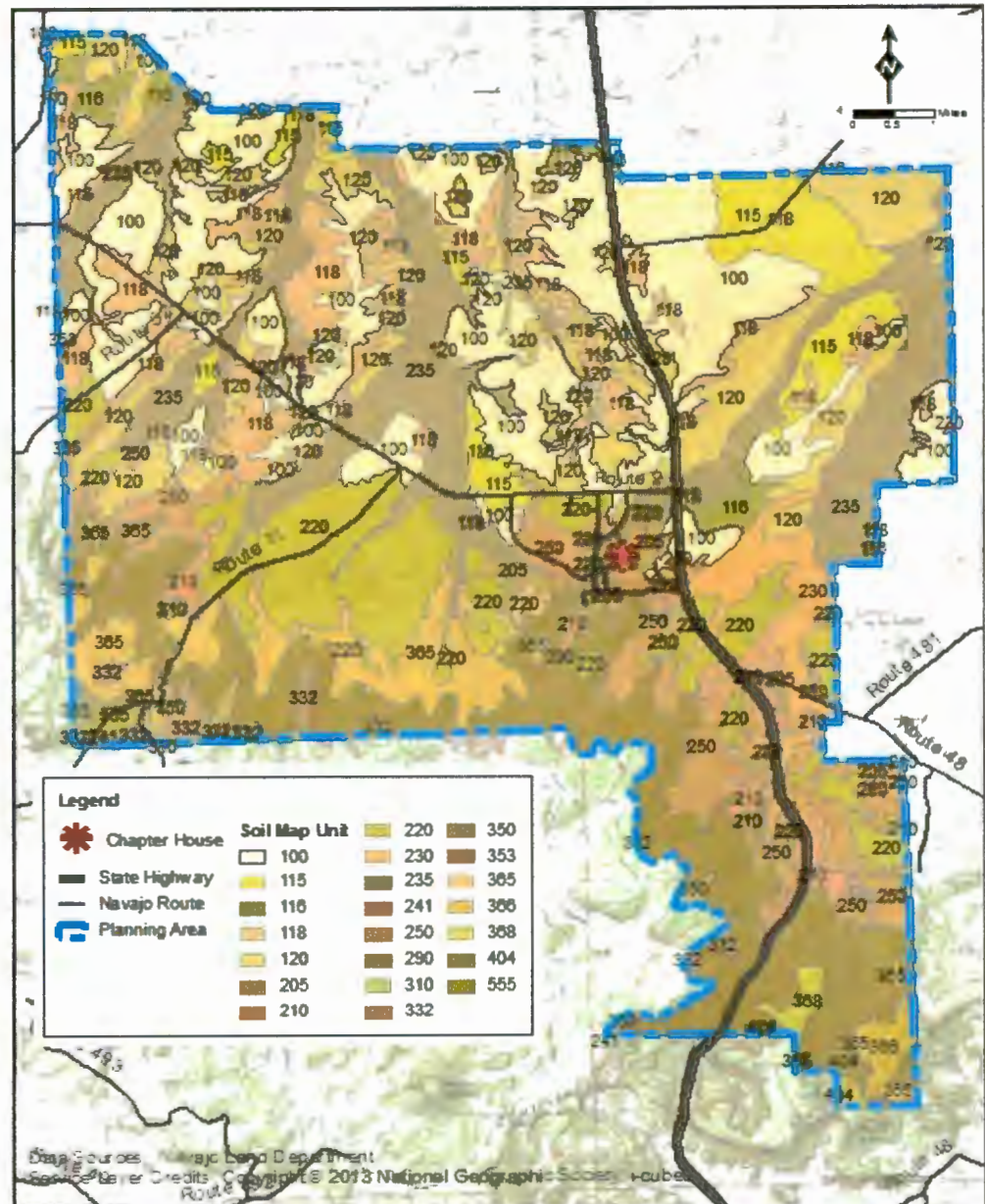
According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service in the National Range and Pasture Handbook (2003), an ecological site is a "...distinctive kind of land with specific physical characteristics that differs from other kinds of land in its ability to produce a



distinctive kind and amount of vegetation.

Using the Web Soil Survey provided by NRCS, an ecological report for the planning area was generated (**APPENDIX C**). Within the planning area, there are 20 ecological sites with distinctive vegetative regimes and soil types. Elevation, moisture, slope, and soil conditions play varying roles in their unique composition.

Map 7. Soil



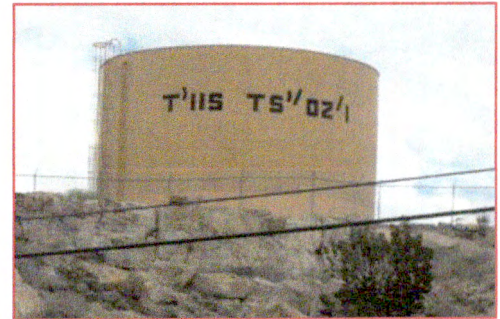
## GROUND WATER

Much of the recharge to aquifers in New Mexico is by precipitation and by run off in ephemeral stream channels on the flanks of the Zuni, Chuska, and Cebolleta Mountains. The San Juan River is the main discharge for the area. 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 aquifers of regional significance: the Gallup Sandstone; the Crevasse Canyon Formation; the Point Lookout Sandstone; and the Menefee Formation. (TVA and DOI 1978).

Regional water movement is generally down dip. Movement in the Mesaverde Group is impeded by low permabilities, by facies changes, and by thinning of the aquifers down dip. Recharge to the aquifers is by precipitation and by runoff in ephemeral stream channels in the outcrop areas.

Most of the groundwater in the Crownpoint area is from the Westwater and Morrison Aquifers. The maximum well yield is 248 gpm from the Westwater Aquifer. Well depths range from 2,400 to 2,700 feet deep (NN Dept. of Water Resources et al, 2001).

According to Rodgers (1982), the primary source of water for Crownpoint is obtained from five wells. Two wells supply the NTUA system with 122,400 gallons that is stored in a single unit 250,000-gallon overhead storage tank. Serving the northern 1/3 of the Chapter, the NTUA's wells penetrate and produce from the Westwater Canyon Member of the Morrison Formation, which is a major potable water aquifer in the area that contains enormous deposits of uranium ore (Zamam 1982).

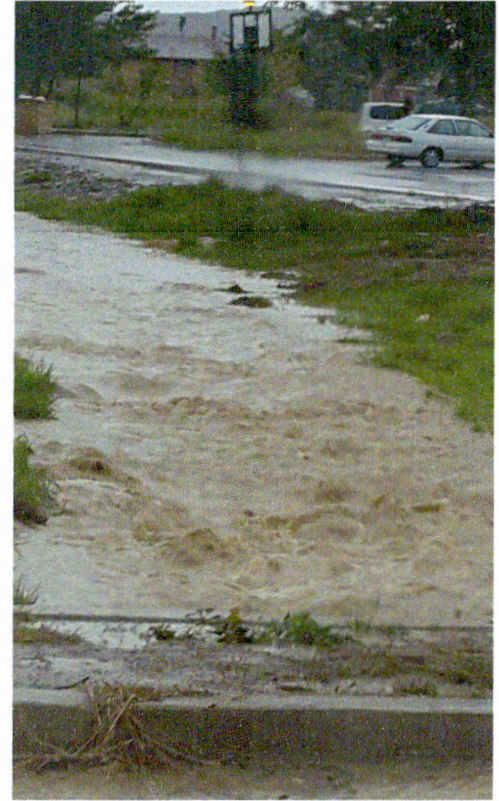


The BIA operates the other three wells that supply water to BIA facilities including residential housing and governmental buildings.

The Chapter has a public watering point that is used by rural people residing in the area who haul water for domestic and livestock use. The water is stored in one 125,000-gallon elevated tank and one 300,000-gallon ground level tank.

## SURFACE WATER

Surface water within and near Crownpoint is very sparse. Crownpoint lies within Chaco Wash within the San Juan River basin, which is part of the larger Colorado River watershed basin (**MAP 8**). The area is drained to the north by two major drainages: Kim-me-ni-oli Wash and Indian Creek Wash, which are both intermittent tributaries of the Chaco River. Both washes flow only during periods of heavy rainfall or snow melt and runoff is very sporadic. The unconsolidated surficial deposits intercept and absorb much of the precipitation, snow melt, and the accompanying overland flow. This area has a high surface evaporation rate. As a result, under average conditions, runoff waters rarely leave the area. Much of the runoff collects and infiltrates or evaporates locally. Only during extreme conditions, runoff discharges into any perennial stretch of the Chaco River. (TVA and DOI 1978).



The southeastern part of the San Juan River Basin region gently slopes to the west, meeting with the east rolling plains dissected by the Chaco River. Ephemeral stream beds lead east and west to the Chaco River which then empty into the San Juan River to the north. Crownpoint is situated within this drainage system (Rodgers 1982).

Western New Mexico's semi-arid climate gives the region characteristically high surface evaporation rates. Significant runoff is rarely observed because most of it collects, infiltrates the ground or evaporates locally. The average annual pan evaporation rate for nearby Gallup, New Mexico is 75 inches. Information on pond evaporation rates varies, but the average is approximately 86 inches per year. Runoff results from rainfall (primarily as monsoon storms from July through September) and snow melt occurring on site and in the sandstone highlands. The surface drainage is poorly developed in the area, and consists mainly of numerous unnamed ephemeral washes originating in the highland and crossing the area.

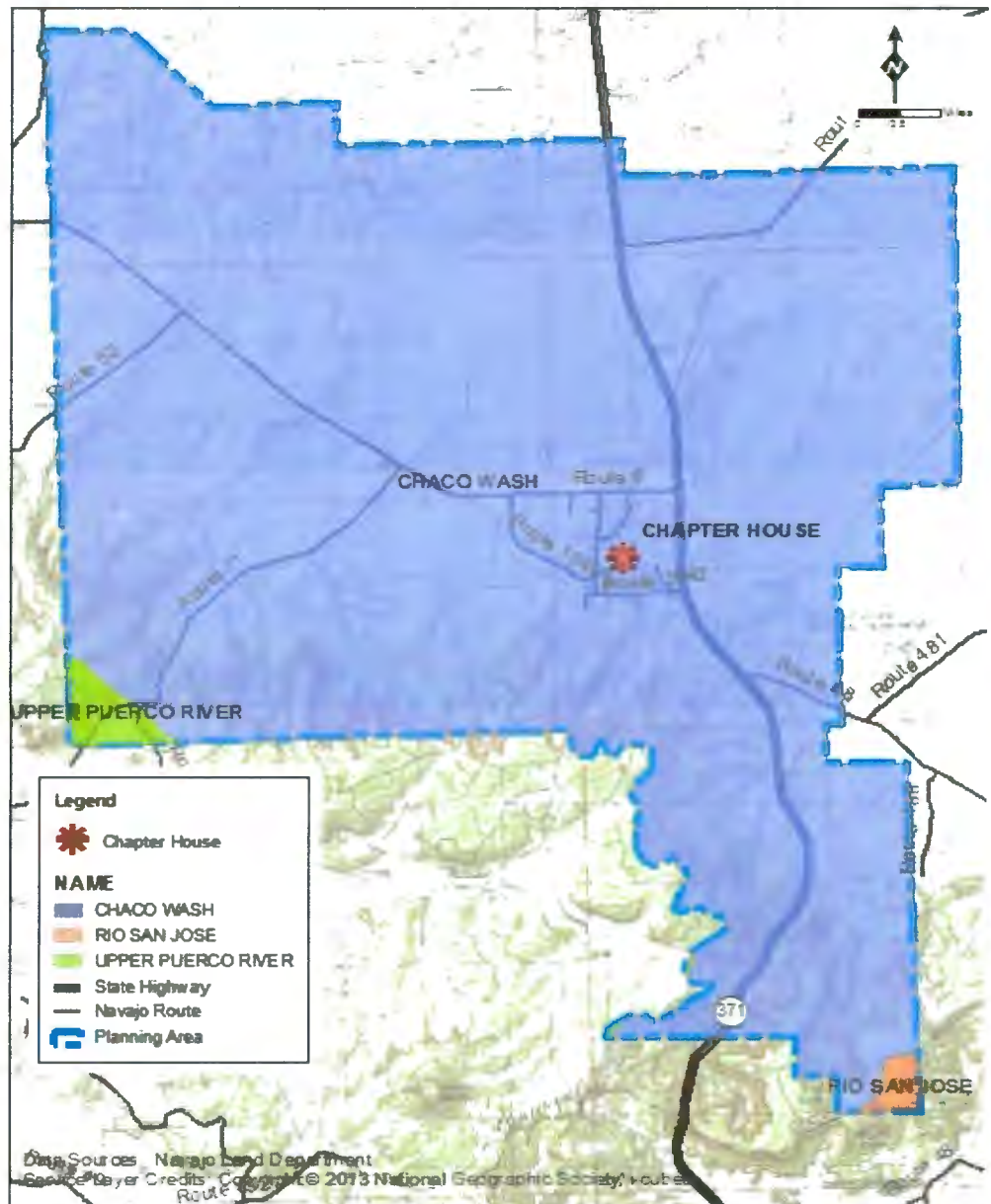
**MAP 9** illustrates flood zones in Crownpoint and flood risks in central Crownpoint. In 2013, flooding occurred. U. S. Army Corps shared results from hydrologic, hydraulic,



and floodplain analysis for Crownpoint. Crownpoint Chapter has since been seeking funds for the U. S. Army Corps to conduct a study. The study will consist of analysis information field reconnaissance, hydraulic modeling overview & floodplain mapping, flood risk & reduction measures, to name a few.



**Map 8. Surface Water**





Map 9. Floodplain



## Flood Risks & Reduction Measures

Channel West of Chaco Blvd between Chapter House Road and Stacher Street

### ■ Flood Risks

- Wash first breaks out at Stacher Street west of the intersection with Chaco Blvd.
- Downstream of Stacher Street, the wash attempts a sharp turn to the west. Approximately 60% - 70% of the flow splits from the main wash and flows north overland.
- Flood depths in this area range from 0.5 to 2 feet

### ■ Risk Reduction Measures



## ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

Pursuant to 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. Associated recommendations and criteria for development have been established.

In accordance with the resolution, the Navajo Nation Division of Fish and Wildlife (NNDFWL) identifies two areas within Crownpoint as environmentally sensitive. Both are designated as Wildlife area 1 (**MAP 10**). The town area of Crownpoint is designated as Wildlife area 4 meaning there are generally no biological resources and typically available for development. The remaining area is designated as Wildlife area 3, which is considered a low sensitivity area.

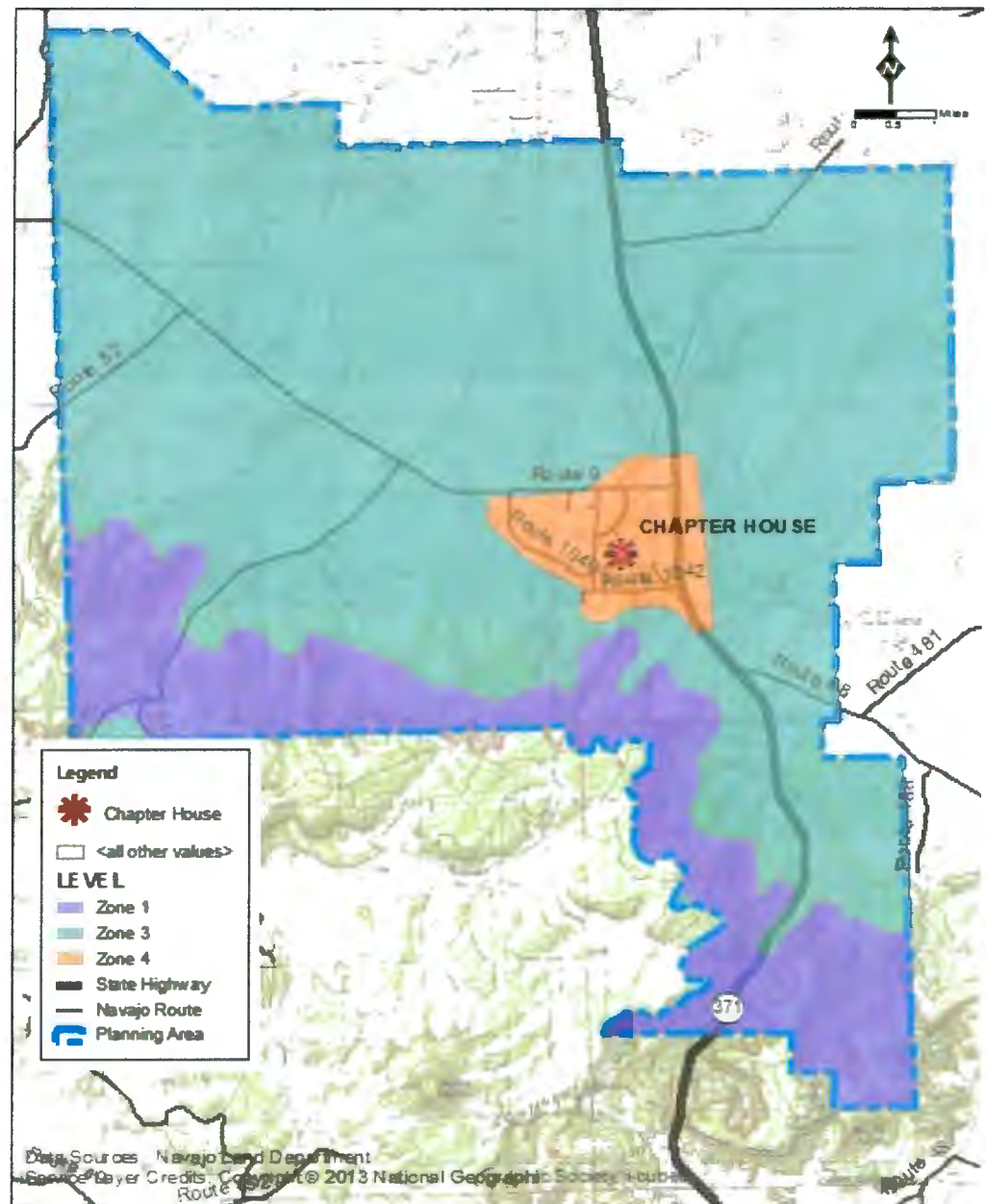


Although big game animals are not common in the immediate vicinity of Crownpoint, Mule deer and Pronghorn antelope have been sighted in the area. Mule deer prefer the broken landscapes and tree cover of the piñon-juniper vegetation zone over 15 miles to the south. In northwestern New Mexico, pronghorns occur in grassland-desert scrub habitats wherever high densities of food can be found. Herds have been reported near Farmington and Grants. The State of New Mexico has not reported any pronghorns near Crownpoint, but it is possible that they could wander into the area from their known habitat to the north and south. Sightings of Mountain lions and Black bear have been recorded in the region. These predators range over a large area and could occasionally pass through the community as well.

Coyote and fox, both of which adapt well to arid conditions, are likely to occur on or near Crownpoint. Desert cottontail, Black-tailed jackrabbits, small rodents, Rattle Snake, Bull Snakes, Garden Snakes, lizards and prairie dogs are common in the region. These animals serve as a prey base for medium-sized and large carnivores and predators.

The open grasslands of the region provide good hunting for raptors, such as hawks, falcons, and eagles. The sandstone escarpment could provide nesting habitat or roosting sites, and the scattered piñon-junipers could provide refuge. Songbird diversity is expected to be low because of the sparse nesting cover. Waterfowl and shorebirds may pass through the region during migration.

Map 10. Environmentally Sensitive Zones



### Endangered and Species of Concern

A list of Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive species (**APPENDIX D**) potentially occurring within the Navajo Nation was obtained from the NNDFWL. Prior to development of any of the proposed areas, the Navajo Natural Heritage Program needs to be contacted for an updated list of species of concern and biological surveys is required for those listed species during the appropriate field season that follow established protocol. As of May 2000, species of concern that could occur in the area are briefly discussed below.



The Black-Footed Ferret (ESA-endangered, NESL-group 2) is usually found in association with prairie dog towns in grassland plains and surrounding mountain bases up to 10,500' above sea level. A survey for black-footed ferrets is required if a prairie dog town is present and larger than 80 acres (for black-tailed prairie dogs) or 200 acres (for white-tailed and Gunnison's prairie dogs). Peregrine Falcons (NESL- group 3, MBTA) are birds of open spaces usually associated with high cliffs and bluffs overlooking rivers and coasts. Recently, many cities with tall buildings have become home to pairs of peregrines. Many populations are migratory (their name means wandering falcon) and will travel great distances. Their nest is a scrape made on the bare rock of a cliff where 2-4 eggs are laid. There are also a few records of tree-nesting peregrine falcons in the eastern United States. Recently many cities in North America have had peregrines nesting on the ledges of tall buildings or under bridges. The most spectacular of hunters, peregrines feed almost only on birds they take in the air. High- speed dives enable peregrines to catch everything from songbirds to herons and ducks.

