

RESOLUTION OF THE
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE OF THE
24th NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL - Fourth Year, 2022

AN ACTION
RELATING TO RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, CERTIFYING
TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER GOVERNANCE COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN
WHICH HAS REEVALUATED AND READJUSTED TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER'S
PREVIOUS COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN

BE IT ENACTED:

SECTION ONE. AUTHORITY

- A. The Resources and Development Committee, pursuant to 26 N.N.C. § 2004(D)(2) shall certify community-based land use plans.
- B. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C. § 2004(D)(2), "Every five years the plan shall be reevaluated and readjusted to meet the needs of the changing community" and such readjustment is subject to the certification of the Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.
- C. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C. § 2004 (B), "Community Based Land Use Plan. The chapter, at a duly-called chapter meeting shall by resolution, vote to implement a community-based land use plan, after the CLUPC has educated the community on the concepts, needs, and process for planning and implementing a community-based land use plan. The community-based land use plan shall project future community land needs, shown by location and extent, of areas identified for residential, commercial, industrial, and public purposes. The land use plan shall be based upon the guiding principles and vision as articulated by the community; along with information revealed in inventories and assessments of the natural, cultural, human resources, and community infrastructure; and, finally with consideration for the land-carrying capacity. Such a plan may also include the following: 1. An open space plan which preserves for the people certain areas to be retained in their natural state or developed for recreational purposes. 2. A thoroughfare plan which provides information about the existing and proposed road network in relation to the land use of the surrounding area. 3. A community facilities plan which shows the location, type, capacity, and area served, of present and projected or required community facilities including, but not limited to, recreation areas, schools, libraries, and other public buildings. It will also

show related public utilities and services and indicate how these services are associated with future land use."

SECTION TWO. FINDINGS

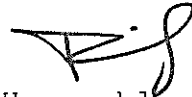
- A. Pursuant to Tolani Lake Chapter Resolution TL-02-1B-2022, attached as **Exhibit A**, the Tolani Lake Chapter approved the Community-Based Land Use Plan which is attached as **Exhibit B**.

SECTION THREE. CERTIFICATION OF TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER REEVALUATED AND READJUSTED COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN

The Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council hereby certifies the reevaluated and readjusted Tolani Lake Chapter Community-Based Land Use Plan, attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.

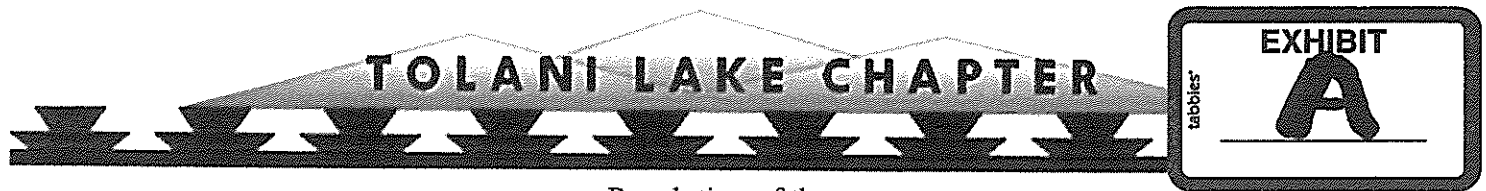
CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Resources and Development Committee at a duly called meeting in Twin Arrows Casino Resort, in Flagstaff, Arizona (Navajo Nation), at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 04 in Favor, and 00 Opposed, on this 18th day of May 2022.



Honorable Rickie Nez, Chairman
Resources and Development Committee

Motion: Honorable Wilson C. Stewart, Jr.
Second: Honorable Thomas Walker, Jr.



Resolution of the
**TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
WESTERN NAVAJO AGENCY**

Resolution: TL-02-1B-2022

**APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER COMMUNITY LAND USE
PLAN (CLUP) AND REQUESTING THE RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
OF THE NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL TO GRANT RECERTIFICATION OF THE
COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN**

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to 26 NNC, Section 3(A), the Tolani Lake Chapter is a duly recognized chapter of the Navajo Nation Government, as listed at 11 NNC, Part 1, Section 10; and
2. Pursuant to 26 NNC, Section 1(B), the Tolani Lake Chapter is vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the community to make recommendations to the Navajo Nation and other local agencies for appropriations; and
3. The Tolani Lake Chapter is a recognized chapter of the Navajo Nation established as a foundation of the local government vested with authority to plan and implement projects in the best interest of the Tolani Lake community in pursuant of 2 NNC §4021 et. sec. And 26 NNC et seq.; and
4. Pursuant to the LGA, the Tolani Lake Chapter authorized and established the Tolani Lake Chapter Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) to oversee all land use planning activities; and
5. The Tolani Lake CLUPC in consultation with the Navajo Nation Division of Community Development Capital Projects Management Department, developed the Community Land Use Plan in accordance with 26 N.N.C. Section 2004; and
6. The Tolani Lake Chapter community members were given the opportunity to participate in the planning process through monthly public committee meetings and public hearings; and
7. Public hearings were completed from July 18, 2021, through October 22, 2021, with the Public Hearings held at the Tolani Lake Chapter; and
8. The Tolani Lake Chapter Community Land Use Plan (attached hereto as Exhibit A) was prepared in the best interest of the Chapter community members.

Leland K. Dayzie
President

Anna M. Begay
Vice-President

HC 61 Box 3001
Winslow, Arizona 86047
Phone: (928) 686-3285
Fax: (928) 686-3287

Rena Edwards
Secretary Treasurer

Thomas Walker, Jr.
Council Delegate

Leslie Williams
Grazing Official

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The Tolani Lake Chapter here by approves and adopts its Community Land Use Plan in accordance with the requirements of the LGA.
2. The Tolani Lake Chapter further hereby requests the Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council to grant RECERTIFICATION of its Community Land Use Plan.

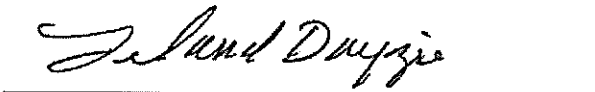
CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the preceding Resolution was considered in a regularly scheduled Chapter Meeting of the Tolani Lake Chapter and moved for approval in a duly called meeting at the Tolani Lake Chapter, Navajo Nation, Arizona, at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 12, in favor, 0 opposed, and 5 abstained on this the 10th day of March 2022.

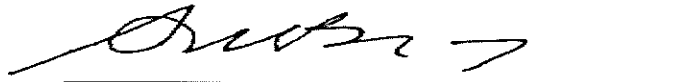
MOTIONED BY: Cecelia Kescoli

SECONDED BY: Ruth Monroe

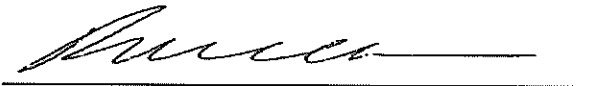
MINUTES BY: Rena Edwards – Chapter Secretary/Treasurer



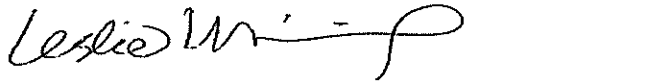
Leland K. Dayzie, President



Anna M. Begay, Vice-President



Rena M. Edwards, Secretary/Treasurer



Leslie Williams, Grazing Committee



Thomas Walker Jr., Council Delegate

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**TOLANI LAKE
COMMUNITY BASED
LAND USE PLAN
2022 to 2027**

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Tolani Lake CLUPC Strategic Plan

Tolani Lake Recovery Plan

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

It is with pride that the Tolani Lake Chapter Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) present this Community-Based Land Use Plan for certification. Through extensive work and dedication, the plan has been assembled by various parties that provided unselfish effort toward completing the plan for the community of Tolani Lake Chapter.

With great pleasure, we thank those who participated in the certification of this manual and they are as follows:

COMMUNITY BASED LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE:

2021:

Ervin Begay, President
Lloyd McCabe, Vice-President
Mary Delowe, Secretary
Anna Begay, Member
Leslie Williams, Member
George Kee, Member

2019:

Alice Goy, President
Margaret Tom, Vice-President
Mary Delowe, Member
Leslie Williams, Member
Priscilla Lane, Member
Myrna Hausa, Member Secretary
Leon Bitsui, Member

2018:

Margaret Tom, President
Jonathan Yazzie, Vice-President
Carol Yazzie, Secretary
Leslie Williams, Member
Raymond Williams, Member
Larry Lewis, Member
Alice Patrick, Member
George Kee, Member

CHAPTER OFFICIALS:

Leland Dayzie, President
Anna Begay, Vice President
Rena Edwards, Secretary/ Treasurer
Leslie Williams, Grazing Official

COUNCIL DELEGATE:

Honorable Thomas Walker, Jr.

CHAPTER ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Dr. Pearl Yellowman, Executive Director

Special gratitude to our partners:

- Tolani Lake Enterprise
- Choice Humanitarian
- Navajo Housing Authority
- Tolani Lake Livestock Association
- Tolani Lake Water Users Association
- WHPacific

CAPITAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
PROJECT PROPOSALS – CHECK-OFF LIST

COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN (CLUP) REQUIREMENTS

It shall be the policy of the "Capital Project Management Department (CPMD) to utilize the following "Check-Off List" for review and acceptance of project proposals.

LOCATION: Tolani Lake Chapter DATE: 2/25/2022

PERSON ASSIGNED TO: Marlene Hoskie

Please check off documents that were received.

- ☒ Application for Services
- ☒ CLUP Plan of Operation: *Chapter Resolution on the CLUPC membership with names of CLUPC members.*
- ☒ Community Education and Participation Plan
- ☒ Community Assessment:
 - A. *Community Demographics/Census*
 - B. *Goals/Project Priorities*
 - C. *Vision and Mission Statements*
- ☒ Inventory and Assessment of Pertinent Existing Data:
 - A. *Natural, Cultural, and Human Resources*
 - B. *Land Carrying Capacity*
 - C. *Community Infrastructure*
- ☒ Open Space Plan and the Identification of Certain Areas of Land for:
 - A. *Maintaining its Natural State*
 - B. *Recreational Purposes*
- ☒ Land Use Plan:
 - A. *Identification of Future Community Needs*
 - B. *Residential*
 - C. *Commercial*
 - D. *Industrial*
 - E. *Public Purposes; cemetery, agriculture, farming*
 - F. *Corresponding Maps*
- ☒ Thoroughfare Plan – System of and Design for:
(<http://www.nav.govdot.org/uploads/files/CLUP/e201Planning/e201Documents.pdf>)
 - A. *Existing and Proposed Major Streets*
 - B. *Distinguishing Between:*
 - 1. *Limited Access Routes*
 - 2. *Primary and Secondary Thoroughfares; and*
 - 3. *Major Thoroughfare to the Road Network and Land Use of the Surrounding Area.*
 - 4. *Road related; bridges, low water crossings, sidewalks, streetlights, pedestrian traffic*
 - 5. *Corresponding Maps*

☒ Community Facilities Plan: *Will show the location, type, capacity, and area served, of present, and projected or required community facilities including, but not limited to:*

1. Recreational Areas
2. Schools
3. Libraries
4. Other Public Buildings

It will also show related public utilities and services and indicate how these service are associated with future land use.

☒ Community Infrastructure Plan:

1. Powerline
2. Waterline
3. Sewer Lagoon
4. Solid Waste
5. Telephone Services

☒ First Public Hearing on the updates.

☒ 60 Day Community/Public Comment Period

☒ Second Public Hearing. Additional Public Hearings if needed.

☒ Chapter Resolution Adopting & Approving the Community Based Land Use Plan

☒ Council Delegate for Legislation, Review, and Five Day Comment Period

☒ RDC Committee Resolution Granting Certification/Recertification

Project Quality Assurance/Quality Control Acknowledgement

☐ Complete ☐ Incomplete

Project Name: Tolani Lake CLUP Project Type: CLUP

The undersigned have read and concur with this Project Folder is complete with all necessary PPA's and is in adherence to the Capital Project Management Department Policies and Procedures and Gaming Fund Distribution and Policies and Allocations:

[Signature]
Project Manager

2/25/2022
Date

CPMD Department Manager

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

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Anna Begay, Vice President
Rena Edwards, Secretary/ Treasurer
Leslie Williams, Grazing Official

COUNCIL DELEGATE:

Honorable Thomas Walker, Jr.

CHAPTER ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Dr. Pearl Yellowman, Executive Director

Special gratitude to our partners:

- Tolani Lake Enterprise
- Choice Humanitarian
- Navajo Housing Authority
- Tolani Lake Livestock Association
- Tolani Lake Water Users Association
- WHPacific



TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER

Resolution of the

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER WESTERN NAVAJO AGENCY

Resolution: TL-02-1B-2022

APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN (CLUP) AND REQUESTING THE RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE OF THE NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL TO GRANT RECERTIFICATION OF THE COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to 26 NNC, Section 3(A), the Tolani Lake Chapter is a duly recognized chapter of the Navajo Nation Government, as listed at 11 NNC, Part 1, Section 10; and
2. Pursuant to 26 NNC, Section 1(B), the Tolani Lake Chapter is vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the community to make recommendations to the Navajo Nation and other local agencies for appropriations; and
3. The Tolani Lake Chapter is a recognized chapter of the Navajo Nation established as a foundation of the local government vested with authority to plan and implement projects in the best interest of the Tolani Lake community in pursuant of 2 NNC §4021 et. sec. And 26 NNC et seq.; and
4. Pursuant to the LGA, the Tolani Lake Chapter authorized and established the Tolani Lake Chapter Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) to oversee all land use planning activities; and
5. The Tolani Lake CLUPC in consultation with the Navajo Nation Division of Community Development Capital Projects Management Department, developed the Community Land Use Plan in accordance with 26 N.N.C. Section 2004; and
6. The Tolani Lake Chapter community members were given the opportunity to participate in the planning process through monthly public committee meetings and public hearings; and
7. Public hearings were completed from July 18, 2021, through October 22, 2021, with the Public Hearings held at the Tolani Lake Chapter; and
8. The Tolani Lake Chapter Community Land Use Plan (attached hereto as Exhibit A) was prepared in the best interest of the Chapter community members.

Leland K. Dayzie
President

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Rena Edwards
Secretary Treasurer

Thomas Walker, Jr.
Council Delegate

Leslie Williams
Grazing Official

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The Tolani Lake Chapter here by approves and adopts its Community Land Use Plan in accordance with the requirements of the LGA.
2. The Tolani Lake Chapter further hereby requests the Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council to grant recertification of its Community Land Use Plan.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the preceding Resolution was considered in a regularly scheduled Chapter Meeting of the Tolani Lake Chapter and moved for approval in a duly called meeting at the Tolani Lake Chapter, Navajo Nation, Arizona, at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 12, in favor, 0 opposed, and 5 abstained on this the 18th day of January 2022.

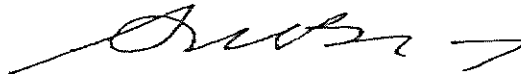
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SECONDED BY: Ruth Monroe

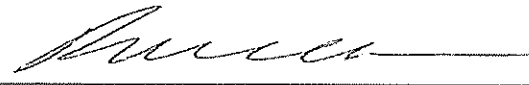
MINUTES BY: Rena Edwards – Chapter Secretary/Treasurer



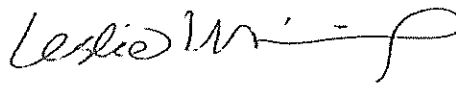
Leland K. Dayzie, President



Anna M. Begay, Vice-President



Rena M. Edwards, Secretary/Treasurer



Leslie Williams, Grazing Committee



Thomas Walker Jr., Council Delegate

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Council Delegate

Leslie Williams
Grazing Official

1.0 Introduction

Vision and Mission of Tolani Lake Chapter

We are committed to protecting our Dineh cultural values and educating our community and especially our youth of today. We will provide public services that are needed in an effective, efficient, and productive manner. The Chapter desires the opportunity to participate in economic and industrial growth.

1.1 Plan Purpose

The Navajo Nation Chapter Governments are now working towards becoming a "Governance-Certified Chapter" under the provisions of the Navajo Nation Code (N.N.C.) Title 26 Local Governance Act of 1998 (LGA). Tolani Lake Chapter plans to develop and implement the Five Management System and receive LGA certification.

The purpose for chapters to develop a Community-based Land Use Plan is to identify and put into practice land uses that will best meet the needs of the community while safeguarding resources for the future. Three (3) basic needs were identified to develop a land use plan. They are: 1) to comply with the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act (LGA), Title 26 ; 2) to leverage tribal, state and federal project development funding; and 3) to identify areas of land for community facilities, residential and commercial developments, to preserve grazing, cultural and open areas, and to develop a thoroughfare plan.

The Community based Land Use Plan (CLUP) will be presented to the Resource Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council for certification. The CLUP committee (CLUPC) and chapter officials have worked hard to provide opportunities for more input into local decision-making. The Tolani Lake Chapter desires to work in partnership with the community resources in developing innovative solutions to expand grant seeking efforts.

The purpose of this Community based Land Use Plan (CLUP) is to present interconnecting issues that are facing the Tolani Lake Chapter (hereafter referred to as "the Chapter"). The CLUP gathers information that will help guide future development and policies on land use. With this information, the Chapter can make better decisions concerning budgeting, capital improvements, and land use in order to reach the community's goals and achieve its vision.

The CLUP is a collection of information from the Chapter, federal, state, and local governments that has been compiled into one document. The focus of the CLUP is providing for housing, coordinating infrastructure development, protecting open space, designating commercial areas, and prioritizing needed community facility improvements. This plan includes an emphasis on projects needed for the recovery from the former Bennett Freeze area which includes providing sustainable housing, providing a suitable living environment, providing expanded economic opportunity and improving the effectiveness of programs.

The CLUP uses a consensus-building process to facilitate present and future land use decisions. This process establishes a guide to future land use decisions regarding residential subdivision

plans, capital improvement projects, recreation and infrastructure plans, and zoning districts. Input from the community members is critical in this process.

With the implementation of the Community-Based Land Use Plan (CLUP), the Tolani Lake Chapter will have the opportunity as a community to grow and prosper in areas of community and economic development. It is with this Plan that the community can move forward in the modern world as we retain our cultural identity.

Tolani Lake Chapter can draw attention from people of all backgrounds through our attractive natural scenery, a strong history, cultural ambience and opportunities for economic development. The strong presence of grazing resources and potential renewable resources are important factors for sustainable growth in Tolani Lake Chapter's economy. Navajo Route 2 have the potential to be the central hub and place of interest for both suppliers and consumers of goods and services. Most importantly, the presence of planning and zoning ensures organized development.

Further, progress by the community has limited building restraints due land status, threatened and endangered species, conditional soils, and rough terrain. These factors hinder development that may not be suitable in some areas. In addition, many community members residing within the rural areas of Tolani Lake Chapter do not have sewer system or other water services and thus, necessitating the need for expensive onsite private wells and wastewater systems that are not feasible.

The Tolani Lake Chapter Administration, Chapter Officials, the Community-Based Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC), and other local resources will use the Land Use Plan as a guide to address community growth in an efficient, healthy and organized manner.

1.2 Former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA) History

Approximately 28,263 acres (18 percent) of the Chapter are located within an area that was prohibited from any development or building repairs without express approval from both the Navajo and Hopi tribes following a long-standing land dispute that resulted in the so-called Bennett Freeze.

The Bennett Freeze, or section 10(f) of Public Law 93-531, arose from a decades-long land dispute between the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe. The dispute began after the United States delineated the boundaries of the Hopi Reservation in 1882, which excluded some Hopi villages, farmlands, and sacred places. In 1934, the United States defined the boundaries of the Navajo Reservation on its western side, and a portion of the Hopi Tribe's 1882 Reservation, known as District 6, was reserved exclusively for use by the Hopi Tribe.

In 1966, Bureau of Indian Affairs Commissioner Robert L. Bennett issued a series of administrative orders that restricted development in the western portion of the Navajo Reservation (as defined in 1934). This became known as the Bennett Freeze and was intended to be a temporary measure to prevent one tribe from taking advantage of the other until the land dispute was settled. The Bennett Freeze restricted property development without joint consent of the Hopi Tribe and Navajo Nation, which had a devastating impact on the area and resulted in substandard

housing and infrastructure. Grazing permits were invalidated, new home site leases could not be issued, and community facilities and utilities could not be constructed.

In 1992, a U.S. District Court judge ordered the Bennett Freeze lifted. The Arizona District Court ruled that the Hopi Tribe had legal title to 64,000 acres in the freeze area and awarded the balance to the Navajo Nation. Navajo and Hopi residents finding themselves on the “wrong side” of the dividing line were forced to relocate, affecting mostly Navajo residents. In 1995, the freeze was reinstated when the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the Arizona District Court’s decision on the question of whether Hopi religious practices gave rise to rights of occupancy.

In 1997, a Federal District Court approved an agreement between parties lifting half of the Bennett Freeze Area. Litigation continued regarding the status of the remaining area.

In 2006, Navajo and Hopi leaders signed an Intergovernmental Compact, which was approved by a federal court in 2007, lifting the Bennett Freeze. The compact clarifies the boundaries of the Navajo and Hopi reservations in Arizona and ensures that access to sacred sites of both tribes is protected.

The ban, which lasted 40 years, affected the lives of nearly 10,000 Navajo people who lived in the affected area. Now, around 20,000 people live in the formerly frozen area. Although the development freeze has been lifted since 2009, people in the area continue to suffer. Only 24% of the houses in the area are habitable, almost 60% do not have electricity, and the majority do not have access to potable running water .

The results of the Bennett Freeze still looms over the region and deeply affects the day-to-day lives of its residents. Navajo Nation leaders have likened it to the deplorable conditions found in underdeveloped third world countries.

Recent History

The beginning of the effort that is now known as the Navajo Thaw Implementation was to develop a Regional Plan to address the Former Bennett Freeze Area.

In 2014, the Navajo Nation established an interagency Task Force to address the multiple problems stemming from the Bennett Freeze. The task force was to collect information and data. It was evident that better coordination was needed to develop comprehensive plan for the region.

On September, 24, 2015 the Naabik’iyati’ Committee of the Navajo Nation met at Greyhills Academy in Tuba City to receive reports and make recommendations related to improving the lives of the people of the Former Bennett Freeze Area. The leadership in attendance identified 38 recommendations to address the problems of the regions. All were in agreement that immediate relief was needed by people of the region and the issue became one of the top priorities of the Navajo Nation government. Thus, the Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan began. The initial report is in the Exhibit section.

1.3 Location Map

Tolani Lake is located in the west southern region of the Navajo Nation and is part of the Western Navajo Agency, approximately 60 miles east of Flagstaff, Arizona (Figure 1).

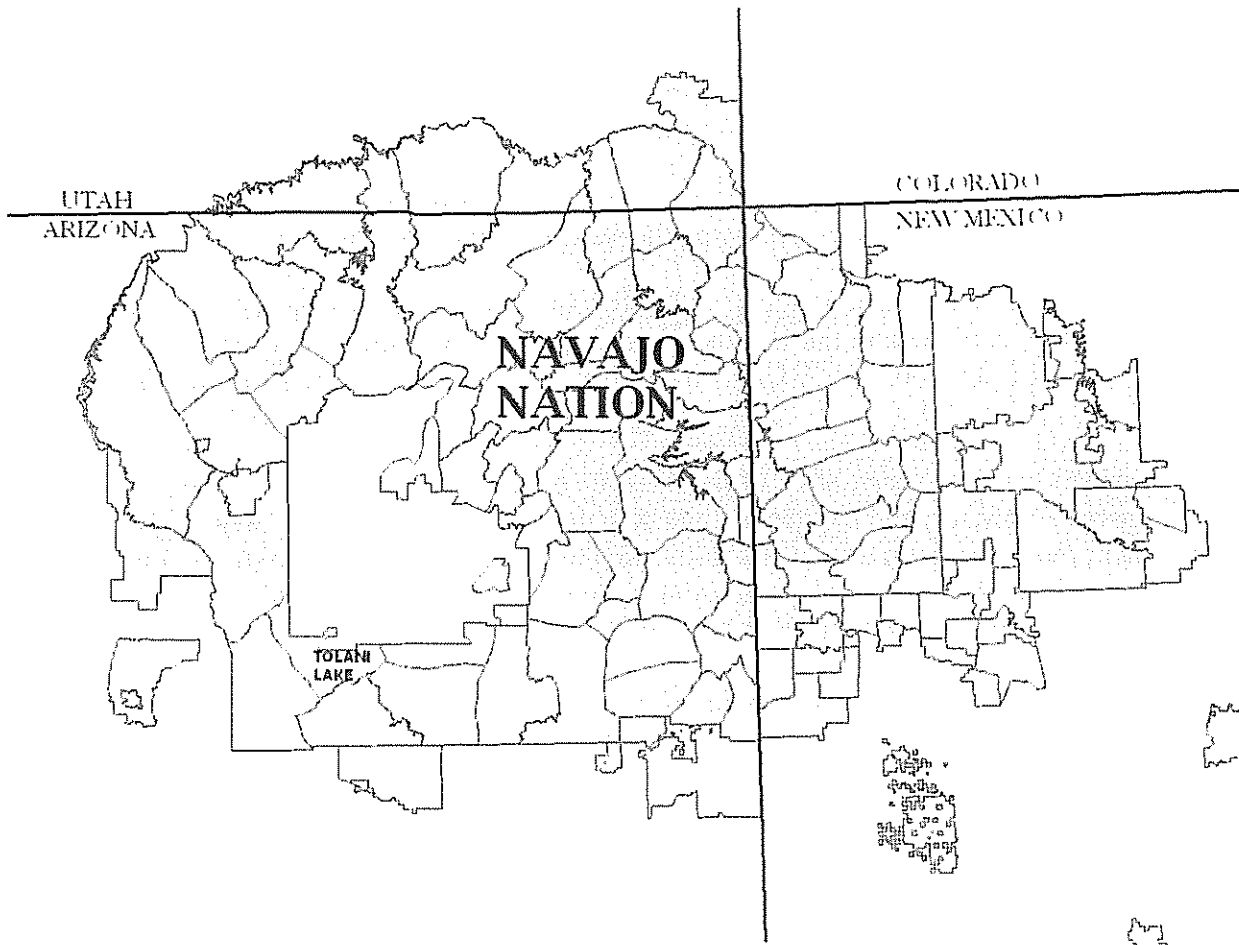


Figure 1: Chapter Location

1.4 CLUP Development and History

The Navajo Nation contracted with WHPacific, Inc. to provide planning services between May and September of 2008 to develop a Regional Recovery Plan for the former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA). This effort included information-gathering within the FBFA, but also throughout the rest of the nine chapters affected by the freeze. WHPacific, Inc. worked with the Tolani Lake Chapter initially to update their Community based Land Use Plan (CLUP).

In order to update the CLUPs, WHPacific, Inc. combined each chapter's most recent CLUPs document; information gathered from residents, officials, and chapter staff at two community workshops; research from existing plans and ongoing project efforts at tribal and federal agencies and departments

The previous version of the Tolani Lake Chapter Community Land Use Plan was compiled by the consultant Swan Hulsing Partnership (SHP) in 2001. The plan was updated by Nizhonigo Nahata Consulting Service in 2005 to include a focus on the FBFA. WHPacific, Inc. gathered additional update, particularly on housing conditions for an update. The current CLUPC reviewed all the information and incorporated it into the Community Land Use Plan presented here. Also, included is the Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan, both the regional and Tolani Lake plan.

1.5 Chapter Description

Tolani Lake Chapter is located in the southwestern region of the Navajo Nation, approximately 60 miles east of Flagstaff, Arizona and 40 miles north of Winslow, Arizona. The Chapter straddles the Coconino and Navajo County lines. The Chapter is bordered by Leupp and Birdsprings to the south, Coalmine Canyon to the north, Teetsoh and Dilkon to the east, and the Hopi Reservation to the northeast.

One of the most important influences in determining the present location of the Tolani Lake Chapter is the fact that the Chapter lies partially within the region commonly referred to as the Hopi Partitioned Land (HPL) and Navajo Partitioned Land (NPL), and a portion of the Chapter became what is now the FBFA. The partitioned land is very complex, controversial, and filled with deep social, economic, and psychological impacts on the people affected and the Chapter community. In addition, the 1934 former Bennett Freeze Area has placed an administrative freeze preventing the Chapter and Navajo families from home repairs or new construction.

Prior to the 1974 adoption of the Navajo-Hopi Land Partition, the Chapter had an approximate land base of 663 square miles; the partition left the chapter with 470 square miles. The estimated land size for Tolani Lake Chapter is now 157,240.40 acres, the majority of which is grazing land.

Presently, Tolani Lake has an approximate population of 661 in the developed area of the Chapter. Tolani Lake community includes a Chapter House, Senior Citizen Center, Head Start Program, a multi purpose building, and Navajo Housing Authority housing units. The Tolani Lake Enterprise is also in the chapter tract.

Current community development efforts include replacing and relocating the Senior Center, and creating an independent living within the chapter tract, for the community. Also, there is discussion on a cultural resource center possibly using the former Head Start building. The remainder of the Chapter area has widely scattered home sites where Navajo families continue traditional use of land for livestock grazing. Many remotely located families have built their own homes.

1.5.1 History

The community part of the Chapter area has been a settlement of families and homes. The people were attracted by the rich basin for farming. Its Navajo name, Toneheli, can be translated *'Collecting of Water in a Basin'*.

In 1930, a trading post and a day school were built. Before the Chapter House was built in the 1950s, community residents met by a trading post outdoors, and sometimes under trees. An old

BIA school was the center of many activities before it was converted for pre-school use. Sand Springs Farm, a 170-acre community farm, was established in 1961, located on the Hopi area.

Due to the Navajo-Hopi relocation turmoil of the 1977 Settlement Act (PL 93-531) as amended by (PL 96-305) in 1980, Tolani Lake was reduced by almost half to its present-day size.

1.5.2 Physical Setting

To the west is the beautiful Dook'o'osliid, one of the four Navajo sacred mountains. The land base is colorful with indigenous plant life. There are sand dunes, red mesas with valleys, hills, and arroyos. The rich basins along the arroyos are suitable for farming. There is farming basically along north of Leupp.

1.5.3 Chapter Planning Area

The 2010 United States Census was used in this planning document. There were concerns regarding the US Census 2020 due to the restrictions of the COVID 19 pandemic challenging the gathering of accurate data and information. The official location of the Chapter boundaries have not been agreed upon between different Chapters. Figure 2 on the following page displays the Chapter Boundaries that represent the grazing districts.

Chapter service areas will be affected by funds available. Even after funding arrives unresolved issues with overlapping service areas complicates the implementation of projects. Even if chapters continue to agree to provide service within their boundaries, a system is needed to process, approve, and implement projects in order not to cause any development delays.

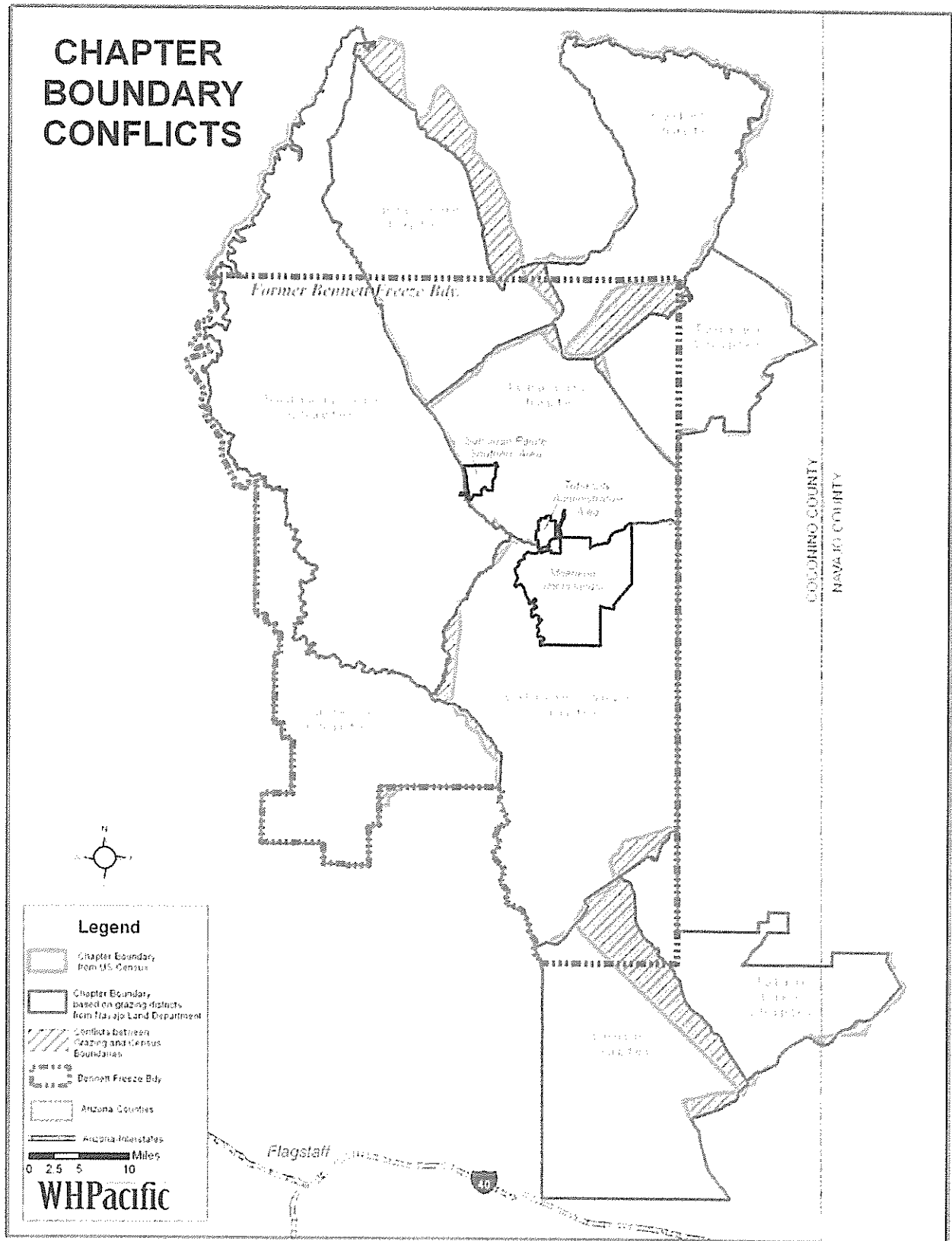


Figure 2: Chapter Boundary Conflicts

1.6 Public Participation Process and Planning Process

1.6.1 Public Participation

Tolani Lake CLUPC made every effort to get public input and participation despite restrictions and impact of the COVID 19. Taking all safety precautions, the CLUPC held monthly meetings as scheduled the first Tuesday of each month. The agenda includes an invitation for public comments and concerns. In addition, three public hearings were held on the updating of the CLUPC manual to obtain community involvement and participation. Every other month, a presenter on a selected topic is invited to share program information with the CLUPC as well as the public. When COVID restrictions are lifted, community workshops will provide an opportunity for public awareness and participation.

The CLUPC participated in a strategic planning session focused on generating a practical vision, understanding the challenges to achieving the vision, creating strategic directions to address these challenges, and prioritizing projects for future action. A work session also focused on confirming the priority of capital projects; producing principles to guide future development; deciding the phasing for development; and planning the location, relationship, and infrastructure needs to support chapter projects.

The previous efforts in 2001, 2005, 2018, and 2021 to create the chapter land use plan, consisted of educating the CLUPC and the community about the uses and benefits of land use planning, how the plan would be developed, and the importance of having participation in the planning process.

1.6.2 Planning Process

The CLUPC meeting and work sessions described above was the starting point for producing the information needed to update the CLUP manual. The discussion resulted in the development of a community needs assessment and initial land use. A copy of this is in the Appendix section.

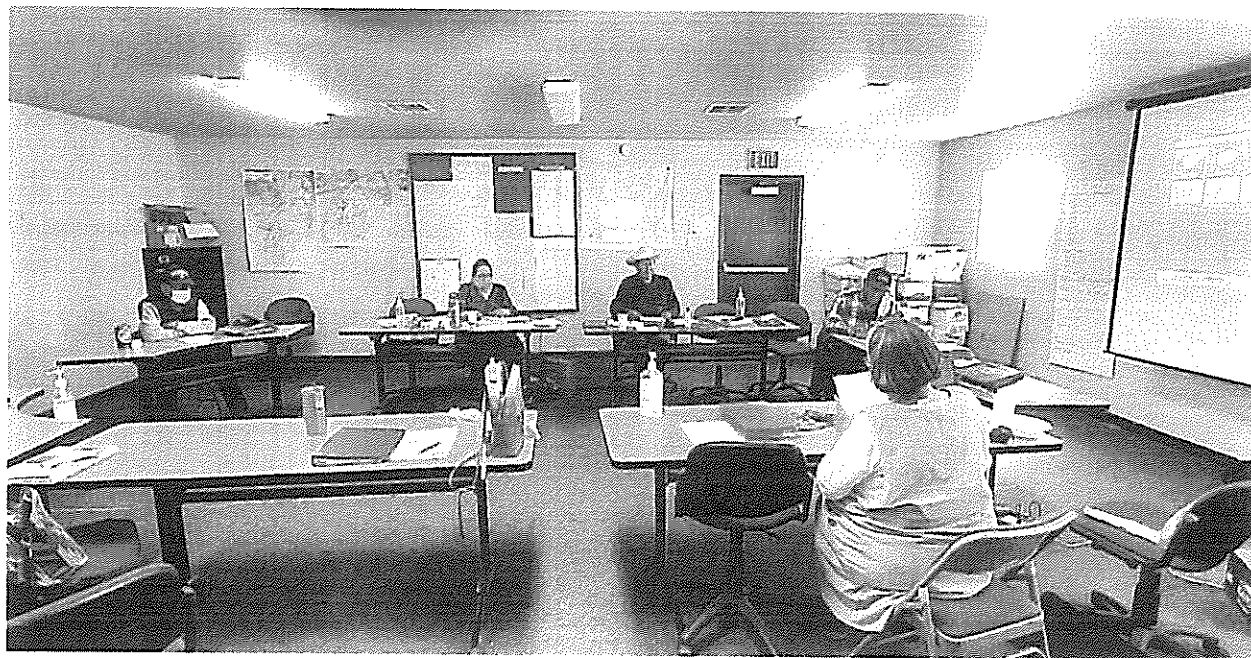
The CLUPC reviewed the previously completed assessments and using information from other agencies and departments about current planning and project efforts to finalize the current manual. The CLUPC reviewed the Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP) to see whether the project was identified on a previous land use plan. If not, the project was recommended to be included with the project's scope and location, and estimated funds were added. Information on current planning efforts and overall project status, whether the project had been planned, land withdrawn, surveys completed, and any design or construction work completed were discussed and added to the chapter's ICIP based on the project's status toward completion.

Many of the ideas from the community were for programs, policies, or efforts that are not considered capital projects, such as additional staff, education programs, or land preservation. These were included in the CLUP as recommendations for the chapter to pursue as part of its operating budget or from outside or private funding sources as needed.

The overall goal of this planning effort was to demonstrate the method by which the chapter can update its own plan as needed. In particular, the planning efforts were a successful, interactive,

and efficient way to generate information that could be incorporated into the plan and translated into action by the chapter in the future.

CLUPC Meeting, February 2022.



2.0 Community Assessment

The purpose of this section of the CLUP is to present the current needs and conditions of the Tolani Lake Chapter. The CLUPC developed a Community Assessment form that is in the Exhibit section. Due to the pandemic with the COVID 19 virus, it was difficult to visit each home as intended. Adhering to the pandemic safety measures, a few forms were completed.

With this information, the Chapter can make better decisions, concerning budgeting, capital improvements, and land use.

