

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

AN ACTION

RELATING TO RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE:
CERTIFYING CHICHILTAH CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN
WHICH REEVALUATED AND READJUSTED CHICHILTAH 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. The Transportation and Community Development Committee (predecessor to the Resources and Development Committee; CO-45-12) approved the Chichiltah Chapter's Community-Based Land Use Plan in June 2005.

SECTION TWO. FINDINGS

- A. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C. §2004(D)(2), the Chapter shall amend the Community-Based Land Use Plan every five years, and such amendment is subject to the certification of the Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.
- B. Pursuant to Chichiltah Chapter Resolution No. 082-07-17, the Chichiltah Chapter approved the revision of its Community-Based Land Use Plan and requested the Resources and Development Committee to certify the revised Community-Based Land Use Plan.
- C. The Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council finds it in the best interest of the Navajo Nation to certify the Chichiltah 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 CHICHILTAH 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 Chichiltah 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 23rd Navajo Nation Council at a duly called meeting at Chichiltah Chapter, Chichiltah, Navajo Nation (New Mexico), at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 4 in favor, 0 opposed, 1 abstained on this 6th day of September, 2017.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Alton Joe Shepherd', is written over the printed name.

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

Motion: Honorable Walter Phelps
Second: Honorable Leonard Pete



Naabeehó Bináhásdzo



Chichiltah Chapter Comprehensive Plan

Approved by Chapter
July 23, 2017



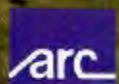
Architectural Research Consultants, Incorporated



Naabeehó Bináhásdzo

Chichiltah Chapter Comprehensive Plan

Approved by Chapter
July 23, 2017



Architectural Research Consultants, Incorporated

Acknowledgments

Chichiltah Chapter Community Members

Many thanks to Chapter members who completed the CLUPC Community Survey and attended the visioning, comprehensive plan topics, and draft plan public meetings and Chapter meetings, contributing to this plan.

Chapter Officials

Tommy Nelson, President
Joe M. Lee, Vice President
Norma Muskett, Secretary/Treasurer
Paul Houston, Land Board Officer

Council Delegate

Seth Damon
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Roselyn John, Community Services Coordinator
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Rayelita Haley, President
Kathleen Arviso, Vice President
Steve Nez Jr., Secretary
Paul Houston, Member
Betty Sandoval, Member
EJ John, Member

Contributors

Navajo Housing Authority (NHA), Navajo Nation Water Management, Indian Health Service-Gallup Unit, Navajo Land Administration, Navajo Land Department, Navajo Division of Transportation, Navajo Regional Business & Economic Development, Navajo Division of Community Development-Administration Service Center, Eastern Navajo Land Commission, ENA-BIA Department of Natural Resources, BIA Department of Agriculture

Consultants

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RESOLUTION OF THE CHICHILTAH CHAPTER GOVERNMENT NAVAJO NATION 082-07-17

APPROVING THE CHICHILTAH CHAPTER UPDATED COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN AND REQUESTING THE HONORABLE NAVAJO NATION RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE OF THE NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL TO GRANT CERTIFICATION

WHEREAS:

1. Chichiltah Chapter was certified as a local Governmental entity; pursuant to the Navajo Nation Resolution CJ-20-55 is delegated governmental authority with respect to local matters consistent with Navajo Law, including customs, traditions and fiscal matters and the betterment and quality of life for the community membership for now and into the future; and
2. Chichiltah Chapter is vested with power and authority to advocate on behalf community to improve the living conditions, economic infrastructure, conserve and protect its natural resources, including the respect for culture and tradition of its people and continue to grow toward self-sufficiency and sustainability through self-governance; and
3. The Chichiltah Chapter membership, the Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUP), the Chapter administration and Chapter Officials, in conjunction with Architectural Research Consultants, Inc., Albuquerque, New Mexico completed the update of comprehensive community-based land use plan in accordance with 26 N.N.C Subsection 2004; and
4. Pursuant to Resolution No. CAP-34-98, the Navajo Nation Council adopted the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act (LGA); and
5. Pursuant to the LGA, all chapters shall develop and implement a comprehensive community-based land use plan pursuant to 26 N.N.C § 2004; and
6. In the best interest of the community, the Chichiltah Chapter hereby approves the comprehensive community-based land use plan, attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. Chichiltah Chapter Resolution approves the Chichiltah Chapter comprehensive community-based land use plan in accordance with the requirements of the Local Governance Act.


2. The Chichiltah Chapter further hereby requests the Honorable Navajo Nation Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council to grant certification of our Comprehensive Community-Based Land Use Plan.

CERTIFICATION

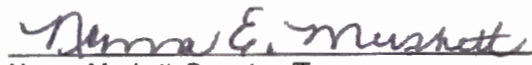
WE hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by Chichiltah Chapter at a duly called chapter meeting at Chichiltah, (New Mexico) Navajo Nation at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 26 in favor, 00, opposed 05, and abstained, this 23rd day of July 2017.

Motion by: Mae Nelson

Second: Jackie Tinico


Tommy Nelson, Chapter President


Joe M. Lee, Vice President


Norma Muskett, Secretary/Treasurer
R. John, CSC


Seth Damon, Council Delegate

Paul Houston, Land Board Officer

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I. Introduction

A comprehensive plan is an official public document adopted by a local governing body as a policy guide to decision-making about the physical development of the community. It describes in a general way how the leaders of the government want the community to develop in the ensuing 20 to 30 years.

A. Purpose of the Plan

The Chichiltah Comprehensive Plan is an official public document adopted by the Chapter Officials as a policy guide to making decisions about the physical development of the community. It indicates in a general way how the leaders of the Chapter want the community to develop in the ensuing 20 to 30 years.

A comprehensive plan helps a community prepare for the future by anticipating change, maximizing strengths and minimizing weaknesses. The plan sets policies that help guide how to address critical issues facing the community, achieving goals according to priority, and coordinating both public and private efforts.

The Chichiltah Chapter Comprehensive Plan encompasses the functional elements that bear on physical development in an internally consistent manner, including land use, housing, transportation, infrastructure, economic development, cultural and natural resources, open space, and implementation.

The plan lays out the Chapter's general, long-range approach to making decisions about any new development, infrastructure or improvement programs. As a general document, the plan does not carry regulatory authority, unlike zoning and subdivision regulations.

Prior Plan and Current Plan Update

The 2017 Comprehensive Plan is an update to the June 2005 Chichiltah Chapter Community Land Use Plan. The purpose of the 2005 community land use plan was principally to guide future housing in the Chapter. It followed the Local Governance Act (1998, since amended) and its organization focused on the suitability analysis of candidate sites for new residential development. The Local Governance Act emphasized the importance of community involvement. The Chapter Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) prepared the plan, which has continued since that time and has provided guidance and extensive input for the 2017 plan. The 2005 planning process included 13 meetings of the CLUPC, one community survey, four public meetings and two meetings with Chapter officials.

The 2005 Community Land Use Plan is a very important foundation for the current 2017 plan, and many components have been updated, however, the 2017 plan is an entirely new document. The 2017 plan encompasses more topics than the prior plan. Its organization is by plan elements (topics), and it has a more complete framework of goals, policies and actions. This plan does not contain as much detail as the 2005 plan regarding site suitability for development, deferring such evaluations to be conducted at a later time as an implementation action.

Chichiltah Chapter Comprehensive Plan 2017
Introduction, July 23, 2017

Exhibit I-1 Diagram of Plan Elements



B. Themes and Strategies in the Plan

The four themes of the comprehensive plan are: preserving the land and culture, amplifying the Chapter's voice and influence, expanding and improving community services, and expanding and improving the economy. Each theme is interrelated with the others. They support each other and link to each other. For example, amplifying the Chapter's voice and influence allows the Chapter to expand its own services and services provided by others. This expansion then can lead to economic growth, providing more goods and services here, such as a computer lab in a community center. With growth comes the need to preserve the land and culture with orderly growth of housing, commercial uses and agriculture, while protecting cultural areas, vegetation and wildlife.

Exhibit I-2 Comprehensive Plan Themes



Organization of the key strategies follows the four themes.

Exhibit I-3 Chapter Voice and Influence



Amplifying Chapter's Voice and Influence

Governance, Land Use, Etc.

Continue Chapter functions - Chapter meetings, elections of officials, public engagement and Chapter initiated projects

Expand powers & responsibilities of Chapter through certification, management, taxing, zoning and more Chapter-initiated projects

Add Chapter sign-offs and/or input into Navajo Nation, State and County programs - leases on Trust land, roads, capital outlay, and NHA subdivision design and management

Add administrative capacity through Navajo Nation Council District 6 regional staffing, and work with other chapters





Expanding and Improving Community Services

Infrastructure, Facilities Transportation

Develop water, electricity, and internet serving Chapter residents and businesses

Extend Chichiltah-Vanderwagon water to east of NM 602 and south of Cousins Road

Create a master plan for Chapter House Complex and add Chapter services

Work with other service providers here - NTUA, Division of Water, Public Health, and Public Safety

Improve roads, trails, and bus transit, consider alternate road to Zuni



Preserving Chichiltah's Land and Culture

Land Use, Cultural & Natural Resources, Open Space, Housing

Advance orderly growth through land development guidelines, zoning, review of homesite leases, business site leases, grazing leases

Plan for new development - withdraw land for cemetery, new housing, reassemble of fractionated allotment lands (Cobell)

Preserve cultural lands, vegetation, and wildlife

Increase agriculture - grazing, horses, farming, and gardening

Write Chapter history, teach youth the ways of the elders



Expanding and Improving the Economy

Economic Development

Develop a community multi-purpose shopping center, including “flea market” and social space

Promote economic development by organizing artisans and re-use of Cousins Store

Offer workforce training and resources such as computer/internet access

Promote eco-tourism such as Trail of Ancients/Chichiltah campground, bike route, and trail to Zuni Mts.Trails

Support business development in Gallup that benefits Chichiltah - tribal, chapter or individual residents’ private enterprises

C. Legislative Context to Comprehensive Plan

Local Governance Act

The Navajo Nation Local Governance Act (LGA) was adopted in 1998 and has been amended several times, most recently in 2014. The LGA grants chapters authority over local issues relating to economic development, taxation and revenue generation, infrastructure development, and land use planning. By assisting Chapters to become self-governing entities, the LGA creates opportunities for the improvement of Chapter members’ quality of life by:

- Developing opportunities for economic development
- Conserving natural resources and preserving the Navajo heritage and culture
- Ensuring government accountability
- Creating an atmosphere of experimentation and learning
- Developing experienced, professional administrators

The LGA sets forth a process by which local chapters are granted power over local issues. As part of this process, chapters must adopt a Five Management System which sets up policies and procedures for Chapter administration of 1) personnel, 2) property, 3) procurement, 4) accounting and 5) record-keeping.

Chapters may also develop and adopt a comprehensive plan and zoning which provides local chapters the tools to administer their land. The comprehensive plan, according to the LGA, section 2004 (B), as amended states:

... Such a plan shall include, but not be limited to 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 land use plan which projects future community land needs, shown by location and extent, areas to be used for residential, commercial, industrial, and public purposes.
3. A thoroughfare plan which provides a system of and design for major streets, existing and proposed, distinguishing between limited access, primary, and secondary thoroughfares, and relating major thoroughfares to the road network and land use of the surrounding area.
4. 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.

The Local Governance Act requires the plan to be presented in one or more public meetings and through various media. LGA requires an opportunity for community members to comment on the plan in Title 26, Section 2004(D) of the Navajo Nation Code:

The community members shall have 60 days to comment in writing or in testimony at a final public hearing. The CLUP committee, after consideration for public input shall make necessary adjustments, finalize the plan, and submit the plan to the Transportation and Community Development Committee* of the Navajo Nation Council.

*The Transportation and Community Development Committee has been replaced by the Resources and Development Committee

Community Cemeteries

Resolution of the Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council RCD216-99 requests that each Chapter designate lands for community cemeteries, including land withdrawal. Part of this plan includes completing the task of selecting a location for a cemetery.

Other Important Activities that Affect Chichiltah Chapter

Cobell Settlement

The Cobell Settlement provided \$1.9 billion to purchase fractional interests in trust lands from willing sellers at fair market value. The U.S. Department of Interior began making “buy-back” offers in 2013 and has paid more than \$1 billion as of January 2017. (Source: Department of Interior Press Release, 1-5-17) The Eastern Navajo Land Commission is administering the Navajo Nation’s buy-back program. The Commission has bought back all or part of over 3,100 allotments in part and some 29 allotments in full in the Checkerboard Area. Those allotments bought back in full will become Navajo trust land. This important action affects lands in Chichiltah, and maps showing buy-back lands are in the land use element.

Land Administration

The Navajo Land Department and General Land Development Department are responsible for administering the following programs that have a major impact on the Chapter's development pattern and future potential:

- Home Site Lease
- Business Site Lease
- Shopping Center Lease
- Land Withdrawals
- Grazing Permits

Vanderwagen-Chichiltah Chapter Water System Project and Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project

According to the Indian Health Service inventory of unserved homes, 131 homes in Chichiltah Chapter do not have potable water or sewer facilities. (Source: Eastern Navajo Infrastructure Assessment February 2012, Eastern Navajo Land Commission) Engineering firm Souder Miller & Associates (SMA) is designing the Vanderwagen - Chichiltah Chapter water system project, as discussed in the Utilities Element.

D. Community Involvement

The community participation component of the planning process includes CLUPC meetings, public meetings, community survey, and media/notification. In developing the comprehensive plan, the CLUPC and its consultants sought public involvement to ensure that the plan would be properly considered and have broad support through the following means:

- The CLUPC conducted a survey of Chapter residents in 2016 and 2017 and received 160 responses.
- The CLUPC and consultants have worked on the plan over a period of 11 months, beginning in September 2016. It conducted eight planning meetings during the process.
- The CLUPC held three public meetings throughout the process, including visioning on November 19, 2016, public input on plan topics on April 15, 2017 and review of the draft plan on May 20, 2017.
- Chapter officials were scheduled to review the plan on June 10, 2017

In addition, during the planning process, the CLUPC and consultants interviewed parties including various Navajo Nation agencies; the Navajo Land Department; Navajo Division of Transportation; Navajo Housing Authority; Navajo Division of Economic Development; Navajo Nation Council District 6 Councilor, Seth Damon and his staff; and Eastern Navajo Land Commission. They also interviewed representatives from McKinley County, Continental Divide Electric Cooperative and Souder Miller & Associates.

Exhibit 1-7 Comprehensive Plan Visioning Public Meeting on November 19, 2016



Chichiltah Chapter Comprehensive Plan 2017
Introduction, July 23, 2017



Exhibit 1-8 Comprehensive Plan Strategies Public Meeting on April 15, 2017

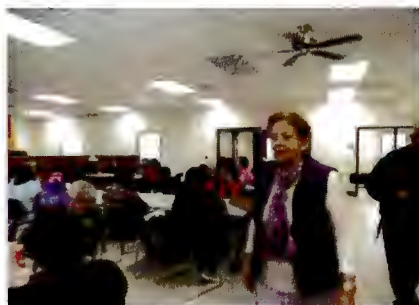


Exhibit 1-9 CLUPC Meetings in 2016 and 2017



Exhibit 1-10 Draft Plan Public Meeting on July 15, 2017

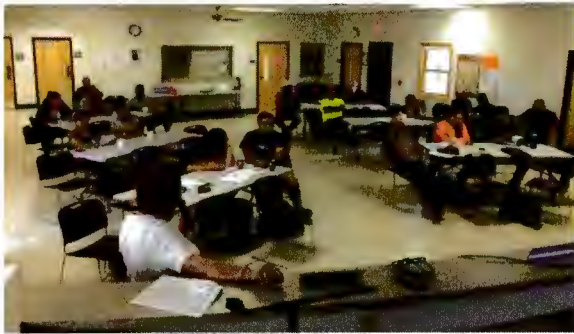


Exhibit I-11 Diagram of Planning Process

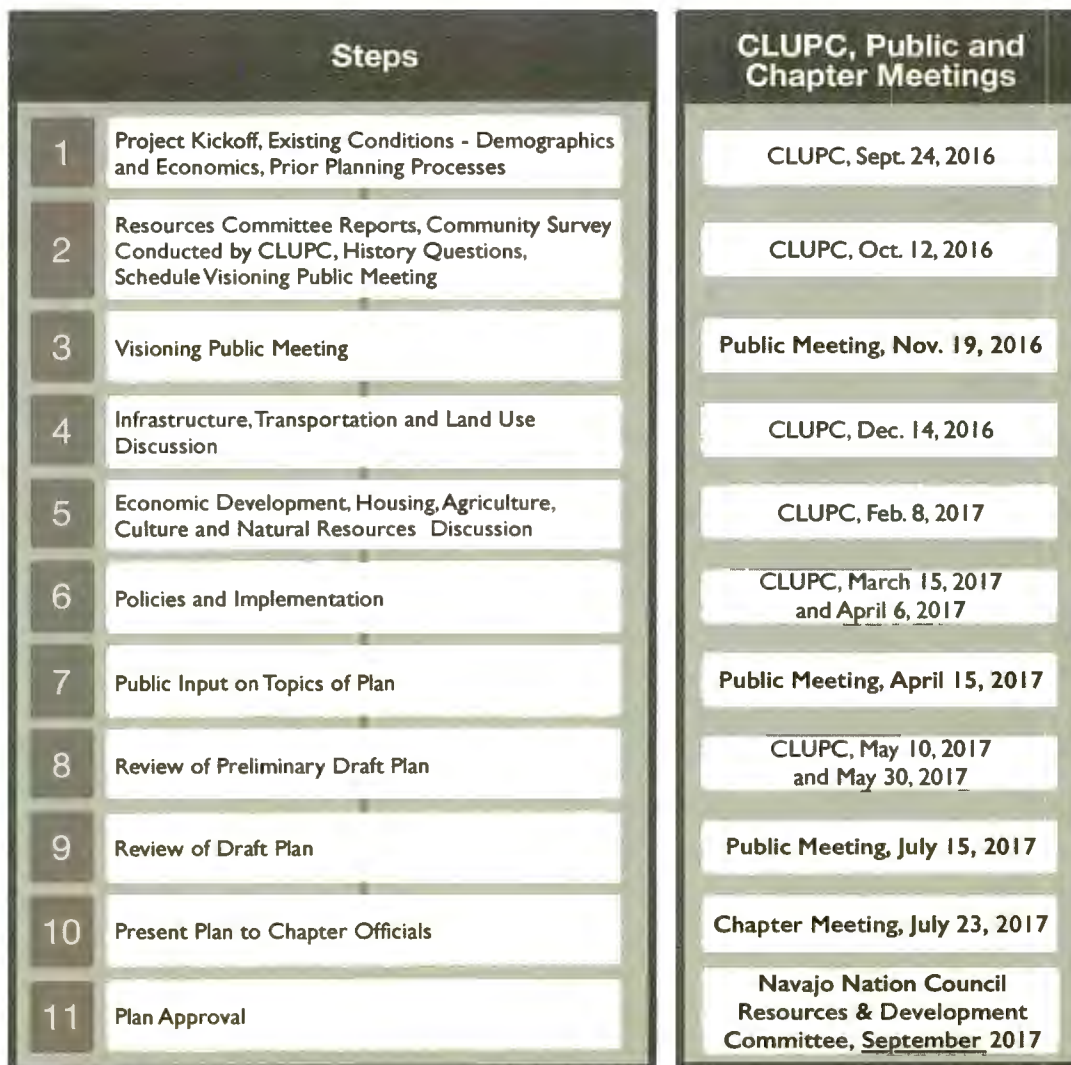
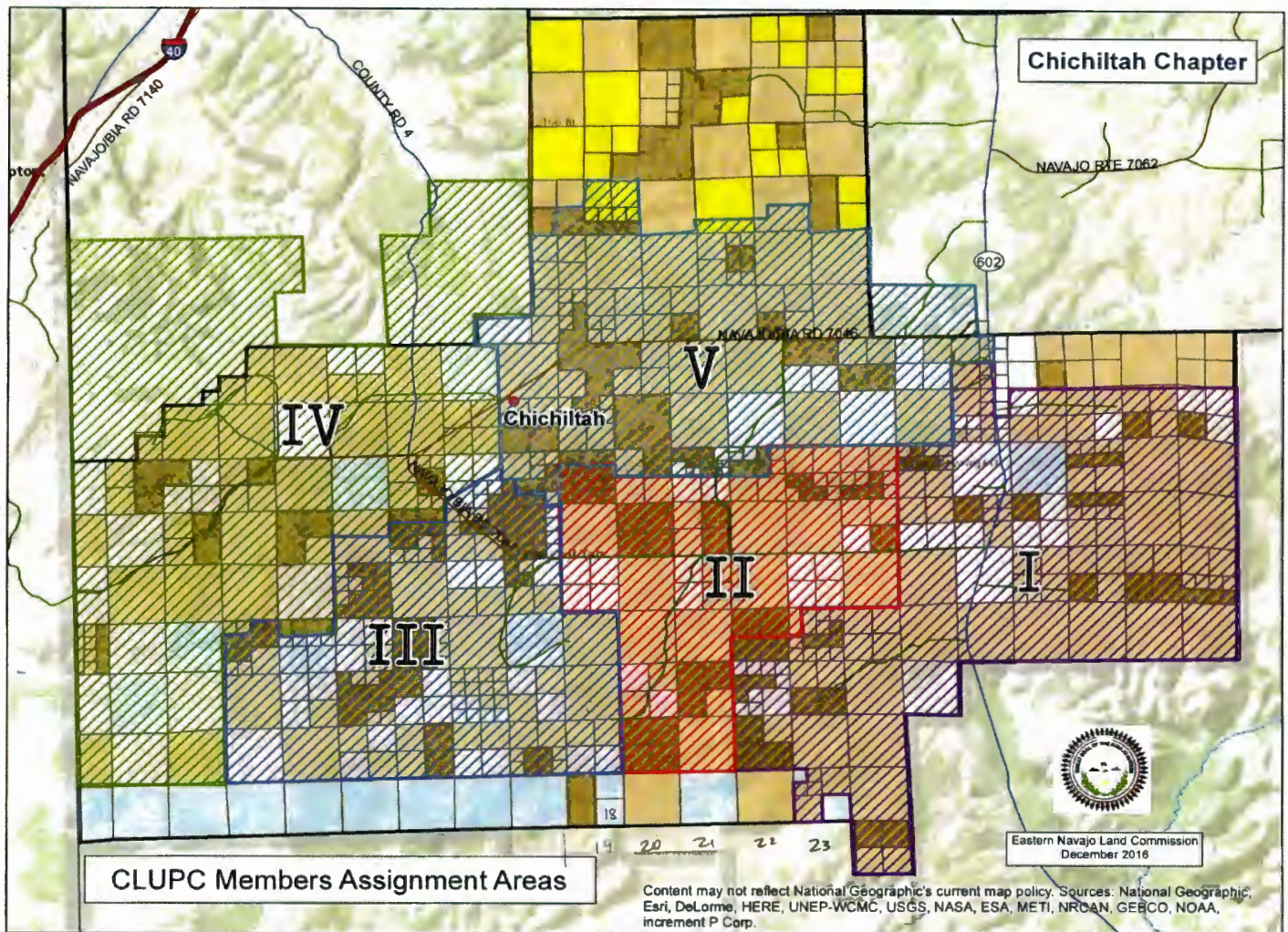


Exhibit 1-12 CLUPC Member Assignment Areas



Community Survey

In 2016, the Chichiltah Chapter CLUPC conducted a community survey using paper questionnaires to assess the needs and conditions in the Chapter. In all, planners completed and analyzed 160 surveys, which provided important information on demographics, infrastructure and housing needs and cultural practices.

A sample survey is included in this section.

The results informed many aspects of this plan including housing, land use, economic development and facilities.

Survey Results

Demographics

The charts in this subsection show the demographic breakdown of the respondents. Overall, young people had high participation and 34% of respondents were under 18 and under, the largest age group of survey respondents.

Marital Status

Of the 93 who answered, 46 identified as married, 37 as single parents and 15 as widows. An almost equal number of women respondents were married (25) and single parents (24). The vast majority of those who self-identified as widowed were women (13 of 15).

Exhibit 1-14 Survey Respondents by Marital Status and Sex

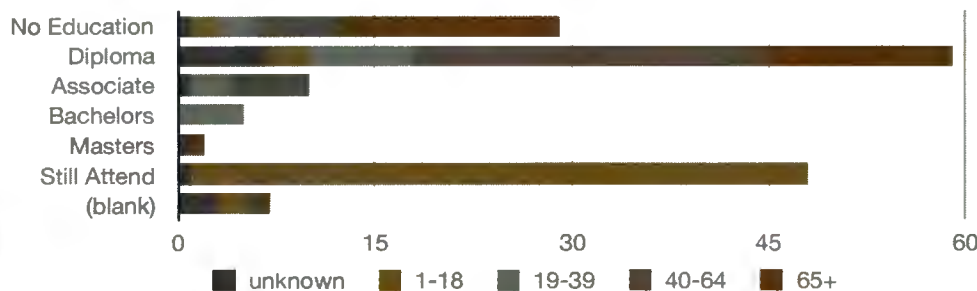
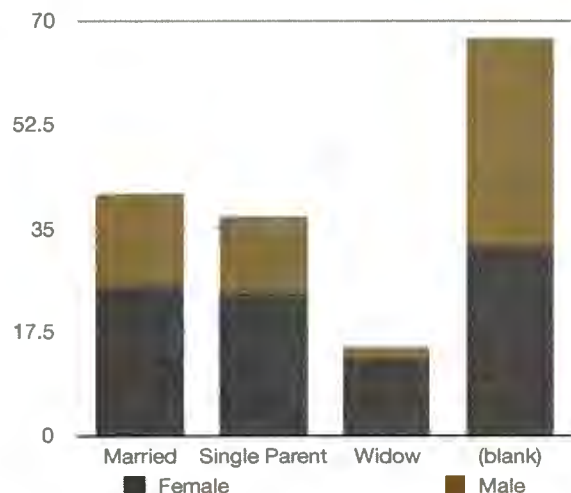
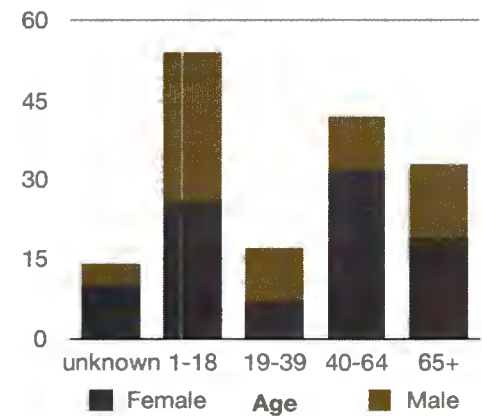


Exhibit 1-13 Survey Respondents by Age and Sex

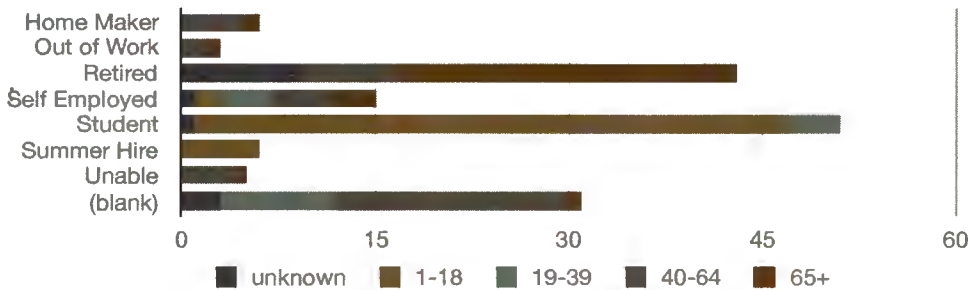


Educational Attainment

Regarding education, 37% of respondents reported having a high school diploma; 30% reported still attending school, all of whom were 18 or younger, indicating that no survey respondents are currently enrolled in higher education. Just 10% of respondents reported having a higher education degree; 6% had associate degrees, 3% had bachelors degrees and 1% had masters degrees. Another 18% reported having "no education / did not complete high school," the majority of whom indicated that they are age 65 and above. A total of 4% of respondents left the question blank.

Exhibit 1-15 Survey Respondents by Educational Attainment and Age Group

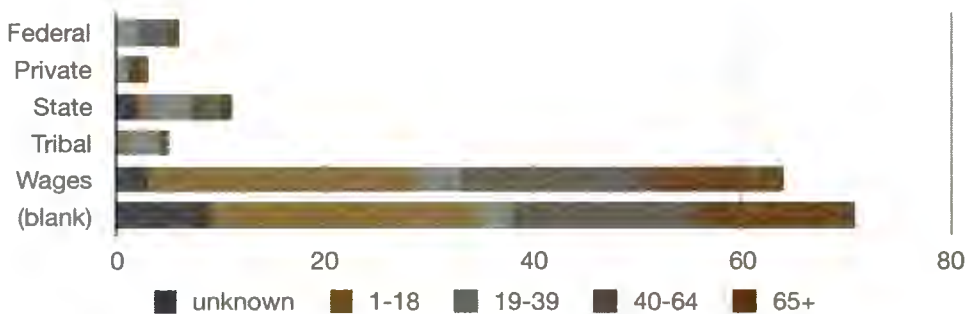
Labor Force



*Exhibit 1-16
Survey Respondents: Out
of Labor Force by Type*

The survey asked for the reasons for being out of the labor force. Top responses were "student" (32%), and "retired," (27%); 19% of respondents, all of whom were over 18, left the question blank.

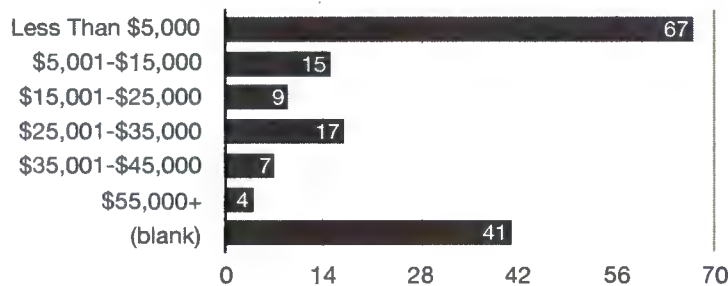
Wages



*Exhibit 1-17
Survey Respondents:
Type of Wages Earned*

Of respondents, 44% did not answer this question. Of the 89 who answered, 40% reported earning wages. Of these, 7% reported state wages; 4%, 3% and 2% reported federal, tribal and private wages, respectively.

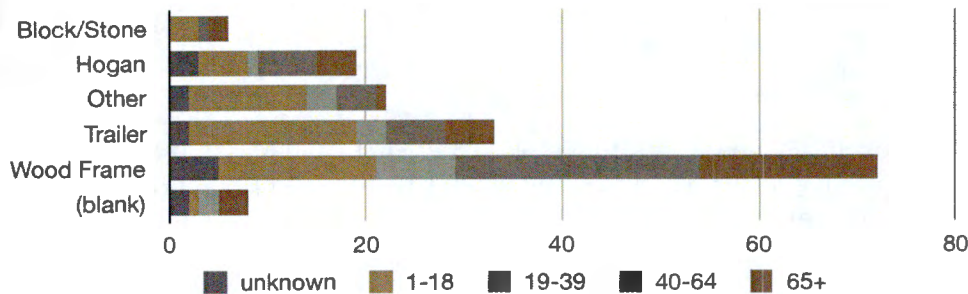
Income



*Exhibit 1-18
Survey Respondents:
Income*

For income levels, 42% of respondents reported incomes of less than \$5,000; 18% reported earnings over \$25,000 (\$24,600 is the 2017 federal poverty level for a family of four). Another 26% left the question blank.

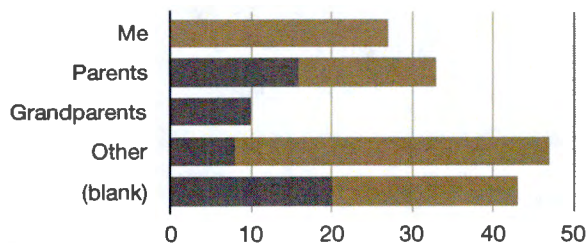
Home Type



*Exhibit 1-19
Survey Respondents:
Home Type*

The most prevalent home type is wood frame, followed by mobile homes (trailers).

Grazing Permits



*Exhibit 1-20
Survey Respondents:
Grazing Permit Holder*

In response to the question about whose names are on grazing permits, 21% reported that their grandparents were the lease holders and 17% identified themselves as the lease holders. Another 27% left the question blank and 29% selected "other."

Comments

Respondents wrote in answers regarding their vision for the future and priorities. The most frequently mentioned topics were infrastructure, education and jobs. A main priority of youth was to complete higher education degrees, a striking goal, given the lack of higher education in the Chichiltah Chapter for those over age 18.

Among respondents over 18, most comments focused on the need for increased access to water and utilities and other infrastructure needs in the community. Many spoke of the need for better education and job opportunities.

Community Visioning

In November, 2016, the CLUPC and planning team conducted a community visioning workshop at the David Skeet Elementary School Gym. Participants enjoyed a Thanksgiving dinner afterward. Planners and Chapter members spoke about the purpose of planning and the planning process, and provided some basic information about existing conditions and initial community survey results. Presenters spoke in Navajo and English, and English was translated into Navajo.

After the presentation, four discussion groups convened, one of which was for Navajo speakers. The planning team asked the groups to comment on the following questions:

- What are the community's major strengths and assets?
- What is your vision for your community?
- What are some of the challenges to achieving your vision?

After their discussions, the groups reconvened and reported their results.

The following exhibit shows the initial results from the session, which were later refined, condensed and presented as a graphic depicting the four major themes of the Chichiltah Chapter Comprehensive Plan Update, 2017 (Exhibits I-2 through I-6 above).

Exhibit 1-21 Visioning Themes

VISIONING THEMES

Change is a result of community action, participation and commitment

IN THE FUTURE, THIS IS WHAT CHICHILTAH LOOKS LIKE.

Our culture, language and heritage are actively protected, nurtured and passed on to our community's youth.

Our youth, our culture, our land and our community, especially our veterans are our greatest assets.

We value and protect our land and agricultural heritage and continue work to become a self-sustainable community.

The Chapter continues work to expand the service of water, sewer, telecommunication and electric utilities.

Our strong, decentralized local government, empowers us to improve quality of living, education, and jobs.

Chapter governance is strong and representation of local interests is effective and respected.

Representatives and officials continue to work to secure fully funded projects and enable local management to complete them.

Community members are well-equipped to navigate the regulatory and legal landscape, especially concerning land and land use.

We continue to grow high quality jobs locally and attract new businesses. Economic development initiatives are informed and directed locally.

The Chapter continues to work to capitalize on and develop economic opportunities along Highway 602.

E. Governance

The Local Governance Act encourages chapters to achieve more governmental and development capacity to govern. To Chichiltah Chapter, this capacity is necessary for the community to grow and prosper. The ability for the Chapter to guide development depends a great deal on a system of governance that supports the community's values, promotes public involvement, and allows the Chapter to increase its authority. The following goals, policies and directives address the desired improvements to local governance. These policy statements overlap policies and recommendations in all of the elements of the comprehensive plan.

1. Encourage people to live once more in the tradition of the beauty way

- A. Incorporate environmental sustainability into the development pattern and practices in the Chapter to retain a high quality of landscape, healthy forests, and high quality of water and air, and to minimize energy use

B. Keep the land healthy and productive

2. Develop a form of government that promotes local authority and greater autonomy

A. Obtain Chapter certification

- Prior to applying for certification, determine which added authorities would be of interest to the Chapter
 - Conduct a benefit/cost analysis study identifying likely revenues from the collection of sales tax versus possible loss of Navajo Nation funding
- Develop policies and procedures for the Five Management System, consistent with applicable Navajo Nation law, for certification by the Navajo Nation Auditor General, Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council
- Periodically update the community-based land use plan, but at least every five years, as required by Local Governance Act Section 2004.D.
- Exercise authority in those areas allowed under the Local Governance Act, as determined by the Chapter to be appropriate

B. Elect Chapter officials

C. Consider working towards township or municipal incorporation

- Consider lobbying the Navajo Nation Council, New Mexico Legislature, Bureau of Indian Affairs and McKinley County for the creation of a hybrid of municipal government and Chapter government that could allow some tax revenues generated on private lands in checkerboard chapters to be distributed to those chapters, in order to give chapters more fiscal capacity to provide services and infrastructure

3. Improve chapter governance, including Navajo Nation legislative reform, regional cooperation and new techniques that will help chapters accomplish more

A. Continue to use a variety of public engagement techniques, including Chapter meetings and committee meetings

- Consider new, less structured and more inclusive discussions that may better appeal to younger Chapter residents
- Regularly update the Chapter's web site, develop a newsletter, create an email list serve, and post notices of public meetings and other important events
- Develop a model for a coordinated approach to specific problems that may include multiple agencies, such as Navajo Nation officials, BIA regional director, Congressmen, County officials, Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments (NWNMCOG) officials, utilities, and officials from several adjoining chapters

F. Implementation Plan

Highest Priority Actions

The implementation actions matrix that follows below shows the complete set of 68 actions recommended in the plan by short-term (24 actions), intermediate (23 actions), long-term time periods (8) and on-going (13 actions). Accomplishing actions depends on available resources and time, and the Chapter recognizes that it will not be possible to implement all of the actions. Nonetheless, the Chapter may have opportunities in the future to accomplish some of the actions; consequently, the plan includes extensive action list. **Priority actions are in red** and the **other key actions in blue**, corresponding to the presentation for the July 15, 2017 Community Meeting.

The following catalytic actions are the highest priority actions for the next two years:

1. Withdraw an area next to State Highway 602 for commercial use, including consideration of Section 20, T12N, R18W, NMPM.
2. Withdraw the east half of Section 26 ,T12N, R19W, NMPM, for cemetery and housing use.
3. Form an economic development task force to study options. Make recommendations for and spearhead development of an economic development program, considering, but not limited to: focus on the Chapter or a regional multi-chapter partnership; formation of a community development corporation; or request for a Navajo Nation staff position located in or near the Chapter.
4. Site pre-school as a likely next step (or phase) in improvements to the Chapter House Complex.
5. Convene a committee to develop a facilities maintenance plan for preventative maintenance and planned cyclical renewal funding, and to consolidate facilities documents within it and budget for projected maintenance expenditures.
6. Assign the Jones Ranch walking club to prioritize candidate trails, secure approvals and organize trail-building efforts to develop trails and work with the Navajo Nation Department of Transportation to fund and develop them.













Implementing Parties

The implementation plan identifies formation of various committees to accomplish particularly complex actions, including:











1. Economic development committee
2. Housing development committee (we recommend combining it with economic development)
3. Facilities maintenance plan committee
4. Social health and welfare committee
5. Ranching and agriculture committee













The CLUPC has primary responsibility for implementing the comprehensive plan. Expanding it to eight or ten members may better allow the CLUPC to assign to itself implementation actions. It may undertake some actions as a whole committee and others actions through subcommittees. Another option is to create stand-alone task forces, however, they may not be practical due to the need for stipends and staffing for some efforts.

Implementation Actions Matrix







Time Frame				Action
Short Term (1-2 Years)	Intermediate (3-5 Years)	Long Term (>5 Years)	Ongoing	
Land Use				
				Withdraw an area next to State Highway 602 for commercial use, including consideration of Section 20, T12N, R18W, NMPM
				Withdraw, budget for and conduct archaeological and biological assessments, and a land survey of the east half of Section 26 ,T12N, R19W, NMPM, for cemetery and housing uses
				Designate land for a housing cluster and a large-lot subdivision in one or more locations
				Develop a master plan for the NM 602 commercial site
				Hire or contract for land planning and administration staff to accomplish tasks set in the goals and policies of the Land Use Element
				Develop subdivision and development guidelines for large lot subdivisions, traditional cluster housing and more compact subdivisions with the density of Navajo Housing Authority (NHA) subdivisions
Economic Development				
				Form a Chapter economic development task force to study options, make recommendations for and spearhead development of an economic development program, considering but not limited to: focusing on the Chapter or a regional multi-chapter partnership, forming a community development corporation, or requesting a Navajo Nation staff position located in or near the Chapter
				Arrange for a market feasibility study for commercial development on NM 602
				Consider purchasing Cousins Store if the property becomes available to develop or lease as a business
				Contact the U.S. Postal Service to request a community USPS mailbox bank installation, and lobby McKinley County to improve rural addressing in the Chapter
				Conduct a facilities evaluation of the Chichiltah-Jones Ranch School to determine the cost/benefit of assuming ownership in order to use the facilities for workforce training/economic development
				Develop a workforce development center and community computer center with broadband access

Time Frame				Action
Short Term (1-2 Years)	Intermediate (3-5 Years)	Long Term (>5 Years)	Ongoing	
		■		Approach Navajo Technical University, UNM - Gallup and/or UNM - Zuni about developing a satellite campus or programs in Chichiltah
■				Working with Navajo Nation resources, offer life skills workshops to assist with resume development and financial and digital literacy. Schedule and advertise sessions.
■				Schedule workshop with local artisans to identify opportunities to expand craft and grow trade and consider forming an artisans association
	■			Contact Eastern Regional Business Development (ERBD) to schedule a business development workshop in Chichiltah
Facilities				
■				Develop a master plan for the Chichiltah Chapter House Complex, including siting of Pre-School for near-term development
■				Convene a committee to develop a facilities maintenance plan for preventative maintenance and planned cyclical renewal funding, and to consolidate facilities documents within it and budget for projected maintenance expenditures
			■	Review and update facilities maintenance plan annually
			■	Maintain and regularly update the infrastructure capital improvement plan (ICIP), apply for Navajo Nation grants and loans, State of New Mexico capital outlay, TIF and other funding
	■			Secure funding to develop community center(s) to provide community services and gathering space
■				Research the potential to develop man-made wetlands at Chapter House Complex as a post-lagoon wastewater filter and use treated effluent to irrigate landscaping
		■		Reconstruct a wastewater lagoon for the Chapter House Complex and add, if feasible, wetlands
		■		Petition the Navajo Nation to develop a police sub-station in western Chichiltah
	■			Secure funding to construct a volunteer fire station at the Chapter House Complex
			■	Continue collaborating with Bááháálí Chapter to operate, improve and expand the Regional Solid Waste Collection & Recycling Center
	■			Plan for a shared-use maintenance yard adjacent to the solid waste center for the Navajo Nation Division of Transportation, chapters, possibly McKinley County and other agencies

Time Frame				Action
Short Term (1-2 Years)	Intermediate (3-5 Years)	Long Term (>5 Years)	Ongoing	
Utilities				
				Support the NTUA Community Connect initiative to bring wireless broadband to serve the community within the next two years
				Continue working with engineers to expand water utility services in phases to Vanderwagen and south Chapter residents
				Pursue future phases of water utility service expansion to other areas in the Chapter that are currently not served, primarily south of Cousins Road
				Convene a regional summit on water, electricity, telecommunications and roads with chapter, county, Navajo Nation, state and federal agencies, regional utility provider representatives and legal council to overcome communications barriers, solidify support for projects and formulate effective strategies for moving forward
				Formulate a plan with NTUA to create rights-of-way and easements in Chichiltah for utility corridors
Transportation				
				Participate in transportation planning processes of the County, Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments (NWNMCOG), Navajo Division of Transportation and New Mexico Department of Transportation, such as the 15-mile system, County ICIP, and Rural Planning Organization (RPO) plans, to advocate for road improvements and road maintenance in the Chapter
				Continue to work with all the agencies responsible for maintaining and building new roads in the Chapter and promote simplifying responsibilities where feasible
				Work with transportation agencies to develop a plan for an alternative north-south road from Manuelito Canyon in the north to Zuni to the south in the event NM 602 is closed
				Urge the Navajo Transit Authority to establish a bus route to serve Chichiltah Chapter
				Develop guidelines as part of the home site leasing policy to encourage improving driveways and other property access roads rather than creating multiple tracks during muddy conditions and causing long-term erosion

Time Frame				Action
Short Term (1-2 Years)	Intermediate (3-5 Years)	Long Term (>5 Years)	Ongoing	
				Assign the local walking club to prioritize candidate trails, secure approvals and organize trail-building efforts to develop trails and work with the Navajo Nation Division of Transportation to fund and develop trails
				Develop a plan for connecting local roads where warranted to better allow multiple means of entry and exit
				Develop helipads in the remote areas of units 3 and 4 in Chichiltah Chapter
Housing				
				Convene a housing development committee to research approaches for developing housing, obtaining and distributing housing assistance, and organizing public education campaigns
				Research the potential for developing a Chapter or multi-chapter non-profit housing corporation, including linking housing with economic development
				Initiate at the Chapter or multi-chapter regional level, designation, withdrawal and subdivision of land for large lots
				Pass a chapter resolution that strongly supports increased Chapter influence and consultation in NHA decisions that affect the Chapter, and present it to the Navajo Nation
				Promote home-ownership in Chichiltah Chapter
				Advocate for the diversification of tribal housing models to include scattered or low-density housing
				Support and promote neighborhood association groups, including the NHA housing project
				Compile and distribute a list of agencies and organizations that offer assistance in Chichiltah, the type assistance offered and contact information
				Hold a housing fair that includes the Navajo Housing Authority, US Department of Agriculture, non-profits, advocacy groups, church groups and educational programs to develop new housing, renovate existing housing, and provide home maintenance assistance in Chichiltah

Time Frame				Action
Short Term (1-2 Years)	Intermediate (3-5 Years)	Long Term (>5 Years)	Ongoing	
Natural and Cultural Resources				
■				Document and map culturally significant areas and sites, and identify priority areas and cultural sites for protection
	■			Develop policies and projects to mitigate threats to sensitive areas and cultural sites within Chichiltah Chapter, such as local land use regulations, homesite lease siting and restricting road access
	■			Research allowed ancillary uses of land with homesite leases, such as a corral. Provide public education about ancillary uses, and determine methods for local enforcement of those regulations
	■			Secure funding and contract with a specialist to develop a community conservation plan to guide best practices for erosion control, including driveway regulations, and land management
			■	Conduct a public education campaign to increase awareness of new grazing regulations, erosion control, and land management best practices
			■	Preserve public access to traditional communal lands
	■			Request that the USDA Eastern Agency provide Chichiltah Chapter with a copy of its rangeland study for the area; hold it on file at the Chapter house.
■				Ask that the Community Health Representative request Navajo Nation Wellness and Community Health funding to develop a healthy garden workshop or program with instruction on gardening techniques, dry-land farming, productive species and processing/ cooking instruction
■				Assign the Livestock Association to spearhead rangeland management projects, including the creation of a Chichiltah Chapter 4-H club or similar program for youth development and agricultural mentoring. The Association should access resources from the Navajo Nation Department of Agriculture and McKinley County Cooperative Extension Service.
	■			Research the potential for developing a recurring “ranch market” for locals to sell agricultural and value-added products
		■		Secure funding to develop additional sources of water for agriculture
			■	Develop and distribute posters that encourage residents to report wildlife sightings and incidents to improve understanding of wildlife distribution and corridor locations

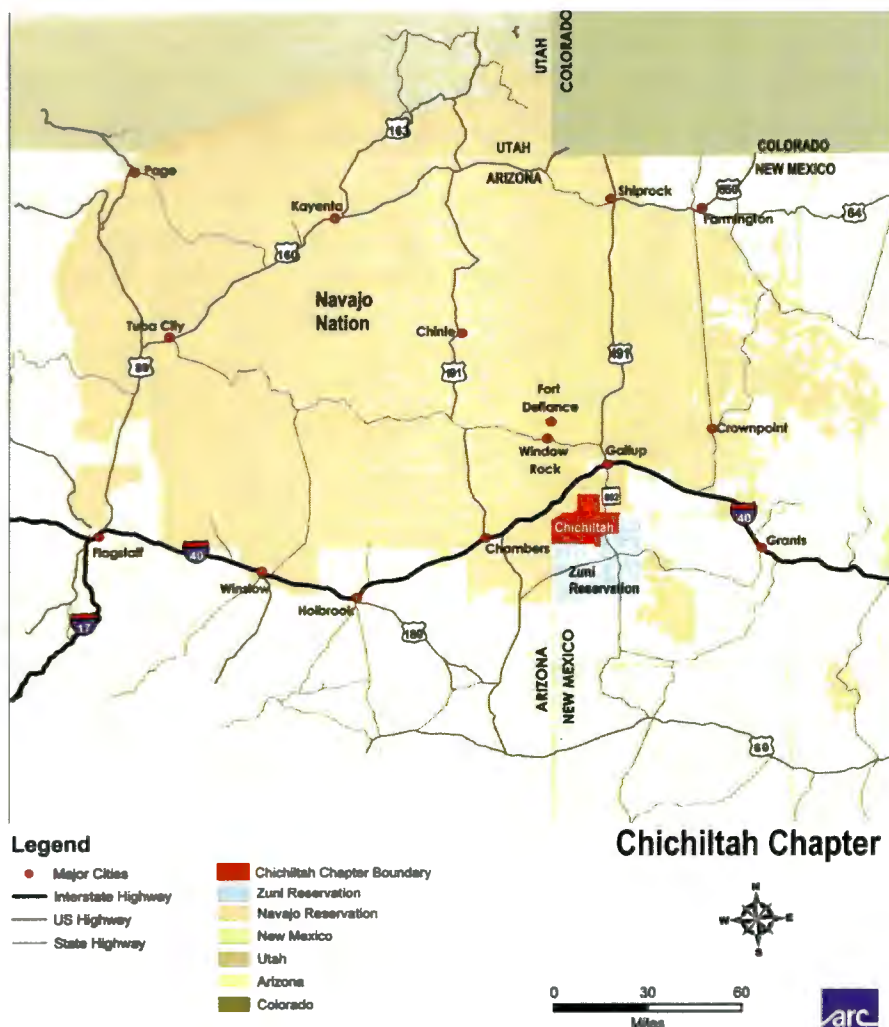
Time Frame				Action
Short Term (1-2 Years)	Intermediate (3-5 Years)	Long Term (>5 Years)	Ongoing	
				Form a committee on social health and welfare, and invite participation by experts and agency representatives such as the Navajo Department of Health, epidemiologists, violence prevention specialists, and law enforcement. Consider new models for culturally appropriate initiatives
				Access Navajo Nation resources, invite Navajo Nation community support programs and youth representatives to work with the Chapter to improve social welfare
				Hold a meeting with local educators and senior center representatives to develop opportunities for intergenerational engagement to foster the preservation of cultural, medicinal and agricultural heritage, including the documentation of traditional techniques
Governance				
				Work towards Chapter certification once the Chapter is satisfied that its revenues will not be diminished
				Develop new, less structured and more inclusive approaches to discussions that may better appeal to younger Chapter residents
				Designate a Chapter member to regularly update the Chapter's web site, develop a newsletter, create an email list serve, utilize text messaging and post notices of public meetings and other important events

II. Existing Conditions

A. Location

Chichiltah Chapter (“Chéch’ iltah” in Navajo) is the furthest south contiguous chapter within the Eastern Agency of the Navajo Nation. The Chapter is located in rolling piñon and juniper country to the west of the Zuni Mountains and 13 miles south of Gallup. The Chapter is bordered by Bááháálí (formerly Bread Springs), Red Rock and Manuelito Chapters to the north, the Zuni Indian Reservation to the south, the New Mexico/Arizona state line, and Lupton Chapter to the west in Arizona. The community area is large and covers approximately 207 square miles. The Zuni Pueblo is approximately 15 miles to the south of the intersection of Highway 602 and Jones Ranch Road. Chichiltah Chapter is 55 miles by road southwest of Crownpoint, which is the agency headquarters for the Eastern Agency.