The Golden Eagle (NESL-group 3, MBTA and EPA) inhabits open country from barren areas to open coniferous forests. They are primarily found in hilly and mountainous regions, but also in rugged deserts, on the plains, and in tundra. The golden eagle prefers cliffs and large trees with large horizontal branches for roosting and perching. The golden eagle nests on cliff ledges, preferably overlooking grasslands; 10 to 100 feet above ground in dead or live trees; in artificial structures; or on the ground. In western mountains, golden eagles nest at elevations of 4,000–10,000 feet. Pairs may use the same nest year after year or use alternate nests in successive years. Golden eagles are most likely to use trees for nesting if cliff sites are unavailable. The golden eagle generally forages in open habitats where rabbits and small rodents are available. During the nesting season the golden eagle usually forages within 4.4 miles (7 km) of the nest. Trees are often used for perches if they are near open areas where prey can be easily seen.

The Mountain Plover (NESL-group 4, ESA-candidate, MBTA) is generally considered an inhabitant of the arid short-grass prairie, which is dominated by blue grama and buffalo grass with scattered clumps of cacti and forbs. More recently, it has been considered a disturbed-prairie or a semi-desert species. Mountain plovers are very selective in choosing nest sites, preferring expansive, arid flats with very short grass and a high proportion of bare ground. In parts of its breeding range, the mountain plover selectively nests in prairie dog towns. Prairie dogs create unique patches of habitat ideal for mountain plovers. In short-grass prairie, prairie dog grazing promotes the short grasses like buffalo grass and grama grasses, and their digging creates areas of bare soil important for plover nesting. Prairie dog towns also attract many species of insects.



Mountain plovers will forage on slopes and ridges. Adults with young have been observed in tall vegetation and around livestock watering facilities, which probably provide an abundance of insects. Adults also use plowed fields.

Ferruginous Hawks (NESL-group 3, MBTA) are found in open habitats, such as grasslands, shrub steppes, sagebrush, deserts, shrub lands, and outer edges of piñon-pine and other forests. It nests in small trees, rock outcrops, on the ground or in haystacks if no other site is available. Generally, they avoid high elevations, narrow canyons, and interior regions of forests. Trees, utility poles and towers, fence posts, rocky outcrops, cliffs, and the ground are perching substrates used by ferruginous hawks.

The Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (ESA-endangered, NESL-group 2, MBTA) inhabits thickets, riparian woodlands, pastures, and brushy areas. At low elevations, dense willow, cottonwood, and tamarisk thickets and woodland along streams and rivers are considered habitat, and (at high elevations) pure, streamside stands of Geyer willow are preferred.

MacDougal's Aletes (a species of concern) occurs in association with sandstone slab and canyon walls, growing in crevices, and rarely sandy soil at 5,800-8,200' (1770-2500 m).

## **COAL**

The Crownpoint coal mine began operation in 1918 under the direction of Mr. Stacher, Superintendent of the Eastern Navajo Agency. The mine was opened to provide coal to the government and Indian buildings, which served as headquarters for the Eastern Navajo Reservation, and to the Indian Agency schools. Although several openings exist at the mine, only one operated at a time. The mine employed two miners, who were paid \$5.40 per day, and five top men, who were paid \$3.00 per day. The mine produced about 400 to 800 tons of coal per year (Crownpoint records, circa 1970's).

In 1924, a fire broke out in the mine and it was sealed and abandoned. A new mine was then opened with two parallel entries. The same year the mine increased its production to about 2,000 tons per year meeting the total requirements of the Crownpoint School. By 1930, it had a production of 3,500 tons per year. The coal bed mined was one of the best of several beds in the Mesaverde Formation.

Production continued through 1951, when it is believed to have ceased operation. The production records after 1938 could not be found except for one which showed 2,974 tons for 1949. The estimated production between 1921 through 1936 amounted to about 48,000 tons.

During the Abandoned Mine Lands project in 1979, the mine was found to be on fire, and it was recommended that the open portals be sealed to subdue the fire. (Crownpoint records, circa 1970's).

## URANIUM

In the early 1950's, a shepherd named Paddy Martinez found a brightly colored unusual looking rock and took it to a friend in Grants. It was determined the rock contained uranium. He was given a lifetime stipend from Santa Fe Railway who owned the land in the area. That was the beginning of the most prolific uranium production in the world. (Navajo Nation Community Development 1979).

Hundreds of uranium mines opened throughout the Navajo Nation from this time on, including many in the Eastern Navajo Agency. According to TVA and DOI (1985) "the Grants uranium region, which Crownpoint lies within, is one of the largest producers of uranium in the world. From 1948 through 1974, 52,250,000 tons of ore at 0.22 percent U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, which contained 112,684 tons of uranium oxide, were extracted from the region, which represents 40 percent of the total U.S. production."

TVA and DOI report "the flexures and associated faults are considered to have had an important influence on the concentration of uranium deposits in the area. Most uranium deposits occur as pore fillings or coatings associated with organic material and are shaped as elongated masses or roll-type bodies. Generally, the deposits are a few feet thick and several hundred to a thousand feet in length and may be stacked, usually parallel to the strike of the host rock. The ore bodies occur as primary deposits or as redistributed or bodies. The major mineral is coffinite. Minor minerals are uraninite, andersonite, bayleyite, uranophane, tyuyamunite, and carnotite."

Although uranium mining has been ongoing for nearly 40 years, it has recently been strongly contested. In 1998, the large mining corporation, Hydro Resources, Inc. (HRI), applied for and received an NRC materials license to conduct in situ leach mining at four sites in New Mexico: Sections 8 and 17, located in Church Rock, New Mexico, and the Unit 1 and Crownpoint sites, located in Crownpoint, New Mexico. HRI's license authorized a phased development of the properties. For example, HRI was to begin uranium recovery operations in Church Rock Section 8, and was not to proceed to inject lixiviant at either the Unit 1 or Crownpoint sites without first conducting an acceptable groundwater restoration demonstration at the Church Rock site.

Lixiviant is the product typically used in the in-situ leaching method of uranium mining. This would be detrimental to the groundwater supply because Crownpoint has a pristine aquifer which provides water to 15,000 people who come from all over the

Eastern Navajo Agency to get water for cooking, drinking, cleaning, bathing and feeding livestock.

Eastern Navajo Diné against Uranium Mining (ENDAUM), an opposition group, has been involved in the ongoing litigation with HRI since 1994 to stop in-situ leaching because it destroys the water. It has been a long fight that has had no real outcome, but, ENDAUM has succeeded in keeping Uranium Mining out of Crownpoint's backyard for the last 24 years. Today, the community is divided because some people want the mining to continue because it provides jobs and a source of income. Others such as ENDAUM are vehemently against any mining at all. ENDAUM was successful in creating a law to block future Uranium Mining the Dine Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005.

Today, millions of dollars have been made available through the government and the Navajo settlement, for cleanup projects at the old mines. However, it is stalling as it will take professionals to do this type of work.



## **Chapter 7**

# *Future Direction*

### **VISION**

We envision a community that preserves the past, serves the present and enhances the future.

### **MISSION**

Our mission is land use planning for future growth and sustainable development through collaboration, stewardship and self-sufficiency.



## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The guiding principles represent the overall framework for developing, interpreting and implementing the community-based land use plan:

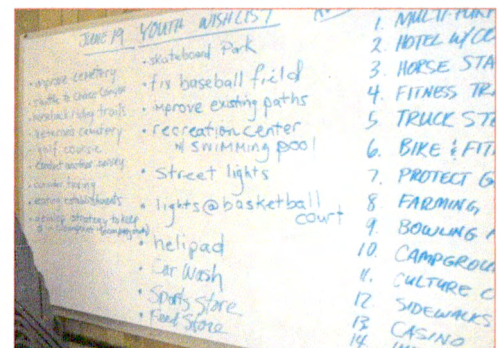
1. Work within applicable common standards for land use development and adherence to all applicable laws, mandates, rules and regulations.
2. Encourage public/community involvement that ensures diverse voices are heard.
3. Promote coordination among the various government programs including the involvement of all interested parties and/or agencies.
4. Focus on implementing planning strategies focused on orderly development and preservation of cultural and traditional resources.
5. Promote economic development that create and sustain jobs and contribute to the tax base.
6. Promote the development and/or expansion of community facilities and services that are needed and desired by the community.
7. Promote adequate and safe housing that recognizes uniqueness, special needs, affordability and quality while encouraging home ownership.
8. Provide a variety of transportation modes for both pedestrian and vehicular traffic while keeping in mind the need for emergency access.
9. Provide adequate infrastructure and utilities to meet the current and future needs of the community while not exceeding the capacity of the community.
10. Promote tourism as a method of not only providing jobs, but as a way of sharing local traditions and customs while expanding the economic base through tourist spending.
11. Expand and/or enhance recreational opportunities as a valuable service for the entire community and its guests.
12. Promote public safety (EMS, Fire, Police, CERT) services for a safe community

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

### Land Use Planning and Development

**Goal:** Balance land uses and development that strengthen the community's vision, rural character and lifestyle.

**Objectives:**



- a. Use the Land Use Plan as a guide for decision-making on land use.
- b. Respect the complexity of land status within the community.
- c. Encourage and promote community participation in land use activities (public meetings, newsletters, public announcements etc.)
- d. Utilize land efficiently.
- e. Establish the boundaries of the Chapter.
- f. Finalize rural addressing.
- g. Promote feasible development or extension of existing development.
- h. Identify existing right of ways for better planning.
- i. Work and coordinate with appropriate governmental agencies.
- j. Study, identify and inventory existing land withdrawals and site leases for underutilized or vacant areas.
- k. Identify and acquire land compatible with the community's Vision
- l. Enhance and blend land uses that positively impact the quality of life and physical structure of the community.
- m. Discourage development of land that might impact the community's ability to grow in the future.

#### **Local Governance**

Goal: Establish a strong local government structure that embraces the community's values, quality of life and economic vitality.

##### **Objectives:**

- a. Obtain local governance certification.
- b. Encourage and stimulate the "opportunity to exercise local authority" to foster a self-sustaining community.
- c. Study governance structures for possible extension or replication of models that may positively impact the current structure.
- d. Identify and utilize resources that benefit the community (educational, human, scientific, economic, agricultural, etc.)
- e. Create, develop and implement appropriate policies, guiding principles, ordinances, zoning regulations and codes in agreement with the community's vision.
- f. Outline general land use concepts to guide development of the community as public funds are secured and development proposals are reviewed.
- g. Encourage leadership and tribal government mentoring programs.
- h. Promote Smart growth and sustainable development training

#### **Community Character**

Goal: Create and promote a positive, attractive community reflective of its' cultural character.

**Objectives:**

- a. Promote an image that positively reflects, respects and protects the rich history and natural setting of the community.
- b. Establish a volunteer program to reinforce the community's character.
- c. Renew community spirit and values by promoting and expressing a shared community vision.
- d. Build on existing strengths to establish balanced growth.
- e. Encourage the thoughtful design and enhancement of the community's entrances and public facilities.
- f. Direct the community's future with the belief that it will be a great place to live, work, play, start a business and raise a family.
- g. Encourage landscaping to add to the character of the community.

**Collaboration**

**Goal:** Emphasize full coordination of governmental, law enforcement, and emergency services across a variety of jurisdictional borders/districts.

**Objectives:**

- a. Work cooperatively with the private and public sector of the community for potential growth and development.
- b. Consider all alternatives and develop a justification of need with community input before facility expansion or development is proposed.
- c. Work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other public agencies to develop shared facilities and provide joint use of existing facilities.



Rita Capitan, Chapter President, and Everytt Begay, CLUPC President

## Chapter 8

# *Land Use*

### INTRODUCTION

The land use element is the centerpiece of the *Community-Based Land Use Plan*. It identifies existing structures and future land uses for Crownpoint. Land use elements are described in the following pages. Each element begins with existing conditions followed by future goals and objectives. Future Development areas are designated and areas outside of the proposed development areas are to be preserved for grazing and open space (i.e. scenic views, open landscapes, and environmentally sensitive areas).

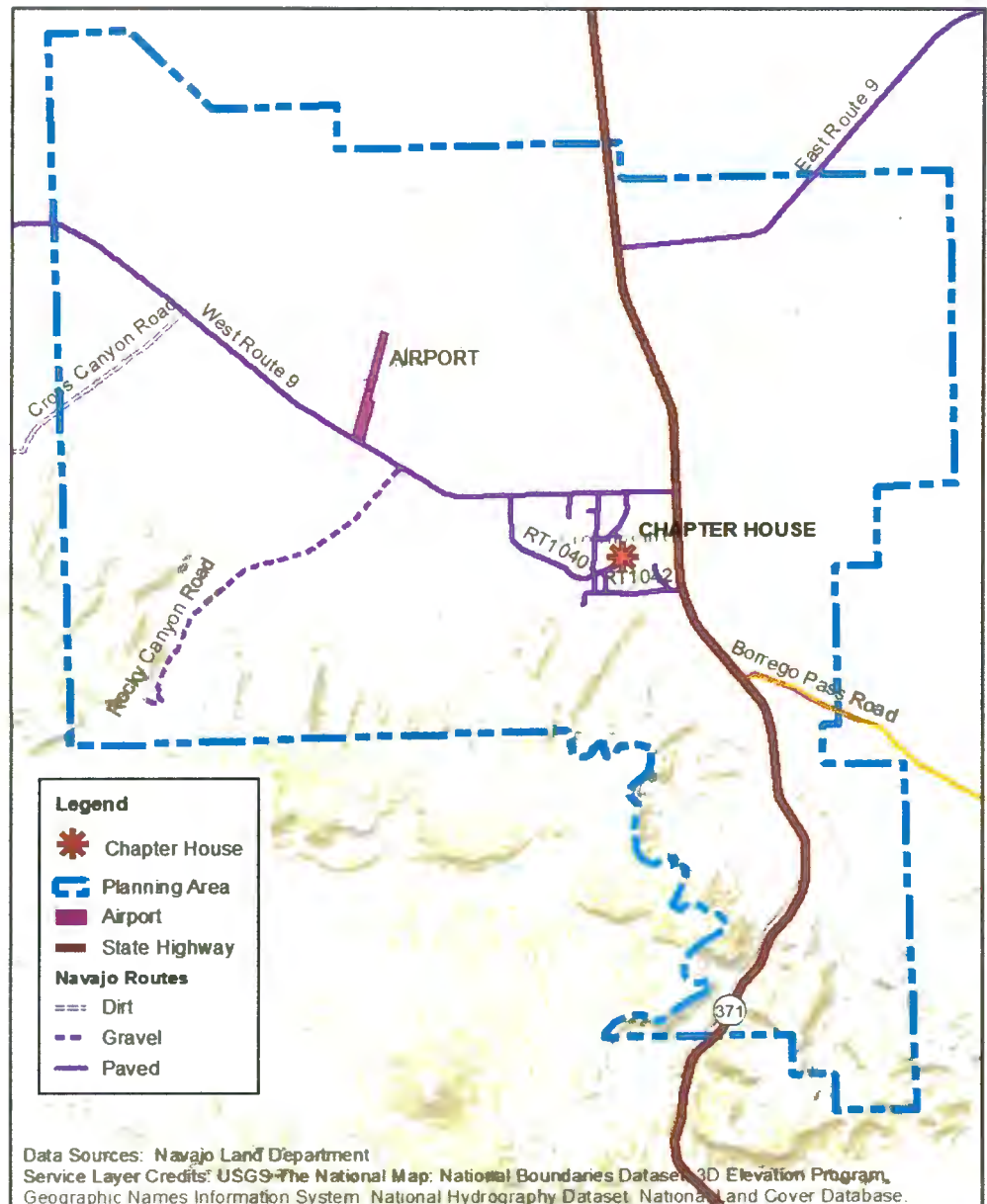
## TRANSPORTATION

A safe and efficient transportation system coupled with a strong transportation policy are vital to the success of land use planning strategies. Transportation needs are directly related to land use choices. Issues such as the growth, development patterns, and environmental sensitivity determine the effectiveness of the transportation network.

### Existing

The existing transportation network are shown in **MAP 11**.

**Map 11. Transportation Network**





### Roads

The roads within Crownpoint consist of a state highway, Navajo routes and non-system public roads including old trails. No county roads are present. The state highway is under the jurisdiction of the New Mexico Department of Transportation. The Navajo routes are part of the Navajo IRR program administered by the BIA Navajo Region Branch of Roads and the Navajo Department of Transportation (NDOT).



The non-system roads are not under the jurisdiction of any highway agency (Navajo Nation Transportation Planning Program 1998).

The major paved road through the area is NM371 that leads to Farmington approximately 85 miles to the north and to Interstate 40 about 25 miles south. Traffic volume on this highway has increased by 125% since 1980. Traffic counts along the highway at Crownpoint are as high as 4,197 average daily trips (ADTs) and as high as 2,386 ADTs for N9 east, which is also paved and sometimes used as an alternate route for potential hazardous shipments.

Navajo routes are the most common routes used in Crownpoint (TABLE 8).

**Table 8. Navajo Routes in Crownpoint**

Roads	Class	Surface Type	Status
N48	4	6	Paved
N52	4	2	Dirt
N1042	2	6	Paved
N7003	4	2	Gravel
N1043	2	6	Paved
N1044	2	6	Paved
N1045	2	6	Paved
N1047	2	6	Paved
N1048	2	6	Paved

### Public Transportation

The Navajo Transit System provides public transportation services (buses) between Window Rock and Crownpoint through Tohatchi: Crownpoint to Gallup through Smith Lake. The CHR, a Navajo Nation program, provides emergency medical transportation upon request. Other tribal and private services that provide public transportation to Navajos on the Reservation are: Navajo Area Agency on Aging Program; and Safe-Ride Services, a private operation for non-emergency medical transport. The Navajo Nation Headstart Program provides bus service to transport pre-schoolers and transports teachers for home-study programs.

**Air Transportation**

One of the Navajo Nation Primary Airports is located approximately three miles west of Crownpoint on the north side of N9. It is a small airport with a single paved runway and no terminal service. This airport, like all Navajo Nation airports are open to the public. The primary use of this airport is for medical emergencies and secondarily for tribal government business. However, uses by businesses and tourists are increasing. The NDOT is responsible for maintaining and overseeing development of the airport.

***Future***

**Goal:** Provide a transportation system that meets the needs of residents, workers and visitors.

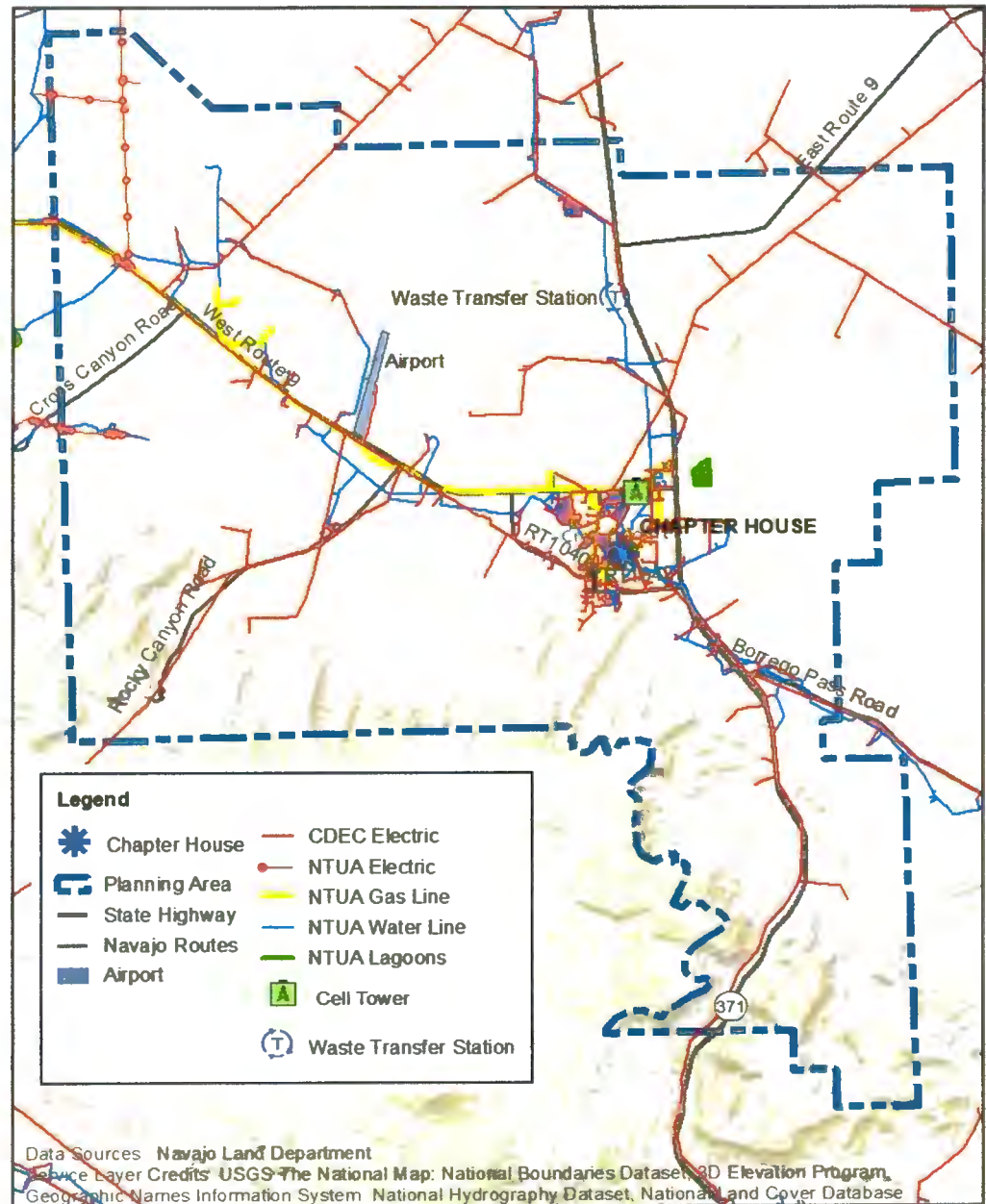
**Objectives:**

- a. Pave the roads that are used as main roads by community members, especially those that become very muddy and washboard-like.
- b. Improve airport. NNDOT has identified the needs for improving the airport for medical and other uses. Plans are to upgrade the airport in the near future.
- c. Encourage and support better maintenance of existing bus routes.
- d. Balance and provide well-designed and maintained, interconnected roads, sidewalks, paths and trails that reflects the character of the community.
- e. Identify and preserve existing right of way corridors for possible improvement in public use (sidewalks, bike paths, etc.)
- f. Explore and provide a system of multi-use trails (horse, bike, pedestrian, fitness).
- g. Ensure maintenance and improvement of roadways consistent with established guidelines (road to Chaco Canyon, etc.)
- h. Promote traffic calming designs and solutions to ensure safety and efficiency (left turn lanes, speed limit issues, etc.)
- i. Encourage adequate access for fire and emergency vehicles for new development.
- j. Consider, sustain and/or enhance facilities that provide transportation services (heli-pad, airport, etc.)