This section is based on census information, information gathered from the Chapter and other sources. The community assessment aids the vision for land use, presents and assesses social characteristics and economic conditions, and collects an inventory of existing and proposed development for selected areas within the Chapter. It also identifies and describes issues that affect land use patterns and may impact future development.

2.1 Demographics and Community Profile

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, 647 individuals reside in the Chapter. Population projections predict the population will grow by 22 percent by 2020, reaching a total population of 923.

In 2010, 38.3 percent of the population is comprised of individuals 24 years or younger. In addition, the median age for both genders is 37.9 years old. Both of these facts indicate that the Chapter is and will continue to experience a surge of young individuals and families in the future.

Family households – 73.8 percent of all households are composed mostly of married couples. The Chapter's average household size is 3.20, which is larger than that of the Navajo Nation at 2.6. The Chapter's average family size is 3.83, which is the same as the Navajo Nation's. The Chapter racial and ethnic makeup is composed of 98.8 percent American Indian.

Most chapters have a high youth population. The baby boomer generation comes in second. In the not so far future, this age group will need increased of senior citizen services. This will include planning for a group home/assisted living facilities and standard services.

There are elders now who received some services. However, in the remote area of the Chapter these services are non-existent. The safety and health of this age group is one of the important goals that need to be addressed now that the freeze is lifted.

The Tolani Lake Chapter has 202 households with a median household income of \$28,125, which is about \$8,000 higher than the Navajo Nation. The per capita income in the Tolani Lake Chapter is \$6,749, which is slightly lower than the Navajo Nation's. Forty-one percent of Chapter households live below poverty level, which is about the same as the Navajo Nation.

There are 285 housing units in the Chapter and 70.9 percent of homes are owner-occupied, which is slightly less than in the Navajo Nation. 29.1 percent of Chapter homes are vacant. One hundred percent of homes are single detached homes. Sixty-eight percent of homes were built between 1960 and 1989, which is similar to the Navajo Nation at 64 percent. The median year for a structure built to be is 1985, which is slightly newer than the Navajo Nation at 1981.

The Chapter's three major heating sources are wood (81 percent); bottled, tank, or liquid petroleum (LP) – typically butane or propane (11 percent); and fuel oil, kerosene, etc. (5 percent), which is slightly different from the Navajo Nation at wood (52 percent); bottled, tank, or LP (23 percent); and utility gas (13 percent). Eighty-three percent of homes do not have telephone services, which is slightly higher than the Navajo Nation at 60 percent. Fifty-seven percent of homes lack complete plumbing facilities, which is greater than that of the Navajo Nation at 46 percent.

Unemployment in the Chapter is 12.7 percent, which is 1.5 percent higher than the Navajo Nation. Only 39 percent of the population over 16 years old participates in the labor force. This low labor force participation rate is due to the scarcity of employment opportunities in the Chapter. The only employer in the Chapter is the Navajo Nation, which employs five people.

Compared to the Navajo Nation, the workforce in the Chapter has a similar level of educational attainment. Fifty-one percent of the population over 25 years old have a high school diploma, and three percent have a bachelor's degree or higher. Employment opportunities are extremely limited in the Chapter, and most of the workforce is employed by private companies and government entities in Leupp, Tuba City and Flagstaff. Sixty percent of the workforce is employed in the services industry, primarily in educational, health, and social services.

2.1.1 Population

The 2010 U.S. Census states that the population for the Chapter was 647 individuals. Baseline population projections to the year 2020 were prepared using information from the 2010 Census. A population projection technique called cohort survival takes into account the age and sex distribution of the population as well as the natural influence of mortality, fertility, and birthrates. Population projections do not include in- or out-migration of Chapter members, which means it does not predict how many people might move in or move out of the Chapter. The projections are presented in, Figure 3: Tolani Lake Population by Age and Gender 2010, and Figure 4: Tolani Lake Population by Age and Gender 2020, respectively.

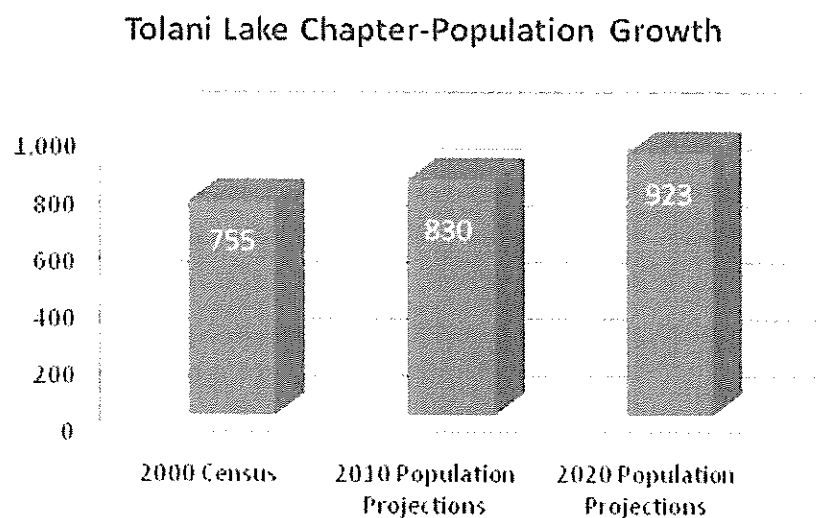


Figure 1: Tolani Lake Chapter Population Projections

Source: U.S. Census

Tolani Lake Chapter - Population by Age and Gender 2000

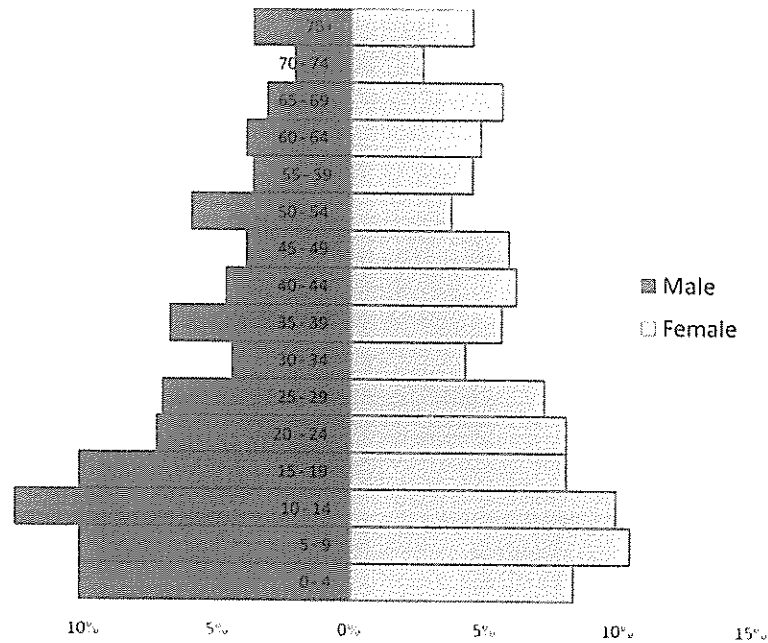


Figure 2: Tolani Lake Population by Age and Gender

Source: U.S. Census

Tolani Lake Chapter - Population by Age and Gender 2010

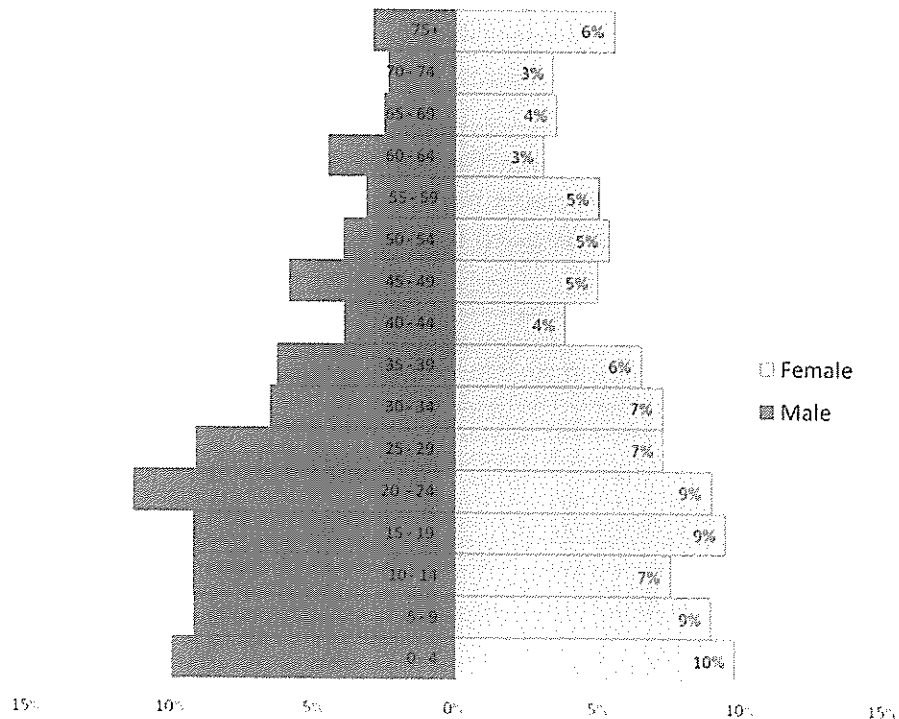


Figure 3: Tolani Lake Population by Age and Gender 2010

Source: U.S. Census

Tolani Lake Chapter- Population by Age and Gender 2020

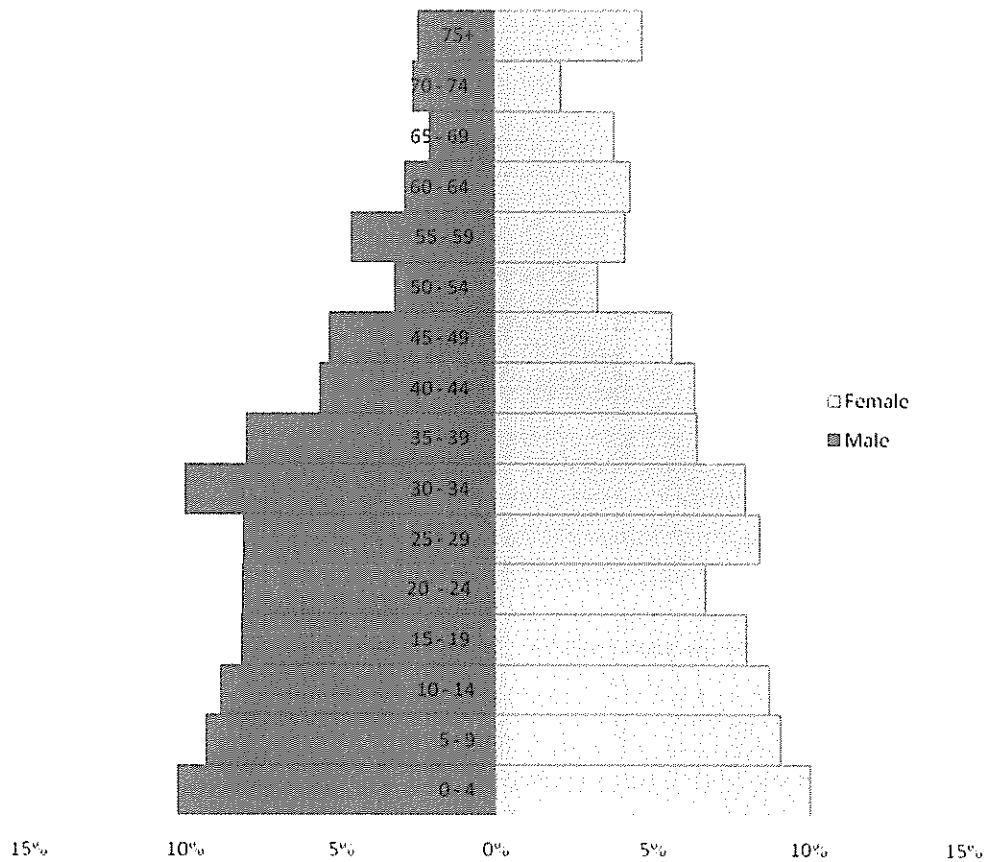


Figure 4: Tolani Lake Population by Age and Gender 2020

Source: U.S. Census

The population projections predict that the Chapter will experience population growth in the future. The Chapter can expect a 10 percent population increase from the year 2000 to the year 2010. Overall, the Chapter is expected to grow by 22 percent by 2020, a slight lower rate than the Navajo Nation overall.

Tolani Lake Chapter-Population Growth by Percentage

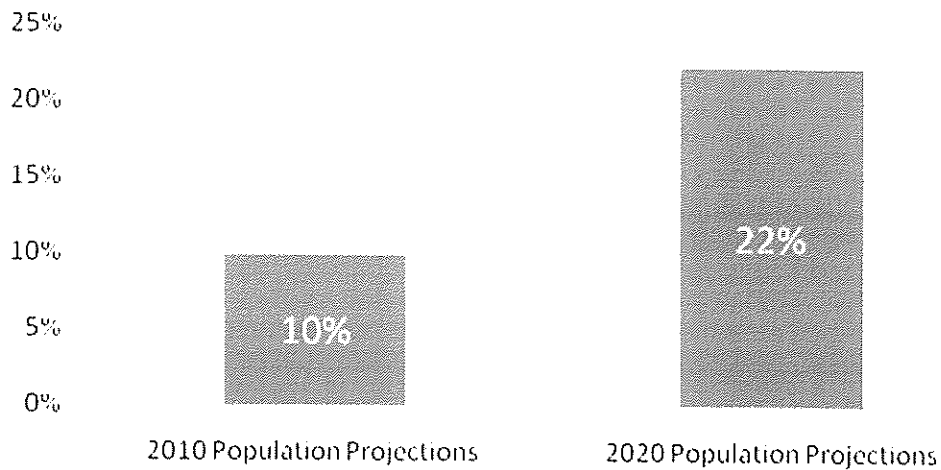


Figure 5: Tolani Lake Chapter Population Growth

The Navajo Nation is also likely to expect a population growth in the future, including a 14 percent population increase from the year 2000 to the year 2010. Overall, the Navajo Nation is expected to grow by 31 percent by 2020.

Navajo Nation- Population Growth

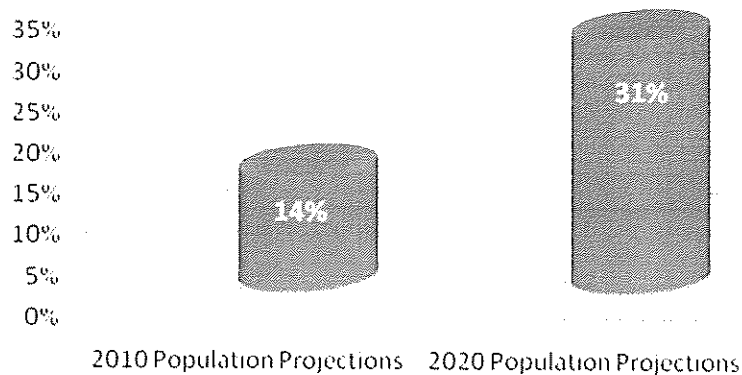


Figure 6: Navajo Nation Population Growth

In the Chapter, 38.3 percent of the population is composed of individuals 24 years or younger. This indicates that the Chapter is and will continue to experience a surge of young individuals and families in the future.

The Chapter's youth will be a sizeable cohort for the next 15 years. Young people are entering the work force and beginning their lives as adults. This cohort will place a greater demand on

housing, employment, and social services than the existing demand. It is imperative that this matter be reviewed and addressed; if it is not, it could lead to more out-migration of youth to other locations with better housing, employment, and social services.

The Chapter's median age for both sexes is 37.9 years. The Chapter's median age for males is years older than that of the Navajo Nation and Arizona's. The Chapter's median age for females is older than the Navajo Nation's and Arizona's.

Table 1: Median Age

Median age	Tolani Lake Chapter	Navajo Nation	Arizona
Both sexes	37.9	24	34
Male	35.5	23	33
Female	41.4	26	36

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

The majority of households in the Chapter consist of family households comprised mostly of married couples. The Chapter's average household and family size (3.20 and 3.83) are larger than Arizona's (2.6 and 3.2) and the Navajo Nation's (2.6 and 4.4).

Table 2: Types of Households

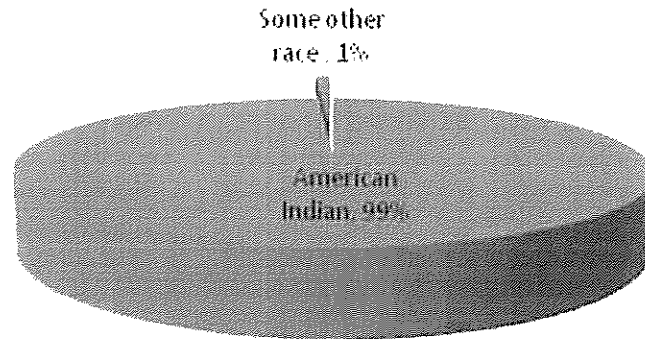
	Tolani Lake Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% Total	Number	% Total
2010 Estimated Households	202	100%	47,761	100%	1,901,625	100%
Family Households	149	73.8%	38,162	80%	1,296,593	68%
Married-Couple Family, own children	64	31%	14,810	31%	445,990	34%
Married-Couple Family, no own children	38	18%	8,033	17%	559,911	43%
Male Householder, own children	8	4%	1,890	4%	50,020	4%
Male Householder, no own children	8	4%	1,373	3%	38,897	3%
Female Householder, own children	19	9%	6,566	14%	124,158	10%
Female Householder, no own children	22	11%	6,490	11%	77,617	6%
Nonfamily Households	50	24%	9,599	20%	605,032	32%
Single Male Householder	28	13%	4,831	10%	211,154	35%
Single Female Householder	22	11%	3,991	8%	259,997	43%
Nonfamily, Male Householder	0	0%	366	1%	80,042	13%
Nonfamily, Female Householder	0	0%	411	1%	53,839	9%
Average Household Size	3.20		2.6		2.6	
Average Family Size	3.83		4.4		3.2	

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the majority of Chapter members are American Indian (Figure 7). The Chapter's race and ethnicity demographic is comparable to the Navajo Nation's (Figure 8).

Figure 7: Tolani Lake Chapter Race and Ethnicity

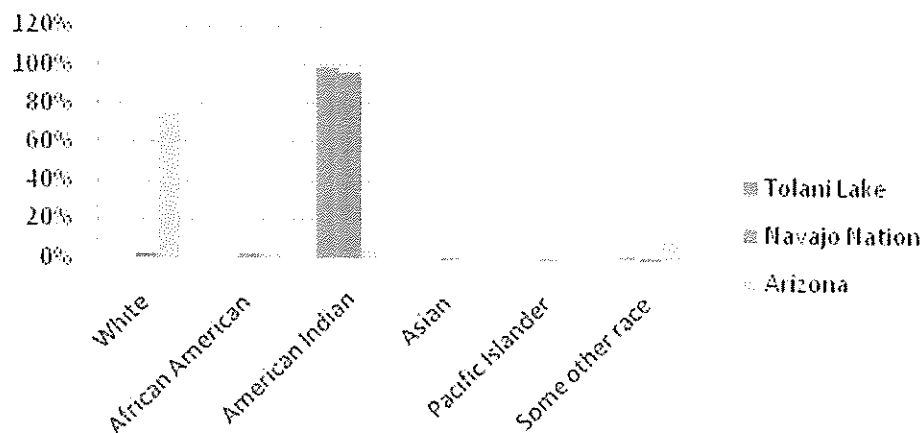
Tolani Lake Chapter Race and Ethnicity



Source: 2010 U.S. Census

Figure 8: Race and Ethnicity by Percentage

Race and Ethnicity by Percentage



Source: 2010 U.S. Census

2.1.2 Income

Compared to the Navajo Nation, median household income in the Chapter is about \$8,000 higher and per capita income is slightly lower. Household and per capita income in the Chapter is significantly lower than in the State of Arizona.

Table 3: Income

	Tolani Lake		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2010 Household Income	202	100.0%	47,761	100.0%	1,901,625	100.0%
Less than \$15,000	78	37.3%	19,825	41.5%	283,991	14.9%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20	9.6%	7,762	16.3%	264,392	13.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	55	26.3%	6,215	13.0%	265,645	14.0%
\$35,000 to \$44,999	20	9.6%	4,656	9.7%	233,959	12.3%
\$45,000 to \$59,999	24	11.5%	4,240	8.9%	271,492	14.3%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	12	5.7%	2,543	5.3%	192,430	10.1%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	0	0.0%	1,695	3.5%	184,026	9.7%
\$100,000 or more	0	0.0%	825	1.7%	205,690	10.8%
Median Household Income	\$28,125		\$20,005		\$40,558	
Per Capita Income	\$6,749		\$7,269		\$20,275	

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

2.1.3 Poverty Status

About 41 percent of households in the Tolani Lake Chapter are living below the poverty line, which is similar to the Navajo Nation (43.8 percent) and significantly higher than the State of Arizona (11.8 percent).

Table 4: Poverty Status

	Tolani Lake		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% Total
2010 Households by Poverty Status*	202	100.0 %	47,761	100.0%	1,901,625	100.0%
Income At or Above Poverty Level:	123	58.8%	26,824	56.2%	1,677,517	88.2%
Family	110	89.4%	22,868	85.3%	1,168,275	69.6%
Married-Couple Family	63	57.3%	15,576	68.1%	943,550	80.8%
Male Householder	12	10.9%	1,632	7.1%	74,967	6.4%
Female Householder	35	31.8%	5,660	24.8%	149,758	12.8%
Non-family	13	10.6%	3,956	14.7%	509,242	30.4%
Male Householder	0	0.0%	2,148	54.3%	248,283	48.8%
Female Householder	13	100.0%	1,808	45.7%	260,959	51.2%
Income Below Poverty Level:	86	41.1%	20,937	43.8%	224,108	11.8%
Family	49	57.0%	15,294	73.0%	128,318	57.3%
Married-Couple Family	39	79.6%	7,267	47.5%	62,351	48.6%
Male Householder	4	8.2%	1,631	10.7%	13,950	10.9%
Female Householder	6	12.2%	6,396	41.8%	52,017	40.5%
Non-family	37	43.0%	5,643	27.0%	95,790	42.7%
Male Householder	28	75.7%	3,049	54.0%	42,913	44.8%
Female Householder	9	24.3%	2,594	46.0%	52,877	55.2%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

2.1.4 Housing

According to the 2010 census, there are 285 housing units in the Chapter. The majority of homes are owner occupied (70.9 percent). A little over one-third (29.1 percent) of housing units are vacant. The Chapter's owner-occupancy rate (85.1 percent) is higher than that of the Navajo Nation (76 percent) and Arizona (68 percent).

Table 5: Housing Occupancy

Housing Units	Tolani Lake Chapter	Navajo Nation	Arizona
Total	285	68,744	2,189,189
Occupancy			
Occupied	70.9%	69%	87%
Vacant	29.1%	31%	13%
Owner/Renter			
Owner occupied	85.1%	76%	68%
Renter occupied	14.9%	24%	32%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

All the homes in the Chapter are single detached homes (100 percent). The Chapter has a higher rate of detached homes than in the Navajo Nation (68 percent) and Arizona (60 percent).

Table 6: Types of Units

2010 Tenure by Units in Structure	Tolani Lake Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Owner Occupied	223	100%	47,824	100%	1,901,327	100%
1, detached	198	89%	36,292	76%	1,293,837	68%
1, attached	0	0%	1,962	4%	79,254	4%
2 or more units attached	0	0%	386	1%	32,790	2%
Mobile home	0	0%	9,133	19%	177,206	9%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0%	69	0%	10,546	1%
Renter Occupied	25	11%	11,532	24%	607,690	32%
1, detached	25	11%	7,427	16%	143,431	8%
1, attached	0	0%	1,241	3%	33,682	2%
2 or more units attached	0	0%	1,734	4%	387,192	20%
Mobile home	0	0%	1,114	2%	42,144	2%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0%	16	0%	1,241	0%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

The majority of homes (68 percent) were built between 1960 and 1989, which is similar to the Navajo Nation (64 percent) and Arizona (60 percent). Home construction in the Chapter has fluctuated, which is not similar to the trends for the Navajo Nation and Arizona.

The median year for a structure to be built in the Chapter is 1985, which means homes on average are slightly newer than in the Navajo Nation (1981) and Arizona (1982).

The majority of Chapter homes (34 percent) were built before 1980. In comparison, a little less than half of Navajo Nation (48 percent) and Arizona (46 percent) homes were built before 1980.

Table 7: Year Structure Built

2000 Year Structure Built	Tolani Lake Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
	333	100%	69,154	100%	2,189,189	100%
1999 to 2000	0	0%	2,237	3%	111,389	5%
1995 to 1998	68	20%	9,204	13%	299,679	14%
1990 to 1994	41	12%	8,772	13%	230,230	11%
1980 to 1989	112	34%	16,351	24%	540,122	25%
1970 to 1979	53	16%	16,512	24%	517,059	24%
1960 to 1969	59	18%	10,736	16%	231,071	11%
1950 to 1959	0	0%	3,199	5%	159,653	7%
1940 to 1949	0	0%	1,106	2%	51,192	2%
1939 or earlier	0	0%	1,037	1%	48,794	2%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

The Chapter's three major heating sources are wood (81 percent), bottled, tank, or LP gas (11 percent), and fuel oil, kerosene, etc. (5 percent); whereas the Navajo Nation depends on wood (52 percent), bottle, tank, or LP gas (23 percent), and utility gas (13 percent); and Arizona depends on electricity (54 percent) and utility gas (37 percent).

Table 8: Household Heating Fuel

2000 House Heating Fuel	Tolani Lake Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
	223	100%	47,824	100%	1,901,327	100%
Utility gas	0	0%	6,316	13%	712,868	37%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	25	11%	11,052	23%	98,536	5%
Electricity	0	0%	3,648	8%	1,033,095	54%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	12	5%	136	0%	1,813	0%
Coal or coke	6	3%	1,005	2%	993	0%
Wood	180	81%	24,942	52%	39,842	2%
Solar energy	0	0%	23	0%	1,226	0%
Other fuel	0	0%	551	1%	2,642	0%
No fuel used	0	0%	151	0%	10,312	1%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

The majority of Chapter members (83 percent) do not have telephone service available, similar to most of the individuals in the Navajo Nation (60 percent), whereas most of the individuals in Arizona (96 percent) do have telephone service.

Table 9: Telephone Service

	Tolani Lake Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000 Telephone Service	223	100%	47,824	40%	1,901,327	96%
With telephone service available	38	17%	19,084	40%	1,831,006	96%
No telephone service available	185	83%	28,740	60%	70,321	4%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

Slightly less than half (43 percent) of Chapter members do have plumbing facilities. Similarly, only 54 percent of Navajo Nation has plumbing facilities, compared with 98 percent in Arizona.

Table 10: Plumbing Facilities

	Tolani Lake Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000 Plumbing Facilities						
Total	333	100%	69,154	100%	2,189,189	100%
Complete plumbing facilities	144	43%	37,460	54%	2,149,557	98%
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	189	57%	31,694	46%	39,632	2%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

Around the year 2010, the Chapter conducted a housing survey to determine the overall housing needs and issues facing Chapter members.

The survey found that individuals who responded had mixed feelings about Chapter housing conditions. When residents were asked to describe the condition of their own home, less than one third reported their home was adequate, and 60 percent stated their home was sub-standard.

In the same survey, only 35 percent of the individuals who responded believed housing was inadequate in the Chapter.

The survey also found that out of the individuals who responded, 54 percent reported that their home was overcrowded, while 43 percent reported it was not.

The survey also found that 70 percent of the respondents prefer living in scattered housing, and 14 percent prefer to live in clustered housing. In general, younger generations prefer to live in clustered housing, whereas older generations prefer living in scattered housing.

In 2008 there is still a need for housing. Housing that is available nor is it affordable. New NHA housing tends to be clustered, which may not provide adequate housing options for those wanting to live in remote areas on scattered home sites. There is also a need for homes for the elderly and disabled community members.

Tolani Lake Chapter are in the process of identifying housing developments and areas for supporting community services, facilities, and activities. Proposed housing would be supported by complementary projects in the land use plan for commercial, industrial, recreational, and tourist enterprises that would provide jobs for residents and increase the opportunities for homeownership throughout the community.

According to field data conducted by WHPacific in 2008, 44 percent of homes in the Chapter are in poor to very poor condition and 32 percent are in good to very good condition (see Table 11). Figure 9, on the following page illustrates homes in good and very good condition and homes in poor to fair condition.

Table 11: House Conditions

Very Good	7	6%
Good	29	26%
Fair	25	23%
Poor	31	28%
Very Poor	18	16%

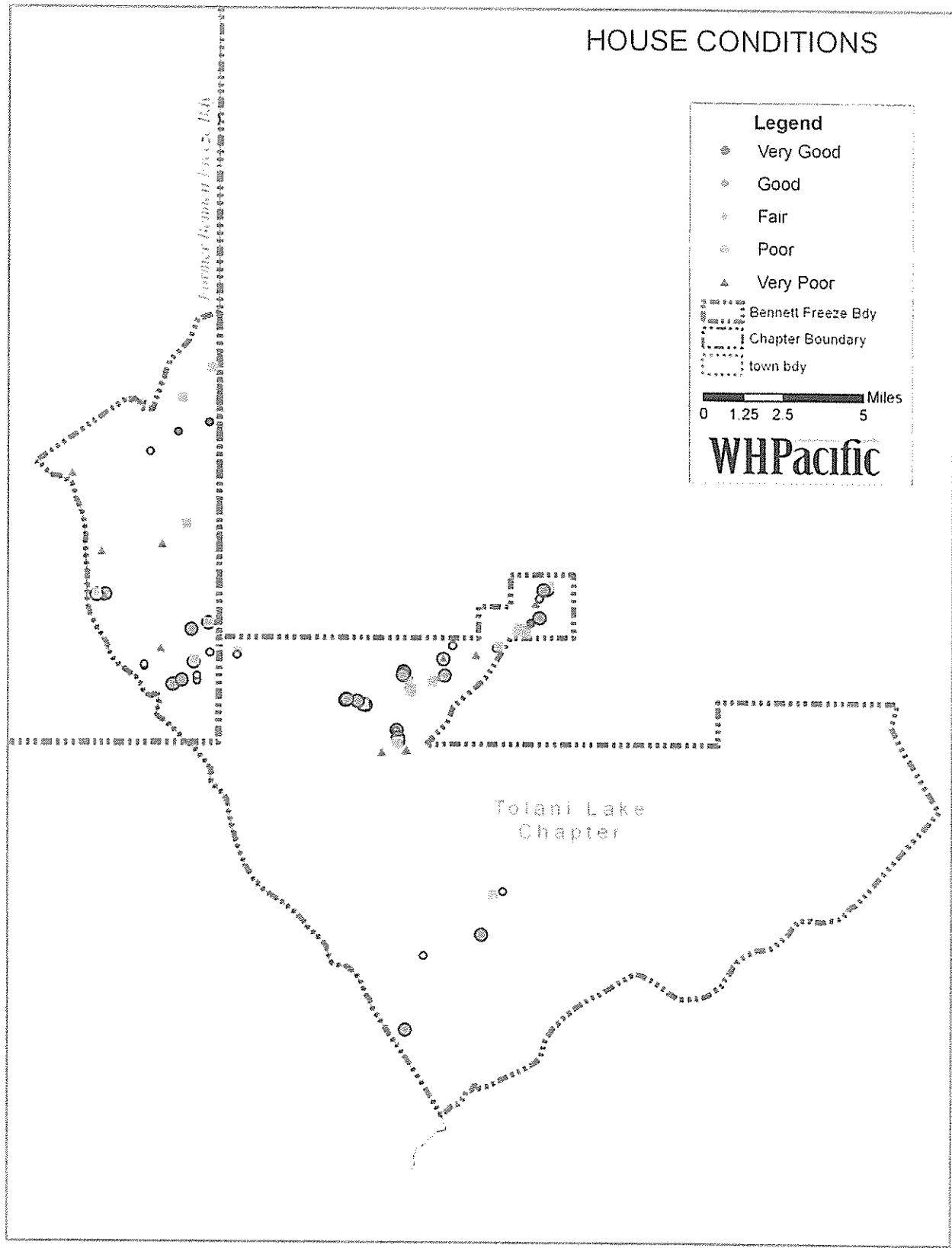


Figure 9: House Conditions

2.1.5 Employment and Unemployment

The unemployment rate in the Chapter is 12.7 percent, which is slightly higher than in the Navajo Nation. About 39 percent of the population over 16 years old participates in the labor force.

Table 12: Employment Status

2000 Population Age 16+ by Employment Status	Tolani Lake		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
	574		114,966		3,907,229	
In Labor Force	226	39.4%	51,363	44.7%	2,387,139	61.1%
Employed	153	26.7%	38,465	33.5%	2,233,004	57.2%
Unemployed	73	12.7%	12,865	11.2%	133,368	3.4%

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

2.1.6 Education

Compared to the Navajo Nation, residents of the Tolani Lake Chapter have a similar level of educational attainment, and compared to the Arizona, their educational attainment is low.

Table 13: Educational Attainment

2010 Population Age 25+ by Educational Attainment*	Tolani Lake		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
	405	100	88,662	100	3,256,184	100
Less than 9th grade	125	30.9	21,612	24.4	254,696	7.8
Some High School, no diploma	61	15.1	17,457	19.7	364,851	11.2
High School Graduate (or GED)	116	28.6	23,333	26.3	791,904	24.3
Some College, no degree	62	15.3	15,048	17.0	859,165	26.4
Associate Degree	30	7.4	4,748	5.4	219,356	6.7
Bachelor's Degree	5	1.2	4,135	4.7	493,419	15.2
Graduate or Professional Degree	6	1.5	2,329	2.6	272,793	8.4

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Almost 46 percent of Tolani Lake residents do not have a high school diploma, which is slightly higher than in the Navajo Nation (44.1 percent) and significantly higher than in Arizona (19 percent). Only 2.7 percent of Tolani Lake residents have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Table 14: Summary of Educational Attainment

2000 Population Age 25+	Tolani Lake	Navajo Nation	Arizona
Percent without high school diploma	45.9	44.1	19.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	51.4	48.6	57.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.7	7.3	23.5

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

The Chapter no longer has a day school for elementary students. All students must travel out of the area to attend school, although bus service is inadequate. The Head Start Center is closed.

Chapter residents would benefit from an adult education facility, which could support a GED program for individuals who want to finish high school, Navajo culture and language classes,

technology training, distance education for community college and university courses, vocational training, and range and livestock management classes.

2.1.7 Health and Public Safety

The Chapter does not have any type of health facilities or services available. The nearest hospitals are located in Winslow (43 miles), Tuba City (94 miles), and Keams Canyon (72 miles). The nearest clinic is in Leupp 16 miles away.

There is no ambulance service. In order to improve the safety of its residents, the Chapter would benefit from a local emergency clinic or trauma center. Mobile health care and dental care would help provide preventative and necessary care in remote areas and to those without transportation to nearby communities. The Chapter also needs a nearby group home or convalescence center for the elderly, as well as housing for disabled individuals, in order to care for an aging population and residents who need more living assistance.

The Chapter does not have public safety services or facilities. There is no police station, police officers to patrol the area, or fire station to protect homes or individuals. The nearest fire station is located in Leupp, which is 16 miles away. The housing subdivision does not have fire hydrants or security lights for protection and safety.

The Chapter does not have an emergency preparedness plan developed or an emergency shelter to house victims. A former classroom building has been used as a temporary shelter. In addition, there is no way to locate emergencies because there is no rural addressing system, which increases response time and poses additional danger to those in need.

2.1.8 Community Facilities, Parks, and Recreation

There are a few community facilities in the Chapter. The chapter house has limited post office boxes for community residents. There is a multipurpose building, Senior Center and a Head Start Building.

The following is a list of community facilities in Tolani Lake.

Table 15: List of Existing Chapter Facilities

Facility	Square Footage
Chapter House	2,070
Multi-Purpose Building	10,000
Pre-school Building	3,353
Senior Center Building	4,270
Two Warehouses	1,805

2.2 Local Economy

The Chapter has 202 households with a median household income of \$28,125, which is about \$8,000 higher than in the Navajo Nation. The per capita income in the Chapter is \$6,749, which is slightly lower than in the Navajo Nation.

There are no businesses in the Chapter. At one time, the Chapter had a trading post that offered convenience goods, but after the business site lease expired, the store closed. Chapter members would like to see local economic development, in particular a gas station with a convenience store.

2.2.1 Jobs by Sector

The majority of the Chapter's workforce works in the services industry (59.5 percent), primarily in educational, health, and social services in Tuba City and Flagstaff. The second largest industry is transportation and utilities (15.9 percent), followed by construction (10.7 percent) and public administration (5.6 percent).

Table 16: Employment by Industry

2000 Population Age 16+ Employment by Industry	Tolani Lake		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
	252	100	61,119	100	3,409,149	100
Agriculture & Mining	0	0.0	3,002	4.9	65,352	1.9
Construction	27	10.7	4,759	7.8	193,464	5.7
Manufacturing	6	2.4	1,702	2.8	228,590	6.7
Wholesale Trade	0	0.0	448	0.7	73,441	2.2
Retail Trade	7	2.8	3,201	5.2	273,864	8.0
Transportation & Utilities	40	15.9	4,624	7.6	222,372	6.5
Information	0	0.0	321	0.5	62,577	1.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	8	3.2	1,570	2.6	350,622	10.3
Services	150	59.5	37,425	61.2	1,817,249	53.3
Public Administration	14	5.6	4,067	6.7	121,618	3.6

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

2.2.2 Major Employers

Employment opportunities in the Chapter are limited. The major employer is the Navajo Nation, currently employing 10 Chapter members. Due to lack of employment in the Chapter area, most people work in Leupp, Flagstaff, or Winslow.

2.2.3 Class of Workers

Most workers in the Chapter work for private companies (49.7 percent). The other 41.8 percent work for the government.

Table 17: Class of Workers

2000 Class of Workers Age 16+	Tolani Lake		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
	153	100	38,465	100	2,233,004	100
Employee of Private Company	76	49.7	17,171	44.6	1,546,865	69.3
Employee of Non-profit Company	13	8.5	2,470	6.4	119,598	5.4
Government Workers	64	41.8	17,042	44.3	339,554	15.2
Self-Employed Workers	0	0.0	1,716	4.5	220,878	9.9
Unpaid Family Workers	0	0.0	66	0.2	6,109	0.3

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

2.2.4 Commute Time

The highest percentage of workers commute 30 to 39 minutes to work (35.4 percent), while 17 percent of workers commute 40 to 59 minutes, and 31.9 percent of workers commute 60 minutes or more to work. These commute times correspond to workers driving to Leupp, Flagstaff, or Winslow.

Table 18: Commute Time

2000 Commute Time for Workers 16+	Tolani Lake		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
	147	100.0%	37,008	100.0%	2,210,395	100.0%
9 minutes or less	5	3.4%	8,020	21.7%	289,937	13.1%
10 to 19 minutes	6	4.1%	8,591	23.2%	642,566	29.1%
20 to 29 minutes	12	8.2%	3,222	8.7%	453,395	20.5%
30 to 39 minutes	52	35.4%	6,289	17.0%	377,273	17.1%
40 to 59 minutes	25	17.0%	3,863	10.4%	237,317	10.7%
60 to 89 minutes	34	23.1%	2,644	7.1%	85,177	3.9%
90 minutes or more	13	8.8%	3,602	9.7%	43,572	2.0%
Work at home	0	0.0%	777	2.1%	81,158	3.7%

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

2.2.5 Local Businesses

There is no commercial or industrial activity in Tolani Lake. The trading post closed when the business lease expired, and uranium mining operations that formerly located north of the community are now abandoned.