Exhibit II-1 Location Map of Chichiltah Chapter



B. History

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) built the original Jones Ranch school in 1934. Due to the large forest of oak trees in a valley area, the new school was named “Chéch’ iltah,” meaning “among the trees.” Since Navajo was not a written language, spelling was uncertain. Local resident Robert Cousins, owner of Cousins Trading Post, began use of the name by spelling it “Chichilgeetho,” which most interpreters disliked. In 1970, the name was changed to the currently accepted spelling of “Chichiltah.”

Cousins Trading Post (recently closed) is about 100 years old. The Whitewater Trading Company, later named Joe Milo’s Trading Company, has also been in business for a long time.

Residents of Chichiltah used to have summer and winter camps within the general geography of the Chapter. Land was open grazing, without fences, allowing sheep herds to be moved around more easily. Land was largely fenced in the 1960s, when Highway 602 was improved. There were no grazing fees until the early 1970s. People did not travel by car or truck, but instead walked or rode horseback. People had their own wells and also melted snow in the winter for water.

White farmers had large bean fields in the area. Clearings are still visible in many places. Navajo residents worked for the bean farms, at one time earning 50 cents a day with the opportunity to harvest what they could for personal use at end of the day. White farmers were not known by proper names but rather by their main traits, such as Man Without Ears, Mustache (Jones), etc.

Before construction of the current chapter house, community meetings took place at Cousins Trading Post. Elsewhere, people would meet at social and ceremonial events. They also met under the trees at the boarding school. In the winter months or on rainy days, the school would allow people to use the dormitory living room. The community built a temporary chapter house near the boarding school campus on land owned by Tom Roberts. It leased the land until it found a permanent site three miles north of the BIA school where the current chapter house is located.

Government and Leadership

The Chapter’s Application for Chapter Certification was approved and signed on December 15, 1955.

The following individuals have served as Council Delegates, formerly known as Tribal Councilmen:

- George Washington
- David Skeets
- Ed T. Begay
- Johnny Francis
- Lewis H. Begay
- John K. James
- Roselyn John
- Paul Houston
- Joe M. Lee
- Charles Damon II
- Seth Damon

In 2008, the Navajo Nation Council reorganized to decrease the number of delegates from 88 to 24 district delegates. District 6 consists of Bááháálí, Chichiltah, Church RockManuelito, Red Rock, Rock Springs, and Tsayatoh Chapters.

C. Demographics

Population

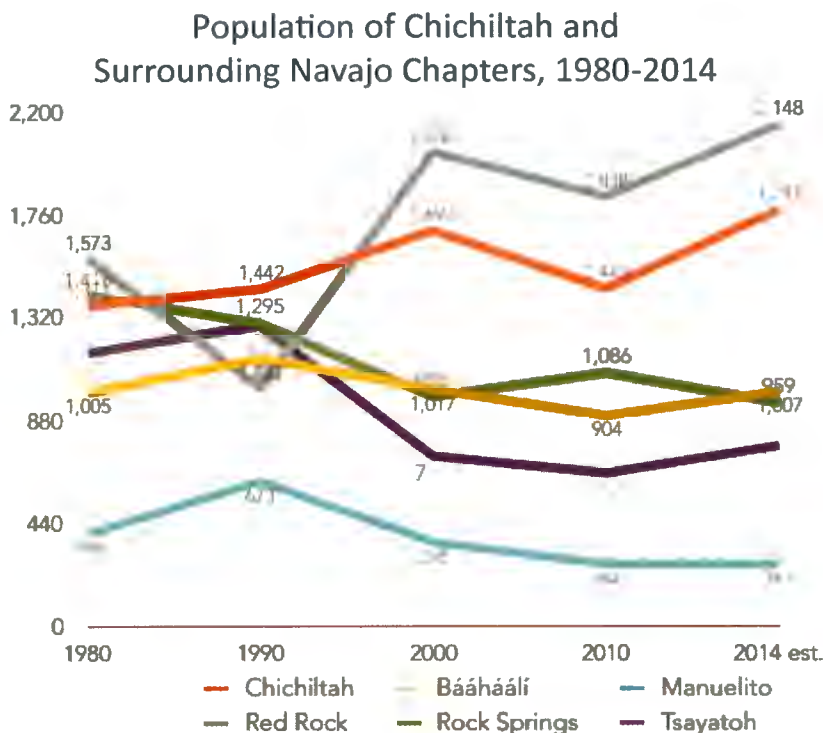
According to the U.S. Census, Chichiltah Chapter had an estimated 1,781 residents in 2014, an increase of 410 residents over the 1980 population that indicates slow long-term growth.

The Census Bureau reported 1,443 Chapter residents in 2010, down 249 persons from 2000. The 2010 population dip is difficult to account for, since the reported loss of housing units cannot be validated. Consequently, the 2014 population estimate, which shows some growth since year 2000, appears to reliably represent trends in new housing and population over the past decade or more.

According to the Chapter, the Census likely under-counted the population in both 2000 and 2010. Census Bureau data for the Chapter includes residents and houses on trust and allotment lands only. It does not include houses or residents on private, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or state lands.

Population trends in the six chapters of District 6 show that Chichiltah, Red Rock and Lupton Chapters grew over the 34 year period, with dips in 2010. The population of Bááháálí, Manuelito Rock Springs, and Tsayatoh Chapters has declined since 1990.

Exhibit II-2 Chichiltah and Surrounding Chapter Populations



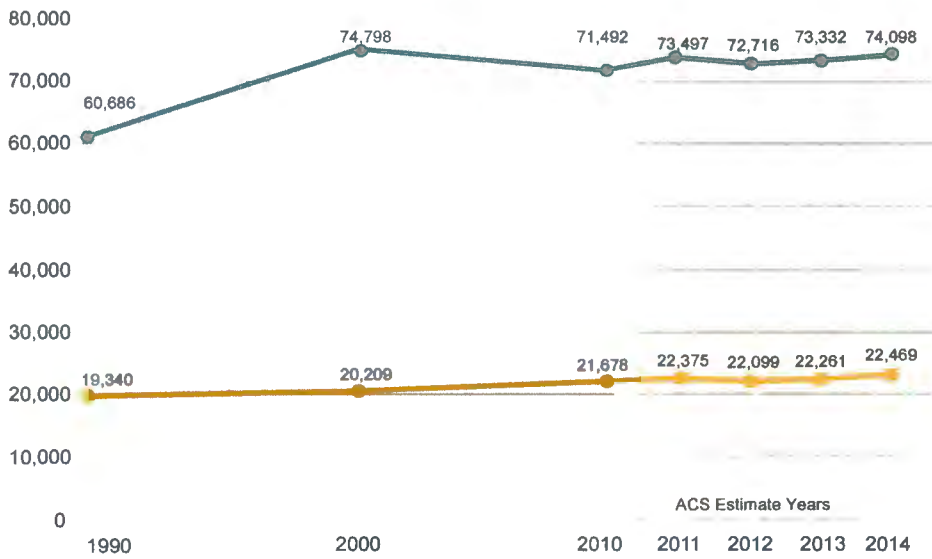
Sources: Navajo Nation Chapter Images 1996, U.S. Census 1990, 2000 and 2010, and U.S. Census American Communities Survey 5-Year Estimates 2010-2014

McKinley County had grown steadily in population from 1910 to 2000, then reportedly dipped. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that county population grew by about 2,600 persons and Gallup grew by about 800 persons from 2010 to 2014.

Exhibit II-3 Historic Gallup and County Population

Population of Gallup and McKinley County, 1990-2014

Population of Gallup, McKinley County: 1990-2014

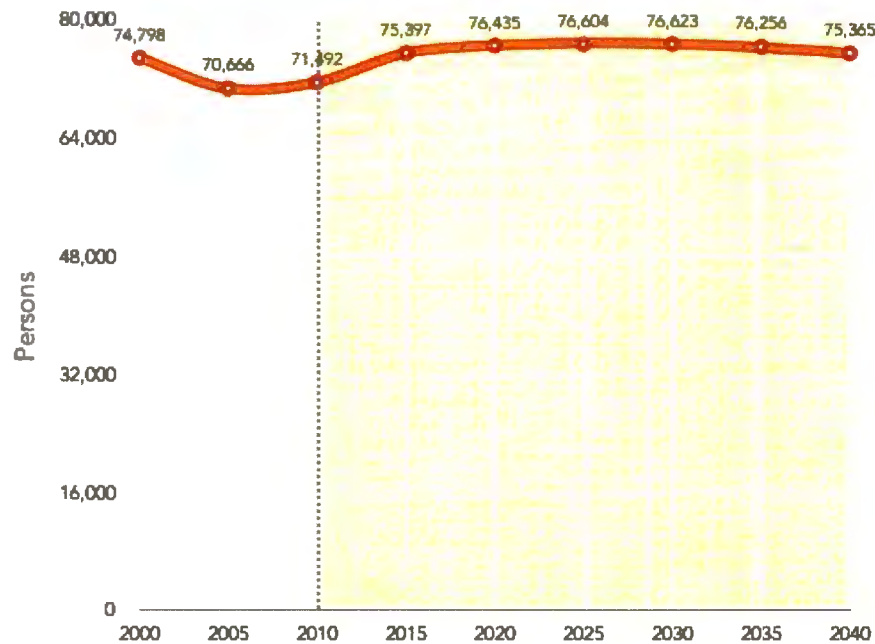


Sources: ACS for 2011-2013 and U.S. Census Population Division for 2014 — McKinley County — City of Gallup

Demographers at the University of New Mexico's Geospatial Population Services (GPS) prepare population projections for each county in the state. UNM GPS projects slow growth for McKinley County, at an average annual rate of 0.2% between 2010 and 2040.

Exhibit II-4 County Population Projections

**McKinley County Population Projections:
2000-2040**



Source: UNM-GPS, February 2017

Voters in Chichiltah Chapter in Relation to Chapter Population Size

Along with the U.S. Census, the number of voters who participated in recent elections is an indicator of the number of people living in and associated with the community. Registered voters in the Chapter increased from 995 in 2000 to 1,046 in 2006, then to 1,132 in 2014.

The number of voters registered in the Chapter does not directly correlate with the size of population. Some voters, along with their families, may live outside the Chapter and not all residents living in Chapter boundaries are registered to vote.

Age

The median age in the Chapter increased from an estimated 24.4 years to 25.9 between 2000 and 2014. However, Chichiltah Chapter's median age is the lowest of all surrounding chapters and much lower (10.9 years) than the state's.

Exhibit II-5 Chichiltah and Surrounding Chapter Populations

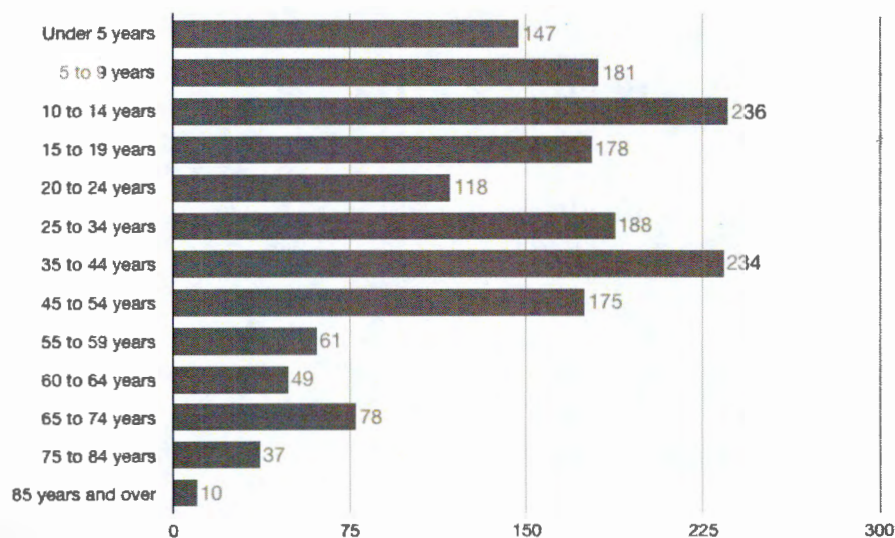
Median Age in Chichiltah and Surrounding Chapters, 2000 and 2014 Estimates

	Bááhááli Chapter	Chichiltah Chapter	Manuelito Chapter	Red Rock Chapter	Tsayatoh Chapter	New Mexico
2000	24.7	24.4	26.2	23.6	28.2	34.6
2014	27.3	25.9	31.8	28.4	33.8	36.8

Source: U.S. Census 2000 and U.S. Census, Census ACS Estimates 2014

Exhibit II-6 Population Age Groups, 2000

Chichiltah Chapter Population by Age Group: 2000

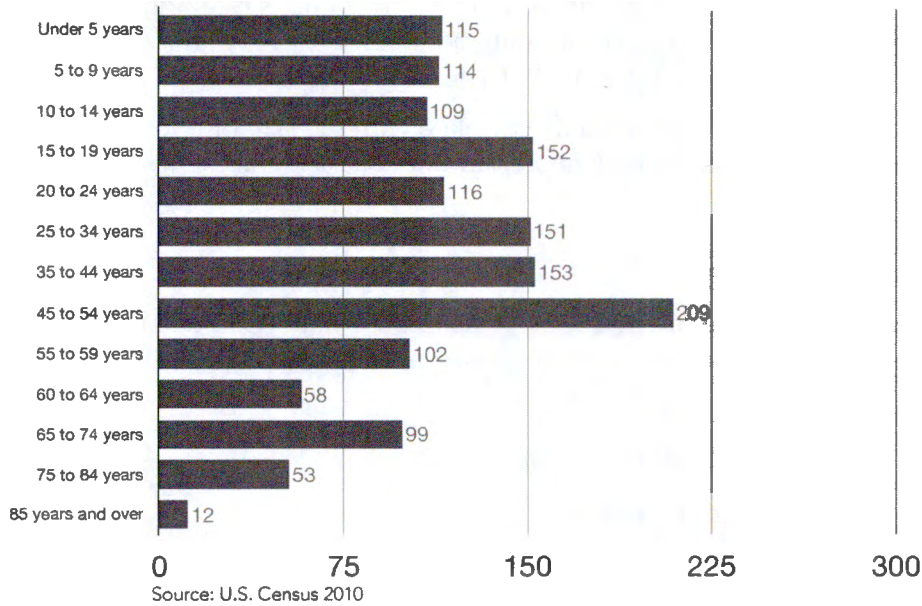


Source: U.S. Census 2000

Aging of the population is evident in the proportional changes between 2000 and 2010. The population share under age 20 decreased from 44% in 2000 to 34% in 2010. The 20- to 34-year-olds, in their main child-bearing years, remained proportionally about the same at 18% in 2000 and 19% in 2010. The 35- to 64-year-olds increased from 31% to 36% between 2000 and 2010. The age group 65 years and over increased from 7% to 11% between 2000 and 2010.

Exhibit II-7 Population Age Groups, 2010

Chichiltah Chapter Population by Age Group: 2010

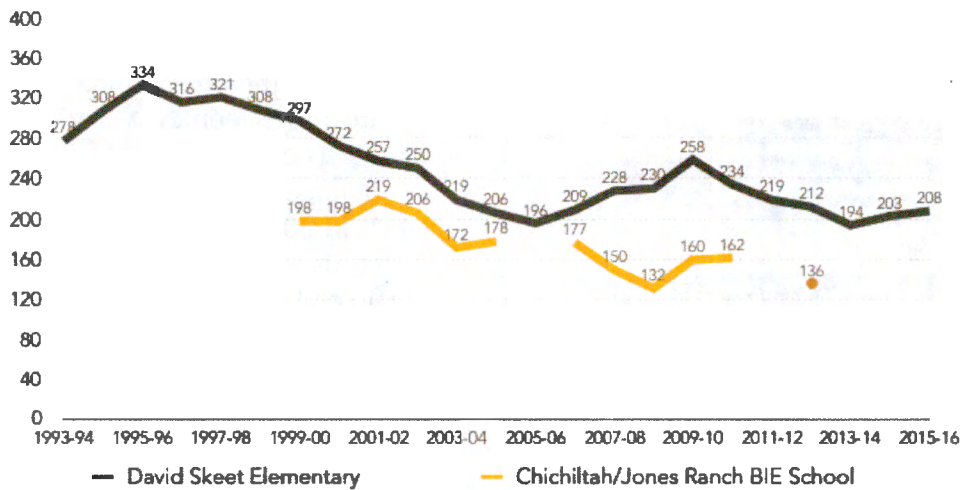


School Enrollment

School enrollment has declined in both schools that directly serve the Chapter and surrounding areas, David Skeet Elementary School and the Chichiltah/Jones Ranch BIE School.

Exhibit II-8 Historic School Enrollment

David Skeet ES and Chichiltah/Jones Ranch School
Enrollment: 1993-2015



Source: New Mexico Department of Education

Source: BIE Jones Ranch/Chichiltah School

Population and Housing Projections

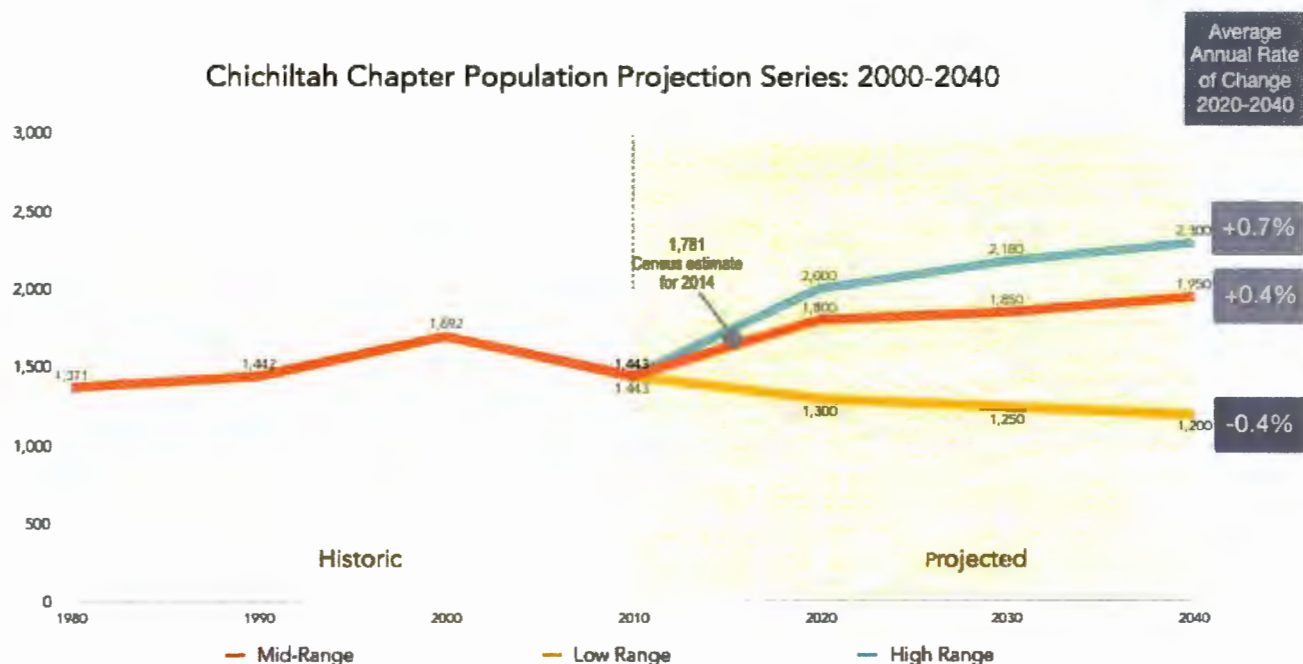
Drivers of Future Population

- ⬆ Chapter population increased from 1980 to 2000, declined 2000 to 2010, then increased to 2014 (estimate) according to U.S. Census Bureau
- ⬆ McKinley County grew from 1910 to 2000, declined 2000 to 2010, then increased to 2014 (estimate)
- ⬆ UNM demographers projected McKinley County will slowly grow between 0.2% (2016 draft series) and 0.7% (2012 series) per year on average between 2010 and 2040
- ⬆ Registered voters in the Chapter increase from 995 in 2000 to 1,046 in 2006, and to 1,132 in 2014 (not all voters are residents)
- ⬆ Chapter median age increased from 24.4 to 25.9 between 2000 and 2014 (estimate), however Chichiltah Chapter has the lowest median age of all surrounding chapters and is much lower (10.9 years) than NM's median age
- ⬇ Historically, many young residents leave the Chapter for school, military or employment
- ⬆ New NHA housing and some new scattered site-built and mobile homes have gradually added to the Chapter's housing inventory
- ⬇ McKinley County employment increased from 1983 to 2007, then declined by -2%/year from 2007-2014, but rose 10% from 2014-2015
- ⬆ While very limited employment on the Chapter, Chichiltah is in easy commuting distance from Gallup, the county's employment hub

Most indicators are positive for slow population growth. We consider the mid-range projection series the most likely. The average annual rate of growth in Chichiltah was 1.6% in the decade of 1990-2000. Estimates for the years between 2000 and 2014 show that the population changed at an average annual rate of 0.4%. The mid-range projection continues this rate forward to 2040. The high range assumes that more residents will remain in the community with more availability of water utility and more economic development. The low-range projection assumes a somewhat lower rate of average annual population loss (-0.4% compared to -1.6%) similar to the Census Bureau counts for 2000 and 2010, expecting more out-migration due to a sluggish economy and lack of housing opportunities.

In the 2005 Land Use Plan, we projected that the Chapter would grow to 2,460 persons by 2030, at an average annual rate of growth for the mid-range projections of 1.3%. The high range estimated growth by 2030 at 2,700 persons and the low range at 1,970.

Exhibit II-9 Population Projections



Housing Indicators

According to the Census Bureau, the Chapter experienced a decline in the number of housing units and households between 2000 and 2010. It is difficult to explain how the Chapter lost over 100 housing units during the decade. By the 2014 estimate, the Census Bureau showed an increase in housing units, but a further decline in households. However, verification is difficult.

Exhibit II-10 Selected Housing Statistics

Selected Housing Statistics for Chichiltah Chapter, 2000 and 2010

	Housing Units	Households	Vacant Housing Units	Vacancy Rate
2000	691	488	203	29.4%
2010	587	467	120	20.4%
2014 Est.	609	382	227	37.3%

Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010, and ACS Estimates 2014

The average household size reportedly declined between 2000 and 2010 from 3.47 persons/household to 3.09 persons/household in Chichiltah Chapter. The average Chichiltah Chapter household size was smaller in 2010 than in most nearby chapters.

Exhibit II-11 Chichiltah and Nearby Chapter Populations

Household Size in Chichiltah and Nearby Chapters 2000 and 2010

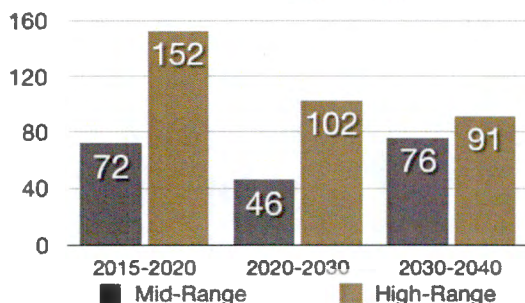
	Bááhááíí Chapter	Chichiltah Chapter	Manuelito Chapter	Red Rock Chapter	Tsayatoh Chapter
2000 Household Size	3.7	3.47	3.28	3.81	3.51
2010 Household Size	3.44	3.09	2.90	3.36	3.39

Source: U.S. Census 2000 and 2010

ARC projects that the Chapter will need 65 to 115 new houses each decade to accommodate the mid-range or high-range population projections. If the Chapter loses population under the low-range projection, then it has more than enough housing.

Exhibit II-12 New Housing Demand

New Housing Demand in Chichiltah Chapter: 2000-2040



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III. Land Use

A. Existing Conditions

Land Status and Grazing Permits

The Chichiltah Chapter is located in the Checkerboard Area of the Navajo Nation. The total land area of the Chapter is 132,754.5 acres, or 207.4 square miles. The following table shows the approximate numbers of acres and square miles by land status within the chapter.

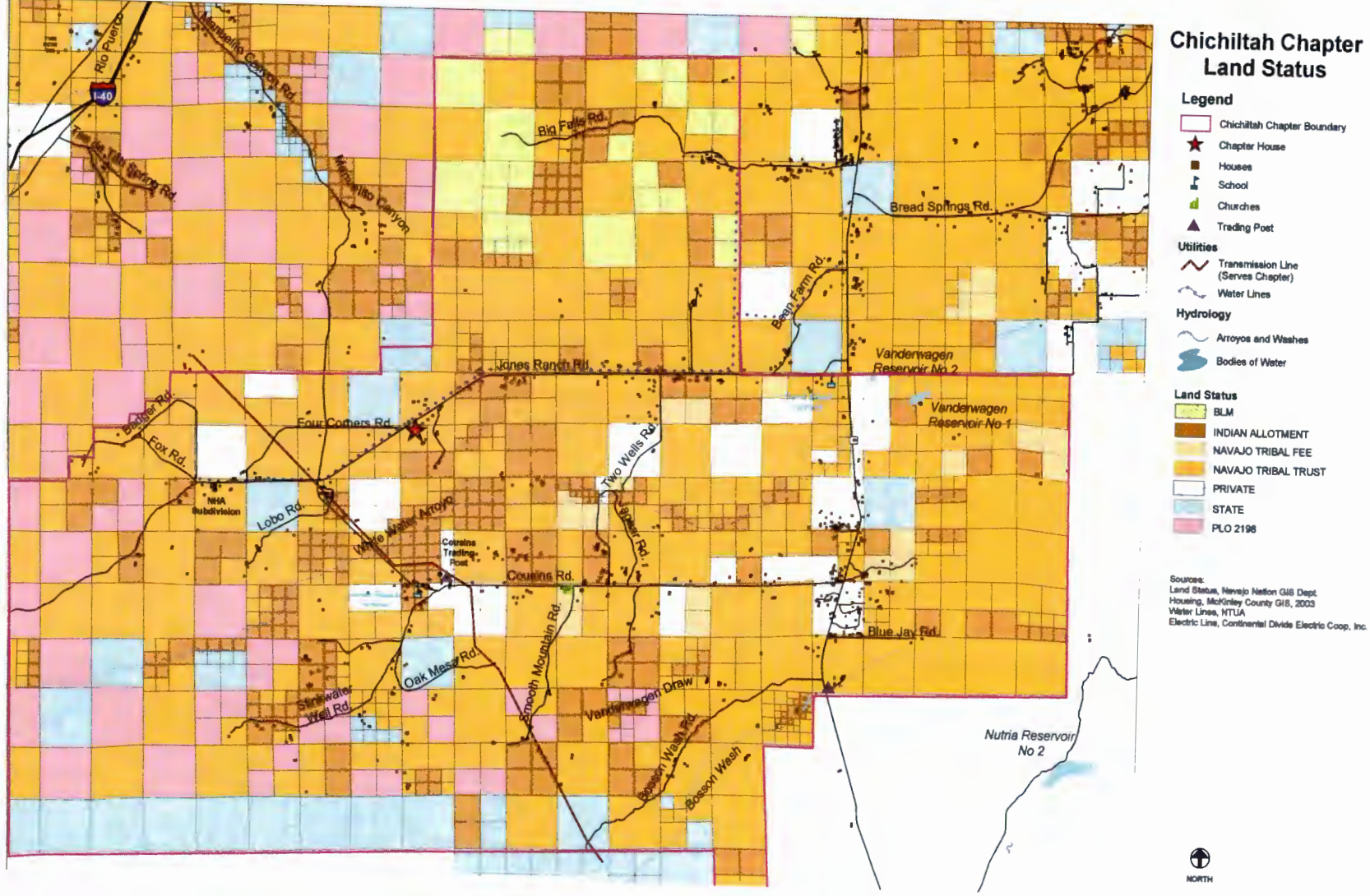
Exhibit III-1 Chichiltah Land Status

Chichiltah Chapter Land Status		
	Acres	Square Miles
Navajo Tribal Trust	77,800	121.6
Navajo Tribal Fee	1,280	2.0
Indian Allotment	19,840	31.0
Public Land Order (PLO) 2198	7,840	12.3
Bureau of Land Management	6,400	10.0
State of New Mexico	11,680	18.3
Private Land	7,900	12.3
Total	132,740	207.4

Families live within Chapter boundaries on lands with varying ownership and status. The Bureau of Land Management released PLO 2198 land from BLM public domain management for Indian use in 1960. A map illustrating land status within the Chapter is on the following page.

Exhibit III-3 shows grazing permits by permit holder. The basis for grazing permit maps has been a map that is more than 17 years old. Permit holder data has changed, and the map should be updated. The grazing official holds a more current map. When it becomes available, information on grazing permits in the Pine Haven Grazing District in the eastern portion of the Chapter should be displayed in the comprehensive plan.





The map displays a study area with 67 numbered sampling locations. The locations are distributed across a landscape featuring several roads and geographical features. Roads shown include Rio Puerco, Mancosho Canyon Rd, Two de Two Spring Rd, Jones Run, Two Wells Rd, Bando Farm Rd, Blend Springs Rd, Eldon Jay Rd, Nudna Reservoir No 2, and Squaw Mountain Rd. Geographical features include Mancosho Canyon, Jones Run, and Nudna Reservoir No 2. The map is color-coded with various shades of green, yellow, orange, and purple, likely representing different land use or vegetation types. The numbered locations are scattered throughout the area, with some clusters and others isolated.

III-3

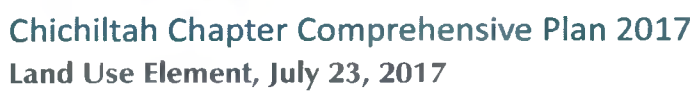
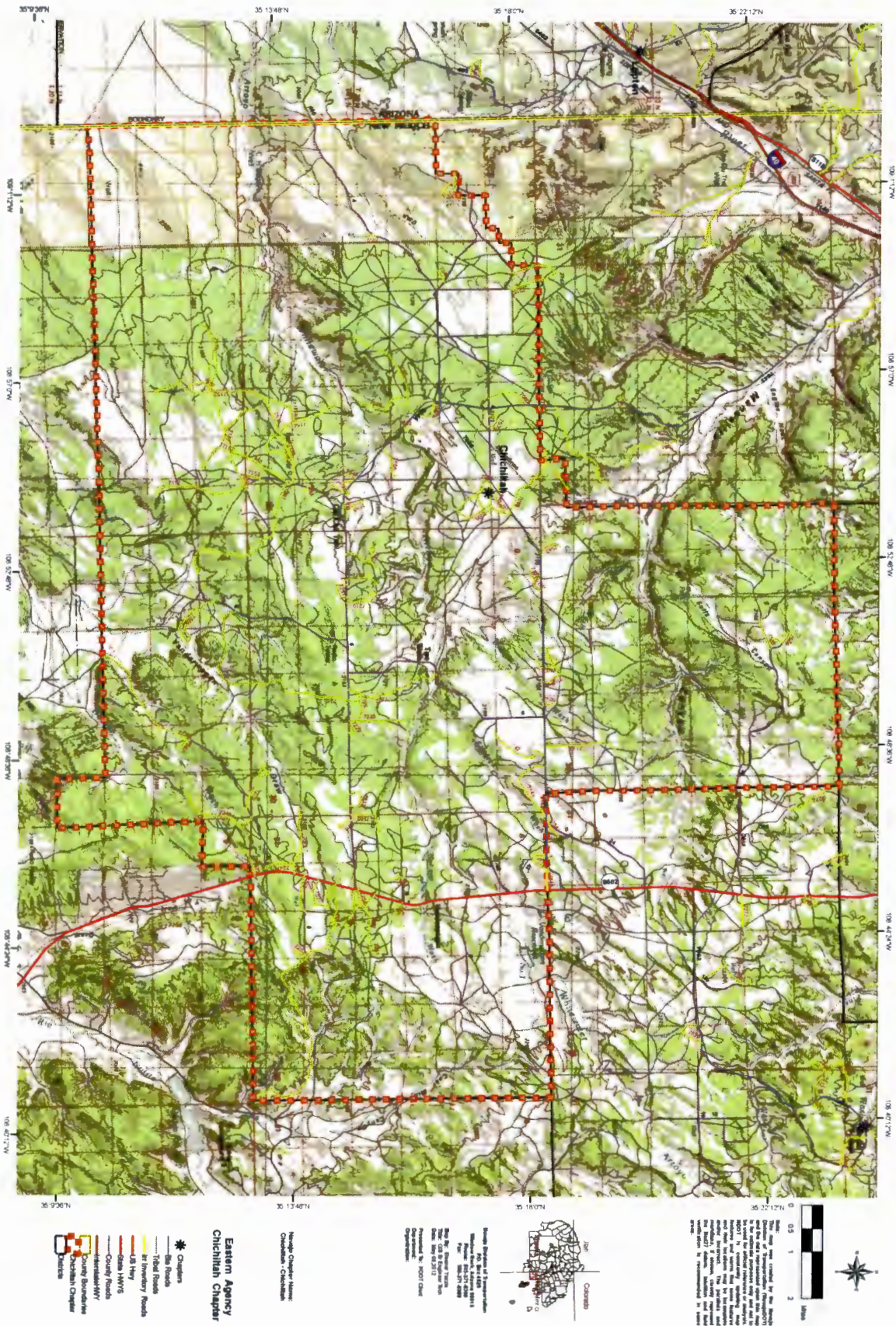


Exhibit III-4 Chichiltah Chapter Topography and Roads Map



B. Issues and Opportunities

Orderly Growth

Exhibit III-5 Land Use Topics

Chichiltah Chapter Comprehensive Plan Land Use Topics



Land use planning promotes orderly growth that balances a number of interests of community members. Land use planning should lay out areas to accommodate growth that can be served by necessary infrastructure. Planning should anticipate growth based on population projections, housing projections, economic development activity and additional public uses. Planning should also identify lands that should not be built upon for cultural, environmental or grazing purposes. Development of residential and commercial buildings and agricultural lands should be in accord with principles of tradition and sustainability.

One of the core purposes of land use planning under the Navajo Local Governance Act is to

identify and assess lands for their suitability for residential or economic development uses. This element includes land suitability assessments for identified development areas. Chichiltah Chapter expressed a particularly strong interest in the need for some new housing at lower densities than the NHA subdivision. This housing includes both traditional family clusters and large lot subdivisions.

In addition, all land use planning in Checkerboard Chapters must attempt to steer growth through the complexities of land status and grazing permits, and on Navajo trust land, homesite leases and business leases. Of special note at this time, the Cobell Settlement buy-back program opens possibilities that some fractionated allotment lands reassembled as Navajo Trust land or with sufficient Navajo Nation control of the fractions may more readily be developed.

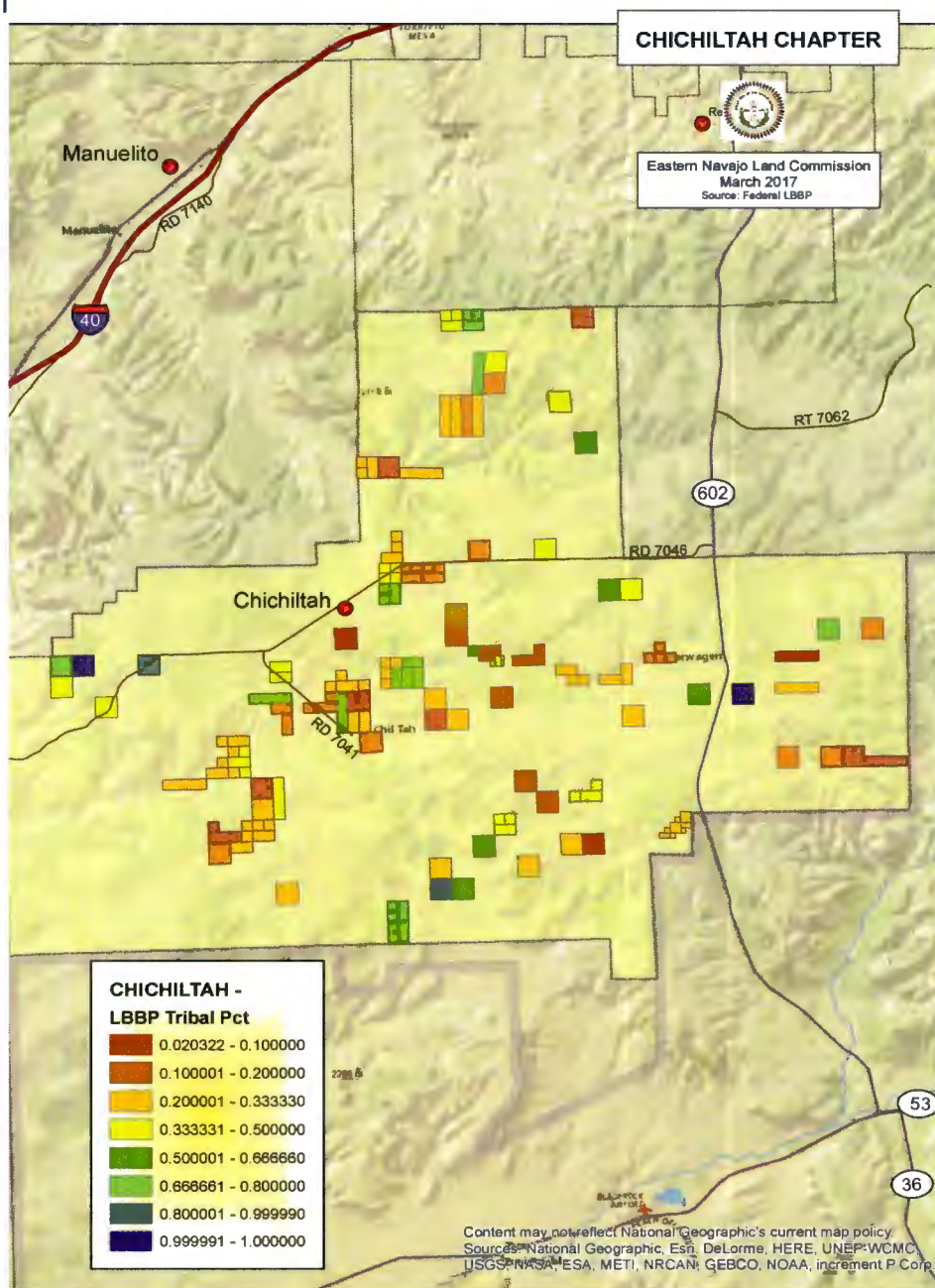
In many ways, the complexity of land status and permits has helped preserve the land and may have helped sustain the culture. In other ways, the fragmentation of permitting authority, bureaucracy, time and expense have stymied attempts to locate desired land uses where they might most efficiently be located and has held back beneficial growth and development.

Alternative Approaches to Land Use

The Navajo Housing Authority employed Swaback Partners PLLC to visualize a sustainable development pattern on the Navajo Reservation in 2012 and 2013. The Swaback team developed some interesting models for more compact development, including concepts for "clan pods," shopping centers and open space preservation. Chichiltah Chapter may be interested in the concepts that Swaback developed, and consider them as food for thought in design. Unfortunately, the nodal development pattern that they recommend appears to be virtually impossible without significant disruption of existing grazing permits and homesite leases, and may result in a density not desirable to chapter members.

Cobell Settlement Buy-Back of Fractionated Allotment Land

Exhibit III-6 Navajo Nation Cobell Settlement Buy-Back Lands in Chapter

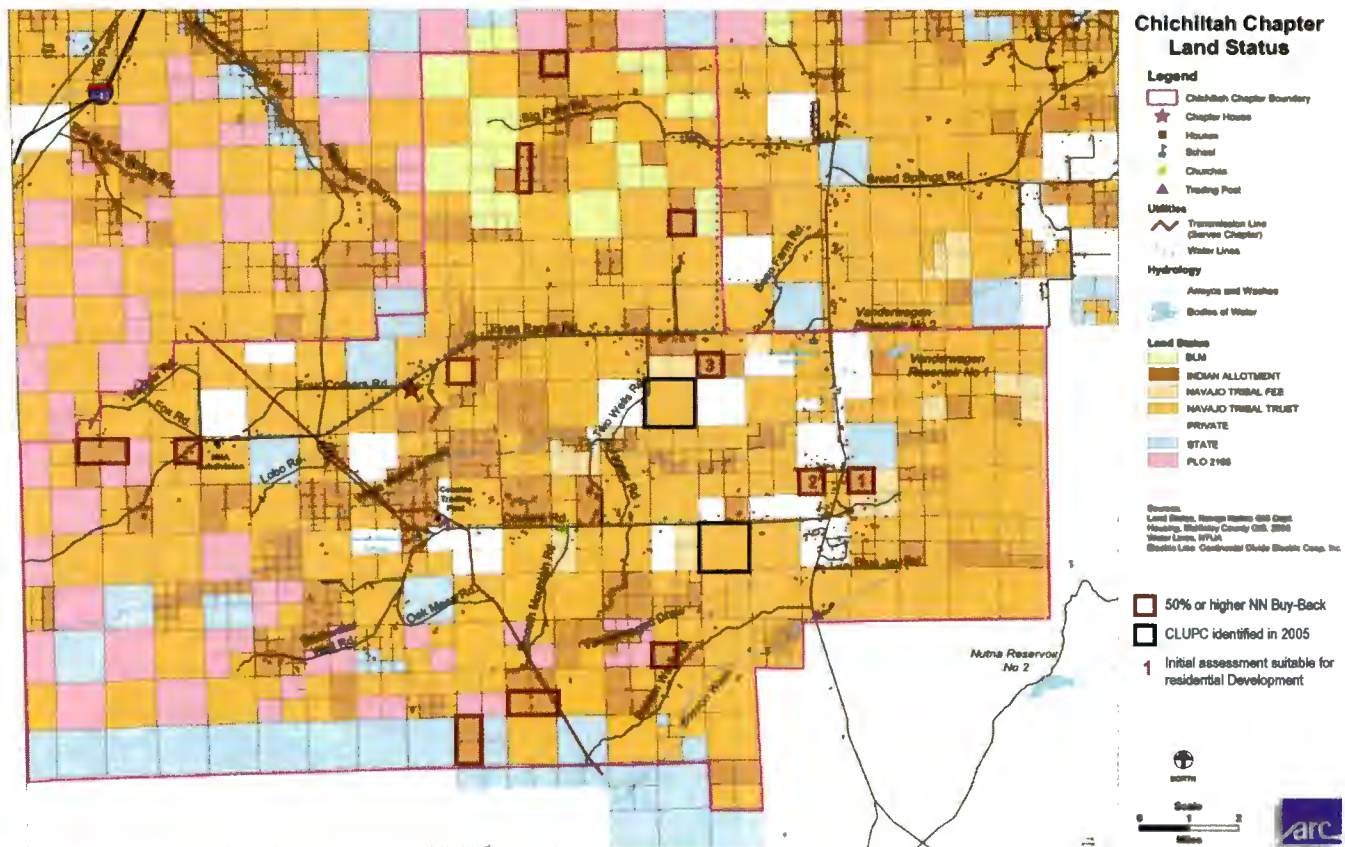


In 1996, Elouise Cobell (Blackfeet) filed a class action suit against the U.S. government on behalf of an estimated 250,000 to 500,000 plaintiffs, Native Americans whose trust accounts did not reflect an accurate accounting of monies owed them under leases or fees on trust lands. The settlement of *Cobell v. Salazar* in 2009 included a provision for a nearly \$2 billion fund for the use of tribal governments to buy fractionated interests and restore land to tribal reservations. Individuals can sell their fractionated land interests on a voluntary basis, at market rates, through this program if their tribe participates.

The Eastern Navajo Land Commission is spearheading the buy-back program to reconsolidate fractionated allotment lands to turn into Navajo Trust or Navajo Trust controlling interest to make those lands available for more productive uses or community purposes.

A number of allotment lands are located in Chichiltah Chapter. The thematic map

in Exhibit III-5 shows Cobell-affected allotment lands, color-coded to indicate the degree of Navajo Nation ownership in percentages of those lands. The map below shows lands that the share of buy-back was 50% or greater.



Location of New Development in Relation to Utilities and Maintained Roads

Locations most suitable for new development are those that can be served by infrastructure, allow for wildfire protection, and minimize disruption of wildlife migration routes and historic and cultural areas/sites. All forms of development, including business leases, shopping center leases, withdrawal for subdivision and homesite leases, should be located within a relatively short distance from maintained roads, water utility, and electricity. Exceptions are home sites and summer camps where the residents expect to live “off-grid” and do not expect water or electricity service, or all-weather roads.

Residential Development

Densities

One of the most important topics addressed in the planning process is identifying acceptable densities of housing. The traditional agricultural lifestyle required some land for grazing and for crops, and usually a winter camp and/or summer camp. To provide the needed land, most settlements are dispersed.

For further cultural context, according to *Navajo Architecture: Forms, History, Distributions* by Stephen C. Jett and Virginia E. Spencer (University of Arizona Press, 1981):

Navajo settlement is dispersed, as was that of the Navajo’s Northern Athapaskan ancestors. Urbanization is not a Navajo characteristic; agglomerations tend to be confined to homesteads occupied by extended families and usually containing only one or a few dwellings.