## UTILITIES

This section addresses the public utilities that serve residents, organizations, businesses and other users. Included are providers of electric power, natural gas, solar, water, sewer, telecommunications, and solid waste. **MAP 12** provides a community-wide depiction of utilities while **MAP 13** focuses on central Crownpoint.

Map 12. Utilities



**Map 13. Central  
Crownpoint  
Utilities**





## Existing

### Electric

Continental Divide Electric Cooperative, Inc. (CDEC) and Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) provide electricity service to Crownpoint. The majority of the electrical service is provided by CDEC while NTUA provides service to the residents along the westside of the planning area. Most homes in the area have power and there is 3-phase service available for any future expansion. CDEC is a not-for-profit, member-owned electric distribution co-op providing service to about 24,002 meters throughout Cibola and parts of McKinley, Sandoval, Bernalillo and Valencia counties. CDEC has its headquarters in Grants, New Mexico.

NTUA is an enterprise of the Navajo Nation. Since 1959, NTUA has supplied electricity, water, natural gas, wastewater treatment, and photovoltaic (solar power) services to residents throughout the 27,000 square-mile Navajo Nation. NTUA serves approximately 41,259 electric customers, 39,323 water, 14,105 wastewater customers, 7,929 natural gas customers, and 205 photovoltaic customers.

### Natural Gas

NTUA has a 4' natural gas line paralleling N9 from Coyote Canyon to central Crownpoint. While central Crownpoint has natural gas service available, rural areas use propane.

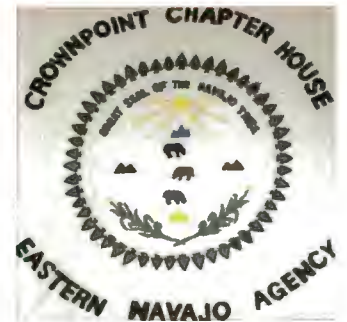
### Water

NTUA provides water service to Crownpoint. The Crownpoint domestic water system is tied in Nahodishgish, Becenti and Littlewater communities. Crownpoint has two main storage tanks. Tank No. 1 is 2,000,000 gallons with a base elevation at 7,082 feet and overflow elevation at 7,122 feet. Tank No. 2 is an elevated tank with 250,000 gallons, a base elevation at 7,010 feet, and overflow elevation at 7,122 feet.

The water storage tanks have two wells: #IST-0579 and #IST-0581. Well #IST-0579 pumps 110 GPM at 635 feet. Well # IST-0581 pumps 205 GPM at 679 feet.

### Sewer

NTUA provides wastewater service to Crownpoint. Wastewater is handled by the sewer lagoons. Septic tanks are also utilized. The five sewer lagoon cells servicing the entire Crownpoint community are at capacity. Buildings and homes include NHA housing, low rent housing, educational facilities, business shops, a Bashas store, the BIA and the Indian Health Service.



Solar

NTUA provides solar energy service to Crownpoint. Several solar panels are used in conjunction with electrical services while some residents too far from power lines solely use solar as an energy source.

Telephone

Frontier provides telephone service to Crownpoint. In 1996, 1,076 telephone land lines to both offices and residences were in operation in Crownpoint. Frontier Communications Corporation is a leader in providing communications services to urban, suburban, and rural communities in 29 states. Frontier offers a variety of services to residential customers over its fiber-optic and copper networks, including video, high-speed internet, advanced voice, and Frontier Secure® digital protection solutions. Frontier's video offerings include Frontier FiOS® and Vantage TV by Frontier™ with 100 percent HD picture quality, Total Home DVR, instant channel change, enhanced search, Video on Demand, and much more. Business Edge™ offers communications solutions to small, medium, and enterprise businesses.

Cellular Service

Cell service is provided by several companies, including but not limited to, Cellular One, Verizon, Sprint and NTUA. Service is not always reliable and coverage is not good in some parts of the Chapter.

Internet

Internet services to the community are available through CIT, Diné College, New Mexico State Library, and Southwest Navajo Virtual Alliance, Navajo Communications, in addition to, satellite services.

Solid Waste

A transfer station operated by Checkerboard Refuse Disposal Services serves as a solid waste collection point in north Crownpoint along NM371. Private collections services are also available.

**Future**

**Goal:** Promote planning and coordination of efficient utilities services to accommodate existing and future development in an orderly, timely and safe manner.

Objectives:

- a. Explore the possibility of NTUA taking over the electrical system in Crownpoint and some neighboring areas.
- b. Expand the natural gas service to more houses, schools, businesses, community services and other development near a natural gas line.
- c. Plan for safe reliable water supply from the San Juan Lateral.
- d. Improve and expand the capacity of the sewer lagoon(s).
- e. Identify and provide utilities to areas not being served.
- f. Outline a funding plan to provide utilities needs for future growth.
- g. Promote inter-agency involvement and coordination to identify and plan appropriately to provide sufficient capacity and cost efficiency to meet future growth.
- h. Study the development of an environmentally sound wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system.
- i. Provide an economically and environmentally sound solid waste collection and disposal system
- j. Optimize the use of technology to improve the quality of life.
- k. Explore and use new technologies in delivering public services in a functional and cost-efficient manner (ownership satellite, fiber optics, wireless communication, GPS livestock tracking, etc.)
- l. Ensure technology remains current (MIS network, etc.)

## RESIDENTIAL

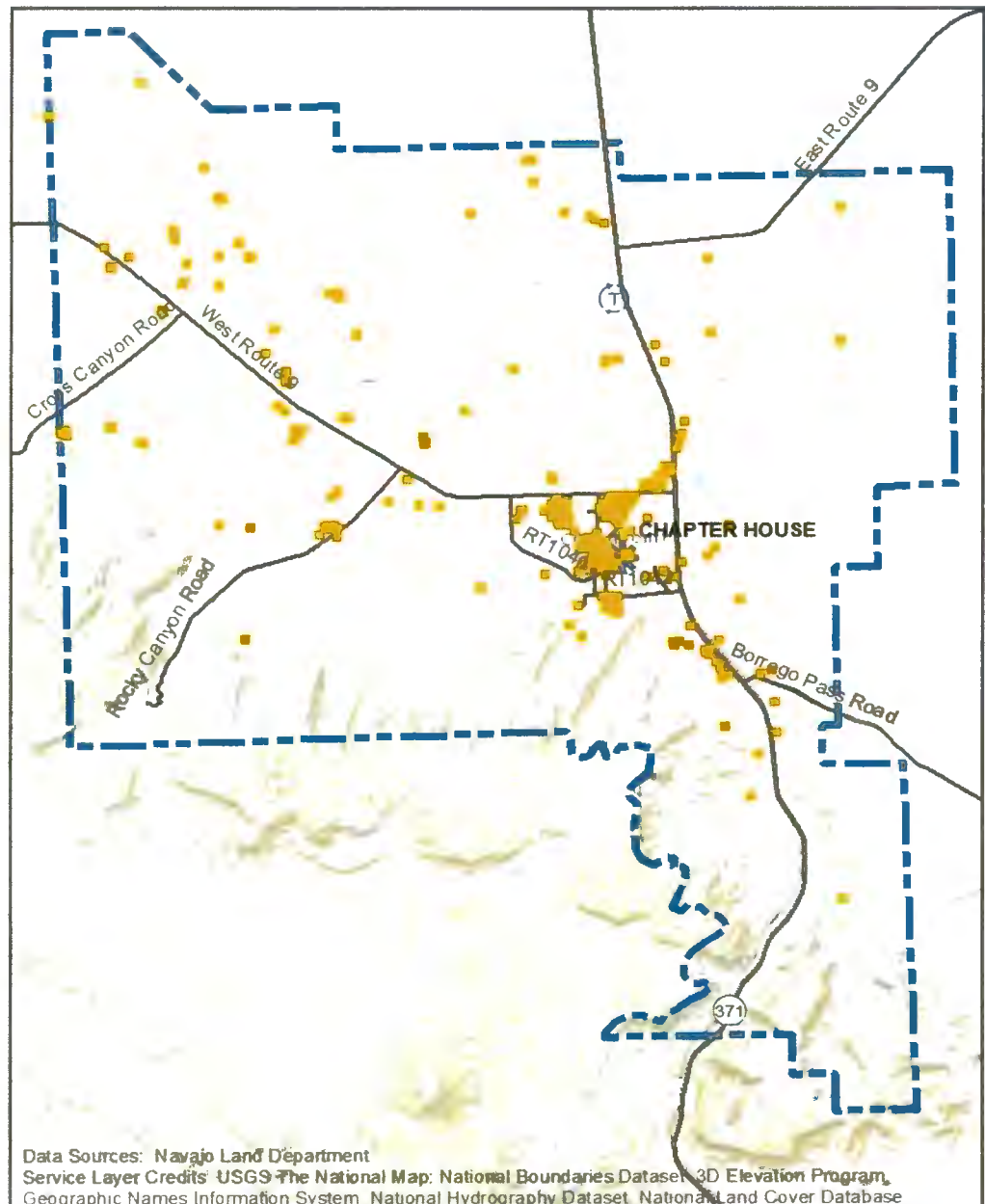
Scattered housing includes houses not within a housing tract and are typically on one-acre homesites. Subdivisions provide a tighter housing arrangement with more houses per acre.



### Existing

**MAP 14** shows housing throughout the planning area. Generally, residential land uses are scattered throughout the Chapter. Many are in family clusters amongst grazing land. Higher densities can be found in central Crownpoint.

**Map 14. Residential**





Entities including, NHA, BIA, IHS and McKinley County Schools have housing subdivisions in central Crownpoint.

One mobile home park (Tall House Trailer Park) is located along NM371.

NHA also has a housing subdivision with 45 units in the northern part of the Chapter along NM371 just north of the intersection of N9 to Chaco Canyon in Section



### *Future*

Goal: Provide a full range of housing types to meet the needs and expectations of people of all incomes, lifestyles and age groups.

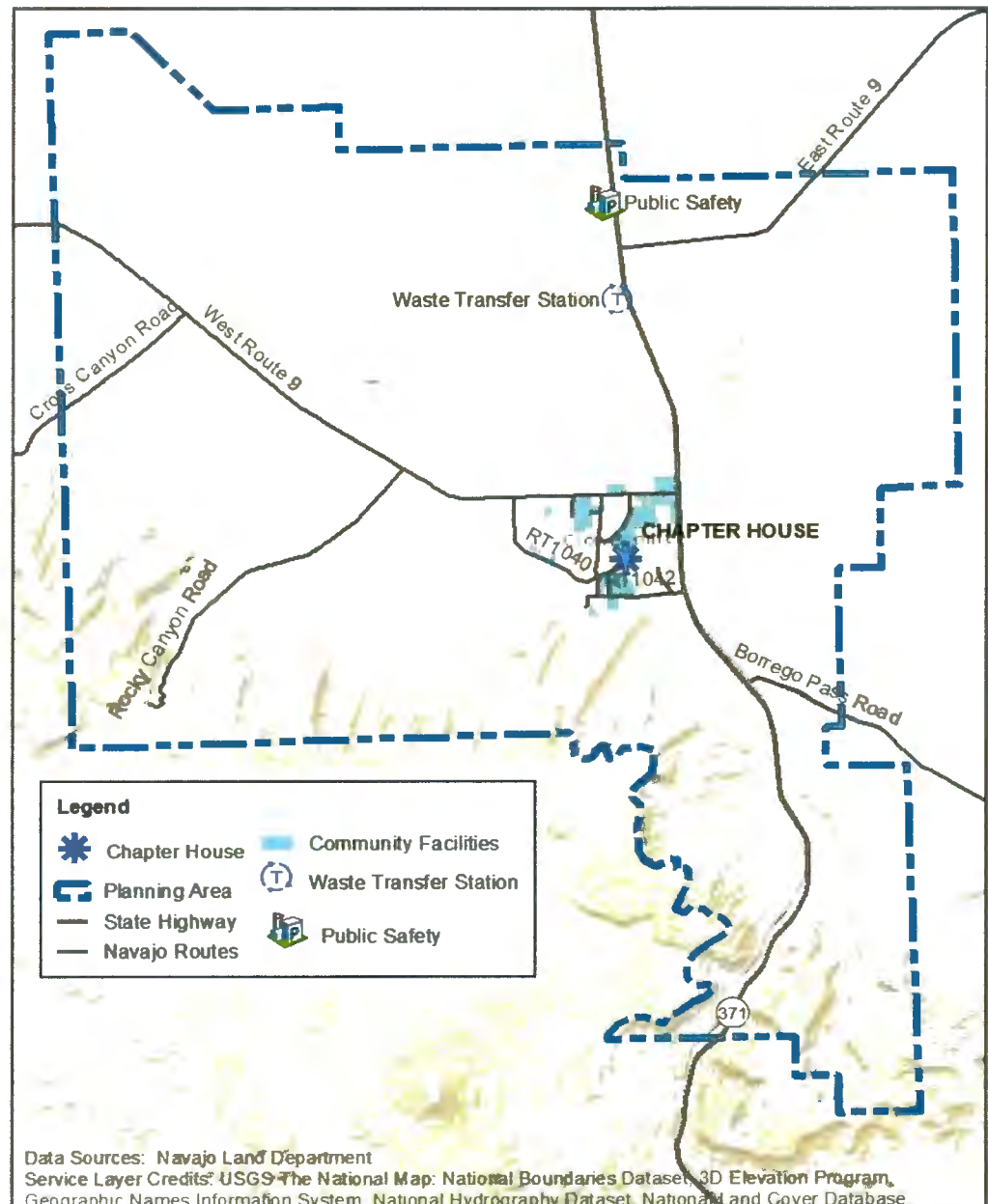
#### Objectives:

- a. Ensure a variety of safe, innovative and adequate housing types to meet demand (apartments, duplexes, single-family, mobile home, etc.)
- b. Develop housing suitable for specific groups and/or needs (elderly, teachers/faculty, halfway houses, shelter homes, etc.)
- c. Balance housing types to meet community needs while ensuring the design and location protects our way of life whether modern or traditional.
- d. Study the need for shelter homes and halfway houses.
- e. Identify housing in need of repair/renovation and provide guidelines for assistance (bathroom additions, certified electrical wiring, proper plumbing, weatherization, etc.).

## COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities provide a valuable service to the community, offering services to benefit and serve the entire Chapter. Typically, these facilities on the Navajo Nation are public amenities, usually operated and maintained by the Navajo Nation and include places like the Chapter house, which provides a central location for meetings, meals and community gatherings. **MAP 15** shows most of the public facilities in the central Crownpoint area, while the new public safety facilities are located to the north along NM 371. The transfer station is also located along NM 371.

**Map 15. Community Facilities**



### Existing

Community facilities range from office trailers to a two-story library; most are in central Crownpoint while the law enforcement facilities are in northern Crownpoint along NM371. Some buildings are not designed for offices, but they are used for that purpose because there are no other facilities available. Many have been renovated to accommodate temporary occupancy.

#### Chapter Government

The Crownpoint Chapter house is the central location for local governance. The current chapter house was built in 1967 and remodeled in 1981 (ARC 2001). Other facilities on the chapter site include a hogan, double wide mobile office, and a white office building. The community would like a bigger Chapter house, which would consist of administrative offices, auditorium hall room,



Services provided by the Chapter include housing discretionary, scholarship, summer youth employment, Public Employment Program (PEP), Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), CLUPC, and Veterans Organization.

A watering point is provided within the Chapter house compound where people can purchase water by the gallon. It is a popular place to fill up water barrels and jugs. Crownpoint water is known to be good clean and refreshing for drinking. People come as far as Pueblo Pintado, Prewitt, Thoreau, Smith Lake, Lake Valley, and Standing Rock to haul water.



The Chapter also provides the Trash Transfer Service. Located along Highway 371, the Crownpoint Trash Transfer Station serves other nearby communities as well. There are concerns that the incoming revenue does not sustain month costs. The chapter pays Checkerboard Refuse and Red Rock Solid Waste Transfer Station.



The chapter also provides facilities for the Senior Center, Head-Start and the Veterans Organization.

#### Emergency and Public Safety

The Navajo Nation Division of Public Safety operates, manages emergency and public safety services for the Crownpoint community. Much of the personnel costs are funded by federal contracts and grants, while operational costs are funded by Navajo Nation general funds.



*Police Protection* – The Crownpoint District is one of seven districts within the

Navajo Nation Division of Public Safety. New facilities were built north of Crownpoint. There are three main buildings: Crownpoint Public Safety, Detention and Judicial Court.



The district serves 31 chapter communities in the Eastern Agency, in addition to two outlying chapters within the Fort Defiance Agency. Navajo Nation police officers are certified as state police officers in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah and agents of the federal government and charged with multi-jurisdictional duties and responsibilities to handle violations of the law by non-Indians, non-tribal members and members of the Navajo Nation (NNDP website).



*Navajo Nation Emergency Medical Services (EMS)* – Emergency medical services and ambulance services is provided by the Navajo Nation Emergency Medical Services.

*Crownpoint Volunteer Fire Department – McKinley County* – This fire department provides fire protection to the community on a volunteer basis. The fire station is located along Chaco Boulevard.



### Education

The community is made up of several types of schools; public, private, tribal and BIA 638- contract.

#### NAVAJO NATION -SCHOOLS

*Headstart* – The headstart program is operated by the Navajo Nation. The program serves pre-schoolers age three to five years who are selected according to federal guidelines.

*Crownpoint Headstart I & II* – A two-classroom facility located west of the Chapter house. This headstart serves the community of Crownpoint. There is a need for another classroom, since some nearby community Headstart programs to shut-down. Additional land is available.



*Crownpoint Headstart III* – A one-classroom facility occupies the southwest wing of an old dormitory within the CCS compound and serves the community.

#### GALLUP-MCKINLEY COUNTY SCHOOLS – PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The public school system is administered by the Gallup-McKinley County Schools board. In addition to the general educational programs that are offered, technical and vocational training are also available.



*Crownpoint Elementary School – Grades K-6.* Crownpoint Elementary provides a general education curriculum. The student population is approximately 98% Native American.



*Crownpoint Middle School – Grade 7-8.* Crownpoint Middle School provides a general education curriculum. Current enrollment is 264. The student population is approximately 98% Native American.



*Crownpoint High School (CHS) – Grade 9-12.* Crownpoint High School is a four-year high school founded in 1968 and moved into the current facilities in 1984 (GMCS website 2004). The CHS student population is approximately 95 percent Native American. CHS has an incredible drawing area, with students coming from more than 60 miles away.



Crownpoint Alternative School – Grade 9-12. The Crownpoint alternative school allows students to complete the requirements for a high school diploma in a unique environment.

#### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS 638-CONTRACT: COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

The community school is operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Indian Education.

*Crownpoint Community School – Grade K-8.* Crownpoint Community School provides a general education curriculum. Current enrollment is 462. The student population is approximately 99% Native American.



#### PRIVATE SCHOOL

The public school system is complemented by a church-affiliated private school, providing specialized or religiously oriented education. Crownpoint Christian School – Grade PreK-6. Crownpoint Community School provides a general education curriculum.

#### TRIBAL COLLEGES

*Diné College – Crownpoint Branch.* Diné College is a post-secondary educational institution, Diné College awards associate degrees and certificates in areas important to the economic and social development of the Navajo Nation. The Crownpoint Branch is housed in a campus facility on fifty-two acres and is now under the administrative jurisdiction of the Shiprock Campus.

*Navajo Technical University (NTU) – Navajo Technical University (former Crownpoint Institute of Technology), established and chartered in 1979 by the Navajo Nation, is a technical-vocational tribal University offering a broad*

selection of certificate and degree programs, each designed to prepare students for entry into careers and further education. NTU provides residential housing for both single students and students with families at the main campus.