2.2.6 Household purchases

Error! Reference source not found. There is no stores or any businesses in Tolani Lake for purchase of household items. Community members travel for basic household items to the border towns.

2.2.7 Tourism

Tourism is a major contributor to the economy of the region surrounding the FBFA. Visitors to the region's spectacular cultural and natural attractions provide economic development opportunities for the Tolani Lake Chapter and the other chapters affected by the former Bennett Freeze. This section includes a description of regional tourism, describing the general characteristics of visitors to and attractions on the Navajo Nation and regional destinations surrounding the Chapter.

Cooperation and coordination with neighboring chapters with existing tourism opportunities may be necessary for Tolani Lake to begin its own efforts to maximize the benefits of tourism. While visitors and tourists do travel through Tolani Lake, the Chapter does not have facilities enticing them to stop, such as an arts and crafts store.

Navajo Nation Tourism

The primary reasons that visitors come to the Navajo Nation are for its scenic attractions and beauty and to engage in outdoor recreation. The seclusion of the Navajo Nation is ideal for visitors to get away for sightseeing, hiking, and boating, as well to shop for arts and crafts. The

number one activity for visitors is general sightseeing, followed by visiting Tribal/National Parks and visiting historic sites.

In the following tables, 1st Quarter includes the months from January through March, 2nd Quarter from April through June, 3rd Quarter from July through September, and 4th Quarter from October through December.

Table 19: Trip Activities

Trip Activities	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
General Sightseeing	90.0%	87.1%	88.0%	89.0%
Visit Tribal/National Parks	56.6%	55.5%	53.1%	60.4%
Visit Historic Sites	51.1%	50.9%	47.3%	52.8%
Visit Museums	24.7%	24.9%	23.0%	24.5%
Hiking/Walking	35.3%	34.5%	32.7%	39.3%
Camping	9.5%	15.5%	15.4%	13.3%
Wildlife/Bird-watching	9.3%	11.5%	11.2%	11.8%
Shopping	39.8%	35.8%	40.4%	42.0%
Looking/Buying Arts & Crafts	37.1%	38.1%	39.8%	48.0%

Source: Navajo Nation Visitation and Economic Impact Study, 2010

The highest expenditure for visitors to the Navajo Nation is on lodging and camping. While tourists are vacationing on the Navajo Nation and spending a great deal of time outdoors, 79 percent of lodging is taken in hotels.

Table 20: Average Visitor Expenditures

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Lodging/Camping	\$200	\$233	\$214	\$201
Restaurant/Grocery	\$125	\$151	\$142	\$133
Recreation/Entertainment/Sports/Entry Fees	\$136	\$101	\$102	\$87
Shopping	\$156	\$170	\$175	\$209
Transportation/Gasoline	\$141	\$134	\$161	\$171
Other Expenditures	\$164	\$130	\$262	\$190

Source: Navajo Nation Visitation and Economic Impact Study, 2010

The average length of stay for visitors ranges from 4.3 days to 6.5 days.

Table 21: Length of Stay

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Average Length of Stay	4.3 days	4.6 days	5.2 days	6.5 days
Day Visitors, Average Stay	3.3 hours	3.9 hours	6.6 hours	6.4 hours

Source: Navajo Nation Visitation and Economic Impact Study, 2010

Regional Tourist Destinations

Figure 10, below, shows tourist destinations in the region.

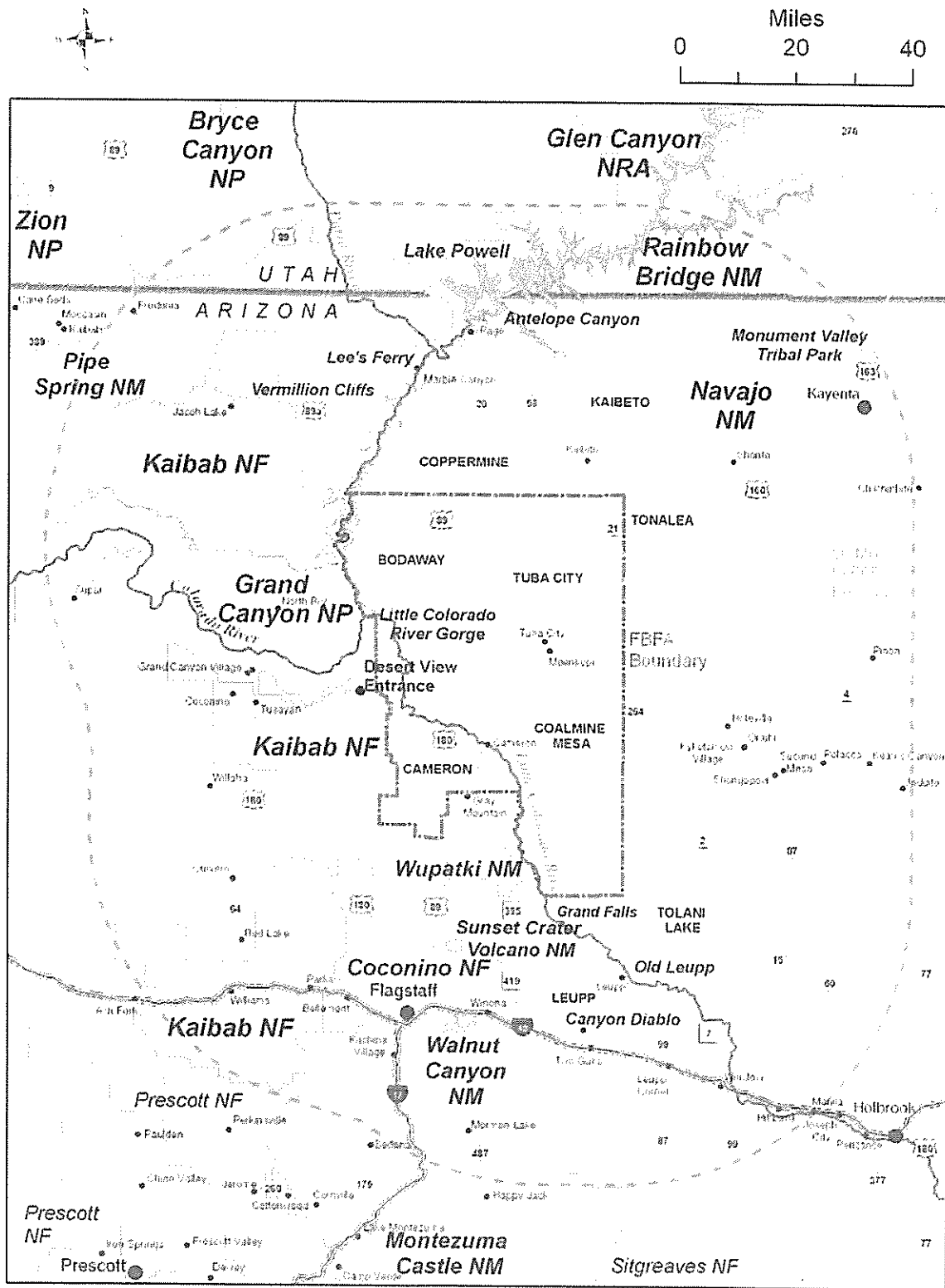


Figure 10: Regional Tourist Destinations

Coconino National Forest

Coconino National Forest is one of six National Forests in Arizona and covers more than 1.8 million acres. The Peaks District of the Coconino Forest is located north of Flagstaff between I-40 and the Navajo Reservation. The Peaks District includes the 12,643-foot San Francisco Peaks, the highest mountain in Arizona. Visitors come to the forest for hiking, sightseeing, wildlife watching, and skiing. The forest provides extensive hiking trails, including backcountry opportunities, scenic drives, camping facilities, cabin rentals, and picnic areas.

Sunset Crater National Monument

Sunset Crater Volcano was born in a series of eruptions sometime between 1040 and 1100. Powerful explosions profoundly affected the lives of local people and forever changed the landscape and ecology of the area. Lava flows and cinders still look as fresh and rugged as the day they formed. The National Monument has hiking trails and nearby camping facilities in the National Forest. The visitor's center offers interpretive exhibits, and the staff provides guided hikes and interpretive talks. In 2007, 231,855 people visited the National Monument. Sunset Crater National Monument is located about 14 miles north of Flagstaff off of Highway 89.

Wupatki National Monument

Wupatki was a major trading center, and less than 800 years ago it was the tallest, largest, and perhaps the richest and most influential pueblo. It was home to 85 to 100 people, and several thousand more lived within a day's walk. The pueblo was built in one of the lowest, warmest, and driest places on the Colorado Plateau.

The park features a visitor's center; interactive museum exhibits, bookstore, and picnic areas, and guided discovery hikes and ranger talks take place throughout the year. Self-guided trails and backcountry hiking are available. There are no camping facilities at the park. In 2007, 239,603 people visited the National Monument. Wupatki National Monument is located off of Highway 89, about 33 miles from Flagstaff.

Kaibab National Forest

The Kaibab National Forest is part of the largest contiguous pine forest in the U.S. Bordering the north and south rims of the Grand Canyon, the 1.6 million acres of the Kaibab offer breathtaking views, outstanding forest scenery, and unusual geologic formations. The Tusayan Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest is located south of Grand Canyon National Park and is accessible from Highway 64. Recreation activities in the Forest include hiking, trail rides, mountain biking, sightseeing, cross-country skiing, wildlife viewing, and camping. The Tusayan Ranger District also features archeological sites from the Kayenta Anasazi culture.

Little Colorado River Gorge & Scenic Drive to Grand Canyon

Visitors to the South Rim of the Grand Canyon can take a scenic drive from Cameron to Grand Canyon Village along U.S. Highway 64. This 57-mile paved drive climbs from Cameron up the eastern flank of the Kaibab Plateau to the Desert View Entrance of Grand Canyon National Park, where it continues along the Canyon's South Rim to the Grand Canyon Village.

The scenic drive follows the Little Colorado River Gorge, passing through the Little Colorado River Tribal Park, which is run by the Navajo Parks and Recreation Department. At Cameron, the Little Colorado River no longer meanders and is confined within the canyon. Here it begins

a rapid 2,000 feet descent to the Colorado River, 30 miles away. Two overlook areas along the scenic road from Cameron to the Grand Canyon provide amenities such as rest areas, ramadas, fireplaces, and tables. Numerous Native vendors sell their handmade crafts at each overlook.

The Little Colorado River Gorge also offers difficult hiking trails for experienced hikers. The most popular trails are the Hopi Salt Trail and the Blue Springs Trail. Other routes are infrequently used. Long drives on rough dirt roads are required to reach the trails in the area, and roads can become impassable in wet weather.

Grand Canyon National Park

Located in northwestern Arizona, the Grand Canyon is one of the most famous natural sites in the USA and is a World Heritage Site. Most visitors to the Grand Canyon National Park visit the South Rim, which is easily accessible from Flagstaff.

The South Rim of the Canyon provides extensive services for visitors, including a visitor's center, scenic overlooks, free shuttle service, ranger programs, bookstore, museum, and educational programs. Hiking trails at the South Rim range from paved, easy walks to steep, strenuous hikes. There are several lodging options at the South Rim, including six hotels and three campgrounds, including sites with hookups. Other services at the South Rim include a bank, laundry, kennels, garage services, child daycare, and a community library. Dining options at the South Rim are also extensive and include several restaurants and two grocery stores.

The South Rim has two entrances. Most visitors enter through the South Entrance, which is located on Highway 180, 75 miles from Flagstaff. The Desert View Entrance (East Entrance) is located on Highway 64, 30 miles from Cameron.

In 2007, a total of 4,413,668 people visited the Grand Canyon, and almost all of them visited the South Rim (94 percent). Of these visitors to the South Rim, 82 percent used the South Entrance and 18 percent used the Desert View Entrance.

Vermillion Cliffs National Monument

The 3,000-foot escarpment of the Vermillion Cliffs reveals seven major geologic formations in layer-cake fashion. This remote, unspoiled 294,000-acre national monument is a geologic treasure of towering cliffs, deep canyons, and spectacular sandstone formations, containing the Paria Plateau, Vermillion Cliffs, Coyote Buttes, and Paria Canyon. Elevations range from 3,100 to 6,500 feet. Activities at the National Monument include scenic driving, geologic sightseeing, hiking, backpacking, bird-watching, photography, and wildlife and plant viewing.

Permits, which are available on the Internet, are required for hikes in Paria Canyon and the Coyote Buttes area. Visits to the area require special planning and awareness of potential hazards such as rugged and unmarked roads, venomous reptiles and invertebrates, extreme heat, deep sand, and flash floods. Vermillion Cliffs National Monument is located approximately 30 miles southwest of Page, Arizona.

Antelope Canyon – Lake Powell Navajo Tribal Park

Located in the Lechee Chapter, Antelope Canyon is a breathtaking slot canyon with narrow passages just large enough for a small group to walk the sandy floor. The canyon is dry most of

the year, but it sometimes floods after rains, draining into Lake Powell and slowly wearing away the sandstone grain by grain.

Visitors must have an authorized guide to the Upper and Lower areas of Antelope Canyon. The entrance station is located along Highway 98 near Page, Arizona. The entrance station is open during the summer (March – October) from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The entrance station is closed for the winter season, but the canyon is still open. The entry fee is \$6.00 for general admission. Visitors must hire a guided tour to enter the canyon, and tour fees are not included in admission.

Lee's Ferry, Marble Canyon, Navajo Bridge

Lee's Ferry is a small settlement on the Colorado River about five miles southwest of Page, Arizona and the Glen Canyon Dam. It is the former site of a ferry established by John D. Lee, a Mormon settler. Today, this site is used for fishing and is the principal launching point for rafting and floats trips through the Grand Canyon. In 2007, 63,897 visitors entered the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area at Lee's Ferry. The National Park Service runs a campground at Lee's Ferry with modern bathrooms and potable water.

Lee's Ferry is officially the beginning of the Grand Canyon as the land slopes gently down to the west side of the river. There are several buildings at the site that were built beginning in 1874, along with a steamboat abandoned in 1913 by a mining company.

A short distance downstream from Lee's Ferry, there are cliffs on both sides that become steadily higher as the Colorado River flows south. This initial section is known as Marble Canyon, named for its colorful rocks.

Lee's Ferry is located near the Navajo Bridge, the only bridge to cross the Colorado River for a stretch of 600 miles. The original bridge was built in 1929 and remains a pedestrian bridge today. The National Park Service runs an interpretive center at the bridge with a bookstore, outdoor exhibits, and a self-guided walk across the bridge.

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Lake Powell

Encompassing over 1.2 million acres, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area offers unparalleled opportunities for water-based and backcountry recreation. The recreation area stretches for hundreds of miles from Lee's Ferry in Arizona to the Orange Cliffs of southern Utah, encompassing scenic vistas, unusual geologic formations, and a panorama of human history.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument, the world's largest natural bridge, is accessible from Lake Powell in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Rainbow Bridge can be visited by boat from Lake Powell or by foot through rough canyon country for experienced hikers.

The National Recreation Area has three visitor centers, five designated campgrounds and primitive camping along the shore of Lake Powell and hotel rooms at Wahweap and Bullfrog.

In 2007, 1,894,114 people visited the National Recreation Area, which is a major recreation and tourist destination for the surrounding states.

Navajo National Monument

Navajo National Monument preserves three of the most intact cliff dwellings of the ancestral Pueblo people (Hisatsinom). The Navajo people who live here today call these ancient ones Anasazi. The monument is high on the Shonto Plateau, overlooking the Tsegi Canyon system. The monument features a visitor's center, three short self-guided mesa-top trails, two small campgrounds, a picnic area, and backcountry hiking. In the summer, rangers guide visitors on tours of the Keet Seel and Betatakin cliff dwellings. Tours are usually available during the spring and fall months as well.

In 2007, 69,445 people visited the Navajo National Monument. The National Monument is located at the end of State Highway 564 off of Highway 160. The Navajo Arts and Crafts Enterprise operate a gift shop in the visitor's center, specializing in Navajo silverwork.

Monument Valley Tribal Park

Monument Valley is one of the most iconic and photographed images of the American Southwest. The valley boasts sandstone masterpieces that tower at heights of 400 to 1,000 feet. The fragile pinnacles of rock are surrounded by miles of mesas and buttes, shrubs, trees, and windblown sand, all comprising the magnificent colors of the valley.

The Monument Valley Navajo Tribal Park Visitor Center provides the world-famous panorama of the Mitten Buttes and Merrick Butte. The Visitor's Center provides a venue for tourists to purchase guided tours from Navajo tour operators. During the summer months, the Visitor's Center also features Haskenneini Restaurant and a souvenir shop. Near the center, numerous Navajo vendors sell arts, crafts, souvenirs, and food at roadside stands. The Visitor's Center is open 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. in the spring (March – April) and 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. in the summer (May – September). The Monument Valley Navajo Tribal Park Scenic Drive is open year-round.

The first hotel ever built inside the Monument Valley Navajo Tribal Park, The VIEW Hotel, is scheduled to open in late summer 2008. The VIEW Hotel is situated adjacent to the park visitor center. Every guest at The VIEW will have an unobstructed view of the famous Mitten formations.

The VIEW Restaurant and Store are open as of 2008. The store offers an array of Indian arts and crafts, which are certified and licensed as authentically handmade by Native Americans. The store proudly showcases one of the largest Navajo rug collections, bought directly from the weavers who made them. Visitors will find arts and jewelry along with memorabilia of Monument Valley, from one-of-a-kind artifacts to souvenirs of Hollywood movies shot on location within view of the hotel. The VIEW will offer park tours ranging from partial-day to full-day tours guided by certified Navajo guides.

2.3 Land and Water Resources

The Chapter land mass consists of the community of Tolani Lake, rangeland, open space, and agriculture. The community consists of housing, scattered and clustered housing, and Chapter tract. The remainder, and majority, of Chapter land is rangeland and open space.

2.3.1 Land Status

The Chapter is comprised of trust land with no private holdings. The northwestern portion of Chapter is located in the former statutory Bennett Freeze Area, which involves parts of the 1934 extension of the Navajo Nation.

Grazing and Agriculture

Of the 157,240.40 acres in Tolani Lake, the majority is grazing land. Small gardens and cornfields are cultivated close to some residences. There is no commercial farming in the Chapter area.

Ranching and sheep herding have been a major occupation and, more importantly, a way of life in Tolani Lake for many years. These activities have strong connections to the customs and cultural heritage of Chapter members. A majority of the land in the Chapter is utilized for grazing, and it is also where home sites and family clusters are located.

The Chapter is in Grazing District 5 of the Navajo Nation. Regulations governing grazing use are contained in the Navajo Grazing Regulations (CFR 25, Part 167). The purpose of these regulations is to preserve land and water resources on the Navajo Nation and rebuild deteriorating resources. These regulations also have the following objectives:

- Adjust the number of livestock to the carrying capacity of the range to preserve the health and sustainability of livestock on the Navajo Nation
- Secure increasing responsibility and participation of the Navajo people, including tribal participation in all basic policy decisions, in the sound management of grazing lands
- Improve livestock through proper breeding practices and the maintenance of a sound culling policy
- Establish range units to promote conservation, manage development, and guide effective use of range resources

The ranching way of life needs to be protected by assuring that land is set aside for grazing, developing a range management plan, securing District 5 Grazing Permits, constructing a water windmill for animals, and building cattle guards in needed locations. In addition, there is no animal veterinarian to tend to the animals and no livestock yard to sell or process the animals.

Farming

Farming, similar to ranching and sheep herding, has been a major occupation and, more importantly, a way of life in Tolani Lake for many years. Its rich basin suitable for farming was one of the major reasons for its growth as a community. These activities have strong connections to the customs and cultural heritage of Chapter members. Improved irrigation capabilities and knowledge regarding dry land farming would improve the capabilities of the Chapter's farming industry.

2.3.2 Preliminary Environmental Assessments

In this region, areas that are considered environmentally sensitive include one or more of the following environmental characteristics: steep slopes, flood plains, stream corridors, fault areas,

soils classified as having high water tables or high erodibility, habitats of endangered species, and scenic and cultural areas.

Topography

USGS topographic maps were used to show topography and resultant slopes in the area identified for development. The housing sites are relatively flat and lie at an elevation near 5,030 feet above mean sea level. The slope of the sites varies from 5 percent to 2 percent, which is good for development.

Flood Plain

Historical surface water flow data are not available for most of these areas, nor are flood plain maps. An inquiry with the Federal Emergency Management Agency revealed that the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the unincorporated areas of Coconino County, Arizona showed that all areas of the Navajo Indian Reservation have not been mapped for flood plain hazards.

Navajo Nation Department of Water Resources was working with the U.S. Corps of Engineers to develop a work plan to address numerous flood control issues on the Navajo Reservation. The first phase is expected to identify the Probable Flood Prone Areas on the reservation, delineate the 100-year flood plain maps for seven growth areas, and prepare a flood design manual. The Chapter will follow this plan development and incorporate its findings in the CLUP.

Surface Water

The Dinnebeto Wash crosses the chapter (Figure 14). There are no bridges over this wash. Some rural unpaved roads cross this wash but are impassable when water is present. Other major surface water features include the Polacca Wash and the Oraibi Wash, which can be found on the Surface Water Map, Figure 5.

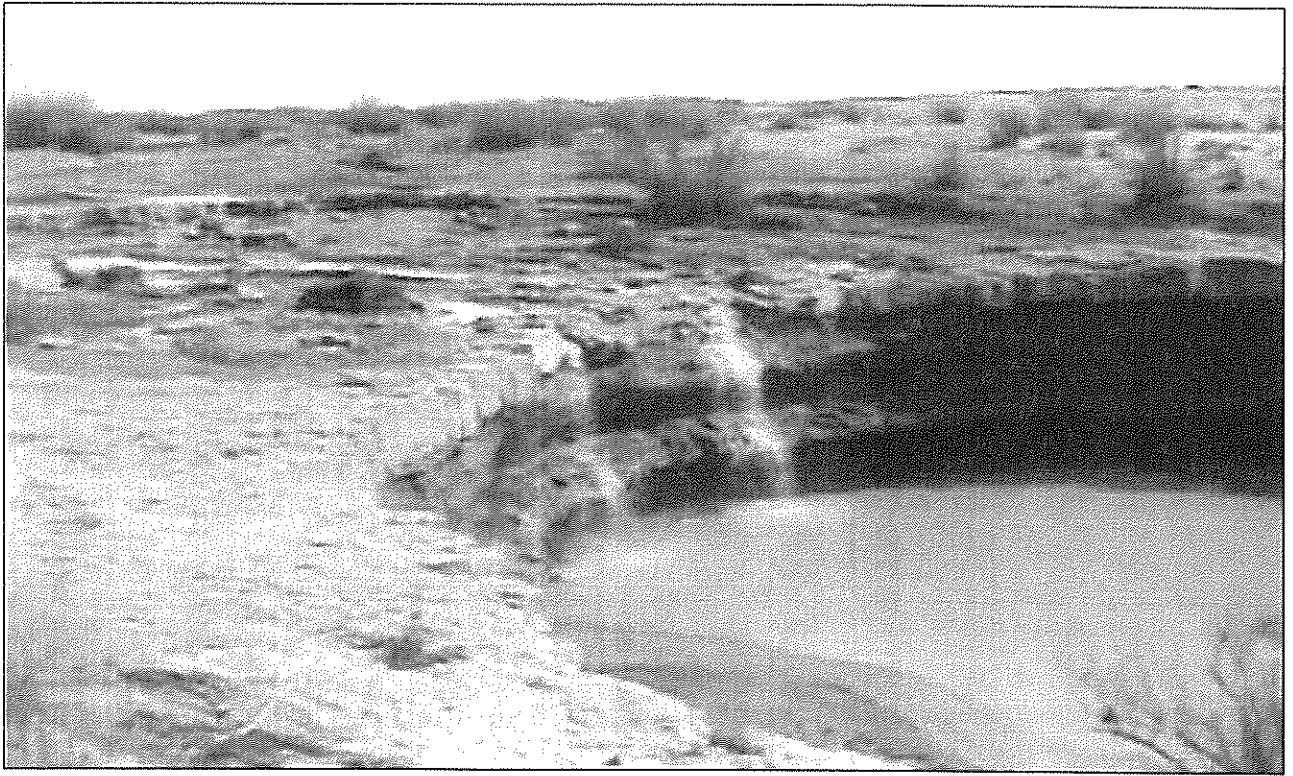


Figure 11: Dinnebito Wash

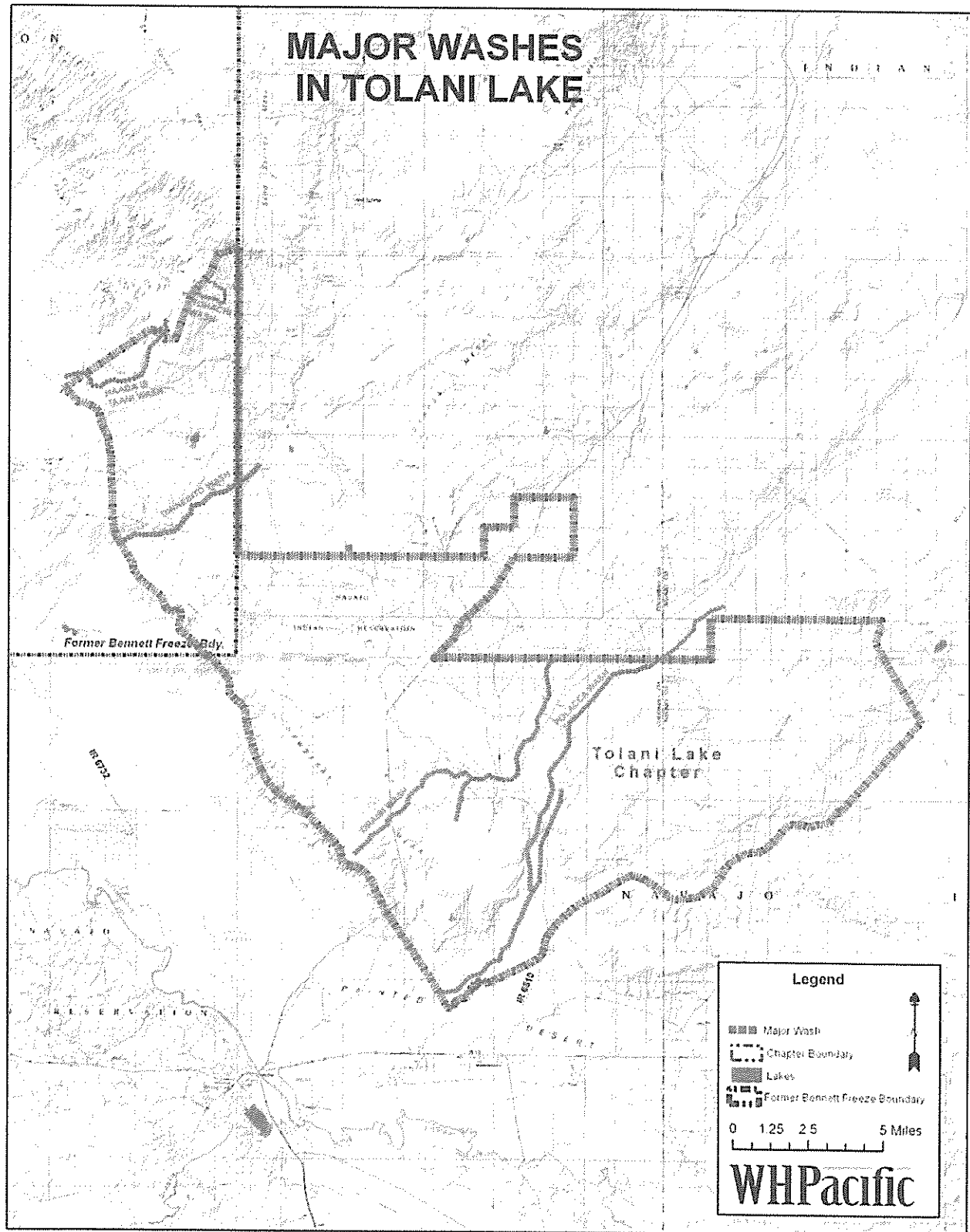


Figure 15: Surface Water

Soils

Soil composition in the Chapter ranges from sand to loamy sand soils. The following are characteristics of these soil types:

Soil Profile:	
0-18 inches	Light reddish-brown sand: reddish-brown; single grain: loose, very friable, non-sticky; diffuse boundary; very fine roots; no observable pores.
18-36 inches	Light reddish-brown sand: reddish-brown; single grain: loose, very friable, non-sticky; diffuse boundary; very fine roots; no observable pores. Increase of lime with progressive increase in depth.

Vegetation

The Chapter's vegetation is composed of the Great Basin Desert scrub plant community. Co-dominant shrubs include rabbit brush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*), Mormon tea (*Ephedra* spp.), and snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*). Common grasses are muhly grass (*Muhlenbergia* spp.) and galleta grass (*Hilaria jamesii*). None are endangered species.

Wildlife

Wildlife that occupies the Chapter is typical of Great Basin Desert scrub habitat. For instance, coyotes, foxes, rabbits, lizards, snakes, small rodents, and birds of prey are common to the area.

According to the Navajo Natural Heritage Program, there are four species of concern that may reside within the Chapter boundaries. Species of concern include animals, native species, and species of economic or cultural significance that have been placed or are pending placement on the endangered species lists. For each species, the following tribal and federal statuses are indicated: Navajo Endangered Species List (NESL), Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), and, Eagle Protection Act. Neither FESA-candidate nor NESL-group 4 status provides legal protection.

Table 22: Species of Concern

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Black-footed Ferret	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	NESL group 2, FESA endangered
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	NESL group 3, MBTA
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	NESL group 4, MBTA, EPA
Pronghorn	<i>Antilocarpa americana</i>	NESL group 3

The following descriptions provide additional information regarding the aforementioned species:

The **Black-Footed Ferret** is usually found in association with prairie dog towns in grassland plains and surrounding mountain bases up to 10,500 feet above sea level. A survey for black-footed ferrets is required if a prairie dog town is present and larger than 80 acres (for black-tailed prairie dogs) or 200 acres (for white-tailed and Gunnison's prairie dogs).

Ferruginous Hawks are found in open habitats, such as grasslands, shrub steppes, sagebrush, deserts, saltbush-greasewood shrub lands, and outer edges of piñon pine and other forests. It

nests in small trees or rock outcrops or on the ground or haystacks if no other site is available. Generally, they avoid high elevations, narrow canyons, and interior regions of forests. Trees, utility poles and towers, fence posts, rocky outcrops, cliffs, and the ground are perching substrates used by ferruginous hawks (Johnsgard 1990 and Phillips et al 1964).

The **Golden Eagle** inhabits open country from barren areas to open coniferous forests. It is primarily found in hilly and mountainous regions, but also in rugged deserts, on the plains, and in tundra (Farrand 1988). The golden eagle prefers cliffs and large trees with large horizontal branches for roosting and perching. The golden eagle nests on cliff ledges, preferably overlooking grasslands; 10 to 100 feet above ground in dead or live trees; in artificial structures; or on the ground. In western mountains, golden eagles nest at elevations of 4,000 to 10,000 feet. Pairs may use the same nest year after year or use alternate nests in successive years. Golden eagles are most likely to use trees for nesting if cliff sites are unavailable. The golden eagle generally forages in open habitats where rabbits and small rodents are available. During the nesting season the golden eagle usually forages within 4.4 miles (7 km) of the nest (Johnsgard 1990 and Phillips et al 1964). Trees, live or dead, are often used for perches if they are near open areas where prey can be easily seen.

Pronghorn prefer grassland-desert scrub habitat wherever high densities of food can be found. In Arizona, pronghorn antelope are found primarily in the northern plains. They also inhabit high elevation meadows between forested areas, and scattered herds are found in the grasslands of southeastern Arizona. The endangered Sonoran pronghorn occurs in Mexico and southwestern Arizona.

Scenic Areas, Cultural Resources, and "Areas of Avoidance"

The Navajo's traditional subsistence lifestyle expresses resourcefulness, ingenuity, and strong connection and understanding of the land. The major means of subsistence consists of grazing sheep and cattle, farming crops such as corn, squash, and beans. The Navajos also use the land to gather a variety of plants/herbs for medicinal and ceremonial purposes and materials for arts and crafts. The areas that provide these resources are considered "areas of avoidance" – traditionally and culturally sensitive areas to be protected from development to preserve their historic significance or ongoing ceremonial use.

While these areas are well-known by many elders and traditional Navajo residents, the younger generation does not necessarily share this knowledge and understanding. There is a debate about whether these special areas should be mapped or not. Proponents say that mapping helps preserve and pass on this important cultural and spiritual knowledge across generations and into the future; opponents say this information should be passed orally and personally from generation to generation. In either case, it is important for the Chapter to establish a policy and procedure for how to assure that lands planned for development are not areas to avoid. The Navajo Historic Preservation office does have maps of some of these areas that it can check site by site as project proposals move forward for development. Recognized archeological sites, shrines, eagle nests, and burial sites should be protected from development or preserved.

2.3.3 Land Suitability

The land use will be assessed on a project-by-project basis to examine whether each site proposed for development is at risk due to any of the above environmental factors. This analysis will determine the suitability of land for the development proposed.

This analysis will describe each site's characteristics, accessibility, and availability to infrastructure. Any applicable environmental laws and requirements and the likelihood that there may be environmental constraints due to the protection of endangered species and archaeological or cultural resources will be followed.

Infrastructure

The current infrastructure for Tolani Lake includes water, wastewater, electric, telecommunications, and road systems in the main community area. These systems are generally available to developed areas of the Chapter and limited in the areas in the outskirts of the community, particularly in the FBFA.

Groundwater

Groundwater in this area is found in the Coconino (C) Aquifer. According to information in the Water Resource Development Strategy for the Navajo Nation, in draft form as of 2008, this aquifer has a total storage of 413 million acre-feet. The C-aquifer underlies most of the reservation in the Little Colorado River Basin. It is recharged from outcrops on the Defiance Plateau, the Mogollon Rim, and the San Francisco Mountains. The communities of Cameron, Leupp, Ganado, and Chinle, among others, also depend on the C-aquifer for much of their municipal water supply. It is also a major source of industrial water for non-Indian communities in the Little Colorado River Basin.

The 2008 draft of the Water Resource Development Strategy for the Navajo Nation includes a project for a major water transmission line from Leupp to Dilcon that would potentially pass through Tolani Lake and provide a major opportunity for improved water service. The project is in the initial stage of startup and is being monitored by the Chapter for progress. In general, water availability and systems need to be improved before new development occurs.

2.4 Infrastructure and Utilities

Infrastructure is a basic element of community, because it provides individuals access to basic services that are needed to survive. Those services include electricity, water, wastewater, and roads. Other services, which may not be necessary to survive but provide a great deal of comfort, are telephone, Internet, public and transportation.

2.4.1 Electricity

Currently, the Chapter has electrical power, but it is not sufficient for its use. The current power available is single phase, whereas three-phase power is needed to support current and future development. Due to the great abundance and unobstructed access to the sun, solar power needs be developed. This power should be provided to all families in remote areas.

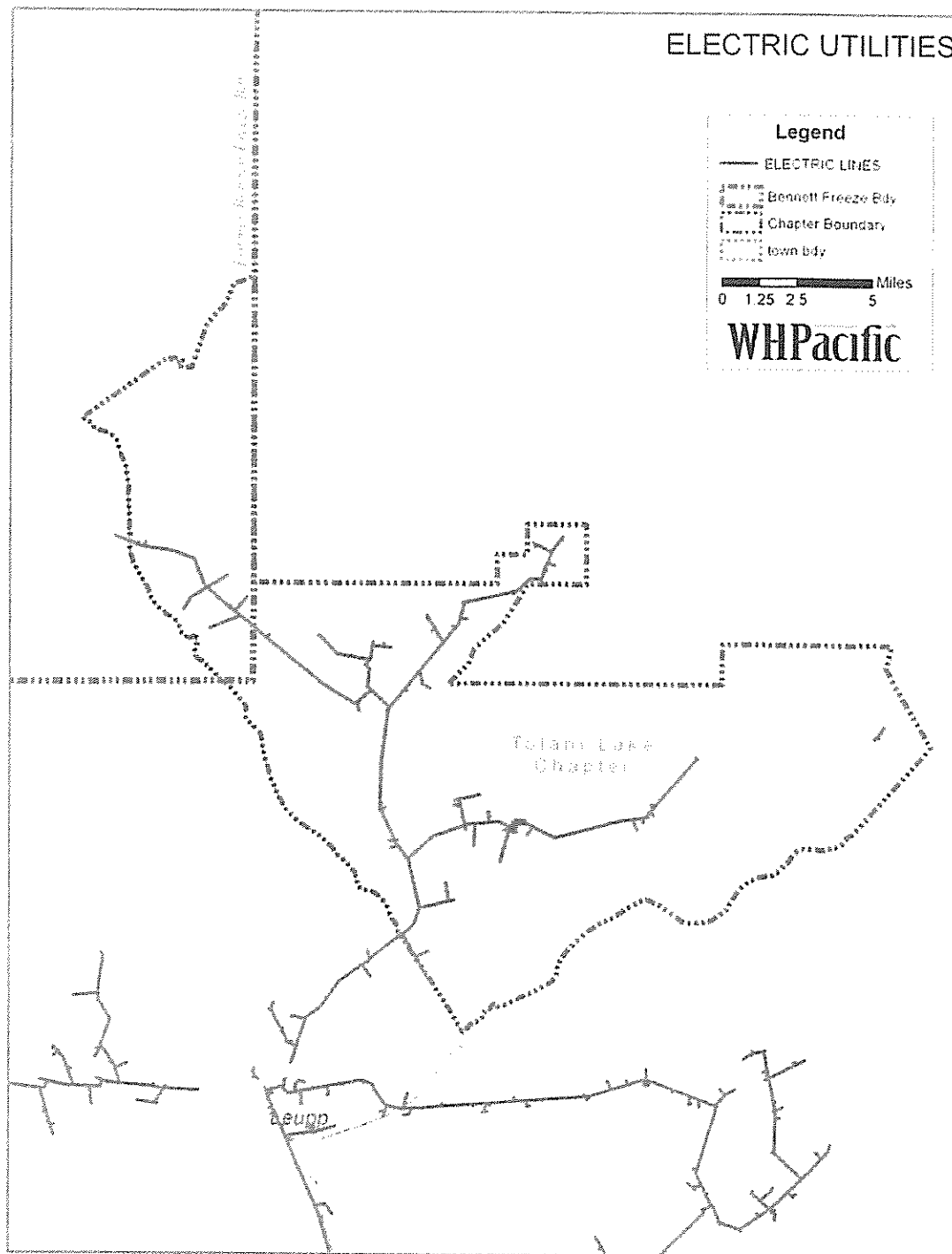


Figure 126: Existing Power Infrastructure

2.4.2 Water Systems

Groundwater in some parts of the Chapter can be found at 137 feet below the surface. The Chapter acquires its water from the C-aquifer. Water can be provided in the form of underground waterlines or in safe, tested, and monitored nearby watering points, which are locations to which individuals travel to in obtain their water. .