In this plan, we refer to “homesteads” as “housing clusters,” a common settlement pattern in Chichiltah Chapter.

Chapter members have long preferred traditional scattered housing and housing clusters over more dense housing, although it is understood that for some residents, greater density makes most sense. The 2005 Chichiltah Community Land Use Plan’s community survey asked respondents about the importance of having all utility services, such as those provided more efficiently in a subdivision, or of having more land, but perhaps not all services, which is more likely in scattered housing. Of respondents, 83% said having large lots and scattered housing is very important; 80% said having all services in a subdivision is not important. Some 2005 survey respondents were very interested in developing individual, scattered housing, because of concerns about negative impacts of subdivisions on Navajo families. Respondents perceived crime such as gang activity to be worse in subdivisions. In visioning and other public meeting discussions in 2017, Chapter members affirmed that they still prefer scattered housing. As discussed further in the Housing Element, participants in the 2017 plan expressed concerns about Chapter residents not having the same access to NHA rental housing as Navajo residents from other communities.

The NHA subdivision in Chichiltah has an average density of three housing units per acre. This density is acceptable and desirable to Chapter members who want to live a more urban lifestyle and enjoy utilities, paved streets and other infrastructure while living in the Chapter.

Alternately, a large lot development model may work well for some residents, with lots in the range of 5 to 10 acres. The number of housing units that may be placed on a single lot should be limited. NHA states that it is receptive to developing large lot subdivisions. The Chapter may be able to work with NHA on such a subdivision, or it may need to take the initiative to create a subdivision by other means, such as working with another developer like Sandstone Housing, or creating a housing corporation at the Chapter or regional levels.

Exhibit III-8 Alternative Housing Densities and Settlement Patterns

NHA Subdivision at 3 housing units/Acre
is a small lot subdivision



Housing Clusters are well-liked
in Chichiltah and may be the
best model for future homesite
leases



A large lot subdivision, similar to
Jamestown east of Gallup
at 5 acres per parcel,
is a way to create low density with
roads, water, electricity and internet.
It is more affordable
than serving far-separated houses



Homesite Lease Process

Navajo Nation members may apply for homesite leases on trust land following regulations administered by the Navajo Land Department. The application process is complicated, takes up to three years before approval and now carries a higher fee than previously. The Navajo Land Department is working to simplify the rules and process, although it may always remain a complex process.

The process chart in the Appendix describes the homesite lease application. (Source: Navajo Land Department web site)

The Chapter wants to encourage applicants for homesite leases to locate in fairly close proximity to maintained roads, and water and electricity service, and to understand the burden the lessees have to pay for utility connections and roadways serving their homesites. If applicants desire to live “off grid” without water and other infrastructure, then they may locate farther away from existing or planned infrastructure.

The Chapter should track and record the expiration of homesite leases so that others may have the opportunity to apply for them.



Commercial Development

Properties for commercial uses include the old Cousins Store and land east of NM 602. These sites may be leased or acquired by the Chapter or individual Chapter members. Additionally, land near chapter house should also be considered for commercial development if the land becomes available for such use and current permittees or leasees are interested.

Commercial Site Lease and Shopping Center Lease Processes are shown in the appendix at the end of this Element.

Target or Potential Areas for Withdrawal and New Development

The following map shows areas that are considered good candidates for new development.

New comprehensive plans must designate areas for cemeteries. This plan has identified the east half of Section 26 south of Cousins Road for a cemetery for the Chichiltah community. The Chapter needs to study further the location and amount of land within this 320-acre area required for the cemetery. This area might also have residential development, although it does not have water service at this time. The withdrawal process requires environmental and cultural survey clearance before the area can be developed.

Commercial development, such as a multi-purpose shopping area, could locate on Highway 602 between Jones Ranch and Cousins Roads. A location on NM 602 is easy for Chapter residents to reach and travelers on the highway should bring additional business to a shopping center.

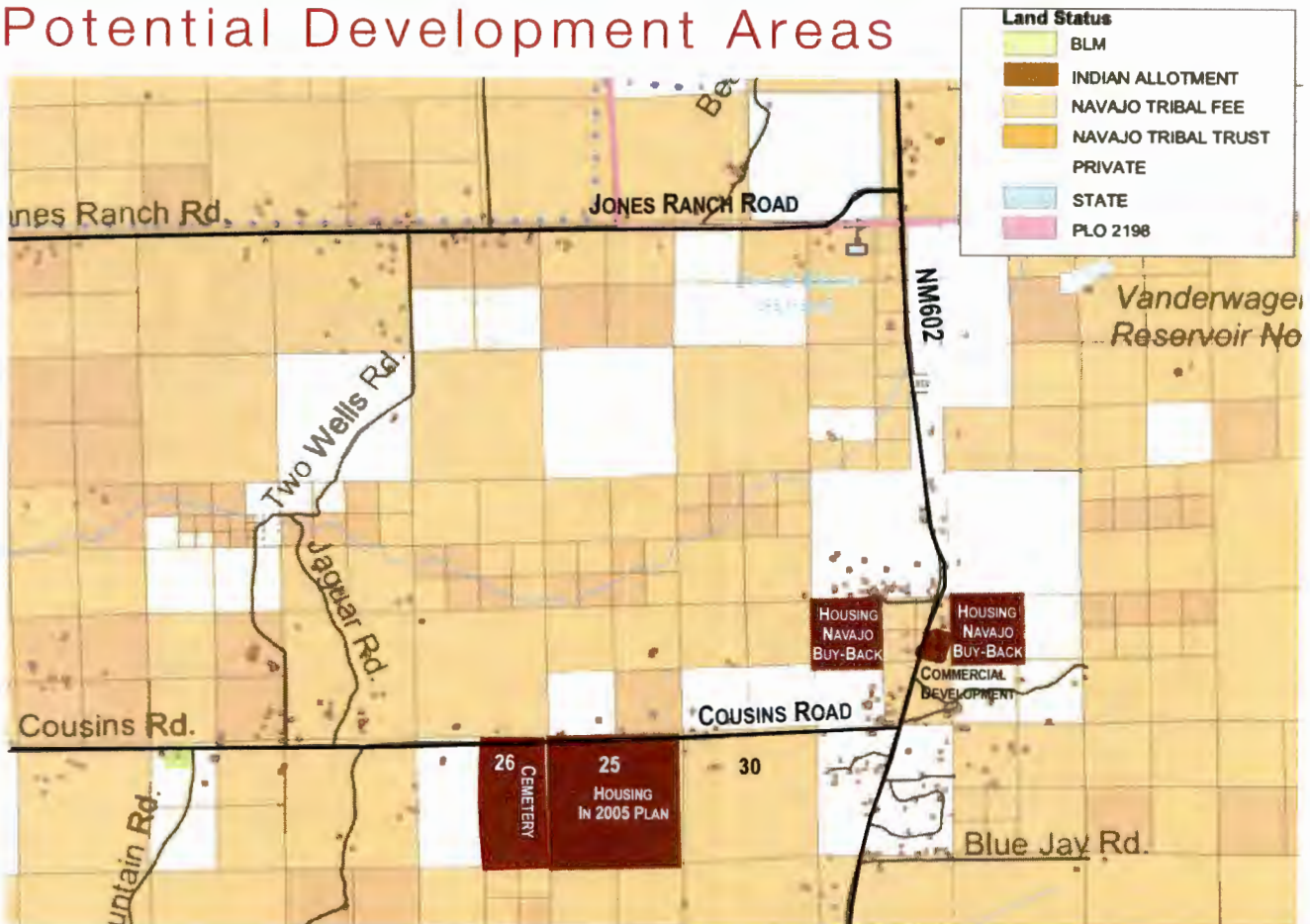
The 2005 plan identified several areas for housing, including Section 25 south of Cousins Road and a section along Two Wells Road. These areas may still be good possibilities for new housing, probably large lot subdivisions.

Trust land south of Blue Jay Road is next to the planned Vanderwagen-Chichiltah water line. This area is conveniently close to Highway 602 and other infrastructure, and also may be appropriate for additional housing.

The Plan supports withdrawal of these lands (see regulations regarding land withdrawals in the Appendix).

Exhibit III-9 Target Areas for Development

Potential Development Areas



Land Suitability Analysis of Target Areas

The 2005 Chapter Land Use Plan identified five sites:

- Site 1: west of NHA subdivision for additional phased development of the subdivision, ranked first. NHA added 30 housing units in 2015.
- Site 2: Vanderwagen Ranch east of NM 602, private land considered most appropriate for commercial development. The land was subsequently sold and is no longer available.
- Site 3: south of Cousins Road, considered available for residential development at the time. Current grazing permittees may not be interested.
- Site 4: north of Cousins Road, considered available for residential development at the time. Current grazing permittees may not be interested.
- Site 5: east of Two Wells Road. The western portion could be developed; however, an arroyo cuts off ready access to the eastern portion of the site.

Section D of the 2005 chapter land use plan contains a detailed site suitability analysis, which should be consulted if any of these sites are of current interest for development. In particular, Site 3 (western section, Section 30) is attractive for development.

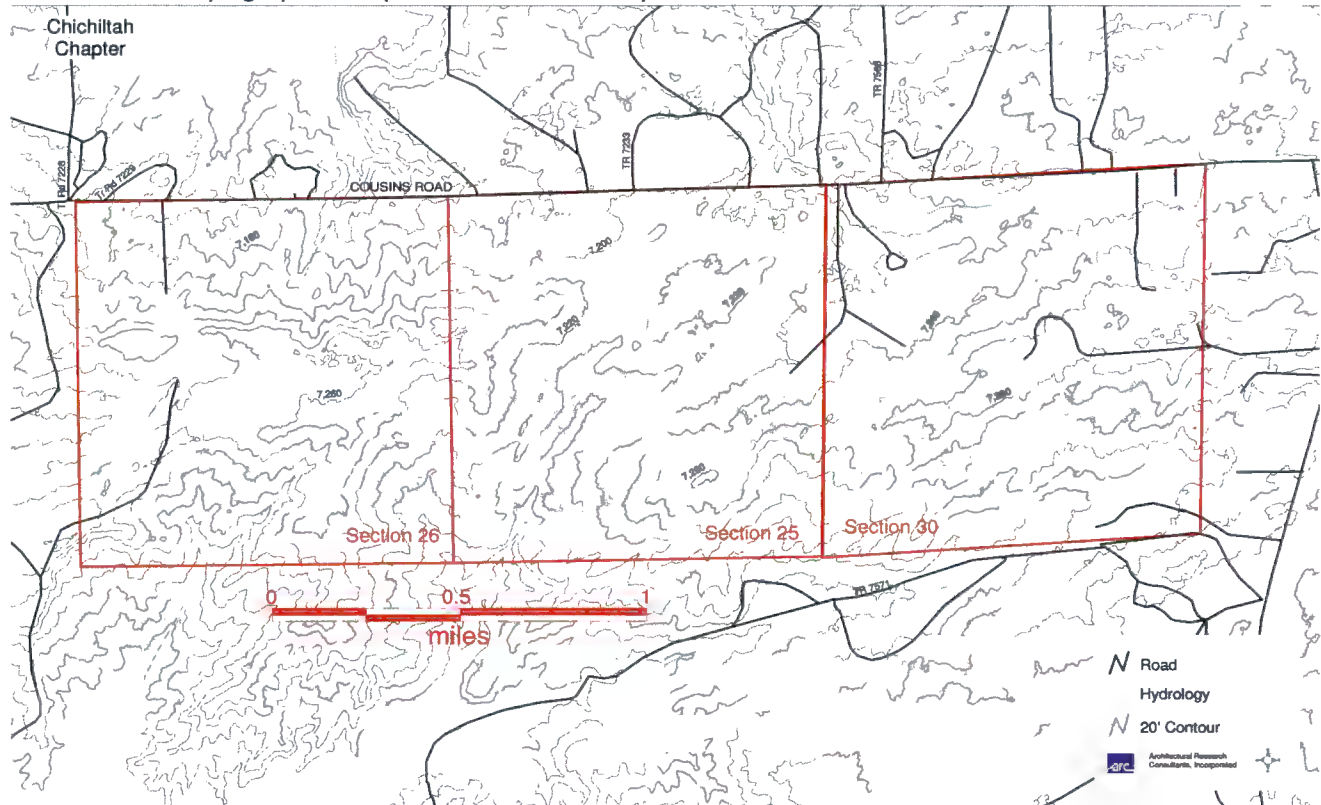
Sections 26 south of Cousins Road and the adjacent Sections 25 and 20 to the east appear to contain some flat and readily developable land, illustrated in the aerial and contour maps that follow. Further analysis is needed to determine locations for a cemetery and residential areas. The east half of Section 26 is Tribal Fee land and Sections 25 and 20 are Tribal Trust land.

The maps below show an aerial view and topography showing 20' contour lines of this contiguous area.

Exhibit III-10 Aerial Map of Section 26 Possible Development Area South of Cousins Road



Exhibit III-11 Topographic Map of Possible Development Area South of Cousins Road

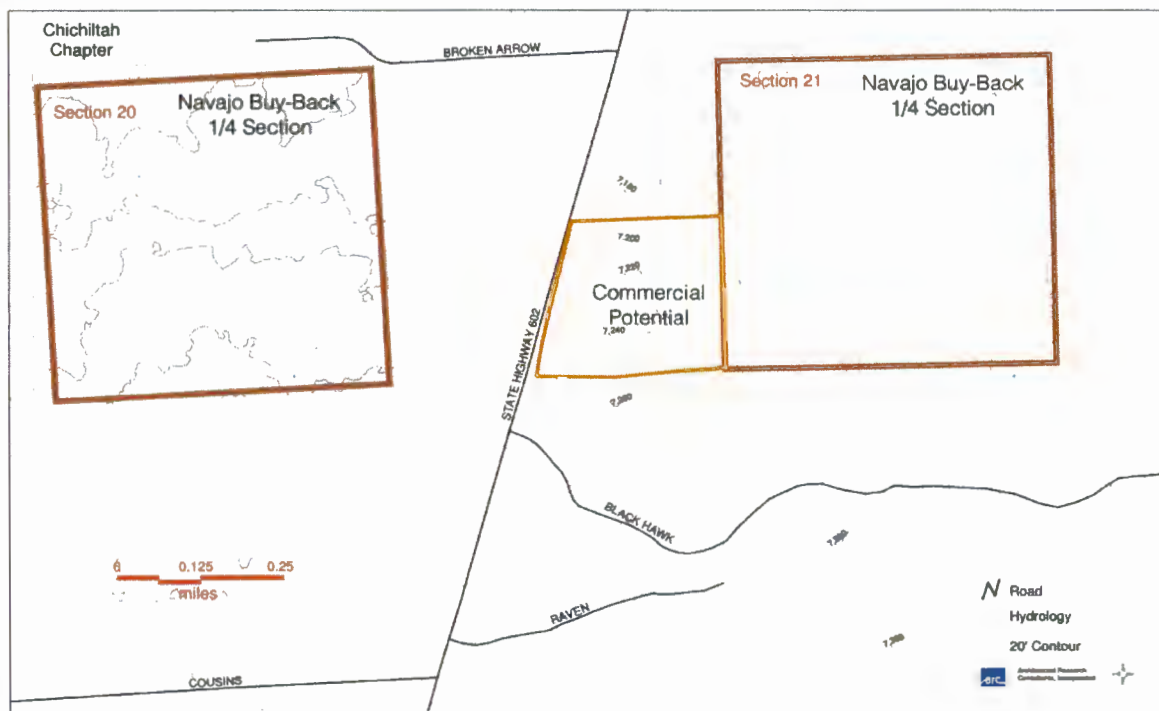


The following maps show the Tribal Trust land area for withdrawal for commercial purposes on the east side of NM 602, as well as the quarter sections east and west of NM 602, formerly Indian allotment lands, that the Navajo Nation bought back in total or nearly total (over 99%).

Exhibit III-12 Aerial Map of NM 602 Commercial and Other Development Areas



Exhibit III-13 Topographic Map of NM 602 Commercial and Other Development Areas



Cultural, Archeological and Environmental Clearances

Culturally significant areas include prehistoric and historic sites, as well as traditional cultural objects, structures, locations or natural features. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) mandate resource compliance on the Navajo Nation. NEPA requires environmental impact statements on cultural and natural resources affected by proposed projects. NHPA provides protection and preservation of significant cultural properties.

Recorded archaeological sites may be located within or directly adjacent to the potential development areas. If so, it may be possible to designate a “development envelope” area for new development. The Chapter or any other developing agency will need to obtain a full archaeological assessment and archaeological clearance before any construction can take place.

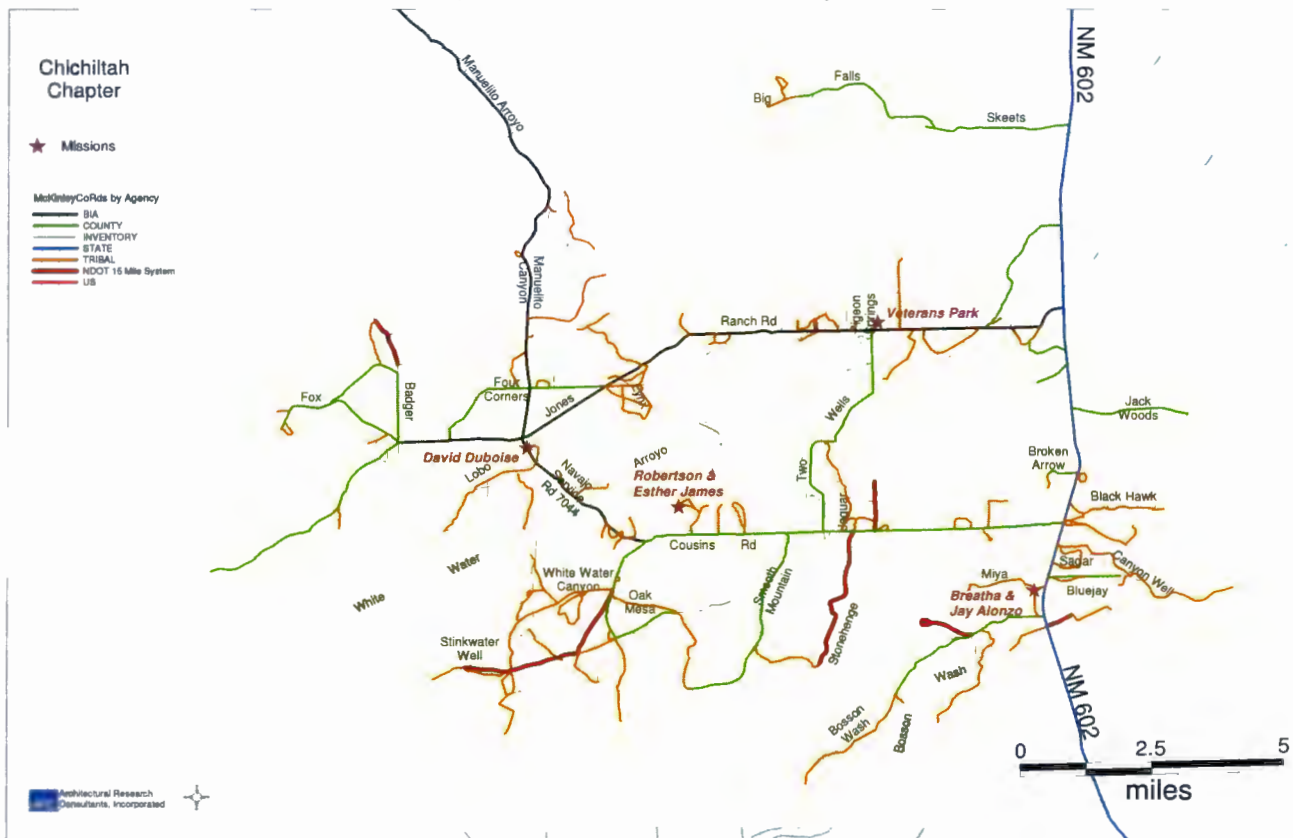
Land Withdrawal Process

The Economic Development Department is in charge of withdrawal of land for economic development. The process is described in the flow chart in the appendix.

Permits for Missions

Chichiltah Chapter supports the mission site application process in compliance with 16 N.N.C Subsections 1151-1164 regarding the issuance of permits to missionaries and mission bodies to conduct religious and other related activities on Navajo Nation. The following map shows existing missions in Chichiltah Chapter.

Exhibit III-14 Mission Sites on Navajo Trust Land Within the Chapter



Development of a Zoning Code

Section 2004(A) of the Local Governance Act (LGA) enables certified chapters to enact zoning ordinances subject to membership adoption of a comprehensive community based land use plan. The zoning code must be consistent with the Chapter's community-based land use plan. LGA also states that the chapter shall be responsible for the enforcement of the adopted zoning ordinance.

The primary purpose of zoning is to divide the community into residential, commercial, industrial, and other districts that are separate from one another, with the use of properties being reasonably uniform within each zone district. Zoning is a way to assure that adjacent uses are "compatible" with one another, do not adversely affect a neighbor, and help maintain positive community character and retain a healthy environment. It is a tool to guide future development and may motivate community members to be generally more considerate about the impacts of development activities and uses. Zoning codes vary greatly in degree of restriction or lenience, as suits the needs of the community. All codes need to be enforced. Lack of enforcement devalues codes and/or causes confusion.

Requirements and restrictions for each zone typically address:

- Uses allowed in each zone district
 - Usually a code designates some uses as "by right" and other uses allowed by a conditional use permit, which entails approval use case by case
- Restrictions defining minimum lot size, setbacks and height allowance are most typical
- Other restrictions are size of buildings, landscaping requirements, number of parking spaces in a parking lot and signage

The conditional use process may be of special interest to the Chapter, as it allows review of the conditions for particular uses. For example, if an applicant wishes to have an auto repair home business in a residential zone and it is allowed as a conditional use, the applicant presents a proposed plan to the Chapter. A planning and zoning commission might set conditions for such issues as hours of operation, noise levels, signage, fire protection measures, and environmental safeguards such as the disposition of used oil.

Most municipalities (cities, towns and villages) in New Mexico have their own zoning code, but many counties do not. McKinley County has subdivision regulations for platting of private property, but no zoning code.

The Chapter should consider developing a zoning code in the long term, although it is probably not a high enough priority for the short-term future. Rural areas often do not have the same levels of concern about compatibility of development related to zoning restrictions as do urban areas. Before developing a code, the Chapter should determine which uses are of particular concern, who will administer the code and who will enforce it.

C. Goals, Policies and Actions

1. Promote orderly growth in the Chapter

- A. Develop detailed master plans for and pursue development in targeted community growth areas
 - Designate and withdraw the eastern half of Section 26 south of Cousins Road for a community cemetery
 - Allocate funds in the Chapter budget for archaeological and biological assessments and a land survey of section 26
 - Designate land for a housing cluster and a large-lot subdivision in one or more locations, including:
 - Near State Highway 602, at least 750 feet back from the highway
 - East half of Section 26 (a portion)
 - Long-range future residential development in those areas identified in the 2005 Plan as Priority Area 3 (Sections 25 and 30, south of Cousins Road) and Priority Area 5 (east of Two Wells Road)
 - Identify lands where the Navajo Nation has acquired an allotment or significant share in the allotment through the Cobell Settlement buyback program of fractionated allotment land and consider opportunities for locating new development on those lands
- B. Identify one or more potential commercial sites for a multi-purpose commercial building/gas station along State Highway 602
 - Designate an area on State Highway 602 for commercial use
 - Consider the area's suitability, including highway access to the site, its visibility from the highway; current or planned future potable water; relatively level land; archaeological clearance; environmental clearance; availability to be acquired, withdrawn, or designated for the intended use; and potential for pedestrian and bicycle access
 - Approach potential investors to gauge their level of interest in developing the land
 - Develop a master plan for the commercial site that includes, at a minimum: a site plan that shows the approximate footprint for the initial building, parking areas, on-site landscaping, culturally appropriate architectural design, and opportunities for using green building techniques. It should also address flexibility for future expansion of the initial building, the potential for alternate use of the parking lot for food trucks, farmers market, flea market or arts and crafts, adequate site lighting adequate shielded to protect night skies, and signage.
- C. Assure that most new development is located where it can be served by roads and utilities
 - Locate new homesites and subdivisions within 1/4 mile or closer of existing or planned all-weather roads, water and electricity; promote connecting these houses to infrastructure.
 - Notify potential homesite lease applicants that if their houses are more than 1/4 mile from areas served by all-weather roads, water and electricity, they will likely not be able to connect to such infrastructure in the future
 - As an option, future homesite leases may be located outside the 1/4 mile proximity to infrastructure with the understanding that they will not be connected to infrastructure
 - Support grazing regulations that promote retention of contiguous open areas for conservation and continued grazing

2. Improve capacity for ongoing administration of land use guidance and regulations

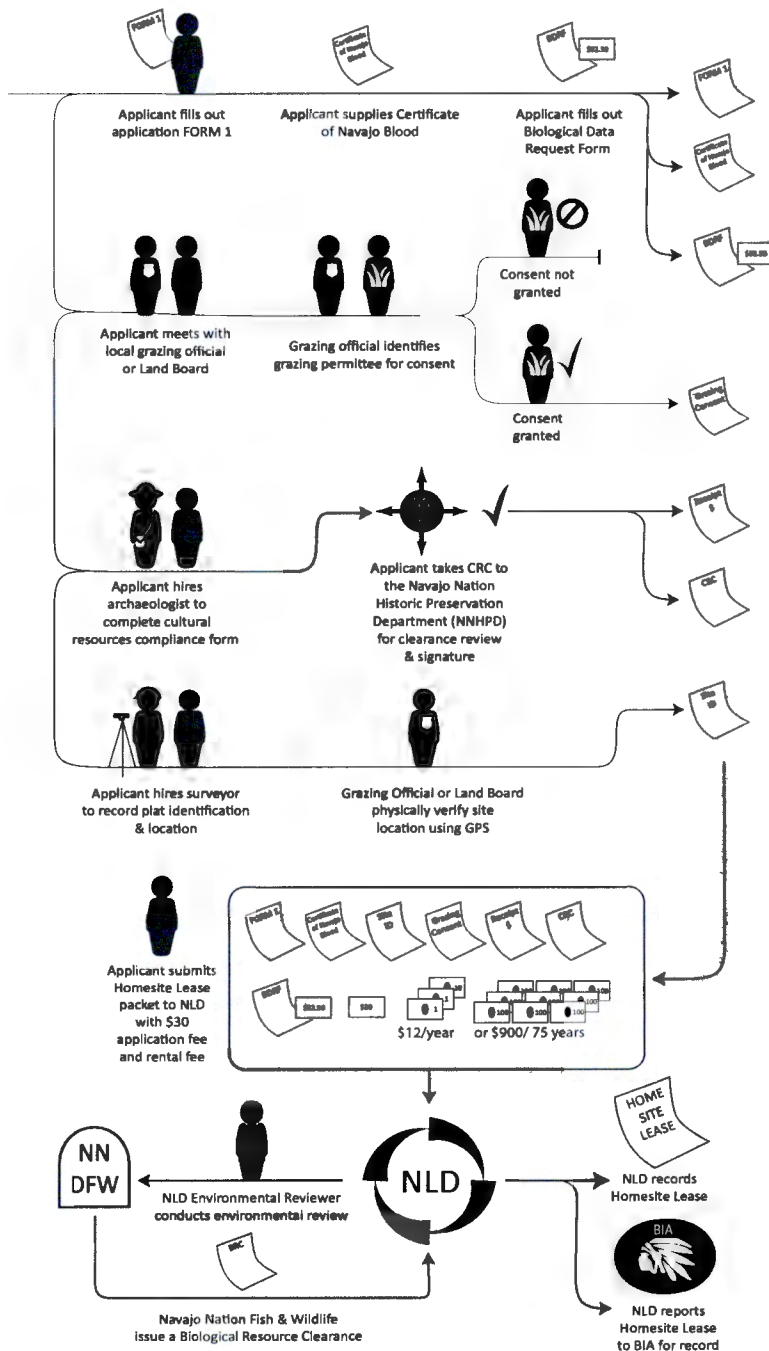
- A. Increase the Chapter's role in influencing land use decisions
 - Advocate for expired home site lease land to become available again
 - Advocate for allowing home site leases to include more than one dwelling unit per site to retain housing clusters, allowing families to live close together and reducing disturbance of the natural landscape
 - Determine the Chapter's role in housing public records of homesite leases, lease expirations and notifications to the community of expired leases that may be available for another applicant
- B. Create a land planning / administration staff who will:
 - Implement the comprehensive plan
 - Develop and periodically update land development guidelines
 - Use Chapter certification, allowing the Chapter to review homesite lease applications, approve or deny homesite lease applications based on proximity to infrastructure and compliance with other land development guidelines
 - Prepare grant applications to support Chapter projects and programs identified in this plan
 - Assist in the development of housing and coordination with housing programs
 - Promote economic development
 - Maintain GIS files, including but not limited to data for utilities, existing homesite and business leases, and updates to grazing rights holders map
 - Compile a local history of the Chichiltah Chapter, archiving of photographs, stories, and possibly other important local historic artifacts
 - Consider development of a zoning code and implement the code
 - Contract with a legal service to provide expertise on land use regulations when needed
- C. Promote several development residential densities and patterns
 - Develop subdivision and development guidelines for large lot subdivisions, traditional cluster housing and more compact subdivisions with the density of NHA subdivisions
- D. Preserve historical places, including historic BIA School and Cousins Trading Post
- E. Promote collaboration and compatible activities on public lands within Chapter boundaries
 - Work with the State Land Office to determine or to advocate for uses that are beneficial to the community of those sections within the Chapter – could be residential, grazing, public open space
 - Work with BLM to determine uses that are beneficial to the community of those sections within the Chapter and possibly land exchanges

Land Use Appendix

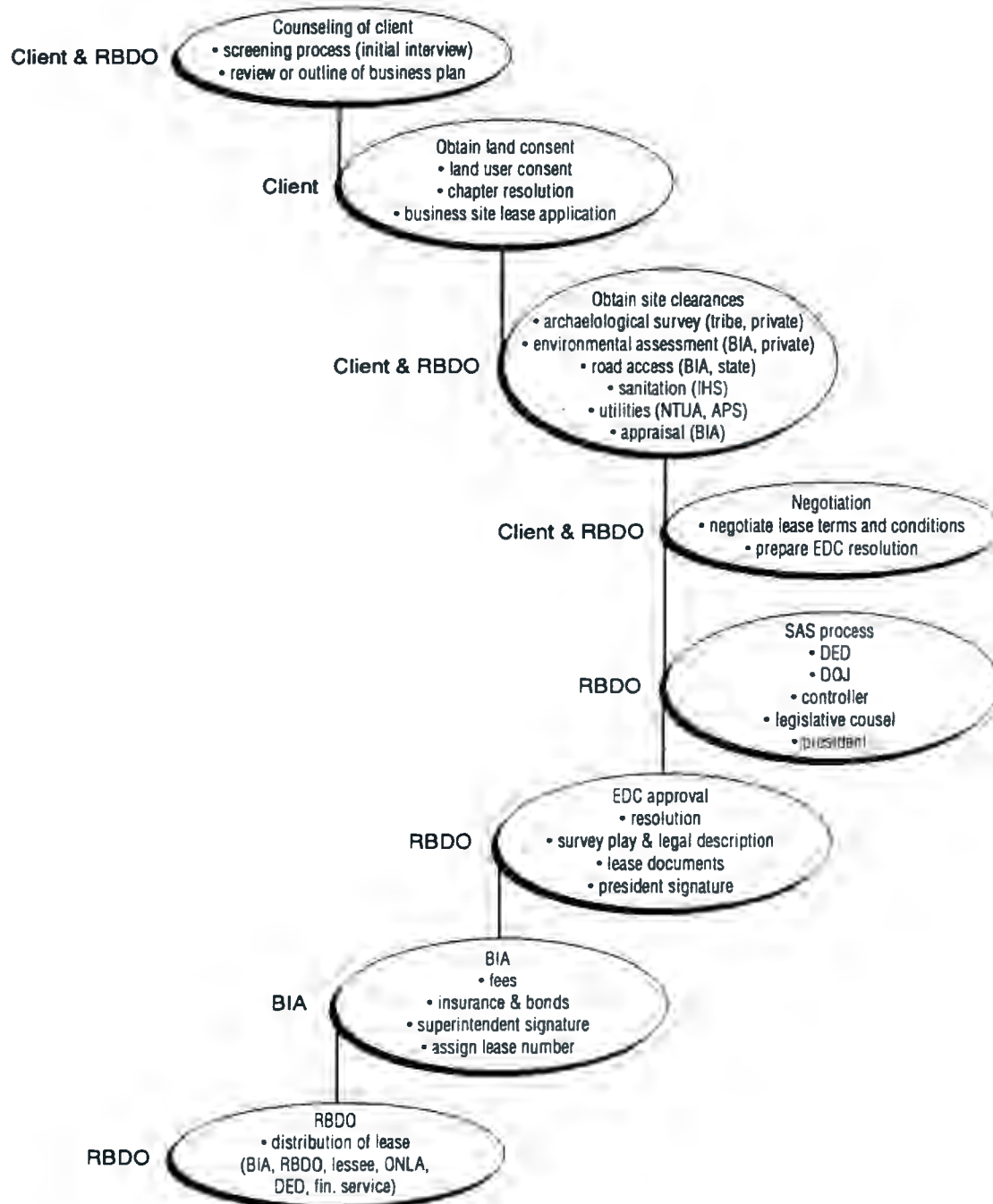
Land Use-Related Appendix Materials

Home Site Lease Process

Homesite Lease Application Process



The Business Site Lease Flowchart



LAND WITHDRAWAL DESIGNATION REGULATIONS

§ 1. Purpose.

The purpose of these Regulations is to clarify and expedite the Land Withdrawal Designation process on the Navajo Nation, and explains that a Land Withdrawal Designation does not authorize development or disturbance on Navajo Nation land. This Land Withdrawal Designation process does not apply to how to get a lease. Prior to any development on the land, a lease must be obtained in addition to the withdrawal. The purpose of a Land Withdrawal Designation is to designate an area of land for future development by,

- a. Ensuring that the rights of grazing permittees, who are in compliance with their grazing permits, are properly addressed as applicable and as required under 16 N.N.C. §§ 1401 *et seq.* and to prevent any subsequent claims to the land; and
- b. Ensuring that the affected Chapter supports the Land Withdrawal Designation and use of the land.

§ 2. Scope.

These regulations apply to all Land Withdrawal Designations on the Navajo Nation.

§ 3. Delegation

- a. The Resources and Development Committee hereby delegates to the Director of the Navajo Land Department the power and authority to give final approval of all Land Withdrawal Designations on the Navajo Nation. The Director may sub-delegate this authority to a person under the Director's supervision, but this delegation of authority shall not be re-delegated to any other Department or Division within the Nation without the consent and approval of the Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.
- b. Resources and Development Committee hereby delegates authority to the Navajo Land Department to administer and manage Land Withdrawal Designations on the Navajo Nation, with the express power to adopt rules to further implement these regulations.

§ 4. Definitions.

- a. **Community Development:** Community Development encompasses infrastructure, economic development projects, installation of public facilities, community centers, housing, public services, businesses, schools, hospitals, government offices, and other similar projects.
- b. **Designation Holder:** Any person or entity who has obtained a Land Withdrawal Designation.
- c. **Industrial Development:** Economic activity concerned with the manufacture, and processing of materials or construction.
- d. **Land Withdrawal Designation:** A formal action used to designate and reserve a parcel of land for:
 - i. Community Development
 - ii. Industrial Development
- e. **The Navajo Nation Business Site Leasing Regulations of 2005 (Business Site Leasing Regulations):** Navajo Nation regulations that make business site leases mandatory for all businesses operating on the Navajo Nation.
- f. **The Navajo Nation General Leasing Regulations of 2013 (General Leasing Regulations):** Navajo Nation regulations that apply to all leases and permits for the use or possession of Navajo Nation trust land, with the exception of business and mineral leases.
- g. **The Navajo Nation Government:** The Navajo Nation Government is comprised of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, as well as political subdivisions. For the purpose of land use, ownership, and these regulations, enterprises, businesses, housing authorities, or other entities created or owned by the Navajo Nation are not entities of the Navajo Nation Government.
- h. **The Navajo Nation Trust Land Leasing Act of 2000 (Navajo Leasing Act, 25 U.S.C. §415(e)):** A federal law that regulates the leasing of Navajo Nation lands. It allows the Nation to lease certain lands without Secretarial approval.
- i. **Resolution of Support:** A Resolution of Support is a resolution passed by an affected Chapter stating that they are in support of a particular entity or business locating within their chapter on withdrawn land.

Use and Occupation of Navajo Nation Land.

A Land Withdrawal Designation does not authorize an entity outside the Navajo Nation Government to use, occupy, or disturb Navajo Nation land. The Navajo Leasing Act, Business Site Leasing Regulations, and General Leasing Regulations apply to all land use on the Navajo Nation. A lease is always required if the land is being developed by any entity outside the Navajo Nation Government.

§ 6. Land Withdrawal Designations for Navajo Nation Government.

The Navajo Leasing Act, Business Site Leasing Regulations, and General Leasing Regulations do not apply to the Navajo Nation Government. The Navajo Nation Government may develop on land designated by a Land Withdrawal Designation without a lease for government purposes only.

§ 7. Procedure to Acquire a Land Withdrawal.

- a. Every individual, chapter, or entity desiring a Land Withdrawal Designation on the Navajo Nation shall submit an Application for Land Withdrawal to the Navajo Land Department (NLD). The Application shall be accompanied by the following supporting documents:
 - i. A letter of application or cover letter;
 - ii. A proposal for the planned use of the land; and
 - iii. A legal survey or GPS land description indicating the location.
- b. An entity requesting a Land Withdrawal Designation shall then submit their proposal to the Chapter to obtain a Resolution of Support.
 - i. All Chapter Resolutions should contain standard language approving a Land Withdrawal for either community development or industrial development.
 - ii. Resolutions of Support for community development Land Withdrawal Designations shall contain the following language: "The _____ Chapter hereby supports and recognizes this land withdrawal for community development, which may include, but is not limited to, the following purposes: housing, education, economic development, healthcare facilities, public use, or governmental use. Industrial development is not supported for this area." To change the use, Chapter approval must be obtained.

- iii. Resolutions of Support for industrial development Land Withdrawal Designations shall contain the following language: "The _____ Chapter hereby supports and recognizes this Land Withdrawal Designation for the sole purpose of industrial development. Industrial development shall be considered the economic activity concerned with the manufacture, and processing of materials or construction." To change the use, Chapter approval must be obtained.
- iv. Once the Chapter Resolution of Support is passed by the affected Chapter, return the signed Resolution of Support to the NLD.
- c. The NLD will acquire the necessary consent from all grazing permittees holding a valid grazing permit with an interest in the land as applicable and required under 16 N.N.C. sections 1402 *et seq.* Consent will include infrastructure that supports the development and no additional consents are necessary.
- d. In the event the grazing permittees will not consent, but the proposed project is in the best interest of the community and the Navajo Nation, the appropriate authorities may undertake eminent domain as allowed pursuant to 16 N.N.C. §§ 1401-1403.
- e. Approval from NLD.
 - i. If all requirements are met, the NLD will approve the Land Withdrawal Designation. NLD will subsequently record the Land Withdrawal Designation on the Navajo land title recording system.
 - ii. The NLD will not approve and record a Land Withdrawal Designation until all required documents are provided for review.
- f. If the Designation Holder is not the Navajo Nation Government, they must then begin the leasing process pursuant to The Navajo Leasing Act, Business Site Leasing Regulations, or General Leasing Regulations prior to any development, disturbance, use, or occupation of the land.

§ 8. Change in purpose.

- a. If the Designation Holder changes the purpose of the Land Withdrawal Designation, they must go back to the affected Chapter to obtain a new Resolution of Support.
- b. If a Chapter, as Designation Holder, wishes to permit an outside entity use of a portion of or the entire Land Withdrawal Designation, the Chapter must relinquish

the Land Withdrawal Designation and the outside entity must apply for their own Land Withdrawal Designation in their name for their specific purpose.

§ 9. Duration and Renewal.

- a. All Land Withdrawals shall be issued for a term of no more than five (5) years, with the possibility of extension of the term every five years thereafter, so long as the Designation Holder is not in violation of any provision set forth in these Regulations. The term shall be determined by NLD on a case-by-case basis.
- b. If the Designation Holder wishes to extend the Land Withdrawal Designation, the Designation Holder shall give written notice to NLD ninety (90) days prior to expiration of the original term. Renewal of the Land Withdrawal Designation will be at the sole discretion of NLD.
- c. A Land Withdrawal Designation will be terminated if any provision set forth in these Regulations is violated by a Designation Holder.
- d. A Land Withdrawal will be removed from the Navajo Nation land title recording system and open to other applicants for Land Withdrawal Designation or other land use at the expiration of the term or if the Land Withdrawal Designation is terminated for any reason. In the case of a Land Withdrawal Designation for a portion of a pre-existing Chapter land withdrawal, the area will revert back to the Chapter withdrawal status prior to the Land Withdrawal Designation application.

§ 10. Environmental Review Process.

- a. No environmental review is required for Land Withdrawal Designations issued to the non-Navajo Nation Government entities; however, when the entity obtains a lease, the General Leasing Regulations require environmental review.
- b. Since the Navajo Nation Government is not required to obtain a lease prior to development on the land, when the Navajo Nation Government obtains a Land Withdrawal Designation for Navajo Nation Governmental use, an environmental review must be completed.
- c. In the event that a Land Withdrawal Designation was done by the Navajo Nation Government, but the Navajo Nation Government relinquished the Land Withdrawal Designation for use by another non-Navajo Nation Governmental entity, the new Designation Holder must still undergo environmental review when a lease is obtained. Each program conducting an environmental review will determine if the use is

consistent with the former environmental review and will determine whether further analysis needs to be conducted.

§ 11. Oversight and Enforcement.

- a. Every department within the Navajo Nation Government that is responsible for such oversight shall work to ensure that all Land Withdrawal Designations are in compliance with these Regulations and other applicable Navajo Nation law.
- b. The Navajo Nation shall have the authority to enforce the provisions set forth in these Regulations in accordance with applicable Navajo Nation and federal law.

§ 12. Penalties.

- a. If a Designation Holder develops or otherwise disturbs the land without first having a valid lease, the Designation Holder is subject to trespass, and a penalty will be assessed by the NLD. 16 N.N.C. §§ 2251 and 2252.

§ 13. Transfer of Land Withdrawal Designations.

The NLD will approve transfers of Land Withdrawal Designations if the following conditions are met:

- a. Consent from the original Designation Holder has been acquired.
- b. The original Designation Holder or the transferee are not in violation of the Land Withdrawal Designation;
- c. No development or disturbance has taken place on the land in question;
- d. The purpose of the new Designation Holder is in accordance with the Resolution of Support, or a new Resolution of Support has been obtained;
- e. The transferee agrees to be bound by the terms of the Land Withdrawal Designation; and
- f. The NLD finds no compelling reason to withhold approval.

§ 14. Review and Amendments.

The scope and administration of this delegation of authority to the Director of the Navajo Land Department and Administrative Regulations may be amended or rescinded by the Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

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IV. Economic Development

A. Existing Conditions

Economic Indicators

Poverty and Unemployment

Chichiltah has high unemployment and poverty. Although unemployment fell from 16.7% in 2000 to an estimated 10.7% in 2014, it is high compared to 8.7% for the state average at the time. (It is unlikely that unemployment fell to 1.4% in 2010, as reported by the Census Bureau, probably an error.)

Poverty rose over the same time period, from 32.3% in 2000 to 35.7% in 2010. U.S. Census 2014 estimates are even higher at 52.4% in 2014, and the most recent American Communities Survey (ACS) estimates put it at 56.5%.

Average travel time to work has remained between 35 and 40 minutes since 2000, indicating that most people work in Gallup or elsewhere outside the Chapter.

Exhibit IV-1 Selected Chapter Economic Indicators

	2000	2010	2014
Travel Time to Work	40.3	37.9	35.8
Poverty Status	32.30%	35.70%	52.40%
Unemployment	16.70%	1.40%	10.70%

Sources: U.S. Census, Census ACS Estimates 2014, U.S. Census 2010, 2000 SF3

Employment by Industry

Of the 408 categorized as members of the civilian labor force in Chichiltah, the largest employment group, 121, is in educational services, and health care and social assistance. Retail follows at 105.

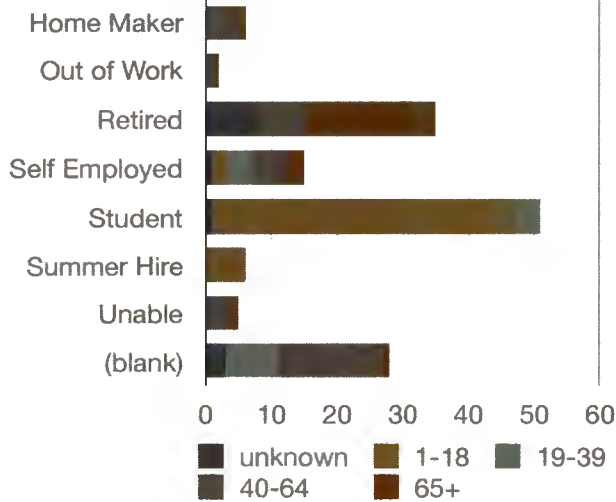
Exhibit IV-2 Chichiltah Chapter Employment by Industry, 2015



Source: U.S. Census ACS 5-Year Estimate, 2011-2015

Workforce

Exhibit IV-3 Employment Status by Age



The U.S. Census ACS 5-year estimate for 2015 estimated that of Chichiltah's 1,166 population over the age of 16, 52.1% were classified as not in the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers interviewed in an off-season who were not seeking work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work.

The CLUPC community survey backs up this data. It indicates that 32% of respondents were retirees and 46% were students, mostly under 18 years old.

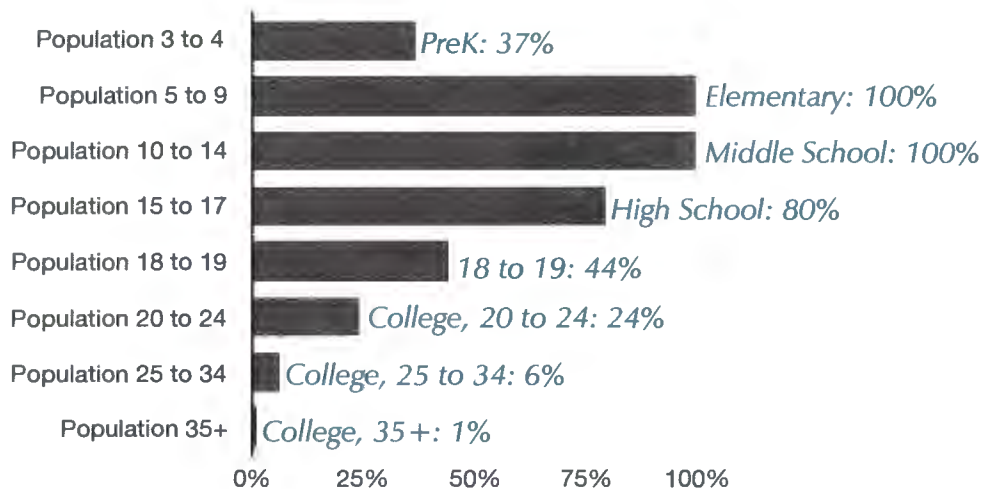
Education

School Enrollment

School enrollment drops off precipitously in Chichiltah after the age of 17. From 100% enrollment in elementary and middle school age groups, just below 80% of 15- to 17-year-olds are enrolled in school. After 17, school enrolment drops by almost half to 44% and again in the 20 to 24 years of age group to 24%. After 24, just 6% are enrolled in school.

The state averages for school enrollment are significantly higher: 18 to 19 years old, 17%; 20 to 24 years, 38%; and 25 to 35 years, 16.5%.

Exhibit IV-4 Chichiltah: School Enrollment by Age Group



Source, U.S. Census ACS 5-Year Survey, 2011 to 2015

Educational Attainment

Since 2000, Chichiltah has seen a rise among people 25 years and older who are high school and college graduates. The percentage of adults over 25 with some high school but no diploma has also risen, from 16.6% in 2000 to 23.6% in 2014.