### Healthcare

*Crownpoint Comprehensive Indian Health Facility* – This facility is commonly known as the IHS hospital or the Crownpoint Service Unit. It provides comprehensive healthcare, including inpatient, outpatient, contract and community health programs to a large rural Native American community consisting of thirteen (13) chapter communities and a population of 20,000 (NAIHS website 2004). While the services at the hospital are free to Native Americans, the hospital is closed to other races, except for emergencies. The hospital is a 32-bed medical facility, with higher level, tertiary services (surgery and intensive care unit being provided by the Gallup Indian Medical Center. The facility was completed in 1987. Other services/departments of the hospital include: medical records, dental, pharmacy, radiology, optometry, diabetes clinic, prenatal clinic, womens clinic, dietician, public health nursing, inpatient care, ambulatory care, physical therapy, emergency room, counseling service (New Horizon), and satellite clinics in Thoreau and Pueblo Pintado.



*RMCH Crownpoint Dialysis Center* – The Rehoboth-McKinley County Hospital (RMCH) Crownpoint Dialysis Center is in the Shopping Center. It provides dialysis services to patients from the surrounding region.

*Crownpoint Outpatient Treatment Center* – The treatment center is operated by the Navajo Nation Department of the Behavioral Services of the Navajo Nation.

*Navajo Department of Behavioral Services.* The NDBS operates a residential treatment center located in the southwestern area of the community.

*Crownpoint Wellness Center/Navajo Nation Special Diabetes Project* – A health and fitness program operated by the Navajo Nation Special Diabetes Program.

*Crownpoint Service Unit – Community Health Representative (CHR) Outreach Program.* Provides community health outreach and education services.

*Navajo Nation WIC Program* – The WIC program provides nutritional education and services to women and their children.

*Family Harmony Project* – A domestic violence treatment and prevention service program located on the IHS tract.

*Public Health Nurse Nursing* – A program operated by the Crownpoint Health Care facility.

### Public Facilities

*U.S. Post Office* – Provides postal service to the community and has 2,000 mail boxes. In 2005, an attempt was made to get a bigger post office to better the high number of community members. For now, those plans are hold.



*Crownpoint Senior Center* – Offers lunch and senior activities to qualified elderly community members. Operated and managed by the Navajo Agency on Aging.



*Navajo Department of Veterans Affairs* – Provides services, such as financial and housing assistance, to qualified veterans of the Eastern Navajo Agency.



*Navajo Nation Credit Services Department* – Located in the Basha's shopping center,

*Navajo Nation Department of Workforce Development* – Administers federal and state grants for employment and training programs to eligible participants. Programs include: Adult and Youth Programs, NEW program and support services.

*Navajo Nation Food Distribution* – Provides USDA commodity foods to qualified applicants.

*Office of Dine Youth* – Located in the newly constructed youth recreation center, the program provides services and activities to the youth of the community.



*TANF Family Empowerment Center* – Located within the IHS compound, this program administers financial assistance to low income clients.

*DNA Legal Services, Inc.* – Provides comprehensive free legal services to eligible applicants and provides the community with information on legal rights and responsibilities.

*Navajo Nation Department of Child Support Services*. Provides enforcement services of child support activities.

*Navajo Nation Public Defenders Office*. Provides legal services to eligible applicants.

*CCS Compound*. The Crownpoint Community School has designated several unused dormitory buildings as office space.

*Navajo Nation Land Department*. Administers the home site lease program along with surveying services for tribal projects in the Eastern Agency.

*CCS BIA Facility Management*. Oversees the maintenance of the facilities located on the CCS campus.

*Navajo Area - Agency on Aging*. Administers services to the elderly.

*Eastern Navajo Agency (ENA) BIA Building* – Serving as the headquarters for the ENA, this building houses several BIA services/programs such as: Realty Natural Resources, Office of Indian Education, Superintendents Office, Contracts.



*ENA Facility Management* – The ENA Facility Management complex manages and maintains the BIA facilities within the Eastern Agency. The complex includes an administration office, several warehouses and an enclosed maintenance yard.

*CCS Parent Center.* A meeting place for the CCS parent group. USDA Service Center. Provides services related to agriculture and livestock.

*New Dawn Project.* Provides information and services relating to agricultural activities.

*Eastern Agency Division of Social Services* – Services include the Family Services Unit, General Assistance and Child Care Program.

*Eastern Navajo - Navajo Election Office* – Oversees the election process, including the voter registration for the Navajo Nation elections.

*Navajo Nation Enrollment Office* – The Navajo Nation Enrollment Office oversees the registration of tribal members and maintains the tribal enrollment program.



### Libraries

The NTU and Diné College libraries provide educational and research resources for its students and community.

- *Pete Domenci Library.* Located on the NTU Campus.
- *Dine College Library.* Located on the Diné College campus.



### Churches

The community of Crownpoint provides a variety of opportunities to worship, including: Church of Latter Day Saints; Crownpoint Christian Reformed Church; First Assembly of God Church; First Navajo Baptist Church; Gospel Light Church; Hosanna Pentecostal Church; Mission Church; and St. Paul's Catholic Church.

The community also retains traditional and cultural worship; traditional Navajo religion; and the Native American Church.

### Community Organizations

The community has organizations specifically organized for specific purposes.

*Boys and Girls Club* – An organization committed to providing youth related activities.



*Crownpoint Parks and Recreation Committee* – An organized community effort that is responsible for the operation, management, development and promotion of activities for the rodeo arena and fairgrounds.

*Navajo Nation Rodeo Cowboys Association (NNRCA)* – A non-profit organization headquartered in Crownpoint and promoting the sport of Indian rodeo.

Many services (Tribal, County, State and Federal programs) are provided to the community of Crownpoint and the surrounding region. Administrative facilities include the Chapter compound, Eastern Navajo Agency (ENA) BIA facilities and the Navajo Nation Headstart complex.

*Eastern Navajo Agency (ENA) BIA Building* – Serving as the headquarters for the ENA, this building houses several BIA services/programs such as: Realty Natural Resources, Office of Indian Education, Superintendents Office, Contracts.

*ENA Facility Management* – The ENA Facility Management complex manages and maintains the BIA facilities within the Eastern Agency. The complex includes an administration office, several warehouses and an enclosed maintenance yard.

*Navajo Nation Department of Headstart Complex* – The ENA Department of Headstart compound administers the headstart and home based programs for the 31 chapters within the Eastern Agency. The fenced area consists of office trailers and a maintenance yard.

#### Cemetery

A community cemetery in the southwestern area of the community has existed since 1935. To better serve the needs of Crownpoint Chapter, 38-acres of Tribal Trust Land is presently being withdrawn and policies will be developed for management of the cemetery. The intent is designate 10 acres for a Veterans Cemetery.

#### **Future**

**Goal:** Provide community facilities and services responsive to the welfare, safety and well-being of the public, while enhancing the quality of life of those who live, visit, or work in the community.

#### **Objectives:**

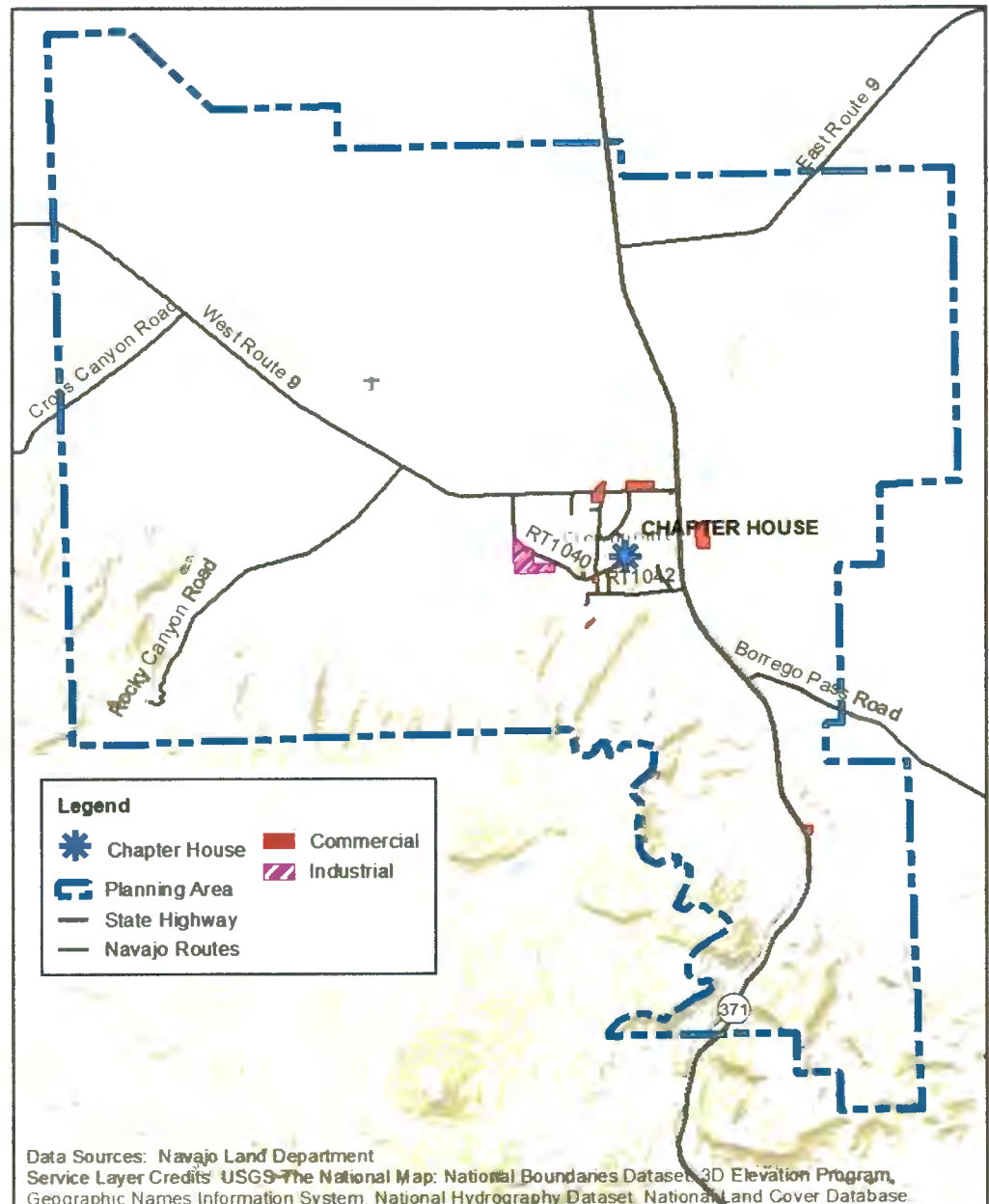
- a. Develop public facilities to meet the needs of specific groups (i.e. children, youth, elderly, veterans, ranchers, etc.)
- b. Promote and pursue coordination and partnering of like services to provide centralized or multi-purpose facilities that meet the needs of the community (such as an office complex for Eastern Navajo Agency - BIA offices, Navajo Nation programs, etc.)
- c. Encourage and support the development of cultural and civic facilities (Veterans memorial, museum, rodeo hall of fame, etc.)
- d. Ensure a safe community by providing adequate safety and crime prevention services (police and fire protection, proper street lighting, traffic safety measures, etc.).

- e. Plan appropriately for future growth by providing adequate public facilities and services to meet existing and anticipated community needs (recreational, governmental, educational, social, healthcare, etc.)
- f. Develop a central common area "plaza" downtown for public activities (flea market, farmers market, arts & crafts, festivals, public recreation, assembly uses etc.)
- g. Create and design public facilities that serve as examples of desired development quality of the community
- h. Improve existing community cemetery by providing adequate burial and appropriate memorial space.
- i. Encourage the restoration of old and historic buildings and sites through public and private support to stimulate the community's quality of life and economic vitality (town hall, old school warehouse, 1<sup>st</sup> BIA Eastern Agency Administration Building, BIA Campus Park, etc.)

## COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

Commercial areas allow business activities such as the sale and distribution of goods, and rendering of services, activities. This land use is important to the economic development as it provides places for businesses to operate, businesses that provide jobs and create an economic base and potential revenue for the Chapter through sales tax or business leases. Local businesses also encourage community residents to spend money "locally" rather than in communities further away. Industrial businesses include heavy manufacturing or mining, to name a few. **MAP 16** shows the commercial and industrial sites in central Crownpoint.

**Map 16. Commercial and Industrial**



**Existing**

A large commercial development tract is located at the northwest corner of junction N9 and NM371. A 43,000 square foot shopping center was built on this tract about 30 years ago. Bashas supermarket is the major tenant. A restaurant is also a tenant. A few small retail and community service spaces are also part of the shopping center.



Another commercial area, the original commercial center of Crownpoint, is located at Chaco Boulevard and the road to the Chapter house. It includes two convenience stores, gas stations, and a fast food restaurant inside one of the gas stations. A former restaurant at the southwest corner is vacant. On the northwest corner, vendors sell food and crafts.



Willie' Tire Shop sits on Executive Order land which presents challenges to the business owner. Fees paid to BIA are high.



Although these businesses exist, most community members indicate they travel to off-reservation towns as far away as Gallup, Grants and Farmington to purchase their goods and services.



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 development provides jobs for the community and can bring revenue from user fees, sales tax, or other mechanisms.

**Businesses**

The following are presently doing business in Crownpoint: Basha's Diné Market; Grandma's Mexican Restaurant; Giant Convenience Store; Crownpoint Trading Post (Red Mesa); Willie's Tire Shop; Healthcare Dialysis Center; IKard and Newsom Butane; Frontier Communications; Couple Canyon Rehab Dorm and Indian Market Vendors.

**Future**

**Commercial Goal:** Build a solid economic base providing new employment opportunities for community members and supporting existing businesses within Crownpoint.

**Objectives:**

- a. Establish local commercial/retail businesses (tourist-oriented, truck



- stop, motel/hotel, restaurants, sports store, car wash, feed store, etc.)
- b. Promote small business development by providing training, orientation and workshops that address "how to begin and operate a business", etc.
- c. Attract qualified and appropriate businesses that enhance the community's vision (economic/community development conference, etc.)
- d. Obtain and update listing of business site leases to provide information for current and future planning activities.
- e. Identify areas/buildings with potential for commercial use.
- f. Explore economic concepts for governmental ownership and operation of commercial businesses, such as a "development authority".
- g. Focus on educating the community on the economic development process and initiative.
- h. Research economic needs, demands and options to expand the community's economic base (casino, conference/meeting rooms etc.)
- i. Promote the revitalization and redevelopment of the "downtown" area (flea market, vendor/market place, etc.)
- j. Capitalize on the tourism market by enhancing and emphasizing tourist related products and services.
- k. Establish the community as a central base for the tourist to explore and visit the surrounding points of interest and natural scenic environment (Chaco Canyon, etc.)
- l. Provide well-designed tourism related facilities to respectfully promote and protect the cultural, scenic, historic and natural environment (visitors center, bed & breakfast, motel/hotel, rest stop, museum, cultural center, plaza, recreational trails, etc.)
- m. Explore options that encourage and increase the attractiveness of the area to the tourist to stop and visit (maps, guided tours, cultural performances, hiking, biking and horseback riding trails, etc.)
- n. Identify and inventory historic and state sites to provide information on which sites to protect and which ones to share with the public.
- o. Study the attractiveness and feasibility of developing events that focus on specific themes (treaty day, etc.)
- p. Ensure the infrastructure supports developing the commercial and tourism industry (maintaining roads, sufficient capacities, etc.)

**Industrial Goal:** Encourage industrial development that will not negatively impact the health and welfare of the community members.

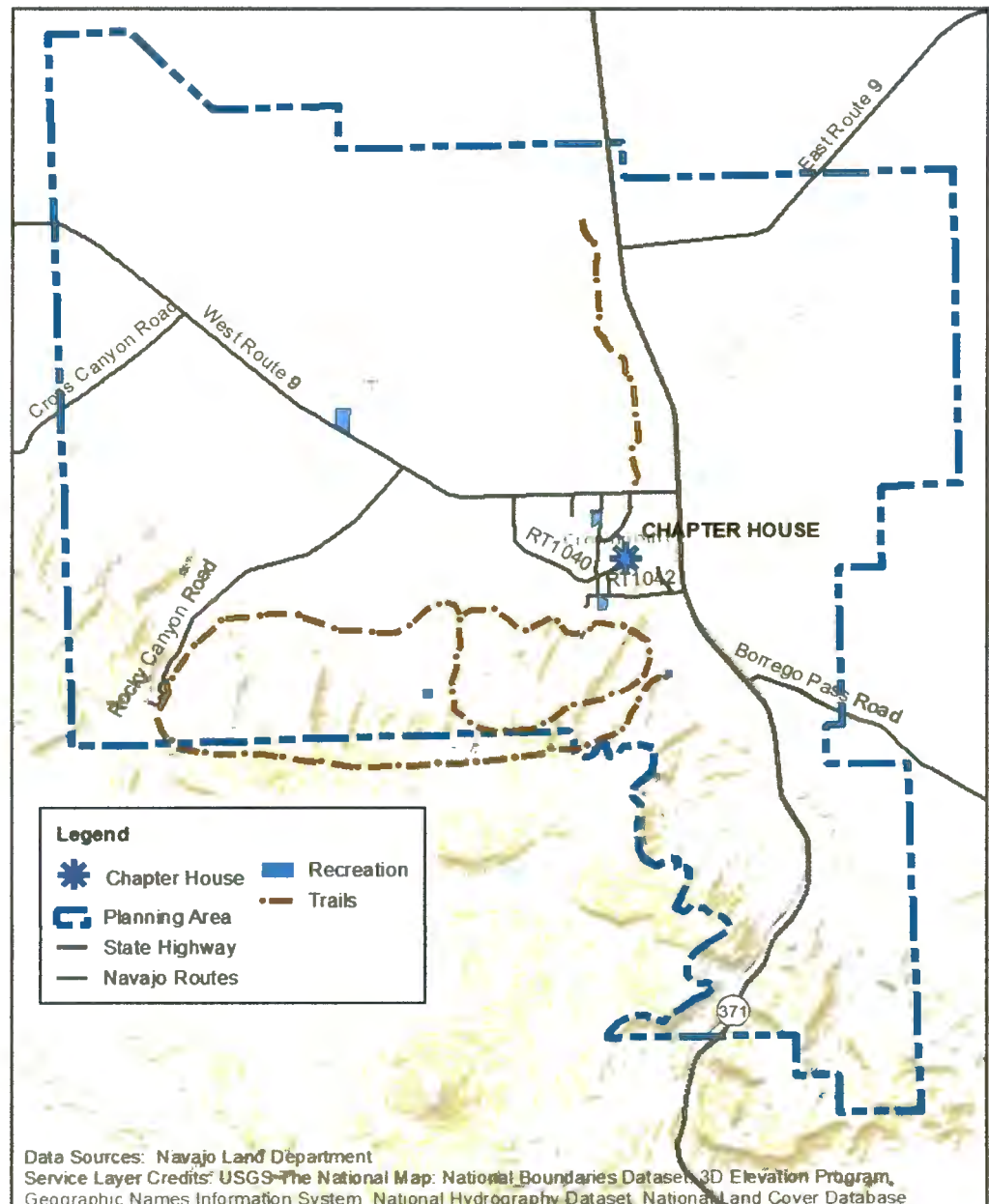
**Objectives:**

- a. Promote industrial development that would expand employment opportunities close to home and improve economic growth in the community.

## RECREATION

Recreation facilities provide places for play, relaxation and fitness. The areas designated as recreation on this plan (**MAP 17**) 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 or rodeo grounds. Indoor facilities may include gymnasiums, fitness centers, or a multi-use recreation center that may include several recreational elements.

Map 17. Recreation



*Existing*

Existing recreational areas are within school compounds and housing subdivisions. The youth center also provides some recreational activities. The Crownpoint Parks & Rodeo Ground consist of 20 acres west of Central Crownpoint along the north side of N9. The grounds includes a grandstand that can seat 1,200 people and the 20 acres is secured with six feet chain linked fence with a barb wire top totaling seven feet high.