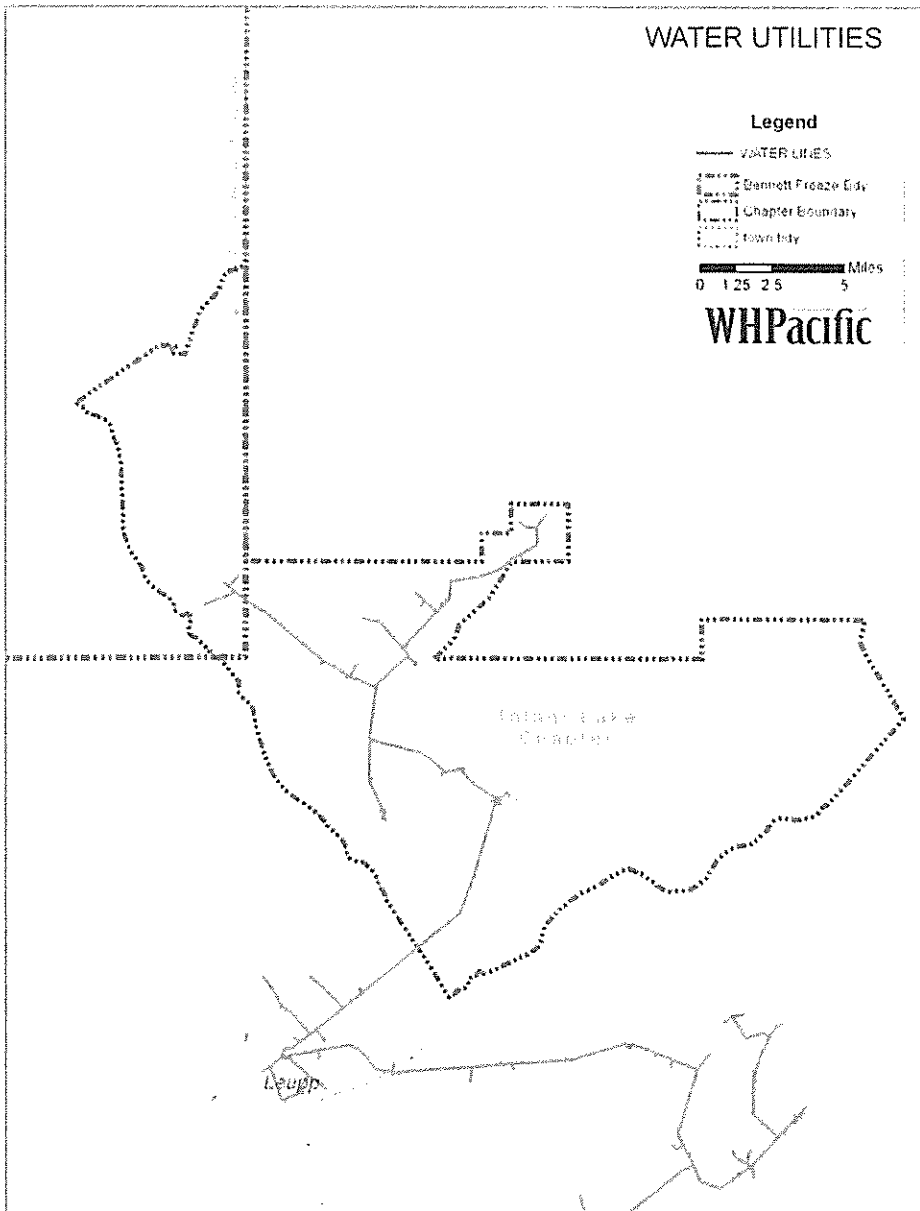


Figure 137: Water Infrastructure

Figure 148: Water Sources for Homes, below, illustrates which homes are connected to a municipal water system, which homes use water that is stored in cisterns and tanks, and water hauling locations.

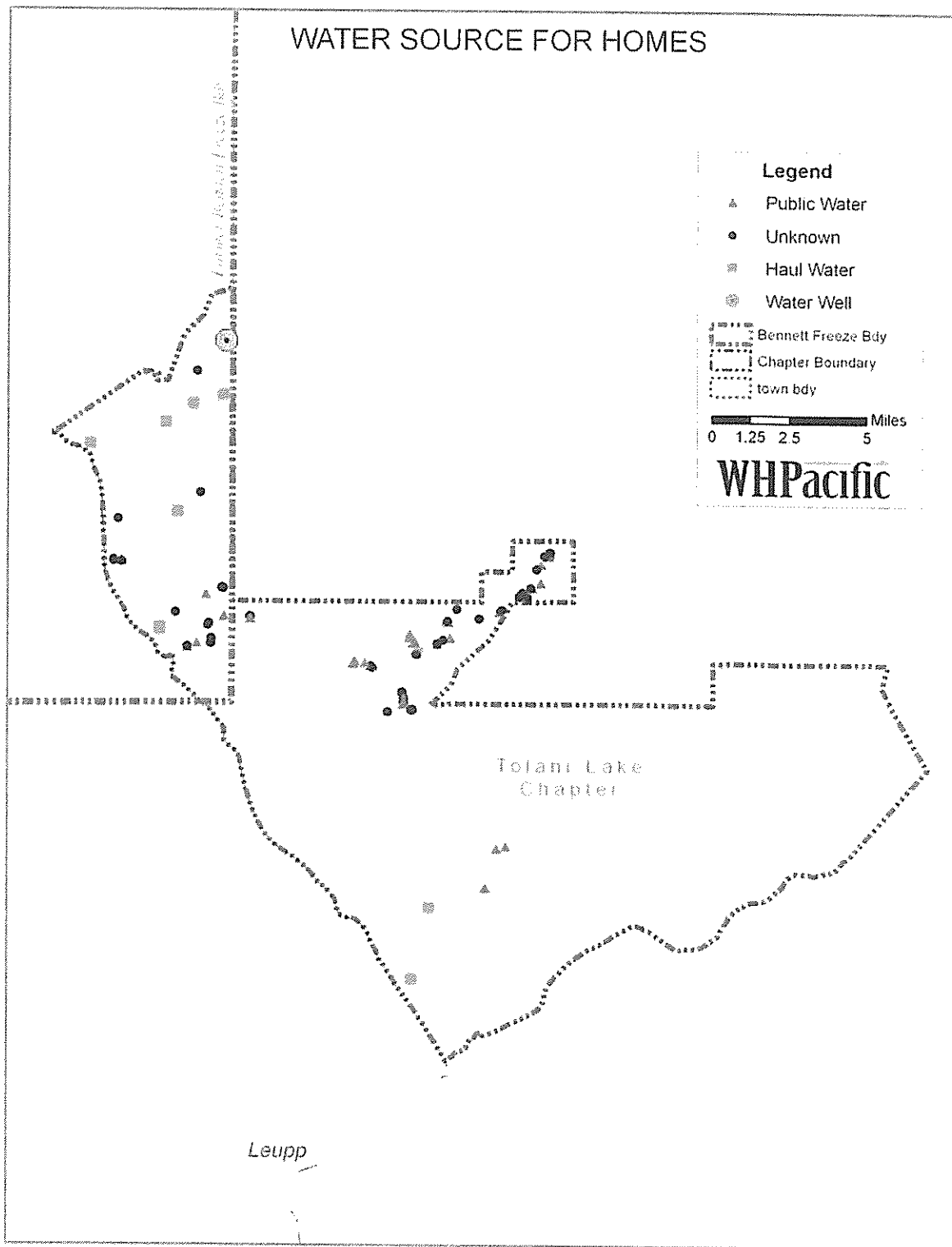


Figure 148: Water Sources for Homes

Figure 15, below, illustrates water sources including windmills and earthen dams for livestock in the Chapter's grazing areas.

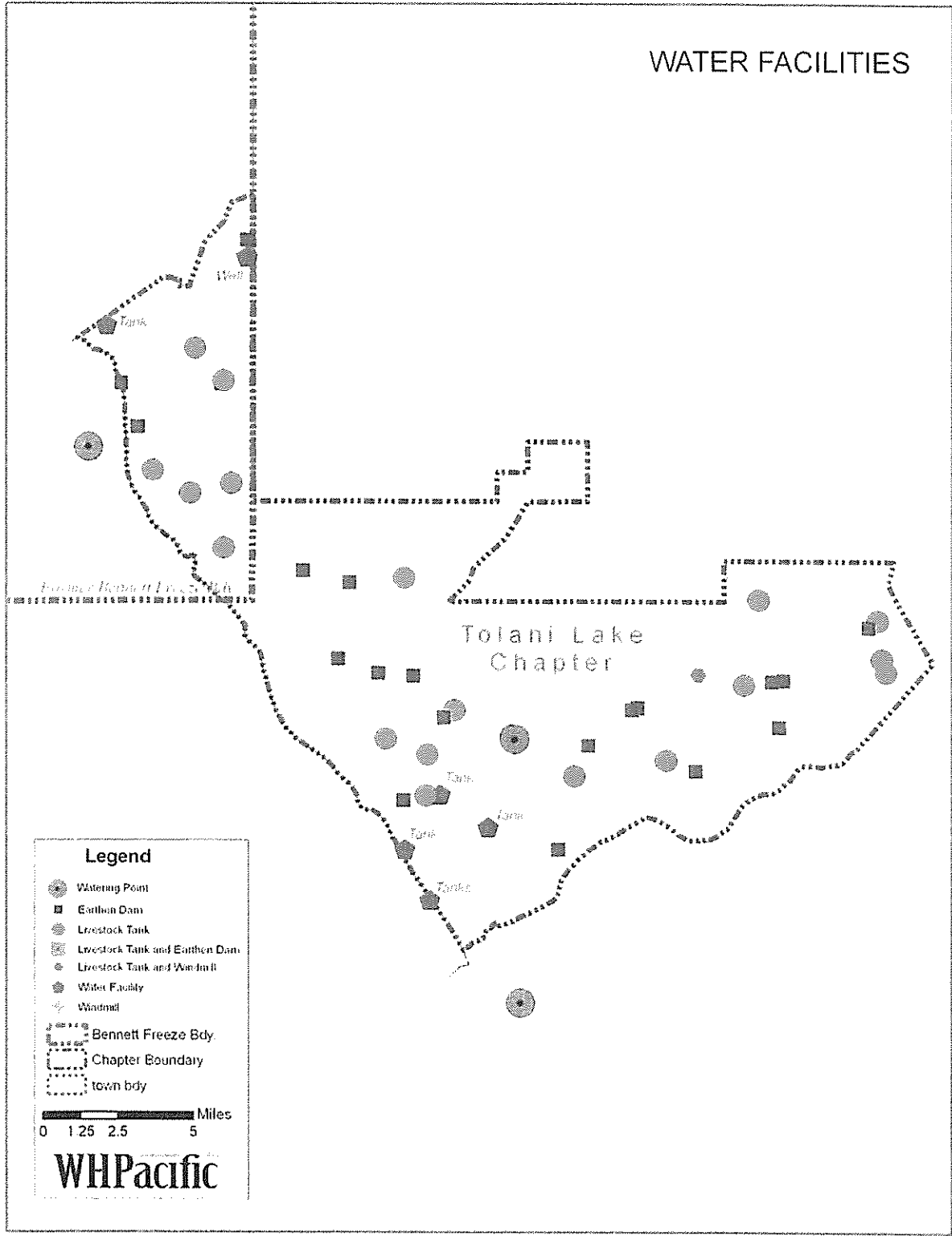


Figure 159: Water Sources

Due to the remoteness of some scattered housing, there is an ongoing issue of people drinking water from windmills, which are at risk for bacterial contamination and air-borne contaminants, due to the presence of livestock, and vandalism, due to their remote, unsupervised locations. To provide drinking water sources closer to these remote homes: a centralized drinking water truck delivery system; and/or improving the water quality of all water sources is needed. Improvements include wind mills and earthen dams.

2.3 Wastewater

A wastewater system is important because it removes human waste from homes. A wastewater system is needed in the community. There is a preference that a low-cost system be provided to residents located away from a major wastewater line, with assistance for servicing if it is a septic system.

Solid Waste

A solid waste transfer station is needed so individuals can dispose of waste in a proper and safe manner. Illegal dumping sites are common in the chapter and create a health hazard.

2.4.5 Natural Gas

Natural gas infrastructure is not available in the Chapter area. Most people in the chapter use wood as their primary heating source. Propane is also widely used. Propane distributors are available in nearby towns.

2.4.6 Communications

Telephone

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, 17 percent of Chapter residents have access to phone lines. More residents need access to these lines.

Cellular

Because there is a lack of land-line telephone service in the area, more Chapter residents have come to rely on their cell phones for worldwide communication. A Cellular One tower has been added to the chapter's communication system and the majority of people - both young and old - use Cellular One as their primary source of communication.

Internet

The Internet provides individuals the ability to communicate with others regardless of distance. Though Internet service is available in the Chapter, it is unreliable and insufficient and needs to be improved.

Radio

Clearly transmitted AM radio stations include KTBA and KTNN from Tuba City and Window Rock, respectively. Clear FM radio stations that can be readily heard include KGHR from Tuba City and KMGH, KAFF, KVNA, and KOLT from Flagstaff, Arizona. One television channel is received from KNAZ in Flagstaff. Some residents access satellite television.

Newspaper

Newspaper distributions include the *Flagstaff Daily Sun* on a daily basis and the *Navajo Times* and the *Navajo/Hopi Observer* on a weekly basis. Internet service is available via modem and satellite connections.

2.5 Transportation, Roads, and Accessibility

This transportation element provides information about the existing road and proposed road network in relation to the Chapter's current and proposed land use as well as the surrounding area. The road system is designed to contribute to the quality of life for residents, provide safe and adequate public access to and within the community, and support the movement of goods and services throughout the region. To meet the essential needs of the Chapter's current transportation system and keep pace with the demands of tomorrow, state, federal and tribal routes must be evaluated for the necessary improvements that will successfully support the Chapter's CLUP.

2.5.1 Roads

Roads connect individuals to one another and to jobs, medical services, shopping, and other community amenities. A number of roads in the Chapter need to be relocated, renovated, or constructed. Navajo Road 6720 that connects the Chapter to Tuba City needs to be relocated west of its current position, thus avoiding Hopi land. Navajo Road 6720 needs to be paved, and a bridge crossing Dinnebito Wash needs to be constructed. A bridge that remains passable in all weather conditions and seasons also needs to be constructed across Grand Falls and Black Falls.

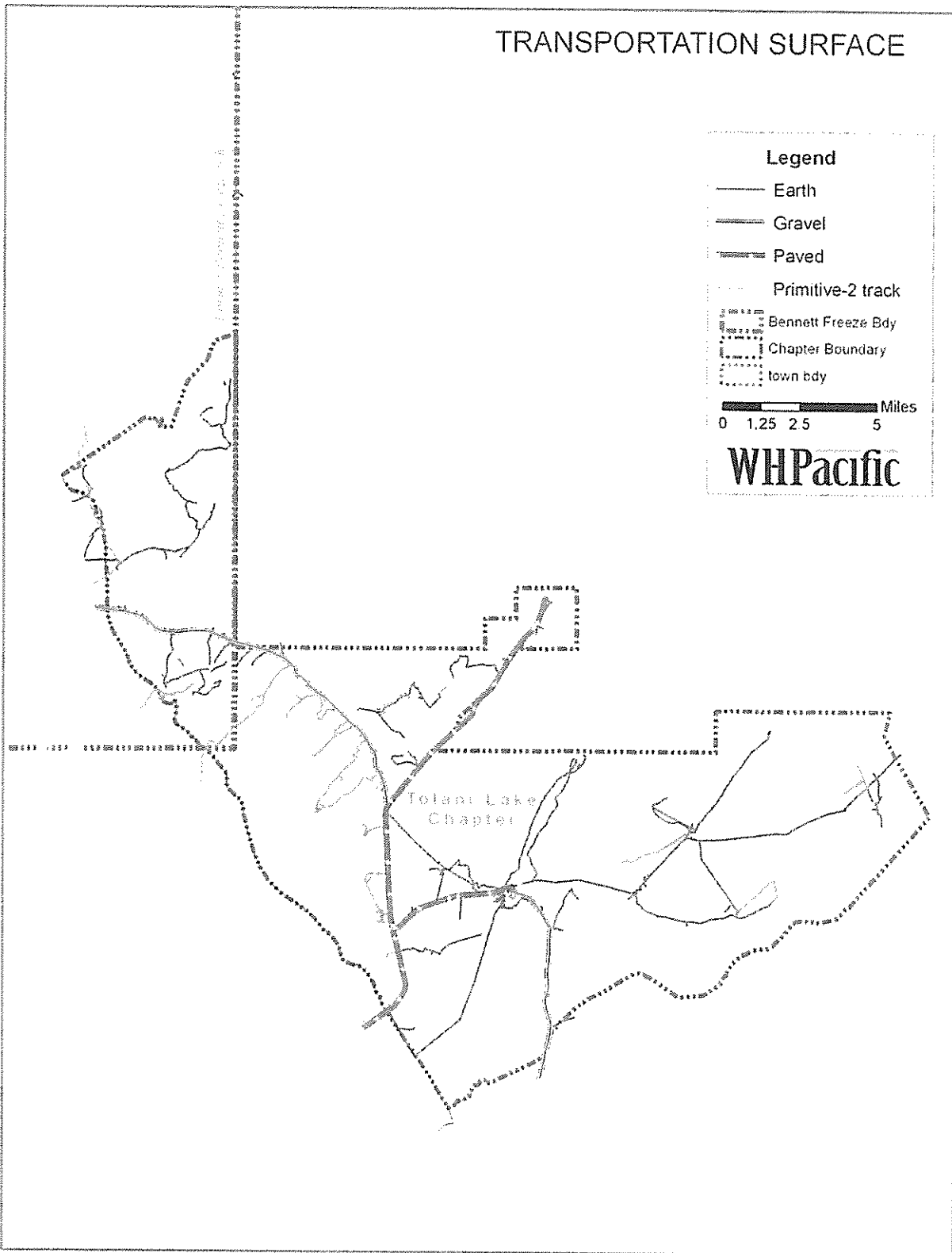


Figure 20: Road Surfaces

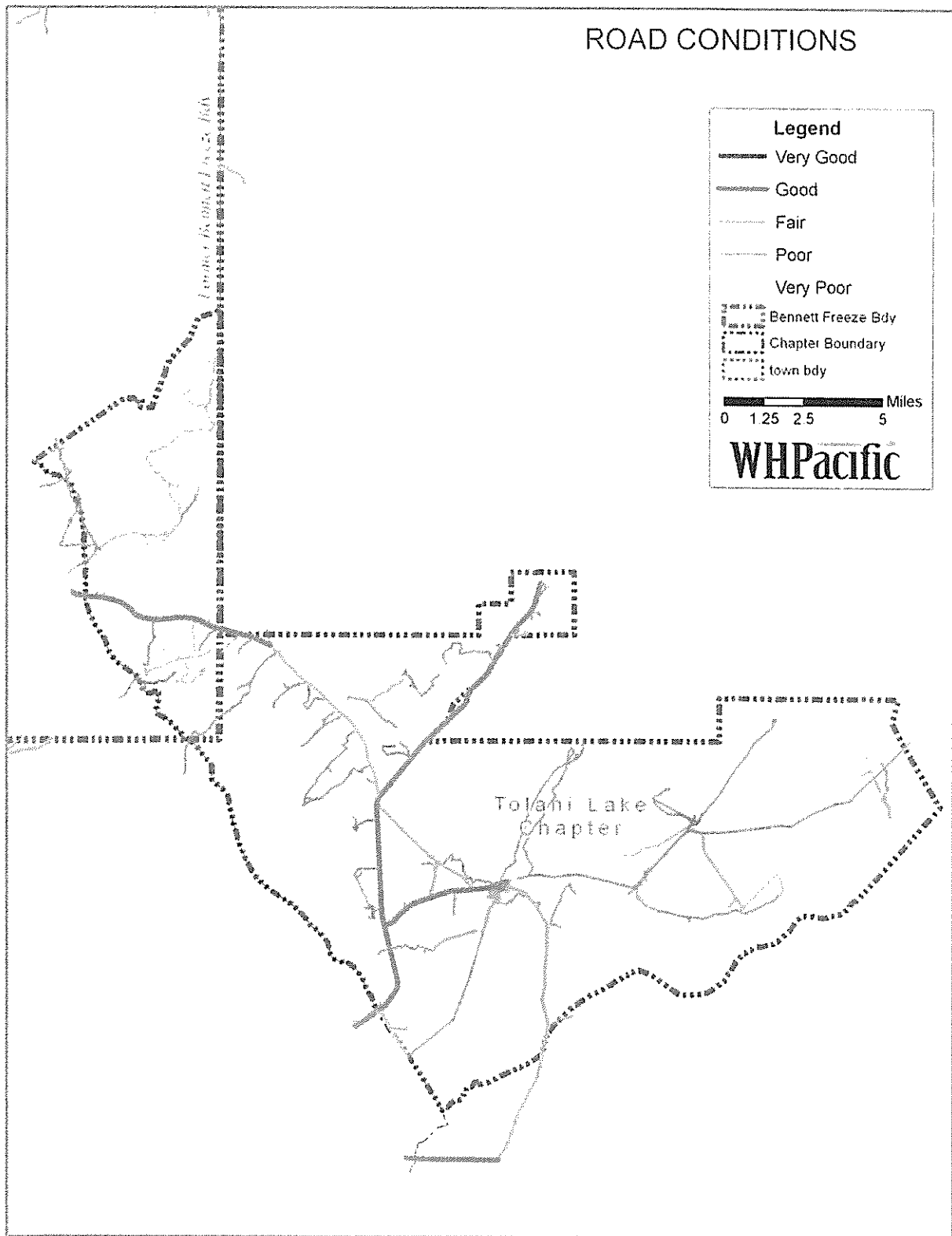


Figure 161: Road Conditions

2.5.2 Public Transportation

Limited regional public transportation has recently come to the Western Agency to help people without a vehicle travel to places within the region. Bus service is now provided by Hopi Transportation along Route 2 from Oraibi to Tolani Lake/Leupp Junction and on to Flagstaff. Owning a car is a necessity for people who live in the most remote portions of the Chapter because water has to be hauled in by the resident. Regional transport is especially important in Tolani Lake, as all shopping and services are located in neighboring chapters or nearby cities such as Winslow and Flagstaff. An improved shuttle service could help elderly and low-income residents access medical services, shopping, regional recreational events, and opportunities.

2.5.3 Air Transportation

Emergency air transportation is needed in the area because of the remoteness of the community and long distances between neighboring communities. If an emergency occurs, air transportation is the most reliable and efficient way to travel. The nearest airstrip is inadequate and too far away. An airstrip and helicopter services are needed in the Chapter.

Section 4:

Chapter Demographics

Chapter Demographics

Census Data

Article One of the United States Constitution directs the population be enumerated at least once every 10 years and the resulting counts used to set the number of members from each state and the House of Representatives, and, by extension, the Electoral College. The Census Bureau conducts a full population count every 10 years (in years ending with a 0) and uses the term 'decennial' to describe the operation. Between censuses, the Census Bureau makes population estimates and projections.

American FactFinder is a service of the United States Census Bureau and provides access to the Census Bureau Data. The information below is summarized from the American FactFinder.

Generations ago, Tolani Lake was a water body. Today, primarily due to the buildup of silt, Tolani Lake is dry. Tolani Lake is fed by several washes including the Oraibi Wash, Jeddito Wash, Dinnebito Wash and the Polacca Wash.

Tolani Lake Chapter

Tribal Subdivision in United States

703

344 square miles

Population

2 people per square mile

Census data: ACS 2013 5-year unless noted

Demographics

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

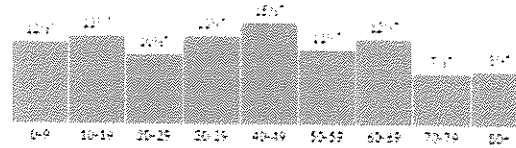
Age

40.9

Median age

about 10 years younger than the state

Population by age range



Population by age category

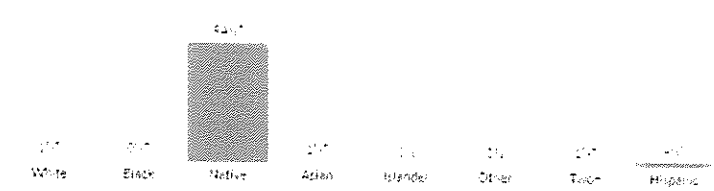


† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Sex



Race & Ethnicity



† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Economics

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Income

\$13,205

Per capita income

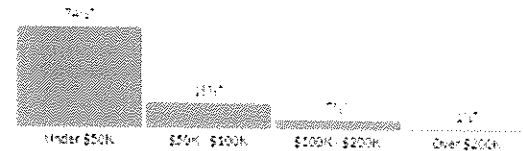
about 10 percent higher than the state

\$24,063

Median household income

about 10 percent higher than the state

Household income



† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Poverty

45.1%

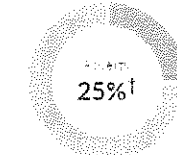
Persons below poverty line

more than double the state

Children (Under 18)



Seniors (65 and over)



† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Transportation to work

49.1 minutes

Mean travel time to work

about 10 percent higher

Means of transportation to work



† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Families

* Margin of error is at least one percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Households

204
Number of households

United States

3.3

Persons per household

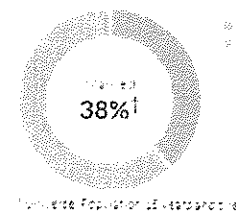
about 2.4 persons per household

Population by household type



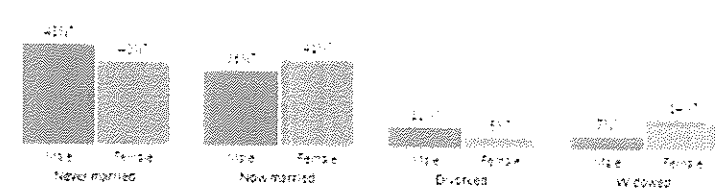
Marital status

* Margin of error is at least one percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.



Household Population 15 years and over

Marital status by sex



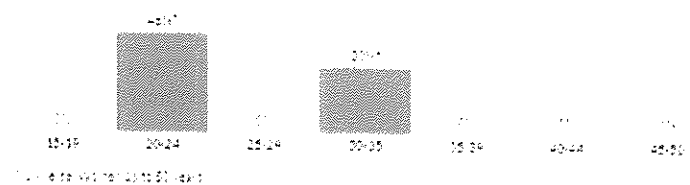
Fertility

* Margin of error is at least one percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

8%
Women 15-50 who gave birth during past year

about 3.6 births per 100 women

Women who gave birth during past year, by age group



1% = 1 birth per 100 to 20 years

Housing

† Multiplied value is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Units & Occupancy

204

Number of housing units

United States Census

Occupied vs. Vacant



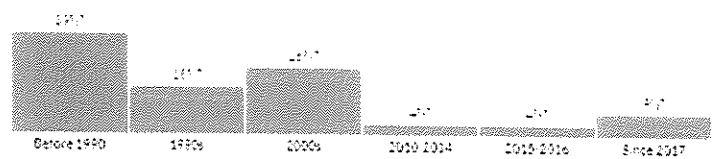
Ownership of occupied units



Types of structure



Year moved in, by percentage of population



Value

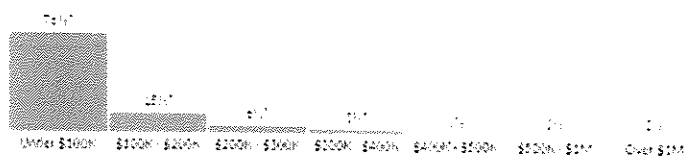
† Multiplied value is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

\$61,300

Median value of owner-occupied housing units

U.S. Census Bureau

Value of owner-occupied housing units



Geographical mobility

† Multiplied value is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

13.7%

Moved since previous year

U.S. Census Bureau

Population migration since previous year



Social

† Magnitude of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Educational attainment

66.6%

High school grad or higher

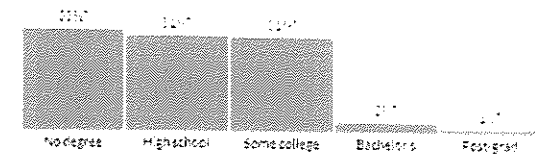
of total population age 25 and older

4.4%

Bachelor's degree or higher

of total population age 25 and older

Population by minimum level of education



Tulsa's 25+ population by education

Language

† Magnitude of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

N/A

Persons with language other than English spoken at home

Language at home, children 5-17



Language at home, adults 18+



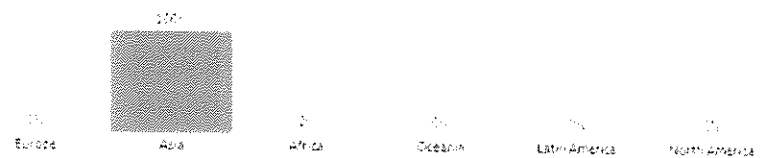
Place of birth

0.6%

Foreign-born population

of total Tulsa population

Place of birth for foreign-born population



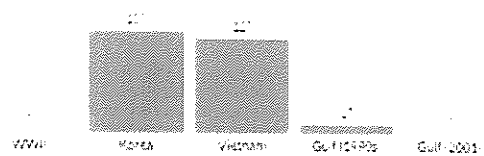
Veteran status

4.6%

Population with veteran status

of total Tulsa population

Veterans by wartime service



Tulsa's veteran population by wartime service

25 Total Veterans

25 Male

N/A Female

Interact with charts and statistics for margins of error and additional information.

DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Census Summary File 1

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf>.

ography: Tolani Lake Chapter; Navajo Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ--NM--UT (part); Arizona

Subject	Number	Percent
SEX AND AGE		
Total population	647	100.0
Under 5 years	32	4.9
5 to 9 years	41	6.3
10 to 14 years	73	11.3
15 to 19 years	60	9.3
20 to 24 years	42	6.5
25 to 29 years	26	4.0
30 to 34 years	29	4.5
35 to 39 years	35	5.4
40 to 44 years	46	7.1
45 to 49 years	51	7.9
50 to 54 years	34	5.3
55 to 59 years	35	5.4
60 to 64 years	31	4.8
65 to 69 years	24	3.7
70 to 74 years	30	4.6
75 to 79 years	31	4.8
80 to 84 years	15	2.3
85 years and over	12	1.9
Median age (years)	37.9	(X)
6 years and over	486	75.1
8 years and over	465	71.9
11 years and over	431	66.6
12 years and over	130	20.1
15 years and over	112	17.3
Male population	329	50.9
Under 5 years	13	2.0
5 to 9 years	19	2.9
10 to 14 years	43	6.6
15 to 19 years	36	5.6
20 to 24 years	26	4.0
25 to 29 years	15	2.3
30 to 34 years	11	1.7
35 to 39 years	22	3.4
40 to 44 years	22	3.4
45 to 49 years	27	4.2
50 to 54 years	14	2.2
55 to 59 years	14	2.2
60 to 64 years	19	2.9
65 to 69 years	11	1.7
70 to 74 years	13	2.0
75 to 79 years	12	1.9
80 to 84 years	8	1.2
85 years and over	4	0.6

Subject	Number	Percent
Median age (years)	35.5	(X)
16 years and over	245	37.9
18 years and over	230	35.5
21 years and over	212	32.8
62 years and over	60	9.3
65 years and over	48	7.4
Female population	318	49.1
Under 5 years	19	2.9
5 to 9 years	22	3.4
10 to 14 years	30	4.6
15 to 19 years	24	3.7
20 to 24 years	16	2.5
25 to 29 years	11	1.7
30 to 34 years	18	2.8
35 to 39 years	13	2.0
40 to 44 years	24	3.7
45 to 49 years	24	3.7
50 to 54 years	20	3.1
55 to 59 years	21	3.2
60 to 64 years	12	1.9
65 to 69 years	13	2.0
70 to 74 years	17	2.6
75 to 79 years	19	2.9
80 to 84 years	7	1.1
85 years and over	8	1.2
Median age (years)	41.4	(X)
16 years and over	241	37.2
18 years and over	235	36.3
21 years and over	219	33.8
62 years and over	70	10.8
65 years and over	64	9.9
RACE		
Total population	647	100.0
One Race	645	99.7
White	6	0.9
Black or African American	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	639	98.8
Asian	0	0.0
Asian Indian	0	0.0
Chinese	0	0.0
Filipino	0	0.0
Japanese	0	0.0
Korean	0	0.0
Vietnamese	0	0.0
Other Asian [1]	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0
Samoan	0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	0	0.0
Some Other Race	0	0.0
Two or More Races	2	0.3
White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3]	1	0.2
White; Asian [3]	0	0.0
White; Black or African American [3]	0	0.0
White; Some Other Race [3]	0	0.0
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4]		
White	7	1.1
Black or African American	1	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	641	99.1

Subject	Number	Percent
Asian	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Some Other Race	0	0.0
HISPANIC OR LATINO		
Total population	647	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10	1.5
Mexican	4	0.6
Puerto Rican	3	0.5
Cuban	0	0.0
Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	3	0.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	637	98.5
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	647	100.0
Hispanic or Latino	10	1.5
White alone	0	0.0
Black or African American alone	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	10	1.5
Asian alone	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone	0	0.0
Two or More Races	0	0.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	637	98.5
White alone	6	0.9
Black or African American alone	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	629	97.2
Asian alone	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone	0	0.0
Two or More Races	2	0.3
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	647	100.0
In households	647	100.0
Householder	202	31.2
Spouse [6]	76	11.7
Child	230	35.5
Own child under 18 years	119	18.4
Other relatives	116	17.9
Under 18 years	62	9.6
65 years and over	6	0.9
Nonrelatives	23	3.6
Under 18 years	1	0.2
65 years and over	2	0.3
Unmarried partner	19	2.9
In group quarters	0	0.0
Institutionalized population	0	0.0
Male	0	0.0
Female	0	0.0
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0
Male	0	0.0
Female	0	0.0
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	202	100.0
Family households (families) [7]	149	73.8
With own children under 18 years	50	24.8
Husband-wife family	76	37.6
With own children under 18 years	26	12.9
Male householder, no wife present	22	10.9
With own children under 18 years	8	4.0
Female householder, no husband present	51	25.2
With own children under 18 years	16	7.9

Subject	Number	Percent
Nonfamily households [7]	53	26.2
Householder living alone	48	23.8
Male	32	15.8
65 years and over	11	5.4
Female	16	7.9
65 years and over	9	4.5
Households with individuals under 18 years	76	37.6
Households with individuals 65 years and over	78	38.6
Average household size	3.20	(X)
Average family size [7]	3.83	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	285	100.0
Occupied housing units	202	70.9
Vacant housing units	83	29.1
For rent	0	0.0
Rented, not occupied	1	0.4
For sale only	0	0.0
Sold, not occupied	0	0.0
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	10	3.5
All other vacants	72	25.3
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8]	0.0	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9]	0.0	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	202	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	172	85.1
Population in owner-occupied housing units	518	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	3.01	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	30	14.9
Population in renter-occupied housing units	129	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	4.30	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1, Tables P5, P6, P8, P12, P13, P17, P19, P20, P25, P29, P31, P34, P37, P43, PCT5, PCT8, PCT11, PCT12, PCT19, PCT23, PCT24, H3, H4, H5, H11, H12, and H16.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Navajo Nation WIND

No	Chapter ▲	Indian Population	Non Indian Population	Navajo Alone	Navajo Alone and in Combination with Other	Total population
96	Thoreau	1555	44	1531	1558	1599
10	Tlis Toh Sikaad (Burnham)	197	2	195	199	199
104	To' Nanees' Dizi'	9435	592	8654	8733	10027
106	Toadlena/Two Grey Hills	1175	40	1144	1195	1215
97	Tohatchi	1467	150	1393	1488	1617
98	Tolani Lake	644	17	630	651	661
92	Tólikan (Sweetwater)	991	35	988	991	1026
99	Tonalear/Red Lake	2027	4	1979	1998	2031
86	Too' Haktsoo' (Sheep Springs)	753	9	751	757	762
100	Torreón/Star Lake	1638	38	1606	1636	1676
39	Ts'ah Bil Kin (Inscription House)	1040	17	1037	1040	1057
101	Tsaile/Wheatfields	1898	317	1866	1866	2215
102	Tsayatoh	583	13	572	581	596
84	Tsé Alnaozt'ii (Sanostee)	1510	65	1491	1504	1575
79	Tsé Ch'izhí (Rough Rock)	1092	72	1066	1087	1164
35	Tse Daa Kaan (Hogback)	1211	25	1182	1189	1236
75	Tsé Lichíí (Red Rock)	2059	69	2033	2075	2128
90	Tse' Il'Ahí (Standing Rock)	572	15	559	577	587
52	Tse' Si Ani (Lupton)	891	54	881	928	945
103	Tselani/Cottonwood	1616	7	1575	1575	1623
6	Tsidii To'ii (Birdsprings)	774	8	733	759	782

Name (optional) _____ Age _____ Marital Status: S/M/D _____ Gender _____ M / F _____
 Which area do you live? (Write in the names of areas) _____ GPS _____

es your road have a name? Yes / No If yes, what is the name of your road? _____

ad condition(s) leading to your home? _____ Recommended Solution _____

Are you a homeowner? Yes / No If yes, do you have a homesite lease? Yes / No

es your home need renovation? Yes/No If yes, what is needed? _____

☐ Frame House ☐ Hogan ☐ NHA Housing
☐ Mobile Home ☐ Storage Shed ☐ Other: _____

How long have you lived in the Tolani Lake Community? _____

Number of household members: _____ What are their ages? _____

Boy _____ Girl _____ Men _____ Women _____

education levels:

_____ Elementary _____ Middle School _____ High School _____
Location Location Location

_____ 2 yr. college degree _____ 4 yr. college degree _____ Tech trade school _____ Other

you have access to a computer? ____ Do you have access to the Internet? ____ If not, where do you access the computer? _____

How many family members do not live in the community? _____

ere do they live? _____

you a Military Veteran? Yes/No Disabled _____ Branch _____ Years served _____

ot, is there other Military Veteran in your household? Yes/No

Source of income: Employed _____ Unemployed _____ Self employed _____

employed, how many miles do you drive to work? _____ Miles

Annual Income Range

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
0-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$19,999	\$20,000-\$29,999	\$30,000-\$39,999	\$40,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$59,999	\$60,000-above

employed, what industry does the wage earner(s) work? Construction _____ Retail _____ Education _____ Transportation _____ Management _____ Service _____
Government (City/State/Federal/Tribe) _____ Medical Care _____ Retired _____ Student _____ Child Care _____ Other _____

you a registered voter with Tolani Lake Chapter? Yes / No If not, where are you registered? _____

Do you attend your local chapter meetings? Yes / No If no, why not? _____

Do you have any livestock/animals Yes / No (Please indicate number of animals)

_____ Cattle	_____ Horses	_____ Sheep	_____ Pigs
_____ Goats	_____ Llamas	_____ Other	

Do you have a grazing permit? Yes / No

Agricultural practice: Do have a cornfield/vegetable garden/alfalfa? Yes / No

What are the condition of the following structures within your area: (example: needs repairs, rehabilitation, etc.)

	Location	Condition
Natural Springs/Wells:		
Earthen Dams: (#)		
Windmills: (Windmill #)		

Do you think we need housing in the Tolani Lake Community? Yes / No

If yes, what type of housing?

<input type="checkbox"/> NHA Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Rental	<input type="checkbox"/> Veteran Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Assisted Living	Other: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Clustered	<input type="checkbox"/> Home Ownership	<input type="checkbox"/> Scattered Homes	<input type="checkbox"/> Group Home(s)	

Do you have utility services? Electric _____ Water _____ Propane _____ Solar _____ Natural Gas _____

What type of heating do you use? Pellet Stove _____ Wood/Coal Stove _____ Electric Heating _____ Propane _____ Natural Gas _____

How do you dispose of your trash? Transfer Station _____ Burning _____ Landfill _____ Illegal Dumping _____ Trash pick up services _____

Do you think we have a trash problem in the Tolani Lake Community? Yes / No Location of Illegal Dumping Site _____

What economic development initiative would work in Tolani Lake community? _____

Where do you shop for the following?