Exhibit IV-5 Chichiltah Educational Attainment

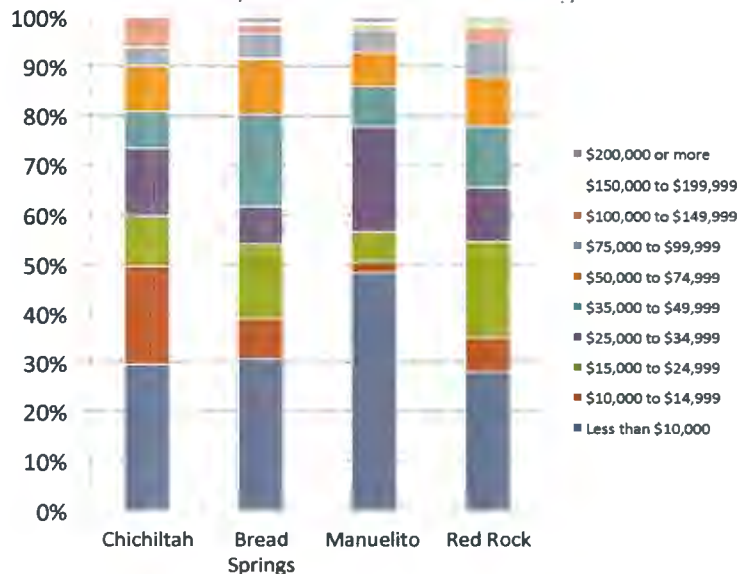
Educational Attainment in Chichiltah: Persons over 25 Years of Age

	2000	2010	2014
Population 25 years and over	969	1,035	952
Less than 9th grade	33.8%	22.5%	14.7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	16.6%	20.0%	23.6%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30.9%	34.6%	36.0%
Some college, no degree	10.6%	17.6%	18.8%
Associate degree	3.4%	1.1%	1.7%
Bachelor's degree	2.8%	1.9%	3.0%
Graduate or professional degree	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%
Percent high school graduate or higher	49.5	57.5%	61.7%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.6	4.3%	5.1%

Source: U.S. Census, Census ACS Estimates 2014, U.S. Census 2010, 2000 SF3

Exhibit IV-6 Chapter and Area Household Income

Household Income, Chichiltah and Surrounding



Source: U.S. Census ACS Estimates 2015

Income

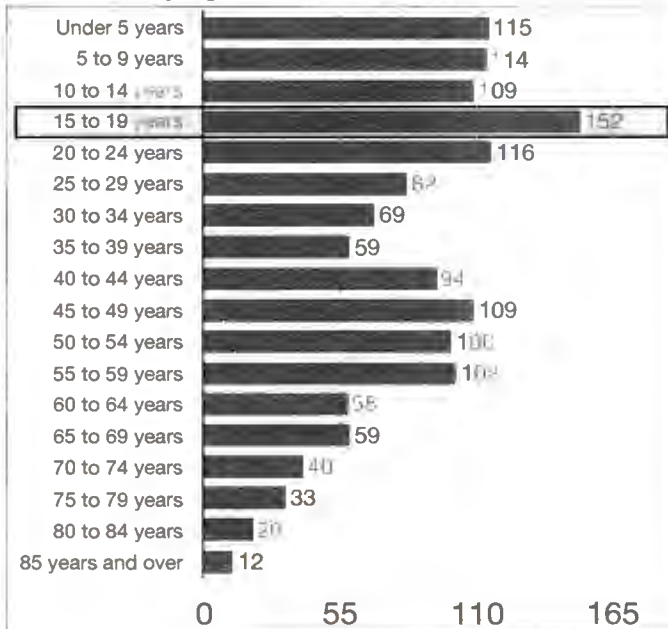
According to U.S. Census estimates, 73% of households in Chichiltah have income less than \$35,000. Income distribution in Chichiltah Chapter is similar to that of Red Rock Chapter. Manuelito has a higher percentage of households that earn below \$10,000 (48%) than Chichiltah (30%). Red Rock and Manuelito have a much lower percentage of households that earn between \$15,000 and \$24,999 at 7% and 2%, respectively, than Chichiltah with 20%.

Population by Age

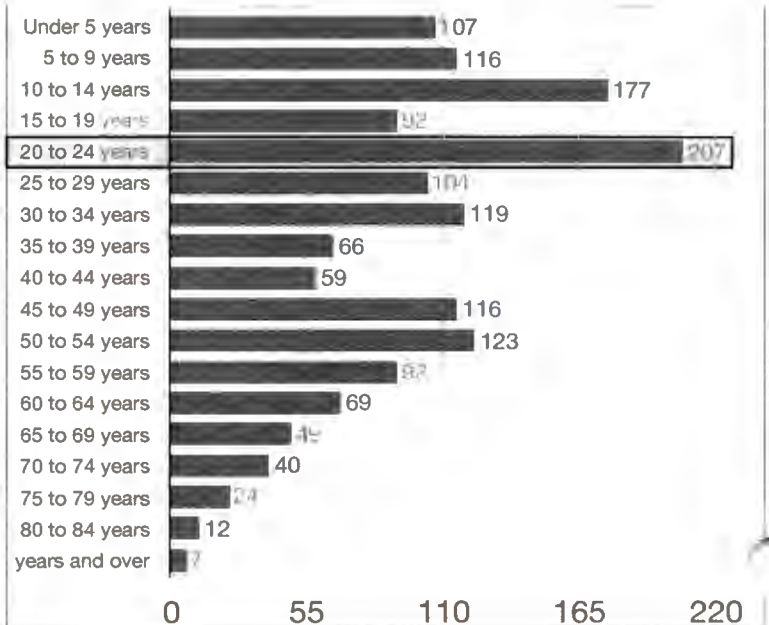
The largest population group in 2010 was 15- to 19-year-olds. Five years later and after graduation, they did not leave Chichiltah. Unlike most rural New Mexico populations which see dramatic drops in population between ages 19 and about 35, Chichiltah's youth appear to be staying. Chapter members reported they felt this was the case and that most of the youth in that age group are staying home and are not working or attending school.

Exhibit IV-7 Population by Age

Population by Age: 2010



Population by Age: 2015



Source: U.S. Census 2010 and ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2011-2015

Business Activity

Recent commercial developments and changes are:

- Cousins Store closed (three years ago)
- Joe Milo's Trading Company moved to Vanderwagen from White Water
- Mustang Store, north of Chichiltah, sells liquor, and no longer sells gas
- New Family Dollar store built in southern Chichiltah
- Murphy's pawn shop opened
- El Sabino Grocery & Package, a gas and convenience store opened

B. Issues and Opportunities

Demand for Local Economic Development

Few services are available in Chichiltah and the community has expressed a strong desire for expanding their availability. With 1,443 residents, Chichiltah is the seventh most populous Chapter in the Eastern Navajo Agency. A state highway, New Mexico Highway 602, also runs through, connecting Gallup and Zuni. Economic development opportunities in the Chapter may be broad. Very few services are

currently available to serve the Chapter's 1,200-plus members and the many travelers and potential tourists on Highway 602.

However, developing projects will not be a simple process, considering the complexities of land status, permitting, access to capital, Chapter authority in the Navajo Nation and the rural nature of the Chapter itself.

Permitting Framework

Chapter Certification

The Navajo Nation Local Governance Act (LGA) enables Navajo Chapters to obtain certification and delegates to certified Chapters governmental authority with respect to certain local matters. The intent of the LGA is to give local Chapters more authority over their own affairs. The act allows Chapters to set land-use policy, establish a Chapter sales tax (it appears that the sales tax may be set in the range of 2%) and determine what type of a Chapter government structure Chapter members prefer. LGA also gives Chapters the authority to make agreements or contracts with other Chapters, county, city and state governments.

Current Framework

For now, Chichiltah Chapter remains uncertified, although the Chapter is working towards certification. As a non-certified Chapter, economic development projects in Chichiltah move through the Navajo Nation central government. Land for economic development or community projects must be withdrawn, and business leases approved by the Navajo Nation.

One-Stop Shop

The prevailing economic development goal in Chichiltah is to develop a "one stop shop" in the Chapter. Navaho Nation Shopping Centers, Incorporated provide a model for such a development. According to its web site, the company was:"

...created in 1983 by the Navajo Nation Council and was managed by the Navajo Nation Division of Economic Development as part of the Navajo Nation's Overall Economic Development Plan. The development of the shopping centers is one way to boost the Navajo economy by providing jobs, goods and services, and revenue for the Navajo people.

Today, Navajo Nation Shopping Centers, Inc. has acquired its own Incorporation—Navajo Nation Shopping Centers, Inc. (NNSCI). As a result, the company is completely self-operational without any Tribal department influence, yet it operates as a Tribal Enterprise of the Navajo Nation.

The company operates ten shopping centers in the Navajo Nation. Most include laundry, shopping and gas and often include services such as bank, social security, and post office.

Communities with Navajo Nation Shopping Centers:

- Navajo Pine/Dzil Dit L'oi
- Pinon/Be'ek'id Baa Ahoodzani'
- Dilkon/To Al Chi'di
- Kayenta/To' Dine'eshzhee
- Tuba City/To' Naneesdizi'
- Window Rock/Tse'gha'hoodza'ni'
- St. Michaels/Ts'ihootso
- Pinehill/Nidishchii' Shizhood
- Shiprock/Tse' Bit' A'i
- Crownpoint/T'iists'o'o'z N'deeshgizh

Exhibit IV-8 Pine Hill Shopping Center in Ramah Chapter



Photo: Navajo Nation Shopping Centers, Inc

Director of the Division of Navajo Nation Economic Development Department, Crystal J. Deschinny, worked within her own division's budget recently to develop one stop shops across all Navajo Chapters. The goal is not only to provide services and retail options for residents, but to keep dollars spent by

Exhibit IV-9 Types of Businesses and Services Requested by the Community

	Yes	Percent of Total
Laundromat	102	64%
Grocery Store	97	61%
Gas Station	79	49%
Livestock & Feed	77	48%
Indoor Recreation	74	46%
Convenience Store	67	42%
Wellness Center	63	39%
Auto Shop	61	38%
Propane Gas Co.	58	36%
Public Transportation	57	36%
Baseball/Soccer Fields	56	35%
Bike Trails	55	34%
Restaurant	52	33%
Hardware/Lumber	52	33%
Picnic Facility	52	33%
Car Wash	51	32%
Storage Units	43	27%
Pool	43	27%
Open Market Facility	41	26%
Beauty/Barber	41	26%
Skate Park	37	23%
Bank	35	22%
Camping & RV Park	34	21%
Landfill	31	19%
Office Supplies	29	18%
Arts and Craft Store	24	15%
Hotel & Lodging	24	15%
Spiritual Place	22	14%
Professional Office Building	17	11%

Navajo Nation citizens within its borders, stemming the current leakage to Gallup and other metropolitan areas outside of the Nation.

Studies and plans such as this one will provide important statistical evidence that a one stop shop is a needed and feasible development in Chichiltah and will identify the needs to be met by such a development.

Services

As observed above, Chichiltah Chapter currently has few services available. In recent years Cousins Store, the community's trading post, and the Mustang Store, a feed, gasoline and grocery store, both closed. Although the Chapter has some trading posts focusing on jewelry and crafts, a Family Dollar and some other small retail establishments on Highway 602, it remains underserved. The 2016-17 community survey identified various services as top needs. A laundry was the most-often identified need, receiving 102 votes, with a grocery store just behind with 97 votes. No gas station is available between the El Sabino station on Highway 602 in southern Chichiltah and Gallup, 20 miles to the north. In the survey, the community identified the need for additional gas station services in the Chapter. It also identified a livestock and feed store as an important community need, reiterated by community members in several community meetings.

Chichiltah currently has no post office, which limits resident's

access to their mail. While many of the nation's one stop shops do have post offices, it may be financially unfeasible to operate a store-front post office in Chichiltah. In that the case, the Chapter may consider requesting an outdoor cluster mailbox to serve residents.

While some needs have been identified, further study is required to fully understand what services would thrive in Chichiltah.



Example of cluster mailbox

Market/ Feasibility Study for One Stop Shops/ Mixed Use Development

The Chapter needs a market / feasibility study to describe market potential and identify services need. Such a study, with information included in plans such as this one will provide the Chapter with important tools as it works to attract the development of a one stop shop and the businesses to fill it.

The Eastern Regional Business Development Office (RBDO) of the Navajo Nation Small Business Development Department is also working specifically to develop one stop shops and to develop a plan for a two one stop shops, one along highway 602 south of Gallup and one near Rock Springs. The next step will be a feasibility study for two sites. RBDO has approached Chichiltah and Rock Springs about providing some portion of the funding for the study.

This regional approach to the project, involving multiple Chapters in a single economic development effort, will require a share agreement between the Chapters. The Navajo Nation legislature would develop the agreement. An RBDO representative interviewed indicated that the Chapter could enter into such an agreement without certification, but Window Rock would have final approval.

Regional Projects

The rural and somewhat isolated nature of Chichiltah, and the limited capacity for planning, outreach and funding limit the Chapter's economic development capacity. Partnering with neighboring Chapters on economic development projects or forming a regional economic development coalition may provide a mechanism for overcoming such hurdles.

Partnership Projects

Like the market feasibility study, this approach would involve developing an economic development project(s) in partnership with one or more neighboring Chapters. Advantages could be:

- More choices in project siting, for example, along I-40 or near attractions
- Improved funding capacity, with multiple Chapters pooling funds and increased grant-seeking capacity
- Increased advocacy: many Chapters speaking as one may be able to more effectively lobby representatives to support projects

Such projects would carry the need to develop share agreements to appropriately share gross receipts from such projects. Share agreements can weigh a variety of factors to determine the most appropriate distribution of revenue.

Regional Coalition

A more structured approach may be developing an economic development coalition at the regional level, in Chichiltah's case, between all Region 6 Chapters. The coalition may be as simple as creating

and funding a permanent economic development position at the regional level to work to bring projects to Chapters across the region. A more involved approach may be convening representatives from across the region to identify and advocate for economic development policies and projects.

Remote Projects

Economic development projects are not limited to Chapter or Navajo Nation land. Gallup is the area's largest economy. The Gallup population surges on the weekends as shoppers from around the region convene to shop and access services, taking dollars and gross receipts taxes out of the Navajo Nation and leaving it in Gallup.

Still, the Gallup market should not be viewed entirely as competition. The city is relatively close to Chichiltah, about a 30-minute drive, and that access to such a large market may represent an important opportunity for the Chapter or some entrepreneurial Chapter members to build businesses in Gallup. Opportunities may exist to purchase businesses in Gallup, especially those heavily frequented by Navajo customers, allowing the Chapter to recoup some of the revenue lost to Gallup.

Area Projects

Some other projects developed by the Navajo Nation and Chapters in the region may provide some insight on current trends. The following is a list of recent projects in the area:

- Red Rock
 - Current work to develop housing with attached economic development on 440 acres acquired from a private owner
 - » Developing preliminary feasibility study for utilities
 - Final stages of building a flea market on 21 acres
- Rock Springs
 - Work with Navajo Nation to develop shopping and a hotel at a former book depository site
 - » Negotiation to acquire the land with BIA
- Shanto
 - Building a feed store
 - » Owned by the Chapter, which is certified
 - » Chapter created a business organization to work through
 - » Obtained a working loan from the Community Development Financial Institution; also used funding from outside agencies
 - » Planning shopping and hotel development in the future
- Thoreau
 - Inland port project (on hold)

Options for Developing Additional Economic Development and Housing Development Capacity

With no local staff available specifically who are dedicated to housing or economic development, the ability to successfully achieve development goals will remain limited. However, the Chapter has some viable options for developing additional capacity that it can initiate.

The Chapter may be able to augment its economic development and administrative capacities using either a local (Chichiltah Chapter) or a regional approach. A local approach will ensure that efforts focus on the Chapter and respond exclusively to Chapter concerns and direction, while a regional approach would have the potential for greater resources, a larger market area and broader political influence.

In considering a regional approach, it may serve the Chapter's interests to seek partnerships with nearby chapters having similar economic and demographic characteristics, rather than with all of Navajo Council District 6. A partnership with neighboring Bááháálí and Red Rock Chapters may provide the most fruitful arrangement.

CLUPC Economic Development and Housing Subcommittee or Task Force

The Chapter should form a subcommittee of the CLUPC or a development task force to study options, make recommendations for and spearhead development of an economic development program. Some of the options that the Chapter should consider include:

- Coordinate with Navajo Nation agencies, particularly the Navajo Economic Development Division and Navajo Housing Authority, with the expectation that those agencies would take the lead in economic and housing development
- Focus the development effort at the Chapter level or through a regional multi-chapter partnership
- Staff economic development by the community service coordinators for participating chapters or a Navajo Nation staff position located in or near the Chapter
- Consider forming a community development corporation
- Assign the CLUPC to lead economic and housing development

One of the Options: Community Development Corporations (CDCs)

Community development corporations (CDCs) are 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations created to support and revitalize communities, especially those with limited resources. CDCs often deal with the development of affordable housing. They can also be involved in a wide range of community services that meet local needs such as education, job training, health care, commercial development and other social programs.

While CDCs may work closely with a representative from the local government, they are not a government entity. They generally have a staff and some degree of incorporation. CDCs are set up and run by community members or local groups, and a key feature of CDCs is the inclusion of community representatives in their governing/advisory boards.

As non-profits, CDCs are tax-exempt and may receive funding from private and public sources. No specific tax ID or certification distinguishes a CDC from other non-profits. They may receive unlimited donations and grants from private and public sources. A significant portion of funding comes from local government and through state and federal grants, such as the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant. CDCs may also apply for funding through intermediary organizations that receive government resources, and then allocate funding to community

groups. Some CDCs own rental properties or for-profit companies to generate income.

CDCs can also receive funding from philanthropic foundations and Chichiltah may find support from foundations such as the McCune Charitable Foundation, W.K Kellogg Foundation (with an office in Albuquerque), Enterprise Foundation, and the Southwest Indian Foundation headquartered in Gallup.

CDCs have contributed to the advancement of rural areas since the early 1960s. Public services for rural, communities with limited resources are often fragmented across multiple agencies and levels of government, and a CDC can promote a comprehensive and coordinated program agenda.

A CDC can work as a partner with developers and other agencies, such as the Navajo Nation Division of Economic Development and Navajo Housing Authority. By working in partnership, they may wield more control over the types, quality and nature of projects developed. Therefore, a CDC can provide a mechanism for promoting housing and commercial developments that are supported by the community and are culturally appropriate.

Community-wealth.org houses an up-to-date collection of resources focused on CDCs and their role in community wealth building.

Other Economic Development Opportunities

Other, small economic development projects are possible to bolster the overall economy and improve access to services and jobs. The Chapter could approach the owners of Cousin's Store about selling the property and parking lot for redevelopment into a community store. The Chapter may also consider offering training and technical assistance for Chapter members to open online stores or sell wares at existing web sites like Etsy or Ebay. Online economic opportunities are especially important in rural settings and can be a vehicle for youth to begin building capital and experience.

Workforce Development

An important element of economic development is workforce development. A qualified workforce is key to bringing any business endeavor to the Chapter. Overall educational attainment is on the rise in Chichiltah, especially past 9th grade. However, the rise in persons over 25 with no diploma, the low school enrollment percentages in age groups over 17 and the apparent trend of recent high school graduates to remain in the Chapter, may indicate a group of young adults with untapped potential.

With the coming construction of new facilities for the BIA's Jones Ranch Community School, the current building will be empty. The building includes a gym and has a well on the property. A task force was formed in spring 2017 to repurpose the former school for workforce development. It is discussing partnering with area schools, especially Navajo Technical University to develop programs. Plans are developing for a computer lab with staff that may be located here to support workforce development programs.

Young people are clearly staying in Chichiltah after high school graduation, yet there is currently little to offer them in training or jobs. Such a workforce development program could serve as a valuable platform for preparing Chichiltah youth for the workforce or further higher education.

Arts and Crafts

Chichiltah has a strong tradition of weaving and silversmithing. There are several trading posts sell fine jewelry, rugs and other traditional arts and crafts from the area and from Zuni Pueblo to the south. The Chapter would like to encourage and promote Chapter artisans and their products. It may consider offering meeting space at the Chapter house for artisan groups to gather and possibly offer classes to

broaden the base of artisans and extend the culture to youth.

Artisan guilds can also pool resources to develop branding and marketing to promote Chichiltah arts and crafts products. The Chapter can also help artisan groups in recruiting talent to build an attractive online store for promoting and selling Chichiltah wares worldwide.

Cultural and Recreational Tourism

Although there are few developed cultural attractions within the Chapter to attract tourists, the Chapter can use regional attractions and events to bring visitors in. Regional bike tours and hiking trails connecting to regional attractions can build on the region's growing recreational tourism economy. The community could consider developing festivals or studio tours to attract visitors. The attractive mountain setting and easy accessibility of Chichiltah along the Trail of the Ancients could also lead to successful hogan-rental and tours for European and other tourists interested in the Navajo way of life.

Alternative Energy

Solar and wind energy are likely feasible in Chichiltah. The Chapter should consider operations at a small scale serving a house or housing cluster, or at a "plant" scale that feeds into the regional electricity grid. The Chapter supports alternative energy development and should consider working with NTUA, Continental Divide Electric Cooperative and other possible providers.

C. Funding

This update of the Chapter's land use plan will demonstrate that Chichiltah is a prime candidate for economic development projects to help secure funding.

D. Goals and Policies

1. Develop Chichiltah Chapter economic projects

A. Develop economic assets in Chichiltah Chapter

- Obtain funding for an economic development feasibility study of the potential for developing a one-stop-shop with gas station, laundry, grocery, post office and others including mixed-use in Chichiltah Chapter
 - Consult with Eastern Regional Business Development to learn from their experience in developing commercial projects in Navajo Nation, and about the tools they offer Chapters such as marketing and land acquisition
 - Consult with the Navajo Nation Economic Development Department about recognizing business opportunities in Chichiltah and directing businesses to Chichiltah
 - Consider forming an economic development partnership with neighboring Chapters to pool investment capital to develop a joint commercial project
- Encourage leasing of Cousin's Store to a local resident to operate a local business and help with upkeep of the property
- Advocate for future development that considers cultural context in site design such as bazaar-style outdoor market places
- Support development of alternative energy development in Chichiltah

- B. Develop economic assets for the Chapter beyond Chapter borders
 - Consider purchasing businesses located in Gallup with or without regional Chapter partners
 - Give priority to businesses that receive a high volume of Navajo customers to keep Navajo dollars in the Navajo Nation
 - Encourage Chapter residents to buy or grow businesses that take advantage of higher customer volumes in Gallup
 - Identify assets and opportunities by conducting a market feasibility study and developing a marketing strategy

2. Expand and reinforce the Chapter's economic development capacity

- A. Develop dedicated economic development staffing capacity
 - Lobby tribal government to create and fill a position at the multi-Chapter regional or Chapter level that is dedicated to economic development
- B. Empower local representatives to manage and fund economic development projects
 - Pass a resolution in support of more local management of tribal and Chapter funds to accomplish economic development and other projects

3. Expand the options for goods and services in the Chapter

- A. Attract businesses that would provide a variety of goods and services to the Chapter within the envisioned shopping center, reopened Cousins Store, private lands in Chapter boundaries, and home businesses as appropriate
- B. Advocate for the installation of a USPS mailbox bank in the community

4. Curb unemployment

- A. Improve access to education and training for local workforce and entrepreneurs
 - Work with the Jones Ranch School task force to develop the former BIA school building as a workforce development center with senior housing and gym facilities for youth
 - Approach Navajo Technical University about developing a satellite campus or program at the site
 - Consider an arrangement with UNM-Gallup or Zuni campuses to provide classes in Chichiltah
- B. Develop a community center with broadband access and computers where people work on homework, take online classes, work remotely, conduct job searches, manage online businesses and conduct other online economic activities such as managing stock portfolios, online banking and paying bills
 - Conduct periodic life skills workshops to assist with resume development, financial literacy and digital instruction

5. Protect traditional economic activities in Chichiltah Chapter

- A. Preserve and protect agricultural resources including farming, grazing livestock, and wildlife habitat
- B. Promote local artisans and their products

- Conduct meetings with local artisans to develop a network for possible coordination and support, and to identify the types of arts and crafts, current marketing, challenges to expanding their activities, and possible ways that the Chapter may support or assist artisans
- Offer space at the Chapter House Complex to local artisans for meetings, production and classes
 - Invite Ramah Rug Weavers Association to conduct educational workshops in Chichiltah
 - Encourage artisans to sell and promote traditional arts and crafts online
 - Develop a marketing campaign promoting traditional arts and crafts

6. Empower and encourage Chapter members to develop business opportunities

- A. Promote business development services offered by the Eastern Regional Business Development office (ERBD) and Navajo Nation Division of Economic Development (NNED)
 - Educate Chapter members about the services offered by the ERBD and NNED including NNED Micro Enterprise Loan Program and Business Industrial Development Fund
 - Request that the Eastern Regional Business Development office hold a business development workshop in Chichiltah for members interested in starting businesses
 - Approach the New Mexico Economic Development Department (New Mexico True) about collaborating with Chichiltah Chapter to develop promotional campaigns

7. Continue to expand utility services and broadband access

8. Continue working towards Chapter certification

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V. Utilities

A. Introduction

The purpose of the Utilities Element is to establish base information about the existing water system, electricity, telecommunications, and solid waste management, and to identify major plans for utilities improvements in the future. Utilities constitute essential public infrastructure networks that deliver services to the community. The utilities system is closely related to:

- *Land use* - water, electricity and telecommunications must be available to any major new development
- *Housing* - residential subdivisions require utilities and comprehensive plan policies encourage homesite leases to be a fairly close distance to utilities
- *Economic development* - retail and industrial businesses require utilities; home-based businesses have better opportunities for growth with water, electricity and particularly Internet services
- *Transportation* - utility corridors should be located within road rights-of-way

The Chapter is not a direct provider of utilities, and instead coordinates with tribal, federal and private utility providers to provide and expand services.

B. Existing Conditions

Water

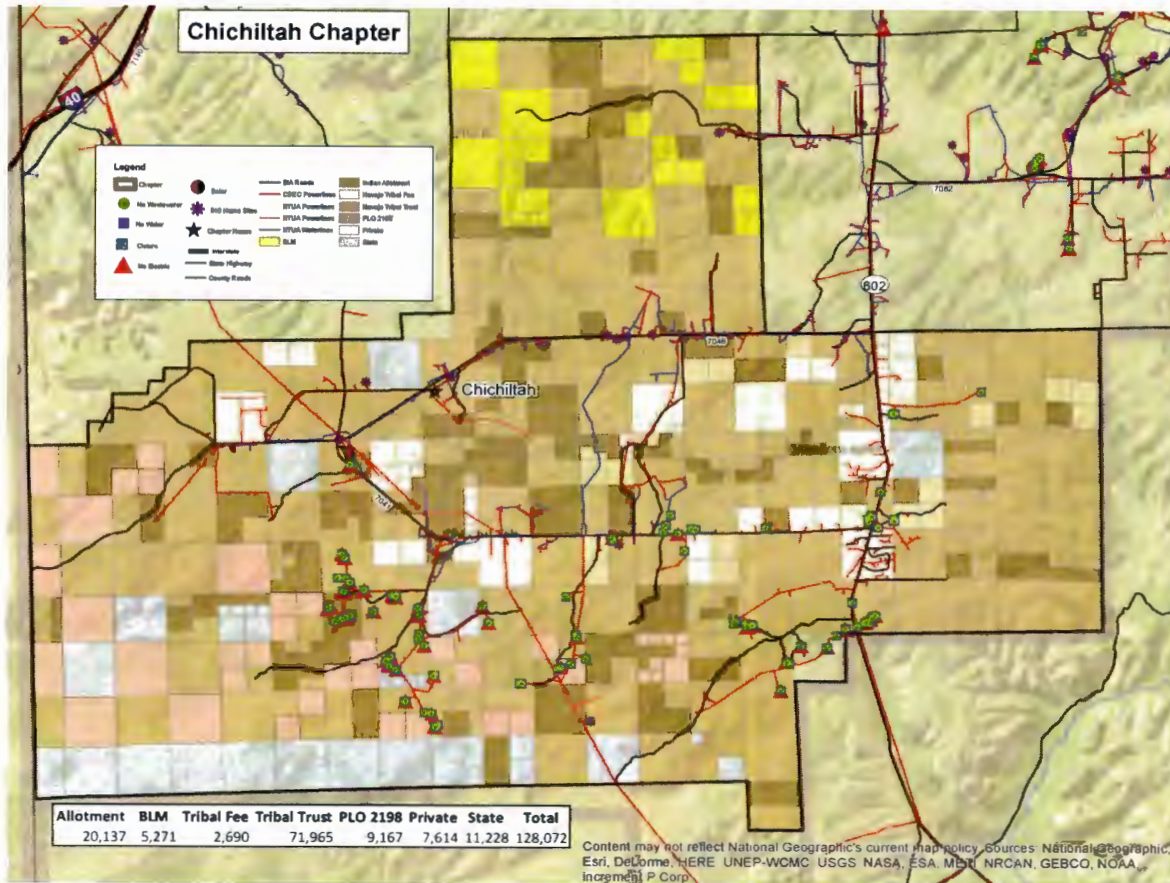
Water lines extending south from a well located in Bááháálí Chapter serve Chichiltah Chapter. The Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) operates and maintains the domestic water system. Exhibit V-1 on the following page shows, in blue, water lines completed by 2012.

Private Wells

A number of residences in Chichiltah Chapter, mostly on private lands, are on private wells. In Vanderwagen, wells are mainly in the Gallup Sandstone aquifer at a fairly shallow depth. They produce water that has acceptable quality, but little quantity. One business on private lands, Family Dollar, is served by a deeper well into the Dakota Sandstone, with poor quality water.

Windmills in Chichiltah also tap the Gallup Sandstone aquifer.

Exhibit V-1 Chichiltah Chapter Utilities Map



Source: Eastern Navajo Infrastructure Assessment, Eastern Navajo Land Commission, February 2012

Wastewater

Separate sewage lagoons serve the following areas of the Chapter:

- Chapter House complex
- Navajo Housing Authority (NHA) subdivision
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school
- David Skeet Elementary School

Most development in the Chapter has a septic system. Exhibit V-1 shows development having no wastewater treatment as of 2012. The U.S. Census Bureau reported that an estimated 49% of households did not have complete plumbing facilities in 2014.

Electric

Continental Divide Electric Cooperative, Inc. (CDEC) provides and maintains electric service. The Chapter received funding to support extending electricity and wiring households without electricity. Exhibit V-1 shows development having no electricity as of 2012.

Natural Gas

Because there is no natural gas service in Chichiltah Chapter, individual Liquid Propane (LP) gas tanks serve homes, including those in the NHA subdivision.

Wood is the most common home heating fuel, according to estimates by the Census Bureau in 2000 and in 2014.

Telecommunications

CenturyLink provides landline telephone service to the area. Some phone lines are suspended in trees or along fences. CenturyLink has experienced problems with acquiring rights-of-way for telephone lines and consequently, has not extended phone lines in at least the last eight years.

C. Issues and Opportunities

Domestic Water Improvements

The Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project (NGWSP) is a huge project that will divert surface water from the San Juan River in the Shiprock area and pipe the water south to serve many Navajo communities and Gallup. The Navajo chapters south of Gallup will receive water from the NGWSP, although the following map does not show that reach. Treatment and storage are other critical facets of NGWSP. This large and complex project has many partners. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation is the lead federal agency. Construction began in 2015 after decades of discussion, study, planning and budgeting. This project will enable growth by providing a dependable water supply in an area that does not have significant surface water or sustainable aquifers for pumping groundwater.

The Gallup Regional System (GRS) is a secondary project to anchor the water distribution system for the NGWSP in the Gallup area. The GRS will create local water management flexibility by distributing groundwater to third parties such as other water districts through Gallup to neighboring Navajo chapters. The Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA), the Indian Health Service (IHS), the City of Gallup and the Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments are joint developers of the GRS, resulting in funding for the project from the State of New Mexico to begin building the first phases of the system. (Source: Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico Regional Water Plan, 2004)

The following map, Exhibit V-2, shows the entire NGWSP with the exception of Reaches 14 south of Gallup. Exhibit V-3 shows at a larger scale the system south of Gallup. Its Reach 14.8 extends to Chichiltah.

Exhibit V-2 Map of Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project

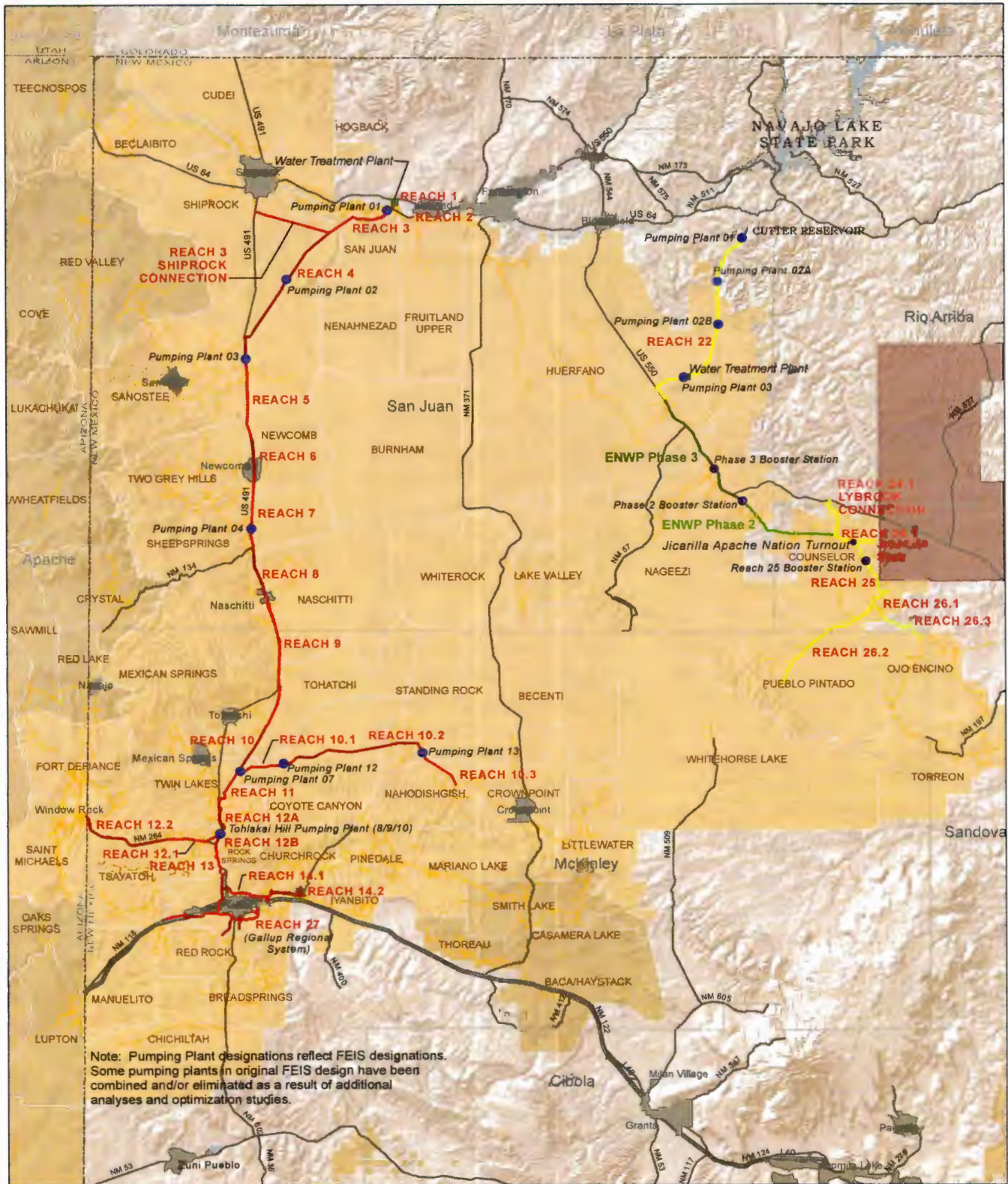


Exhibit V-3 Map of Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project South of Gallup



The Indian Health Service has the lead in a water sharing agreement with IHS and NTUA for Reaches 14.6, 14.7, and 14.8 south of Gallup. The IHS project is going on simultaneously as the NGWSP. The projected time frame for completion of Reach 14.8 is currently 2022. The NGWSP projected time frame for completion is 2024.

Engineers Souder, Miller & Associates (SMA) are working with the Navajo Nation Department of Water Resources to plan for a water supply and distribution system for the Vanderwagen area of Chichiltah. The long-term goal is to connect Chichiltah Vanderwagen to NGWSP water, however, SMA is studying other shorter-term water supply options to serve the area. SMA is responsible for a series of tasks to move this project forward, including:

- Identification of homes that need water, working with the Indian Health Service Sanitation Deficiency System list and completion of their own survey
- Preliminary lay-outs of water infrastructure
- Cultural and biological surveys
- Land acquisition and rights-of-way
- Adjusted lay-outs of water infrastructure
- Preparation of a preliminary engineering report

SMA has sought to identify promising options for drilling one or more wells in the Vanderwagen area, however, at the time of writing, drilling does not appear to be feasible.

The projected time frame calls for construction to begin in 2020-21. Full funding of the project has not yet been secured; consequently, the Chapter will also need to help in locating and advocating for construction funding. The infrastructure should be transferred to NTUA to operate in approximately 2022.

Exhibit V-4 shows the conceptual water line lay-out. This map shows the draft water system project that serves existing houses that do not now have water. It shows the first phase lines in blue, and the second phase lines in green. Phase 1 lines should serve approximately 100 homes; phase 2 lines should serve 26 to 30 lines. This map is very preliminary and subject to change as the project moves forward.

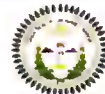
Exhibit V-4 Chichiltah-Vanderwagon Water Project Conceptual Layout



Chichiltah-Vanderwagon Water System Project



Date Updated: 4/11/2017



Disclaimer: Preliminary
subject to change

Additional water line extensions are also in progress. Indian Health Service is working on a line along Cousins Road.

In the comprehensive plan, the Chapter is looking at both existing NTUA lines and these planned lines for locating new development (such as small-lot or large-lot subdivisions and commercial centers), and for encouraging new homesite leases.

Telecommunications

The Chapter is working with the NTUA Community Connect initiative to bring wireless broadband to serve the community within the next two years.

Other options for high speed Internet may also be available in Chichiltah. Sacred Wind Communications Inc. will be the new provider of fiber optic to David Skeet Elementary School at a lower cost than the current service through SES Connect. Sacred Wind may offer wireless antenna microwave Internet service more readily than NTUA. Sacred Wind may also be able to provide fiber optic to the Chapter, but the service may be expensive, given the low density of likely connections. Continental Divide Electric Cooperative is extending fiber optic to its substations, however, service to others is currently unknown.

Rights-of-Way (R.O.W.) for Utilities

Utilities require rights-of-way (R.O.W.) or easements, and acquisition of R.O.W. can be highly complex and difficult to complete. As discussed above, R.O.W. issues have stymied CenturyLink in extending phone lines. The Chapter has prioritized the need for electricity and high speed Internet. Fiber optic requires underground lines, and most roads do not have R.O.W. The Chapter would like utility corridors within road R.O.W.s.

Complex R.O.W. problems may require a special coordinated approach. For example, the replacement of a Korean War-era bridge in Manuelito was resolved through a summit with the BIA Regional Director, Navajo Nation and Chapter representatives, and Congressman Ben Ray Lujan. Representative Lujan reported after the summit that he would present a solution to the federal government in Washington. As a result, the project received all the R.O.W. signatures. R.O.W.s in Chichiltah and surrounding chapters may require similar efforts.

There is currently some cross-agency coordination on R.O.W.s. CDEC, BIA, and the Navajo Nation meet on monthly basis. R.O.W.s should be easier to obtain on allotments that the Navajo Nation has bought back, partially solving the problem.

D. Goals, Policies and Actions

1. Expand access to reliable, high quality water services in Chichiltah Chapter

- Continue working with engineers to expand water utility services to Vanderwagen and south Chapter residents in feasible phases
- Plan for the future expansion of the Navajo-Gallup Water Project line to augment the water supply for the utility lines in Chichiltah Chapter
- Pursue future phases of water utility service expansion to other areas in the Chapter that are currently not served, primarily south of Cousins Road

2. Simplify and clarify rights-of-way and easements in the Chapter to resolve current issues and enable future development

- A. Work through legal issues surrounding existing rights-of-way and easements to ensure that all utilities in the Chapter are legal and legitimate
- Engage CenturyLink and Navajo Transportation and Utilities Authority (NTUA) to resolve rights-of-way issues and restore telephone service to Chichiltah Chapter
 - Engage Continental Divide Electric Cooperative regarding rights-of-way or easements needed to update or install new electric lines or fiber optic Internet lines serving the Chapter
 - Maintain a CDEC transmission line corridor running northwest/southeast through the Chapter
 - Determine the roles that the Chapter can play in private utilities expansion, such as assisting in obtaining the consent of landowners to grant R.O.W., the environmental clearance process, filing complaints with the New Mexico Public Regulation Commission, coordinating with public land agencies managing “Checkerboard” land in the Chapter such as the Bureau of Land Management and New Mexico State Land Office on easements, and work with McKinley County
 - Promote the Cobell Settlement buyback program of fractionated allotment land in order to simplify establishment of R.O.W.s and easements.
 - Work with the NTUA to encourage regular maintenance of NTUA water lines in the Chapter
 - Convene a regional summit with chapter, national, county, state and federal representatives and agencies, regional utility provider representatives and legal council to overcome communications barriers, solidify support for projects and formulate effective strategies for moving forward
 - Research the approach taken by Manuelito Chapter in addressing utility issues in this manner
- B. Advocate for the designation of infrastructure rights-of-way, or “utility corridors” along major roads
- Discuss right-of-way and easement issues in Chichiltah with the Navajo Transportation and Utilities Authority to clearly outline support for a utility corridor

3. Expand access to reliable, high speed Internet for residents, institutions and businesses

- A. Continue to support the NTUA Community Connect initiative to bring wireless broadband to serve the community within the next two years

VI. Transportation

A. Introduction

The Transportation Element is intended to guide improvements and any expansion of the multimodal transportation system for current and future needs. The transportation system consists of roads for vehicular traffic, bicycle lanes and trails, sidewalks, buses or possibly taxi or Uber service for transit.

The transportation system is pivotal to the Chapter's economic development by providing access for commercial development in the Chapter for residents and travellers passing through the Chapter, as well as access to nearby goods, services and employment. Roads are also key to any cultural tourism the Chapter decides to pursue. Maintained roads are also important for access to homes. Road rights-of-way or easements allow for utilities.

Safety, efficient routing for motorists and emergency service providers, energy saving, cost factors and community character are all major concerns in transportation planning. The Transportation Element is closely related to the Land Use Element in addressing the land use pattern served by roads.

B. Existing Conditions

Roads in the Chapter

Within the boundaries of Chichiltah Chapter are approximately 194 miles of roads that are maintained or partially maintained, and 430 miles of unmaintained roads (see Exhibits IV-1 and IV-3). State highway NM 602 runs just over 6 miles through the Chapter. It is the highest class of road in the Chapter and maintained at the highest level. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) maintains the paved Jones Ranch Road and several other roads. McKinley County maintains the paved Cousins Road and a number of other roads.

The Jones Ranch Road-Cousins Road loop forms an excellent paved backbone route serving much of the Chapter's populated area. It provides two ways in and out for residents and for emergency service vehicles. A number of smaller roads are off these major roads.

Roads designated as "Tribal" (Navajo Nation Division of Transportation or NNDOT) are the secondary network of roads serving houses and housing complexes. "Inventory" roads, designated on the NNDOT map (Exhibit IV-?), are generally short distance local roads that serve several houses and housing clusters. These roads are not regularly maintained.

The Chapter prioritizes roads designated as NNDOT 15 Mile Regional Route for NNDOT improvements and maintenance.

Exhibit VI-1 Map of Roads by Agency

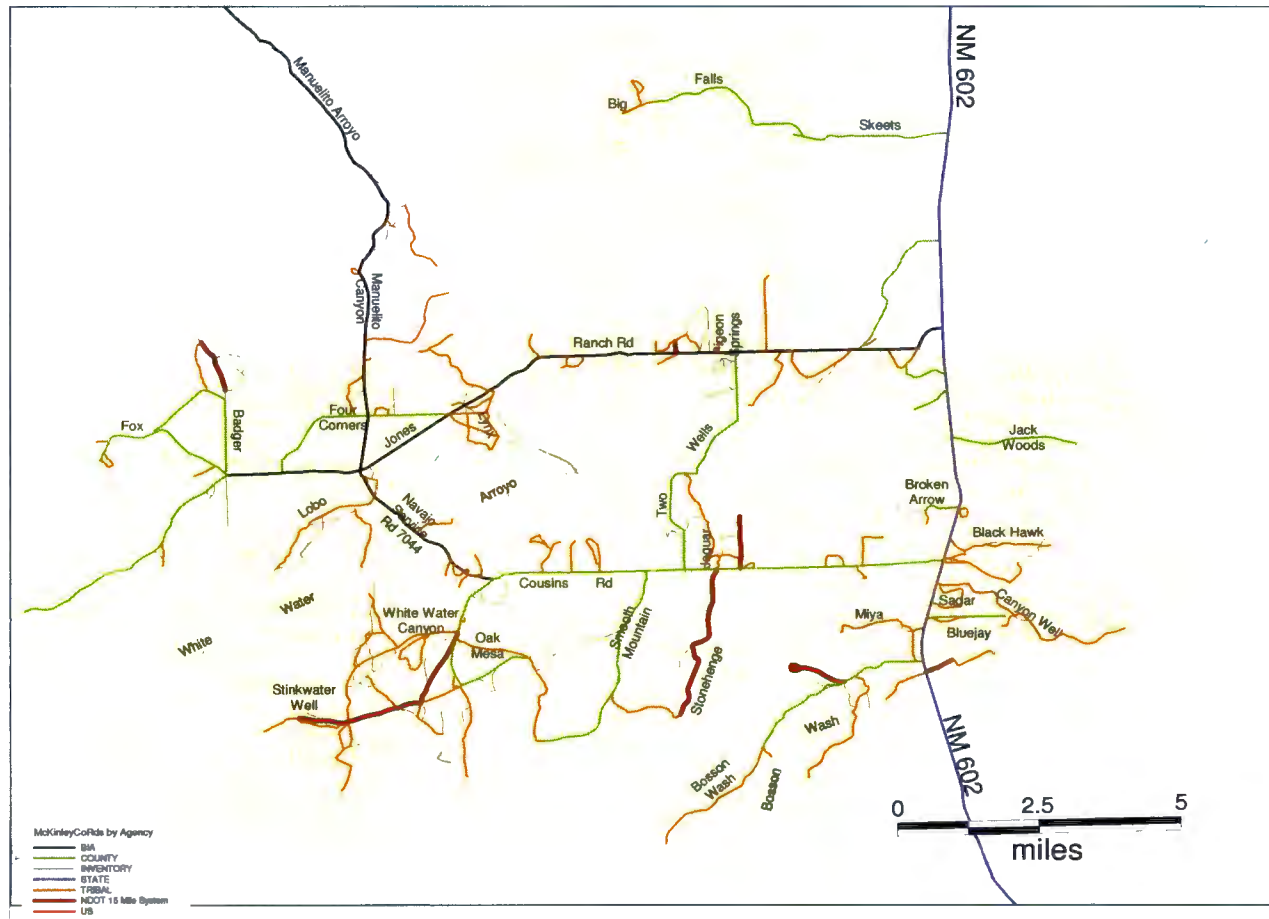


Exhibit VI-2 Chichiltah Chapter Roads by Miles

Roads in Chichiltah Chapter

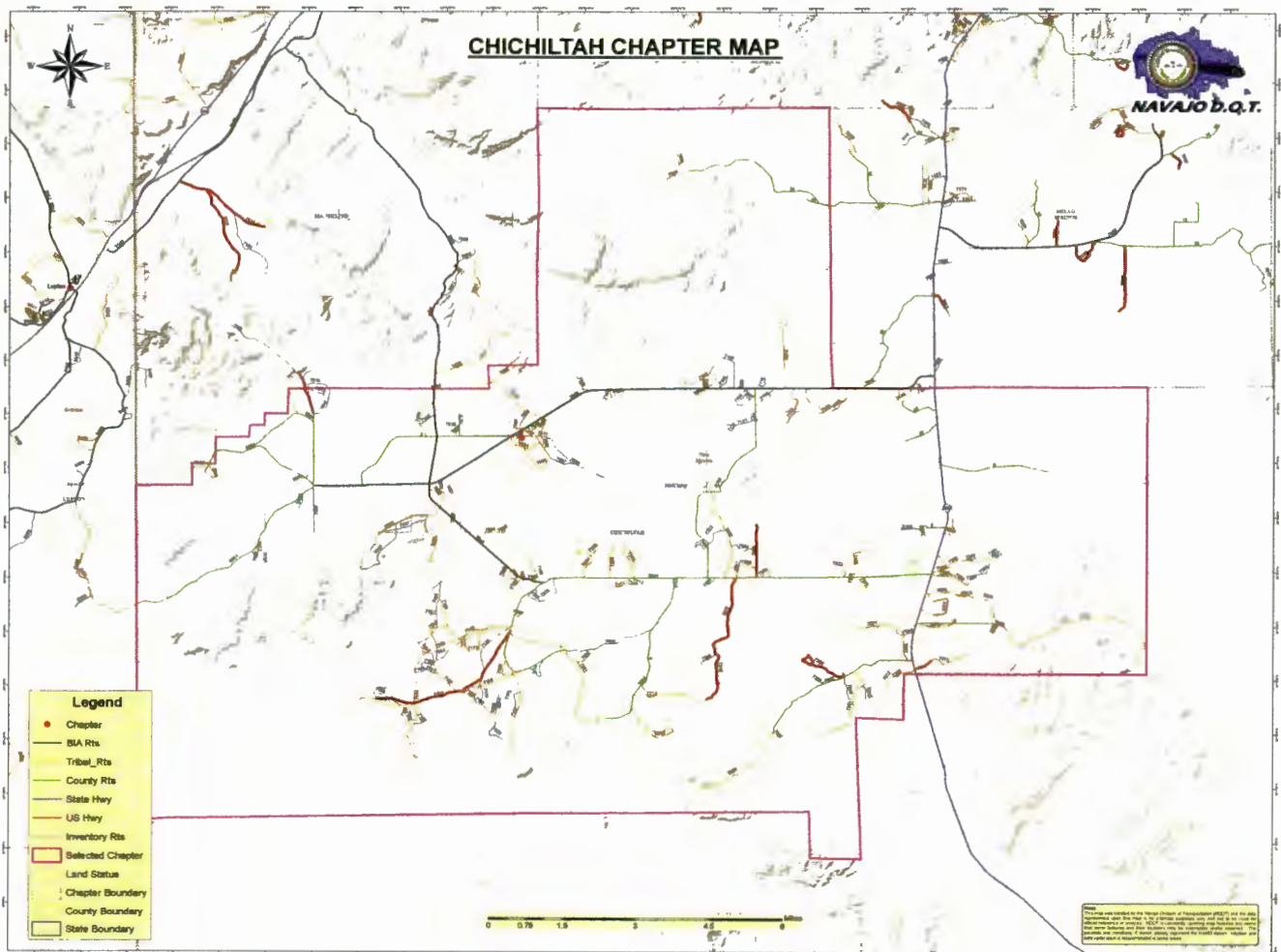
Agency	Miles	% of total
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	18.2	9.4%
McKinley County	47.0	24.2%
INVENTORY	35.8	18.5%
State of NM	6.1	3.1%
Tribal - NNDOT*	76.7	39.6%
NNDOT 15 Mile Regional Route	10.1	5.2%
Total Maintained	193.9	100.0%
Not Maintained	429.7	

Source: ARC tally of GIS mapped roads

*Note: Navajo Nation Division of Transportation maintains Tribal-NNDOT roads only periodically and not on a regular schedule.