*Future*

Goal: Develop recreational facilities and activities responsive to the needs and values of community members, visitors and tourists

## Objectives:

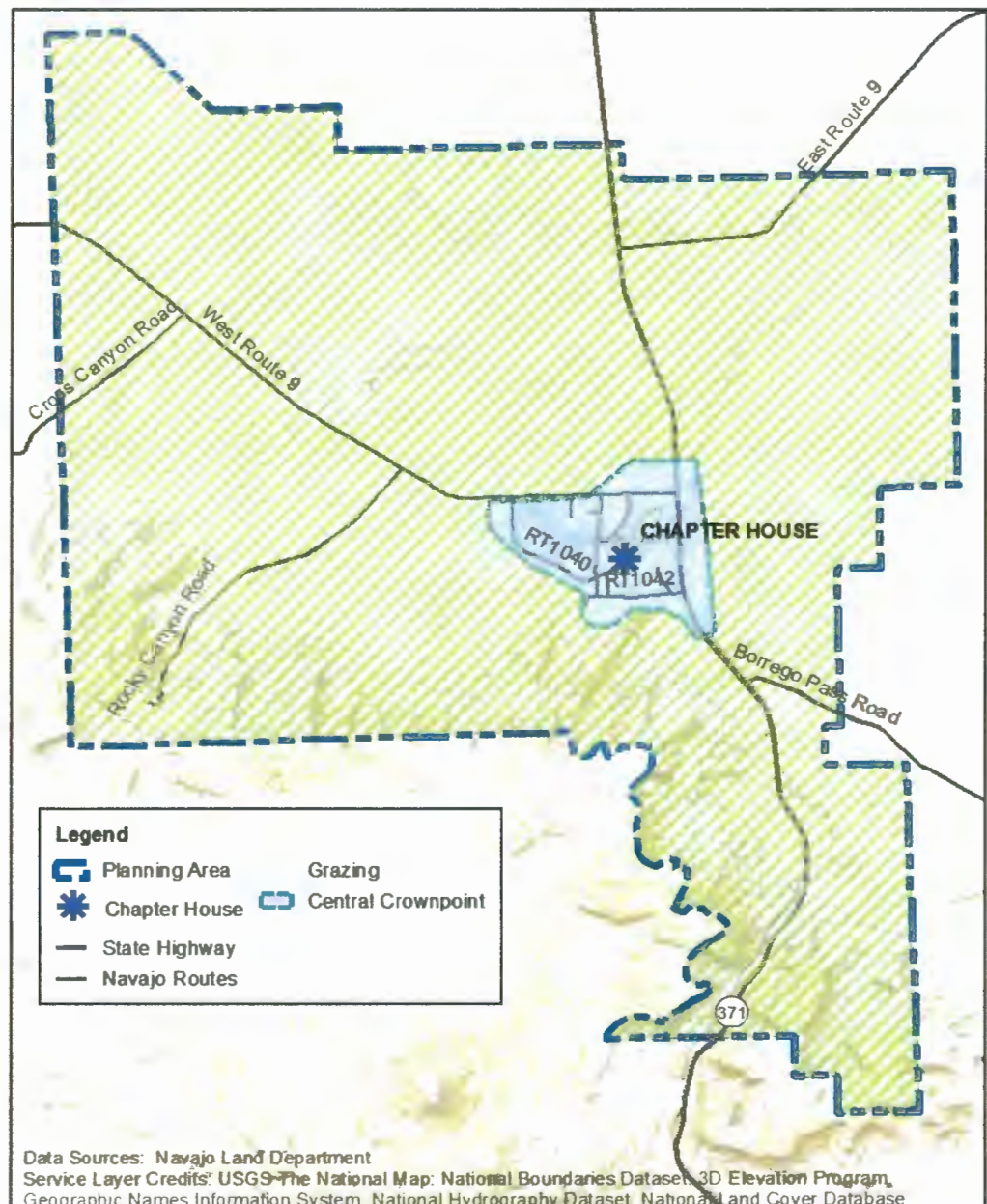
- a. Develop a coordinated system of recreational trails (hiking, fitness, biking, horse, etc.)
- b. Support a system of open spaces (parks, trails, etc.) that enriches the lives of community members
- c. Support efforts to improve and/or create recreational facilities to meet the needs and demand (multi-purpose center, horse stables, bowling alley, skateboard park, swimming pool, playground, basketball courts, baseball fields, etc.)
- d. Identify and develop appropriate areas for outdoor recreational facilities (campground, RV park, etc.)
- e. Encourage the reintroduction of agricultural and livestock related activities/resources (4-H Club, trail rides, horsemanship and farming clinics, etc.).

## AGRICULTURE

Farming and livestock ownership are important to the way of life for many community members. They are also customs and are well embedded in the community's cultural heritage. 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.

**MAP 18** shows grazing outside central Crownpoint; however it depends on the land owner since this area is checkerboard.

Map 18. Agriculture





**Existing**

Although land uses for farming existed in the past, there are no significant farming areas in Crownpoint. A few families farm small plots near or within their homesites. At the present time, all farms use rain, runoff water or hauled water as the source for farm water.

**Agriculture & Livestock**

*NTU Animal Hospital.* The NTU Animal Hospital provides veterinary services to the Eastern Agency. The facility includes an office building, barn clinic, livestock pens and wash area.

*Navajo Resource Enforcement Agency (Rangers).* The Rangers program is operated by the Navajo Nation Division of Natural Resources. Crownpoint Livestock Association Stables. A horse boarding facility with 32 stalls and managed by the livestock association. The facility is due to be closed within the next year.

*NTU Extension Service.* Provides agricultural and livestock education. Navajo Nation Department of Water Development. This department oversees the construction and maintenance of windmills in the Eastern Agency.

*Eastern Navajo - Agriculture Office.* The Navajo Nation operates this agriculture program.

**Grazing**

A majority of the land in the Chapter is now grazed. Traditionally, homesites and family clusters of homes are located within grazing areas. The vast landscapes of Crownpoint are significant not only for their economic, visual and historical values, but also because



they contain large areas of contiguous habitat. Protecting grazing areas, provided they use environmentally appropriate range-management practices, is important. Areas designated for grazing should remain primarily undeveloped to ensure that grazing rights in these areas are protected. 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 use of such open spaces should be grazing.

*Future*

Goal: Preserve and enhance traditional agricultural and livestock activities.

Objectives:

- a. Support and encourage a community-wide effort to preserve and enhance grazing areas
- b. Utilize effective and appropriate range management techniques
- c. Identify and provide resources to foster farming, livestock and grazing management activities as well as other land conservation practices
- d. Study grazing permit system to protect grazing areas and seek options/solutions compatible with cultural and traditional lifestyle
- e. Re-establish the school farm that was once maintained by Edward Grober, Sr. under BIA-Superintendent's request. It provided vegetables, eggs, poultry, pigs, sheep, and cattle for the community.



Annual community sheep-dip located on the north side of the Crownpoint Parks and Recreation Grounds

## TRADITIONALLY SENSITIVE PLACES

Traditionally sensitive areas include herb gathering areas, ceremonial sites, and areas significant to Navajo traditions and way of life. All traditionally sensitive sites should be respected whether or not they are shown on the land use plan map.

### *Existing*

Traditionally sensitive sites exist throughout the Chapter. An herb gathering area exists on the mesas in the southern part of the Chapter. The region shown on the land use plan map is not likely to be the only area in the Chapter where herbs are gathered.

### *Future*

Goal: Respect traditionally sensitive areas

Objectives:

- a. Preserve the integrity of the traditional sites/resources
- b. Protect and respect ceremonial sites (3-day, 9-day ceremonial sites, etc.)
- c. Protect and preserve herb gathering areas
- d. Discourage development in/near traditionally sensitive areas

## CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT AND HISTORIC AREAS

A cultural landscape is defined as "a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values." There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually



exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

Historic landscapes are composed of a number of character-defining features which, individually or collectively contribute to the landscape's physical appearance as they have evolved over time. In addition to vegetation and topography, cultural landscapes may include water features, such as ponds, streams, and fountains; circulation features, such as roads, paths, steps, and walls; buildings; and furnishings, including fences, benches, lights and sculptural objects. (<https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/36-cultural-landscapes.htm>, accessed April 28, 2017)

### *Existing*

The entire Navajo Nation is rich with archeological and historical resources; likewise evidence of prehistoric Navajo habitation in Crownpoint is recorded in various archeological investigations and studies. These investigations, including studies of Navajo migration, and other publications cite evidence of Navajo settlements throughout the region.

### *Future*

Goal: Preserve the integrity of historic and culturally significant areas

Objectives:

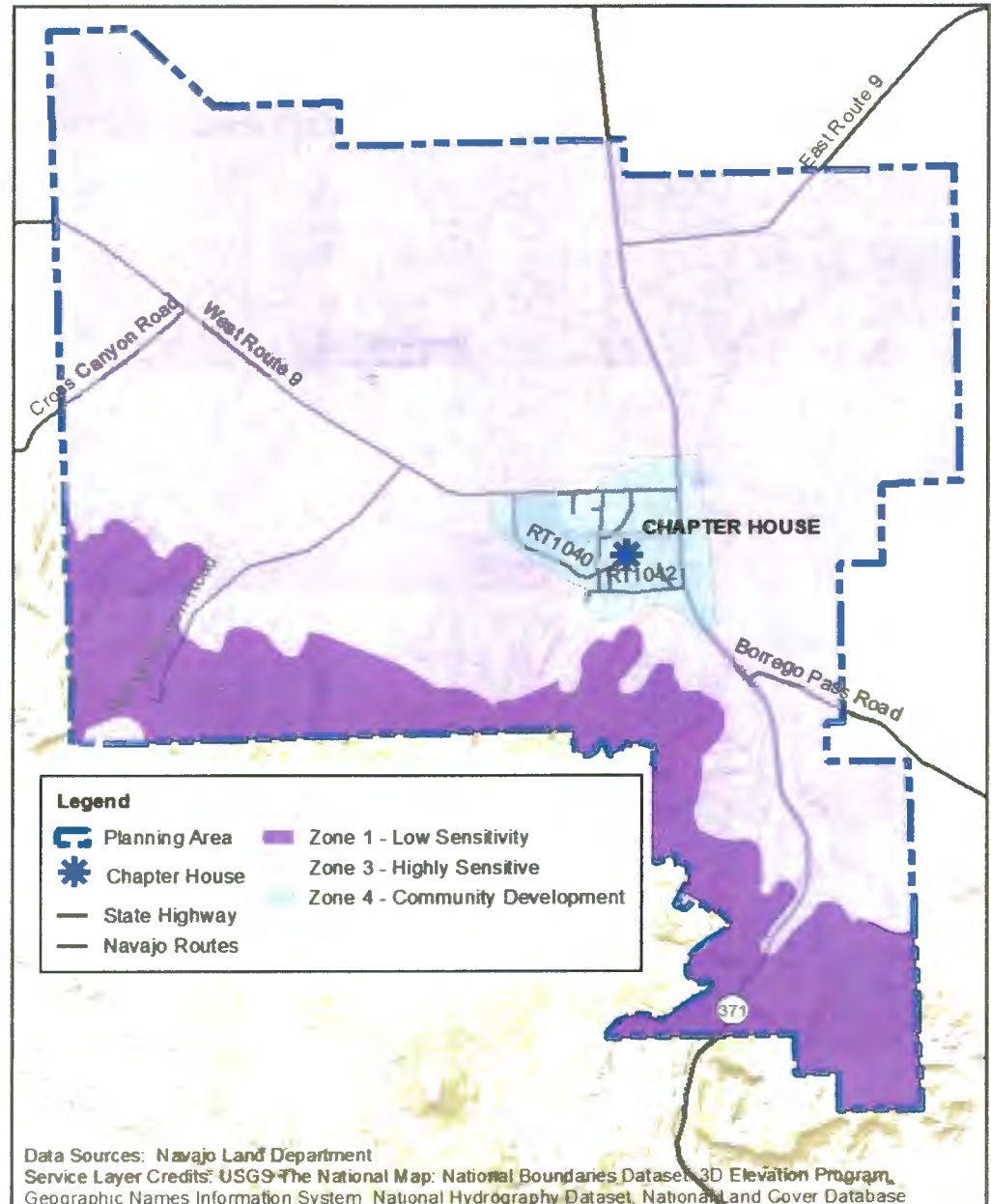
- a. Interpret the significance of sites to add greater interest, preserve area history and educate visitors about the significance of various sites
- b. Promote educational programs on cultural and historic areas of interest
- c. Respect and encourage cooperation to minimize disturbance of areas not for public use or knowledge



## ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

Environmentally sensitive areas include Navajo Nation Division of Fish and Wildlife (NNDFWL) wildlife areas, wetlands and flood plains. NNDFWL wildlife areas consist of five types. **MAP 19** shows environmentally sensitive areas designated by NNDFWL.

Map 19. Environmentally Sensitive



*Existing*

Two areas within Crownpoint are designated as Wildlife area 1, which is considered highly sensitive. The town area of Crownpoint is designated as Wildlife area 4 meaning there are generally no biological resources and typically available for development. The remaining area within Crownpoint is designated as Wildlife area 3, which is considered a low sensitivity area. There are no wetlands within Crownpoint. Areas subject to flooding may exist in the areas containing soils of the Sparank-San Mateo-Zia complex and/or the Notal-Hamburn complex.

*Future***Community Balance/Natural Resources -Stewardship**

**Goal:** Retain the beauty, preserve key natural resources, and enhance the rural/ranching character of the Chapter while providing opportunities for managed growth and development.

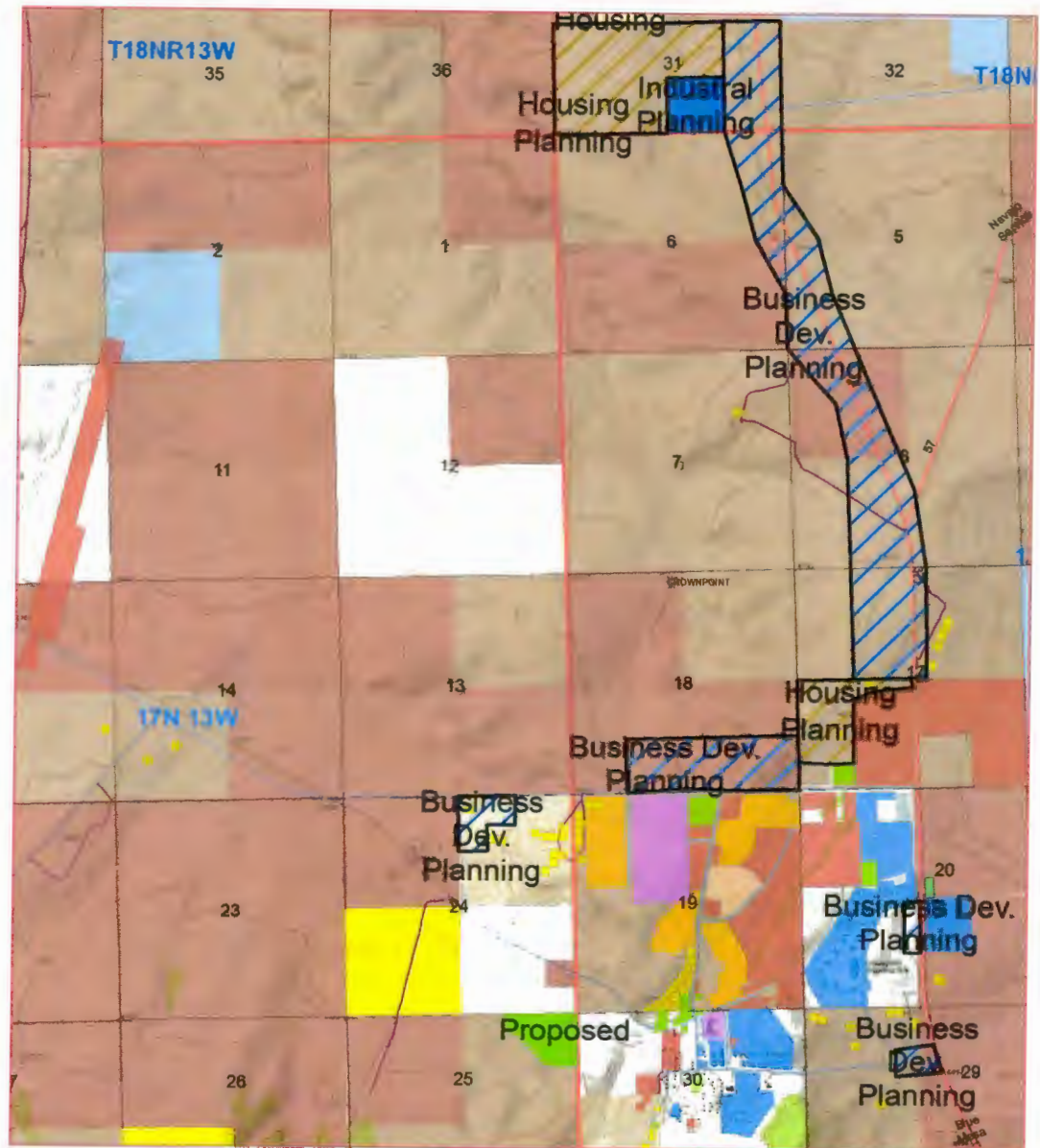
**Objectives:**

- a.** Support a system of open spaces (parks, trails, etc.) that enriches the lives of community members
- b.** Provide opportunities to preserve the natural environment by integrating natural land with other appropriate land uses (recreational, commercial, etc.)

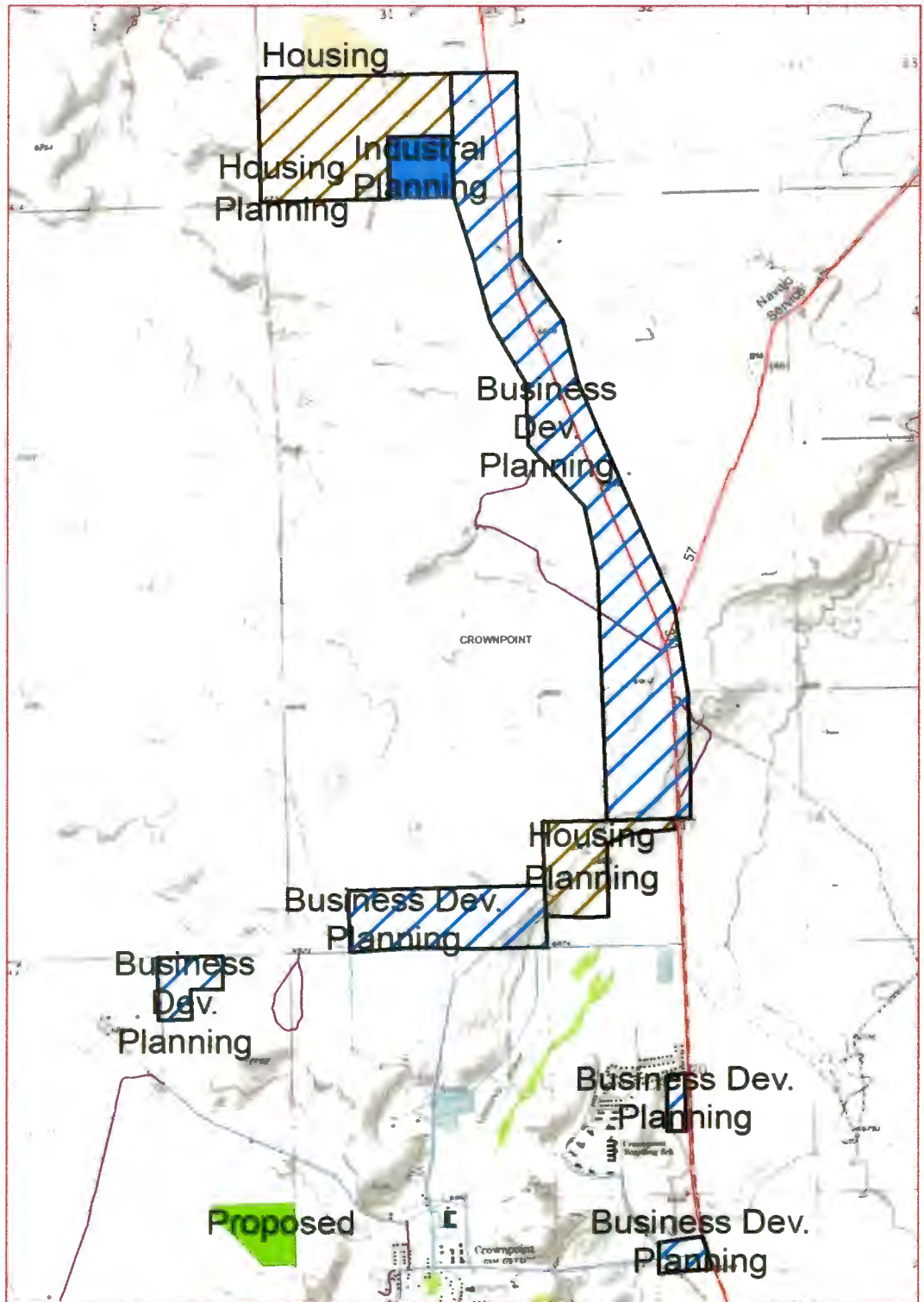
## FUTURE LAND USE

**MAP 20** shows future land use along with land status. Proposed development areas are designated. Several areas are designated for business development planning. **MAP 21** zooms in on the NM371 corridor showing business and housing planning. Projects further along are presented as priority development projects in the next section. **MAP 22** presents the land use for central Crownpoint.