Hay/Feed _____ Auto Repairs _____ Groceries _____ Clothing _____ Gasoline _____

Number the following businesses from the most to the least needed? (1-most needed to 12 least need by community).

<input type="checkbox"/> C-Store	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas	<input type="checkbox"/> Post Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Feed Store	<input type="checkbox"/> Hardware
<input type="checkbox"/> Fast Food	<input type="checkbox"/> Restaurant	<input type="checkbox"/> Grocery store	<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> Laundromat
<input type="checkbox"/> Auto Shop	<input type="checkbox"/> Arts/Crafts			

What do you think is the most needed business in the community? _____

What is the first language you learned as a child? _____ what language do you speak most often _____

How do we revitalize our traditional teachings, practices, and language? _____

What have we not asked, that you feel is important? _____

What are the biggest health issues or concerns in our community?

<input type="checkbox"/> Cancer	<input type="checkbox"/> Blood Pressure	<input type="checkbox"/> Heart Disease	<input type="checkbox"/> Depression	<input type="checkbox"/> Immunization	<input type="checkbox"/> Dental Screenings	<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition
<input type="checkbox"/> Disease Outbreaks	<input type="checkbox"/> Substance Abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> Exercise/Physical Activity	<input type="checkbox"/> Eating Disorders	<input type="checkbox"/> Falls	<input type="checkbox"/> Stroke	
<input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS/STD/STI	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Preparedness	<input type="checkbox"/> Suicide	<input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes	<input type="checkbox"/> Prenatal Care	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

What is needed to improve the health of our community?

<input type="checkbox"/> Healthier food	<input type="checkbox"/> Job opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental health services	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> Wellness services	<input type="checkbox"/> Specialty physicians	<input type="checkbox"/> Safe place to walk and play	<input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse rehabilitation services	
<input type="checkbox"/> Traditional healing practices	<input type="checkbox"/> Other			

Disclosure: The Information shared Will Not Be copied, redistributed or exploited in anyway. This is for Community and Economic Data Research Purpose only. Tolani Lake Chapter Community-based Land Use Planning Committee is updating the Land Use Plan Manual and Collecting Data for Future Community and Economic Development. The Information provided will collectively be interpreted into Numbers and Percentages (%) to be identified as Demographic Information.

3.5 Community Needs Assessment

3.5.1 Infrastructure and Utility Needs

In general, Tolani Lake needs significant improvement of infrastructure and utility service to residents and to prepare for future commercial and industrial growth.

Many scattered-site homes are not connected to municipal water systems, due to their remoteness and to the cost and inefficiency of extending these systems to isolated locations. At the same time, the Chapter's vision includes each home having adequate plumbing and access to safe water for drinking and domestic use. Those homes located close to existing water systems need be hooked up. Those too far from existing systems need alternative ways of accessing water such as cistern system. This will involve nearby watering points, where safe water for drinking and domestic use can be collected and hauled.

As part of the FBFA recovery, a system of residential zones is being proposed to distinguish among those homes close enough to hook up to existing water systems, those homes already in proximity to safe watering points, and those homes in remote locations that must haul water from long distances. There are two major issues facing those in remote homes. One is the cost, stress, and labor of hauling the water from far away to their homes – a particular burden for elderly residents living alone and their families who help care for them. Another is the risk that many people in these remote areas resort to using water from nearby windmills instead of traveling long distances to a safer water source. Water from windmills and earthen dams, intended for livestock use, is not tested for water quality and is at risk for airborne and bacterial contamination from contact with animals.

Improving access to safe domestic and drinking water, as well as water for livestock and irrigation, will rely on policy decisions about how best to provide water in remote locations. Providing more safe watering points is one approach; providing a regional system of water delivery is another. Technology exists to solve any number of problems, once the community decides on what problem to solve and what a successful solution will look like. Some solutions will be more costly or more efficient than others, but strong leadership and clear decision-making, starting at the Chapter level, will still need to set the parameters of what solutions the community demands.

Similarly, a system with a range of power source solutions based on distance from existing power lines could provide electricity to all residences in the Chapter. Those closest to existing or planned power lines would be hooked up. Those in more remote areas could be retrofitted or built to use solar power with wind-powered backup generators.

Water storage and wastewater systems are in dire need of improvement for remote and scattered-site homes. Although most homes currently have septic systems, they were either need repair or they are in need of servicing, which is expensive, especially in remote areas, when the private companies that clean out the septic tanks must travel from Page, Winslow, or Flagstaff. Many residents revert to using outhouses once the septic tank is full and no longer works. Again, the solutions to these issues are less technological than they are policy and governance decisions. The Chapter must decide whether and how it wants to assist people. Paying the initial cost of buying a truck that could service the septic tanks may be one way to address the issue, which would reduce

the cost to each resident for service. Paying for a portion of private service may be another approach, whether the funds come from the Chapter budget.

Cellular communications also need improvement throughout the Chapter. Most homes do not have telephone landline service, yet cellular service is incomplete in the area and reception spotty. They are at greater risk during emergency situations because residents are dependent on cellular phones. Many people have to drive to locations where cell phone service is available in order to place an emergency call, which adds precious time to emergency response. Improved cellular communications infrastructure will improve quality of life for all residents. In addition to spotty cellular communications, internet access is severely limited.

Solid waste disposal is a problem in the community. Trash collection is limited and unreliable at the Chapter. Because there is no solid waste collection area, illegal dumping happens in numerous locations throughout community, which creates a health hazard and negatively impacts the beauty of the area and pride in its residents. A solid waste transfer station needs to be added to provide a centralized area for trash collection. The Chapter would need to coordinate with neighboring chapters about the possibility of a regional landfill to take the waste collected in Tolani Lake and negotiate on a cost share system to pay for the operation.

3.5.2 Transportation Needs

Poor road conditions are common throughout the Chapter. According to the CLUPC, many roads are washed out after storms or when snow-melt crosses the road. Navajo Road 6720 (Sand Springs Road), which connects with Tuba City, is heavily traveled but unpaved and is maintained by Coconino County. Chapter members suggested this road be moved west, away from Hopi Partioned Land (HPL). The road going through Hopi land has been an obstacle to road improvement on NR 6720. This road has the potential for upgrade to pavement, to serve a greater population and routes for delivery of meals to elders in the region, including the FBFA.

The road NR 6820, that runs from Tolani Lake to Teesto is bladed/graded and potentially needs upgrading to a raised graveled road at low points in the road where puddles or ponds are created from run offs. This road is maintained by BIA Roads.

NR 6810 is maintained by NDOT including NR 6813 which is an access road adjacent to 6810 to Birdsprings and Transwestern Station. This road is bladed only and needs constant repair.

NR 6922 is a BIA maintained road, bladed only, needs raised and graveled, terrain is clay and slit, it becomes impassable when it rains and tends to flood. Buses transports students that attend two different schools. Most students reside at the end of this road that will eventually need a bridge/culvert replaced.

In 2021. The Navajo Division of Transportation (Navajo DOT) completed an improvement project on a low water crossing on Navajo Route 6730 near Black Falls. The low water crossing that was improved is located on NR 6730, approximately 10 miles west of Navajo Route 2. The crossing transects the Dinnebito Wash near the community of Black Falls.

An airstrip and helicopter service need to be added in the Chapter to improve public safety by providing faster access to emergency and medical services. Land has not been withdrawn, nor has

a site been selected for this purpose. If the Chapter moves forward with these projects, funds need to be set aside for a feasibility study to recommend the scope and location for these projects.

It has been suggested that three bridges be built, crossing the Black Falls, Grand Falls, and Dinnebito Wash. Building these bridges will take collaboration and partnerships with Cameron and Leupp Chapters.

3.5.3 Housing Needs

The needs to improve housing in the Chapter is a priority. Chapter members desire new homes to be constructed of quality materials and built to meet professional standards.

A diversity of housing types is needed within the Chapter. Group homes for the elderly and disabled are needed to house the aging and disabled population who need more living assistance. Clustered housing is a good option for those wanting to live in more social locations in closer proximity to neighbors, community services, employment opportunities, and organized recreational activities. Because clustered housing is typically located near the center of the community, it can also be easily hooked up to utilities. Scattered-site housing in remote locations is needed for those wishing to live a more rural, traditional, or subsistence lifestyle, particularly those who farm or ranch. Affordable and rental housing is needed for students, new families, support and professional staff, low-income households, and others in life transitions. Mobile home sites can also meet the needs of low-cost and immediately available housing, ideal for residents who plan to move elsewhere in the future. These mobile homes must be high quality made.

The planning team analyzed the housing needs mentioned above and decided which projects will have the strongest benefits at the chapter level. Some projects mentioned above would benefit the entire region and are best funded at the regional level. Projects funded at the regional level are explained in the ICIP section (Section 4.1). Table 1 below explains several immediate housing needs that should be funded at the Chapter level over the next 15 years.

Table 1: Housing Needs (cited by Former CLUPC)

Housing Project
In the Former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA)
New Cluster Residential in FBFA (10 homes @ 1,200 sq. ft. each)
Power & Water upgrades for 13 existing houses in FBFA
New Scattered Residential in FBFA @ 1,200 sq. ft. each)
Repair Residential to 33 existing houses in FBFA
OUTSIDE FBFA
New Cluster Residential (25 homes @ 1,200 sq. ft. each)
Power & Water upgrades for 30 existing houses
New Scattered Residential (40 homes @ 1,200 sq. ft. each)
Repair Residential to 79 existing houses
Emergency Shelter
New Elderly Group Home

3.5.4 Health and Public Safety Needs

Response time to emergencies throughout the Chapter is too long to assure public safety. Chapter members have expressed a need for a police substation and fire station within the Chapter. The

nearest emergency health facilities are in Winslow, Leupp, Dilkon, and Tuba City. A quick-responding ambulance and helicopter medical emergency response unit is needed to provide expedited response to medical emergencies. A small local trauma center or satellite health clinic could also respond quickly to many small emergency medical needs and provide triage service before sending patients to larger medical facilities. The Chapter's elderly population would benefit from access to more medical attention. Many elders rely on friends or family to transport them to medical facilities. A group home and convalescence home for the elderly are needed in the Chapter to attend to these individuals. A mobile van for health and dental care would also help to serve elderly and other residents who live in remote locations or who may not be able to travel to a local clinic.

The Chapter needs to prepare a comprehensive emergency preparedness plan to be able to respond to hazards and other emergency situations, which should involve public participation, education, and even readiness drills. In many cases, an emergency shelter may be necessary to complete readiness for all situations that could arise. At times, the multipurpose building has been used as an emergency shelter for the community.

There are also other emergency preparedness that need to be considered such as security lights and fire hydrants to be placed in housing clusters. Traffic signs and pedestrian safety measures need to be incorporated in the community to avoid traffic accidents. Cattle guards need to be added to many roads to protect animals and people.

The health and public safety facility needs mentioned above are listed in order of those with the strongest benefits at the chapter level. Some projects mentioned above would benefit the entire region and are best funded at the regional level. The table below explains several immediate health and public safety facility needs for the Chapter level over the next 15 years.

Table 2: Health and Public Safety Needs

Health
New Health Clinic
New Urgent Care Facility
Public Safety
Project
New Police Facility
New Fire Station

NEED FOR RURAL ADDRESSING

Homes within the Chapter do not have physical addresses. These homes need to be assigned addresses in order to help emergency personnel locate a site. The Navajo Nation has been working on a rural system for 911 emergency responses. This project will map and assign an address to all homes in the Chapter.

3.5.5 Community Facilities, Parks, and Recreation Needs

Community facilities and services are an important part of the community vision. The Chapter wishes to construct a number of facilities where young and old can congregate, share ideas, and pass on traditions and culture.

The multi-purpose building provides a place for community members to congregate for recreational activities or community meetings. This facility has the potential meet the needs for a senior center, youth center, and recreation center. Youth in the Chapter would benefit from an organized activities and playground equipment. Renovation on the multipurpose building includes roofing, doors, and floors. Purchase of new equipment is also needed.

While there are a number of social services needed by Chapter residents, there is currently no office space to house them. A new Chapter House could provide space for a post office, social services, sub-office to assist FBFA residents, and legal services, including a peace and conflict-resolution center.

Outdoor recreational facilities including parks, outdoor basketball courts, baseball fields, and horseback trails would a great addition to the multipurpose building.

The projects that would have the strongest benefits at the chapter level are in Table 3 below. Several community and recreational facility could be funded at the Chapter level over the next 15 years.

Table 3: Community Facility Needs

Community Facilities	
Project	
Multipurpose Center Renovation and upgrade	
Chapter House improvement	
New Post office	
New Recreation outdoor activities	
New Veterans Center	
Veterinarian services monthly	
New Livestock yard	
Recreation	
Project	
Outdoor Recreation	
New Horseback trails	
New Playground	
New Rodeo grounds	

3.5.6 Educational Needs

The Chapter does not have schools for students. The nearest educational facilities for early childhood, elementary, middle and high school are in Leupp. There is a need for additional buses and/or a closer pre-school through high school facility.

Many of the Chapter's lifelong learning needs could be met with an adult education facility, which could support a GED program for individuals who want to finish high school, Navajo culture and language classes, technology training, distance education for community college and university

courses, vocational training, law-enforcement and drug and alcohol awareness programs, community development and leadership training, and range and livestock management classes.

Scholarships with requirements for a certain number of years of service in the community after graduation might help address the need for financial assistance to receive a higher education degree, while also filling the need for more professional services at the Chapter.

The educational facility needs projects that will have the strongest benefits at the chapter level. Table 4 below explains several educational facilities that could be funded at the Chapter level over the next 15 years.

Table 4: Education Facility Needs

Education
Lifelong Learning Center
New Headstart Facility
New K-12 School

3.5.7 Economic Development Needs

There is no retail or commercial facilities in Tolani Lake. The nearest shopping is located in Tuba City, Winslow, or Flagstaff.

Tolani Lake's population and limited traffic counts may not support much commercial activity. Regional strategies may work better to improve the accessibility and nearness of needed services. CLUPC identified the needs for a convenience store, laundromat, restaurant, and a gas station with an automobile mechanic, perhaps as part of a trading post complex to attract tourists. A horseback riding trails, rodeo grounds, and a sports arena could also be part of a regional approach to increase tourism. A regional activity center with an open market, agricultural complex and produce cooperative, feed store, and livestock option yards might work best in coordination with neighboring chapters.

All economic development, whether within Tolani Lake or nearby, will help provide employment opportunities for residents and students and support the quality of life in the community.

3.5.8 Open Space, Grazing, and Agricultural Needs

Ranching is a way of life for many residents in the Chapter and should be protected and strengthened. Many of them raise grazing animals making much of the land used by grazing permit holders. The Chapter needs to complete and enforce a range management plan to address overgrazing and protect grazing areas. A plan to introduce fencing and find locations where cattle guards are needed should be included in the range management plan to protect animals and people.

Regional projects included in the description of economic development above, such as a livestock yard, could also help to provide veterinary services and facilities for seasonal maintenance of livestock animals such as shearing.

Agriculture is also an honored and respected occupation and way of life in the community. More dry farming can be added, and irrigation infrastructure should be developed for larger community and commercial farming opportunities.

The Chapter landscape is delicate. The Chapter will create policies and programs to protect water quality, wildlife, and minerals in the area. In the open space area, there are identified “areas of avoidance,” such as shrines, eagle nests, burial sites, archeological sites, and natural springs. These areas need to be identified, mapped for protection from disturbance. Some locations may be fenced in order to keep the sites from damaged.

3.6 Actions

3.6.1 Priority Capital Improvement Projects

The list of priority projects was generated following discussions within the Chapter. Participants were invited to add to the list and vote for their top five priority projects.

The following items were considered as the most important capital projects:

Priority	Actions
1	Scattered housing
1	Power line extensions
2	Paved road to Cameron along Little Colorado River
2	Bridge, Dennebito, Oraibi washes
3	Affordable grocery store
3	Humane society (cats/ dogs)
3	Trash collection
4	Hospital
4	Elder care/Nursing home
4	Water development
4	Waterline Extensions for all Areas
5	Salvage and Recycling
5	Veterans Memorial Park
5	Cellular tower/reception
5	Laundromat
5	Life Skills/Communication Centers
6	Alfalfa farm/ field
6	Multi-purpose center Library
6	Police Substation (possibly on a regional basis)
7	Improved health care
7	Tourism development
7	Opportunities for lifelong learning/Increased computer uses
7	Wastewater treatment
7	Airstrip/Ambulance Service (helipad)
7	Skill Center/VoTech
7	Rural Addressing System
7	Earthen dams need repair
8	Windmill for livestock
8	Daycare
8	Thoroughfare (Road) plan
8	Septic Tanks for all Areas
8	Gas Station
8	Livestock yard/bull pen
8	Solar Panels

3.6.2 Proposed Infrastructure Projects to Support the Community Vision

Infrastructure or infrastructure improvements being considered needs a feasibility study. The project should then be included in the current year’s Infrastructure and Capital Improvements Plan

(ICIP) for consideration by the Chapter. No infrastructure projects shall be developed until they have been approved and are listed in a fiscal year within the ICIP. All infrastructure projects will be coordinated with the Navajo Nation and included in the CLUP manual.

3.6.3 Priority Project Phasing Plan

This section outlines the phasing of the projects that have been discussed in meetings and public hearings. Phase 1 would be constructed in five years or less, Phase 2 would be constructed in five to ten years, and Phase 3 projects would not be completed for another ten to fifteen years.

Phase 1 Projects: 1-5 Years

The following represent the projects identified as part of Phase 1 Developments:

Public Safety

- Police Officers in Tolani Lake
- Emergency Clinic/Trauma Center
- Community Health Representative– advertise and fill position
- Mobile Van for Healthcare, 1 time per month
- Mobile Van for Dental Care (available upon request)
- Security Lights – Chapter/Housing subdivision (NHA)
- Road Signs
- Cattle Guards at identified locations
- Emergency Preparedness Plan
- Fire hydrants
- Rural Addressing System

Health

- Health care Clinic; Dental; Disabled Clinic
- Mobile Van for Health Care/Mobile Van for Dental Care – Expand Mobile Services to FBFA
- Community Health Representative
- Disease Prevention
- Family Counseling
- Alcohol/Tobacco/and other Drug Programs
- Educational Programs
- Veteran Center – reestablish at Tolani Lake

Community Facilities

- Group Home for Elderly
- Senior Center
- Recreation Center
- Multi-purpose Recreation Center with Computer Center, Meeting Rooms, Conference Room
- Sub-office for Bennett Freeze issues
- Social Services Office
- Post Office
- Chapter House Renovation and upgrade
- Veterinarian Monthly as needed
- Head Start
- Livestock Yard

- Veteran Center

Infrastructure Utilities

- Increased Carrying Capacity – 3 phase electric lines
- Waterline; Drinking Water and Emergency Use
- Power line Extension
- Drinking Water- Safe and Clean Drinking
- Watering Point
- Livestock Waterline – need feasibility study; possible source is Beaver Farm
- Water Storage Tanks; drinking water, watering point, and water for livestock
- Solid Waste Transfer Station
- Wastewater system; low cost to residents
- Internet services
- Landline Phone Lines; with accessible Internet
- Cell Phone Tower/Service
- Solar System
- Earthen Dams
- Water User Association
- Livestock Association
- Water Hauling
- Firewood

Economic Development

- Feed Store; Horseback riding (trail rides)
- Flea Market; agricultural yard
- Activity Center
- Tolani Lake Enterprise
- Hay

Transportation

- Relocate NR 6720 west to avoid Hopi Lands (Road to Tuba City)
- NR 6730 - maintain (Hopi managed)
- New Paved Crossing for Dinnebito Wash, during snow– culvert, bridge, feasibility study
- Maintain Existing Roads
- Helicopter Service – emergency preparedness

Open Space, Cultural Sites, and Grazing

- Protection of Grazing Areas
- Protection of Shrines, Eagle Nests, Burial Sites, Archaeological Sites
- Dry land Farming
- District 5 Grazing Permits
- Dinnebito Wash

Housing

- Scattered Homes; Individual Homes at own Homesite Lease
- Affordable Housing
- Elderly Living Homes/ Disabled Group Homes

Education

- Navajo Language School
- Head Start; Elementary School; High School; Middle School; Buses
- Law Enforcement in School Programs
- Financial Assistance for College/Scholarships

Phase 2 Projects: 5-10 Years

The following represent the projects identified as part of Phase 2 Developments:

Public Safety

- Fire Station located with Chapter Tract
- Ambulance Service in Tolani Lake -make accessible

Health

- Emergency Response/Trauma Center
- Ambulance

Community Facilities

- Convalescence Center for Elderly
- Youth Center
- Legal Services/Office

Economic Development

- Laundromat
- Trading Post/Convenience Store/Gas
- Garage/Mechanics/Tire Store
- Co-op, Produce
- School Employment
- Gravel Pit Development
- Conduct feasibility studies

Parks and Recreation

- Parks located on Chapter Tract (land withdrawn)
- Park/Playground (Black Falls Church Area)
- Recreation Center; basketball outside, baseball fields

Open Space, Cultural Sites, and Grazing

- Irrigation Farming
-

Education

- Community Training Center

Phase 3 Projects: 10-15 Years

The following represent the projects identified as part of Phase 3 Developments:

Public Safety

- Fire Hydrants for Chapter House and Cluster Homes within Community
- Emergency Shelter within Community

Economic Development

- Restaurant/Fast Food
- Mobile Home Park
- Hardware Store
- Hay and Feed and pet store
- Trading post and promote tourism

Transportation

- Airstrip/helicopter landing

Parks and Recreation

- Tourist Center
- Rodeo Grounds
- Sports Arena Center
- Horseback Trails

Open Space, Cultural Sites, and Grazing

- Range Management Units, Range Management Plan
- Soil and water conservation
- Develop grazing areas
- Agricultural and farming Projects

Housing

- Home Ownership Housing
- Rentals
- Mobile Home Park
- Staff Housing (schools)
- NHA Residential Organization

Education

- Distance Learning; Higher Education; Livestock Programs
- Vocational School; Technology Center; GED programs

3.7 Preferred Development Sites

Development site locations for housing within the Tolani Lake Chapter is being discussed. Three sites were identified: the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract, the Junction of Navajo Routes 2 and Navajo Route 24, and the Community Cemetery. The development have yet to be reached. Housing site study evaluation criteria will be used to determine if the sites meet the minimum standards used

by the Navajo Housing Authority.

Table III-1 is a summary of the land suitability analysis.

Table 5: Tolani Lake Chapter Land Suitability Analysis

	Site #1	Site #2	Site #3
Location	Tolani Lake Community	Junction 2/24	Near NR 6810 & NR15
Land Status	Grazing, School, Navajo Housing Auth., Business, Chapter	Grazing	Grazing
Slope	Varies, existing NHA housing site 5% to 2%	5% to 2%	5% to 2%
Soils	Sand/clay	Sand	Sand
Vegetation	Light with grasses	Light sage brush and grasses	Light sage brush and grasses
Drainage	Fair	Fair	Fair
Views	Good	Excellent	Excellent
Community Services	Yes	Good location for supporting businesses.	Remote location .
Existing Use	Withdrawn by NHA	Grazing	Grazing
Proposed Uses	12 approx. acres for residential	Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Community Services, Recreation	Community Cemetery
Community Cohesiveness	Yes	Yes, if developed with proposed adjacent zones.	Yes, if developed with proposed adjacent zones.

Site Infrastructure

Site #1 - Tolani Lake Chapter Tract

This location is within the boundaries of Tolani Lake Chapter Tract. The proposed housing site itself is 12 acres. Water is available on the site. Road access needs pavement. The slope of the site varies from 5 percent to 2 percent, which is good for development. Drainage is fair because of sandy soils, but this is common for the Navajo Reservation. Electricity is also available. Solid waste service does not exist. The existing lagoon at Tolani Lake subdivision will be utilized as the tie-in manhole and is approximately 100 feet away from the site.

Site #2 - Junction Indian Route 2 and Indian Route 24

This location is in the boundaries of Tolani Lake Chapter. The proposed development site is 40 acres, and its existing use is grazing. Site development will be commercial, industrial, community service, and recreational facilities. Water is available across Indian Route 2 and road access will need pavement. Electricity is also available across the major roads. Solid waste service is not present. This site provides community cohesiveness in that it is at a junction with a steady traffic count. A new lagoon will have to be constructed for the proposed development.

Site #3 – West of NR 6810 parallel to NR 15.

This location is in the boundaries of Tolani Lake Chapter. The site will be for a community cemetery. The land withdrawal process and clearances will be completed. There is no infrastructure development in this areas. Access road will need improvement.

3.0 The Development Plan

The Chapter's land use plan serves as a roadmap to where the community wants to go. The land use map captures the community's 15-year vision, and the plan outlines the actions needed to get there, the roadblocks the community may encounter along the way, and the strategic actions needed to remove, resolve, or avoid them.

The Development Plan is presented in the following sections:

- The community's 15-year vision
- Development issues the Chapter may encounter
- Strategic directions to take, to avoid, minimize, or remove these issues
- Development principles to follow
- A community needs assessment
- Actions to take, including priority projects and a phasing plan

Some of the projects focuses on development within the FBFA in order to address the stark needs for improvement required for recovery.

3.1 Vision

The Chapter vision captures how Chapter members would like to see their community grow over the next 15 years. In the long term, Chapter members want to maximize the benefits of modern opportunities but at the same time maintain the integrity of traditional Navajo culture. Chapter residents want to preserve their rural atmosphere but bring in modern amenities such as telephones, electricity, and plumbing to all residents who desire them. The following statement reflects the Chapter's vision:

Tolani Lake Chapter will ensure that all residents have homes in a safe, livable condition, including basic infrastructure such as electricity, telephone, and plumbing. Members of the Chapter will have access to shopping, health services, employment, education, and recreational opportunities to improve the quality of life for all residents.

During the community workshops held in the summer of 2008, community members outlined goals for the Chapter that will aid in reaching the vision. These goals include community policies, capital projects, and community service. The CLUPC in 2021 maintains the goals set previously.

Access to safe and adequate housing is an important aspect of human and community development. All housing in the Chapter will have adequate water, wastewater, electrical power, and phone services; and a range of housing options will be available to match all income ranges and location preferences, whether homes are located in clustered housing developments, mobile home parks, or scattered housing in remote sites. Sufficient housing will be available for professionals who serve the community. Elderly and disabled residents will have access to independent living centers in the community, where they will have additional assistance with preparing food, social opportunities, and medical care while remaining close to their families. A nearby or combined senior center will provide elders a place to meet together.

Improved access to health care is needed by all Chapter members. A local clinic with triage or emergency care and space for visiting nurses and dentists will provide basic medical and dental services to those who can travel to it, and a mobile health clinic and dental clinic will provide services to those in remote areas or without transportation. Ambulance and regional helicopter service will transport patients to larger facilities in Tuba City, Winslow, or Flagstaff. All homes will be assigned addresses (Navajo Nation Rural Addressing Project) for emergency response and within range of reliable cell phone service.

Chapter members, both young and old, will have places to gather and meet, share ideas, and develop and strengthen friendships. The multi-purpose center will be renovated and upgraded to provide Chapter members a space to interact with youth and seniors and engage in recreational activities. A post office, renovated Chapter House, Head Start, and social service office will be added over time to form a center for community activity. The current chapter house may be relocated.

As the community grows and develops, a rodeo grounds will be added near a major intersection for easy access to regional visitors, and eventually a retail center with a grocery store, gas station, convenience store, fast food, tire shop, auto garage, feed store, and hardware store to support each other and the community.

Students of all ages will have educational opportunities that support their curiosity, learning needs, and life circumstances. Culture and language are incorporated at all levels to strengthen the integrity of this Navajo community. Training and educational opportunities will support the working needs for professionals, ranchers, and laborers that make up the community, so that no one has to travel farther than the next community to complete the education they need.

Additional economic and industrial development will provide employment opportunities for all Chapter members. Ranching and farming continue to be respected ways of life, with ongoing training for better management and productivity. A regional livestock yard will provide a place to sell animals and wool, receive veterinary care, and perform animal medical care as needed. Additional cattle guards and fencing will protect animals and agricultural fields. An improved water system will provide safe water for livestock and irrigation.

All residents will have adequate public safety, including police and fire protection. Fire hydrants, security lights, directional signs, and crosswalks will keep the community safe. An emergency preparedness plan and emergency shelter will be ready, and the community will be aware of the services and ready to implement it. All homes will have addresses for emergency response and range of reliable cell phone service.

Solid waste will be collected safely and reliably at a Chapter transfer station.

Archeological sites, eagle nests, and burial sites will be preserved and protected. Cross-generational exchanges of knowledge will ensure that sacred, cultural, and traditional knowledge are passed on through every generation.

The community will be connected with a functional and reliable road system. A paved Navajo Road 6720 will be relocated west to skirt Hopi tribal lands. A new paved road crossing Dinnebito Wash will provide safe access in all weather conditions and seasons. A new road will

connect to Cameron along the east side of the Little Colorado River, and a bridge will cross the Black and Grand Falls. An airstrip will be added as the community develops over time.

3.2 Development Issues

In working to achieve the community's vision, the Chapter foresees a variety of challenges and obstacles, based on current conditions. Success in implementing projects require that these obstacles be addressed, resolved, or avoided over time. The following obstacles represent the community awareness about the challenges the Chapter faces in the future as it moves toward its vision. These challenges need to be updated as new obstacles invariably replace the old as they are resolved. The following section addresses potential actions to be taken to address these development issues.

3.2.1 Need to Define Land Use and Status

The Chapter will need to withdraw and develop some land to provide for the community and commercial facilities included in the vision. The Chapter need to define the land use and status of each parcel of land. Although there is an abundance of land, not all is suitable for construction, and much is considered good grazing land. In general, ranchers and land users do not want to release land for development, which is complicated. Because ranching is part of the community's vision for the future, the Chapter need to balance the protection of grazing land with the development of facilities to improve the quality of life of all residents. Any discussion and/or negotiation require public education and ongoing communication with all stakeholders and partners involved.

3.2.2 Need to Conduct a Community Assessment

The Chapter needs basic infrastructure, basic facilities, and housing to function properly; however, some community members do not necessarily want additional development. A suitability or feasibility study needs to be conducted to determine where and how future growth will take place.

3.2.3 Diversity of Perspectives

The Chapter's needs are so great that having "buy-in" from community members is difficult to achieve. Over the years, as basic services began to deteriorate, some residents relocated to other areas and only visited the Chapter during the weekend, whereas others stayed. Chapter members who stayed learned to live with what was provided or accessible to them, which meant in some cases, basic survival. Over the years, there have been a number of studies to determine the needs of the Chapter, but no buildings or tangible results have ever come of those studies. Chapter members need to see progress to believe in planning or to have reasons to get involved. In the end, while there are many different perspectives, a consensus needs to be achieved among Chapter members for the process to move forward.

3.2.4 Former Bennett Freeze Area and Local Priorities

There have been a number of studies conducted to determine the needs of the Chapter. Those studies have proposed a number of alternatives to address the Chapter needs, but many Chapter members feel they have not received the support of tribal leaders and the Navajo Nation.

3.2.5 Limited Resources

Even when a study is conducted and there is support for a project, there are not enough resources to complete it. Federal funding is the major source of funding and these funds allocated to the Chapter come with guidelines that are difficult or impossible to meet or achieve. Often, they are not sufficient to cover the full cost of the project, so more funding sources are needed to complete a project.

3.2.6 Legal and Procedural Constraints

There are a number of policies and legal restraints that prevent projects from being completed. The Chapter tries to work within the process, but there are obstacles from Navajo Nation departments, other agencies, and officials that prevent the project from being completed. In the end, the process becomes so long that it become too burdensome to continue or the deadline to spend or encumber funding passes, and funds are lost.

3.2.7 No Local Structure for Water and Utilities

There are two main problems when it comes to developing infrastructure. One, waterlines and other utilities are often not constructed until there are structures or development planned. At the same time, development is only planned for areas that currently have infrastructure that can support them. This results in a kind of “chicken and egg” problem when trying to determine which should come first. In Tolani Lake, existing structures in remote areas have not been connected to water or utilities because they are not available in those areas. Access to clean and safe drinking has been difficult and need immediate remediation.

3.2.8 Absence of Housing Development

The Chapter is experiencing a greater need for housing than there is supply. There a housing subdivision that needs street maintenance, street lights and road safety measures. As a result of inadequate number of homes, individuals move out of the area. Eventually, many of those who have moved want to return due to change in employment status such as retirement. Also, young families want to obtain a homesite lease and build their own home.

3.3 Strategic Directions

The following categories represent strategic directions the Chapter has discussed in addressing the obstacles summarized above in order to achieve the community vision. Some are specific actions; others can form the basis of goals that may need more exploration to find the actions that will move the Chapter in those directions.

3.3.1 Public Awareness through Outreach and Education

A public participation plan needs to be developed. It needs to have a community participation process that stakeholders are familiar with, an educational component that informs people about the process, community outreach, and an approach to involve all stakeholders, including grazing permittees, Coconino County officials, State of Arizona representatives, community leaders, and community members.

3.3.2 Certifying of Comprehensive Land Use Plan

A Community based Land Use Plan (CLUP) needs to be completed and adopted because it presents problems and a set of solutions. The CLUP will determine that, for example, there is a need for

housing and recommend locations where housing should be placed as well as what type of housing and the type of construction such as subdivision, scattered housing, hybrid, etc.

A complete, comprehensive community assessment needs to be conducted to calculate the exact need and best locations for housing, infrastructure development, economic/commercial areas, community cemetery, etc. The assessment will include a community survey and evaluation. An environmental assessment will be conducted for each proposed site development in the CLUP to start the process of withdrawing land. A parallel effort will continue to work toward consensus among residents and local officials in terms of the kinds of development needed and in what locations. The Community Land Use Planning Committee will lead this public involvement and communication effort. This effort began by meeting with the Navajo Nation Land Department in December 2021.

3.3.3 Achieving Results through Collaborative Partnerships

The Chapter has a number of needs, but it also understands that some of those needs cannot be addressed alone. The scope and number of projects needed will require a sustained effort and productive collaborations with a wide range of partners. Meeting the water and utility demand will require a regional approach that must include neighboring chapters, federal agencies, and multiple Navajo Nation departments, including the OEH, RCS, USDA, BIA, and NTUA. The BIA, Realty Office, and Navajo Nation Council will be vital to development efforts. Leaders need to recognize the need for water development and obtain the support of the Navajo Nation Water Resource Management.

3.3.4 Recognizing Existing Laws, Protocols, and Policies

The Chapter will be informed about the federal and tribal mandates and planning processes that need to be followed. There may be pressure from residents for the Chapter to request that certain legislation and procedures be amended or waived, because of the great need that exists, particularly in the FBFA.

3.3.5 Securing Alternative Resources

The Chapter will work to identify alternative funding sources in order to implement and complete projects, maintain and operate facilities, and create and sustain needed programs. The Chapter budget and federal resources will not cover the full range of what is needed in Tolani Lake. The Chapter will seek Navajo Nation, county, federal, and state funds. Relationships with private and outside resources may be necessary to achieve the community's vision.

3.3.6 Strengthening Local Governance

The Chapter needs to be certified and recognized as a legal entity. By completing and adopting the Five Management Systems (FMS), the Chapter can complete the next step in acquiring Local Governance Act (LGA) certification. LGA certification recognizes governance at the local level by granting local authority to negotiate contracts and receive funds directly, without requiring approval from the Navajo Nation Council. Training in financial management is the next step in obtaining LGA certification.

Ongoing training in leadership, financial management, public financial management, public service, and project management will help build community development and local governance at

the Chapter level. After updating and adopting this CLUP, the Chapter must continue to support the planning efforts.

3.4 Development Principles

Chapter members outlined the following principles that will guide development and protect culturally and environmentally sensitive land over the next fifteen years.

3.4.1 High Quality Construction

The building blocks of the community need to be made from quality construction and materials that meet or exceed professional standards. These products need to be adaptable to local weather conditions, which in the region are harsh, and adhere to all laws, mandates, and policies.

Sustainable construction should be required for all new buildings. These buildings should be energy-efficient and designed to last many generations. Structures should be designed to work with the land in order to provide passive solar energy to further reduce energy costs. These structures should provide optimal protection from the elements with high-quality insulation to better regulate indoor temperatures and raised floors to protect against flooding.

3.4.2 Hoozho iina, Respectful Balance

During the planning, construction, and development of the community Hoozho iina needs to be followed. In general, this means a respectful balance among the community's health and safety, the environment, and the culture and history of the Navajo People. Ké, Navajo common law, a system of respecting one another, will be the guiding principal.

3.4.3 Preservation and Protection

The environment and culture need to be protected and preserved for generations to come. Ranching is an important and vital part of community. During community development, ranching needs to be recognized and protected as a way of life.

New developments should not harm the natural environment or negatively impact traditional ways of life. It is important to protect water quality and groundwater for future generations. Other natural resources such as mineral deposits should also be used wisely to ensure sustainability. Any cultural sites within the Chapter should also be preserved as well as areas where there are natural springs and the gathering of herbs and medicinal plants.

3.4.4 Future

The community of Tolani Lake is family based, which means that extended families live together. The community will continue to grow, and planning efforts today should seek to create the community that future chapter members envision for tomorrow.

3.7.1 Community Land Use Map

Figure 1 on the following page is a compilation of sites selected and preferred community by Chapter members.

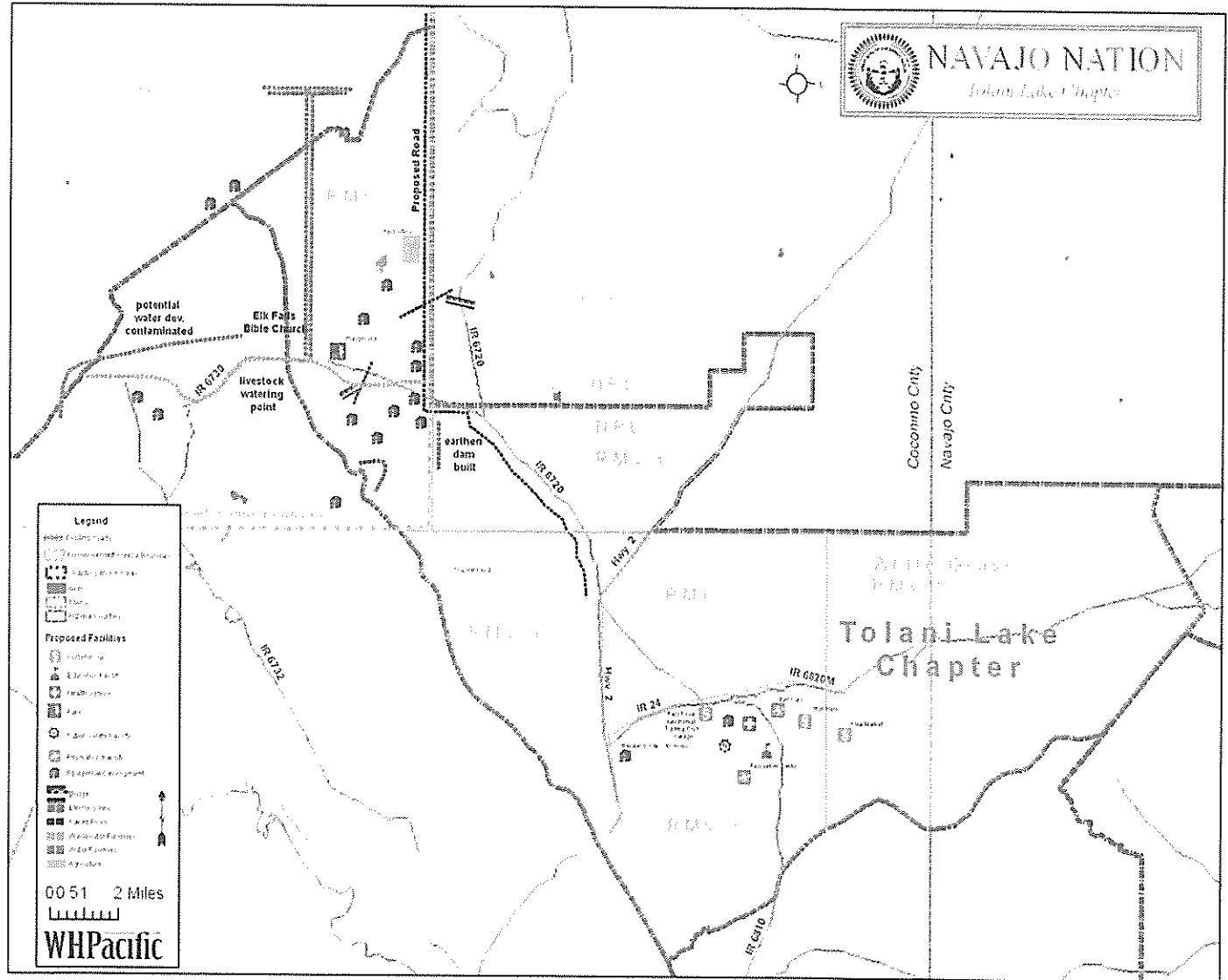


Figure 12: Preferred Development Sites

3.7.2 Preliminary Site Sketches

The following drawing is an existing development plan proposed by the chapter.

ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT SITES

This section assesses the proposed sites for any future community and economic development plans. Three sites have been identified for future community and economic developments within Tolani Lake Chapter:

- Site One (1) – Tolani Lake Chapter Tract
- Site Two (2) – Junction of Navajo Route 2 and Navajo Route 24, west of the chapter house.
- Site Three (3) – Potential Land Withdrawal for the Community Cemetery

5.0 SITE ONE: TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER TRACT

There is approximately 15 acres available in the chapter tract for any future development. The Tolani Lake Chapter tract is accessible from NR 24 and NR 6810. The Tolani Lake Chapter Tract is located approximately three miles east of NR 2 on NR24 (NR 6820). The chapter tract contains the following:

- Chapter house
- Multi-purpose building
- Two classroom buildings
- Senior Center building
- Head Start Building
- Tolani Lake Enterprise
- Warehouse
- Old chapter Remnant
- Storage units

Site Related Aspects

Existing Utilities

- Water: A four-inch water main from the Leupp water lines that serve a water storage tank located three miles from the chapter that have a capacity of 30,000 gallons. A six inch waterline will be needed for future development.
- Sewer: An existing sewer lagoon is located on the northeast corner of the chapter tract. This will need to be expanded to meet future demands.
- Electrical: A single-phase power line services the entire chapter tract by Navajo Tribal Utility Authority
- Telephone: Land-line telephone is available at the Chapter tract site through Frontier Communications.
- Solid Waste: The trash dumpster located on the Chapter tract is currently used by the chapter and is inadequate to serve the Tolani Lake community.

Project Utilities Development

- **Water:** A six-inch water line extension will be required and engineered to assure adequate flow and supply is provided to the chapter tract to accommodate future development. A further study be made to meet housing demands and water pressure.
- **Sewer:** Approximately four to six-acre for waste water management and treatment or a sewer lagoon need to be added to the current system.
- **Natural Gas:** Individual LP tanks will be required for development including the additional housing plan. The nearest natural gasline is located in Leupp. NTUA will not extend natural gas lines for remote areas due to high cost.
- **Electrical:** The nearest single-phase power is available. Three Phase Power line located fifteen miles south may need to be extended for future development.
- **Telephone:** Frontier Communication telephone lines currently serves the chapter tract. This may be need to be upgraded to meet future demand.
- **Solid Waste:** There one trash bin located on chapter tract. This will be an expansion to a transfer station to handle the additional need for service and prevent illegal dumping.

Site Development Requirements

The land has been withdrawn and archeological/environmental clearances have been completed. The chapter tract area is heavily disturbed with consistent traffic and people who have business at the building that are on the tract. An engineering study and design for utility infrastructure extensions, housing, facilities, access roads and parking lots will need to be added.

Proposed:

In addition to the current facilities on the tract, the Chapter is working with Navajo Housing Authority (NHA) to add 20 new units of housing in same location as the previous dome homes that were demolished. The possibility of adding a Senior Group home for the elderly and adults with disabilities is being discussed with NHA as part of the new units. Also, a new senior center is being proposed. The conversion of the former Head Start building to a cultural/educational resource center is also in the planning stages.

CULTURAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE FORM
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT
PO BOX 4950
WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA 86515

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↑
AUG 1995
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Capital Improvement
Department

ROUTING: COPIES TO
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 X REAL PROPERTY MGT/330
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 X Capital Improvement Dept.

NNHPD NO. 95-336

OTHER PROJECT NO.

DCD1-95-014

PROJECT TITLE: A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract and Senior Citizen Center Sewer Line, Coconino County, Arizona

LEAD AGENCY: BIA/NAO

SPONSOR: Capital Improvement Department, Navajo Nation Division of Community of Development, P.O. Box 1510, Window Rock, Arizona 86515

Tolani Lake Chapter, HC 61 P.O. Box 201, Winslow, Arizona 86047

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Construction of a sewer line for a senior citizen center within the Tolani Chapter Tract - Tolani Lake, Coconino County, Arizona.

LAND STATUS: Tribal Trust

CHAPTER: Tolani Lake

LOCATION: TT24N, R14E, Unplatted Section, Coconino County, Arizona

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST: Denise R. E. Copeland

NAVAJO ANTIQUITIES PERMIT NO.: NTC

DATE INSPECTED: 3/27/95

DATE OF REPORT: 5/17/95

TOTAL ACREAGE INSPECTED: 15.01 Acres

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION: Class III pedestrian inventory with transects spaced 15 m apart.

LIST OF CULTURAL RESOURCES FOUND

(9) In-Use Sites

HPD-95-336

Page 2

LIST OF ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES:

None

LIST OF NON-ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES:

(9) In-Use Sites

LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

None

EFFECT/CONDITIONS OF COMPLIANCE:

No historic properties were located. Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d), a copy of this form and the report have been provided to the SHPO notifying them that no historic properties were found.

In the event of a discovery ["discovery" means any previously unidentified or incorrectly identified cultural resources including but not limited to archaeological deposits, human remains, or locations reportedly associated with Native American religious/traditional beliefs or practices], all operations in the immediate vicinity of the discovery must cease and the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department must be notified at 520-871-7132.

FORM PREPARED BY: Iris Begaye

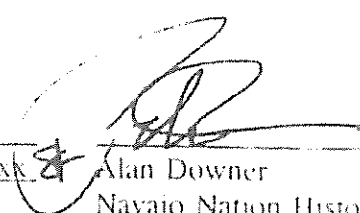
FINALIZED: 7/19/95

Notification to

Proceed Recommended:
Conditions:

Yes xx No

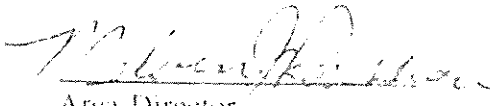
Yes No xx


Alan Downer
Navajo Nation Historic
Preservation Officer

8/8/95
Date

Agency Approval:

Yes X No


Area Director

8/1/95
Date

ABSTRACT

A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER TRACT AND SENIOR CITIZEN CENTER SEWER LINE, COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA

DCD1 95-014

On behalf of Tolani Lake Chapter and the Capital Improvement Department, Navajo Nation Division of Community Development, a cultural resources inventory has been completed for the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract and Senior Citizen Center Sewer Line. This inventory was conducted to locate historic properties within the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract. The rest of the area was inventoried for general planning of the Tolani Lake Chapter. As individual undertakings are identified, compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA will be conducted.

The fieldwork was conducted by Denise R. E. Copeland and Maxine L. Yazzie of the Capital Improvement Department, on March 27 and April 20, 1995. The project area is located within the Tolani Lake Chapter tract, in the unplatted area of T 24 N, R 14 E; GSRM, Coconino County, Arizona. Approximately 15.01 ac (4.04 ha) of land was inspected.

Cultural resources located during the inventory include nine in-use areas (A-I) within the Chapter tract. None of the in-use resources (A-I) meet the 50 year guideline for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places.

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INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Tolani Lake Chapter, and the Capital Improvement Department of the Navajo Nation Division of Community Development, a cultural resource inventory has been completed for the construction of the Senior Citizen Center sewer line. The fieldwork was conducted by Denise R. E. Copeland and Maxine L. Yazzie of the Capital Improvement Department, on March 27 and April 20, 1995.

DESCRIPTION OF UNDERTAKING

The proposed undertaking consists of construction of a sewer line for the senior citizen center within the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract. The area of effect for the sewer line is 467 ft (142 m) and the withdrawal of an addition to the chapter tract of 300 ft. by 660 ft. (4.5 ac./1.82 ha). The rest of the chapter tract (10.00 ac./4.04 ha.) was inventoried for general planning of the Tolani Lake Chapter. As individual undertakings are identified, compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA will be conducted. The total area inspected for the project is 15.01 ac/4.04 ha.

PROJECT LOCATION

The project area is located within and adjacent to the Tolani Lake Chapter of the BIA Western Agency in Coconino County, Arizona on the Navajo Indian Reservation (Figure 1). The specific location of the chapter tract is depicted on the USGS Tolani Lake, Arizona (7.5') Quad map (Figure 2). The legal is located in an unplatted area of T 24 N, R 14 E GSRM. The land status of the project area is Navajo Tribal Trust land. UTM's coordinates are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1
UTM Coordinates for the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract
(Zone 12)

Point	Location	Northing	Easting
A	NE Corner: Chapter tract	39 21 000 m	5 14 100 m
B	SE Corner: Chapter tract	39 20 800 m	5 14 140 m
C	SE Addition: Chapter tract	39 20 700 m	5 14 180 m
D	SW Addition: Chapter tract	30 20 640 m	5 13 960 m
E	SW Corner: Chapter tract	39 20 740 m	5 13 940 m
F	NW Corner: Chapter tract	39 20 960 m	5 13 880 m
G	Sewer Line West end	39 20 820 m	5 14 100 m
H	Sewer Line Center Angle	39 20 840 m	5 14 120 m
I	Sewer Line SE end	39 20 800 m	5 14 200 m

AREA ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The project area is located on a level plain. Soils in the project area consist of aeolian and alluvial sands. The elevation ranges from 4930 ft/1502 m. Slopes for the general area vary from 0-1%. No permanent surface water was observed within the project

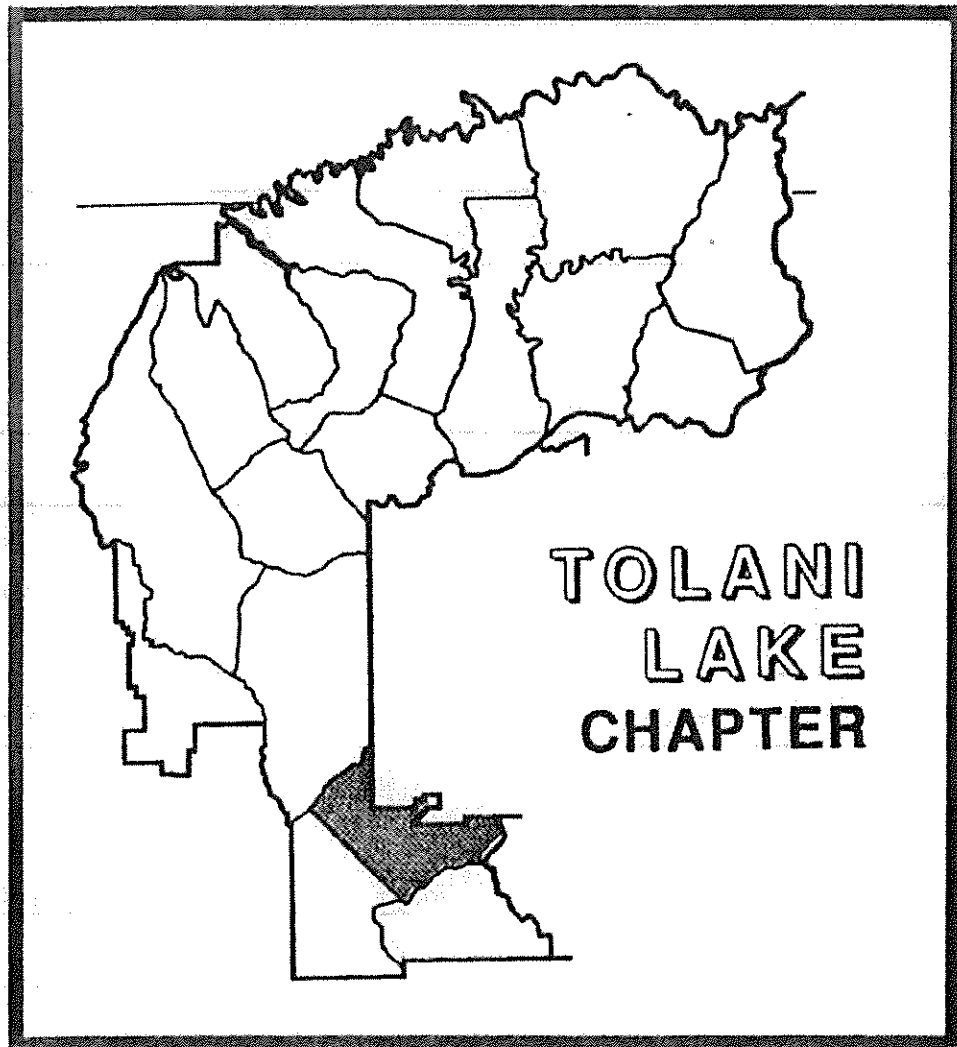


Figure 1: General location of the project area. Map is after Chapter Images: 1992 Edition.

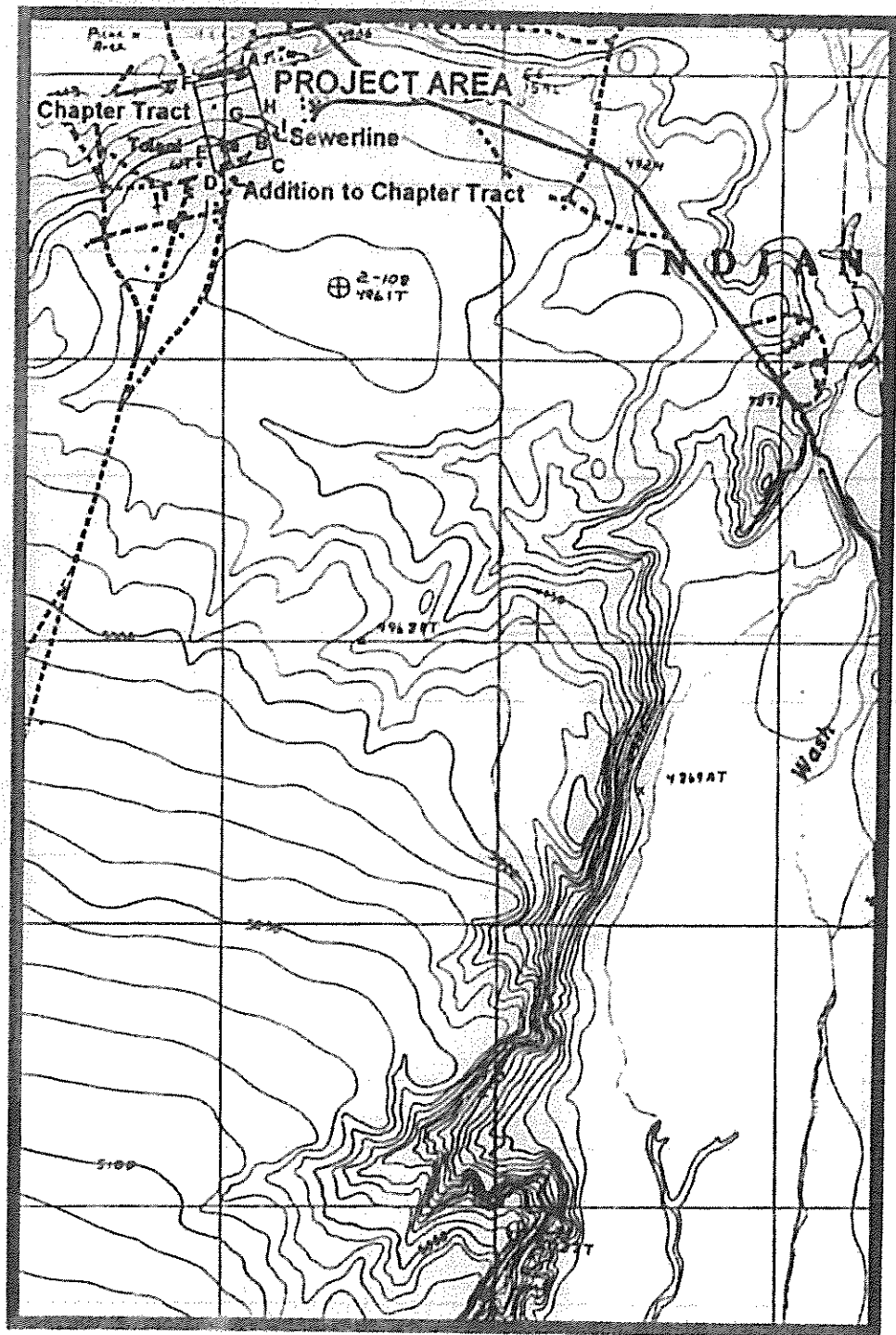


Figure 2: Specific Location of the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract and the Senior Citizen's Waterline. Map is Tolani Lake, Arizona 1986. Letters are UTM coordinate locations.

area. The vegetation in the area include: narrow-leaf yucca, Indian rice grass, Russian thistle, various grass, and Chinese Elm .

The Tolani Lake Chapter area is currently characterized by a rural Navajo settlement system comprised of single and multiple home clusters. Improved and unimproved dirt roads crisscross the area. Other modern features in the general area include waterlines, powerlines, and phone lines.

EXISTING DATA REVIEW

As part of this project, the archival data of the Nation Historic Preservation Department (NNHPD) in Window Rock were consulted. Within 1 km (.6 mi) of this project, 23 previously completed projects and six previously recorded sites are known. The projects and sites are listed in Table 2.

TABLE 2		
Previous Projects and Recorded Sites Within 1 km of the Project Area		
HPD #	Undertaking Description	Sites
80-27*	Homesite	0
80-70*	NHIRC House Lot	1/NA16-332/Lithic Scatter
80-90*	NHIRC House Lot/Addendum	1/NA16-332/Lithic Scatter
84-79	Homesite	0
83-499	Homesite	0
84-426*	Homesite	0
85-182	NHIRC Homesite	1/AZ-0-34-1/1920-1995 Navajo Trash Dump
85-183	NHIRC Homesite	0
85-397	NHIRC Homesite	0
85-583	NHIRC Homesite	0
85-658*	Powerline	1/AZ-0-34-2 Lithic Scatter
86-023	Waterline	0
86-139*	Indian Service Route N24	3/AZ-0-34-3/1956 Trading Post AZ-0-34-4/1930 Well AZ-0-34-5/Anasazi P-II-P-III
86-199	NHIRC Homesite	0
86-201	NHIRC Homesite	0
86-203	NHIRC Homesite	0
86-404	Waterline	0
88-258*	Powerline	0
88-577	NHIRC Homesite	0
88-282	NHIRC Homesite	0
88-641	NHIRC Homesite	0
92-020	Homesite, Waterlines, Cisterns	0
94-765*	Waterline	0

* = Only portions of projects/sites within 1 km are listed

The following sources were reviewed for information on Traditional Cultural Properties in the general area, Navajo Indians III (Van Valkenburgh 1974) and Dine Bikeyah (Van Valkenburgh 1941). No known Traditional Cultural Properties were identified within the chapter tract by these sources.

FIELD METHODS

The fieldwork was completed by Denise R. E. Copeland and Maxine L. Yazzie of the Capital Improvement Department. The southeast corner of the chapter tract was relocated by Mr. Leonard Gilmore of Western Agency of the Capital Improvement Department. The other corners appear to have been displaced by the grading of roads. The project area was investigated using a Class III (100%) level, pedestrian survey strategy utilizing parallel transects spaced about 15 meters apart. The 467 ft.(142 m) sewer line and 100 ft.(30 m) wide survey corridor centered on the right-of-way was inspected by walking along one side and returning on the opposite side. The original Tolani Lake Chapter Tract consists of ca. (10.00 ac /4.04 ha) all of which was inspected by this inventory. An additional 300 ft. (4.54 ac/1.83 ha) to the south of the chapter tract was also inventoried for withdrawal as an addition to the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract. A total of 15.01 acres (6.07 ha) was inventoried. The fieldwork was completed on March 27, 1995.

Data about Traditional Cultural Properties and the dates of the existing buildings, in the Chapter Tract was collected by the author from Mr. Freddie Howard, Chapter President, on April 20, 1995. No Traditional Cultural Properties were identified in or around the Chapter Tract.

Resource Definitions

The following describe the NNAD working definitions for cultural resources.

Isolated Occurrence: Any non-structural remains of a single event; alternatively, any non-structural assemblage of approximately 10 or fewer artifacts or other material within an area of approximately 10 square meters or less, especially if it is of questionable human origin, if it appears to be the result of fortuitous causes, or if it lacks integrity (1991b). Rock art, burials, sacred places, and formal features are not recorded as isolated occurrences.

Traditional Cultural Properties: This include both places with material remains and places that lack the evidence of human use that would qualify them as archaeological sites, historic properties, or graves (NNHPD 1991a). Traditional Cultural Properties with material remains may include, but are not limited to, sites that may have been blessed and where ceremonies may have occurred, such as those with hogans, houses, sweathouses, game corrals (needzii'), eagle traps and so forth; other sites where ceremonies and rituals occurred (if evidence of such use, such as, the remains of ceremonial structures, are visible); trail shrines; rock art; and both marked and unmarked graves (NNHPD 1991a). Such places that lack clear evidence of human use include, but are not limited to, the following types: places for gathering plants for use in ceremonies and other traditional purposes; places for gathering minerals for other traditional purposes; places for gathering contents of sacred bundles; places for gathering other materials for ceremonial and other traditional purposes; prayer-offering places; places associated with the general Navajo origin story; places associated with origin stories of particular ceremonies; places associated with the origin of a clan; places associated with the origin of a Navajo custom; places identified as the home of a Holy Being such Wind, Lightning, Big Snake; location of echoes (Talking Rocks, which convey human words to the Holy People); natural discoloration of rock that has

5.1 SITE TWO FOR DEVELOPMENT: Junction of NR 2 and NR 24

This site is located approximately three miles west of Tolani Lake Chapter. The access road is off Navajo Route (NR) 2.

Site Related Aspects

Reporting: There are no residents residing in the area. The nearest residence is located approximately one mile northwest of the site across the road (NR2).

Existing Buildings: There are no existing buildings on this location.

Existing Utilities

There are no existing utilities on the proposed site. Tolani Lake Chapter will need to coordinate with Indian Health Service (IHS) and Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) to develop or extend all required utilities to the site.

Project Utilities Development

- Water: The nearest water source is located three miles from the site. A six-inch water line extension will be required and engineered to assure adequate flow and supply is provided to the site. It is recommended further study be developed to meet commercial development demands and water pressure.
- Sewer: Approximately four to six-acre sanitary sewer collection and treatment system will need to be developed.
- Natural Gas: Individual LP tanks will be required for each building. The nearest natural gasline is located within Leupp Chapter community. NTUA normally will not extend naturalgas lines for remote areas due to high cost.
- Electrical: The nearest three-phase power is located fifteen miles south of the site.
- Telephone: Frontier Communication telephone lines currently runs parallel to the NR 2 to Tolani Lake Chapter and is immediately available.
- Solid Waste: There is no service available at this location. This will have to developed to dispose of the trash from the businesses.

Special Site Development Requirements

The following are requirements for Site Development:

- Land Use Consent
- Archeological Survey/Clearance
- Environmental Impact Statement
- Threatened and Endangered Species Survey
- Fish and Wildlife Survey
- Suitability Analysis
- Land withdrawal process
- Land legal surveys
- Infrastructure Plans

- As well as other requirements

Additional water wells and electrical upgrades will be required for the proposed site. The requirement will be the surveying and clearances. This will require additional cost and design for the proposed site.

Legal Considerations

The site is located at the junction of NR 2 and NR 24. Proper consent and completing the Navajo Nation land withdrawal process need to be done.

Proposed

This will be the proposed area for commercial and economic development. At this location, the Chapter's vision includes, a gas station, convenience store, a laundromat, a garage with a tire repair shop and an open market.

The plan for development will include:

Geology/Soils

Site One is relatively flat and slopes gently from about 4,918 feet above sea level.

Surface Water/Drainage

No well-defined drainages bisect the parcel.

Vegetation

The study area is found within desert grassland.

Wildlife

Wildlife that occupies the study area is expected to be typical of desert grassland habitat. It can be expected that coyotes, foxes, rabbits, lizards, snakes, small rodents, and birds of prey could be common residents of the study areas.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Environmentally sensitive areas can include such areas as designated habitat for threatened and endangered species, important wildlife areas or corridors, riparian areas, and protected plant populations. The Navajo Natural Heritage Program maintains records of this information that is available for the Navajo Nation. At this time, no known species of concern have been recorded in the area or are part of the database kept by the Navajo Natural Heritage Program. As of May 2010, they identified the following list of species of concern that could potentially be affected by the proposed undertaking:

- Pronghorn (potential habitat, but none known from this area)
- Golden Eagle (potential foraging habitat)
- Ferruginous Hawk (potential nesting and foraging habitat)
- Mountain Plover (potential habitat)
- Black-footed Ferret (potential habitat)

Vegetation of concern would identified.

Survey requirements of the Navajo Nation or the Endangered Species Act would represent an intensive survey of threatened or endangered species within the study areas. Additional clearances would be necessary prior to development because species are continually added and subtracted from the list of species of concern. New data may become available, or new survey protocol may be established between now and the time of development.

Culturally Significant Areas/Traditionally Sensitive Areas

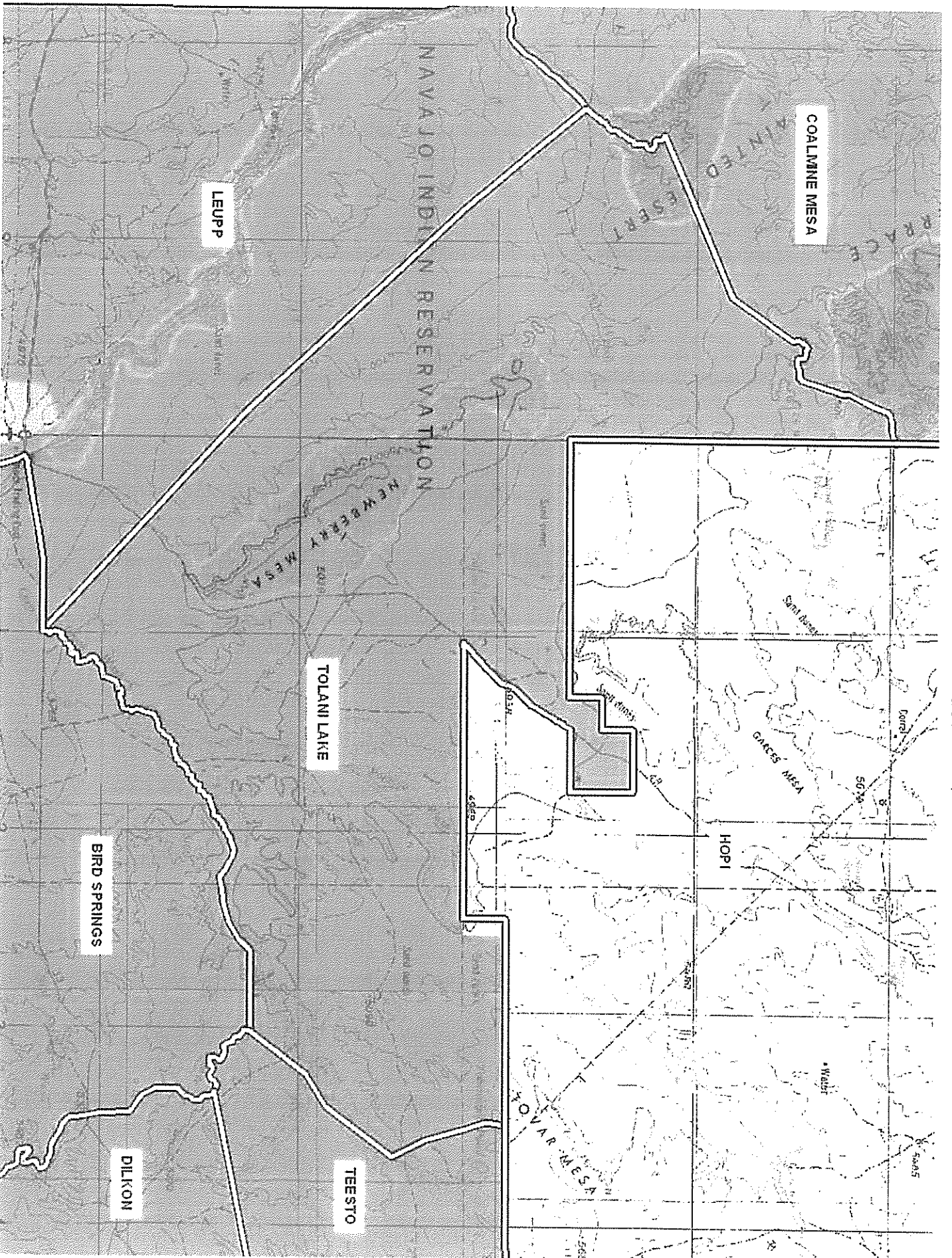
The fact that an archeological site exists on the housing site does not necessarily imply that the area cannot be developed. It may be possible that this site can be avoided and protected during development. In other cases, mitigating measures may be proposed that would result in a determination that no adverse impacts are likely to occur.

Navajo Historic Preservation would be necessary to consult prior to development.

Recommendations

Based on the initial inspection of existing sites, there is suitability for development. The presence of a well-defined drainage through the parcels will require consultation with engineers in the planning of the projects.

Also, the need to complete threatened and endangered species surveys and additional cultural resource investigations on the parcels would add cost to the design element, as well as the need to develop a plan for any discovered sites.



some kind of supernatural event power; and places that have a part in the life-cycle rituals of individuals (such as the spot where a newborn baby's umbilical cord is placed). Many of these sorts of places are features of the natural landscape, such as mountains, hills, rock outcrops, springs, and individual trees (NNHPD 1991a).

Site: The location of an event, belief, or activity, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historic, archaeological, or traditional cultural value regardless of the value of any existing structure. Note: does not include isolated historic trash dumps less than ten to twenty years old.

CULTURAL RESOURCE FINDINGS

Nine in-use areas (A-I) were identified during the cultural resource inventory. A brief description of the in-use areas are listed in Table 3. The cultural resource locations are shown in Figure 3.

IN-USE AREAS

Nine currently active areas were identified by this project. Notes were taken on the types of structures present and the known age of the areas. The dates of the areas were collected from Mr. Freddie Howard, April 20, 1995. This information is given in Table 3.

TABLE 3
In-Use Areas located in the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract

No./Building-Area	Date	Description
A/Chapter House	1957	A frame house (Blessed)
B/Hogan	1980	A log hogan and rock oven remains
C/Multi-purpose building	1983	A metal building
D/Preschool staff residence	1989	A frame building
E/Preschool	1984	A frame building (Blessed)
F/Senior Citizen building	1995	A modular building
G/Two warehouse buildings	mid 1960's	Two metal buildings
H/Wood & Coal Storage	mid 1960's	A enclosed fenced area
I/Picnic Area	mid 1960's	A shade and one long table

EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

None of the in-use resources (A-I) meet the 50 year guideline for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places. No Historic Properties were located in project area.

DETERMINATION OF EFFECT

No historic properties are located within project area.

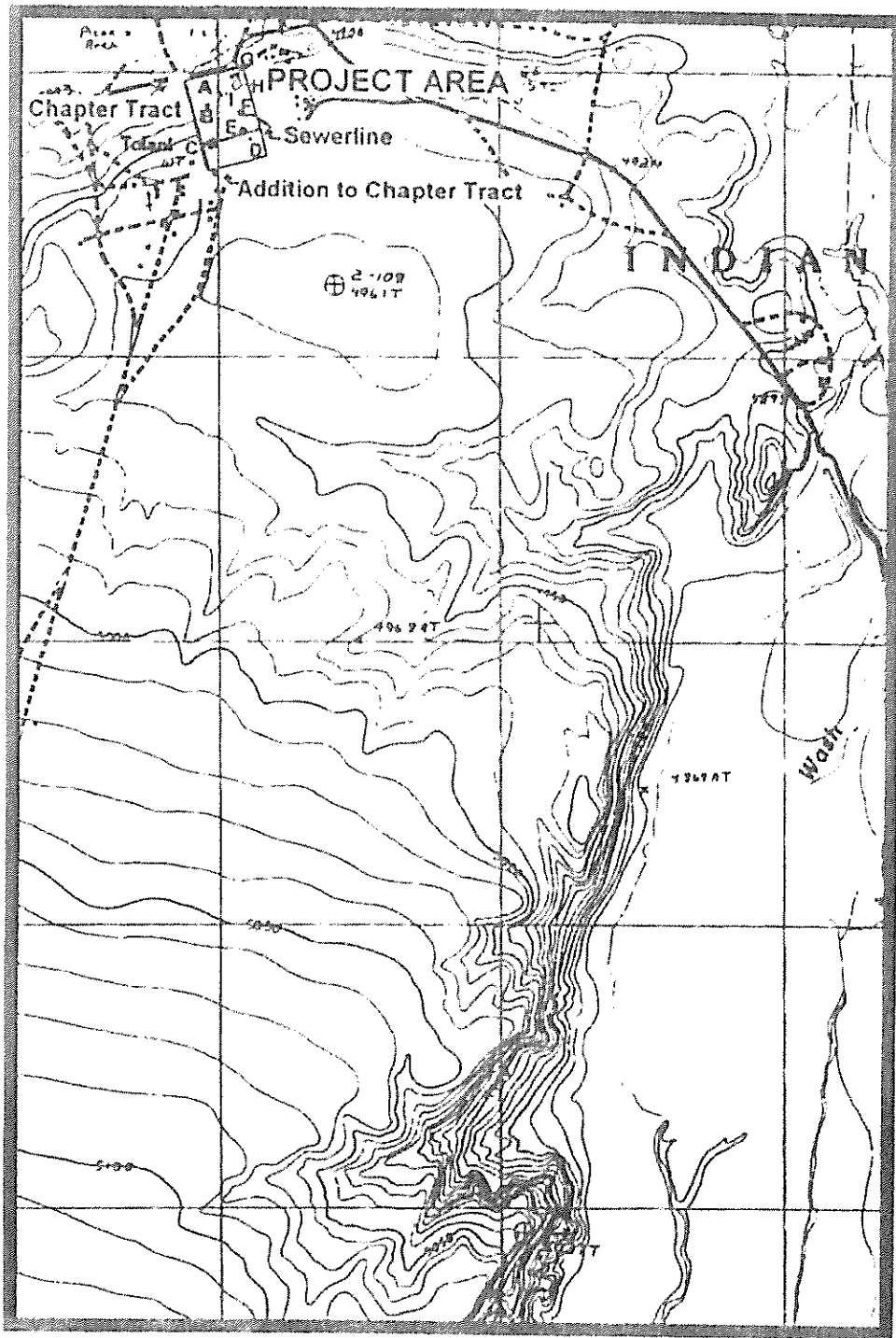


Figure 3: Cultural resource locations within the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract. Map is Tolani Lake, Arizona 1986. Letters are in-use area locations.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Approval of this undertaking is recommended with the following general recommendations. If any previously undetected cultural resources are discovered during the undertaking (e.g., pottery, bone, stone tools), all activity should cease in that area and the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Officer ([520] 871-6437) should be immediately notified. Upon inspection of the remains, direction on how to proceed will be given pursuant to 36 CFR 800.11. Any future development within the chapter tract will require compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

REFERENCES CITED

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1986c An Archaeological Survey of Sidney and Nona Dixon NHIRC Homesite Tolani
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Mitchell, Edward

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Leslie Benally Near Tolani Lake, Coconino County, Arizona (CF # 03322) NNAD
88-148. Manuscript on file at Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department,
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1988b An Archaeological Survey of 7.4 miles (11.9 km) of a Proposed Powerline
Near Tolani Lake, Coconino County, Arizona. Manuscript on file at Navajo Nation
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1991a Navajo Nation Policy to Protect Traditional Cultural Properties (1/24/91). Manuscript on file at Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department, Window Rock, Arizona.