NM Highway 602 has an average annual daily trips (AADT) of 8,714 vehicles. It is currently classified as a rural minor arterial road, and has been proposed to be reclassified as a principal arterial. NMDOT classifies Cousins Road and Manuelito Canyon Road (connecting to Cousins Road) as rural minor collectors. (Source: NMDOT AADT report with assistance from Engineer Richard Romoso of District 6).

Exhibit VI-3 Navajo Nation Map of Chichiltah Chapter Roads



Traffic Counts

McKinley County reported 2014 traffic counts for the following roads:

- Cousins Road -east end, 7-day average daily trips (ADT): 696
- Cousins Road east of Oakline Road, 7-day ADT: 596
- Cousins Road east of Two Wells Road, 7-day ADT: 503
- Cousins Road west of Smooth Mountain Road, 7-day ADT: 399
- Cousins Road -west end, 7-day ADT: 241
- Two Wells Road- east end, 7-day ADT: 98
- Smooth Mountain Road - north end, 7-day ADT: 111
- Oak Mesa Road - north end, 7-day ADT: 188

Source: McKinley County Roads Department Supervisor Jeff Irving, June 2017

C. Issues and Opportunities

Coordination of Responsibilities

Many jurisdictions are involved in improving and maintaining roads in the Chapter. At this time, BIA maintains paved roads designated as BIA routes. NNDOT plans to assume BIA's responsibilities in the near future. NNDOT currently maintains unpaved roads designated as NNDOT roads. It plans to chip-seal or pave some NNDOT roads by priority, particularly the 15-mile regional routes. McKinley County maintains county roads, a mix of both paved and unpaved roads. The County is also best equipped for snow plowing, having machinery available at a closer location. The New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) is responsible for maintaining and improving NM 602.

The agencies coordinate through regular meetings. For efficiency, they periodically swap roads. They should continue to try to improve coordination in order to deliver more effective services to residents and businesses served by the road system.

The Chapter has been advocating for a joint maintenance yard located on the grounds of the solid waste convenience center. A multi-agency facility so close to the Chapter would likely improve maintenance and improvement of Chichiltah Chapter roads, and may lead to greater efficiency in the division of responsibilities for those local roads.

15-Mile Regional Route Program (NNDOT)

Chapters can designate up to 15 miles of roads with significant use that should receive higher priority maintenance (blading four times per year). NNDOT requests that chapters update their lists annually, however, route improvements cannot be shifted too rapidly. 15-mile roads are ready to be improved. Otherwise, roads must obtain for clearances before they can be improved.

Chichiltah Chapter designated seven routes as shown in Exhibits IV-1 and IV-3.

Exhibit VI-4 Cousins Road Looking East (left) and Exhibit VI-5 Maintained Road North from Cousins Road (right)



Rights-of-Way

Rights-of-Way (R.O.W.) and easements are mapped legal documentation that show the alignment and width of the road and typically surrounding land for which one of the public agencies is responsible. Unfortunately, many roads on Indian trust lands do not have designated R.O.W. or easements. Acquiring R.O.W. for existing roads is often difficult and potentially expensive, and therefore has not been rigorously pursued.

The lack of R.O.W. has made it difficult to install or to maintain utilities, as discussed in more detail in the Utilities Element. R.O.W.s or easements should have space for a “utilities corridor” for installation of various above- or below-ground utilities. In addition, underground utilities should be signed and grader operators should call 811 to avoid damaging utilities in R.O.W.s.

BIA has prioritized acquiring R.O.W.s or “implied R.O.W.s” for major paved roads. Bar ditches at the edges of the road demarcate the width of the rights-of-way, typically from ditch to ditch. For example, Jones Ranch Road has a R.O.W. that goes from ditch to ditch.

McKinley County is currently trying to acquire R.O.W. or easements — not full ownership. The County Road Superintendent has a priority list.

Pedestrian, Equestrian and Bicycle Facilities

Possible Bike Lanes

Shoulders of Jones Ranch and Cousins Roads could be stripped and signed for bicycles and pedestrians. It should be noted that these are rural routes and if drivers are not both warned and driving carefully, safety issues involving pedestrians and bicyclists can result. However, if bicyclist or pedestrian traffic is very light, the effort could be unnecessary and wasteful. NNDOT recommends that Chapters measure the width of candidate roads and consider whether to stripe and sign the roadway or shoulders for bike lanes.

Trails

More than one-third of the American population is obese, and cases of Type II diabetes have doubled in the last two decades. Rising numbers of children are also diagnosed with Type II diabetes. In McKinley County, 13.6% of the residents have been diagnosed with diabetes (www.cdc.gov/diabetes/atlas/countydata/atlas.html, 2013). This rate is the highest in New Mexico. Exercise helps to prevent this illness.

Leaders in the public health movement and communities are increasingly making the effort to build parks and trails for exercising. Trails are great for walking and jogging. Communities could stage events such as fun runs and other sports competitions. In addition, trails can be a component of tourism and economic development, if the Chapter is interested. Chichiltah Chapter may have an opportunity to collaborate with the Gallup - Zuni Mountains Trail System for advertising and staging events.

Residents and Chapter health service providers expressed interest in off-road trails for pedestrians, bicyclists, and horseback riders or equestrians. An east-west trail route on the north side of Jones Ranch Road has been identified as highly desirable. The Chapter should create a trails committee to study the area, suggest alternative routes, select a preferred route, and map the trail location, working with Chapter members who live in the area and have grazing permits. Trailheads might include David Skeet School and the Chapter House. Areas where the trail crosses fences will need gates. Trail building may require some basic engineering and construction. Funding from the Federal Highway Administration

through NMDOT may be available to help pay for design and construction. Gallup has had an active Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) that built most of the High Desert and McGaffey trails. The Chapter should consider whether it can organize local youths to help build the trail.

Exhibit VI-6 Conceptual Trail North of Jones Ranch Road



In addition, the Chapter should consider whether to develop a trailhead and trail route from the Chapter to the McGaffey area trail system in the Zuni Mountains for use by residents, and whether it should allow use by non-residents as a component of economic development. The trail might link to Pine Haven Road, requiring working with Bááháálí Chapter. As the crow flies, the distance from Vanderwagen to McGaffey is 14.6 miles. Alternately, it is 11 miles from Vanderwagen to Nutria Lake and 7.5 miles from Nutria to McGaffey.

Exhibit VI-7 Conceptual Trail from Chichiltah to McGaffey



State Transportation Improvements Plan , Regional Planning Organization, County Roads Capital Investment Projects and Navajo Nation Department of Transportation Planning

Each agency responsible for its respective roads conducts transportation planning. The various agencies cooperate with one another. For example, the McKinley County Roads Department is convening a Roads Forum on June 13, 2017, inviting all transportation providers, chapters and others to receive information and discuss project development, rights-of-way dedication, and other processes. Chichiltah should try to remain informed about various planning processes so that it can participate in planning and project programming that affects the Chapter, or where it can advocate for projects important to the Chapter.

The New Mexico Department of Transportation maintains the Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) as a means to program transportation improvement projects on state and U.S. highways across the state. The information is organized by districts. McKinley County is in NMDOT District 6, headquartered in Milan. The Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments is the designated Regional Planning Organization (RPO) to advise the district engineer on transportation improvement projects. The NMDOT also conducts long-range planning and programming.

New Routes

In the event that NM 602 were closed, an alternative route between Gallup and Zuni would be highly desirable. It also could be a beautiful route that would promote tourism and economic development. The Chapter should work with transportation agencies to develop a plan for an alternative north-south road from Manuelito Canyon in the north to Zuni in the south.

Improvements to NM 602

NMDOT has included in the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) the creation of a deceleration lane on NM 602 approaching Jones Ranch Road.

Transit

Gallup Express offered a Route 6 Zuni/Gallup that served Chichiltah Chapter, however, the route was discontinued in September 2016. The Pueblo of Zuni's A:Shiwi Transit offers bus service between Zuni and Gallup. Unfortunately, riders fill up the buses so that they do not usually stop to board riders in Chichiltah Chapter. Chichiltah residents have no dependable transit service.

Navajo Transit has considered a route south from Gallup on NM 602, then east to serve Pine Hill. However, it has not implemented the route. A Navajo Transit route could serve all the chapters south of Gallup, which would be a significant benefit for Chichiltah residents. The Chapter supports establishing a Navajo Transit bus route south of Gallup serving the Chichiltah community. The Chapter should advocate for this bus route by presenting to Navajo Transit documentation of local demand for the service, including ridership in the past, survey of potential riders, other statistics and individual testimonies.

D. Goals, Policies and Actions

1. Develop and maintain reliable roads

- A. Work with McKinley County, Navajo Nation Department of Transportation, Bureau of Indian Affairs and New Mexico Department of Transportation on maintenance of highways, arterial roads, and local roads in and adjacent to the Chapter
 - Promote simplifying responsibilities of the multiple agencies that maintain roads in the Chapter
 - Obtain rights-of-way and easements for roads and utility infrastructure
 - Advocate for the designation of infrastructure rights-of-way, or “utility corridors” along major roads
 - Discuss rights-of-way and easement issues in Chichiltah with the Navajo Tribal Utilities Authority to clearly outline support for a utility corridor
- B. Identify and advocate for specific improvements for safety and accessibility
 - Request that NMDOT add a left-hand turn lane on NM 602 for Jones Ranch Road

2. Create transportation improvements for emergency access

- A. Work with transportation agencies to develop a plan for an alternative north-south road from Manuelito Canyon in the north to Zuni in the south in the event NM 602 is closed
- B. Develop a plan for connecting local roads where warranted to better allow multiple means of entry and exit
 - Discourage illegal dumping off lightly traveled roads through public education, enforcement, and community service clean-up by the illegal dumpers
- C. Create plans for helipads in the areas of Chichiltah and Vanderwagen
 - Develop a helipad near Chichiltah Chapter House
 - Identify a location and develop a helipad in the Vanderwagen area

3. Participate in transportation planning processes to promote capital investments and regular road maintenance in the Chapter

- A. Continue to participate in the 15-mile system designation of local roads to be maintained by NNDOT
 - Update list annually
 - Complete archaeological and environmental clearance for 15-mile roads
- B. Provide Chapter input to the McKinley County ICIP and county road budgeting
- C. Provide Chapter input to the Navajo Nation Tribal Transportation Improvement Program
- D. Provide Chapter input into the Northwest New Mexico Regional Planning Organization’s long-range plans
- E. Comment on the New Mexico Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)
- F. Identify any areas with particular safety concerns and work with NMDOT, NNDOT, BIA and the County to conduct special studies that address road straightening, speed limits, caution signs and other safety measures
- G. Develop guidelines to encourage improving driveways and other property access roads rather

than creating multiple tracks due to muddy conditions that cause long-term erosion

4. Promote public transportation services for Chapter residents

- A. Advocate for Navajo Transit service for residents of the Chapter
- B. Coordinate for more service from Zuni's A:Shiwi Transit for residents of the Chapter

5. Assure that the transportation system supports growth and economic development

- A. Extend roads to identified high priority development areas
- B. Develop new roads in identified high priority development areas

6. Improve access to open space and trails in Chichiltah Chapter

- A. Consider developing a trail connection to the Zuni Mountains Trails in the Cibola National Forest for use by locals and others in conjunction with cultural tourism and recreation-related economic development
- B. Consider developing an east-west trail paralleling Jones Ranch Road for use by residents primarily for healthy walking
- C. Support the Gallup triathlon that uses Jones Ranch Road and Manuelito Canyon Road within the Chapter as part of its route

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VII. Housing

A. Introduction

The housing element describes existing housing conditions and indices, outlines housing issues and opportunities, and identifies housing goals and policies for Chichiltah Chapter.

B. Existing Conditions

Housing Indicators

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the number of housing units in the Chapter has fallen by nearly 100 units, from 691 in 2000 to 609 in the Census' 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimate. Such a loss of housing units is difficult to explain, and recent Census data have seemed to be flawed in rural communities, especially in the Navajo Nation. New Mexico state address data lists 790 address points within the Chapter, however, they contain all points, including nonresidential, such as commercial and public addresses.

Average household size reportedly declined between 2000 and 2010 from 3.47 persons / household to 3.09 persons / household in Chichiltah Chapter. Declining average household size has also been a trend nationwide in the past few decades. The average Chichiltah Chapter household size was smaller in 2010 than most nearby Chapters, but was still larger than the state average of 2.55.

ARC projects that the Chapter will need 65 to 115 new houses each decade to accommodate the mid-range or high range population projections. If the Chapter loses population under the low range projection, then the Chapter currently has more than enough housing.

Exhibit VII-1 Housing Statistics

Selected Housing Statistics for Chichiltah Chapter, 2000 and 2010				
	Housing Units	Households	Vacant Housing Units	Vacancy Rate
2000	691	488	203	29.4%
2010	587	467	120	20.4%
2014 Est.	609	382	227	37.3%

Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010, and ACS Estimates 2014

Exhibit VII-2 Household Size

Household Size in Chichiltah and Nearby Chapters 2000 and 2010					
	Bááháálí Chapter	Chichiltah Chapter	Manuelito Chapter	Red Rock Chapter	Tsayatoh Chapter
2000 Household Size	3.7	3.47	3.28	3.81	3.51
2010 Household Size	3.44	3.09	2.90	3.36	3.39

Source: U.S. Census 2000 and 2010

Exhibit VII-3 New Housing Demand



Housing Characteristics

Infrastructure

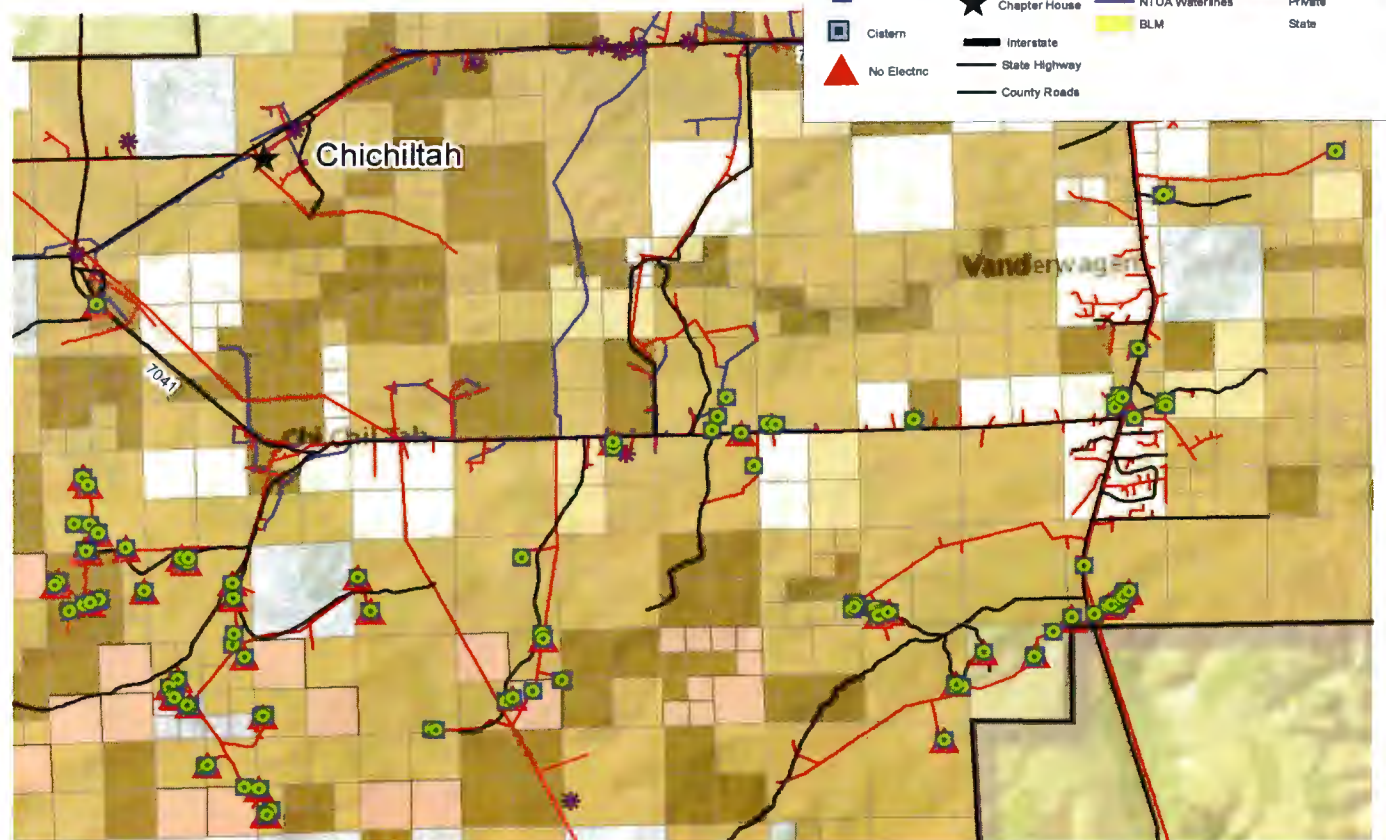
The U.S. Census reported that in 2000, 40% of homes in Chichiltah lacked telephone service, but the 2014 estimates show that the percentage had fallen to just 1%. This decrease is likely due to the proliferation of cell phones, but still represents great improvement in communication capacity in the Chapter, if not great improvement in communications infrastructure.

Census data on facilities services may be less useful. The Census reports that in 2000, 28% of homes lacked complete plumbing facilities and 23% lacked complete kitchen facilities. Both those measures rose in the 2014 estimates, to 49% and 32%, respectively. This increase may be due to a reporting error or to improved identification of homes lacking facilities; it is unlikely that such a dramatic loss of access actually took place from 2000 to 2014. The Eastern Navajo Land Commission provides more reliable data. In 2012, the Commission released a

Exhibit VII-4 Housing Characteristics: 2000 and 2014

	2000	Percent of Total Occupied Housing	2014	Percent of Total Occupied Housing
Occupied housing units	488		382	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	94	28%	164	49%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	78	23%	108	32%
No telephone service available	135	40%	55	16%

Exhibit VII-5 Map of Homes that Lack Infrastructure Services



report documenting the results of a UNM Geospatial & Population Studies field study, Indian Health Service data and Navajo Tribal Utility Authority solar data for utility access in Eastern Navajo Chapters. They report that 131 homesite leases in Chichiltah Chapter do not have access to wate and that 52 of those leases have no electrical service.. (Source, Eastern Navajo Infrastructure Assessment, 2012) The map above was published in February, 2017 and shows homesites which lack water, wastewater and electric services. The map shows that a number of Navajo Housing Authority homes have water and electric service. These homes are mostly along Jones Ranch Road, with some outliers.

Planned Infrastructure Improvements

The lack of water to homes in Chichiltah presents an obvious hardship for current residents and a strong impediment for Chapter members who wish to live there. Many report that they reluctantly choose to live in Gallup or elsewhere only due to lack of water. Fortunately, a major effort is underway to resolve the issue and provide Chapter residents with water in the coming years. Most recent updates project that water will be available to many Chapter members by 2022 to 2025. The project is large and complex, and 2025 seems distant, but project managers report with confidence that they will meet this goal. Water projects are outlined in more detail in the Utilities Element of this plan.

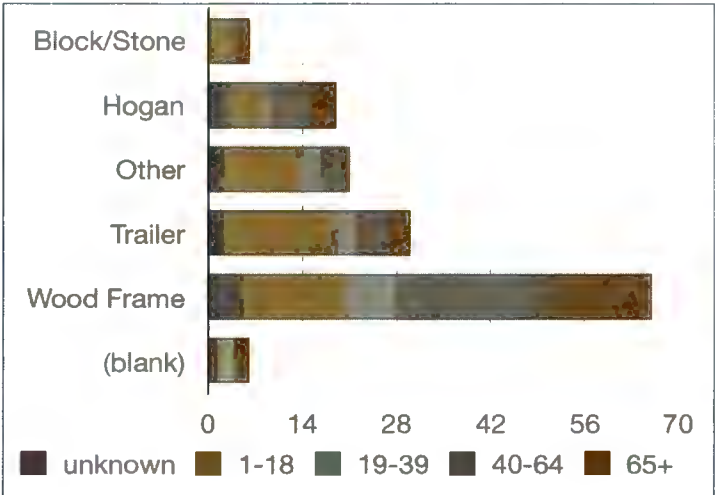
When water is extended throughout Chichiltah Chapter, it will likely spur growth in the number of residences. It is difficult to project how much water availability would increase the actual number of housing units; many members who live outside the Chapter still maintain houses in Chichiltah for occasional or future use. Regardless, water access will immeasurably improve living conditions and future prospects for the Chapter.

Home Type

The Community Land Use Planning. Committee (CLUPC) 2016-2017 community survey asked respondents to indicate the type of home they live in. Of the 148 who answered, 45% lived in wood frame houses, 20% in mobile homes, and 13% lived hogans.

The 2012 Infrastructure Report contained similar reporting for all of Eastern Navajo Chapters, but with slightly different categories. In that report, “conventional” was the largest category at 60% and probably included homes categorized in the Chichiltah survey as “brick/ stone” or “other.” The percentage living in hogans was slightly higher in Eastern Navajo as a whole than reported in Chichiltah at 16%, and the number of mobile homes was about the same at 20%.

Exhibit VII-6 Community Survey: Home Type



C. Issues and Opportunities

Navajo Housing Authority (NHA) Development

The Navajo Housing Authority is charged with providing public housing assistance for the Navajo Nation. The Authority receives an annual Indian Housing Block Grant averaging \$80 to \$90 million per

year. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development administers and oversees the funding. In Chichiltah, NHA manages an 80-acre project. The Authority has developed 20 acres of that land with 60 single-family homes, 30 of which were built in the summer of 2016. Tribal members have purchased some homes and some homes are rentals.

Housing Recipient Placement

According to NHA policy, placement preference for rental of new or existing housing follows the following order and applicants are rated in accordance with the preference rating system:

1. Transfer of Tenants: at the time of recertification, changes in family size are reviewed, and in the event that a smaller or larger unit is required, families requiring such transfers take priority over new applicants
2. Preference Rating:
 - a. Displacement: Applicants who have been displaced due to the development of a public project or other public action
 - b. Substandard housing: homes that are structurally unsafe, have inadequate plumbing, kitchen, or electrical, or are overcrowded
 - c. Local preference: applicants who claim local preference, considering membership, voter registration and length of residence

This placement process has resulted in the placement of non-Chapter members in NHA housing in Chichiltah, which has created social tension and reportedly brought increased criminal activity to the Chapter. Reportedly, Chapter members are waiting for NHA housing and the Chapter has found it difficult that non-Chapter members are placed in housing in Chichiltah while Chapter members remain unserved.

The Chapter needs additional NHA housing development to satisfy projected demand. The Chapter is most interested in NHA owned housing in smaller subdivisions. Any new subdivisions should be located in other areas of the Chapter, such as in the Vanderwagen area, CLUPC member assignment areas I and II.

Institutional Capacity

The NHA is currently undergoing a period of upheaval and has been under considerable scrutiny recently. A series of articles in the *Arizona Republic* in late 2016 and early 2017 claimed deep inefficiencies, misused funds and failed projects. The articles found that the Navajo Nation reportedly needs 32,000 new housing units, and "... yet, despite receiving \$1.66 billion in federal funds since 1998, the NHA has produced fewer than 100 dwellings per year over the past decade." (Source: *Arizona Republic*, April 25, 2017)

In January 2017, the Navajo Nation Council approved a resolution, to take effect 120 days later, which lowered the number of Navajo Housing Authority Board of Commissioners from eight to five and to increase and improved the qualification criteria for sitting on the commission. In April 2017, the Council passed emergency legislation making the changes effective immediately, which would result in the immediate removal of the current board.

This change may represent an opportunity for Chichiltah to influence NHA policies and practices as the agency reforms. On the other hand, it may foreshadow a period of little progress in new housing development until issues are resolved.

NHA Housing Strategy

In 2013, the NHA contracted with architecture firm Swaback Partners, PLLC to publish a planning manual for developing new housing and community initiatives in the Navajo Nation. The ambitious planning effort resulted in schematic plan for all 110 Navajo chapters, including Chichiltah. The intention of the project was to follow publication with the development of a series of housing “demonstration projects” that would include roads, open space, signage, landscaping, utilities, paths and lighting. Those housing projects would serve as “models” that surrounding chapters could visit to “better understand the range of possibilities for their own communities.” The flagship project, called Bluestone, to be located in Houck, AZ, was designed in 2014 but construction has not begun.

If the Chichiltah community were interested in a type of development described by the Swaback manual, it might consider lobbying the NHA to build a flagship project in Chichiltah. Given the tepid reception of Swaback’s master plan for Chichiltah and the numerous practical and institutional issues faced by the Bluestone project, this approach may not be desirable for initiating housing development in the Chapter. On the other hand, it may offer an opportunity to attract significant investment in the Chapter and provide residents with modern homes and amenities.

Developing NHA Housing

According to interviews with NHA staff, the first step in developing NHA housing is for the chapter to identify land for withdrawal. Land withdrawal is reportedly a very long and arduous process, and certified chapters, for whom the process is easier, tend to receive priority. Sites should have access to utilities, as NHA cannot fund infrastructure because its funding is from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Housing Demand and Density

The Existing Conditions Element of this plan addresses housing demand. ARC projects that the Chapter needs 65 to 115 housing units per decade. NHA built 30 units in 2016. The Chapter should aim for developing a subdivision (large lot, small lot or a combination of the two) for 40 units within the next five years. The Land Use Element of this plan addresses the issue of housing density.

Additional Housing Needs

The widespread need for housing condition improvements and infrastructure expansion is well documented in the Navajo Nation and Chichiltah Chapter. Water, wastewater and electric lines need to be extended to reach more of Chichiltah’s residents who are currently the most underserved Chapter in the Navajo Nation for water and wastewater. (Source: Eastern Navajo Infrastructure Assessment, 2012) Community meeting input identified expanded infrastructure as the most important issue for residents. The community also identified the need for additional teacher housing in Chichiltah.

Regional Housing Program

The Chapter may consider working with neighboring chapters or the chapters of Navajo Nation Council District 6 to develop a multi-chapter regional housing program. A regional approach could allow individual chapters to pool planning and funding resources to develop low-income housing or attract housing assistance programs. Design schools often develop innovative housing pilot projects in rural areas; church groups are often willing to donate time and materials to build and restore housing for low-income or distressed areas. As well, there may be investors who are willing to work with a regional

group to develop housing. A regional housing program may be able to designate resources for finding and attracting housing projects and assistance to the area.

As with economic development, the Chapter may also consider lobbying its council delegate to fund designated staff to focus on housing for the region.

D. Goals and Policies

1. Improve access to safe, affordable housing in Chichiltah Chapter

- A. Support the development of a new Navajo Housing Authority housing development to be located in the southern portion of Section 26 in Unit I
 - Acquire tribal fee land at the site
 - Apply for funding for an environmental feasibility study of Section 26
 - Promote construction of housing-cluster and large-lot subdivisions
- B. Develop a chapter or multi-chapter non-profit housing corporation
 - Link with a multi-chapter regional economic development position, economic development goals*
- C. At the Chapter or multi-chapter regional level, initiate designation, withdrawal and subdivision of land for large lots

2. Develop a productive and mutual partnership with the Navajo Housing Authority (NHA) to develop and manage tribal housing in the Chapter and ensure that Chapter members have adequate access to quality, affordable housing options

- A. Work with NHA on housing project design, including but not limited to density, housing types, infrastructure design, amenities such as parks or playgrounds, and architectural features
 - Engage with NHA to conduct joint Chapter / NHA public meetings regarding decisions about the design of new housing projects located within the Chapter
- B. Work with NHA to assure that Chapter members have “first-come, first-served” priority for homeownership houses
- C. Work with NHA Housing Management Division to assure that Chapter members receive early notification and priority for house rentals
 - Pass a resolution that strongly supports increased Chapter influence on and consultation with NHA decision making that affects the Chapter, including preferred housing density and the housing assignment process, and recommends the NHA prioritize community stability by placing Chapter members in tribal housing located in or nearest to their home Chapter
 - Present the resolution to council with a request that council present the resolution to the Navajo Nation
 - Engage regional, national and federal representatives to work with the NHA to improve its policies and expand Chapter involvement and give priority to Chapter members for placement in tribal housing in their own Chapter
 - Capitalize on the current reorganization of the NHA to influence the direction of agency policies and priorities
 - In future housing project applications and agreements, include measures to improve local control of future tribal housing in the Chapter
 - Promote the development of culturally appropriate housing density

- D. Advocate for the diversification of tribal housing models to include scattered housing, and continue seeking innovative solutions to balance preferences for scattered housing with the infrastructure burdens inherent to rural, remote housing

3. Improve existing NHA housing development and strengthen communities

- A. Improve the maintenance and appearance of NHA housing development in the Chapter
 - Organize and promote community clean-up days and beautification projects by printing notices and working with residents to organize. Donate or lend supplies, if possible.
- B. Continue to foster an inclusive, supportive and friendly community
 - Facilitate community events to build neighborhood unity
 - Provide outreach and support to non-chapter members living in tribal housing to improve the chances of success for all Chapter residents

4. Improve access to housing assistance, home repair and improvement assistance for Chichiltah residents

- A. Connect residents who need housing assistance with sources of assistance
 - Compile and distribute or post a comprehensive list of agencies and organizations who offer assistance in Chichiltah, describe the assistance each offers and contact information
- B. Expand the range of resources available to Chapter members for housing and home maintenance assistance
 - Reach out to non-profit organizations, advocacy groups, church groups and educational programs to develop assistance programs and/or provide support in Chichiltah

5. Develop regional housing capacity

- A. Work with other tribes in the region to attract housing programs and development to the area
- B. Lobby the regional representative to fund a position at the regional level to focus on housing for the region

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VIII. Natural and Cultural Resources Element

A. Introduction

This element provides information about agriculture and ranching, community open space, and natural and cultural resources. The cultural resources portion of this element discusses some of the issues facing people on the Navajo Nation and Chichiltah Chapter, and possible ways to address such issues.

B. Existing Conditions, Issues and Opportunities

Tradition of Agriculture

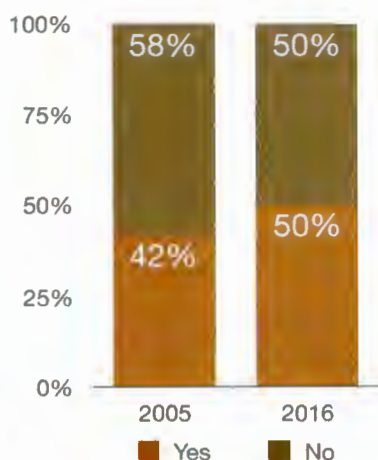
Chichiltah is traditionally a ranching and farming community. Although Chichiltah has no cultural history of large-scale farming - growing personal gardens and raising sheep and horses are considered important aspects of the culture. It should be noted that years ago, non-Native farmers operated commercial farms in the area that grew dryland beans. Dryland farming and raising livestock continues at a reduced rate in the community. The northern portion of the Chapter has cattle ranching.

Agriculture and ranching traditions are becoming diminished in the community. Many people report that fewer chapter members keep livestock, which is increasingly difficult to do with a busy modern lifestyle. Many say people's priorities are changing, so that traditional husbandry and farming have fallen to the wayside.

However, many in the Chapter raise livestock and manage gardens. Comparison of the 2015 community survey for this plan to the survey for the 2005 Land Use Plan shows a higher percentage of respondents raise livestock, 50% in 2015 than in 2005 at 42%. Although the 2005 survey involved slightly more respondents, 179, compared to 139 in 2015, the results may still indicate that livestock ownership has not fallen sharply in the last decade.

Numbers for gardening may also indicate good news. The 2015 survey showed that while the majority of respondents reported they do not garden or have cornfields, a higher percentage of young people under age 19 reported that they garden (46%) than did those over age 18 (37%). The tradition of gardening may be stronger in youth today than in previous generations.

Community Survey: Do you own livestock?



Community Survey: Do you have an existing cornfield or garden?

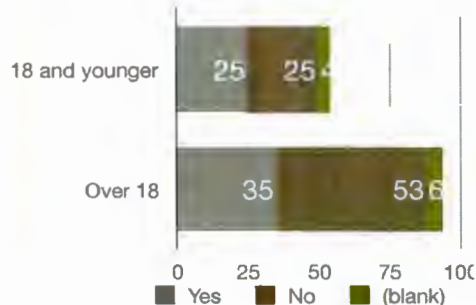


Exhibit VIII-1

Levels of Agricultural Activity

Preserving Agricultural Tradition

To ensure preservation of the knowledge of traditional agricultural and ranching practices, the Chapter may wish make audio recordings of interviews of chapter members who ranch and farm which can be transcribed and archived. Development of cultural heritage preservation programs at local schools or the creation of a 4-H club or other agricultural and ranching club could strengthen the connection to traditional agricultural and ranching practices. The Chapter may consider seeking resources such as an arena, paddock (a small field or enclosure where horses are kept or exercised) and stock trailer.

The Chapter could develop education programs for adults, as well. Additional environmental education programs can focus on gardening clubs and promote gardening for self-sufficiency and healthy food; they could offer classes in cooking and dryland farming techniques.

Grazing

Grazing Permits

According to the Chichiltah grazing official, the Chapter currently has about 70 grazing leases, with an average of about eight sheep each.

In 2014, the Navajo Nation passed the Navajo Rangeland Improvement Act to promote conservation practices. The act requires that applicants for grazing permits or renewals complete a Rangeland and Agriculture Management Plan. This requirement has proven to be difficult for some members of the Chapter who find the process technical and complex. The Chapter could employ a qualified rangeland manager or experienced Chapter member to develop a template for a rangeland management plan that is specific to the ecology of the Chapter and promotes ecological conservation and restoration, while imposing minimal burden on rangeland managers. This standardized plan should meet the requirements of the Rangeland Improvement Act. The Chapter can provide this template to members seeking grazing permits to complete with their own specific information, adapt the plan as needed to their unique conditions and submit it with their permit request.

Large-Scale Ranching

Chichiltah has arid, low-production grazing land. The minimal area to consider for successful goat or sheep ranching is about 11,000 acres, according to the Chichiltah grazing official. Land allotments and grazing permit areas in the Chapter are too small to meet that minimum.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Census, McKinley County had nearly half the number of sheep and lambs in 2012 (23,496) than in 2007 (41,991). Sales of sheep and lambs also fell dramatically between 2007 and 2012, from 9,358 to 2,046. The Agricultural Census indicates sales decline by county, but does not report by individual Chapters.

Wells

Chichiltah has 15 public windmills that are open to Chapter members. Their wells are shallow or artesian, and few have pumps. The Navajo Nation Department of Water Resources is responsible for maintenance of the wells, which has reportedly declined, leaving some wells inoperable. Vanderwagen area residents and businesses, David Skeet Elementary School and Chichiltah-Jones Ranch School have private wells for potable domestic use. Increased availability of water for livestock may ease the pressures of ranching in this arid environment.

Natural Resources

Natural resources are an important part of a community's character and appearance. Natural resources include geology and soils, climate, groundwater, surface water, wetlands, air quality, vegetation, wildlife, and threatened and endangered species.

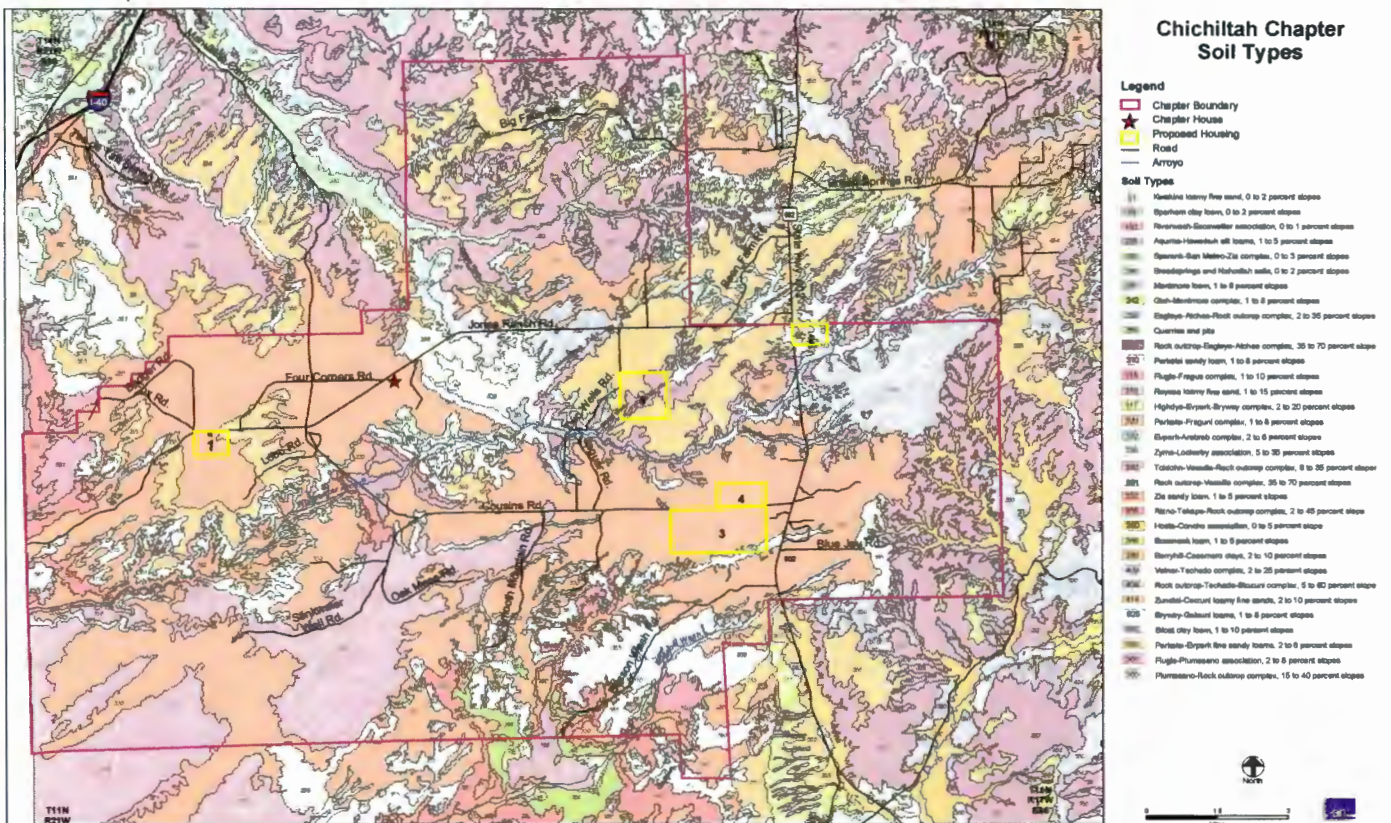
Geology/Soils

Chichiltah Chapter lies at the western end of the Zuni Mountains, a domed uplift, also known as the Zuni Uplift. This northwesterly trending anticline (a configuration of folded, stratified rocks in which rocks dip in two directions away from a crest, as principal rafters of a common gable roof dip away from a ridgepole) is deeply eroded, exposing the pre-Cambrian core. Cretaceous and older sedimentary strata once covered these mountains.

The area has a variety of soils types (33 in all) ranging from loamy fine sands to clays. The most common soils in the Chichiltah Chapter are the Parkelei-Fraguni complex with 1 to 10% slopes (Parkelei – sandy loam, moderate shrink-swell potential, well drained, moderately slow permeability; Fraguni - loamy fine sand, somewhat excessively drained, moderate and moderately rapid permeability). Two other common soils types include the Royosa loamy fine sand with 1 to 15% slopes (sand, fine sand, loamy sand or loamy fine sand, excessive or somewhat excessively drained; very low or low runoff, and very rapid permeability) and the Silcat clay loam with 1 to 10% slopes (clay loam, well drained, low runoff on slopes less than 2% and very high runoff on slopes greater than 2%, very slow permeability). The following map shows the soils types in the Chapter.

Exhibit VIII-2 Map of Soil Types

Exhibit D-1: Soils Map



Climate

The Four Corners region is renowned for its year-round pleasant climate. Low humidity and warm temperatures prevail. Chichiltah, at 7,000-7,200' elevation, has a yearly average maximum temperature of 66 degrees F with a yearly average low temperature of 33 degrees F. Average total yearly precipitation is in a range of 11 to 12". While Chichiltah has no state weather station, the Gallup Airport had an average of 11.36" per year from 1921-2002 and the Zuni Pueblo had an average of 12.15" per year from 1949-2002. Average total snowfall is slightly more than 3" per year.

Surface Water (Floodplain/Flood Hazard/Drainage)

Surface waters in the Navajo Nation flow in seasonal and perennial (year-round) rivers and streams on the Reservation. A watershed, or basin, is the area of land draining into a river or stream at a given location. Watersheds can be thought of as land-formed "bowls" bounded by natural features such as hills or mountains.

Most of the Navajo Nation is located within two major river basins, the San Juan and Little Colorado Rivers, which are part of the larger Colorado River Basin. The main drainage in the Chichiltah Chapter is Whitewater Arroyo, which flows into the Puerco River, a tributary of the Little Colorado River. Manuelito Canyon is another significant drainage in the northern portion of the chapter, flowing into the Puerco River. A few arroyos in the southern portion of the chapter, notably Bosson Wash, flow into the Zuni River, which is also a tributary of the Little Colorado.

Very little surface water exists within the community. Surface run-off within the area is ephemeral and comes as run-off from storm water, most of which is provided by summer thunderstorms. Most of the water sources are limited to small and large arroyos or drainages throughout the community. Several small reservoirs and check dams back up surface run-off in ponds.

Floodplain/Flood Hazard/Drainage

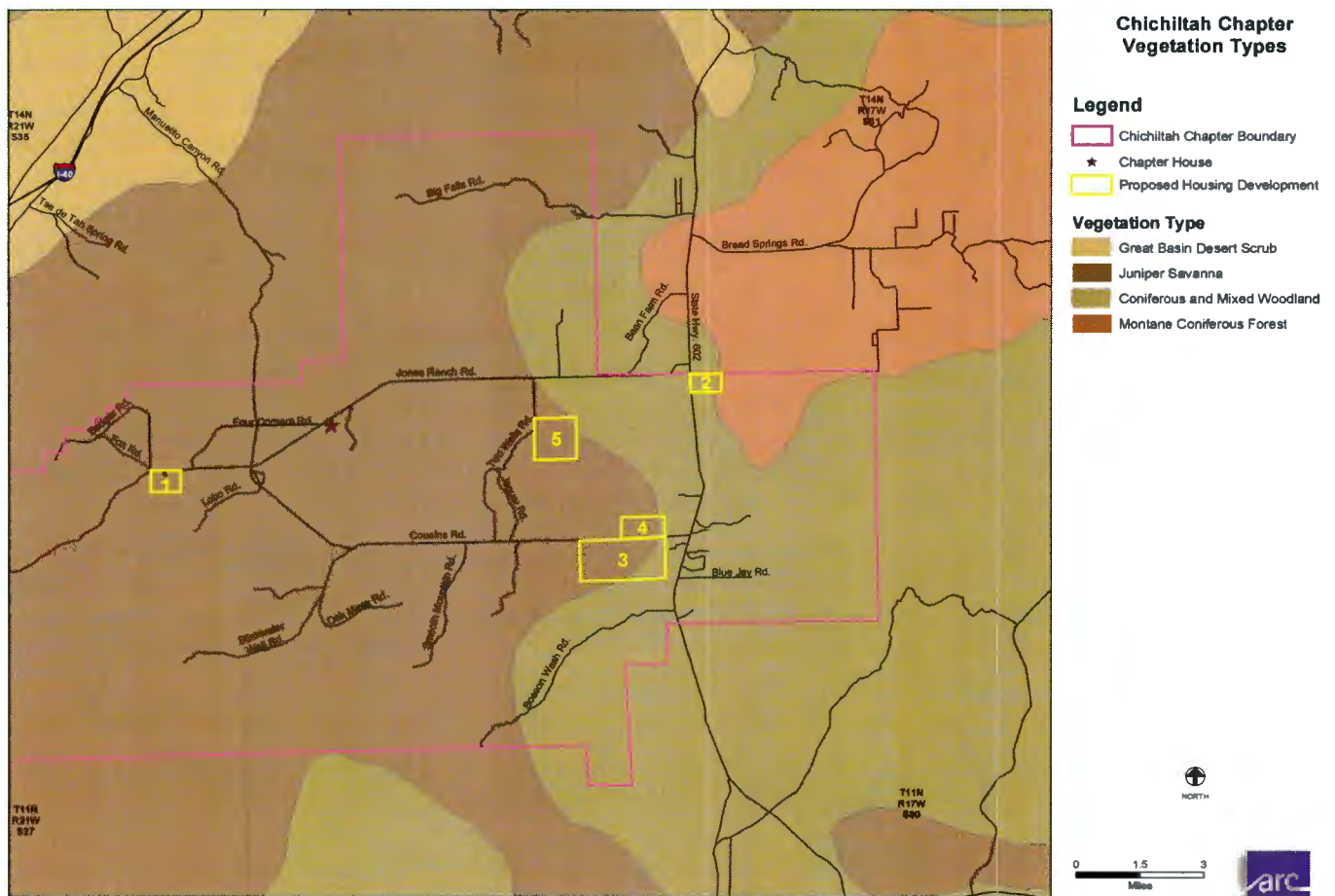
Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, requires that any potential impact to floodplain areas be studied, assessed and identified to reduce the risk of flood loss; to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health, and welfare; and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains.