Map 20. Land Use & Land Status

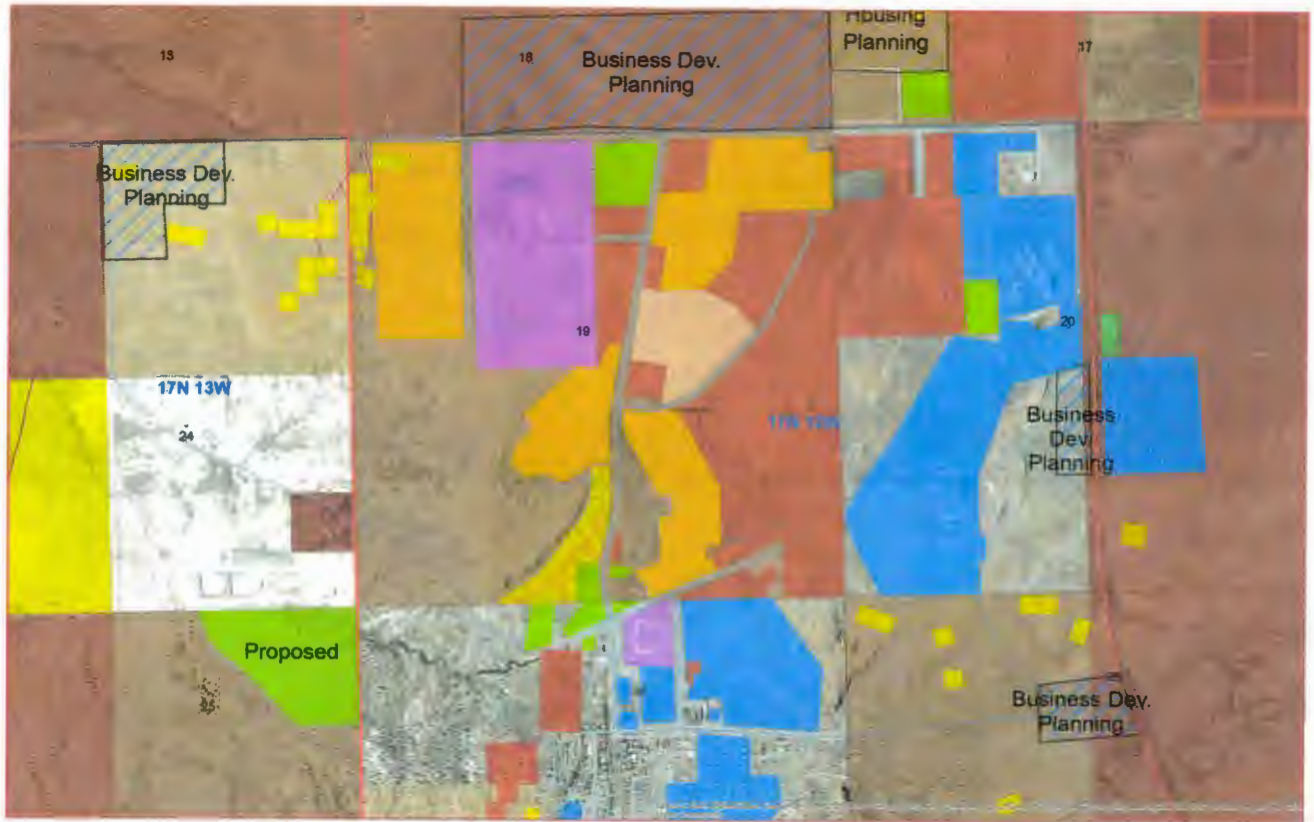


Map 21. Land Use NM371  
Corridor





Map 22. Central Crownpoint Land Use





## Section 9

# *Priority Development Projects*

There are many aspects involved in making Crownpoint a better place for our people to live and every day we strive to move in the direction of our community-based land use plan. As such, eight projects followed by subsequent list are identified based on our most critical community needs and other factors. The projects are part of our current Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP).

## I. NEW WELLNESS CENTER

The New Wellness Center will be developed on approximately 5 acres of land with an estimated construction cost of \$7.7 million. \$2.2 million has been secured from the New Mexico Tribal Infrastructure Fund (TIF) and efforts are continuing for the remaining \$5.5 million to be obtained from the Navajo Nation.



## 2. HOTEL DEVELOPMENT/CONFERENCE ROOMS

The Hotel Development Project has secured funds for the 72 room, three story hotel with a swimming pool and a banquet room. The Navajo Nation's Eastern Regional Business Development Office (ERBDO) is working with John Daugamah on this project.





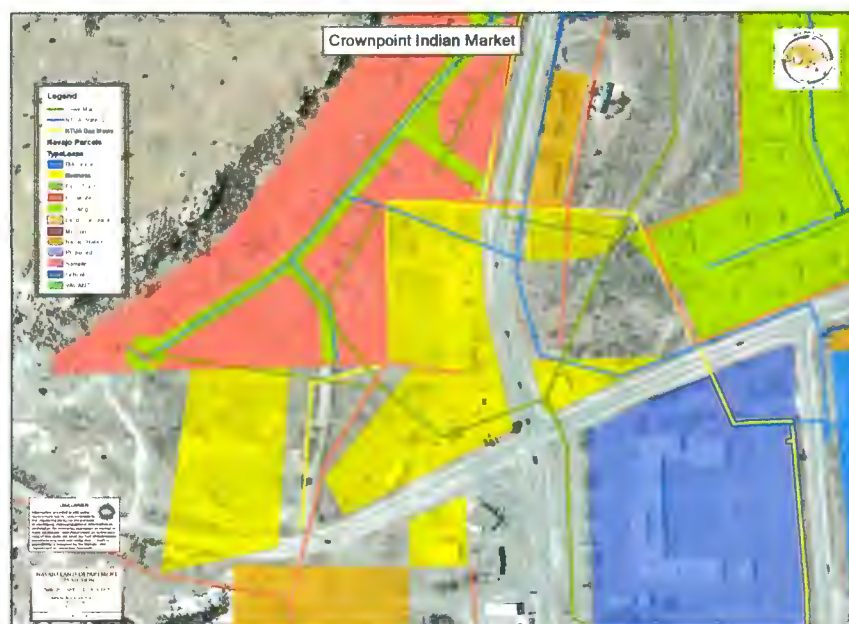
### 3. NEW CONVENIENCE STORE

The New Convenience Store development will be located at the intersection of Navajo Route 9 and Highway 371. The ERBDO is working with Alvin Thompson on this project and funds have been secured. Also proposed for this site is a laundromat.



### 4. NEW CROWNPOINT INDIAN MARKET IMPROVEMENT

The Indian Market is temporarily moved to the hill across from the old Police Station. The ERBDO and the Chapter are presently seeking funds to build a new one across from the Trading Store.





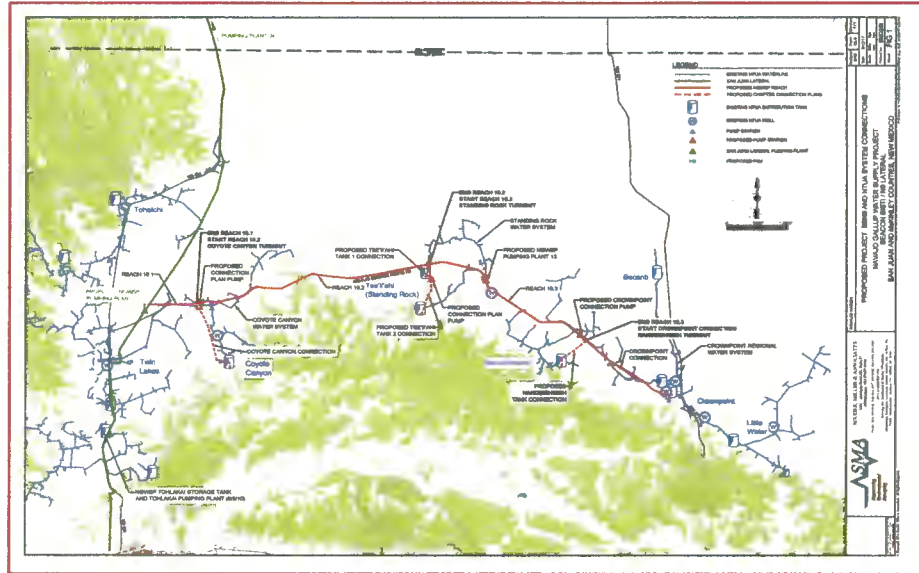


## 5. CROWNPOINT YOUTH COMPLEX PHASE II

The Crownpoint Youth Complex Phase II development project includes the construction of the building. Phase I completed the pavement of the entrance and parking area, and installation of street lighting.

## 6. NEW EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX

The New Crownpoint Indian Market Improvement Project is proposed to be relocated across from the Trading Store. The Chapter is working with the Eastern Regional Business Development Office on securing planning, design and construction funds. The New Eastern Navajo Agency Administration Complex development project is proposed as a 'one-stop shop' envisioned to house many of the governmental offices and programs of the Navajo Nation. A centralized governmental building designed to better serve the Navajo People. Navajo Agency Administration Complex development project is proposed as a 'one-stop shop' envisioned to house many of the governmental offices and programs of the Navajo Nation. A centralized governmental building designed to better serve the Navajo People.



## 7. NEW BEACON-BISTI LATERAL WATER PROJECT

The Beacon Bisti – Route N9 (BBN9) Lateral is part of the Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project will (NGWSP) that will convey water from the San Juan River (SJR) to the Chapters of Coyote Canyon, Tse'i'i'ahi, Nahodishgish, Crownpoint, Little Water, and Becenti, with potential follow-on connections to Lake Valley and White Rock. The project, as proposed by the Navajo Nation Water Management Branch, will deliver approximately 800 gallons per minute (900,000 gallons per day) to Crownpoint Chapter. This quantity of water is projected to meet the Chapter's needs for the next 50 years. The proposed pipeline will connect to the main 2 million gallon tank in the center of Crownpoint.

The entire BBN9 Lateral includes approximately 50 miles of pipeline, 5 pump stations, and multiple storage tanks. The majority of the project traverses Navajo Tribal Trust (TNT) land, with some Indian Allotment (IA), fee, and other land status in the Crownpoint area.

The entire project is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2024.

The New Beacon-Bisti Lateral Water Project will bring much needed water to Coyote Canyon, Standing Rock, Nahodishgish, Crownpoint, and Becenti Chapters. The project is part of the Navajo Gallup Water Project.

## 8. LONG RANGE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Crownpoint Chapter foresees a positive future for the community in respect to visioning upgraded resources facilities and expansions along with adequate roads and infrastructure development in the rural area. We also foresee community facilities that will provide inter-generational activities in preserving the culture and tradition of Navajo families. The following projects are long range projects starting in 2020 and beyond..

- Museum  
The goal is to acquire the old BIA building and turn it into a museum.
- New Chapter House
- Heavy Equipment
- Improvements to Rodeo/Fairgrounds
- Flood Control Operations in coordination with U.S. Army Corps
- Senior Center Project
- Sewer/Lagoon Project to accommodate further growth
- New Head Start Building
- Powerline Project
- Water Line Project
- Trash Refuse Transportation Services
- Veterans Building
- Recycling Project





## Chapter 10

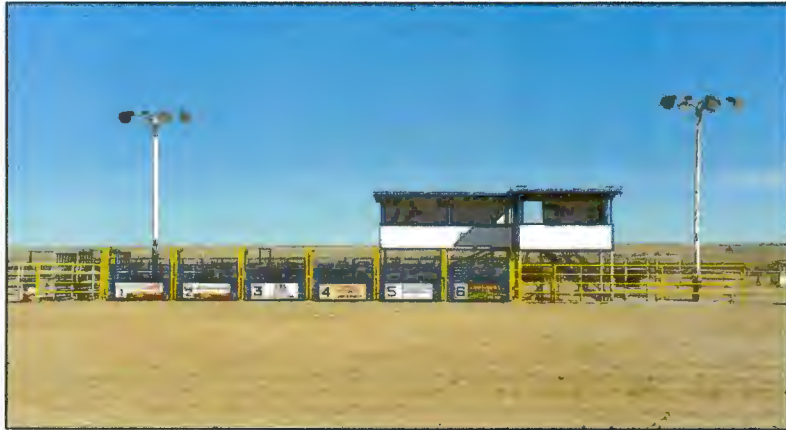
# *Local Resources*

Crownpoint's Community-Based Land Use Plan embraces the vision and plans of local resources. Local resources include agencies, entities and programs operating within Crownpoint and providing services to the community. **TABLE 9** provides a listing of the resources available locally and to the Eastern Navajo Agency. Several of these resources provided information about their programs along with any future development plans. While a general outlook is presented here, more detail information can be obtained directly from the respective organization.



**Table 9. Crownpoint/Eastern Agency Resources**

<b>NAVAJO NATION</b>	<b>U.S. GOVERNMENT</b>
Agency Area on Aging Services	U.S. Postal Office
Behavioral Health Services Department	<b>Indian Health Service</b>
Capital Improvement Program	Crownpoint Indian Health Services
Child Support Enforcement Program	Ambulatory Care
Community Health Representative Office	Counseling Services (New Horizon)
Crownpoint Corrections and Detention	Dental
Crownpoint Criminal Investigation	Diabetes Clinic
Crownpoint Public Safety Department	Dietician
Division of Transportation (NMDOT)	Emergency Room
Eastern Land Commission	Inpatient Care
Eastern Veterans Affairs Office	Medical Records
Election Office	Optometry
Fleet Management	Pharmacy
Food Distribution Center	Physical Therapy
Headstart Program (2 classes)	Prenatal Clinic
Housing Improvement Program	Public Health Nursing
Land Administration Office	Radiology
Navajo Nation Judicial District Court	Satelite Clinics
Family Court	Pueblo Pintado Clinic'
Peacemaking	Thoreau Clinic
Probation Prosecutors Office	Womens Clinic
Public Defenders Office	<b>Bureau of Indian Affairs</b>
New Dawn Program	Community School K-42
Office of Youth Development (OD4)	Facility Management / Education Office
Property Office	Natural Resources Office
Scholarship Office	Office of the Superintendent
Senior Center	Property Office
Social Services	Realty Office
Child Care Development	Roads Department
Family Services	<b>MCKINLEY COUNTY</b>
Low Income Energy Assistance Program	Crownpoint Fire Department
Navajo Treatment for Children & Families	<b>SCHOOLS</b>
TANF – Family Services	BIA – Crownpoint Community School K-8
Transit System	Gallup McKinley County Schools (GMCS)
Vital Records (CIB)	Elementary
Water Resources Office	Middle School 6-8
WIC – Infomen, Infants, and Children	High School 9-12
Workforce Development	Dine College
<b>BUSINESSES</b>	Navajo Technical University (NTU)
Bashes Grocery Store	<b>UTILITY SERVICES &amp; OFFICES</b>
Grandmas Mexican Restaurant	Navajo Tribal Utility Authority
Giants Convenience Store	Continental Divide Electric Cooperation
Crownpoint Trading Store (Red Mesa)	I Kard and Newsom Butane
Willie/s Tire Shop	<b>CHURCHES</b>
Healthcare Dialysis Center	St. Paul Catholic Church
I Kard and Newsom Butane	Gospel Light Church
Telecommunication – Frontier	Crownpoint Christian Reform
Indian Market Vendors	Navajo Baptist Church
Couple Canyon Rehab Dorm	Latter Day St. Church



## **CROWNPOINT COMMUNITY RODEO GROUNDS**

### **Vision/Mission**

Operate and maintain a rodeo and fair facility for use by community and surrounding organizations, clubs, and other entities. Committees is also responsible for improvements.

### **Existing Facility/ Building**

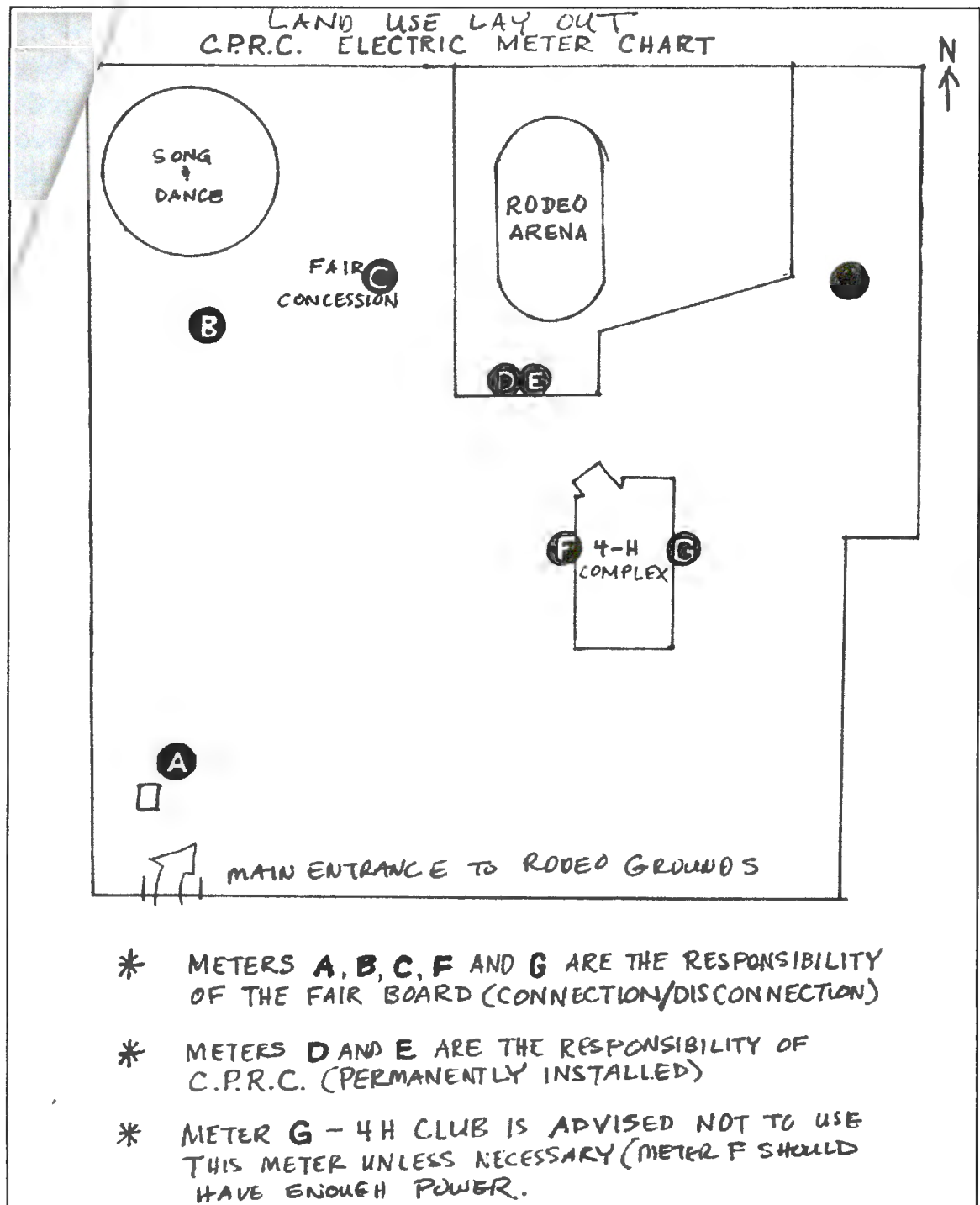
- 20-acres
- Temporary land use permit
- Land use permit does not allow permanent buildings; therefore, all structures are temporary or portable. Permit is temporary and under BIA.
- Prioritized on the Crownpoint Chapter ICIP List

### **Future Plan/ Growth**

Expansion of land to accommodate growing annual fair.



## Crownpoint Community Rodeo Grounds Land Use





## NAVAJO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

### Vision

We are moving toward safe community through accountable leadership and empowering our community through partnership.

### Mission

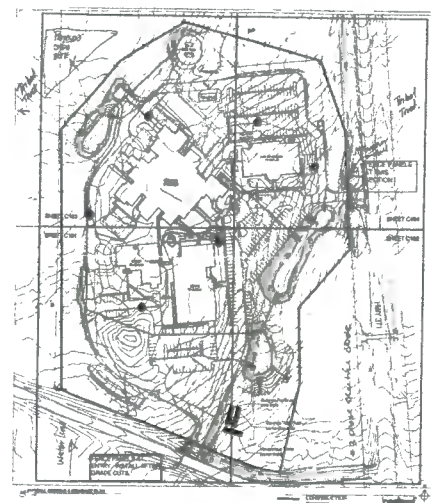
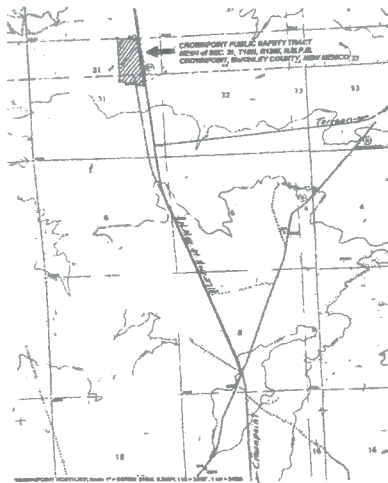
Navajo Division of Public safety is to ensure professional services through protection, prevention, accountability, innovation in the best intent of the Navajo Nation

### Existing Facility/ Building

- 40 acres

### Future Plan/ Growth

- Employee housing
- 20 acres within 40 acres withdrawn already





## **CROWNPOINT DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM**

### **Vision/Mission**

The Navajo Nation Food Distribution Program is to promote and advocate the nutritional well-being of eligible households living on or near the Navajo reservation.

### **Existing Facility/ Building:**

- 1.00 (.768 acre)
- Permanent land use permit

### **Future Plan/ Growth**

- Need approximately 2 acres

## **NAVAJO TREATMENT CENTER FOR CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES (NTCCF)**

### **Vision/Mission**

“The mission of the Navajo Treatment Center for Children and Their Families (NTCCF) is to help Navajo children and Families to heal from trauma, to move toward wellness and well-being.”

The purpose of NTCCF is to provide outpatient therapeutic services to children impacted by childhood trauma.