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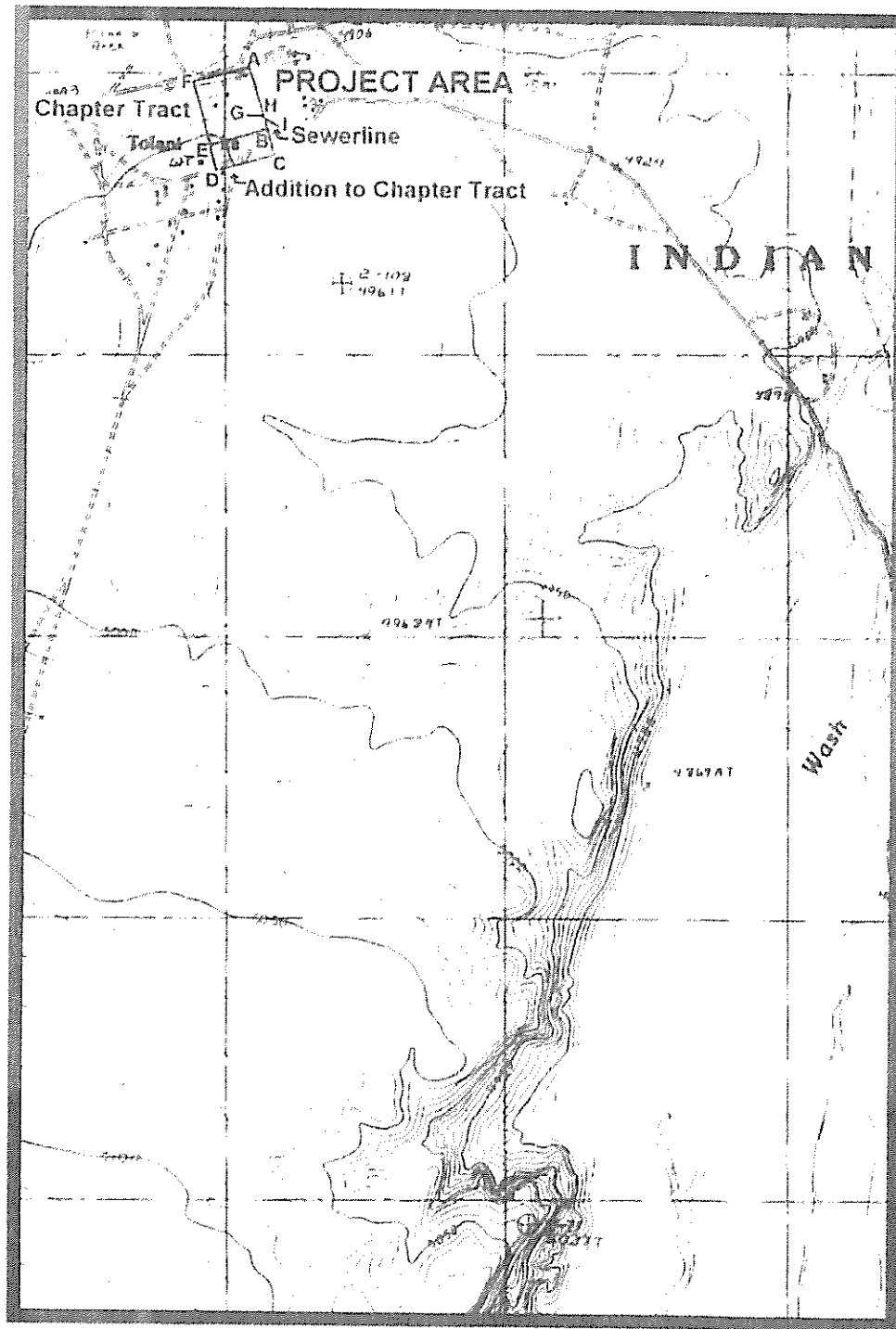


Figure 2: Specific Location of the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract and the Senior Citizen's Waterline Map is Tolani Lake, Arizona 1986 Letters are UTM coordinate locations

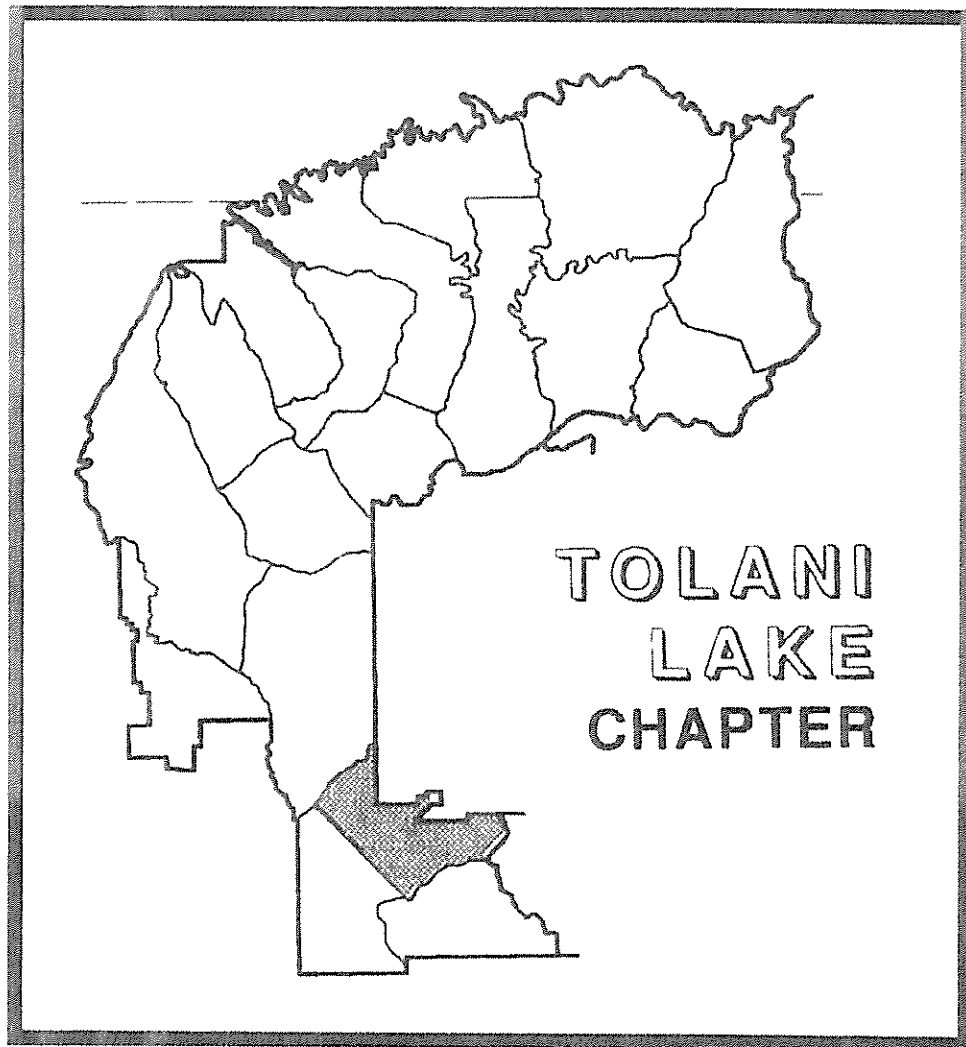


Figure 1: General location of the project area. Map is after Chapter Images, 1992 Edition.

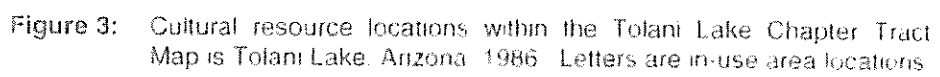


Figure 3: Cultural resource locations within the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract Map is Tolani Lake, Arizona 1986. Letters are in-use area locations.

CULTURAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE FORM
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT
P O BOX 4950
WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA 86515

ROUTING COPIES TO

AZ SHPO
XX REAL PROPERTY MGT/330
XX CIPD

NNHPD NO HPD 95 336 1
OTHER PROJECT NO

DCD1-95-014 1

PROJECT TITLE An Addendum to the "A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract and Senior Center Sewer Line, Coconino County, Arizona" for an Addition of 0.85 acres to the Chapter Tract for the use of the Toh Chii Koak Charter School

IFAD AGENCY BIA NAO

SPONSOR Tolani Lake Chapter (Attn.: Freddie Howard), HC 61, P O Box 201, Winslow, Arizona 86047

PROJECT DESCRIPTION The proposed undertaking will involve the addition of 0.85 acres to a previously surveyed 2.15 acres (for 3 acres) for this subdivision of the Chapter Tract for the Toh Chii Koak Charter School. Ground disturbance will be intensive and extensive.

LAND STATUS Tribal Trust

CHAPTER Tolani Lake

LOCATION Unplatted & projected T24N, R14E, Coconino County, Arizona, G&SRPM&B

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST Judith G. Touchette

NAVAJO ANTIQUITIES PERMIT NO Navajo Nation Code (19 N N C 1001 § 302 et seq.)

DATE INSPECTED 3/23/98

DATE OF REPORT 7/17/98

TOTAL ACREAGE INSPECTED 0.85

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION Class III pedestrian inventory with transects spaced 15 m apart

LIST OF CULTURAL RESOURCES FOUND

(1) In-use Area (IUAC)

LIST OF ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

None

LIST OF NON-ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

(1) IUAC

LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

None

EFFECT/CONDITIONS OF COMPLIANCE No historic properties were located.

In the event of a discovery ["discovery" means any previously unidentified or incorrectly identified cultural resources including but not limited to archaeological deposits, human remains, or locations reportedly associated with Native American religious/traditional beliefs or practices], all operations in the immediate vicinity of the discovery must cease, and the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department must be notified at (520) 871-7132.

FORM PREPARED BY James Dryer

FINALIZED August 6, 1998

Notification to

Proceed Recommended
Conditions

Yes XX No
Yes No XX



Alan S. Downer

Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Officer

Date

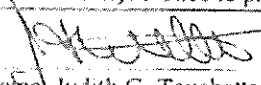
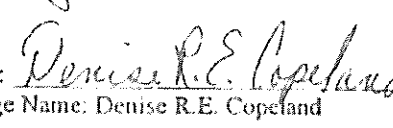
Agency Approval

Yes No


Area Director

Date

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE (HPD JAN/91)

1. HPD REPORT NO: HPD 95-336.1	2. (FOR HPD USE ONLY)	3. RECIPIENT'S ACCESSION NO.
4. TITLE OF REPORT: An Addendum to the "A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract and Senior Center Sewer Line, Coconino County, Arizona" for an addition of 0.85 acres to the Chapter Tract for the use of the Toh chii koak Charter School Author (s): Judith G. Touchette		5. FIELDWORK DATES 3/23/98
7. CONSULTANT NAME AND ADDRESS: Gen'l Charge: Denise R. E. Copeland, Archaeologist III Org. Name: Navajo Nation Capital Improvement Projects Department Org. Address: P.O. Box 1510 Window Rock, Arizona 86515 Phone: (505) 368-1059		6. REPORT DATES 7/17/98
10. SPONSOR NAME AND ADDRESS Ind. Responsible: Mr. Freddie Howard Org. Name: Tolani Lake Chapter Org. Address: HC 61-P.O. Box 201 Winslow, Arizona 86047		8. PERMIT NO. NTC
		9. CONSULTANT REPORT NO. DCD1-95-014.1
		11. SPONSOR PROJECT NO. N/A
		12. AREA OF EFFECT <u>3.00 ac</u> AREA SURVEYED <u>0.85 ac</u>
13. LOCATION (MAP ATTACHED)		
a. Agency: <u>Western</u> b. Chapter: <u>Tolani Lake</u> c. County: <u>Coconino</u> d. State: <u>Arizona</u> e. UTM Center: Zone <u>12</u> (See Page 2) f. Land Owner/User Name: <u>Tribal Trust</u> g. Area: <u>T 24 N, R 14 E Unplatted GSRM</u> h. 7.5' Map Name(s): <u>Tolani Lake, Ariz., 1986</u>		
14. REPORT /x/ OR SUMMARY (REPORT ATTACHED) // OR PRELIMINARY REPORT //		
a. Description of Undertaking: The undertaking consists of the subdivision of the Chapter Tract for the Toh chii koak Charter School tract. The total of the proposed school tract is 3.00 acres (361.5' x 361.5'). Of the 3.00 acres 2.15 acres are located within the previously inventoried chapter tract and 0.85 acres are outside the Chapter Tract. The 0.85 acres are to be added to the total tract and, then included in the subdivision for the proposed school b. Existing Data Review: See Report HPD 95-336. c. Area Environmental & Cultural Setting: See Report HPD 95-336. d. Field Methods: The 0.85 acre portion of the project area which is located outside the existing chapter tract was inventoried for cultural resources by Judith G. Touchette on March 23, 1998. The area was inventoried using a Class III pedestrian survey with transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart. The other 2.15 acres were included in the previous inventory report, HPD 95-336. Ms. Velma Huskey, Chapter Coordinator, was interviewed on March 23, 1998 about Traditional Cultural Properties and she reported none in the project area		
15. CULTURAL RESOURCE FINDINGS:		
a. Location/Identification of Each Value: One in-use area (C) was located within the 3.00 acre project area during the inventory and consists of a multi-purpose building built in 1980. b. Evaluation of Significance of Each Value (above): The in-use area (C) does not meet the 50 year guideline for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places. No historic properties were found.		
16. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Recommendations): Notice to proceed for the undertaking is recommended		
17. CERTIFICATION:		
SIGNATURE:  Date: <u>7/27/98</u> Direct Charge Name: Judith G. Touchette		
SIGNATURE:  Date: <u>July 27, 98</u> General Charge Name: Denise R.E. Copeland		

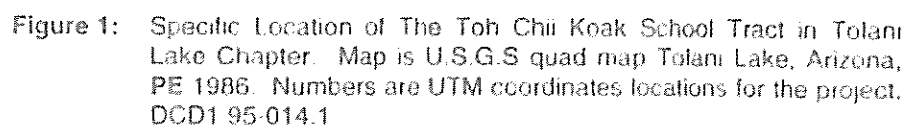
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

DCID1-95-014 Page 2

13. LOCATION:

e. UTM Coordinates:

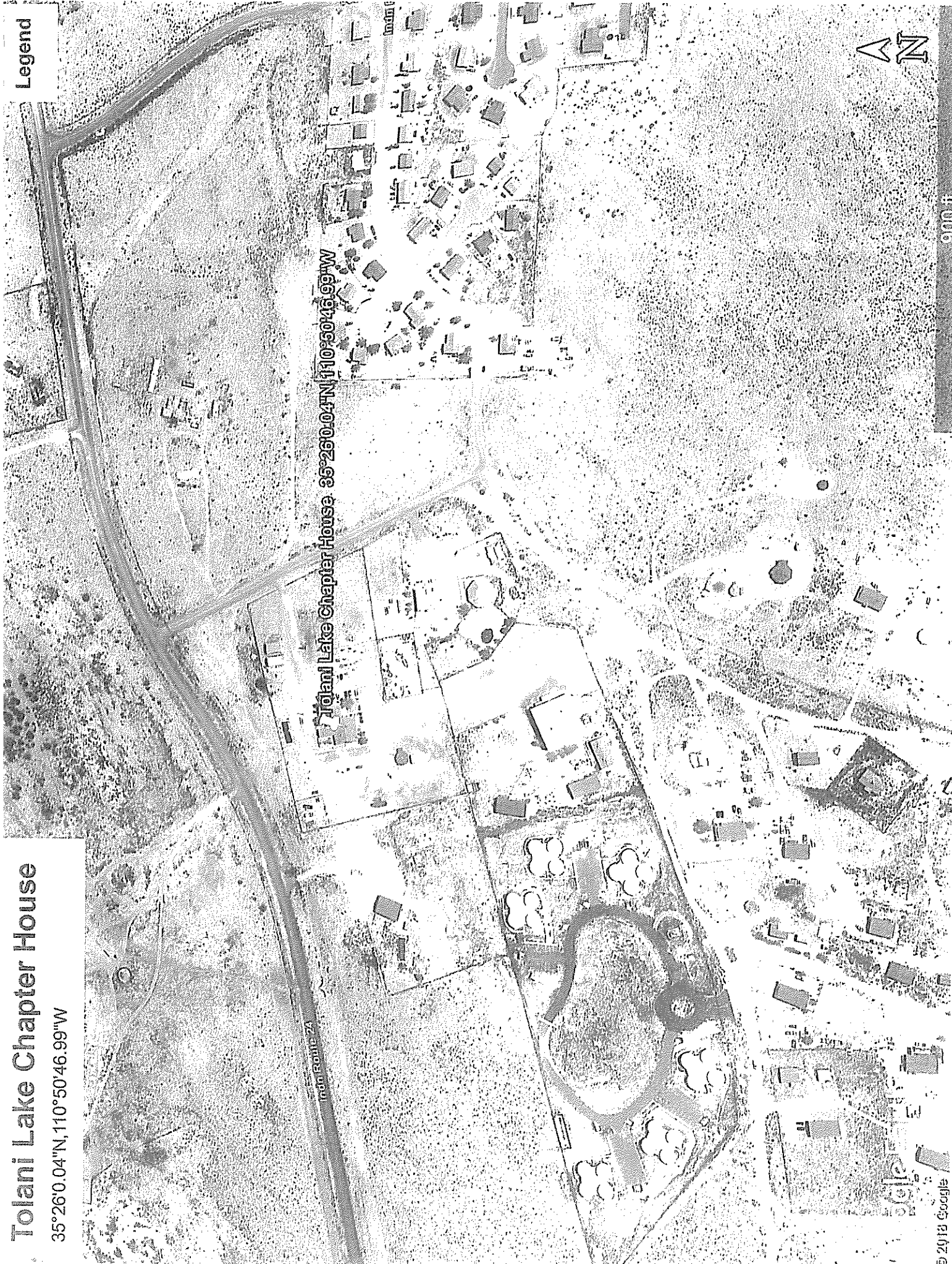
Reference Point	Northing	Easting
1	39 20 820	5 13 880
2	39 20 825	5 13 920
3	39 20 740	5 13 940
4	39 20 720	5 13 920
5	39 20 840	5 14 000
6	39 20 760	5 14 030



Tolani Lake Chapter House

35°26'0.04"N, 110°50'46.99"W

Legend



5.2 SITE THREE: TOLANI LAKE COMMUNITY CEMETERY

This site is located approximately 8.5 miles south of Tolani Lake Chapter. The access road is off Navajo Route (NR 15. The location is off the right of way of NR 6810 on Tolani Lake area.

Site Related Aspects

There are no homes in the area. The nearest residence is located approximately 1 mile south of the site across NR 15.

Existing Buildings: There are no existing buildings on this location.

Existing Utilities

There are no existing utilities on the proposed site. Due to the nature of the land use for this site, infrastructure development would not be needed

Project Utilities Development

There are no existing utilities on the proposed site. Due to the nature of the land use for this site, infrastructure development would not be needed.

Special Site Development Requirements

The following are requirements for Site Development:

- Land Use Consent
- Archeological Survey/Clearance
- Environmental Impact Statement
- Threatened and Endangered Species Survey
- Fish and Wildlife Survey
- Suitability Analysis
- Land withdrawal process
- Land legal surveys
- Grazing official
- Other requirements as needed

The requirement will be the surveying and clearances. This will require additional cost and design and fencing for the proposed site.

Legal Considerations

The site is located off of NR 15. Proper consent and following the land withdrawal process.

Proposed

This will be the proposed area for the community and veterans cemetery for Tolani Lake community.

The plan for development will include:

Geology/Soils

Site One is relatively flat and slopes gently from about 4,918 feet above sea level.

Surface Water/Drainage

No well-defined drainages bisect the parcel.

Vegetation

The study area is found within desert grassland.

Wildlife

Wildlife that occupies the study area is expected to be typical of desert grassland habitat. It can be expected that coyotes, foxes, rabbits, lizards, snakes, small rodents, and birds of prey could be common residents of the study areas.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Environmentally sensitive areas can include such areas as designated habitat for threatened and endangered species, important wildlife areas or corridors, riparian areas, and protected plant populations. The Navajo Natural Heritage Program maintains records of this information that is available for the Navajo Nation. At this time, no known species of concern have been recorded in the area or are part of the database kept by the Navajo Natural Heritage Program. As of May 2010, they identified the following list of species of concern that could potentially be affected by the proposed undertaking:

- Pronghorn (potential habitat, but none known from this area)
- Golden Eagle (potential foraging habitat)
- Ferruginous Hawk (potential nesting and foraging habitat)
- Mountain Plover (potential habitat)
- Black-footed Ferret (potential habitat)

Vegetation of concern would be identified.

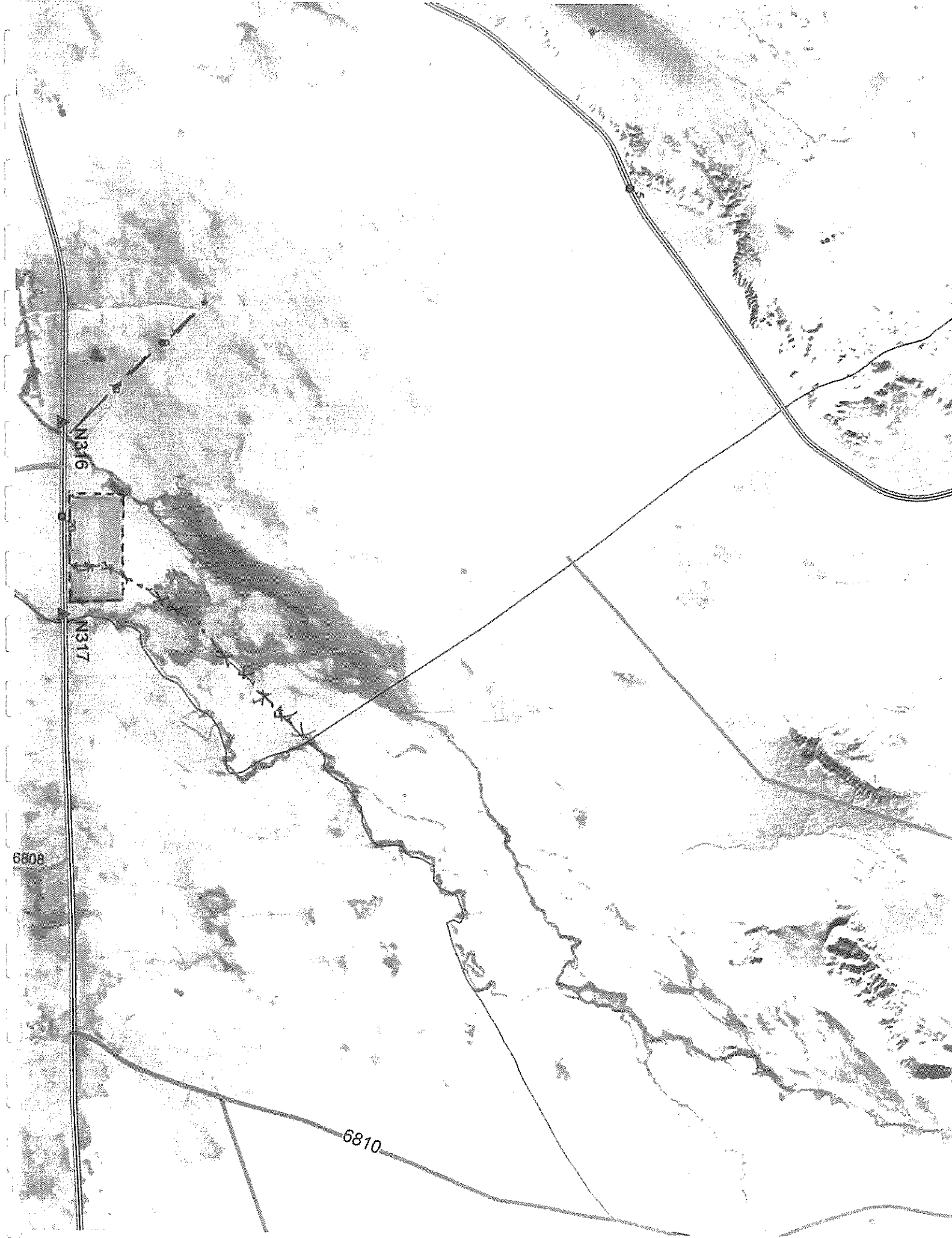
Survey requirements of the Navajo Nation or the Endangered Species Act would represent an intensive survey of threatened or endangered species within the study areas. Additional clearances would be necessary prior to development because species are continually added and subtracted from the list of species of concern. New data may become available, or new survey protocol may be established between now and the time of development.

Culturally Significant Areas/Traditionally Sensitive Areas

The fact that an archeological site exists does not necessarily imply that the area cannot be developed. It may be possible that this site can be avoided and protected during development. In other cases, mitigating measures may be proposed that would result in a determination that no adverse impacts are likely to occur. Navajo Historic Preservation would be necessary to consult prior to development.

Recommendations

Based on the initial inspection of existing site, there is suitability for development. Roads to the location will be designed. The cemetery will need fencing and installation of trees or barriers.



NAVAJO NATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

NAVAJO ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST
Resources Committee Resolution
No. RDCJA-01-20

February 13, 2020

GROUP 1: Those species or subspecies that no longer occur on the Navajo Nation.

GROUP 2 (G2) & GROUP 3 (G3): “Endangered” -- Any species or subspecies whose prospects of survival or recruitment within the Navajo Nation are in jeopardy or are likely within the foreseeable future to become so.

G2: A species or subspecies whose prospects of survival or recruitment are in jeopardy.

G3: A species or subspecies whose prospects of survival or recruitment are likely to be in jeopardy in the foreseeable future.

GROUP 4: Any species or subspecies for which the Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife NNDFW does not currently have sufficient information to support their being listed in G2 or G3 but has reason to consider them. The NNDFWL will actively seek information on these species to determine if they warrant inclusion in a different group or removal from the list.

The NNDFW shall determine the appropriate group for listing a species or subspecies due to any of the following factors:

1. The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat;
2. Over-utilization for commercial, sporting or scientific purposes;
3. The effect of disease or predation;
4. Other natural or man-made factors affecting its prospects of survival or recruitment within the Navajo Nation; or
5. Any combination of the foregoing factors.

NAVAJO ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST – February 2020

	Scientific name	Common name
GROUP 1:		
MAMMALS	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Gray Wolf
	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Black-footed Ferret
	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Grizzly or Brown Bear
FISHES	<i>Gila elegans</i>	Bonytail
PLANTS	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	Yellow Lady's Slipper
GROUP 2:		
BIRDS	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo
	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher
	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog
FISHES	<i>Catostomus discobulus jarrovi</i>	Zuni Bluehead Sucker
	<i>Gila cypha</i>	Humpback Chub
	<i>Gila robusta</i>	Roundtail Chub
	<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>	Colorado Pikeminnow
	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	Razorback Sucker
PLANTS	<i>Astragalus cutleri</i>	Cutler's Milk-vetch
	<i>Astragalus humillimus</i>	Mancos Milk-vetch
	<i>Erigeron rhizomatus</i>	Rhizome Fleabane
	<i>Pediocactus bradyi</i>	Brady Pincushion Cactus
	<i>Sclerocactus mesae-verdae</i>	Mesa Verde Cactus
GROUP 3:		
MAMMALS	<i>Antilocapra americana</i> ¹	Pronghorn ¹
BIRDS	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle
	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous Hawk
	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	American Dipper
	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Mexican Spotted Owl
INVERTEBRATES	<i>Speyeria nokomis</i>	Great Basin Silverspot
PLANTS	<i>Aliciella formosa</i>	Aztec Gilia
	<i>Allium gooddingii</i>	Gooding's Onion
	<i>Anticlea vaginatus</i>	Alcove Death Camas
	<i>Asclepias welshii</i>	Welsh's Milkweed
	<i>Astragalus cremnophylax</i> var. <i>hevroni</i>	Marble Canyon Milk-vetch
	<i>Astragalus cronquistii</i>	Cronquist Milk-vetch
	<i>Astragalus naturitensis</i>	Naturita Milk-vetch
	<i>Carex specuicola</i>	Navajo Sedge
	<i>Erigeron acomanus</i>	Acoma Fleabane
	<i>Errazurizia rotundata</i>	Round Dunebroom
	<i>Pediocactus peeblesianus</i> ssp. <i>fickeiseniae</i>	Fickeisen Plains Cactus
	<i>Penstemon navajoa</i>	Navajo Penstemon
	<i>Perityle specuicola</i>	Alcove Rock Daisy
	<i>Physaria navajoensis</i>	Navajo Bladderpod
	<i>Platanthera zothecina</i>	Alcove Bog-orchid

NAVAJO ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST – February 2020

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Sclerocactus cloveriae brackii</i>	Brack Hardwall Cactus

GROUP 4:

MAMMALS	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Big-eared Bat
	<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	Chisel-toothed Kangaroo Rat
	<i>Dipodomys spectabilis</i> ²	Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat ²
	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	Northern River Otter
	<i>Microtus mogollonensis</i>	Navajo Mountain Vole
	<i>Perognathus amplus cineris</i>	Wupatki [Arizona] Pocket Mouse
	<i>Vulpes macrotis</i>	Kit Fox
BIRDS	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk
	<i>Aechmophorus clarkia</i>	Clark's Grebe
	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Northern Saw-whet Owl
	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl
	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher
	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover
	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	Dusky Grouse
	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler
	<i>Empidonax hammondi</i>	Hammond's Flycatcher
	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	Northern Pygmy-Owl
	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	California Condor
	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	Flammulated Owl
	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Band-tailed Pigeon
	<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>	American Three-toed Woodpecker
	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora
	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow
	<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	Gray Vireo
REPTILES	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	Milk Snake
	<i>Sauromalus ater</i>	Chuckwalla
INVERTEBRATES	<i>Oreohelix strigosa</i>	Rocky Mountainsnail
	<i>Oreohelix yavapai</i>	Yavapai Mountainsnail
	<i>Oxyloma kanabense</i>	Kanab Ambersnail
FISHES	<i>Catostomus discobulus</i>	Bluehead Sucker
PLANTS	<i>Asclepias sanjuanensis</i>	San Juan Milkweed
	<i>Astragalus heilii</i>	Heil's Milk-vetch
	<i>Atriplex garrettii</i> var. <i>navajoensis</i>	Navajo Saltbush
	<i>Camissonia atwoodii</i>	Atwood's Camissonia
	<i>Cirsium rydbergii</i>	Rydberg's Thistle
	<i>Cystopteris utahensis</i>	Utah Bladder-fern
	<i>Erigeron sivinskii</i>	Sivinski's Fleabane
	<i>Eriogonum lachnogynum</i> var. <i>sarahiae</i>	Sarah's Buckwheat
	<i>Phacelia indecora</i>	Bluff Phacelia
	<i>Primula specuicola</i>	Cave Primrose
	<i>Psoralea arborescens</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	Marble Canyon Dalea
	<i>Puccinella parishii</i>	Parish's Alkali Grass
	<i>Salvia pachyphylla</i> ssp. <i>eremopictus</i>	Arizona Rose Sage
	<i>Symphotrichum welshii</i>	Welsh's American-aster

NAVAJO ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST – February 2020

Footnotes (Exclusions)

¹ G3 designation **excludes** NNDFW Management Unit 16 'New Lands', the boundaries of which are: From Sanders, AZ east along Unit 4 boundary to the Zuni boundary; south along the boundary past AZ Hwy 61 to the Navajo Nation/state boundary; west along the boundary past US Hwy 666 to the Navajo Nation/state boundary; north along Rd 2007 to Navajo, AZ; west to the north and south of Interstate 40 to the state/Petrified Forest National Park boundary; north along the boundary to the Unit 8 boundary; east along the boundary to US Hwy 191; south to Chambers and east to Sanders. For a Unit 16 map, contact NNDFW, P.O. Box 1480, Window Rock, AZ, 86515, 928 871-6451.

² Group 4 status for this species pertains only to the populations in Arizona and Utah; populations in the New Mexico portion of the Navajo Nation are not considered for this designation.

RESOLUTION OF THE
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
OF THE 23RD NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL --- FIRST YEAR, 2015

AN ACTION

RELATING TO RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT; DELEGATING AUTHORITY TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE NAVAJO LAND DEPARTMENT TO APPROVE LAND WITHDRAWALS ON THE NAVAJO NATION; AND APPROVING THE ADMINISTRATIVE RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR LAND WITHDRAWALS

BE IT ENACTED:

Section One. Findings

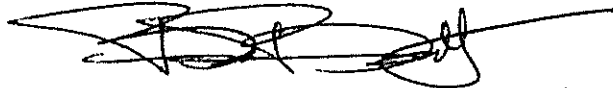
- A. Pursuant to 2 N.N.C. §502(B)(2), the Resources and Development Committee is authorized to give final approval of all land withdrawals; and
- B. Pursuant to 2 N.N.C. §501(B)(3), the Resources and Development Committee is authorized to delegate its powers to appropriate divisions of the Navajo Nation for efficiency and streamlining of government processes provided the Committee first grants final approval of rules and regulations governing such delegations and rescission of such delegations; and
- C. The current system of processing land withdrawals is confusing, time consuming, and inconsistent. It has resulted in delay and loss of development on the Navajo Nation; and
- D. Therefore, there is a need to delegate the authority to approve land withdrawals to the Director of the Navajo Land Department to streamline the land withdrawal process; and
- E. The process of reviewing documents associated with land withdrawals is an administrative task that can be performed by the Director of the Navajo Land Department; and
- F. The Resources and Development Committee finds it is in the best interest of the Navajo Nation to approve the delegation of authority.

Section Two. Delegation to the Director of the Navajo Land Department to Process Land Withdrawals and Approval of the Administrative Rules and Regulations for Land Withdrawals

- A. The Resources Committee of the Navajo Nation Council hereby approves the delegation of authority to the director of the Navajo Land Department, Division of Natural Resources, to approve Land Withdrawals on the Navajo Nation.
- B. The Navajo Nation hereby approves the Administrative Rules and Regulations, attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

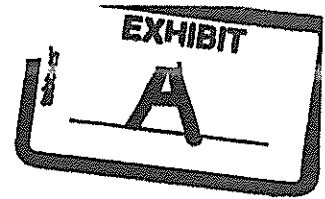
CERTIFICATION

I, hereby, certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Resources and Development Committee of the 23rd Navajo Nation Council at a duly called meeting at Navajo Nation Council Chambers, Window Rock, Navajo Nation (Arizona), at which quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 3 in favor, 0 opposed, 0 abstain this 16th day of June, 2015.



Benjamin Bennett, Vice-Chairperson
Resources and Development Committee

Motion: Honorable Benjamin Bennett
Second: Honorable Davis Filfred
Vote : 3-0 (Vice Chair not voting)



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.

§ 5. 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.

6/16/2015 (3)

H. Neutered/Spayed. All male dogs and cats shall be neutered prior to adoption. All female dogs and cats shall be spayed prior to adoption. The cost of these services shall be the responsibility of the person/persons adopting the dog and/or cat.

History

CO-54-84, October 24, 1984.

§ 1712. Safety provisions

Safety provisions are as follows:

A. Interference with the Licensing Authority or Its Authorized Representatives. No one shall interfere with, molest, hinder, or prevent the Licensing Authority or its authorized representatives in the discharge of their duties as herein prescribed, or to violate the provisions of this Chapter.

B. Penalty for Violation. Unless otherwise provided in this Chapter, any person who violates any of the provisions of this Chapter shall be fined no less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00).

C. Severance Clause. If any Section, Subsection, Sentence, Clause or Phrase of this Chapter is for any reason held to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Chapter.

D. Safety Clause. The Navajo Nation Council hereby finds, determines and declares that this Chapter is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public's peace, health and safety.

History

CO-54-84, October 24, 1984.

Chapter 11. Burials

Subchapter 1. Generally

§ 1901. Navajos

Any member of the Navajo Nation, regardless of place of residence or place of death, may be buried in a Navajo Nation cemetery.

History

CF-10-58, February 12, 1958.

§ 1902. Non-Navajos—Generally

Dead persons who were not members of the Navajo Nation may be buried in Navajo Nation cemeteries with the approval of the President of the Navajo Nation, or of the Vice-President if the President is absent from Window Rock

History

CF-10-58, February 12, 1958.

Note. Insertion of word "President" pursuant CD-68-89, Resolve #9.

§ 1903. Husbands, wives or children

Where a Navajo Indian is buried in a Navajo cemetery, such Indian's non-Navajo husband or wife, or their children, may be buried in the same cemetery without special approval of the President or Vice-President of the Navajo Nation.

History

CF-10-58, February 12, 1958.

Note. Insertion of word "President" pursuant CD-68-89, Resolve #9.

§ 1904. Unclaimed bodies

A. It shall be the duty of the Navajo Nation to provide decent burial in a Navajo cemetery for all unclaimed bodies found on Navajo Nation land. In carrying out this duty under this Section, the Nation may request the assistance of the appropriate branch of the Navajo Nation.

B. The Navajo Nation shall have a lien on the estates of persons buried under Subsection (A) of this Section for funeral expenses, but no charge shall be made for burial privileges, or costs of opening or closing the grave.

History

CF-10-58, February 12, 1958.

§ 1905. Removal of bodies

Bodies buried in Navajo Nation cemeteries may not be moved without the consent of the next of kin of the deceased. In the event the next of kin cannot be determined or located, then such bodies may be moved, upon approval by the Government Services Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

History

CO-60-73, October 23, 1973.

CF-10-58, February 12, 1958.

Cross References

Health and Social Services Committee powers, see 2 N.N.C. § 454.

§ 1906. Annual allotment for expenses

There shall be allotted annually from Navajo Nation funds an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to pay all costs of funeral and/or burial expenses and transportation of bodies of indigent Navajos.

History

1922-1951 Res. p. 44, November 5, 1947.

Subchapter 3. Cemeteries

§ 1951. Designation of sites

The Government Services Committee is authorized to designate sites for memorial and general cemeteries on the Navajo Nation not to exceed 30 acres, upon the recommendation of a majority of members of the district delegation to the Navajo Nation Council.

History

CJA-09-07, January 25, 2007. Increased the maximum acreage from 10 acres to 30 acres.

Note. Slightly reworded by deleting the word "of", which came after "Navajo Nation".

CF-10-58, February 12, 1958.

Tribal Council Resolution 1922-1951 Res. p. 43 amended by CF-10-58, § 6.

Note. Insertion of words "Government Services" pursuant CD-68-89, Resolve #10.

Cross References

Committee powers, see 2 N.N.C. § 423(C).

§ 1952. Maintenance

The Government Services Committee is authorized to provide for improving, safeguarding, and beautifying memorial and general cemeteries as the final resting places for Navajos by adopting such rules and regulations as they see fit.

History

CF-10-58, February 12, 1958.

Note. Insertion of words "Government Services" pursuant CD-68-89, Resolve #10.

§ 1953. Administration; delegation of authority

The Government Services Committee is authorized to delegate to such officers and departments of the Navajo Nation, as they see fit, the authority to administer memorial and general cemeteries so far as is consistent with the

obligations of the Government Services Committee to the Navajo Nation Council.

History

CF-10-58, February 12, 1958.

Note. Insertion of words "Government Services" pursuant CD-68-89, Resolve #10.

Chapter 13. Health Commitment Act of 2006

§ 2101. Policy

A. It is the policy of the Navajo Nation that any individual who, due to a physical or mental illness or disorder, is a threat to the health or safety of themselves or others, should receive appropriate treatment in the least restrictive environment.

B. This Act is part of a coordinated community response to care for members of the Navajo Nation, and others to whom the jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation extends, who are suffering from a physical or mental illness or disorder so that the individual and community can be restored to and live in harmony (hózhó).

C. The Navajo principle of k'é (respect, solidarity, compassion and cooperation) shall be applied at all steps of the civil commitment, evaluation, treatment processes, and reintegration of the afflicted person into the community.

History

CJA-01-06, January 24, 2006. The Health Commitment Act of 2006.

Note. Previous Chapter 13, "Tuberculosis or Other Contagious Diseases" enacted by CD-59-61, December 4, 1961, was deleted in its entirety by CJA-01-06, January 24, 2006.

§ 2102. Interpretation and application of the Act

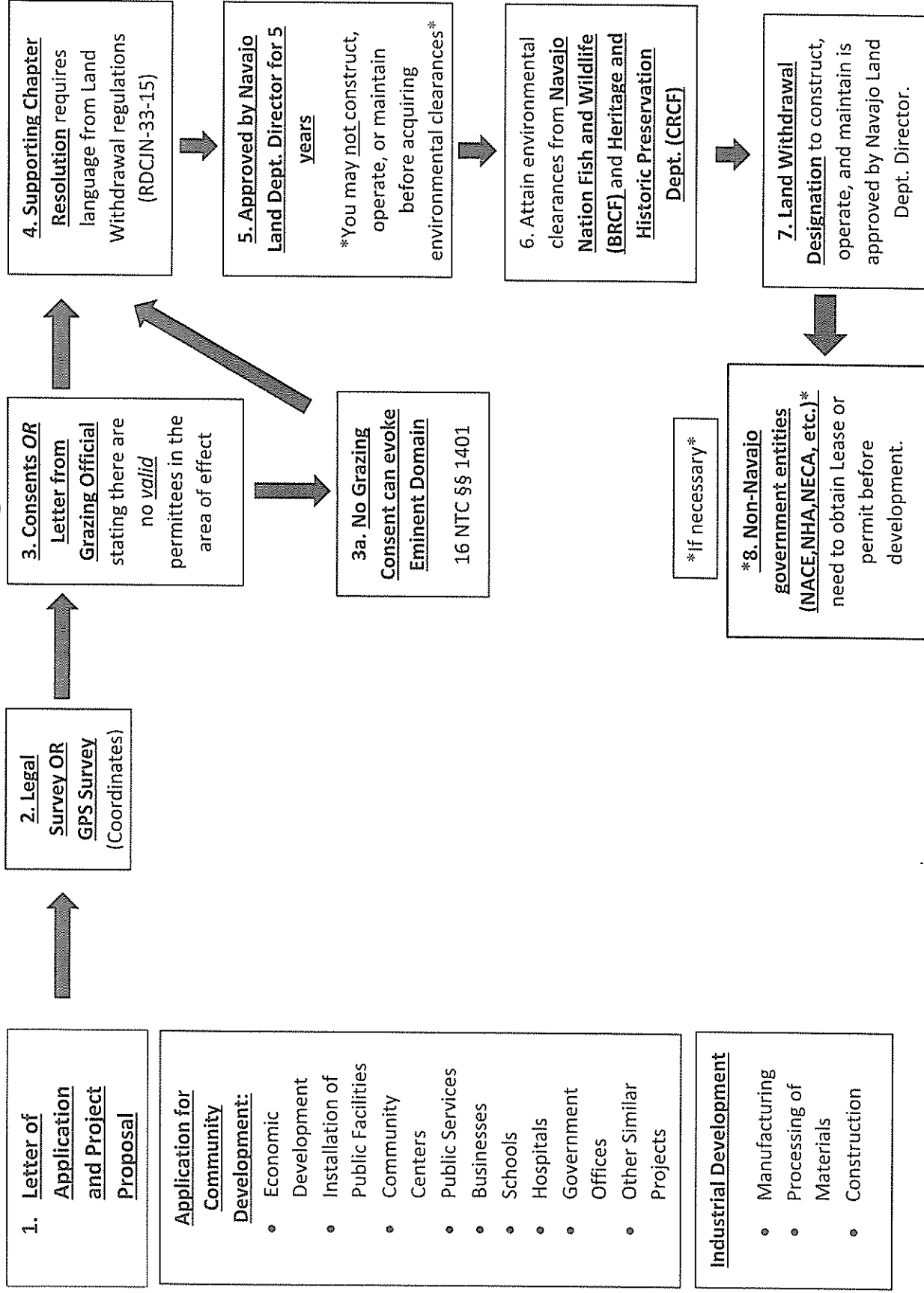
A. The purpose and intent of the Navajo Nation Health Civil Commitment Act of 2006 is to balance the interests of the individual and the community where an individual is suffering from physical or mental illness(es) or disorder(s) and the untreated consequences of the physical or mental illness(es) or disorder(s) presents a reasonable likelihood of serious harm to the health or safety of the afflicted individual or the community, or both.