Project planning must ensure that any proposed construction will be compatible with the floodplain areas by identifying potential impacts and ways to mitigate them. The U.S. Federal Emergency Management Association (FEMA) has not mapped the Chichiltah Chapter to locate floodplains. It is to be expected that Zone A areas exist throughout the surrounding areas. A Zone A area identifies 100-year flood zones with base flood elevations, but for which the flood hazard factor has not been determined.

Vegetation

Living resources consist of the plants and animals that reside in different habitats in Chichiltah. Taken together, these elements can be observed and used to monitor the health of the local ecosystem. A high diversity of species usually indicates a healthier system, both for wildlife and for people living nearby. By identifying and mapping the vegetation, noting potential wildlife, and being aware of potentially present threatened and endangered plants and animals, the community can take steps to avoid building in sensitive areas and protect the overall environmental health of Chichiltah.

Exhibit VIII-3 Map of Vegetation Types



Community Land Use Plan

Source: Land Use Plan for Chichiltah Chapter, 2005

Juniper Savanna

Juniper savanna is a transitional vegetation type between grassland and woodland. It is characterized by grasses punctuated by occasional trees, in this case, one-seed juniper (*Juniperus monosperma*). Juniper Savanna comprises 73% (94,299 acres) of the land in Chichiltah. It is the most common vegetation type in the Chapter.

Juniper savanna is suitable for livestock grazing and housing. Limited woodcutting would keep juniper under control and managed livestock grazing should produce relatively good grazing lands.

Areas of the juniper savanna that were cleared for bean fields, pasture, or other purposes have remained primarily grassland, with little forest growing back.

The Chapter's name, "Chéch' iltah," means "among the trees," referring to the oak trees in the area near the original BIA school. Oak trees are listed below as a species in the coniferous and mixed woodland vegetation group, while they also are found in juniper savanna where conditions are favorable.

Coniferous and Mixed Woodland

Chichiltah is within the coniferous and mixed woodland vegetation type.

Coniferous woodland in Chichiltah consists of piñon- juniper and mixed woodland. Colorado piñon

(*Pinus edulis*) and one-seed juniper (*Juniperus monosperma*) are the major species of this vegetation type. In some areas, Gambel oak (*Quercus gambelii*) may be a codominant with the piñon-juniper in woodland, creating the vegetation type, mixed woodland. The land in Chichiltah is 25% (32,753 acres) coniferous and mixed woodland.

Bark beetles are attacking juniper and especially piñon throughout the Southwest at the time of writing, mainly because the trees suffer from drought stress. Chichiltah is not experiencing as large a loss as other areas, but continued or repeated drought conditions could cause a greater dieback of the woodland. Piñons, in particular, are a valuable resource for local people, who collect and sell the pine nuts for food and to generate some income. The woodland itself is used for woodcutting and grazing, and is suitable for housing.

Montane Coniferous Forest

Montane coniferous forest features Douglas fir (*Pseudotsua menziesii* var. *glauca*), white fir (*Abies concolor*), several tall species of pine including Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), and aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). Montane coniferous forest comprises 2% (2,542 acres) of the land in Chichiltah.

While limited in the Chapter, montane coniferous forest generally supports larger game species such as deer, elk, and bear. The dominant tree at lower elevations is the ponderosa pine, a valuable timber tree. The land is not as suitable for housing due to the threat of forest fires, especially if the understory becomes overgrown with brush.

Wildlife

Chapter members have recalled seeing cougar, bears, eagles, hawks, owls, deer, elk, and pronghorn in the Chapter. The area had prairie dogs in the past, but most are gone now.

Threatened and Endangered Species

The Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife (NNDFW) designated a small area within the Chichiltah Chapter as "Area I: Highly Sensitive Wildlife Resources." This designation protects peregrine falcon, golden eagle and the Mexican spotted owl that might be found there.

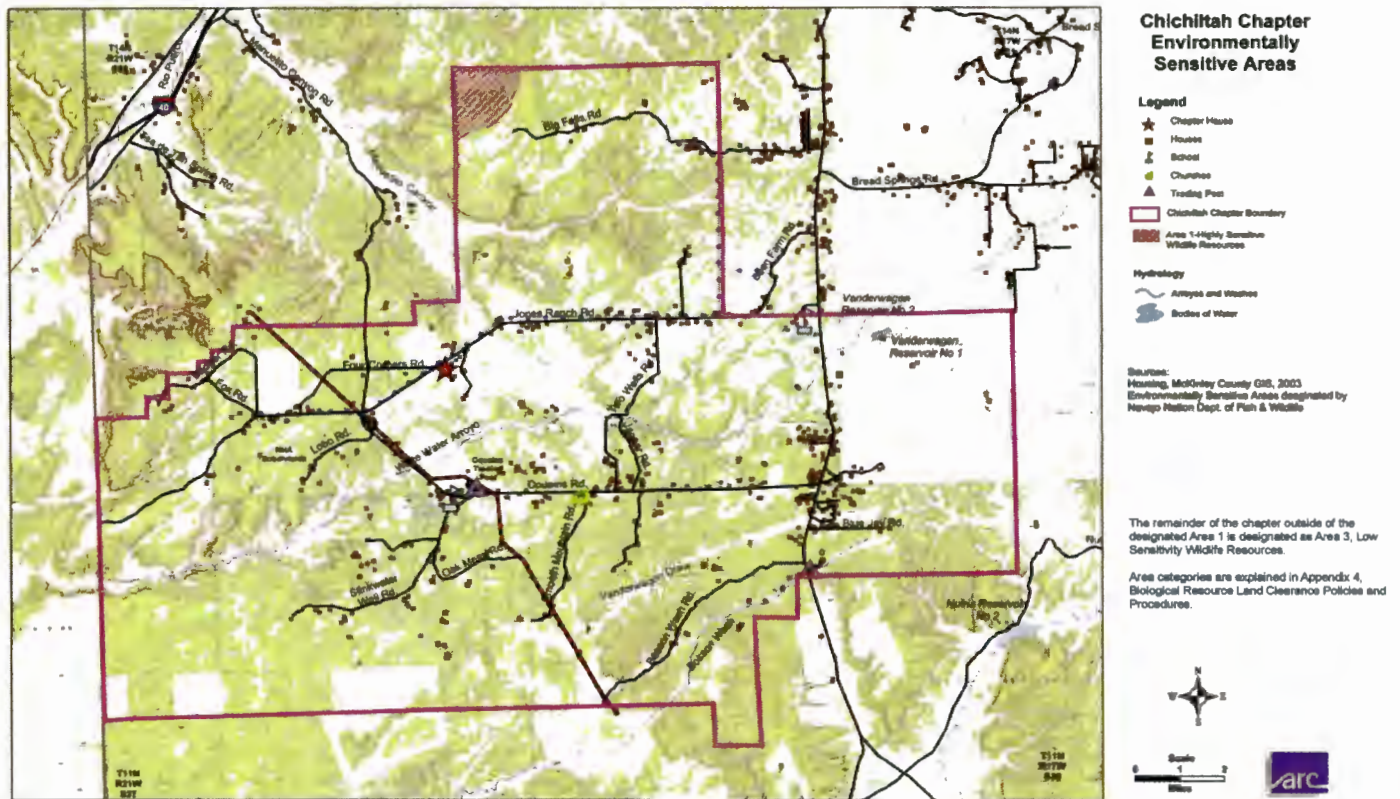
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designations are:

- Endangered species: in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range
- Threatened species: likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future
- Proposed or candidate species: under consideration for listing as threatened or endangered
- Extirpated species: eliminated from its range, usually in a specific geographic area

Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife designations are:

- Group 1: Species or subspecies that no longer can be found on the Navajo Nation
- Group 2: Species or subspecies which is in danger of being eliminated on the Navajo Nation
- Group 3: Species or subspecies which is likely to become endangered in the near future on the Navajo Nation
- Group 4: Species or subspecies for which the NNDFW does not currently have enough information for listing as Group 2 or Group 3, but which causes concern

Exhibit VIII-4 Map of Environmentally Sensitive Areas



Source: Land Use Plan for Chichiltah Chapter, 2005

Environmental Preservation

It is important to the Chapter to promote self-sufficiency and sustainability, and to preserve and protect the land and natural resources in Chichiltah. Erosion is an issue facing the Chapter. Many effective and low-cost approaches have been developed for reversing and mitigating erosion issues. Approaches include removing juniper and piñon that are encroaching on grasslands, which leads to erosion; and using the downed trees to create catches in eroded drainages that eventually collect plant material and soil and work to slow flood water and rebuild the soil. Educating the public about erosion and the simple measures to take to prevent and mitigate erosion can help minimize the problem.

Open Space and Culturally Significant Areas

Although the Chapter has no officially designated "open space," the traditional landscape, geology, flora and fauna of Chichiltah are essential parts of the culture and should be preserved. The land use element of this plan offers guidance on concentrating development in identified areas to preserve the openness and special places in the community.

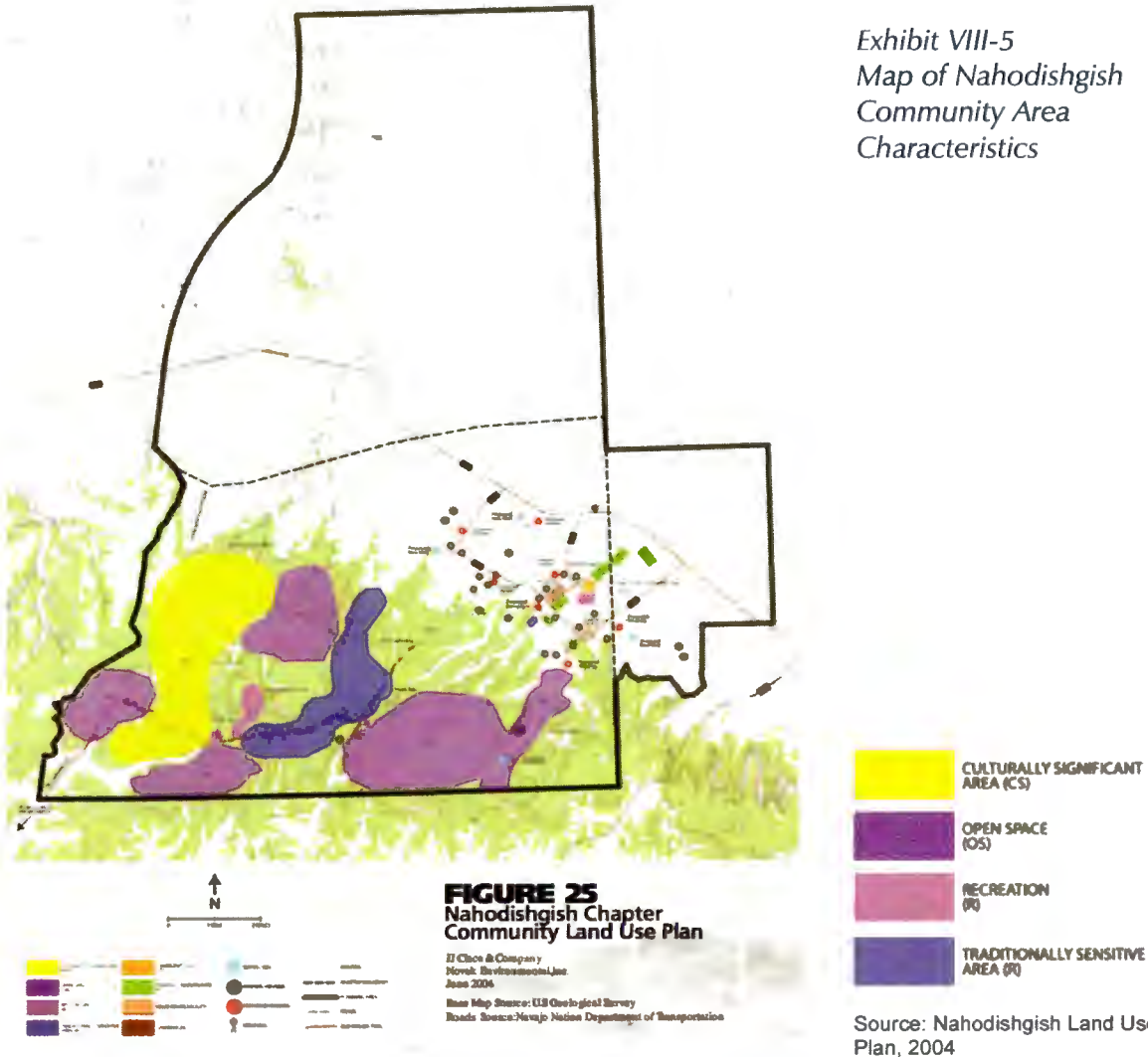
Mapping

The community has expressed a desire to develop a map of places that are special or sacred. Although it is not in the scope of this plan to conduct original research in order to map culturally significant grounds, the Chapter can conduct mapping itself and include it in this plan at a later time. Such a map would be an important tool for guiding development and preserving the information for future generations.

For example, Nahodishgish Chapter developed the map below for its 2004 Land Use Plan. The map identifies culturally significant areas in yellow and traditionally Important areas in blue. It also shows other categories including commercial, agricultural, open space and recreation, facilities, housing, wells and roads.

Chichiltah Chapter may develop either a simplified version of the map with fewer categories, or a more detailed version. It should include important natural features, riparian areas, critical wildlife habitat, areas where native herbs grow and wildlife corridors. The land use map can identify sacred sites and show priorities for their protection. The Chapter can develop and implement interventions such as land use regulations and access restriction in order to mitigate threats to sacred sites.

*Exhibit VIII-5
Map of Nahodishgish
Community Area
Characteristics*



Improving Access to Open Space

Currently, Chapter members have the right to enter Navajo Nation land to collect herbs without the permission of the grazing permit holder. However, many permit holders install fencing, cutting off access. A public awareness campaign may help stem fencing-off and improve access to national lands.

Developing Additional Open Space

Chapter members have expressed interest in developing recreational opportunities in the Chapter, such as hiking trails. The Chapter could also designate official open space for the community in a centrally located or particularly beautiful location. The Chapter House Complex or a site adjacent to the Jones Ranch School are possibilities as centrally located area for designating open space where people can gather. For example, the Chapter could provide a playground and picnic spots to serve the residents.

Cultural Resources

Diné society follows two founding principles to live by, “*K’é*” and “*Hozhó*.”

K’é is kinship originating from clan affiliation through the mother’s lineage. All individuals consider their relationship to the community and the universe. This relationship includes how individuals are related to others, and how they conduct themselves with others to promote respect, compassion and cooperation in order to live in *hozho*.

“**Hozhó**” involves restoring beauty, harmony and balance in life. It also involves thinking and speaking positively, favorable habits that affirm and confirm direction in life.

Culturally significant areas include prehistoric and historic sites, as well as traditional cultural objects, structures, locations or natural features. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) mandate cultural resource compliance on the Navajo Nation.

NEPA requires environmental impact statements for cultural as well as natural resources affected by proposed projects. NHPA provides protection and preservation of significant cultural properties. A full archaeological assessment and archaeological clearance will be necessary before any construction can take place on sites identified in the Land Use Element.

Social Health and Welfare

The imbalances that Chichiltah faces include high unemployment and poverty, lack of infrastructure and services, and access to health care services and nutritious food. The impact of these factors affects many health and behavioral health conditions in the Navajo Nation.

Mortality

For American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN), life expectancy is 73.7 years, more than four years fewer than the U.S. average of 78.1 years (Source: IHS, Disparities Factsheet, 2017). According to the Navajo Mortality 2010-2013 report by the Navajo Epidemiology Center, in the Navajo Nation, age-adjusted mortality overall was higher than New Mexico and U.S. averages, and the mortality rate has increased from 2006 to 2009 for Navajo men and women. The Navajo Nation portion of New Mexico significantly exceeds the state’s age-adjusted rates of several diseases and health problems. These problems include tuberculosis, stomach cancer, motor vehicle accidents, influenza and pneumonia, diabetes, assault, and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. The Navajo Nation portion of New Mexico experiences three diseases at a significantly lower rate than does the state as a whole: lung cancer, chronic lower respiratory disease, and leukemia. (Navajo Mortality 2010-2013, New Mexico Portion of the Navajo Nation, Navajo Epidemiology Center)

Healthy Food and Diabetes

Difficulty accessing nutritious, healthy food contributes to Navajo health issues. The USDA categorizes

most of the Navajo Nation, including Chichiltah Chapter, as a "food desert," or having low income areas without access to commercially available fresh foods within 20 miles, compounded by limited access to transportation.

Exhibit VIII-6 Food Desert Areas (in tan)



Source: USDA Report to Congress, 2012

In a 2012 USDA report to Congress titled *Addressing Child Hunger and Obesity in Indian Country: Report to Congress*, researchers found that Native American children had "... approximately twice the levels of food insecurity, obesity and Type 2 diabetes relative to the averages for all U.S. children of similar ages." According to the Dine Community Advocacy Alliance, a Navajo think tank, 80% of food sold in the Navajo Nation could be considered junk and one in three residents is diabetic or prediabetic. In 2016, the Navajo Epidemiology Center reported that diabetes was is the fourth highest cause of death in the Navajo Nation.

Leading Causes of Death

The leading cause of death in the Navajo Nation is "unintentional injuries" followed by cancer, heart disease and, just below diabetes, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. From 2002 to 2004, death by unintentional injury was 2.5 times higher for American Indians and Alaska Natives than for whites. The leading cause of death due to unintentional injuries was motor vehicle/ traffic accidents.

Suicide

Suicide is also a likely contributor to the high rate of mortality due to "unintentional injuries" in the Navajo Nation. It is estimated that many Native American suicides are reported as accidental deaths, due to cultural stigmatization of the issue.

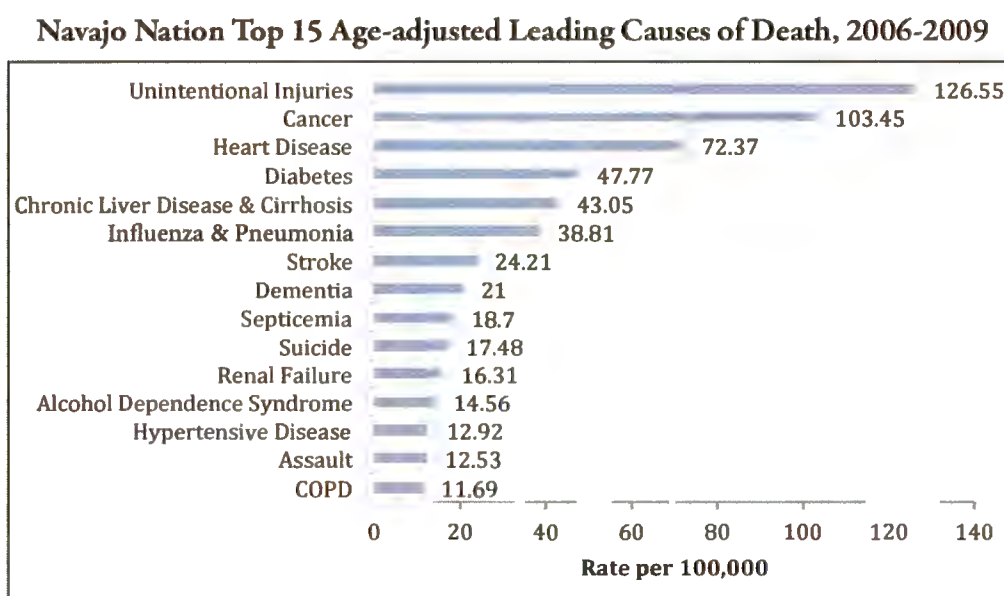
However, in 2012, Fronteras Desk reported that the suicide rate among American Indians (AI/ AN) ages 15 to 34 across the U.S. was twice as high as the national average, and, in 2015, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) found that the suicide rate among AI/ AN was higher than for any other ethnic group in the country. ("Native Americans Have Highest Rate of Suicide," Fronteras Desk,

8/31/12 and “Racial and Gender Disparities in Suicide Among Young Adults Aged 18–24: United States, 2009–2013,” CDC, 2015)

The Navajo Epidemiology Center reported that the suicide rate on the Navajo Nation from 1996 to 2012 averaged 17 suicides per 100,000 people, exceeding the U.S. average rate of 14 per 100,000. Since 1996, the suicide rate in the Navajo Nation has frequently averaged more than twice the national average, and in 2010 nearly tripled the U.S. average, peaking at 32.1/100,000 that year. From 1996 to 2012, the Navajo Nation had an average of 31 suicides per year in total.

The actual incidents of suicide may be even higher due to under-reporting. According to the CDC, suicide rates for young American Indian adults are likely to be under-reported by 30%. The likely causes for the high rate of suicide on the Navajo Nation is high poverty and unemployment, lack of education, and high substance abuse and alcoholism, and the issue is worsening. The suicide rate rose from 1996 to 2012 on the Navajo Nation, as it did in the U.S. as a whole. (Navajo Epidemiology Center Update, 2016)

Exhibit VIII-7 Leading Causes of Death



Source: Navajo Epidemiology Center Update, 2016

Drug Use

“Unintentional injuries” also include unintentional poisoning, which includes drug overdoses. The rate of death for Navajos due to unintentional poisoning was 115.5/100,000 in the Indian Health Service’s Southwest Region, more than twice that for whites in the same area (50.5/100,000), according to the Navajo Epidemiology Center.

Native Americans and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) are more likely than other ethnic groups to report past year illicit drug abuse. (U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, 2015) Drug-induced mortality for AI/AN (23.9/100,000) is nearly two times the national average (12.6/100,000). In 2006, Navajo Nation police identified methamphetamine use and related crime as an increasingly significant issue, noting that meth-related incidents had surpassed alcohol-related incidents. (“Meth Hits Navajo Nation Hard,” *Arizona Daily Sun*, 4/15/06) In general, drug enforcement and prevention is difficult in the Navajo Nation due to its vast area and limited amount of law enforcement.

Exhibit VIII-8 Mortality Disparity Rates

American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) in the IHS Service Area
2008-2010 and U.S. All Races 2009
(Age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population)

	AI/AN Rate 2008-2010	U.S. All Races Rate - 2009	Ratio: AI/AN to U.S. All Races
ALL CAUSES	986.5	749.6	1.3
Diseases of the heart	189.7	182.8	1.0
Malignant neoplasm (cancer)	180.6	173.5	1.0
Accidents (unintentional injuries)*	94.7	37.5	2.5
Diabetes mellitus (diabetes)	63.6	21.0	3.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	47.2	42.7	1.1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	43.7	9.1	4.8
Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)	40.6	39.6	1.0
Influenza and pneumonia	26.0	16.5	1.6
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome (kidney disease)	24.2	15.7	1.5
Drug-induced	23.9	12.6	1.9
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	20.2	11.8	1.7
Hypertensive diseases	18.9	18.7	1.0
Alzheimer's disease	17.9	24.2	0.7
Septicemia	17.4	11.0	1.6
Assault (homicide)	11.6	5.5	2.1

* Unintentional injuries include motor vehicle crashes.

NOTE: Rates are adjusted to compensate for misreporting of American Indian and Alaska Native race on state death certificates. American Indian and Alaska Native age-adjusted death rate columns present data for the 3-year period specified. U.S. All Races columns present data for a one-year period. Rates are based on American Indian and Alaska Native alone; 2010 census with bridged-race categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, 2015

Alcoholism

Alcoholism impacts the health of individual, families and communities. In 2002, Native Americans and Alaskan Natives were at a much higher risk than other minority populations for heavy drinking, binge drinking, and alcohol dependence. (Source: Report to the Extramural Advisory Board, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2006) The AI/AN mortality rate due to chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was 43.7% from 2008 to 2010, in stark contrast to 9.1% for the U.S. average in 2009. Of chronic liver disease and cirrhosis mortalities, 76.8% are alcohol-related. (S2010-2013 Navajo Mortality Report, Navajo Epidemiology Center)

By April of 2015, Gallup, which is 44% Native American, already had 17 deaths due to exposure, attributed to chronic homelessness and alcoholism. (U.S. Census, 2010 and LA Times, 4/8/2015) The city and its liquor establishments are a point of concentration for alcohol-related issues on the Navajo Nation, where alcohol sales are prohibited.

A positive indicator shows Native American youth are abstaining from alcohol. The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's 2012 Arizona Youth Survey found that in Navajo counties in Arizona, in many categories, drinking rates among teens had fallen since 2008. In 2016, a University of Arizona study analyzed data from several years of the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, concluding that binge drinking rates among Native Americans and whites were about the same, about 17%, and that 60% of Native Americans had abstained from alcohol in the past month, compared to 43% of whites. The data showed that "... stereotypes of Native Americans as heavy drinkers are false." (Cunningham, Solomon and Muramoto, "Alcohol use among Native Americans compared to whites: Examining the veracity of the 'Native American elevated alcohol consumption' belief," *Journal of Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 3/1/2016)

Abuse

A serious consequence of poverty, unemployment and addiction can often be domestic violence and abuse. Navajo police respond to about 289,000 calls per year, and domestic violence accounts for as many as one-third of all calls. An IHS emergency physician estimated that about 10% of all hospital visits stem from domestic violence. (The Most Dangerous Call: Domestic Violence on the Navajo Nation, *Indian Country Today*, 3/15/2015)

Meeting Challenges

Health and behavioral health remain pressing issues with serious consequences for Navajo communities and for Chichiltah Chapter. Improved access to behavioral health treatment and intervention programs, and improved social support services will help stem the tide of social health issues facing the Chapter and the Navajo Nation as a whole. However, it is ultimately necessary to address fundamental inadequacies such as lack of access to medical and mental health services, educational and job opportunities, lack of adequate infrastructure, and pervasively high poverty.

At the community level, improving social safety nets and communication can provide at-risk community members with a safe way forward. Public awareness and educational programs can prevent tragedies. Community-building events and cultural celebrations can build cohesion and community resilience.

The Chapter may be open to new models for culturally appropriate local community support, intervention, and spiritual/religious leadership focusing on these challenges. For example, some experts consider violence to be like a contagious disease (https://www.ted.com/talks/gary_slutkin_let_s_treat_violence_like_a_contagious_disease). Trained violence interrupters and outreach workers might be able to identify and mediate conflicts in the community before violence erupts. Workers engage leaders in the community as well as community residents, local business owners, faith leaders, service providers, and those at high risk, conveying the message that violence should not be viewed as normal but as a behavior that can be changed. (see: <http://cureviolence.org>)

C. Goals and Policies

Open Space

1. Preserve cultural landscapes and protect culturally significant grounds

- A. Support land use recommendations to concentrate most development in identified areas
 - Limit new settlements, roads and other development activities in undisturbed natural areas
 - Assure that Chapter members obtain archaeological and cultural clearances prior to development activities or other disturbances of land
- B. Independently initiate steps to safeguard and preserve culturally significant ground
 - Develop mapping and promote understanding of culturally significant grounds to help identify susceptible cultural assets
 - Include sensitive lands designated by Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife
 - Based on data from historic Eastern Agency conservation plans and the 2005 Chichiltah Chapter Land Use Plan, include mapping of species distribution
 - Designate the map as “confidential,” for use by Chapter members only, OR
 - Publish the map so that Chapter youths learn to safeguard culturally significant areas for the benefit of future generations
 - To prioritize protections, develop a hierarchical system for categorizing sites according to importance
 - Design and implement interventions to mitigate threats to these sites, including land use regulation and restricting access

2. Improve access to open space and trails in Chichiltah Chapter

- A. Consider developing an open space, and trail and exercise track at the Chapter House Complex site
- B. Continue access to traditional communal lands
- C. Consider developing a trail connection to the Zuni Mountains Trail System in the Cibola National Forest for use by locals and others, in conjunction with cultural tourism and recreation-related economic development
- D. Consider developing an east-west trail paralleling Jones Ranch Road for use by residents, primarily for healthy walking

3. Preserve and protect environment

- A. Locate additional sources of water for agriculture, grazing and wildlife, such as windmills with wells, solar pumping of ground water, troughs and stock tanks
- B. Preserve significant natural features, such as rock formations, cliffs, riparian areas, and critical wildlife habitat, and ensure their accessibility to Chapter members by foot, horse or possibly bicycle
- C. Protect areas where native herbs grow
- D. Provide education about ways to use and protect native herb plants
- E. Protect forest for wildlife, including identification and protection of wildlife corridors

- F. Protect endangered species
- G. Implement forest-fire prevention measures
- H. Identify wildlife corridors by encouraging residents and travelers to report sightings and incidents involving elk, bear, deer and other wildlife

Agriculture & Natural Resources

1. Protect and preserve Chichiltah Chapter's agricultural heritage and natural resources

- A. Support and promote traditional agriculture in Chichiltah
 - Document agricultural traditions in dryland gardens and fields, irrigation techniques, and raising sheep, horses and cattle to preserve them for future generations
 - Work with local school administrators to develop opportunities for students to work with senior volunteers to facilitate intergenerational engagement and foster cultural heritage preservation
- B. Enable traditional agricultural practices to persist and propagate
 - Support the Navajo Land Department in developing agricultural leases that would make a 1-acre agricultural lease available in addition to an existing home lease
 - Develop a Chichiltah Rangeland and Agriculture Management Plan to simplify compliance with the rangeland plan requirement of the Navajo Rangeland Improvement Act of 2014 and promote conservation practices
 - Include rangeland best practices specific to Chichiltah ecology and to local agricultural practices that promote ecological conservation and restoration while imposing minimal burden on rangeland managers
 - Standardize elements of the plan template to meet rangeland plan requirements
 - Provide the template to Chapter members who can use it to fulfill application requirements by completing the template with their specific information and adapting the plan as needed to suit their unique conditions
 - Organize a committee to spearhead the creation of a Chichiltah Chapter 4H club or similar program for youth development and mentoring related to agriculture
 - Pledge chapter support to the extent possible to secure an arena, horse exercise space, stock trailer access and other equipment needed for club functioning
 - Measure Chapter member interest in bringing Churro Sheep to Chichiltah as a small, hearty variety of traditional livestock adapted to high desert conditions. These sheep produce high quality wool and may spur popular interest in traditional agricultural practices.
- C. Promote Chapter self-sufficiency and environmental preservation
 - Develop a community rangeland management plan to combat erosion and serve as a community resource
 - Conduct a public education campaign to increase awareness of erosion control and land management best practices
 - Encourage home gardens and livestock to promote self-sufficiency and healthy food
 - Organize a healthy garden workshop with instruction on gardening techniques, dryland farming, productive species, and processing and cooking instruction

- Initiate and promote a recurring “ranch market” for locals to sell agricultural and value-added products

Social Health and Welfare

1. Improve social health and welfare for all to build a community where people live long and happy lives

- A. Continue to advocate for the expansion of social and mental health-related facilities and services for Chapter members
- B. Continue work to improve job opportunities, education and incomes in the community
 - Develop workforce training programs and computer labs with Internet access
- C. Conduct public awareness and education campaigns about social programs and assistance available to those at risk or in need
- D. Form a chapter task force on social health and welfare, and invite experts and agency representatives such as Navajo Department of Health, epidemiologists, violence prevention specialists, and law enforcement. Consider new models for culturally appropriate initiatives.
- E. Develop cultural celebration events to build community pride and cohesion

IX. Facilities

A. Introduction

The purpose of the Facilities Element is to assess public facilities in the Chapter and to guide long-term and short-term strategies that will result in high quality and well-maintained facilities. Chichiltah Chapter manages and maintains several buildings in the community that house chapter functions, located mainly in the Chapter House Complex. In addition, the community has several significant non-chapter facilities.

B. Existing Conditions

Chapter Facilities

The Chapter House Complex sits on approximately 10 acres of land located off of Jones Ranch Road 9 miles west of the intersection of Jones Ranch Road and Highway 602. The Chapter House, warehouse and utilities buildings, a community well, a vacant school, a modular building and a senior center are located on the site. A sewer lagoon is located in the southeastern corner of the site, but it is not currently in use.

Chapter House

Built in 1971, the Chapter House needed extensive repair when the 2005 Land Use Plan was developed. After nine years of repair and renovation while the Chapter occupied a modular building on the site, the permanent Chapter House reopened in winter of 2017. It has a meeting space with a dais for Chapter officials, a projector, a full commercial kitchen, two offices and restroom facilities.



Senior Center

The Chapter built a new senior center in the southwest corner of the complex site in 2012-13. It paved the parking lot in 2016 and is considering an addition for more space. The facility offers lunch provided by the Navajo Area Agency on Aging and often serves members from surrounding Manuelito and Red Rock Chapters.

Modular Building

Formerly home to Chapter administration while Chapter House renovations were underway, the modular building now houses the Community Health and Wellness representative. The office occupies half of the building and the Chapter is considering how to use the remaining half. Healthy Diné Nation legislation provides funding assistance for the Community Health representative position. The representative is at Chichiltah part time because the position serves more than one chapter.

Recent Changes in the Chapter House Complex

A hogan-shaped building once housed the Chapter office but has since been removed. The former Jones Ranch Preschool still stands at the site, but has suffered extensive water damage and is slated for demolition and replacement. The Chapter has removed and replaced the original senior center, built in 1970.

Pre-School

The Bureau of Indian Education operates a pre-school in the Chapter, is located on Cousins Road across the street from the Chichiltah-Jones Ranch Community School. The pre-school currently serve 18 three- and four-year-old children in the Head Start program. Three staff persons keep the facility running from 6:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The facility, built in 1982, needs refurbishment, including paint and sidewalk improvements. The Chapter owns the facility and its replacement is a project in the Chapter's Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan. The Chapter plans to build a single larger facility at the Chapter House Complex.

Head Start travel restrictions require students' transit time be kept under 60 minutes one-way. This limit may necessitate two Head Start locations in the community.

Water Resources Department Operations

The Chapter has a 10-acre site that the Navajo Nation Department of Water Resources uses for various operations. The property is located on the northwest corner of NM 602 and Cousins Road.



Non-Chapter Facilities

Chichiltah-Jones Ranch Community School - Bureau of Indian Education

The school's original capacity was for 250 students in grades pre-K through 8th, and the dormitory serves up to 28 students in grades 1 through 8. The Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) built Chichiltah-Jones Ranch Community School in 1934 and Jones Ranch Day School in the 1950s. The two schools combined under one administration in 1985. However, the two remained as separate campuses. In 1988, the current school south of Cousins Road, Chichiltah Jones Ranch Community School, opened to serve grades kindergarten through 6. The school added Grade 7 in the 1989-90 school year and Grade 8 during the 1990-91 school year.

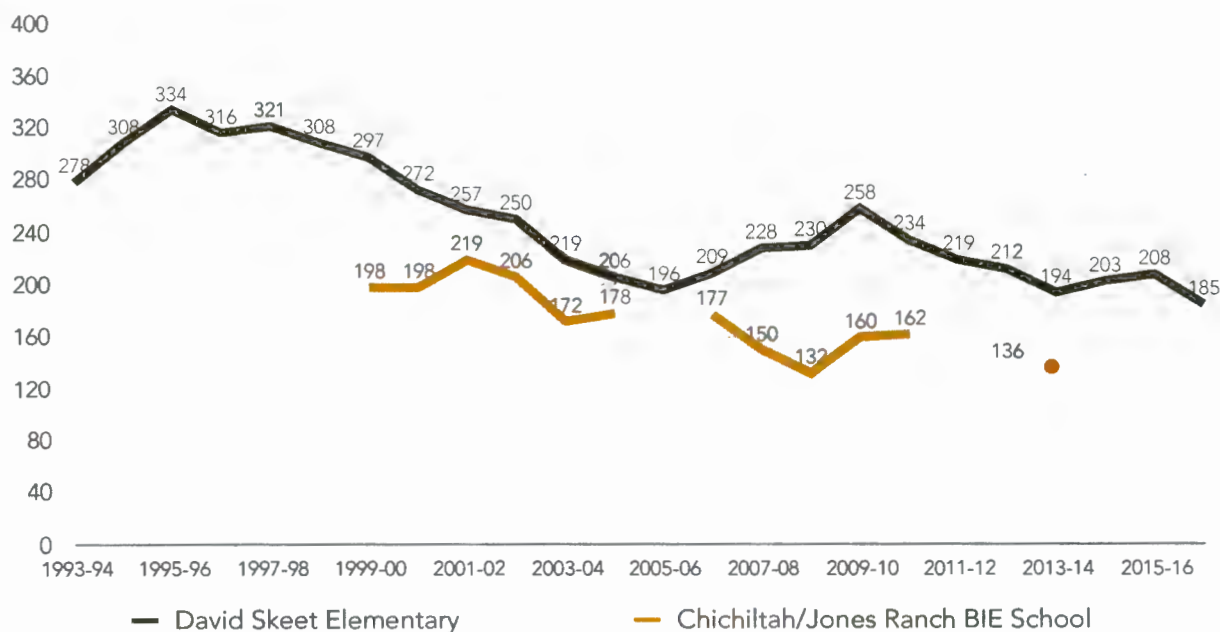
The design of the present school building incorporated sections of the old building. In order to improve Internet access, BIE will construct a new facility at a high elevation point on the property and abandon the original site. (Source: Chichiltah-Jones Ranch Community School Executive Summary, 2015)

David Skeet Elementary School

David Skeet ES is in the Gallup-McKinley County School District and serves grades pre-K through 5th grade. Enrollment at the school has dropped since 2009, with an overall steady decline since 1995 from a high of 334 to 185 in the 2016-17 school year. The 2017 GMCS Facilities Master Plan, prepared by ARC, projects enrollment will decline to 168 students by 2016-17. The plan identifies \$6.8 million in capital needs for the school.

Exhibit IX-1 David Skeet ES Enrollment

David Skeet ES and Chichiltah/Jones Ranch School
Enrollment: 1993-2016



Source: New Mexico Department of Education

Source: BIE - Jones Ranch/Chichiltah School

Solid Waste Facility

Bááháálí Chapter and Chichiltah Chapter partnered to reopen the transfer station south of Gallup when McKinley County closed it due to loss of funding. With financial support from Navajo Nation Solid Waste Management, McKinley County, Chichiltah Chapter, and Bááháálí Chapter, the Bááháálí-Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Management Transfer Station (BCRSWTS) reopened in August, 2010. Bááháálí and Chichiltah Chapters recently approved changing the name of the transfer station to Bááháálí Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center.

The facility is open four days a week, Friday through Monday, with limited hours on Monday and Friday. Fees range from \$3.00 per bag (up to two bags) to \$6.00 per truckload (up to five truckloads).

Northwest New Mexico Regional Solid Waste Authority received a grant from the State of New Mexico to strategically place several recycling bins in region it serves, and it provides a recycling bin to the Bááháálí Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center. The bin is available during regular operating hours at the facility.

Planned Improvements and Expansions

Chichiltah Chapter would like to develop trash pick-up services. Plans are to initially develop services for the Chapter and the schools, and expand in the future to serve residences. In that case, the solid waste facility would become a true transfer station, where local waste collection vehicles deposit waste prior to its loading into larger vehicles which move the waste to a regional landfill and other regional disposal facilities.

The Chapters would also like to expand recycling capabilities and develop recycling and conservation educational outreach programs.

The Chapters have developed plans to redesign the facility to improve circulation. The site has also been considered for housing a multi-agency road maintenance yard. Agencies that may participate are the Navajo Nation Division of Transportation, McKinley County and New Mexico Department of Transportation.

C. Issues and Opportunities

Chapter House Complex

New Preschool Facility

The Chapter plans to demolish the damaged former pre-school building on the Chapter House complex site and build a new, larger facility there. This plan provides the Chapter the opportunity to develop a node of colocated uses on the site by locating the new pre-school near or connected to the existing senior center. Integrated early childhood learning, and senior facilities and/or programs are becoming more common globally as a way to improve the quality of life for seniors and promote intergenerational learning. In 2016, *Atlantic Magazine* reported many benefits of integrated programs, including:

- Increased social interaction for seniors, which has been shown to decrease loneliness, delay mental decline, lower blood pressure and reduce the risk of disease and death for elders
- Improved perception of the elderly and decreased ageism among children who have early interaction with the elderly
- Enhanced social and personal development in children

- Diminished stigmatization of people with disabilities and impairments
- Improved social problem-solving skills for children

Integrated programming can facilitate interaction between seniors and children by scheduling play time and developing spaces that both groups can use, such as gardens, playgrounds and playrooms, or activity and event rooms.



Community Garden

Developing a community garden accessed by seniors, children and the community, with limited public access during school time, can promote the importance of agriculture in the Chichiltah culture.

Community Event Center

The Chapter could expand the community node in the future by adding a community event center to the senior center / pre-school area, and developing an open space with picnic tables and a playground to tie the facilities together. Existing plans to develop a trail around the perimeter of the Chapter House site can be integrated into the community node.

The community has expressed several ideas for possible amenities and uses for a community center, including:

- Event hall
- Basketball
- Computers
- Bingo
- Dances
- Small market
- Emergency center/ shelter

Police and Fire Stations

The Chapter would like to add a Navajo Nation Police substation and fire department facilities at the Chapter House Complex site.

Currently, the Chapter has no police sub-station, and the Vanderwagen Volunteer Fire Department on the eastern side of the Chapter provides fire protection, leaving the western side with possibly long waits for emergency fire response. Similarly, current police protection patrols and accesses the Chapter along Highway 602 in the east side of the chapter, while emergency service in the western portion of the community is less accessible.

The Chapter is considering developing a police substation near the Chichiltah-Jones Ranch Community School or at the Chapter House Complex site. Other uses on the site should not block emergency service access. The police and fire stations should have their own driveway, directly tying in either to Jones Ranch Road or County Road 4 and separate from the Chapter House driveway.

Wastewater Lagoon

Development of additional services at the Chapter House site will require a new wastewater lagoon to avoid the necessity of additional septic systems and leach fields. The southeast corner of the site has an abandoned lagoon. The Chapter plans to develop a new lagoon to the east of the current Chapter House Complex property line, subject to approval for withdrawing that land from the Navajo Land Department.

The Chapter may consider recent trends in water treatment development that uses developed wetlands to cleanse water. These treatment wetlands can serve as the final stage of water treatment and be integrated into or provide irrigation water for community open spaces. The Chapter can integrate such a project into the proposed community node at the Chapter House Complex site to improve the open space potential of the southern portion of the site.

Site Access

The existing Chapter House Complex property fronts County Road 4, which intersects with Jones Ranch Road several hundred feet to the northwest of the Chapter House site. Expanding the Chapter property to the north or west would allow direct access to Jones Ranch Road and improve site visibility and accessibility.

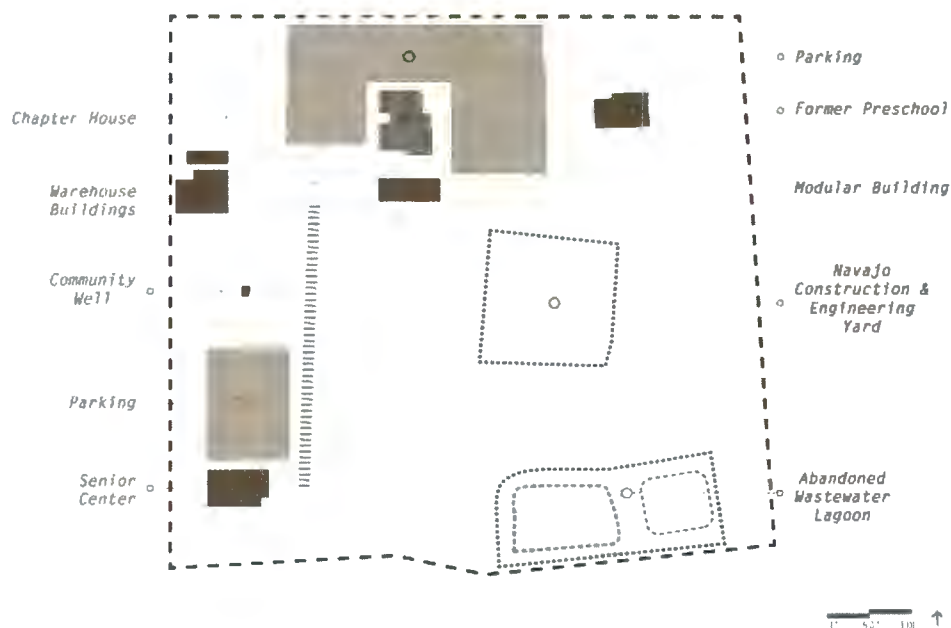
Chapter House Complex Conceptual Site Plan

An initial step to expanding services at the Chapter House site will be development of a site master plan to provide technical and design guidance, and analyze site feasibility for proposed projects.

Existing Site Conditions

The following diagram illustrates the existing layout of the site, including the recently reopened Chapter House and recently paved Senior Center parking lot.

Exhibit IX-2 Existing Conditions: Chapter House Complex Site



Conceptual Plan for Future Development

The conceptual site plan illustration below incorporates the uses proposed for the site. It is a preliminary evaluation of potential development organization rather than a technical design scheme. The conceptual site plan shows an expanded "community node" to include new community open space, wastewater lagoon, treated wetland, and community garden, as well as new community facilities for a pre-school, community center, and police and fire services.

The Chapter plans to expand the Senior Center to the south by adding an outdoor recreation area. The conceptual site plan includes this expansion.

Additional community node developments include:

- Preschool
 - Proximity to the existing Senior Center will facilitate integrated programming

- Community garden
 - Link the garden to the Senior Center and Preschool
 - Install a wall with a gate to limit access during school hours
- Community open space
- Community center/ event hall
 - Proximity to pre-school and Senior Center will create a useful community cluster
- Picnic grounds
 - The picnic grounds should also be close to the Community Center and pre-school, providing a gateway to community open space
- Water treatment wetlands
 - Integrated into open space, the wetlands will provide additional ecology and limited-application irrigation water
- Wastewater lagoon
 - The lagoon location should be least of the existing Chapter House Complex site to better follow the contours of the land and to provide sufficient separation from buildings and community park/open space
- Barrier berm
 - A berm will segregate open space from the wastewater treatment lagoon
- Removal of the Navajo Construction and Engineering Yard
- Navajo Nation Police substation and volunteer Fire Department
 - Shared parking can serve both facilities, or a single facility for both uses
 - Emergency services should have a designated exit to County Road 4 to minimize potential conflicts with Chapter House parking and driveway

Exhibit IX-3 Conceptual Site Plan for Chapter House Complex - Options 1 and 2

Option 1



Option 2



Chichiltah-Jones Ranch Community School Facility

The existing Jones Ranch Community School facility will be replaced by a new facility to be built at higher elevation for better Internet access. The existing facility will be partially or fully abandoned and includes classrooms, a dormitory, a gym and a well.

In spring of 2017, the Chapter formed a task force to repurpose the facility for workforce training, a boys and girls club and computer lab. Such a facility would be an extremely valuable asset to the Chapter. In this scenario, the BIE would give ownership of the facility to the Chapter.

Facility Evaluation

Portions of the existing Jones Ranch Community School are quite old. To assess the cost and benefits of taking ownership of the school, the Chapter should conduct a facilities evaluation before reaching an agreement with the BIE about ownership and maintenance.

Police Substation

An alternate location for a police substation may be the Jones Ranch Community School site, and both the Chapter House Complex and BIE school locations are currently under review. There have been some preliminary studies of the Jones Ranch Community School site, but the Chapter may need to conduct a full site study and/or facilities master plan to make the best determination for facility siting.