### **Existing Facility/ Building:**

- Unknown

### **Future Plan/ Growth:**

- Need approximately 1 acre
- Own office requesting for land and building for privacy of the population served (children/families)

## **EASTERN NAVAJO LAND COMMISSION**

### **Vision/Mission:**

To regain Navajo lands throughout Eastern Navajo Agency

### **Existing Facility/ Building**

- Permanent/Conventional Structure
- Withdrawn Land
- Leasing 700 sq. ft. in Empowerment Center on NTU Campus.

### **Future Plan/ Growth:**

- Expansion of existing facility
- Need a NN Tribal Administration Complex
- 1,000 sq. ft. (need additional space for land records)



## **CROWNPOINT MIDDLE SCHOOL**

### **Vision/Mission**

The mission of Crownpoint Middle School is to provide a positive learning environment that instills the desire and prepares all students to succeed.

### **Existing Facility/ Building:**

- 4 acres

### **Future Plan/ Growth:**

- Withdraw additional Land



## **OFFICE OF DINE YOUTH- CROWNPOINT AGENCY**

### **Vision/Mission**

To provide healthy and educational opportunities through experiential learning and partnership ensuring successful growth of our youth.

### **Existing Facility/ Building**

- 14.60 acres
- Withdrawn Land

### **Future Plan/ Growth**

- Need approximately 28,000 sq. footage



## **CROWNPOINT VETERANS ORGANIZATION**

### **Vision/Mission:**

Support Veterans and Active Duty of all Armed Forces

### **Existing Facility/ Building**

- Permanent/Conventional Structure
- Withdrawn Land

### **Future Plan/ Growth**

- Build a Veterans Center on land (approximately 7 acres) adjacent to the current fire station
- Obtain land along Highway 271 for a Veterans Cemetery (appropriate for its namesake – Vietnam Veterans Memorial Highway)



## **DINE COLLEGE**

### **Vision**

“Our vision is to improve continuously our program and services to make Diné College the exemplary higher education institution for the Diné People.

### **Mission**

“Our mission is to advance quality post-secondary student learning and development”

### **Existing Facility/ Building**

- Permanent/Conventional Structure
- Acreage is 50.40 acres (47.95 acres w/2.45 acres access road)
- Other. In the process of leasing or being issued a permit from BIA
- Square Feet: 9895 square feet

### **Future Plan/ Growth**

- Expansion of existing facility. Primary focus is enrollment to expand facilities. 1-5 years, plans are pending for any expansion
- Lease of permit, whatever is approved by BIA





## NAVAJO POLICE DEPARTMENT- CROWNPOINT DISTRICT

### Vision/Mission

The mission of Navajo Nation Division of Public safety is to ensure professional services through protection, prevention, accountability, and innovation in the best interest of the Navajo Nation

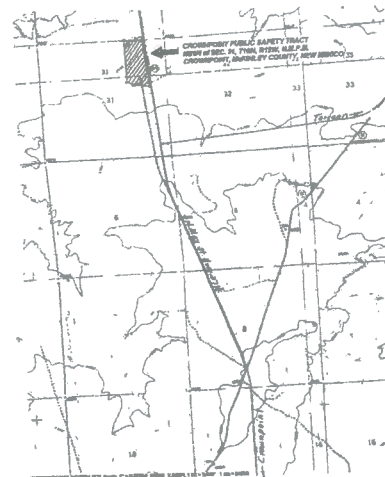
We are moving toward safe communities through accountable leadership and empowering our communities through partnership.

### Existing Facility/ Building

- Permanent
- Approximately 40 acres
- Withdrawn Land

### Future Plan/ Growth

- Needs approximately 40 acres.
- Gym, shooting range
- P.O. Housing, Wash rack
- Driving track

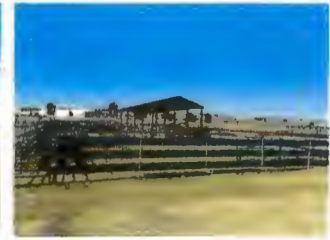




Veterinary Teaching Hospital: 3,025 Sq. Feet. Constructed in 2000



Sheep Barn: 16ft x 64ft. Constructed in 2017



Cattle facility: Constructed in 2000

Metal Barn: Constructed in 2000



Storage Containers: Installed in 2017



## NTU VETERINARY TEACHING HOSPITAL

### Vision/Mission

Provide students with knowledge and skills to master AVMA requirements to become registered vet techs.

### Existing Facility/ Building

- 5.3 acres
- Permanent/conventional structure
- BIA Lease

### Future Plan/ Growth

- 3 modular classrooms
- Remodel existing metal building

Navajo Technical University Veterinary Clinic Area



Google Earth

feet  
meters

200

80



## **ST. PAUL CATHOLIC CHURCH**

### **Vision/Mission**

We, the faith community of St. Paul's Catholic Church, are a welcoming, multi-cultural faith community, called to empower one another to be a Eucharistic people.

We live our call by honoring the culture and traditions of each person, by celebrating who and where we are, by living the word of God, and by reaching out in service to others. We recognize the gifts of one another, especially the wisdom of our elders and the energy and vision of our youth, for the building of our faith community.

### **Existing Facility/ Building**

- 11 acres
- Permanent land use permit
- Private

### **Future Plan/ Growth**

- No new structures planned

## **NAVAJO NATION WIC PROGRAM**

### **Vision/Mission**

Provide women, infants and children, continued nutrition, prenatal and breastfeeding, post-partum education, and supplemental foods, and referral services to other programs

### **Existing Facility/ Building**

- 1 acre
- Modular

### **Future Plan/ Growth**

- Expansion of existing facility
- New facility
- Hopeful to get new building in future
- Need approximately 2 acres, and present



## **BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (BIA)**

### **BIA Mission Statement**

The Bureau of Indian Affairs' mission is to enhance the quality of life, to promote economic opportunity, and to carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian tribes and Alaska Natives.

### **BIA Navajo Region Mission Statement**

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Navajo Regional Office's mission is to enhance the quality of life, facilitate economic opportunity, carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of the Navajo Nation and individual Indians.

### **BIA Vision Statement**

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Navajo Region is committed to providing high quality services to our customers in a timely and professional manner; to have a challenging and dynamic organization that is flexible in addressing the changing needs of our customers; to have employees who are committed, knowledgeable and empowered; to strive for excellence while fostering cooperation, coordination, and consultation in support of Indian self-determination and tribal sovereignty.

Located in Crownpoint, NM, Eastern Navajo Agency Office provides quality services to 31 Navajo tribal communities within northwestern New Mexico including satellite reservations at To'hajiilee and Alamo. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, ENA has a total population of 33,216. ENA manages approximately 1,039,210 acres of land and about 1,637 grazing permits. There are four divisions and 1 safety office at ENA to help deliver services as detailed below.

### **BRANCH OF REAL ESTATE SERVICES**

The following sections are available:

□ Right-of-Way Section – In general, this section provides general and technical assistance to companies and the public on rights-of-way projects concerning land status, interpretation and compliance with regulations that govern issuance of easements.

□ Leasing Section – In general, this section administers Residential Leases (Allotted lands), Home Site Leases (Tribal lands), Grazing Permits, Business Site Leases, Land Use Permits, Mission Site Permits, Sand & Gravel Permits, Recreational Permits, and Temporary Home Site Permits (Government lands). This section also has an on-going coordinated effort with the Navajo Housing Authority (NHA) and Regional Business Development Office in reviewing and approving their leases on the Navajo Tribal Trust Lands.

□ Acquisition & Disposal Section - This section handles applications for the Acquisition or Sale of Land, Patents in Fee, Gift Deeds, Exchanges, Partitions,

Removal of Restrictions, and applications to remove or place land into Trust Status (Fee to Trust and Trust to Fee).

#### DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DNR protects and preserves the trust resources on the land, including the land itself, on behalf of Indian landowners. Protection and preservation includes conservation, best management practices, and protection against misuse. BIA uses best scientific information available and reasonable and prudent conservation practices to manage trust and Individual Indian lands. Conservation practices must reflect trust land management goals and objectives.

In general, this division is charged with the responsibility of permitting Indian land for grazing purposes. This office works with tribal governments and entities to promote the protection, conservation and utilization of Indian agricultural lands and to maintain their highest productive potential through sound multiple-use planning, development, inventory, classification, and management of agricultural resources, and to fulfill federal trust responsibilities and mandates of federal laws, Executive Orders, and federal policies.

#### Division of Estate and Probate Services

DEPS administers and manages estate and probate services related to trust lands to ensure appropriate distribution of trust assets (Indian Allotments and Individual Indian Monies) for individual Indian landowners. Such services include probate administration (e.g. preparation of probate cases, case preparation, adjudication process, distribution of estate funds and close probate cases) to the estates of deceased Navajo landowners and estate planning to Navajo landowners.

#### Division of Transportation

DOT is responsible for maintaining BIA inventoried roads throughout Eastern Navajo Agency. DOT must uphold, implement, and manage specific federal transportation mandates including Public Law 93-638 contracts for tribal communities. In coordination with NRO DOT, ENA DOT works closely with tribal communities on transportation issues, road maintenance and contracts.

#### AGENCY SAFETY OFFICE

Working in collaboration with Agency Superintendent, the Agency Safety Officer implements safety related measures, projects, best practices, and safety guidelines and documents for BIA facilities and BIE schools throughout Eastern Navajo Agency.



## CROWNPOINT SERVICE UNIT

### Mission

Ahil' idliigo ats'iis baa ahaya

(Providing (w)holistic healthcare with respect & harmony)Vision

### Vision

A community partnership dedicated to achieving excellence in health care and wellness.

### Facilities

- The 19-bed Crownpoint Healthcare Facility (Hospital) opened in July 1987 Pueblo Pintado Health Center opened in May 2001
- Thoreau Health Center was first established in June 1994 and the new clinic opened in September 2011.
- The CPSU facilities are certified by Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)



### Challenges

- Staffing Shortages
- Recruitment and Retention
- Housing Shortage
- Lack of office space
- Limited Land Base
- IT Infrastructure
- Aging facilities
- Rural/Remote Location
- Lack of community amenities



## References

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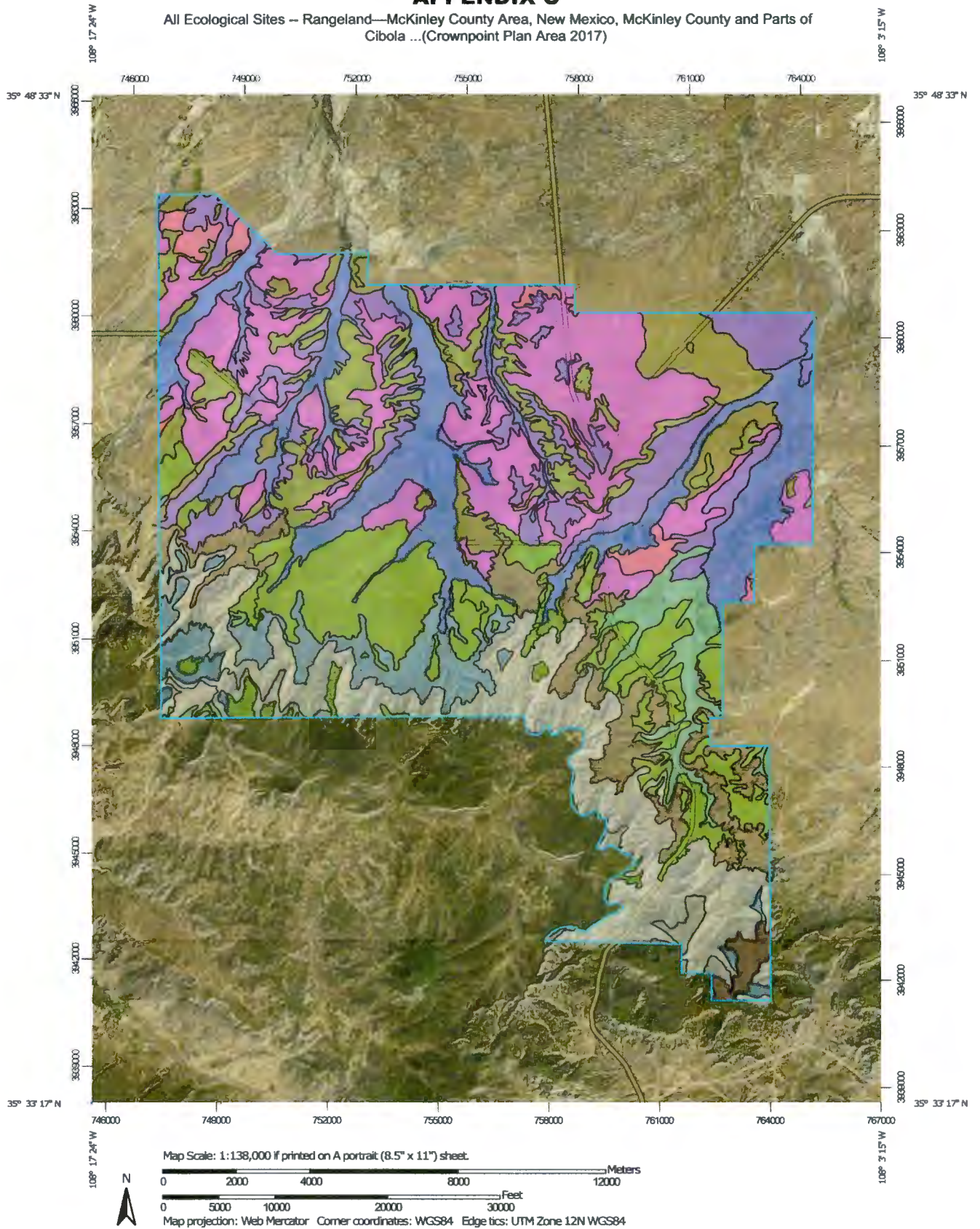


**APPENDIX A – SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS**

REEVALUATING AND UPDATING THE COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLANNING PROJECT TIMELINE					
ACTIVITY	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun
1. <b>CLUPC Meeting</b> - Planning Process - Community Education & Participation Plan	02/20/17 10:00am				
2. <b>Work Session</b> - Reevaluate and update land use plan - Goals and Objectives - Demographics - Mapping	02/26/17 1:00pm				
3. <b>History Day</b> - Gather & record oral historical accounts - Photographs: old & new		03/10/17 10:00am			
4. <b>Public Hearing</b> - present draft Land Use Plan - open 60-day comment period		03/13/17 10:00am			
5. <b>CLUPC Meeting</b> - Review and incorporate comments		03/29/17 10:00am			
6. <b>Special Comment Meeting</b> - special session for organizations, surrounding chapters, entities, etc.			04/05/17 1:00pm		
7. <b>CLUPC Meeting</b> - Review and incorporate comments			04/24/17 1:00pm		
8. <b>CLUPC Meeting</b> - Close 60-day comment period - Finalize Land Use Plan				05/16/17 8:00am	
9. <b>Chapter Meeting</b> - Adopt Comprehensive Community-Based Land Use Plan					07/18/17

# APPENDIX C

All Ecological Sites -- Rangeland—McKinley County Area, New Mexico, McKinley County and Parts of Cibola ... (Crownpoint Plan Area 2017)

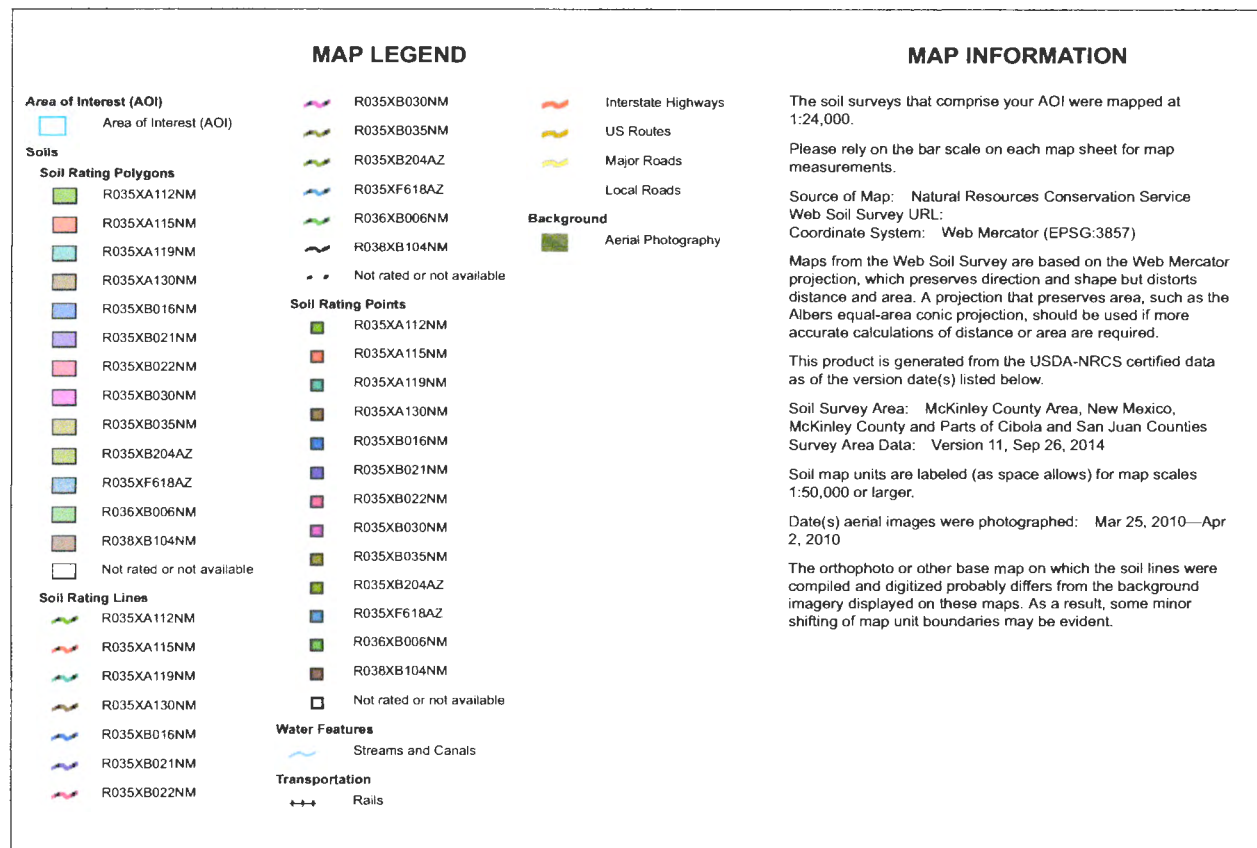


Natural Resources  
Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey  
National Cooperative Soil Survey

5/6/2017  
Page 1 of 5

All Ecological Sites – Rangeland—McKinley County Area, New Mexico, McKinley County and Parts of Cibola and San Juan Counties  
(cp\_plan\_area\_2017)



## All Ecological Sites — Rangeland

McKinley County Area, New Mexico, McKinley County and Parts of Cibola and San Juan Counties					
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Component name (percent)	Ecological site	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
100	Norkiki-Kimnoli complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Norkiki (45%)	R035XB030NM — Sandy Loam Upland 6-10"	11,331.6	19.1%
		Kimnoli (40%)	R035XB204AZ — Sandstone Upland 6-10" p.z.		
115	Razito-Shiprock complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Razito (45%)	R035XB035NM — Sandy Upland 6-10"	2,721.5	4.6%
		Shiprock (40%)	R035XB030NM — Sandy Loam Upland 6-10"		
116	Fajada-Huerfano-Benally complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes	Fajada (30%)	R035XB022NM — Loamy Upland 6-10"p.z. sodic (Provisional)	872.0	1.5%
		Huerfano (30%)	R035XB022NM — Loamy Upland 6-10"p.z. sodic (Provisional)		
		Benally (25%)	R035XB022NM — Loamy Upland 6-10"p.z. sodic (Provisional)		
118	Farb-Chipeta-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 30 percent slopes	Farb (35%)	R035XB204AZ — Sandstone Upland 6-10" p.z.	4,367.8	7.3%
		Chipeta (30%)	R035XB268AZ — Shale Hills 6-10" p.z.		
		Rock outcrop (25%)			
120	Doak-Shiprock complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Doak (55%)	R035XB021NM — Loamy Upland 7-10	6,537.4	11.0%
		Shiprock (30%)	R035XB030NM — Sandy Loam Upland 6-10"		
205	Penistaja-Tintero complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes	Penistaja (45%)	R035XA112NM — Loamy	639.3	1.1%
		Tintero (40%)	R035XA113NM — Sandy		
210	Marianolake-Skyvillage complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Marianolake (50%)	R035XA112NM — Loamy	1,119.5	1.9%