Facility Master Planning and Asset Management

Facility Master Planning

A facilities master plan provides a detailed description of the Chapter's inventory of facilities and the condition of each facility. It itemizes operational costs and assesses the adequacy of the building for future use.

The plan should include an efficient process for updating the Chapter's facilities to better accommodate and support its current and future programs on a regularly updated basis. The plan is a guide for facility maintenance and capital improvements. It should identify the scope of repairs, modernization, upgrades, and/or new construction needed to serve current and future Chapter facilities needs. It may also assess the availability of Navajo Nation, federal, state, and local funding and financing options and use this data to recommend the scope of projects that may reasonably be accomplished with available funds.

While larger institutions employ architects to prepare facilities master plans, a rural Navajo Chapter with a small number of facilities should consider a simplified process where Chapter members and maintenance personnel develop a plan. The focus of a simplified facilities master plan is to establish regular maintenance and replacement cycles for equipment and systems, identify ICIP projects, and create orderly files with all facilities documents such as warranties, receipts, equipment descriptions and budget information.

D. Goals and Policies

1. Continue working to expand access and improve facilities and services for Chichiltah Chapter residents

- A. Conduct a community needs analysis for facilities and services
- B. Convene a committee to develop a facilities maintenance plan for preventative maintenance and planned cyclical renewal funding, consolidate facilities documents within it and establish a budget for projected maintenance expenditures
 - Review and update the facilities maintenance plan annually
- C. Generate funding or find outside funding to develop new needed facilities or improvements to facilities
 - Maintain and regularly update the ICIP, and apply for Navajo Nation grants and loans, State of New Mexico capital outlay, and other funding
- D. Maintain Chapter facilities in good condition
- E. Support and coordinate with non-chapter public and quasi-public institutions such as schools, services, and non-profits, etc.
- F. Develop community center(s) to provide student support services, access to computers and high-speed Internet, workforce training, a community gathering space and recreation for Chichiltah residents
 - Support Navajo Tribal Utility Authority Community Connect grant to establish a computer lab in the modular building at the Chapter House Complex site, and fund staffing
- G. Develop plans regarding the future use of the Chichiltah-Jones Ranch Community School Building
 - Conduct a facilities evaluation of the site to determine future maintenance costs and conduct a cost/benefit analysis of assuming ownership
 - If it is determined that the Chapter wants to move forward, outline future uses of the facility and develop preliminary site plan
 - If it is determined the chapter wants to move forward, lobby the BIE to retain the building and turn it over to the Chapter with the utilities intact

2. Expand the function and efficiency of the Chichiltah Chapter House Complex

- A. Plan for future development of the Chichiltah Chapter House Complex
 - Develop a master plan for the Chichiltah Chapter House Complex as a focal point of the community
 - Study the potential for constructing a new pre-school adjacent to the existing senior center and integrating the two facilities and programs
 - Plan for a community center/event hall integrated into the pre-school/ senior center complex to maximize use and build community connections
 - Consider developing park/open space adjacent to the senior center with shaded picnic/ barbecue area near the senior center and a walking/exercise path linked to the health office in the modular building south of the Chapter House
 - Research using treated effluent from lagoons to irrigate landscaping

- B. Locate police and fire protection emergency service facilities at a central location with capacities to serve the area south of Gallup
 - Consider siting police and fire facilities at the northeast corner of the site with access to Jones Ranch Road where service to community members far to the west of US 602 would be greatly improved
 - Alternately, consider using the former Jones Ranch school building
 - Petition the Navajo Nation to develop a police sub-station in Chichiltah
 - Construct a volunteer fire station to shorten response time throughout the Chapter and protect vulnerable populations at Chapter complex facilities
- C. Consider expanding the site to the north to gain Jones Ranch Road frontage and improve Chapter House visibility and access
- D. Redevelop or construct wastewater lagoons with ample capacity to serve future uses
 - Research regulations that may constrain the placement of wastewater lagoons on the site
 - If redevelopment of existing, out-of-use lagoons is not possible, petition withdrawal of additional acreage to the east of the Chapter House Complex for development of new wastewater lagoons
 - Research the potential to develop man-made wetlands west of the wastewater lagoons to filter wastewater, create attractive green space and build biodiversity

3. Continue to provide and improve solid waste services and facilities for Chichiltah residents

- A. Continue collaborating with Bááháálí Chapter to operate and expand the Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center
- B. Plan for future improvements at the Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center
 - Redesign the center to improve circulation
 - Plan for a shared-use maintenance yard adjacent to the center for the Navajo Nation Division of Transportation, Chapters, possibly McKinley County and other agencies
 - Support the expansion of the Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center to include transfer station capacity
- C. Continue efforts to expand accessibility by extending the hours of operation
- D. Continue efforts to improve solid waste services and conservation
 - Work towards future expansion of waste pick-up service to Chapter residences, businesses and all facilities
- E. Initiate a conservation education outreach program to reduce waste and increase recycling
- F. Devise and implement a strategy for curbing illegal dumping in the Chapter
 - Consider offering to Chapter residents large item drop-off fee waivers on a case-by-case needs basis
 - Publicize the fee-waiver campaign in conjunction with a neighborhood pride and cleanup campaign
 - Consider developing an educational/community pride campaign focused on curbing illegal dumping, cleaning up the land and promoting conservation and recycling

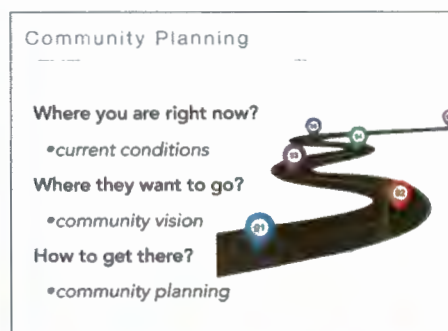
Appendix

A. Public Meetings Presentations

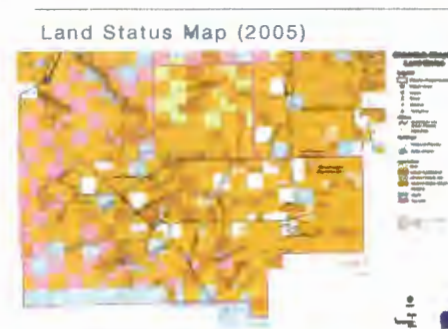
Visioning Meeting, November 19, 2016 (Excerpts)



Agenda
♦ Welcome and Introductions
♦ Presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jeremy Seaton, LDA• Liza Miller, ARC
♦ Workshop Sessions
♦ Wrap-Up and Next Steps
♦ Lunch

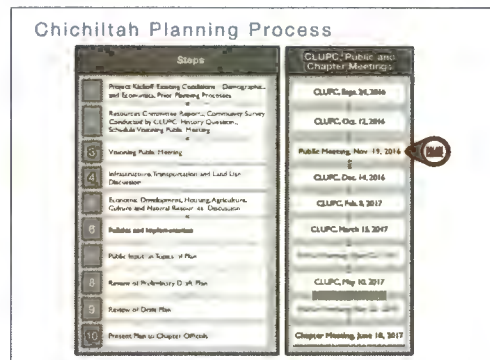
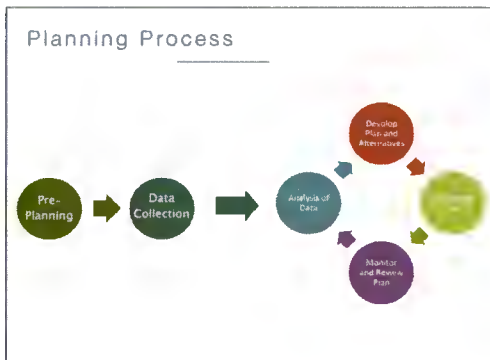


Purpose of a Community Plan
• It documents the community's vision, goals, and values.
• It guides development decisions.
• It promotes respect of land, history, culture and communities.
• It encourages appropriate community growth (economic, social, infrastructure, facilities, etc.)
• It promotes the health, safety, and general welfare of the community.



Community Plan Mandate
<i>Local Governance Act (Title 26) - provides opportunities & grants chapters authority over local issues relating to:</i>
• Economic Development
• Conserve natural resources
• Preserve Navajo Heritage & Culture
• Taxation & Revenue-Generation
• Infrastructure Development
• Land Use Planning





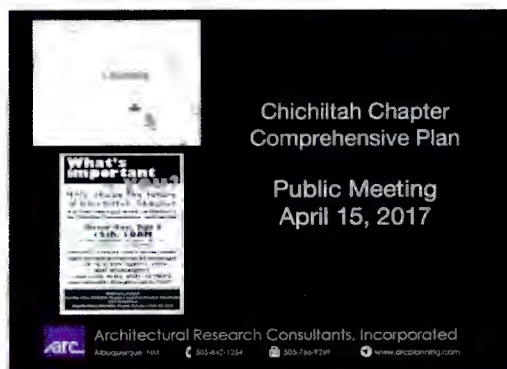
Selected Goals of Plan

- Preserve and protect the environment of the chapter
- Preserve and protect historic and cultural features of the chapter
- Create and promote business and industry in the chapter
- Provide services to chapter members including, health, safety, educational and recreation services
- Develop and maintain reliable utilities and roads in the chapter

Workshop Questions

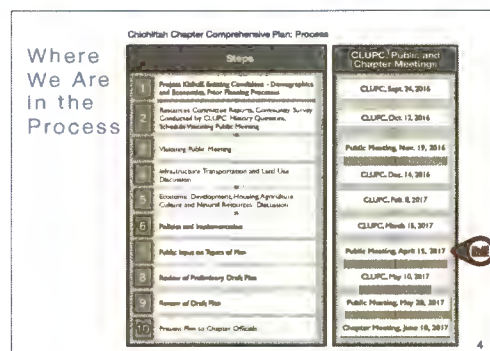
- What is the community's major strengths and assets?
- What is your vision for your community?
- What are some of the challenges to achieving your vision?

Topics Meeting, April 15, 2017 (Excerpts)

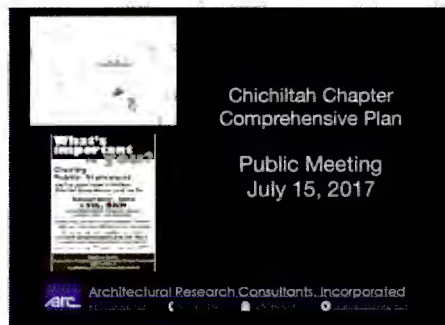


Agenda

1. Welcome
2. Presentation
3. Small group discussion
4. Highlights and take-aways from discussion
5. Next steps
6. Adjourn



Public Meeting on Draft Plan, July 15, 2017



Agenda

1. Welcome
2. Presentation on the Plan's Main Actions and Recommendations (questions and comments after each topic)
3. Comments and Recommendations on the Plan
4. Next steps
5. Adjourn

2

Topics in the Plan

- Since the April 15 public meeting, the CLUPC considered the public's input, reviewed the draft plan, including the policies, and developed Implementation Actions



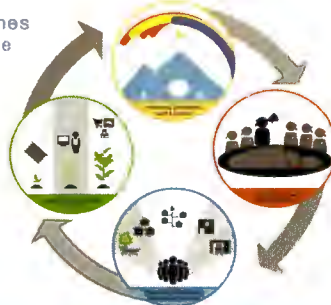
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Where We Are in the Process



4

Themes of the Plan



5

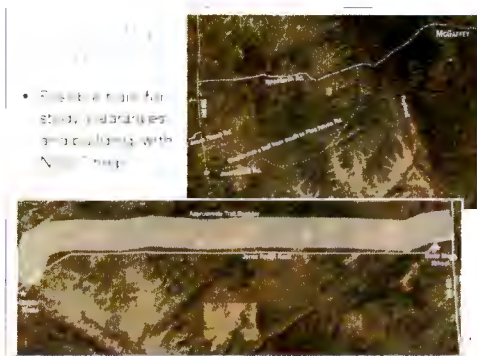
Summary of Recommendations and Actions

Priority Action #1:



NM Hwy 602 Corridor Potential Development Areas





Other Key Actions

IMPACTS:

- Improved Community Services
- Preserved Land and Culture

Land Use and Housing

#7: Designate land for a housing cluster and a large-lot subdivision

#8: Write guidelines for subdivision and homesite design to address

- driveways (avoid multiple tracks)
- utilities hook-ups
- number of houses in a cluster
- land for agriculture and corrals
- varying front facades in small lot subdivisions

18

Densities for New Housing Areas

Chapter should plan on additional homesite leases, large lot subdivision and maybe another small lot subdivision

Small Subdivision of 3 housing clusters in a small lot subdivision

Housing Clusters are well suited to Chichiltah and may be the best model for some future homesite leases

A large lot subdivision, similar to Junctionview east of Gallup, at 5 acres per parcel is a way to create low density with roads, water, electricity and internet. It is more affordable than serving for dispersed houses

19

Other Key Actions

IMPACTS:

- Improved Community Services
- Preserved Land and Culture

Economic Development

#9: Develop a workforce development center and community computer center with broadband access, working with NTUA Community Connect Grant to establish the computer lab

#10: Schedule workshop with local artisans to identify opportunities to expand craft and grow trade and consider forming an artisans association

20

Other Key Actions

IMPACTS:

- Improved Community Services

Facilities

#11: Petition the Navajo Nation to develop a police sub-station in western Chichiltah

#12: Plan along with Bááhááli Chapter for a shared-use maintenance yard adjacent to the solid waste center for the Navajo Nation Division of Transportation, chapters, possibly McKinley County and other agencies

21

Other Key Actions

IMPACTS:

- Improved Community Services
- Preserved Land and Culture

Utilities

#13: Continue working with engineers to expand water utility services in phases to Vanderwagen and south Chapter residents

#14: Convene a regional summit on water, electricity, telecommunications and roads with chapter, county, Navajo Nation, state and federal agencies, private utility providers and legal council to overcome communications barriers, solidify support for projects and formulate effective strategies for moving forward

22

Other Key Actions

IMPACTS:

- Improved Community Services

Transportation

#15: Urge Navajo Transit Authority to establish bus route serving Chichiltah Chapter

23

Other Key Actions

IMPACTS:

- Improved Community Services
- Preserved Land and Culture

Housing

#16: Convene a housing development committee to research approaches for:

- developing housing
- obtaining and distributing housing assistance
- organizing public education campaigns

Might be combined with economic development
Might be regional

24

Other Key Actions

IMPACTS:

Natural & Cultural Resources

#17: Form a committee on social health and welfare

- Invite experts and agency representatives such as the Navajo Department of Health, epidemiologists, violence prevention specialists, and law enforcement

25

Other Key Actions

IMPACTS:

Governance

#18: Work towards Chapter certification once the Chapter is satisfied that its revenues will not be diminished

#19: Designate a chapter member to regularly update the Chapter's web site, develop a newsletter, create an email list serve, utilize text messaging and post notices of public meetings and other important events

26

Chapter Meeting to Consider Plan Approval, July 23, 2017 (Excerpts)

Chichiltah Chapter Comprehensive Plan

**Chapter Meeting
July 23, 2017**

ARC Architectural Research Consultants, Incorporated
Albuquerque, NM | 505-542-1254 | 505-744-9249 | www.arcplanning.com

Topics in the Plan

- Update of 2005 Chapter Land Use Plan
- Focus in 2005 was to find suitable sites for new housing, particularly NHA housing
- Approach in 2016-17 is to address more related topics than in 2005, develop policies and priority implementation actions

Chichiltah Chapter Comprehensive Plan Elements

Community/Cultural Values / Vision

Land Use

Economic Development

Transportation

Utilities

Housing

Natural and Cultural Resources

Facilities

Implementation

2

Where We Are in the Process

Steps	CLUPC Public and Chapter Meetings
Project Kickoff, Existing Conditions - Demographics and Economics, Prior Planning Processes	CLUPC, Sept. 26, 2016
Reference Committee Reports, Community Survey Conducted by CLUPC, History Questions, Schedule Visioning Public Hearing	CLUPC, Oct. 12, 2016
Visioning Public Hearing	Public Meeting, Nov. 19, 2016
Infrastructure, Transportation and Land Use Diagrams	CLUPC, Dec. 14, 2016
Economic Development, Housing, Agriculture, Culture and Natural Resources Discussion, Policies and Implementation	CLUPC, Feb. 8, 2017
Public Input on Topics of Plan	Public Meeting, April 15, 2017
Review of Preliminary Draft Plan	CLUPC, May 16, 2017 and May 30, 2017
Review of Draft Plan	Public Meeting, July 15, 2017
Present Plan to Chapter Officials	Chapter Meeting, July 23, 2017
Plan Approval	Navajo Nation Council Resource & Development Committee, September 2017

3



Chichiltah Chapter Meeting

July 23, 2017

1. **Meeting Call to Order:** Tommy Nelson, President @ 10:31am
2. **Invocation:** Tommy Nelson, President
3. **Reading & Approval of last meeting minutes:** Norma E. Muskett, Sec/Trea
Motion: Eleanor Chee, 2nd: Pauline Cark, Votes: 18, 00, 03
Joe M. Lee: I would just like to say three (3) of our students volunteered to work an extra 3 days. They enjoyed working and wanted to help a few more days. They did a good job. Thank you.
4. **Reading & Approval of Agenda:** Tommy Nelson
Motion: Loretta Watson, 2nd: Lorene Gray, Votes: 21, 00, 02
Roselyn John: Requesting to add on a Resolution to NNDOT
 - Stink water Road and Whitewater Road for road repairs to Upper Chichiltah
 - The people who live in that area really need road repairs.
5. **Introduction of Guest:**
 - a. **Report from ARC - Steve Burstein**
 - I have enjoyed working with the Chapter Officials, the CLUPC members, Seth Damon, Mr. Lester Yazzie, and Roselyn John, who has done a lot of work getting the manual together.
 - We have worked on the Land Use manual for ten (10) months. We have had 2 meetings a month to complete the Land Use manual
 - We have made many amendments to the manual. This is an Update from 2005
 - Mr. Burstein - Power Point Presentation report to the Chapter Officials and Community members with Roselyn John as his interpreter
 - Church sites will be added into the Plan. Navajo Nation states we cannot bury our loved ones on grazing and other peoples land. A cemetery is very important for the community
 - We are planning and working for the children's future.
 - The Topics in the Plan. The Comprehensive plan has been updated from 2005. We worked on developing policies and priority implementation actions.
 - Community Cultural Values/Vision;
 - Land Use
 - Economic Development
 - Transportation
 - Utilities / Housing
 - Natural and Cultural Resources/ Facilities /Implementation
 - **Mr. Burstein** reviewed and explained the Process of Steps from Sept. 2016 to today, July 23, 2017

'17 JUL 24 AM 10:47

MM

- The next step is to approve the resolution to the Navajo Nation Council Resources & Development Committee by Sept. 2017.
 - **Themes of the Plan;** reviewed and explained to the Chapter community
 - **Highlight of Priority Actions;**
 - 1. Withdraw Land for commercial Development
 - 2. Withdraw Land for Cemetery & Housing
 - 3. Building Capacity & Self Determination
 - 4. Improvements to the Chapter House Complex and Maintaining Facilities – New Preschool
 - 5. CLUPC: Make a Plan for Keeping Chapter Facilities Nice and Up – to – Date
 - 6. Build Trails – Jones Ranch Walking Trail
 - 7. Land Use and Housing – Designate land for housing cluster and a large subdivision.
 - 8. Write Guidelines for subdivision and home site design
- Mr. Burstein, there is more information in the manual. I just wanted to share some ideas as to what we have been working on the past few months. We would like to continue to work with dedicated people from all resources. I have enjoyed working with all the CLUPC members, Roselyn John, Chapter Officials. Thank you.
- **A copy of the PowerPoint Presentation copied and attached to meeting minutes.**

Lester Yazzie; this Plan is welled planned out for our Communities future, for our children, our future. I would like to show case Chichiltah Chapter to other chapter's. I am very thankful to Mr. Burstein for all his work he has assist our CLUPC with. I would like to mention Jeremy Seaton for his assistance with CLUPC manual. He worked with the officials before working with Seth Damon.

6. Old Business: None

- 1. Resolution Requesting the Honorable Resources & Development Committee on the 23rd Navajo Nation Council to Support and Approve the Chichiltah Chapter Comprehensive Land Use Re-Certification**
 - Power Point Presentation by Steve Burstein and Roselyn John as interpreting the information to the community members
- Motion:** Mae Nelson, 2nd; Jackie Tinico, Votes: 28, 00, 05

7. New Business:

- a. Chapter Budget Report – Norma E. Muskett, Sec/Trea**
 - Budget report to next Chapter meeting

b. Resolution Supporting District 6 Plan of Operation with Amendments

- Everything is the same in our POO. There is only one Amendments. In 2013, it states the Chapter Officials would receive a stipend, but there are no funds, this will be taken out of the POO. this will be the only change, the rest of the POO will remain the same.
- Gurena Skeets from Baahaali Chapter keeps the records for the District 6
- District 6, consist of 6 Chapters; Chichiltah, Redrock, Baahaali, Tseyatoh, Manuelito and Rock Springs Chapters

Motion: Betty Nelson, 2nd: Jackie Tinoco, Votes: 19, 00, 04

c. Resolution approving \$44,852.00 from Navajo Nation Business Unit No.CO1472 to be transferred to Chichiltah Chapter Planning and Design to Upgrade the Chapter Lagoon System

Roselyn John: we have \$44, 852.00 left over from our Chapter Renovation. These funds are not in the Chapter Account. The plan was to use towards purchasing furniture but Sen. Munoz received some funds for us from the state in the amount of \$25,000. We will not receive until November 2017. We still need funds to repair our sewer Lagoon. This resolution is requesting we utilize the \$44,852.00 towards upgrading the Chapters Lagoon. The Chapter house and Senior Center on septic system. We need the Upgrade for future buildings.

Motion: Pauline Clark, 2nd: Jackie Tinoco, Votes: 28, 00, 03

d. Resolution approving Public Employment Program Extension to September 29, 2017 for Patrick Tom as Veterans Office Manager

Tommy Nelson: Patrick has been assisting the Veterans also the Chapter office. He is very helpful and providing presentations to our Veterans. Resolution is requesting to extend to end of September.

Motion: Pauline Clark, 2nd: Mae Nelson, Votes: 28, 00, 03

e. Resolution Requesting Honorable Seth Damon, Council Delegates to secure funding a full time Veterans Office Manager for Chichiltah Veterans Office for fiscal year 2018 to provide critical, unmet needs of our Veterans

Tommy Nelson: This resolution will go to the Council Chambers requesting full funds for our Veterans Office Manager so he can be here full time. We need someone in this position to assist our veterans, provide presentations that may be beneficial. Many need assistances. We hope they will approve the funding for us.

Motion: Eleanor Chee, 2nd: Mae Nelson, Votes: 28, 00, 02

f. Resolution to NNDOT requesting; Whitewater Road and Stinkwater Road

Roselyn John: NNDOT request for two (2) roads in our community which need improvement. CLUPC selected these two roads. There are many roads which need improvement, but Whitewater and Stinkwater Road lead to several homes.

Motion: Pauline Clark, 2nd: Loretta Watson, **Votes: 22, 00, 06**

8. Chapter Resource Reports:

a. Roselyn John, CSC

- Thank You Patrick Tom, you are doing an awesome job. I appreciate your work. You have already done so much since the people approved your position. Thank you so much.
- Mr. Yazzie, I have a request to our Council Delegate, Seth Damon to start requesting funds for Summer Youth in April 2018, instead of waiting until June. That is too late. We received many applications for summer youth, many were not able to work. Many of our students are in need of clothing and school supplies.
- We did not receive any funds for scholarship, summer youth this year. We do not have any funds for our college students for fall semester
- Powerline – several will be receiving power to their homes. CDEC from Grants is looking into Right of Ways. They want to plan a meeting here at our Chapter soon. Theresa and Alice Charley are on the list, Martha Silversmith her sister Loretta Mariano and several others in Vanderwagon are also on the list. There is a total of 10 members who will receive Powerline. Powerline is ongoing project.
- Who will pay for the Right of Ways for CDEC? We are meeting to decide
- Grants; CDEC does not make profit, they state they just want people to get electricity to their homes.
- We are still working on ROW Signatures. Many are living out of the area, state. We need your signatures to continue with the water project. Please inform one another .
- Shirley Francisco is working on signatures. If you have a question, check with Shirley or check if your name is on the list.
- Churches in our community need Right of Ways. In the pass, several have built churches in our community. This is not allowed unless they follow procedures.
- Public Hearing in Ft. Defiance on Community Churches on Tuesday.
- **The Office of Indian Affairs** will be meeting here at our chapter tomorrow. The state of New Mexico has assist us with a lot of funds for our Chapter Community. Rep. Alcon request to have their meeting here in Chichiltah tomorrow. They will be having meetings in our areas the next three days.
- **Bathroom Additions** – Starting with Phase 2, 3, &4. Our budget for assistance is very low. We are requesting the members to purchase supplies for their bathroom additions. A meeting is set for Tuesday morning. It is very important they attend.
- I have asked Senior Council about meetings. We have some state funds that are near deadline. I prepare all the documents for them. I have asked Joe to assist me by

notifying the residents who will need to attend the meeting on the bathroom additions.

- Thank you to all who have been attending our CLUPC meeting to support the committee. Thank you to all who came today to approve our resolutions. We are thinking and planning for the future.
- b. **Lester Yazzie - LDA**
- Veterans Organization Princess presented at the Council Chambers. Naomi Sandoval did a great job. She sang a beautiful song in Navajo and I'm so proud of her.
- There are many stray horses in our community. I am glad Paul Houston is planning for Horse Round up for our community.
- Seth Damon - He is planning for appreciation Picnic for August 19, 2017 for our veterans. This will cover the District 6
- We are planning several meetings to benefit our community
- I want to thank you for all your support for community, all the Resolutions passed for our community.
- c. **Council Delegate: Seth Damon - Not present**
- d. **Landboard: Paul Houston - Not present**
- e. **Veterans Commander: Harvey Williams - Not present**
Patrick Tom, Veterans Vice-Commander: Thank You to everyone for their reports and support. Roselyn John for an awesome presentation today.
- We selected our Veterans Princess. She is already out presenting herself. She met with Thomas Begay, our NN Code Talker. Our Princess has made several presentations in presenting us as Princess.
- Yesterday, we went to Eastern Fair. There she met President Russell Begay.
- I attend a meeting inviting the Eastern Veterans to our Chapter Community.
- Marie from Veterans Office; made a presentation on Trust land
- I also met with several iniquities to come and present to our Veterans here at the Chapter house
- District 6 Veterans presentation - other Chapters do not have the support for their Veterans. I am very happy our chapter community does. I am thankful for all your help.
- The next Veterans Meeting is August 1st here at the Chapter. We will be reviewing the 2018 Veterans budget. Shirley Jumbo will be here to make a presentation
- Seth Damon, CD is inviting our community to attend the Veterans Picnic, your all invited. This is an appreciation for our Veterans and family.
- **Pauline Clark - Is this a Pot luck?** Mr. Yazzie, No Mr. Seth Damon, CD will provide all the food. Just come and enjoy the day.
- f. **CHR - Larissa Morgan - Not present**
- g. **CLUPC - Raylita Haley**

- **Presentation by Steve Burstein on CLUPC Manual.** CLUPC members; EJ John and Betty Sandoval are present
- h. **Senior Council** - Lula Boyd - Not present
- i. **Other reports**

9. Announcements:

1. Indian Affairs Meeting - July 24, 2017 @ 9:00am
2. Planning Meeting - August 4, 2017 @ 9am
3. Regular Chapter meeting - August 20, 2017 at 1:00pm
4. Veterans Meeting - August 1, 2017 @ 5:00pm
5. CLUPC Special Meeting - August 16, 2017 @ 6:00pm
6. District 6 Veterans Cook-Out - August 19, 2017

10. Adjournment: @ 1:05pm

Motion: Jackie Tinoco, 2nd: Pauline Clark, Votes: Unanimous

Submitted by: _____

Norma E. Muskett, Sec/Trea

Special Meeting
(Report)

Steven Nez
4/18/16
@9:30am

2016 Chichiltah Community Land Use Planning Committee Meeting
@ Chapter Administration Building, Chichiltah Complex: Vanderwagen, NM 87326
9:00 A.M., April 18, 2016

@9:34am

April 2016 Chichiltah CLUPC Proposed Special Meeting Agenda

1. Meeting call to Order & Welcome Address (Joe M. Lee) @9:34
2. Invocation (Joe M. Lee) @9:36
3. Roll Call: CLUPC Members (-Present ; X-Not Present) @ Steven Nez @9:37
 - ☒ Joe M. Lee, CLUPC President
 - ☒ Rayelita Haley, CLUPC Secretary
 - ☒ Kathleen Arviso, CLUPC Member
 - ☒ Tommy Nelson, Chapter President
 - ☒ Norma Muskett, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer
 - ☒ Seth Damon, NN Council Delegate D6
 - ☒ Steven Nez, CLUPC Vice-President
 - ☒ Betty Sandoval, CLUPC Member
 - ☒ Paul Houston, Land Board Official
 - ☒ Lula Boyd, Chapter Vice-President
 - ☒ Roselyn John, CSC
 - ☒ Jeremy Seaton, LDA
4. Introduction of Guest
 - a. Mike Halona, Navajo Nation Land Department 9:48am
5. NEW BUSINESS Actions/Updates
 - a. Acquiring NN Fee Lands for Projects/Infrastructure: Steps & Process Of
6. Announcements
 - a. Regular Chapter Meeting:
 - b.
7. Next Meeting Dates, Place, Time—Committee To-Do List:
 - a. Regular CLUPC Meeting: April __, 2016 @ Chapter Admin. Bldg. __: __
 - b. Project Meeting: April __, 2016 @ Chapter Administration Building __: __
8. Adjournment 11:10 am.

Thank you for your attendance and participation. Have a good day!

Chichiltah Chapter Standing Committee
Sign - In Sheet

Date: 04-18-14

- ☐ Education Committee Meeting
☐ Housing Committee Meeting
☐ Veteran Organization Meeting
☐ Senior Citizen Council Meeting
☐ Other: CLUPS

Committee President: Coe M. Lee

Committee Vice-President: None

Committee Secretary/Treasurer: _____

Member: Betty Sandoval

Member: _____

Council Delegate: _____

Chapter Official: _____

CSC: Forster J

Office Specialist: _____

1. Mike + along - NLD
2. DORIS C. Arthur
3. Betty Sandoval
4. Philip Nelson
5. Mae Nelson
6. Marjorie Wilson
7. Calvin H. Sleet
8. Mae Sleet
9. Jackie Dingo
10. Roger G. Sleet
11. J. Chatto
12. John Sue
13. Julia Sleet

14. _____
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26. _____

April 2016 Chichiltah CLUPC Proposed Special Meeting Minutes (Report)

1. Meeting call to Order & Welcome Address by: Joe M. Lee @ 9:34 A.M.

2. Invocation by: Joe M. Lee @ 9:36 A.M.

3. Roll Call: CLUPC Members by: Steven Nez @ 9:37 A.M.

4. Introduction of Guest:

a. Mike Halona, Navajo Nation Land Department

Joe M. Lee- I'm from here. [Introduced clan, etc.] I'm the president of CLUPC.

Doris C. Arthur – I'm a community member from here, I heard this meeting on the radio [Introduced clan, etc.]

Betty Sandoval – I'm a CLUPC member. Thank you for coming Mr. Halona, we really need to have this meeting. [Introduced clan, etc.].

Roselyn John- thank you for coming, I'm the CSC of Chichiltah. We really need to get this manual on the roll. Thank you for coming.

Phillip Nelson – [Introduced clan, etc], I heard the meeting on the radio this morning, so we decided to come.

Mae Nelson – [Introduced clan, etc], I came here to listen to the meeting.

Matilda Wilson- [Introduced clan, etc], I just wanted to listen in and see what is going on.

Calvin ? – [Introduced Clan, etc], and that's it.

Steven Nez- Hello, I'm the vice president of CLUPC. I know that we've been trying to plan a day to meet, but things got in the way. And now that we are here, I'm excited to know the next step it, where we can go from here. Thank you.

Joe M. Lee- Mike Halona, Navajo Nation. He will talk about what to do, and the land purchasing, where the fee lands are located, and he will now introduce himself, we give him the floor.

Mike Halona- Mike Halona is my name. [Introduced himself in Navajo, clan, etc.] I work in Window Rock. The last time I had to go to the court, and I left and I came here to the chapter. Steven was the only one here. But thank you for inviting me, it's good to have a manual. The land, the fee lands are bought by the Navajo Nation, esp. recently in Ramah. It's for economic development. How are you guys going to use the land, for what purpose. There is a long process, the money that is involved, from 1994, land acquisition fund. 2% goes to land purchasing, thus far. The money is withdrawn for loans, 40 million. Lands have not been paid yet. The land will be viewed, surveyed; appraisal will be done to compare the price value. So that is how the market value takes in effect. Sometimes the prices have to go down in order for the negotiations have to begin, that is one way that land purchasing works, esp. in 2 years. One month for negotiation, and to get the title have to be done within 30 days. Arizona, like twin arrows, the master plan for the casino, they want to add homes, gas station, golf, movie theaters, and stuff like that. We can get some money together to make a better entrance, to buy the state lands around the casino. We can buy the land and make it into trust land. The state lands in between the casino and Winslow will cost about 100 million. We have a meeting with that tomorrow. So that is just to show you how the land purchasing works, and obtaining land.

5. NEW BUSINESS Actions/Updates

a. Acquiring NN Fee Lands for Projects/Infrastructure: Steps & Process Of

Mike Halona - So for the chapter, what land are you thinking about acquiring.

Roselyn John- We made you a copy of the resolution. I don't have Seth's signature so I still have the original.

Mike Halona- Section 26, all of it?

Roselyn John- we need this for our CLUPC manual. Where is the legal land withdrawal for cemetery? Our CLUPC is in need of that.

Mike Halona- I'm giving the land away, so listen. You want the whole section? So how big will the cemetery? So the first thing is fee lands- you have to follow county and state laws. What are the requirements to have a cemetery in the county? (2) Tax side, whatever you put in here, the tax will go up. The way to get around this, is to use this for government use only. Keep it government so that you can be tax exempt. From the Navajo nation standpoint, we need is a letter and a proposal (320-community development [that is a lot of stuff, everything is covered]) But the number thing you have to look for is infrastructure, what is the capacity load, work with CDEC and NTUA. They will know what the capacity is and they will upgrade their electric lines. We would need a resolution of support from the chapter that will come to the Navajo Land Office. The Land board will have to write a letter that no grazing permitted in this land site. Then we will have to do a GPS, which we will help you. Send those documents to us and we will give you a land withdrawal designation for 5 years. This will give you site control, where you can get state funding. The environmental surveys will be done when you are ready to build. They will be along the lines of state and county only. You need to plan access roads, and plan out the 320 so that you know where everything will go before you build anything. NHA will build houses faster on FEE land, rather than TRUST land. The cemetery will not need a leasing, but for all other subdivision and economic develop will have to get their own lease. You can start relinquishing it, piece by piece. Anything for government will be tax except. So that's what we can do for the 320.

Roselyn John- What will happen if people live on the land.

Mike Halona- They will have to be legally there. They would have to pay for their own taxes, i.e. Rock Springs and Baca.

Betty Sandoval – I didn't know that the grazing permit, so I'm not sure when they were added to my grazing permit. So I asked a lady when that happens, so she didn't know. She told me that I'm over grazing. So I don't remember if it was trust land, or fee land.

Mike Halona- you would definitely be on trust land if you were approved with Homesite lease. Fee land will be for residential lease. These sections were sold by piece, so that these lands will have been documented with us to see when they were sold, by whom, and to whom.

Joe M. Lee- there's some people that don't have livestock. So maybe that's why they added to hers (Betty). Shirley told us that fee lands were available. Our council man got us some fund, so that we can we can accomplish this feat. SO that's that. So those you that barely came in—(explained everything that was mentioned above, basically a review)

Mike Halona- any questions?

Roselyn John- is there any in your staff that can do the feasibility study.

Mike Halona – I know that there are some people that can do that. We can do the appraisal, the feasibility study. But for the 320, you could work with DED, to help you.

Roselyn John- Right now we need to get that land to be in our control. Site Control is what we need. We need to get everything done by mid-summer. I'm not sure if that is possible, it might be too much for our CLUPC to handle in a small amount of time.

Joe M. Lee- we need to get this done right away. Our manual is in need of land for the community.

Julia – I was wondering how I can acquire some land, for myself. My parents never left me with land for ownership, and I was wondering how we can land in trust land.

Mike Halona- there is land for that specific purpose. But the thing is that the land is far, the land around here might be already used up. There is no tribal ranch in the community here, so there is not enough land to go around, esp. if you want use it for grazing. The CLUPC is the sole purpose of distinguishing places to live. Families are going against each other for that purpose. It is very expensive to hook up electric, water, etc to houses that are very, very remote. People are starting to pay for themselves, because the chapters have no funding, for all chapters. Now the state needs manuals in order to be considered for funding.

Joe M. Lee- NHA housing is not an option because the community went against it. The 'now' generation live for these necessities, they can't live without it. Internet, electric, etc. We as CLUPC have to take everything into consideration, we have to plan ahead for our children. What do we see in the future, what do we want in the future. The roads are already taken care of, we are now in the process of establishing a good place for our community to do some development. Are there any questions?

Betty Sandoval- how many acres is Section 21?

Mike Halona- Let's see. um...480 acres. Section by section, we are going through, with all the documents attached to it.

Roger Nelson- Good afternoon, I heard there was a meeting this morning. So that's why I'm here. BIA is really confusing and a long process in regards to how many livestock we can have a certain property. It could be our

fault, now that people are giving out their lands. The chapter house is really the main point at this time. We can maybe use the new land to set up a new chapter. The housing in Jones Ranch still has some vacancy. Our children are getting more and more corrupt. We can talk to our elders about the usage of their Homesite lease and residential lease, etc. The government is going against each other, saying going here and here. We don't need to be weak, we are not dumb. We use to get our own water and use to build the our houses based upon the knowledge of our parents. I also seem to speak my mind, and take the focus away, sorry for that. I just wanted to say that, thank you.

Joe M. Lee- we are not looking for Housing as the only outlet. We are also looking in a station for police. We know of the all the stuff the kids are brining to our community and yet we need to address that. Thank you for bringing it up. We need to do things ourselves, like you, I was raised without running water, power, phones, roads, etc. We are told to be strong, and we need to fend for ourselves because we are the only ones that can accomplish many things. Who teaches their kids nowadays? I see them asking for help, walking on the road, getting into trouble. We were told that we need to get our feet on the ground that is how we are raised in our generation. We are now in 2016, what does that mean? We are still here and we still need to be strong and be smart about how we are living. We, as CLUPC, are working on a lot of projects. We are getting closer on the water project, the electric. It is how we look at life, how we perceive it. I'm satisfied with taking one shower before I go. We need your help, as a community. How do you feel about? What do you want to see here? Where do you have question on? Do you agree? Disagree? We want the whole community involve in this process. Because we are doing this for the community and not just for ourselves, meaning the CLUPC members. Thank you for coming out, we love to hear your thoughts and opinions. Yes it might be hurtful in what you say to us, but that's okay. That's why we are here. We volunteer to be here to listen to the community and make it better. So that's why we ask Mike Halona to come here so that we can obtain fee land for community development. Thank you.

Mike Halona- so you want to this in the summer.

Roselyn John – we can get it in May

Mike Halona- you have everything, but we need the letter, one page. Resolution and support, you need to put on paragraph in there, the land withdrawal. Put that in there. Land Board needs to write a letter, make sure they put it in the letter if someone lives in there. GPS and legal survey, we can do that for you as Navajo Nation Land Department. We can put that whole packet it together, and it would go to the Navajo Nation Land Department for Project Review.

Louise Chatto: The white man had their own fences, and their own lands, we as Navajo had to set up our own fences. We were told to pay for grazing, and some people couldn't pay. My mother use to pay for it, and from then on, we as family had a dispute, regarding land and grazing. The road goes right in the middle. Why are these lands taken from us?

Mike Halona- the land has been purchased from the 60's, there was no plan. People lived anywhere, planted anywhere, and put up fences. So there are no documented papers regarding the land.

Joe M. Lee- thank you for coming out.

Mike Halona- trust land will also be available once people sell their allotments.

6. Announcements

a. Regular Chapter Meeting: April 24, 2016 @ 10:00 A.M.

7. Next Meeting Dates, Place, Time—Committee To-Do List:

a. Regular Meeting: April ____, 2016 @ Chapter Administration Building __: __

8. Adjournment @ 11: 10 A.M.

Thank you for your attendance and participation. Have a good day!

Chichiltah Chapter Official
Sign - In Sheet

Date: Nov. 19, 2016

CLUPC/ARC Public Meeting
David Skeet Elem.

- ☐ Regular Chapter Meeting
☐ Planning Meeting

☒ Special Meeting - Community Visioning & Values
CLUPC Project Meeting

Chapter President: Joe M. Lee

Chapter Vice-President: None

Chapter Secretary/Treasurer: Ranahita Haley

Council Delegate: None

Grazing Official: None

Community Service Coordinator: None

Office Specialist: None

1. Daedrick M. Bonney
2. Michael Skeet
3. None
4. Michael Skeet
5. Daedrick M. Bonney
6. None
7. Michael Skeet
8. None
9. None
10. LIZA MILLER
11. None
12. None
13. None
14. Harold Begay Jr
15. Betty SANDOVAL
16. ROSE SPRINGER
17. Glenn Seaton
18. Jimmie Seaton
19. None
20. None

21. Lula Boyer
22. None
23. None
24. Quinn S. Kirk
25. None
26. None
27. None
28. Betty A. Lee
29. None
30. None
31. None
32. None
33. None
34. None
35. None
36. None
37. None
38. None
39. None
40. None

Jeremy Seaton

41. DIANNE FS DUBOISE
42. TIMMIE YAZZIE
43. FRANK LEE
- 44.

Chichiltah Chapter Standing Committee
Sign - In Sheet

Date: April 15, 2017

- ☐ Education Committee Meeting
☐ Housing Committee Meeting
☐ Veteran Organization Meeting
☐ Senior Citizen Council Meeting
☒ Other: CLUPC Public Meeting

Committee President: Rachelita Haley

Committee Vice-President: Debra Ann

Committee Secretary/Treasurer: _____

Member: 10/1/17

Member: _____

Council Delegate: _____

Chapter Official: John McNeil

CSC: Donna

Office Specialist: _____

1. 10/1/17
2. 10/1/17
3. KERIE L. CHEE
4. Melinda J. Jolley
5. Gloria J. Jolley
6. Donna J. Jolley
7. Donna J. Jolley
8. Theresa K. Jolley
9. Donna J. Jolley
10. Donna J. Jolley
11. Donna J. Jolley
12. Donna J. Jolley
13. Donna J. Jolley

14. Donna J. Jolley
15. Donna J. Jolley
16. H. HENDERSON
17. Benjamin J. Jolley
18. Jimmy Francisco
19. Benjamin J. Jolley
20. Justin D. Jolley
21. Donna J. Jolley
22. Donna J. Jolley
23. Donna J. Jolley
24. Elizabeth Charing
25. Sharon Charing
26. Donna J. Jolley

41. Donna M. Jones
42. Michelle M. Jones
43. Heather M. Jones
44. Donna M. Jones
45. Self Report
46. Accurate Smith
47. Wanda G. Jones
48. Wanda G. Jones
49. Wanda G. Jones
50. Wanda G. Jones
51. Wanda G. Jones
52. Wanda G. Jones
53. Wanda G. Jones
54. Jeremy S. Jones
55. Wanda G. Jones
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101. Wanda G. Jones

Chichiltah Chapter Standing Committee
Sign - In Sheet

Date: July 15, 2017

- ☐ Education Committee Meeting
☐ Housing Committee Meeting
☐ Veteran Organization Meeting
☐ Senior Citizen Council Meeting
☒ Other: CLUPC

Final Public Hearing

Committee President: R. Halkey

Committee Vice-President: [Signature]

Committee Secretary/Treasurer: [Signature]

Member: Betty Sandoval

Member: [Signature]

Council Delegate: [Signature]

Chapter Official: [Signature]

CSC: _____

Office Specialist: _____

1. Mary T Skeet
2. [Signature]
3. mao Skeet
4. Calvin H Skeet
5. Lareda Nish
6. Joe Nazzie
7. Eva D. Smith
8. Joe Skeet
9. Jimmie Seaton
10. Glassie Seaton
11. Nathan Dooley
12. Larry Dooley
13. Russella Rosenberg

14. Molly Skeet
15. Leticia Lee
16. Annie B. [Signature]
17. Jeremy Seaton
18. [Signature]
19. Laurel Lee
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Sign-in Sheet

ACTIVITY: NIRA Presentation

LOCATION: Manuelito Chapter

DATE: June 19, 2014

TIME: 9:00 am

NAME/TITLE:	ORGANIZATION:	PHONE #:	ADDRESS:
1 Frances Begay		505-726-3534	
2 Mary Mitchell-Deschene		713-2850	Gallup, NM
3 Roselyn John, csc	Chichiltah	713-9994	Box 1436 Gallup, NM
4 Marie Helen	Chichiltah	Box 3406 Gallup NM	-
5 Louise Adair Lucero	Manuelito NM	9001 Gallup	-
6 M. H. Lucero	Manuelito NM	9001 Gallup	-7
7 Lee C. Jim	Baahali Chapter	505-778-5012	-
8 Reddie John	Pretty Rock	None	Box 282 Mentmore, NM
9 Dorothy B. Long	" "	-	Box 551, Mentmore 87319
10 Pauline Nelson	Chichiltah	236-6789	Box 357 Vanderwagen, NM 87326
11 Koe Chee Walker	Chichiltah	" "	" "
12 Joe M. Lee	Chichiltah	505-906-3516	Box 353 Vanderwagen, NM 87326
13 Joe Dabron	" "	" "	Box 363
14 James P. Lee	Manuelito	-1-1-11	HCR 57-921 Gallup NM 87301
15 Keetara Yazue	Manuelito	-	-
16 Sandi Parker Day	Manuelito	-	-
17 Julian Haley	Manuelito	-	-
18 Mary H. Chee	Manuelito		
19 Maria Jones			
20 Delbert Brown	Manuelito		PO Box 962 Gallup, NM 87305
21 Arlene Nakai Brown	Manuelito	505-879-0789	dabrown06@hotmail.com
22 Uae Nelson	Chichiltah		PO Box #245 Vanderwagen NM 87326
23 Horn Traven	Manuelito		HCR 57 Box #9153 Manuelito,
24 George Lee	Tsa-ya-toh	505-905-3304	Box 674 Mentmore, NM
25 Janice Johnson	Manuelito	505-713-1874	HCR 57 9021 Manuelito
26 Bertha Lee	Tsa-ya-toh	505-905-3304	Box 674 Mentmore, NM
27 Willa D.	Chapter President	805-3075	Manuelito
28 Herman Aniso	Baahali Chapter		Box 179 Vanderwagen NM
29 Loretta Aniso	" "	778-5248	" " " "
30 Charlie Davis	" "	778-5888	" " " "
Guavere Skeets	Baahali Chapter	778-5780	gmadekyskeets@nauapchapters.org

White - Finance

Canary - Department of Agriculture

Pink - File

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Sign-in Sheet

ACTIVITY: NIRA - Presentation

LOCATION: Manuelito Chapter

DATE: June 19, 2014

TIME: 9:00 am

NAME/TITLE:	ORGANIZATION:	PHONE #:	ADDRESS:
1 Jason Holm	Manuelito NM		
2 Foster Oates	Manuelito NM		
3 Chris Kerry	SHIPROCK, NM		
4 SHERLYN DARRANZIS	MANUELITO, NM		
5 LENA ELLISON	MANUELITO, NM		
6 CALED ZUNI	MANUELITO, NM		
7 Louise Chatto	Chichiltah, NM		
8 Elsie Dooley	Chichiltah		Box # 3084 Gallup
9 Larry Dooley	Chichiltah		
10 Kate Dooley	Chichiltah		
11 Jennifer Thomas	Chichiltah, N.M.		
12 Delbert Arviso	Manuelito		
13 Priscilla Reeder	Tsa-ya-Ton		
14 Betty DuBoise	Chichiltah		
15 Arlinda Mitchell	Chichiltah		
16 Julie Elkon	Manuelito		
17 John K. Billy	Manuelito NM.		
18 Betty Nelson	Chichiltah		
19 Roscia Francis	Chichiltah		
20 Stephen Oh	Man L to	409-0258	AB 756 Mtn
21 Annie Bagley	Chichiltah		
22 Anita Shuck	Manuelito		
23 Elsie Lynn	Manuelito		
24 D. J. Dueneney	Chichiltah		Box 350 VLM NM
25 Deborah Benally	Red Rock		
26 Kay Boy	Manuelito		
27 Don Dunsod	Red Rock	522.725.4633	-
28 Leelene Bzzy	Manuelito		
29 Grady Jones	Manuelito		
30 Raylita Haley	Chichiltah		260 87324

Marie Estelle Wapton,
 White - Finance Canary - Department of Agriculture
 NM Secretary Manuelito Chpt.

Pink - File

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Sign-in Sheet

ACTIVITY: _____

LOCATION: _____

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

	NAME/TITLE:	ORGANIZATION:	PHONE #:	ADDRESS:
1	Julian Haley	Manuelito	—	Gallup
2	Landi Parker	Manuelito	—	Gallup
3	Mary T Skiff			
4	Debbie Billy	Manuelito	728 551 3140	Logan Ar
5	Laura Carnahan	Red Rock		Gallup NM
6	Don Spencer	Chickitaf		Gallup, N.M.
7	Katie Springer	Chickitaf		Gallup, N.M.
8	Kenneth Nelson	Chickitaf Manuelito		Gallup
9	Debbie Nelson	Manuelito		Gallup
10	Mary Jane Bogay	Chickitaf		Vanderwagen NM
11	Anna Anderson	Manuelito		
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Chichiltah Chapter
Chichiltah Housing Needs Public Hearing
April 8, 2014
Skeets Elementary School - Vanderwagen, New Mexico

SIGN IN SHEET

NO.	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	Joe M. Lee	P.O. Box 353 Vanderwagen, N.M. 87326
2.	Roselyn John	Box 808 Gallup, NM 87305
3.	Betty A. Lee	Box 4588 Gallup NM 87305
4.	Annie R. Shurt	Box # 327 - Vanderwagen, N.M.
5.	Johnny y. Shurt	" " " "
6.	Marichna Bezy	9301 Volcano Rd, NW #110 Alb., NM
7.	Pamela Bually	9815 Morning Sun Tr. SW Alb., NM
8.	Lester Lee	Box 353 VANDERWAGEN NM
9.	Paul Morgan	Box 382 Vanderwagen, NM 87326
10.	Paul Hreston	POB 5085 Gallup, NM 87305
11.	Doug Nelson	Box 471 Vanderwagen NM 87326
12.	Roberta Roberts	POB 4950 Window Rock, AZ 86515
13.	Tom Dooly Jr	Box 308 Vanderwagen NM 87326
14.	DAVE MORRIS	Box 97 Tolatchi, NM 87325
15.	Fiesha Jim	1208 San Pedro #254, Albuquerque, NM 87110
16.	Bertha D. G.	
17.	Justin Dyer	
18.	Elsie Jim	
19.	J. J. Chase	
20.	D. Marquez	Box 6046 Gallup, NM 87305
21.	Lula Boyd	Chichiltah P.O. Box 1123 June.
22.	Albert Wilson	Chichiltah P.O. Box Gallup NM
23.	A.C. Elder	Chichiltah P.O. Box 305 Vanderwagen NM

Chichiltah Chapter
Chichiltah Housing Needs Public Hearing
April 8, 2014
Skeets Elementary School - Vanderwagen, New Mexico

SIGN IN SHEET

NO.	NAME	ADDRESS
24.	Lucy Formica	3941 Gallup NM 87305
25.	Mary TSKEIT	
26.	Gene Thomas	Vanderwagen, NM
27.	"W" Begay	S. Ranch
28.	Louella Begay	Box 473 Vanderwagen NM 87326
29.	Ed & Edna	PO Box 359
30.	Jim Senter	Vanderwagen
31.	Classie Senter	" " 87326
32.	Everethy Benally	
33.	James Brown	Box 416 Gallup NM
34.	Marie Turner	Box 203 Vanderwagen NM
35.	Charles	
36.	Edna	
37.	Raymond Joe	Rx 2249, W12, #2 86515
38.	Emily Chu	PO Box 315, Vanderwagen NM 87326
39.	ALICE THOMAS	PO Box 959 Vanderwagen, NM 87326
40.	Genevieve Pini	PO Box 6235, Gallup NM
41.	Betty Williams	PO Box 1627, Gallup NM.
42.	DERRICK Williams	PO Box 1627, Gallup NM.
43.	Charney Martinez	chance-m6610@yahoo.com
44.	Irene Willie	Box 4818 Gallup NM
45.	Marjo Lopez	Vanderwagen NM
46.	John & James	Box 203 Vanderwagen NM 87326
47.	Johnny Gray	Deerfern Road, V/Wagen NM 87326
48.	Paul Arviso	Vanderwagen.

Chichiltah Chapter
Chichiltah Housing Needs Public Hearing
April 8, 2014
Skeets Elementary School - Vanderwagen, New Mexico

NO.	NAME	ADDRESS
49.	Gale H. H.	
50.	Rea B. H.	
51.	Mike H.	
52.	Janawite	
53.	John	
54.	Freddie H.	
55.	Karin H.	
56.	Frank Francisco Jr.	
57.	Marion H.	
58.	H. H.	
59.	Nickie H.	P.O. Box 4980 Window
60.	Dayne H.	PO BOX 260 VANDERWAGEN NM
61.	Angie H.	
62.	Charlene H.	Box 212 Vanderwagen nm
63.	Julia H.	Box 212 Vanderwagen nm
64.	Geraldine Haley	Box 238 Vanderwagen nm
65.	Helen H.	
66.	Stephanie H.	
67.	Raychita Haley	Box 260 Vanderwagen nm 87326
68.		
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2017 Chichiltah Community Land Use Planning Committee Meeting

@ Chichiltah Chapter House Vanderwagen NM 87326

10:00 AM April 15, 2017

2017 Chichiltah CLUPC/ARC Project Minutes

10:25 AM

- 1 Welcome and Introductions – Chapter Officials, CLUPC, ARC and others
Meeting call to Order & Chaired by Rayelita Haley Committee President

Roll Call CLUPC Members (✓-Present X-Not Present) – Meeting

✓ Rayelita Haley, CLUPC President

✓ Kathleen Arviso, CLUPC Vice-President

X Steven Nez Jr., CLUPC Secretary

✓ Betty Sandoval, CLUPC Member

X Vacancy, CLUPC Member

X Paul Houston, Land Board Official

X Tommy Nelson, Chapter President

✓ Joe M Lee, Chapter Vice-President

X Norma Muskett, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

✓ Roselyn John CSC

✓ Seth Damon, NN Council Delegate D6

X Lester Yazzie, LDA 12 14 PM

✓ Stephen Burstein AICP ARC Planner

✓ Liza Miller ARC Planner

- 2 Power Point Presentation. Chichiltah Chapter Comprehensive Plan by Steve B and Roselyn

- Land use
- Housing
- Infrastructure
- Economic Development
- Culture & Natural Resources
- Open Spaces
- Implementation

We have been meeting for 8 months now, we had six meetings this being our seventh and we are at Step 7 Our next third Public Meeting is scheduled for May 20 Then we hope to get it before the Chapter Meeting in June for Chapter Adoption. Then in July we'll get it before the Navajo Nation Council Delegates Resources Development Committee for Approval

Liza, data collection were from Chapter Survey 34% under 18 years old which captured a good future growth and where from the Summer Youth Employment participants

Top four Laundromat at #1 Grocery Store at #2, Gas Station at #3, Livestock & Feed at #4
102=64% 97=61% 79=49% 77=48%

Respondents without Infrastructure Services from lease to greatest Power, Water, Telephone, Pave Road Gravel Road Internet Internet being the greatest
For Cultural issue, Respondents to have existing cornfield or garden and if they had livestock 46% reported having cornfield/garden plot and 39% having livestock, total of 88% having agricultural ties to working the lands which indicates continued practices of cultural teachings

Visioning Session Public Meeting at David Skeet November 19, 2016 captured visioning results, assets, challenges from our community input Out of which we have identified four themes of the plan: Preserving 1) Chichiltah' Land & Culture 2) Amplifying Chichiltah' Voice & Influence, 3) Expanding & Improving Community Services, 4) Expanding & Improving the Economy These four themes is our livelihood, our community throughout the seasons goes through this cycle Each of these themes are inter-connected with each other What we hold daily our home & family >> chapter meetings, local government >> economic development >> tourism, yard sales, flea market, famer market

Population Growth with housing needs 2030 Red line illustrates expected mid-range growth 2010 Census had been a bad census count by the US Census, the Dashed line is what actual happened = estimated 1,781 census count in 2014 Blue line indicates a high-range growth, yellow is a low-range but it is very unlikely that would happen So with this census data we can somewhat gage the need for services such as housing, infrastructure and economic development on Navajo Trust Land, Tribal Fee

Housing Growth the Chapter shall need 65 to 115 new housing structure for every 10-years

2017 Chichiltah Community Land Use Planning Committee Meeting

to best accommodate the mid or high range population projection within our community

Chichiltah Chapter is located in Eastern Navajo Checkerboard Land Status with Navajo Tribal Trust, Navajo Tribal Fee, Indian Allotment, BLM, NM State, and Private Lands. We can only Potential Develop in areas on Navajo Tribal Lands and Navajo Tribal Fee Land within our community. Overall there is 207 Square Miles area in Chichiltah with three major routes throughout our community NM602, BIA N7046 Jones Ranch Road and McKinley CR6 Cousin s Road. Potential Develop in areas

Page 15 2005 Plan Housing Development in Section 10, Section 25 and Section 30

- Cemetery Tract in Section 26
- Commercial Development in Section 20
- Housing Tract in Section 4 & 5

Page 16 SMA Souder Miller & Associates Albuquerque, NM continues to work on our Chichiltah Vanderwagen Water Project with Navajo Nation Water Resources Development. They have come up with Phase 1, is the blue line and will serve about 100 plus families and Phase 2 is the green line will server about 30 families. *New development should be located where it is served by an existing or planned near future* << This is key without water we can't develop new housing commercial or economic development

Page 18 Density for New Housing Areas

- Urban Sub-division currently constructed by NHA Housing
- Cluster currently used by Clan-pods with multiple access roads << very expensive to connect power and water, not much room for Utility ROW
- Rural Sub-Division with large 3 to 5 Acres Lots along a main road with one access road, including Utility ROW. A lot of families are using more than their one-acre homesite. Example of this is Jamestown, NM near Petro East I-40

Page 19 Recommendations Economic Development/Land Use

Chichiltah residence desire a laundry, grocery/hardware/livestock feed shopping, gas station, additional post office and outdoor market space. Possibly such as Pine Hill Navajo Nation Shopping Center, Inc. located along NM602 with a 45K square foot commercial building.

Page 20 Chapter House Complex 10-acre tract concept for master planning – adding new facilities with emergency services. Center South side of existing Chapter House - an exercise tract with a gathering space for outdoor events, existing Senior Center add a New Preschool and Event Hall/Community Center with picnic area. IN the northeast corner a new Chichiltah Volunteer Fire Station and a NN Police Substation, NECA staging yard. And new waste water lagoon in the southeast corner.

Page 21 Transportation findings of Major and Minor Roads. Chichiltah has a great road system and continue working with State, County, BIA and Navajo DOTs to improve surface and roadway to be accessible in all weather conditions.

Page 23 Introduce our *Second Draft* Goals, Policies and Actions, attached copy. With this document we have summarized into four key strategies for our Comprehensive Community Land Use Plan. Each strategy in tails our goals, policies and actions.

- Amplifying Chapter' Voice and Influence. Expanding & Improving Community Services
- Preserving Chichiltah Land and Culture. Expanding and Improving the Economy

Page 24 Again, these four themes in our plan is similar to our livelihood, within our community throughout the seasons and goes through a cycle. Each of these themes are inter-connected with each Chapter meetings, local government >> economic development >> tourism, yard sales, flea market. What we hold daily our home & family, community, region >> market, famer market. Also the past, present day, tomorrow and into our future, history repeats itself. How are we going to be best prepared for our future generations and how are we going to preserve our ancestral lands? Think about that while your consider answering these following questions

2017 Chichiltah Community Land Use Planning Committee Meeting

Chichiltah Chapter House Vanderwagen NM 87326

00 AM April 15, 2017

11:50 am

Seth Damon, Navajo Nation Council Delegate District 6. Introduces himself to the audience emphasizing his family is from our region and is a fifth generation Navajo Nation Council Delegate. I am impressed with the presentation this morning and for your taking time out of your Saturday morning Flea Market Day to be here taking the opportunity to share your voice. I know the CLUPC has been working on their CLUPC Manual Renewal for quite some time now. One key factor to have better growth is Water and Electric. Water and Electric is also the basic human right that everyone should have for a better quality of life. Everyone is entitled to it. Edward T. Begay was on the Council when I started and he referred to me as a freshman delegate and expected me to stay quiet for 8 to 9 months to learn the ropes. But that didn't happen, with respect and communication I moved forward to now being Chairperson for the Budget and Finance Committee. You must have mutual respect for everyone and communication to move things forward for the better good of all, there is no other way. I worked Jeremy he was my LDA and last Fall \$36M Plan was signed by President Begay into Law for Economic and Water Development across the entire Navajo Nation. Out of which Chichiltah was awarded \$9M and Shiprock has a \$14M Water Treatment Plant. With these funds going to Chichiltah, IHS, Navajo Nation Water Resources and Chapter began planning for waterline development in Whitewater Canyon, Stink Water Well and Smooth Mountain area. But the IHS SDS List final plan didn't include Steele Chapel area << Rayelita kept telling me my house is not included. So then we started looking for additional resources: how are we going to get water to residents in the Vanderwagen Area? The chapter was awarded NM TIF funds for Planning money and match with the Navajo Nation, that is how we are addressing water development for those families working through governances Chapter Locally to Window Rock > State > Federal. Now how your wanting to grow it's up to you, community members, chapter administration. What we collect today, we package CLUPC and Chapter, I take to Washington DC and ask for more dollars for proposed future developments. Community driven government take back to chapters, Window Rock is going through hard times with NN Budget Navajo Generating Station is shutting down June 2, 2017. It will affect the chapter budget significantly. Chapters must become resilient in such hard times, thank you.

Roselyn, recap on how are we going to be best prepared for our future generations and how are we going to preserve our ancestral lands? Small Group Discussion sessions

- Do these strategies move the Chapter forward?
- Which strategies are the highest priorities?
- What are key steps to achieving these strategies?

Audience break into three groups

Group one: Steve B., Kathleen, Joe M. Lee English Session

Understanding the strategies –

- 1 Continue chapter functions = amplifying Chapter' voice with home visits and radio/media
 - a Communication is important, time and date is important
Chapter Meetings, pick a day is consistent. Outreach with social media, home visits, radio. Keep it separate
 - b Young people need to get involved
 - c. Chapter officials need to set an example and attend chapter resource meetings and be more involved with local issues
- 2 Traditional issue – Hogan, clan structure
Flea Market
- 3 Priority Power connect and Water Development

Group two: Betty, Roselyn, Jeremy Navajo Session

Understanding the strategies –

- 1 Individual wants local government to be control at chapter, not in Window Rock. Very difficult to go to Window Rock for various reasons, get rid of most of the policies that are there. Chapter certification – too many policies
- 2 Preserve cultural lands, vegetation and wild life. Increase agriculture with grazing, horses and farming

2017 Chichiltah Community Land Use Planning Committee Meeting

Chichiltah
M

3. Improving or starting economy businesses, restaurant, and grocery store to buy our own meat, pawn shop, small mechanic shop – fix tires & Lupe. small café serving native foods
4. Local health clinic. drugs, helper for emergency Our language not being taught in the college

Group three: Rayelita, Liza English and Navajo Session

Understanding the strategies –

1. Amplifying Chapter voice through social media and chapter web site We live in Grants, NM and we don't know of Chapter Meetings It would be nice to get internet notification of meetings and also meeting minutes Create a mail list to distribute this information electronically. Keep Chapter Meeting Time at 1 pm some of us attend church service at 10 to 12 30pm on Sundays expertly during the summer months
2. Preserve culture and lands grazing permits are limited to 20 sheep units with no horses But there is a lot of horses that people don't take care and they run into the highway or other people's grazing use areas Also we have an over population of dogs that kill livestock and bit children and elderly < There is a new Navajo Nation Proclamation form Navajo Animal Control. Collar, License, Vaccinate, and Confine And there is a Navajo Nation Veterinary Program Spay and Neuter Clinics again this summer with discounted cost Navajo Nation Conservation Plan, Navajo Nation Homesite Lease updated <<There is lack of communication from the Chapter on these types of Navajo Nation Policies Currently vegetation and farming/gardening we don't have any water for plants and livestock Internet Access for our students we stay in town with all these amenities Improve roads to resident include high risk emergence vehicle can get to and locate their patients <Rural addressing/physical address need two forms of identification to renew your driver's licenses or NM ID.
Liza. start setting them into motion through community planning.
3. Expanding & Improving Economy Artisans to market their jewelry or crafts and to shop locally don't have to travel to Gallup 30-40 years older people need to get involve now. step forward to take part in these chapter business. Individual families communicate from their home office through internet video streaming
4. Social Illness of the Community there has been several incidences where people have die in our community There is an increase of gangster activities drug dealers graffiti and vandalism. 4-wheel and motorcycles going off road into wood lands illegal trash dumping. home invasion and theft << Plan has in it a Community Pride Outreach initiative

Group three's priorities are Water, Electric, Internet and Chapter Services

Steve B open floor for questions

1. Rayelita, in our first meeting in Farmington, NM in February 2015 we covered all these topic and themes, we also identified the Social Illness of our Community Those findings is not included in this presentation or in the second draft goal policies and actions We must not forget or leave out our relatives that are drug dependent A lot of these problem are caused by high rates of alcoholism and high unemployment
2. Jeremy we also identified social illness as well
Steve B can be addressed through cultural values, important of being abstains for all drugs
3. Joe, Navajo Dine is oral but in English we have to compile information and write it out<Plan Seth Damon put it together for funding request for projects

Lunch served and Joe provided Benediction Prayer

Adjournment 2 30 PM, all in favor

Submitted by R. Haley 4-17-17 Rayelita Haley, Chichiltah Chapter CLUPC President

ATTACHMENTS (4)..... end of report

Chichiltah Chapter Standing Committee
Sign - In Sheet

Date: April 15, 2017

- ☐ Education Committee Meeting
☐ Housing Committee Meeting
☐ Veteran Organization Meeting
☐ Senior Citizen Council Meeting
☒ Other: CLUPC Public Meeting

Committee President: Rayehta Haley

Committee Vice-President: Richard D. ...

Committee Secretary/Treasurer: _____

Member: Betty Serrano

Member: _____

Council Delegate: _____

Chapter Official: Gen. M. ...

CSC: Donna ...

Office Specialist: _____

1. CLARENCE J.
2. MICHAEL SKOT
3. KERRIE L. CHEE
4. Melinda Josley
5. Glossie Senter
6. James Senter
7. James H. ...
8. TRUDY R. ...
9. THOMAS ...
10. Theresa Wilk
11. Robert Wilk
12. Angela H. Gray
13. Loreen P. Gray

14. ...
15. ...
16. H. HENDERSON
17. Benjamin Thomas
18. Timmy Francisco
19. Robert H. ...
20. Justin D.
21. Donna Chee
22. Raymond Chee
23. ...
24. Elizabeth ...
25. Sharon ...
26. ...

- 41. Donna Marie
- 42. William
- 43. Flower of Edith
- 44. John
- 45. Sett D. Jones
- 46. Alvin Smith
- 47. John
- 48. John
- 49. John
- 50. Harold
- 51. John
- 52. John
- 53. John
- 54. Jeremy Saxon
- 55. John
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2016 Chichiltah Community Land Use Planning Committee Meeting

@ David Skeet School: Vanderwagen, NM 87326

10:00 A.M. November 19, 2016

November 2016 Chichiltah CLUPC/ARC PUBLIC MEETING Minutes (Project Meeting)

10:30 AM>>

1. Welcome and Introductions – Chapter Officials, CLUPC, ARC and others
Meeting call to Order & Chaired by Joe M. Lee
2. Invocation by Joe M. Lee
 - a. Acknowledging past and current community input, surveys, 2005 plan by Joe
Went over details of the 2005 Land Use Planning Manual; how the Chichiltah CLUPC Members and Stephen Burstein put the 2005 manual together for residential development within the community. Also explained that this manual expired in 2010 and we are now updating it with Stephen Burstein AICP, Architectural Research Consultants. Explain it in Navajo language.
3. Roll Call: CLUPC Members (✓-Present ; X-Not Present) – *Meeting Agenda A*

✓ Joe M. Lee, CLUPC President	✓ Steven Nez, CLUPC Vice-President
✓ Rayelita Haley, CLUPC Secretary	✓ Betty Sandoval, CLUPC Member
✓ Kathleen Arviso, CLUPC Member	✓ Paul Houston, Land Board Official
✓ Tommy Nelson, Chapter President	✓ Lula Boyd, Chapter Vice-President
X Norma Muskett, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer	✓ Roselyn John, CSC
X Seth Damon, NN Council Delegate D6	✓ Jeremy Seaton, LDA
X Stephen Burstein AICP, ARC Planner	✓ Liza Miller, ARC Planner
✓ Michelle Pfeiffer, ARC Facility Evaluator	

10:41 AM>>

4. Presentations
 - a. Jeremy Seaton and Liza Miller, ARC purpose of workshop, subjects of plan, existing conditions and summary results of CLUPC community surveys
Jeremy explain the planning process in Navajo Language, asking audience 1. Where are we now? 2. Where do you want to go? 3. How do you get there? Future development and improvements within the community, economic development, and facilities are dependent on planning for them now-today. From Window Rock the Chapter Allocation is going to depend on our CLUPC Manual Plan. Funding a project is going to be subject to it if is in the plan. The overall main idea is for the chapter membership your health and wellness to better your quality of life for you and your children and grandchildren. In Eastern Agency we live in a checker board land status which makes it harder to get project going. Window Rock Title 26 for Economic Development. ARC Staff are Planners and will help us develop our manual.

Jeremy presented the power point presentation, "Chichiltah Comprehensive Land Use Planning Manual" Explain the "Planning Process" is a repetitive cycle, refining it each time.



10:54 AM>>

Chichiltah Planning Process (get a copy of presentation)
Rayelita, CLUPC Project Meetings are within our Plan of Operations to insure that we complete this task.

* Steven,
Community Comprehensive Survey - Table = 6 filled out

2016 Chichiltah Community Land Use Planning Committee Meeting

@ David Skeet School: Vanderwagen, NM 87326

10:00 A.M. November 19, 2016

10:54 AM>> Liza went over power point presentation of how the data was going to be collected and how it was going to be used to illustrate certain types of information about our community.
Roselyn interrupted the information on the slides.

5. Workshop Session, small break-out groups, Roselyn facilitate help assist each table,

Group one, Joe and Jeremy; *Steven*

Group two, Rayelita and Betty with Liza

Group three, Paul and Kathleen with Michelle

- i. What are the Chapter's major strengths and assets-
What do you value most about the community?
- ii. What is your dream for Chichiltah Chapter? What kind of a community would residents like to create? What will success look like?
- iii. What are Chichiltah Chapter's challenges that need to be overcome to reach your vision of Chichiltah in the next 10-20 year? What would you like to see change?

10:54 AM>> Liza, what are your ASSETS? Group two:

Rayelita, our land base in Eastern Agency. We have a large chapter area with different land status. Betty, the land base like Rayelita said, and like (Nellie) grazing & Allotment Lands preserve for her children.

Mae, we have the present to plan for a Good future for all our Grandchildren, electric and waterline homesite lease.

Roselyn, we have a Veteran in each our homes in our community.

Mrs. Skeet, we have our Children, I use to be a teacher and I know teaching them now to be citizens.

Rayelita, we have a good working relationship with our leaders>Good strong leadership

Liza, what are your Dreams?

Mae, our Grandchildren have a better Quality of Life with electric, waterline, road improvements
Glassie, our Children speak our Navajo Language and have internet accessibilities in our homes.

Liza, what are your Challenges?

Mr. Skeet, the windmill has problems they need to be fixed. (Improvements on existing infrastructure)
Glassie Seaton & Jimmie Seaton, Question on the 2010 Census, hard to give personal information out to someone. I am afraid of being a victim of identity theft, a person came to my house asking for information and he didn't have a badge or identification so I didn't give him my personal information.
Dorothy Benally, land has no valuable anymore – I didn't sign the paper in Crownpoint. (Grazing or Allotment?) Allotment Land to add my children so they have a place in the future.

12:45PM >> Rayelita, we need good legal resources for education outreach to assist our people to understand the new Laws and Policies that were put in place by the Navajo Nation Council.

b. Collect top three dreams, strengths and assets from each table.

c. Wrap-up of session

Themes and highlights, including: major points of agreements/acknowledging of differing opinions

6. Announcement by Tommy, "Food is on the way wait another 15-10 minutes".

1:10 PM >> 7. Lunch, Thanksgiving Dinner (Chapter provided turkey & prepared by Haley Family. Side Dish provided by CLUPC Members)

8. Adjournment called by Joe M. Lee at 2:58 PM, all in favor

Submitted by R. Haley, Rayelita Haley, Chichiltah Chapter CLUPC Secretary

ATTACHMENTS ().....end of report.....

**Chichiltah Chapter Comprehensive Plan
Visioning Meeting Agenda
Saturday, November 19, 2016, 10 a.m.**

Agenda

1. Welcome and Introductions – Chapter officials, CLUPC and others
 - a. Acknowledging past and current community input, surveys, 2005 plan
2. Presentations
 - a. Jeremy Seaton and Liza Miller, ARC: purpose of workshop, subjects of plan, existing conditions, and summary results of CLUPC community survey
3. Workshop sessions (small group break-out, but may conduct as whole group if participants really want to do it this way). We will ask participants to break into small groups by table, go around the table to first talk about the three questions, they will have big post-its in three colors for participants to write down in English or Navajo or to draw a picture expressing their idea.
 - a. Sessions – facilitators circulate to help tables
 - i. What are the Chapter's **major strengths and assets** – What do you value most about the community?
 - ii. What is your **dream** for Chichiltah Chapter? What kind of a community would residents like to create? What will success look like?
 - iii. What are Chichiltah Chapter's **challenges** that need to be overcome to reach your vision of Chichiltah in the next 10-20 years? What would you like to see change?
 - b. Collect top three dreams, strengths and assets from each table, probably do a second round of asking for next three. Ask participants to help cluster then to name the cluster
 - c. Wrap-up of session
 - i. Themes and highlights, including: major points of agreement/acknowledging points of differing opinions
4. Lunch

Chichiltah Chapter 4-26-15 Visioning Results Reorganized Version

VALUES

- **Environment**
 - Land: grass, springs, trash
 - Wildlife conservation: local native animals and plants
- **Cultural**
 - Language: native
 - Culture: traditional teaching: farming and ranching
 - Elderly home, care
 - K' Clanship: traditional customs
 - Passing on of knowledge: small class room
- **Community - Residents**
 - Productive and responsible citizens: not sleeping in every day, working –employment, doing house work, traditional disciplines
 - Community Members: the residences
 - Teamwork/Passion: working for and with people
 - Accountability and honesty
 - Safety, general welfare of citizens/public safety-police
 - Youth involvement with meetings
- **Institutions**
 - Post Office, mail delivery
 - School: good education, local high schools
 - Community service: local government no Window Rock/ Crownpoint
 - Veterans Services
- **Economy/Livelihood**
 - Livestock: sheep, cows, horses
 - Arts & Crafts: silversmith, rug weaver, basket weavers, singing recording traditional songs and ceremonies, story telling
- **Built Environment**
 - Housing
 - Water: clean demotic water, running water and indoor plumbing
 - Roads: improvements and maintenance
 - Electric: power extension

VISION

- Chapter Facilities
 - New Chapter House
 - Elderly home/Assisted Living
 - Daycare: children and elderly
 - Veterans: care and home
 - Youth Center/Outreach: multi-purpose building work forces development/recreation center
 - Cemetery: Veteran & Community
 - Portal yard: graders/road maintenance
 - Helipad: emergency evacuations
 - Shooting range: firearms/archery
 - Trails: running, walking biking, horseback riding
- Chapter/Local Services Pertaining to Land Use, Transportation, and Public Safety
 - Centralize Navajo Nation government process, chapter certification/new form of chapter government
 - Public Safety: police sub-station, livestock ranges and animal control
 - Buy private land for future chapter development/ Navajo Tribal Fee Land: property tax to McKinley County
 - Homesite Lease Rental Fees
 - Road right-of-way fencing
 - Road & Residential Addressing signage
 - Animal control & cruelty
 - Community Organizations, Associations & Co-ops: trash clean up, livestock, farming, native activities
 - Partnerships w/ Zuni tribe, McK Co, Private Landowners, local business (*Regional Cooperation*)
 - Community recycling: glass, paper, wood
 - Curbside trash pickup
 - Stop illegal dumping/roads
- Non-Chapter Public Facilities and Services
 - Telecommunication: cellular towers/coverage, fiber optic/internet
 - Clinic: dental, alcoholic, diabetes education
 - Infrastructure: water, power, internet, roads, telephone line,
 - Community College: local branch
 - Safety lane turnout on NM602
 - Lookout towers: wild fire warning
- Businesses
 - Laundromat /dry cleaning service
 - Local Native business, hometown owner
 - Mini-mall: outdoor market/flea market

Chichiltah Chapter Official
Sign - In Sheet

Date: Nov. 19, 2016

CLUPC/ARC Public Meeting
David Skeet Elem.

☐ Regular Chapter Meeting

☐ Planning Meeting

☒ Special Meeting - Community Visioning & Values
CLUPC Project Meeting

Chapter President: Joe M. Lee

Chapter Vice-President: Don

Chapter Secretary/Treasurer: Raychita Haley

Council Delegate: _____

Grazing Official: Don

Community Service Coordinator: Don

Office Specialist: Don

1. Dorothy M. Benacey

2. ma. skeet

3. Joe Lee

4. Amick Skeet

5. Jakob Skeet

6. Li. Skeet

7. Michael Puffer ARC

8. Bill Puffer

9. Robert Wilson

10. LIZA MILLER

11. Jim Seaton

12. Tom Seaton

13. Kathleen Arneson

14. Harold Begay Jr

15. Betty SANDOVAL

16. ROSE SPENCER

17. Glassie Seaton

18. Jim Seaton

19. Don

20. Don

21. Lula Boys

22. Patrick L. Lee

23. Don

24. Amick Skeet

25. Don

26. Amick Skeet

27. Jackie Jones

28. Betty A. Lee

29. Rose Dillies

30. Trudy Keedah

31. FRONIS Begay

32. Rose Dillies

33. Don

34. Don

35. Yellande Skeet

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39. Don

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41. DIANNE FS DUBOISE
42. JIMMIE YAZZIE
43. FRANK LEE
- 44.

Public Education Meeting

Vanderwagen and Cousin Area Residents Waterline Development Project

Monday, November 24, 2014 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

David Skeet Elementary School, Vanderwagen, New Mexico

PURPOSE OF MEETING - Chichiltah Land Use Planning Committee and Chichiltah Chapter Administration are hosting this meeting. Gallup Office of Environmental Health Staff and others will be presenting. Community Members, Residents, Grazing Permittees and all interested Parties are encouraged to attend and provide comments, question and suggestions regarding this future development project.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT – Waterline Development for the VANDERWAGEN AND COUSIN Area future waterline infrastructure development.

Chichiltah Land Use Planning Committee Members will be sharing information on proposed future domestic water development and will be accepting written comments and questions at the meeting.

PROPOSED MEETING AGENDA

9:00 AM Open Meeting and Welcome Address

9:15 AM to 12:00 Noon

- Presentation by Gallup Office of Environmental Health
Update on Needs Assessment of Waterline Infrastructure
- NTUA Water Department
- Navajo-Gallup Waterline Project
- Senator George Munoz
- Representative Eliseo Alcon
- McKinley County Commissioner Genevieve Jackson
- Comments, question and suggestions

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONTACT – *all inquires will be documented*

Chichiltah Chapter
Administration
505.713.9994

Joe M. Lee
Chichiltah CLUPC President
505.906.3516

Rayelita Haley
Chichiltah CLUPC
Secretary/Treasury
505.495.8329

Chichiltah Chapter Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC)
Public Education – Waterline Development Project
November 24, 2014
Skeet Elementary School

Agenda – 9:00 AM

- I. Meeting Called to Order by Joe M. Lee, CLUPC President*
- II. Invocation*
- III. Purpose of Public Education-Waterline Development by Rayelita Haley, CLUPC Secretary*
- IV. Introduction of Guest by Roselyn John, Community Services Coordinator*
- V. Presentations:*
 - Duane Chee, Public Health Office of Environmental Health – Gallup Unit
“Update on Needs Assessment of Waterline Infrastructure”
 - Navajo Tribal Utilities Authority (NTUA) Representative
“Utility Capacity, Operation, Maintenance and Repair of the Systems”
 - Senator George Munoz, District 4
New Mexico Water & Natural Resources Committee
New Mexico Finance Committee
 - Representative Eliseo Alcon, District 6
New Mexico Indian Affairs, Member
 - Commissioner Genevieve Jackson, McKinley County
 - Navajo Nation Environment Protection Office (NN-EPA)
 - Bennie Williams, Navajo Nation Water Code Administration
 - Irvin Harrison, Navajo-Gallup Water Project
- VI. Public Comments/Question/Recommendation*
- VII. Adjournment*

Happy Thanksgiving

Chichiltah Community Land Use Planning Committee Meeting

PUBLIC EDUCATION – Waterline Development Project

@ David Skeet Elementary School, Vanderwagen, New Mexico

9:00 AM, November 24, 2014

Public Education-Waterline Development Project, Chichiltah CLUPC Meeting Minutes

- I. **Meeting call to Order & Welcome Address**, by Joe M. Lee Committee Chair at 9:00 am
- II. **Invocation**, by Joe M. Lee
- III. **Purpose of Public Education-Waterline Development** by Joe M. Lee, CLUPC President
- IV. **Introduction of Guest** by Roselyn John, Chichiltah Community Service Coordinator
- V. **Presentations:**
CLUPC Members (✓- present; X-not present)

✓ Joe M. Lee, President	✓ Genevieve Pino, Vice President, 10:30 am
✓ Rayelita Haley, Secretary, 10:00 am	X Paul Houston, Land Board Official
✓ Kathleen Arviso, Member	✓ Roselyn John, Chapter Service Coordinator
✓ Charles Damon, Navajo Nation Council Delegate District 6 ENA	

- **Duane Chee; Public Health Office of Environmental Health – Gallup Unit**
“Update on Needs Assessment of Waterline Infrastructure”

10:00 am, RHaley running late due to personal matters

SDS waiting list, policy, clearances and approval of Right-of-Way over different Land status in Eastern Agency.

Joe, summarized in Navajo Language of Mr. Chee's presentation of Public Health Office of Environmental Health Gallup Office duties and responsibilities.

- **Navajo Tribal Utilities Authority (NTUA) Representative**
“Utility Capacity, Operation, Maintenance and Repair of the Systems”
IHS develops the waterline, then we take care of the facilities like in Breadsprings and Red Rock Water Tanks. If there is a land dispute no water development like in Manuelito Canyon. We take care of waterlines in Torreon, Baca, Iyanbito, Lake Valley to Cousins Road. We only take care of what has been developed, we don't construct new lines – IHS does that.

Joe, Open Floor for Questions:

John James, Community Member we applied for waterline Phase 1 and Phase 2, tank placement was proposed near Joe's house \$817,000/ \$7 Million dollars project to serve the people, every home. What happened to that? We need new well for our people, private land makes it difficult for ROW, we need to help each other out so everyone can get water. We must be thankful for these people here, for this School-David Skeet, it was built with no ROW nor Chapter.

Duane Chee, OEH-GU; Mr. James made a good point “help each other out” for ROW consent if some grazing permittee refuse to sign like project R63, it slow down one to two years. Two out of Twenty people are in dispute such as brother and sister, eighteen people don't get help.

Referring to picture painting on the school gym/cafeteria wall

Navajo Tribal Utilities Authority (NTUA) Representative, we do Water Quality if broken waterline, we test the water for bacteria to determine if we need to apply more chlorine to water for it's safe consumption.

Peterson Yazzie, Community Member back in 1989 we fill out applications in Smooth Mountain area and signed petition for water development with a 25,000/50,000 water tank. We worked with the Chapter, Mr. James and Mr. Armijo from OEH Gallup Office. We included

.....next page.....

Chichiltah Community Land Use Planning Committee Meeting

PUBLIC EDUCATION – Waterline Development Project

@ David Skeet Elementary School, Vanderwagen, New Mexico

9:00 AM, November 24, 2014

telephone and roads, this work has all been done for nothing. There is a lot of funds, some are returned to the Federal Government. Phase 1 and Phase 2, held up now we still don't have water. We haul water every day from Gallup. Why don't they drill a well for us? In California they drill for water every 100 feet, what about us? We can help each other with our new council elect, we need water now.

Duane Chee, OEH-GU; 2000-late 1990 there was a feasibility studies that were done, we appreciate your efforts, it made us aware of the need for water in this chapter, that about 15 years ago. It may have been delayed for money, land status/ROW, SDS numbers to Washington. There is water here but it was not good for consumption.

Rayelita Haley, CLUPC Member Re-study the water. Francis Yazzie's resident in Jones Ranch/Two Wells area. Where are the studies at? If on file with your office, we need an update.

- **Senator George Munoz, District 4**
New Mexico Water & Natural Resources Committee
New Mexico Finance Committee
None present.

- **Representative Eliseo Alcon, District 6**
New Mexico Indian Affairs, Member

Mr. Eliseo Alcon, District 6 Representative; thank you for your votes. There is limited monies at New Mexico State Government but we were able to give \$150,000 to Chichiltah Chapter for Chapter House Renovation Project and Senior Center Parking Lot. I have been listening to Mr. Chee and Mr. James, hardest thing about being a leader is the lack of money but there is a few thing that we could look at:

1. The Navajo Nation Audit Funds for NM Capital Outlay, if we don't spend it, it's going to be taken away. Get the auditors/council/people in Window Rock to work on it, so you can get additional funding for your projects. Like Cousin's Road graveling, get your people water here so they can stay here. We lost some NM Voters within the Eastern Navajo Chapter because they have moved away.
2. State Representative Art Allison was replaced by Kelly Zuni
3. Get this stuff together, so we can get stuff done.

Rayelita Haley, CLUPC Member back to Mr. Chee, could we get a letter stating, you don't have this information on file. Thank you.

Sonny Dooley, Community Member Question to Mr. Chee, the Whites/Anglos land holders in our community, has your office given up on them? Has your office been avoiding them? All in Public Office, Navajo Nation, New Mexico State, McKinley County and at the National level, try to work on this water development for us, thank you.

Seth Damon, Navajo Nation Council District 6 Elect Mr. Chee, thank you. There is one thing I have not heard from you yet. We are not on this map, gain funding as a group or as individuals but what can we do to start this process to get water? How do we get funding and ROW Consent – Ben Lujan, Commissioner Jackson? We don't want to sit here next year facing the same thing – to cut through the red tape in McKinley County, Navajo Nation, IHS US Government. We could go into roadways, county deeded private land owners. Kathleen here is now in a powerful office in the county. I heard what has been done in the past, what can we do now? It is a basic human right to have water and to have someone being a member of the community, Chapter Officials were are they?

.....next page.....

Chichiltah Community Land Use Planning Committee Meeting

PUBLIC EDUCATION – Waterline Development Project

@ David Skeet Elementary School, Vanderwagen, New Mexico

9:00 AM, November 24, 2014

- **Commissioner Genevieve Jackson, McKinley County, 11:21 AM**

Genevieve Jackson, thank you for your votes for the next 4-years. Water Issue here it can happen. Navajo Nation \$550 Million Settlement Public Hearing, chapter resolutions, water and electric. Federal Government and McKinley County are not so bounding as the Navajo Nation/Federal regulation the red tape. Navajo Nation Council can change it. I too am running for Navajo Nation Council for Crystal & Fort Defiance Chapters. The red tape is like a spider web. We work with Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in New Mexico State and County Governments and it easier. I can help you, I'll talk to my attorneys to work with your Angelo neighbors. We have done it before, we got the (Cousin's) road in. I have confidence in your new Council Delegate Elect, he can get it done. I live the same as you, I paid out of pocket to get a cistern system at my home. CLUPC make recommendation for chapter resolution, be a registered voter, and follow the paper trail. Here in Eastern Navajo Agency, things are tough to get by but it can be done.

Joe M. Lee, CLUPC Member thank you for your encouraging words, Easter Navajo Agency living here made us tough, we must work together for new waterline and roads.

- **Navajo Nation Environment Protection Office (NN-EPA) 11:33 AM**

Darren Begay, Civil Engineer with Navajo Nation EPA, Public water system for Private Well Development on Tribal Trust Land. Construction permit regulation, application Operation Permit. Need drawing/plans with ROW Consent public notice 45-90 days office review, then construction can start. This permit expires in 1-year. Field Inspection before and after construction, then applicant obtains an Operating Permit.

John James, Community Member thank you I have to leave now.

Sonny Dooley, Community Member is this the main line or just one home.

Darren Begay, NN-EPA whoever is constructing/building the waterline. All this information is available on-line at our Web-site.

- **Bennie Williams, Navajo Nation Water Code Administration**

None present.

- **Irvin Harrison, Navajo-Gallup Water Project, 11:51 AM**

I am here on behalf of Mr. Harrison, my name is not Irvin. I am **Jason John, Navajo Nation Water Resources Water Management Planning (NN WRM-P)**. Church Rock Chapter is working with IHS and Bureau of Reclamation Farmington Office on getting in a line East of Gallup from Yatahay, NM. There are planning funds available to construct a lateral to Chichiltah like Church Rock. Year 2024 is the schedule year to complete construction this water line project for Navajo Gallup Waterline Project. This is the second surface water project proposed by the Nation, we had one before, 1962 Navajo Irrigation Project, which didn't really expand beyond Navajo Agriculture Product Industry. Navajo Nation and State of New Mexico have already built Councilor, New Mexico. ROW process to Pueblo Pintado has begun. It is really hard to get ROW Consent from private land owners and allotted land owners. But with water it's different, they benefit, as the waterline goes by they get water too. We do have monies from the State for project here in Chichiltah. July 1 is the State new funding year, projects begin the process into Navajo Nation and the annual audit but they be here by February for Planning and Construction. IHS has limited funds, with \$600 Million in current need today just on Navajo Nation, you can download this for free of chapter listings. Then there are times when Navajo Nation and IHS project address the issues/projects moved up like Black Mesa area. Also \$550 Million Settlement Funds. Folks here get information into IHS so they can get a good description of the need for water. Then water is not the only piece, the others are housing, electric,

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bathroom addition, plumbing must be function and electricity in these homes. We are planning to give IHS funds into the Chapters South of Gallup.

Question- How far south are you going? Map shows up to Cousin's Road.

Seth Damon, Navajo Nation Council District 6 Elect When in your honest mind is this going to be constructed?

Jason John, NN WRM-P 2019 to start construction in this area David Skeet School down to Cousin's Road. Ground water can become operational but IHS must look into it first, to do that or water from another surface water source. Just like Church Rock to Yatahay, meter to Gallup then onto Church Rock, it could work here.

Roselyn John, Chichiltah CSC, we have been hauling water for many generations, since we have been born. Navajo Nation Water Development Office don't have running water at their office. We want to hear what we can do for it this fiscal year. Navajo Nation and IHS already did assessments, we want to change that timeline from 2019 to 2017.

Jason John, NN WRM-P there is existing projects that are need today we work with IHS and we could help from Navajo Nation through Navajo Nation Council with a good description to approve funding > State Funding. Agriculture \$1 Million preliminary Engineering report and Arch compliance so Nation can get fund to do Engineering and Archeology \$100,000.00 then construction like in Smith Lake, New Mexico. New Mexico State Funding do planning and construction, we can help craft your proposal to get these funds to being construction in 2017.

Donald Spencer, Community Member that Spider web that on the wall over there, is like Spider Web waterline in Upper Chichiltah to Smooth Mountain from Mary Skeet resident. We need water for myself and livestock, wild life and other families! Our leaders are not here, they don't get along or what. That is why we elected them to help us with stuff like our waterline. We need to get that one done, they said we were going to get water in 3 months, that was 2 years ago. Has it not been a month yet for them, where are they?

Duane Chee, OEH-GU It may need a booster pump station needs a 3 phase electric or maybe a ROW.

Donald Spencer, Community Member Get a Booster pump station or dig another well for us, get that done before your talk about others. You have been just talking about stuff that already happened, we need this done now!

Duane Chee, OEH-GU a booster pump station costs about \$300,000.00 and a well is about \$1 Million.

Donald Spencer, Community Member where is the Window Rock money? There is just bananas set out here for us like we are monkeys!

Duane Chee, OEH-GU that is not my say.

Jason John, NN WRM-P we can help with funding. This here what we have gathered is going to be an Action Item for us when we get back to our office.

Mr. Charles Damon, Council Delegate District 5 Obama funds, 4 times with no show. There is no improvement for this major needs. A lot of people and families are hauling water, I am going to appeal to Mr. Tsosie, It's time this Chapter and surrounding Community to get a Water Well, a lot of people have gone home. November 25 Meeting for District 6 will ask for \$1Million for Water Development.

VI. Public Comments/Questions/Recommendation

Roselyn John, Chichiltah CSC there is two reasons we are here. One to bring you all here to assist us, we need your Technical Assistance. Two, there is a critical need for water. CLUPC 5 Year Manual Update to include power, roads and water. At the chapter we have to find money for building material, license pumper, lumber construction – carpenter, license electrician to build bathroom additions. Chapter budget has fallen behind, must have an approved homesite.

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We told IHS they can't be selecting clients that don't have an approved homesite due to CDEC's new service policy must have an approved homesite before they can get electric into their homes. New house wiring certification by a license electrician is only good for one year. CLUPC has had several meeting just like this one and are gathering information regarding chapter needs for housing, infrastructure development such as roads, power and water and private land sales purchase for chapter use. These are real life emergency issues, what if we have a road closer on the main road here NM602 due to wild fire, we would need to reroute through traffic and evacuation for residents.

Seth Damon, Navajo Nation Council District 6 Elect Mr. Chee, what so we need to do to assist you? Maybe we could get funding, we need that data, how many people, homes, families to get a comprehensive movement with a detail project decription to develop the budget. What do we need – CLUPC, IHS and chapter?

Joe M. Lee, CLUPC Member look at the future in the years to come. Now CLUPC and Mr. Chee get together to see how many people need water. As Peterson Yazzie said from 1989 application, land status/ROW, how much its going to cost-budget. We going to begin working on it and with information from our guest. We also working on updating 5 Year Plan/Manual to include Chapter President and Officials, Land grazing permittee need consent to all-everyone get running water, Thank you.

Rayelita Haley, CLUPC Member I just want to put on record, where are the chapter officials? They are all aware of our meeting, they need to be here to hear our concerns. I also want to make a recommendation that all the future chapter funding go into improvement projects for Unit 1 and Unit2, Vanderwagen and Cousins area. We need water, housing, road improvements and power line extension and telephone communication in our area.

Alice Yazzle, Community Member we need running waterline to our place to on Pigeon Springs Road. We only have cistern system. We all have children and families. David applied for housing assistance but his application was taken out by Roselyn. We need to be considerate of each other, Tony Charley, Greys area and just like Joe says, he needs a shower.

Joe M. Lee, CLUPC Member yes, we all need to work together, thank you for your time for staying with us this long. We got to get everything together to start from somewhere. Thank you have a good rest of the day.

VII. Adjournment called by Joe at 12:59 pm

Submitted by R. Haley, Rayelita Haley, Chichiltah Chapter CLUPC Secretary
ATTACHMENTS ()

.....end of report.....