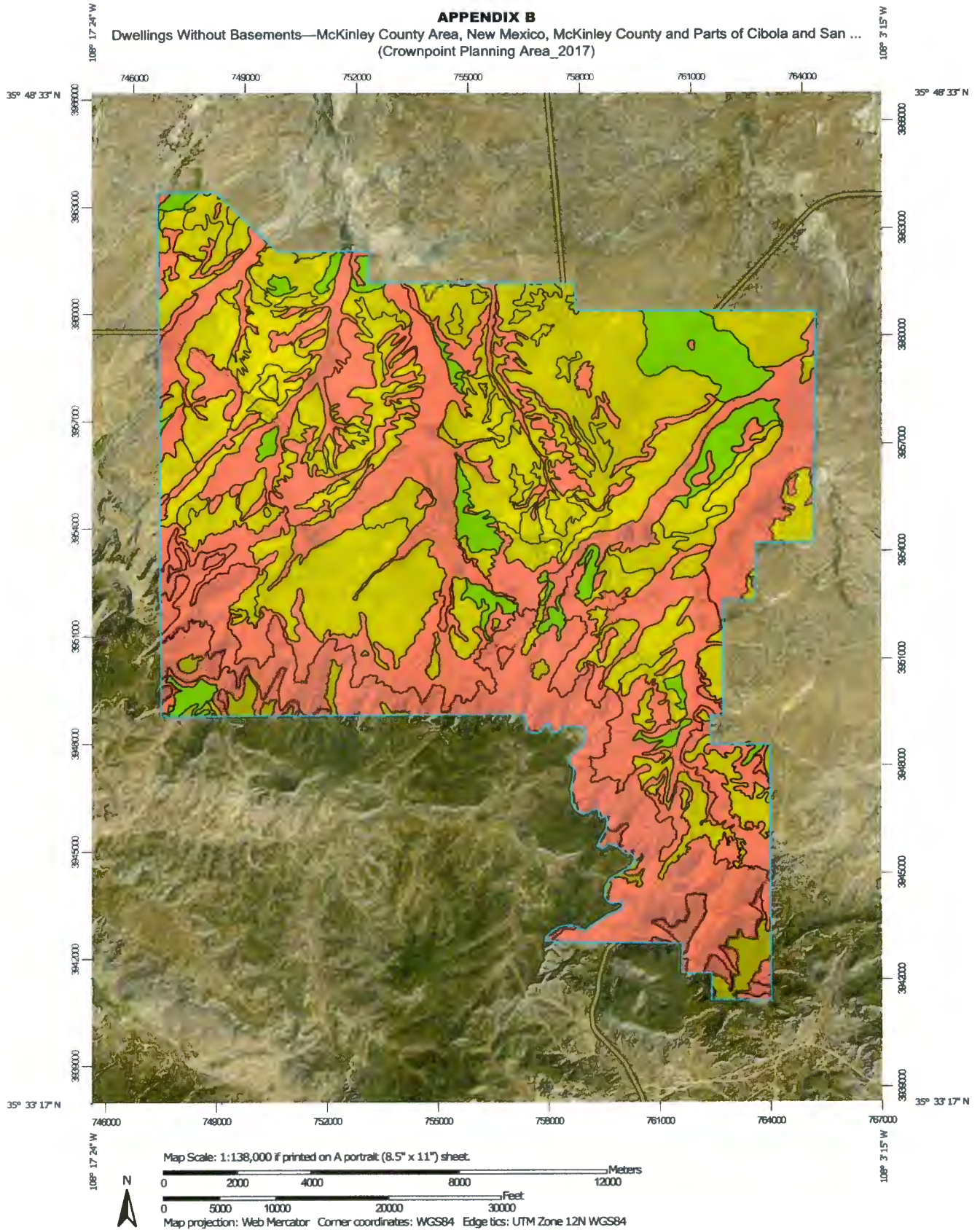
McKinley County Area, New Mexico, McKinley County and Parts of Cibola and San Juan Counties					
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Component name (percent)	Ecological site	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
		Skyvillage (30%)	R035XG121NM — Shallow Sandstone		
220	Hagerwest-Bond fine sandy loams, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Hagerwest (50%)	R035XA112NM — Loamy	5,542.3	9.3%
		Bond (35%)	R035XG121NM — Shallow Sandstone		
230	Sparank-San Mateo-Zia complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Sparank (40%)	R035XA119NM — Clayey Bottomland	1,652.8	2.8%
		San Mateo (35%)	R035XA118NM — Bottomland		
		Zia (20%)	R035XA113NM — Sandy		
		Escawetter (1%)	R035XB273AZ — Sandy Bottom 6-10" p.z. Perennial (Provisional)		
235	Notal-Hamburn complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Notal (45%)	R035XB016NM — Clay Loam Terrace (Sodic) 7-10"	8,019.4	13.5%
		Hamburn (40%)	R035XB024NM — Saline Bottom 6-10"		
		Escawetter (1%)	R035XB273AZ — Sandy Bottom 6-10" p.z. Perennial (Provisional)		
241	Mentmore loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Mentmore (85%)	R036XB006NM — Loamy	19.9	0.0%
		Atrac (10%)	R035XA112NM — Loamy		
250	Hospah-Skyvillage-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 35 percent slopes	Hospah (35%)	R035XA130NM — Shale Hills 10-14" p.z. (Provisional)	3,821.6	6.4%
		Skyvillage (30%)	R035XG121NM — Shallow Sandstone		
		Rock outcrop (25%)			
290	Rock outcrop-Westmion-Skyvillage complex, 30 to 80 percent slopes	Rock outcrop (45%)		8,016.2	13.5%
		Westmion (30%)	R035XA131NM — Foothills		
		Skyvillage (15%)	R035XG121NM — Shallow Sandstone		



McKinley County Area, New Mexico, McKinley County and Parts of Cibola and San Juan Counties					
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Component name (percent)	Ecological site	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
310	Parkelei sandy loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Parkelei (80%)	R036XB006NM — Loamy	46.4	0.1%
332	Evpark-Arabrab complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Evpark (50%)	R035XA112NM — Loamy	471.5	0.8%
		Arabrab (40%)			
350	Toldohn-Vessilla-Rock outcrop complex, 8 to 35 percent slopes	Toldohn (35%)		499.1	0.8%
		Vessilla (30%)	R035XF618AZ — Sandy Upland 13-17" p.z. Moderately Deep		
		Rock outcrop (20%)			
353	Mido loamy fine sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes	Mido (90%)	R035XA115NM — Deep Sand	16.4	0.0%
365	Vessilla-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes	Vessilla (55%)	R035XF618AZ — Sandy Upland 13-17" p.z. Moderately Deep	2,845.1	4.8%
		Rock outcrop (35%)			
366	Bosonoak loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	Bosonoak (95%)	R038XB104NM — Loamy	393.5	0.7%
368	Simitarq-Celavar sandy loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes	Simitarq (60%)		224.8	0.4%
		Celavar (20%)			
404	Rock outcrop-Techado-Stozuni complex, 5 to 60 percent slopes	Rock outcrop (35%)		100.4	0.2%
		Techado (35%)			
		Stozuni (25%)			
555	Parkelei-Evpark fine sandy loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes	Parkelei (45%)		207.4	0.3%
		Evpark (35%)	R035XA112NM — Loamy		
Totals for Area of Interest				59,466.0	100.0%

# APPENDIX B

Dwellings Without Basements—McKinley County Area, New Mexico, McKinley County and Parts of Cibola and San ...  
(Crownpoint Planning Area\_2017)























Natural Resources  
Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey  
National Cooperative Soil Survey

5/6/2017  
Page 1 of 7

Dwellings Without Basements—McKinley County Area, New Mexico, McKinley County and Parts of Cibola and San Juan Counties  
(cp\_plan\_area\_2017)

## MAP LEGEND

<b>Area of Interest (AOI)</b>	<b>Background</b>
 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Aerial Photography
<b>Soils</b>	
<b>Soil Rating Polygons</b>	
 Very limited	
 Somewhat limited	
 Not limited	
 Not rated or not available	
<b>Soil Rating Lines</b>	
 Very limited	
 Somewhat limited	
 Not limited	
 Not rated or not available	
<b>Soil Rating Points</b>	
 Very limited	
 Somewhat limited	
 Not limited	
 Not rated or not available	
<b>Water Features</b>	
 Streams and Canals	
<b>Transportation</b>	
 Rails	
 Interstate Highways	
 US Routes	
 Major Roads	
 Local Roads	

## MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Web Soil Survey URL:  
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: McKinley County Area, New Mexico, McKinley County and Parts of Cibola and San Juan Counties  
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 26, 2014

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 25, 2010—Apr 2, 2010

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## APPENDIX B - Dwellings Without Basements

Dwellings Without Basements— Summary by Map Unit — McKinley County Area, New Mexico, McKinley County and Parts of Cibola and San Juan Counties (NM692)						
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
100	Norkiki-Kimnoli complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Norkiki (45%)	Depth to hard bedrock (0.64) Shrink-swell (0.06)	11,331.6	19.1%
115	Razito-Shiprock complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not limited	Razito (45%) Shiprock (40%)		2,721.5	4.6%
116	Fajada- Huerfano- Benally complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Huerfano (30%) Fajada (30%) Benally (25%)	Depth to soft bedrock (0.50) Shrink-swell (0.50) Shrink-swell (0.50) Shrink-swell (0.50)	872.0	1.5%
118	Farb-Chipeta- Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 30 percent slopes	Very limited	Farb (35%)	Depth to hard bedrock (1.00)	4,367.8	7.3%
120	Doak-Shiprock complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Doak (55%)	Shrink-swell (0.50)	6,537.4	11.0%
205	Penistaja-Tintero complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes	Not limited	Penistaja (45%) Tintero (40%)		639.3	1.1%
210	Marianolake- Skyvillage complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Marianolake (50%)	Shrink-swell (0.50)	1,119.5	1.9%
220	Hagerwest-Bond fine sandy loams, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Hagerwest (50%)	Depth to hard bedrock (0.10)	5,542.3	9.3%
230	Sparank-San Mateo-Zia complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Very limited	Sparank (40%) San Mateo (35%)	Flooding (1.00) Shrink-swell (1.00) Flooding (1.00)	1,652.8	2.8%



Dwellings Without Basements—Summary by Map Unit — McKinley County Area, New Mexico, McKinley County and Parts of Cibola and San Juan Counties (NM692)						
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
				Shrink-swell (0.47)		
			Zia (20%)	Flooding (1.00)		
			Escawetter (1%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
235	Notal-Hamburn complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Notal (45%)	Flooding (1.00)	8,019.4	13.5%
				Shrink-swell (0.98)		
			Hamburn (40%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Shrink-swell (0.50)		
			Escawetter (1%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
241	Mentmore loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Mentmore (85%)	Shrink-swell (0.78)	19.9	0.0%
250	Hospah- Skyvillage- Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 35 percent slopes	Very limited	Hospah (35%)	Shrink-swell (1.00)	3,821.6	6.4%
				Slope (1.00)		
				Depth to soft bedrock (0.50)		
			Skyvillage (30%)	Depth to hard bedrock (1.00)		
290	Rock outcrop- Westmion- Skyvillage complex, 30 to 80 percent slopes	Very limited	Westmion (30%)	Slope (1.00)	8,016.2	13.5%
				Shrink-swell (1.00)		
				Depth to soft bedrock (0.50)		
			Skyvillage (15%)	Slope (1.00)		
				Depth to hard bedrock (1.00)		
310	Parkelei sandy loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Parkelei (80%)	Shrink-swell (0.50)	46.4	0.1%
332	Evpark-Arabrab complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Evpark (50%)	Shrink-swell (0.50)	471.5	0.8%
				Depth to hard bedrock (0.06)		
350	Toldohn-Vessilla- Rock outcrop	Very limited	Toldohn (35%)	Shrink-swell (1.00)	499.1	0.8%



Dwellings Without Basements— Summary by Map Unit — McKinley County Area, New Mexico, McKinley County and Parts of Cibola and San Juan Counties (NM692)						
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres In AOI	Percent of AOI
	complex, 8 to 35 percent slopes			Slope (1.00)		
				Depth to soft bedrock (0.50)		
			Vessilla (30%)	Depth to hard bedrock (1.00)		
353	Mido loamy fine sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes	Not limited	Mido (90%)		16.4	0.0%
365	Vessilla-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes	Very limited	Vessilla (55%)	Depth to hard bedrock (1.00)	2,845.1	4.8%
366	Bosonoak loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Bosonoak (95%)	Shrink-swell (0.01)	393.5	0.7%
368	Simitarq-Celavar sandy loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes	Very limited	Simitarq (60%)	Shrink-swell (1.00)	224.8	0.4%
				Depth to hard bedrock (1.00)		
404	Rock outcrop- Techado- Stozuni complex, 5 to 60 percent slopes	Very limited	Techado (35%)	Shrink-swell (1.00)	100.4	0.2%
				Slope (1.00)		
				Depth to soft bedrock (0.50)		
			Stozuni (25%)	Depth to hard bedrock (1.00)		
				Slope (0.16)		
555	Parkelei-Evpark fine sandy loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes	Not limited	Parkelei (45%)		207.4	0.3%
Totals for Area of Interest					59,466.0	100.0%

Dwellings Without Basements— Summary by Rating Value		
Rating	Acres In AOI	Percent of AOI
Very limited	29,547.2	49.7%
Somewhat limited	26,334.2	44.3%
Not limited	3,584.6	6.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	59,466.0	100.0%

## Description

Dwellings are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings without basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper.

The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification of the soil. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

## Rating Options

### *Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition*

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

### *Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified*

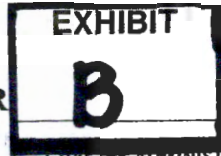
Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

### *Tie-break Rule: Higher*

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

**RUSSELL BEGAYE**  
**President**

**NAVAJO NATION**  
**CROWNPOINT CHAPTER**



**JONATHAN NEZ**  
**Vice President**

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**CHAPTER ADMINISTRATION**  
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Felicia John, Accounts Maintenance Specialist  
Email: [fjohn@navajochapters.org](mailto:fjohn@navajochapters.org)

**RITA CAPITAN**  
**PRESIDENT**

**LEONARD PERRY**  
**VICE PRESIDENT**

**HELEN MURPHY**  
**SECRETARY/TREASURER**

**JONATHAN PERRY**  
**COUNCIL DELEGATE**

**HERBERT ENRICO**  
**LAND BOARD MEMBER**

**RESOLUTION CPC-17-07-002**

Approving the revised and updated Crownpoint Chapter Community-Based Land Use Plan and Requesting the Resources Development Committee to certify, in accordance with the 5-year review recommendation stated in Navajo Nation Code Title 26 Local Governance Act.

**WHEREAS:**

1. The Crownpoint 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; and
2. Pursuant to Resolution No. CAP-34-98, the Navajo Nation Council adopted the Local Governance Act (LGA) under Navajo Nation Code Title 26; and
3. Pursuant to the LGA, all chapters shall develop and implement a Community-Based Land Plan and every five years the plan shall be reevaluated and readjusted to meet the needs of the changing community; and
4. Pursuant to the LGA, Crownpoint Chapter established a Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) to oversee all land use planning activities under Chapter Resolution No. CPC 17-02-003 dated 2-21-2017; and
5. Pursuant to the LGA, the CLUPC led the development of the first Community-Based Land Use Plan in 2004; the Chapter subsequently approved this plan and the Navajo Nation Council - Transportation and Community Development Committee by committee resolution (TCDC- 19-04) certified the Community-Based Land Use Plan on December 30, 2004. and
6. In 2017, Crownpoint Chapter revised and updated its 2004 certified Community-Based Land Use Plan to meet the needs of the changing community; and
7. Pursuant to the LGA, the CLUPC approved a Community Participation Plan on February 20, 2017 to ensure local community members were given the opportunity to participate in the planning process for updating and revising the community based land use plan; and
8. Pursuant to the LGA, a 60-day comment period was opened with a public hearing on March 13, 2017 and closed on May 16, 2017; and

9. The CLUPC reviewed and recommended to the Chapter approval of the revised and updated community-based land use plan; and
10. The Crownpoint Chapter Community-Based Land Use Plan was revised and updated in the best interest of the community and in accordance with all applicable laws, attached hereto as Exhibit "A"; and


**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:**

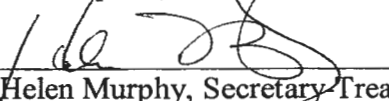
1. Crownpoint Chapter hereby approves the updated and revised Community-Based Land Use Plan in accordance with the requirements of the LGA, attached hereto as Exhibit "A".
2. Crownpoint Chapter further hereby requests the Resources Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council to certify their revised and updated Community-Based Land Use Plan superseding the 2004 certified version.

**CERTIFICATION**

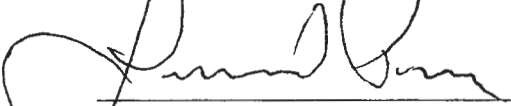
We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Crownpoint Chapter at a duly called Regular meeting at Crownpoint, NAVAJO NATION, New Mexico, at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 35 in favor, 0 opposed, and 2 abstained, this 18<sup>th</sup> day of July 2017.

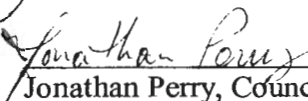
Motion by: Coreviey Tulley

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Rita Capitan, President

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Helen Murphy, Secretary-Treasurer

Second by: Lincoln Perry

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Leonard Perry, Vice-President

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jonathan Perry, Council Delegate



## CROWNPOINT CHAPTER

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Email: crownpoint@navajochapters.org

Website: crownpoint.ndes.org

Community Land Use  
Planning Committee

STEVEN BEGAY

President

WILLIAM MURPHY

Vice-President

JAMISON DEVORE

Secretary

MAE E. BILLIE

Member

VACANT POSITION

Member



## RESOLUTION OF CROWNPOINT CHAPTER

CPC-04-11-187

**SUBJECT: APPROVING THE COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY-BASED  
LAND USE PLAN**

**WHEREAS:**

1. The Crownpoint Chapter is certified as a local governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and is authorized by 2 N.T.C. Sections 4001 and 4028(a) to review and promote matters that affect the local community and to make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, County and local agencies for consideration and/or approval; and
2. The Crownpoint Chapter is a certified Chapter of the Navajo Nation vested with the authority and responsibility to provide and enact on all matters affecting the local community membership; and
3. Pursuant to Resolution No. CAP-34-98, the Navajo Nation Council adopted the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act (LGA); and
4. Pursuant to the LGA, the Crownpoint Chapter established a Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) to oversee all land use planning activities under Resolution No. CPC-99-05-545; and
5. The CLUP Committee worked with the consulting firm, JJ Clacs & Company, to develop the comprehensive community-based land use plan in accordance with 26 N.N.C. S2004; and
6. The CLUP Committee and the consultant abided by the Community Participation Plan approved by the CLUP Committee on June 16, 2004 to ensure local community members were given the opportunity to participate in the planning process; and
7. The CLUP Committee, with the support of the consultant and the input and participation of the community, developed the comprehensive 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 Crownpoint Chapter hereby approves the Comprehensive Community-Based Land Use Plan in accordance with the requirements of the LGA, attached hereto as Exhibit "A"; and
2. The Crownpoint Chapter further hereby requests the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council to grant certification of their Comprehensive Community-Based Land Use Plan.

CERTIFICATION

WE, HEREBY, CERTIFY that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Crownpoint Chapter at a duly called regular meeting at Crownpoint, NAVAJO NATION, New Mexico, at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 33 in favor, 1 opposed and 2 abstained this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of November 2004.

Motion: Billy Martin

Second: Jamison DeVore

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mitchell W. Capitan, President

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Cecilia J. Nez, Vice President

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Laurretta Arviso, Secretary/Treasurer

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Alice W. Benally, Council Delegate

Attachment: Exhibit A

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

**20<sup>th</sup> NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL—Second Year, 2004**

**AN ACTION**

RELATING TO LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT;  
CERTIFYING THE CROWNPOINT CHAPTER COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE  
PLAN

BE IT ENACTED:

The Navajo Nation hereby certifies the Crownpoint Chapter Community-Based Land use Plan (CBLUP), attached hereto as Exhibit "A." Amendments or modifications to this CBLUP shall be approved by the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council, pursuant to 2 N.N.C. §425(C)(2).

**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 Crownpoint Chapter, Navajo Nation (New Mexico), at which a quorum was present and the same was passed by a vote of 5 in favor and 0 opposed, this 30<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2004.

  
Chairperson, Transportation and Community  
Development Committee

Motion: Willie Begay  
Second: David Rico

**RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**

**Regular Meeting**

**March 28, 2018**

**ROLL CALL**

**VOTE TALLY SHEET:**

**Legislation # 0096-18:** An Action Relating to Resources and Development Committee; Certifying Crownpoint Chapter's Community-Based Land Use Plan Which Has Re-evaluated and readjusted Crownpoint Chapter's First Community-Based Land Use Plan. *Sponsor: Honorable Jonathan Perry*

**MAIN MOTION: Davis Filfred S: Leonard Pete V: 3-0-1 (CNV)**

**ROLL CALL VOTE TALLY:**

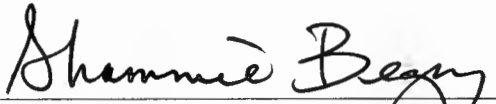
**YEAS:** Davis Filfred, Leonard Pete and Jonathan Perry

**NAYS:** NONE

**NOT VOTING:** Benjamin Bennett (Presiding Vice-Chairperson)  
Alton Joe Shepherd (Left the meeting early.)



Benjamin Bennett, Presiding Vice-Chairman  
Resources and Development Committee



Shammie Begay, Legislative Advisor  
Resources and Development Committee