B. This Act shall be liberally construed to be consistent with the policy of the Navajo Nation expressed in 13 N.N.C. § 2101.

History

CJA-01-06, January 24, 2006. The Health Commitment Act of 2006.

Land Withdrawal Designation Process



General Land Development Department

Land Withdrawal Designation Checklist for Community and Industrial Development

Applicant: _____

Email (required): _____

Please submit the following:

- ☐ **Letter of Application or Cover Letter** including the intended use of the land and the exact acreage of the proposed undertaking.
- ☐ **Legal Survey or GPS coordinates** at each point indicating the location and total acreage to be withdrawn.
- ☐ **Supporting Chapter Resolution** with the inclusion of the resolution legal language as required in the Land Withdrawal Regulations (RDCJN—33-15).
- ☐ **Letter from Grazing Officer** stating there are no valid grazing permittees in the use area or gather grazing permittee consent.

By submitting the top four (4) requirements above will allow you to reserve the area for five (5) years until the environmental documentation is provided. ***You may NOT construct, operate and/or maintain during this time period.*** The Biological Resource Compliance Form and Cultural Resource Compliance Form must be submitted in order to complete the entire land withdrawal process for development.

- ☐ **Biological Resource Compliance Form (BRCF)** from Navajo Fish and Wildlife
- ☐ **Cultural Resource Compliance Form (CRCF)** from Navajo Heritage and Historic Preservation Department

If a Non-Navajo government entity, a lease and/or permit is required in addition to the designation

****Incomplete packets will not be processed and will be returned to you****

P.O. BOX 69 / ST MICHAELS, AZ 86511 / PH: (928) 871-6447 / FAX: (928) 871-7039

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4.0 Capital Improvements Summary

4.1 Infrastructure and Capital Improvement Plan

The primary purpose of planning for chapter projects including those in the FBFA is to determine what is needed to restore the health, vitality, and viability of Tolani Lake. This continues as the purpose of the Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan as well. This includes not only the capital projects needed but also the resources and actions needed to achieve the vision of recovery.

In addition to determining needs for projects, the chapter looks toward project-readiness. Those projects with land withdrawn, some planning completed, or design started can be prioritized for funding in order to see results and begin to show success. It is not enough to ask community members to hope for change; it must be cultivated through identifying projects that need more thought or planning and fast-tracking those that are ready to take shape. Therefore, much of the readiness for projects is in the chapter tract with readily available infrastructure development.

Project cost estimates include the planning, feasibility studies, land withdrawal, Architectural and Engineering services, construction, project management and equipment, depending on the project category.

Projects cost estimate have increased tremendously due to the COVID-19 pandemic due to the limited supply and costs of delivery. Project cost include feasibility studies to determine the project scope, location, and costs. Similar projects may be combined into larger regional studies to be looked at comprehensively, such as environmental and cultural resources. Capital projects must be complete and all information provided.

Costs estimate for projects based on a needs assessment for each project category presents the reality of a project.

- Data about existing residential buildings and roads;
- Needs expressed by community members;
- Recommendations and results of other plans, documents, and studies; and
- Professional judgment based on past experience and other research.

The Chapter has the responsibility to complete the process and consider the special situations of making each project a reality.

4.2 Priority Implementation

The completion of any planning project is the time for decision-making. While a plan lays out a possible course of action, it is up to the people who will be affected by its recommendations to (1) consider the action that needs to be taken (2) assess their own level to take action, and (3) create the partnerships, policies, and environments through which the plan can succeed. Too often, the plan is the easiest step to achieve and remains the only one accomplished.

While many decisions need to be made by chapters, the Former Bennett Freeze Area Task Force, and Navajo Nation Divisions and Departments, there is a general approach that can be applied to thinking strategically about how to implement multiple projects.

Strategic Implementation

The responsibility for moving toward the next step in Recovery falls largely to the chapters. Chapter officials, Community Land Use Planning Committees, and community members must work together to decide which projects included in the Plan make sense, which are truly needed, and which the Chapter will agree to sponsor toward implementation.

Agencies and departments, both tribal and federal, have a secondary responsibility to review the projects included in the Plan to determine which may already be included in current planning efforts, which could easily be incorporated into ongoing projects, and which should be included in new efforts because they fall under agency or department responsibility for implementation.

The Navajo Nation Division of Community Development, together with the Former Bennett Freeze Area, Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan, has the responsibility for supporting the efforts of chapters, agencies, and departments to implement projects. This responsibility could include the creation of new working groups, partnerships, and roles and responsibilities for existing and new entities. These relationships will be instrumental in answering the many questions that arise in the next step of implementation.

After chapters prioritize projects, the next step is to identify projects to accomplish through partnerships with other chapters, departments, or agencies. Ongoing efforts will be made to identify projects that could be shared with on a regional basis. There may also be projects to added to the Recovery Plan that may have been missed during data gathering.

New projects and plans may not be project-ready (i.e. site selection, clearances, and land withdrawal), many projects will require feasibility studies to determine how best to move forward. As these studies take time, it is recommended to begin tasks immediately to show progress quickly. Additional assessments for power and water access for remote homes can be conducted. Feasibility studies need to be done as needed to move projects forward.

The next step is to think about projects that are project-ready and can be relatively easily and quickly accomplished. These would be prioritized for funding and efforts. Accomplishing these projects helps to show progress, which encourages others to become involved to share in the benefits and proves that there is hope for change.

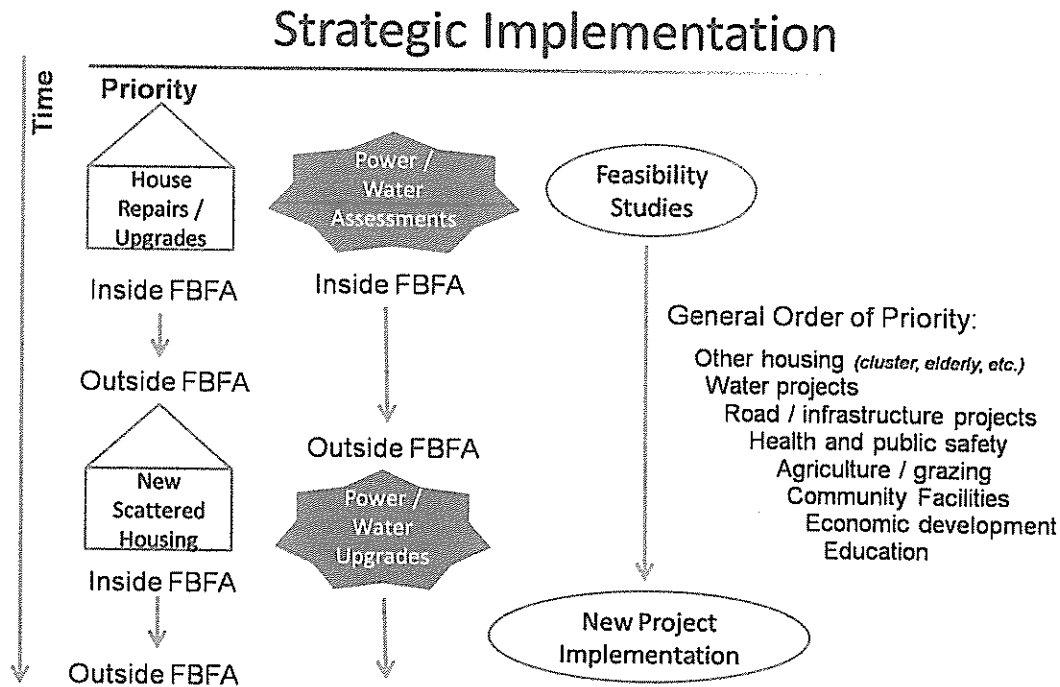


Figure 17: Strategic Implementation (an example)

In the FBFA, repairs and upgrades to existing homes are the best candidates for the first project implementation efforts. With some analysis of data collected in the field, repairs can be assessed and completed quickly. In general, this plan recommends beginning with homes inside the FBFA for both repairs and upgrades to water and power service, followed by the same projects for homes in the rest of the chapters.

While repairs are beginning, the power and water assessment can get underway, as it will take longer than assessing repairs but not as long as other studies. Additionally, it makes sense not to upgrade houses for power and water that may not be deemed repairable. IHS has completed many of these assessments, making those homes eligible for immediate assistance with the arrival of funds.

In the meantime, relevant departments or chapter would begin feasibility studies for other priority projects. These studies may take a couple of years, depending on their complexity and size. By the time, the studies are complete and generate new capital projects, shorter-term projects would be completed.

Individual chapters must balance community priorities carefully. There were many community facilities that residents care deeply about, including recreational facilities, parks, multipurpose centers, government buildings, and cemeteries.

Many residents prioritized economic development as the way to generate funds to invest in further improvements and the means to provide adequate jobs to retain the next generations. Similarly, residents prioritized grazing and agriculture projects to ensure a sustainable, self-sufficient way of life and perpetuate traditional culture.

In the same way, residents prioritize educational projects to sustain and promote the independence and success of the community's youth and residents of all ages.

In deciding the priorities of these other categories, chapters will work with residents to determine the order of projects that makes the best of use time and resources.

There are two important considerations to keep in mind in deciding the order of future projects.

- 1) Power, water, wastewater, and roads, must be in place before buildings can be designed and constructed. Economic development is particularly dependent on location and access to provide customers and employees to support businesses.
- 2) Economic development projects and vocational training facilities can help generate revenue and activities to fund and support other types of projects.

Priority Implementation by Year

4.3.3 Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan 2023 to 2028

The Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP) for years 2023 to 2028 is included in this CLUP manual.

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FY 2023 - 2028

Tolani Lake

Capital Project Description

Year Rank: 2022 - 0 2023 - 2028 Project ID: TLTABP51109-003013

Project Title: Tolani Lake Trailer and Backhoe Purchase

Contact Name: Tom Yazzie, CSC Contact Phone: (928) 686-3265 Contact Email: tolanilake@navajochapters.org

Project description: To purchase and equip a trailer and backhoe for Tolani Lake Chapter, Coconino County, Arizona. The chapter will work with the Navajo Nation procurement regulations. The project will follow the Navajo Nation emergency procurement process. White Cone Chapter will own and operate the equipment and it will be stored in the Chapter Tract. The Navajo Nation will be the fiscal agent.

Statement of Need:

Project Location: Chapter Tract

Secured and Potential Funding Budget

Funding Type	Funding Source	Potential Funding Amount applied for, or to be applied for:	Applied For?	Amount Secured	Date Received
Navajo Nation	CJA-01-21	\$140,944	Yes	\$140,944	Saturday, January 30, 2021

Proposed Budget

	Completed	Amount Secured	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total Not Yet Funded
Land	No	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Planning / Pre-design	No	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Architecture / Engineering	No	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction	No	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other	No	\$0	\$140,944	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$140,944
Total		\$0	\$140,944	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$140,944

Annual Operating Budget: (Entity Responsibility)

	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total for next 6 years
Operating / Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FY 2023 - 2028

Tolani Lake

Capital Project Description

Year Rank: 2023 - 1 2023 - 2028 Project ID: PDCNPLFTLSCP51109-000983

Project Title: Plan, design, construct new parking lot for Tolani Lake Sr. Center & Preschool

Contact Name: Leland Dayzie Contact Phone: 928-686-3265 Contact Email: lkdayzie@navajochapters.org

Project description: To plan, design, and construct a new parking lot for the Tolani Lake Senior Center and the Tolani Lake Pre-School. The parking lots are connected, as both buildings are within approx 100 feet apart, on the same tract.

Statement of Need: The parking lots for the Tolani Lake Senior Center and Tolani Lake Pre-School will need pavement. When inclement weather settles, especially the winter months and monsoon season, these parking lots get muddy and rutted, making it impassable for elders to into the Sr Center for their meals. It also makes it difficult for the pre-school bus to park conveniently for the children.

Project Location: Tolani Lake Chapter Tract

Secured and Potential Funding Budget

Funding Type	Funding Source	Potential Funding Amount applied for; or to be applied for:	Applied For?	Amount Secured	Date Received
Navajo Nation	NN Fuel Excise Tax Funds		No		
Navajo Nation	NN Matching CIP Funds		No		
Navajo Nation	NN CIP General Funds		No		
Federal	AML		No		

Proposed Budget

	Completed	Amount Secured	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total Not Yet Funded
Land	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Planning / Pre-design	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Architecture / Engineering	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction	No		\$111,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,000
Other	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total			\$111,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,000

Annual Operating Budget: (Entity Responsibility)

	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total for next 6 years
Operating / Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FY 2023 - 2028

Tolani Lake

Capital Project Description

Year Rank: 2023 - 2 2023 - 2028 Project ID: PDCWLMN0TLCYM51109-000984

Project Title: Plan, Design, Construct Water Line 10 Miles N of Tolani Lake Chapter (Yaadeesk'idi Mesa)

Contact Name: Valerie Kelly Contact Phone: 928-686-3265 Contact Email: VKelly1966@gmail.com

Project description: Extend water line 10 Miles North & Northeast of the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract.

Statement of Need: Current resident have been without running water for over 20 years. People haul their own water for their daily needs and livestock. The majority of these residents are elders.

Project Location: 15 Miles NE of Tolani Lake Chpt

Secured and Potential Funding Budget

Funding Type	Funding Source	Potential Funding Amount applied for; or to be applied for:	Applied For?	Amount Secured	Date Received
Navajo Nation	NN Other		No		
Navajo Nation	NN C/P General Funds		No		

Proposed Budget

	Completed	Amount Secured	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total Not Yet Funded
Land	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Planning / Predesign	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Architecture / Engineering	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction	No		\$256,000	\$256,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$512,000
Other	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total			\$256,000	\$256,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$512,000

Annual Operating Budget: (Entity Responsibility)

	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total for next 6 years
Operating / Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FY 2023 - 2028

Tolani Lake

Capital Project Description

Year Rank:	2023 - 3	2023 - 2028	Project ID:	NPES1109-000881	
Project Title:	NW Powerline Extension				
Contact Name:	Valerie Kelly	Contact Phone:	928-686-3265	Contact Email:	VKelly1966@gmail.com
Project description:	Pin, dsgr, cnstr, powerline to approx 25 miles north west of the Tolani Lake Chapter				
Statement of Need:	There are no electrical power to approx 7 homes north west of the Tolani Lake Chapter. The residents have been without power for over 20 years.				
Project Location:	Tolani Lake NW Area				

Secured and Potential Funding Budget

Proposed Budget

	Completed	Amount Secured	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total Not Yet Funded
Land	No		\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
Planning / Pre-design	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Architecture / Engineering	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction	No		\$0	\$525,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$525,000
Other	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total			\$0	\$675,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$675,000

Annual Operating Budget: (Entity Responsibility)

	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total for next 6 years
Operating / Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FY 2023 - 2028

Tolani Lake

Capital Project Description

Year Rank: 2023 - 4 2023 - 2028 Project ID: PMG51109-001364

Project Title: Purchase Motor Grader

Contact Name: Valerie Kelly Contact Phone: 928-686-3285 Contact Email: TolaniLake@navajochapters.org

Project description: Purchase a new motor grader - to grade / repair roads during inclement weather. For emergency road situations

Statement of Need: During inclement weather, roads become impassable. Elders live out in the remote areas of the Tolani Lake boundaries usually need help getting out. We have people living in the Navajo Partition Land (NPL), Former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA), White Grass, and Yaa deeskidi Mesa areas that require emergency road assistance every year.

Project Location: Tolani Lake

Secured and Potential Funding Budget

Funding Type	Funding Source	Potential Funding Amount applied for; or to be applied for:	Applied For?	Amount Secured	Date Received
Navajo Chapter	Chapter CJP Funds		No		
Navajo Nation	NN Emergency/Disaster Funds		No		
Navajo Nation	NN CJP General Funds		No		

Proposed Budget

	Completed	Amount Secured	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total Not Yet Funded
Land	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Planning / Predesign	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Architecture / Engineering	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other	No		\$130,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$130,000
Total			\$130,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$130,000

Annual Operating Budget: (Entity Responsibility)

	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total for next 6 years
Operating / Maintenance	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
Operating Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FY 2023 - 2028

Tolani Lake

Capital Project Description

Year Rank: 2024 - 1 2023 - 2028 Project ID: PDCCRP51109-000981

Project Title: Plan, Design, Construct Community Recreation Park

Contact Name: Valerie Kelly Contact Phone: 928-686-3265 Contact Email: VKelly1966@gmail.com

Project description: The Tolani Lake chapter is requesting a new recreation park for the community to improve the health of youth and elders.

Statement of Need: Due to increasing diabetes in the community, especially among youth and elders, we are requesting a new recreation facility for exercise regiments

Project Location: within chapter tract

Secured and Potential Funding Budget

Funding Type	Funding Source	Potential Funding Amount applied for, or to be applied for:	Applied For?	Amount Secured	Date Received
Federal	CDBG		No		
Navajo Nation	NN Matching CIP Funds		No		
Federal	AML		No		
Navajo Nation	NN CIP General Funds		No		

Proposed Budget

	Completed	Amount Secured	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total Not Yet Funded
Land	No		\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
Planning / Pre-design	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Architecture / Engineering	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction	No		\$0	\$456,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$456,000
Other	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total			\$0	\$466,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$466,000

Annual Operating Budget: (Entity Responsibility)

	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total for next 6 years
Operating / Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FY 2023 - 2028

Tolani Lake

Capital Project Description

2024 - 2

2023 - 2028

Project ID:

PDCNPLFTTLCH51109-000982

Plan, design, construct new parking lot for the Tolani Lake Chapter House

Valerie Kelly

Contact Phone:

928-686-3265

Contact Email:

VKelly1966@gmail.com

Tolani Lake Chapter parking lot pavement

The parking lot will need to be paved with handicap access points. The parking lot gets muddy and rutted due to inclement weather during monsoon season and the winter months. This makes it impassable for some of our handicap elders to enter the chapter compound.

Tolani Lake Chapter Tract

Secured and Potential Funding Budget

Funding Type	Funding Source	Potential Funding Amount applied for; or to be applied for:	Applied For?	Amount Secured	Date Received
Navajo Nation	NN Bonds		No		
Navajo Chapter	Chapter General Funds		No		
Federal	AML		No		
Navajo Nation	NN Fuel Excise Tax Funds		No		

Proposed Budget

	Completed	Amount Secured	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total Not Yet Funded
Land	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Planning / Pre-design	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Architecture / Engineering	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction	No		\$0	\$195,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$195,000
Other	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total			\$0	\$195,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$195,000

Annual Operating Budget: (Entity Responsibility)

	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total for next 6 years
Operating / Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FY 2023 - 2028

Tolani Lake

Capital Project Description

Year Rank: 2025 - 1 2023 - 2028 Project ID: WOTLGPT51109-001805

Project Title: Withdrawal of Tolani Lake Gravel Pit tract

Contact Name: Valerie Kelly CSC Contact Phone: 928-686-3265 Contact Email: VKelly1966@gmail.com

Project description: Tonal Lake community will need an all purpose gravel pit for road construction, housing construction, under ground utility lines, sewer sylems. It will be a source of income for Tolani Lake

Statement of Need: The pit will service as an all-purpose gravel pit for road construction, housing construction, under ground utility lines, sewer sylems. The pit is located 2 miles east of the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract.

Project Location: East of Chapter House

Secured and Potential Funding Budget

Funding Type	Funding Source	Potential Funding Amount applied for; or to be applied for:	Applied For?	Amount Secured	Date Received
Federal	USDA		No		
Federal	Fed Grants		No		
Federal	BIA		No		
Navajo Nation	NN Fuel Excise Tax Funds		No		
Federal	AML		No		

Proposed Budget

	Completed	Amount Secured	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total Not Yet Funded
Land	No		\$0	\$0	\$65,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$65,000
Planning / Predesign	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Architecture / Engineering	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other	No		\$0	\$0	\$650,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$650,000
Total			\$0	\$0	\$715,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$715,000

Annual Operating Budget: (Entity Responsibility)

	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total for next 6 years
Operating / Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Resolution of the

**TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
WESTERN NAVAJO AGENCY**

Resolution: TL-05-1F-2021

**APPROVING AND ACCEPTING THE TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER COMMUNITY LAND USE
PLANNING COMMITTEE'S PLAN OF OPERATION EFFECTIVE MAY 2021**

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to 26 NNC, Section 3(A), the Tolani Lake Chapter is a duly recognized chapter of the Navajo Nation Government, as listed at 11 NNC, Part 1, Section 10; and
2. Pursuant to 26 NNC, Section 1(B), the Tolani Lake Chapter is vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the community to make recommendations to the Navajo Nation and other local agencies for appropriations; and
3. The Tolani Lake Chapter is committed to providing and assisting with opportunities for the betterment and improvement of the standard of living for its constituents; and
4. The Tolani Lake Chapter Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) Plan of Operation outlines the roles, responsibilities, duties, authority, qualifications, compensation and amendments for the committee, and it provides detailed information about what must be done to achieve the goals and objectives set within the land use plans; and
5. Pursuant to Resolution No. TL-05-1F-2021, the Tolani Lake Chapter adopted the Plan of Operation for Community Land Use Planning Committee.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The Tolani Lake Chapter hereby approves and accepts the Tolani Lake Chapter Community Land Use Planning Committee's Plan of Operation, effective May 2021.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the preceding Resolution was considered in a regularly scheduled Chapter Meeting of the Tolani Lake Chapter and moved for approval in a duly called meeting at the Tolani Lake Chapter, Navajo Nation, Arizona, at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 2, in favor, 0 opposed, and 1 abstained on this the 13th day of May, 2021.

Leland K. Dayzie
President

Anna M. Begay
Vice-President

HC 61 Box 3001
Winslow, Arizona 86047
Phone: (928) 686-3285
Fax: (928) 686-3287

Rena Edwards
Secretary Treasurer

Thomas Walker, Jr.
Council Delegate

Leslie Williams
Grazing Official

MOTIONED BY: Anna M. Begay

SECONDED BY: Rena M. Edwards

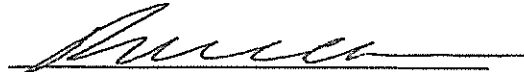
MINUTES BY: Rena Edwards – Chapter Secretary/Treasurer



Leland K. Dayzie, President



Anna M. Begay, Vice-President



Rena M. Edwards, Secretary/Treasurer

Leland K. Dayzie
President

Anna M. Begay
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Thomas Walker, Jr.
Council Delegate

Leslie Williams
Grazing Official

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER

COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE PLAN OF OPERATION

Section 1 Establishment

The Tolani Lake Community Land Use Planning Committee is hereby established under the Tolani Lake Chapter Government of the Navajo Nation, in accordance with the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act requirements, Title 26, Section 2004 (c) (1).

Section 2 Purpose

To promulgate, develop and implement plans, policies and procedures and ordinances, necessary that will guide the chapter administration and multiple uses of community lands, and such other purposes as may be determined.

Section 3 Roles, Responsibilities, Duties and Authority

1. Develop plan for zoning and policies for the community land uses upon update and thorough review of the physical elements and program elements of the community land use plan.
2. Improve and expand community infrastructure through development of a comprehensive community-wide infrastructure plan.
3. Develop plans for and implement economic development at the local level in order for the community to become self-sustaining.
4. Increase use of technology to improve community development and enhancement of community services.
5. Develop lease management plan for leasing of community property.


6. Review and recommend chapter legislations relating to land acquisition, land lease and land disposals, including developing a process for land acquisitions by Eminent Domain.
7. Develop and have chapter approve a community land use policies manual.

Section 4 Membership

1. The Committee shall consist of eight (8) member all of whom shall be appointed by the chapter members 1p on a resolution. Grazing Committee Member will automatically be a member.
2. The Committee may establish technical or other advisory subcommittees comprising of chapter voting or non-voting members to assist the Committee.
3. The Committee members and advisors, if any, shall be subject to the Navajo Nation Policy and Procedures, with respect to such matters as, development of zoning ordinances, determining chapter boundaries, implementation of Rural Addressing, issuance of business site or home site leases, etc.
4. Any member of the Committee may be removed for the following reasons:
 - a. Failure to attend three (3) consecutive regular meetings without legitimate excuse.
 - b. Indulgence in drugs or alcoholic beverages.
 - c. By majority vote of chapter membership upon recommendation by the Committee at a duly called chapter meeting, for any of the caused for removal as stated above.
 - d. Member of the Committee are required to comply with the Navajo Nation Ethics and Government Law.


Section 5 Committee Member Qualifications

1. Have a general understanding of planning concepts with respect to the beliefs, customs and morals of a community.

- 
2. Have expertise to provide valuable contributions to the overall land use planning process.
 3. Interested individual will submit a letter of interest to the community and to Land Use Planning Committee.

Section 6 Selection of, Duties and Responsibilities of Committee Members

1. The members of the Committee shall at their first duly called meeting, select a President, Vice President, and Secretary of the Committee.
2. The duties of the Committee President are to preside over the duly called Committee meetings and sign documents on behalf of the Committee.
3. In the absence of the President, the Vice President shall assume duties and responsibilities of the President or as assigned.
4. The Secretary shall verify attendance at and keep minutes of Committee meetings and maintain all records and documentations of the Committee.




Section 7 Meetings and Compensations

1. The Committee shall hold one regular meeting per month and the President may call for a special meeting to accomplish the purposes of the Committee.
2. The members of the Committee shall be compensated a stipend of one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125.00) per regular meetings, contingent upon the availability of funding.
3. A quorum shall consist of four (4) members to conduct an official business of the Committee.

Section 8 Technical Assistance

The Committee may recommend to hire a technical personnel or consultant to accomplish its objectives, based upon availability of funding, from the Navajo Nation, County, State, Federal, or other sources.

Section 9 Amendments



The Tolani Lake Community Planning Committee Plan of Operation may be amended as needed by the Tolani Lake Chapter membership.

5.3 CLUP PLAN OF OPERATION RESOLUTION & MINUTES

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER

Velma Huskey
President

HC-61 Box 3001
Winslow, AZ 86047

Walter Phelps
Council Delegate

Alfred Thomas
Vice President

Phone (928) 686-3285
Fax (928) 686-3287

Mike Williams
Grazing Official

Beno Edwards
Secretary Treasurer

RESOLUTION OF THE TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER NAVAJO WESTERN AGENCY Resolution No. TL-11-1A-13

APPROVING THE PLAN OF OPERATION FOR THE TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY BASED LAND USE PLAN

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to 2 N N C and 26 N.N.C. the Tolani Lake Chapter is authorized and delegated with governmental authority to address all matters of local interest and concern; and
2. The Tolani Lake Chapter is committed to providing and assisting with opportunities for the betterment and improvement of the standard of living for its constituents and
3. Pursuant to Resolution No. CAP-34-98 the Navajo Nation Council adopted the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act (LGA), and
4. Pursuant to the LGA, the Tolani Lake Chapter authorized and established the Tolani Lake Chapter Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) to oversee all land use planning activities; and
5. The Tolani Lake CLUPC developed the Plan of Operation for their Community Based Land Use Plan in accordance with 26 N N C §2004; and
6. The Tolani Lake Chapter community members were given the opportunity to comment or make changes to the Plan of Operation through a monthly public meeting held on November 17, 2013

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The Tolani Lake Chapter hereby approves the Plan of Operation for the Community Based Land Use Plan in accordance with the requirements of the LGA

We hereby certify that the Foregoing Resolution was considered and moved for approval by the Tolani Lake Chapter at a duly called meeting at Tolani Lake Chapter, Navajo Nation, (Arizona), at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 33 in favor, 0 opposed, and 1 abstained on the 17 day of November 2013.

MOTIONED BY: Evelyn Begay

SECONDED BY: MARJORIE Bennett

MINUTES BY: Rena M. EDWARDS

Velma Huskey
Velma Huskey, President

Alfred Thomas
Alfred Thomas, Vice-President

Rena M. Edwards
Rena M. Edwards, Secretary/Treasury

Walter Phelps
Walter Phelps, Council Delegate

Regular Chapter Meeting

Monday, November 17, 2013

- I. Meeting call to order at 10:35am (MST) by Velma Huskey, Chapter President with a quorum of (53).
- II. Invocation given by Louie McCabe, Chapter member
Roll Call:
Rena M. Edwards – present Alfred Thomas – present Velma Huskey – present
Walter Phelps – not-present Leslie Williams – present Valerie Kelly – present
Priscilla Lane – not present
- III. Approval of Agenda: Alfred Thomas reviews the agenda in English and Navajo.
Motion by: Donald Price 2nd by: Alan Begay In favor: 22 Oppose: 0 Abstention: 1
MOTION CARRIES
- IV. Approval of Minutes at this time, by Rena Edwards, Chapter Sec/treasurer
Motion by: Margaret Tom 2nd by: Louie McCabe In favor: 29 Oppose: 0
Abstention: 1
MOTION CARRIES
- V. Introduction of guests:
 - Mr. Tom Chee – shared traditional ways of teaching, with encouragement and inspiration.
 - Mr. Leonard Chee – update members on the new “decentralization plans”.
- Reports: (5 minutes)
 1. Financial reports for the months of May 2013 thru October 2013 by Rena Edwards, and Valerie Kelly, Chapter Sec/Treasurer. Copy will be attached.
 2. Walter Phelps, Council Delegates – will be attending later
 3. Chapter Officials:
 - Alfred Thomas, Chapter Vice-President- updates old and current Navajo Nation news: covers update on the conference held recently at the Twin Arrows.
 4. Community Service Coordinator – Valerie Kelly reports update of various meetings and conferences coming up and chapter operation changes and new plans.
 5. Grazing Official, Leslie Williams update the members on the Grazing permit issues and upcoming meetings including the grazing regulations, etc;
 6. Boards/Committee:
 - Velma Huskey – reports on WIHCC board members; new building will be open this coming summer. All financials are up to date and plans are going accordingly.
- VII. Old Business
 - a. None at this time
- VIII. New Businesses:
 1. Resolutions
TL-11-1A-13 Sponsored by: Valerie Kelly
APPROVING CLUP PLAN OF OPERATION ESTABLISHED UNDER TOLANI LAKE
CHAPTER GOVERNMENT
Motion by: Evelyn Begay 2nd by: Marjorie Bennett In favor: 33 Oppose: 0 Abstention: 1
MOTION CARRIES
TL-11-1B-13 Sponsored by: Winslow Dorm Staff
REQUESTING REAUTHORIZATION OF WINSLOW RESIDENTIAL HALL INC.

Regular Chapter Meeting

Elaine Rickson, from Winslow Residential Hall here reporting on behalf of the three years re-authorization requesting for Tolani Lake Chapter's support.

Motion by: Leslie Williams 2nd by: Donald Price In favor: 35 Oppose: 0 Abstention: 1

MOTION CARRIES

TL-11-1C-13 Sponsored by:

SUPPORT AND REQUEST FOR A CHAPTER WIDE CONSERVATION PLAN TO USDA NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE (NCRS)

Motion by: Donald Price 2nd by: Margaret Tom In favor: 33 Oppose: 0 Abstention: 1

MOTION CARRIES

TL-11-1D-13 Sponsored by:

REQUEST AND APPROVE TO UTILIZE FEMA REIMBURSEMENT ACCOUNT IN THE AMOUNT OF \$4,134.00 TO HIRE 3 WOOD CUTTERS FOR WOOD CUTTING PROJECT AT \$8/HR INCLUDING FRINGE BENEFITS

Motion by: Marjorie Bennett 2nd by: Margaret Tom In favor: 32 Oppose: 0 Abstention: 2

MOTION CARRIES

TL-11-1E-13 Sponsored by:

SUPPORT AND APPROVE TO ACCEPT DONATION OF MODULAR FACILITIES FOR ALL HEAD START CENTER IN WNA FROM GALLUP-MCKINLEY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Motion by: Marjorie Bennett 2nd by: Margaret Tom In favor: 32 Oppose: 0 Abstention: 2

MOTION CARRIES

TL-11-1F-13 Sponsored by:

REQUEST AND APPROVE TRAVEL EXPENSE FOR GRAZING OFFICIAL TO ATTEND NORTHERN TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL CONFERENCE IN LAS VEGAS, NV ON 12/9 THRU 12/13, 2013

Motion by: Marjorie Bennett 2nd by: Margaret Tom In favor: 32 Oppose: 0 Abstention: 2

MOTION CARRIES

TL-11-1G-13 Sponsored by:

REQUEST WNA-LGSC OFFICE TO RELEASE FUNDS OF \$6,000.00 TO TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER TO PAY STIPEND TO GRAZING OFFICIAL

Motion by: Marjorie Bennett 2nd by: Margaret Tom In favor: 32 Oppose: 0 Abstention: 2

MOTION CARRIES

TL-11-1h-13 Sponsored by:

REQUESTING FENCING MATERIALS FROM BIA NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT. TO REPAIR WHITEGRASS RMU BOUNDARY FENCE

Motion by: Marjorie Bennett 2nd by: Margaret Tom In favor: 32 Oppose: 0 Abstention: 2

MOTION CARRIES

TL-11-1i-13 Sponsored by:

REQUEST LAND WITHDRAWAL FOR BURIAL SITE TO NN LAND DEPT. IN THE FORMER BENNETT FREEZE AREA

Leslie reports that this burial site needs repairs but meantime the community request to withdraw land.

Motion by: Rose Willie 2nd by: Louie McCabe In favor: 35 Oppose: 0 Abstention: 1

MOTION CARRIES

TL 11 1j 13

Sponsored by:

Regular Chapter Meeting

A RESOLUTION IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED NAVAJO NATION LEGISLATION NO. 0346-13 ENACTING THE 2013 AMENDMENTS OF TITLE 2 OF THE NAVAJO DEPT. OF HEALTH
CT BY AMENDING 2NNC. S 1601 ET. SEQ.

Thomas Walker Jr. reports on the Title-2 amendments: NNC expecting updated reports by tomorrow.

Motion by: Margaret Tom 2nd by: Roberta McClain In favor: 37 Oppose: 0 Abstention: 1
MOTION CARRIES

TL-11-1K-13

Sponsored by:

APPROVE A BUDGET TRANSFER OF \$6,000.00 FROM LINE ITEM 6605, STIPEND ACCOUNT TO
LINE ITEM 6202, TRAVEL EXPENSE TO COVER TRAVEL EXPRESS

Valerie Kelly reports on reason in need of transferring funds into travel account to be utilize towards
travel expense for the chapter staff, officials, and CLUP members.

Motion by: Leslie Williams 2nd by: Selma Nez In favor: 38 Oppose: 0 Abstention: 1
MOTION CARRIES

2. Others:

a. None at this time

IX. Announcements:

- a. Chapter Planning meeting December 2, 2013 @ 10am (MST)
- b. Chapter Meeting, December, 2013 @ 10am (MST)
- c. CLUP Meeting, November 25, 2013 in Flagstaff
- d. Grazing Committee Meeting, November 19, 2013 at Birdspring-

X. Adjournment

MEETING AJOURN AT 1:30 PM (MST)

MINUTES SUBMITTED BY RENA M. EDWARDS, SEC/TREASURER:



11-17-13

NAVAJO NATION CODE: TITLE 26

Navajo Nation Local Governance Act

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CHAPTER GOVERNMENT

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Chapter 1

NAVAJO NATION CHAPTERS

Subchapter 1. Generally

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

A. Title

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

B. Purpose

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

C. Authorization

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

D. Prior Inconsistent Law Superseded

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

E. Amendment

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

Section 2. Definitions

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

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

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

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

Section 3. Chapter Certification

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

Subchapter 3. Navajo Nation Chapter Governance

Section 101. Chapter Government Requirements

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

Section 102. Governance Procedure Requirements

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

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

Section 103. Chapter Authority

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

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

Chapter 2

CHAPTER GOVERNMENT

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

Section 1001. Duties and Responsibilities of Chapter Officials

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 1003. Order of Business

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

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

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

Section 1004. Chapter Administration

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

Subchapter 7. Navajo Nation Chapter Regulations and Procedure

Section 2001. Chapter Ordinance Procedure

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

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

Section 2002. Chapter Contract Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

A. Zoning

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

B. Community Based Land Use Plan

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

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

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

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

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

E. Land Use Variations

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

Section 2005. Eminent Domain Requirements

A. Damages to Improvements of Individual Navajo Indians

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

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

B. Economic Damage to Intangible Interests of Navajo Indians

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

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

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

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

Section 2006. [Reserved]

Section 2007. [Reserved]

Section 2008. [Reserved]

Subchapter 9. [Reserved]

Subchapter 11. [Reserved]

Subchapter 13. [Reserved]

ONGD: Revised December 10, 2008

Tolani Lake Chapter
Community Land Use Plan Update Public Hearing

Public Hearing Agenda

October 22, 2021

Public Hearing

TOLANI LAKE COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN MANUAL UPDATE

Time	Description
	Introduction of Event: Ervin Begay, Master of Ceremony
10:00 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invocation: George Kee, CLUPC Member• Welcome Address: Ervin Begay, President, CLUPC• Introduction: Tolani Lake Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC), Chapter Officials, and Guest
10:30 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topic 1: Brief community history of the location of the chapter and the vision/mission state of the community Lloyd McCabe, Member, CLUPC• Topic 2: Community Participation Plan and Community Demographics Mary Delowe, CLUPC Member• Topic 3: Identification of Existing Land Status, Existing and Future Grazing/Agricultural Information Leslie Williams, Grazing Official• Topic 4: Existing Future Residential Needs and Community/Public Facilities/Infrastructure Information Leland Dayzie, President, Tolani Lake Chapter• Topic 5: Roads and bridges Leland Dayzie, President, Tolani Lake Chapter• Topic 6: Existing and Future Commercial Development Information Leland Dayzie, President, Tolani Lake Chapter
12:00 PM	Lunch Break
	Open to the Public
01:00 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discussions• Conclusion Rena Edwards, Secretary/Treasurer, Tolani Lake Chapter
02:00 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benediction

Thank you and have a safe trip home! ☺

Tolani Lake Chapter

Public Hearing

On the

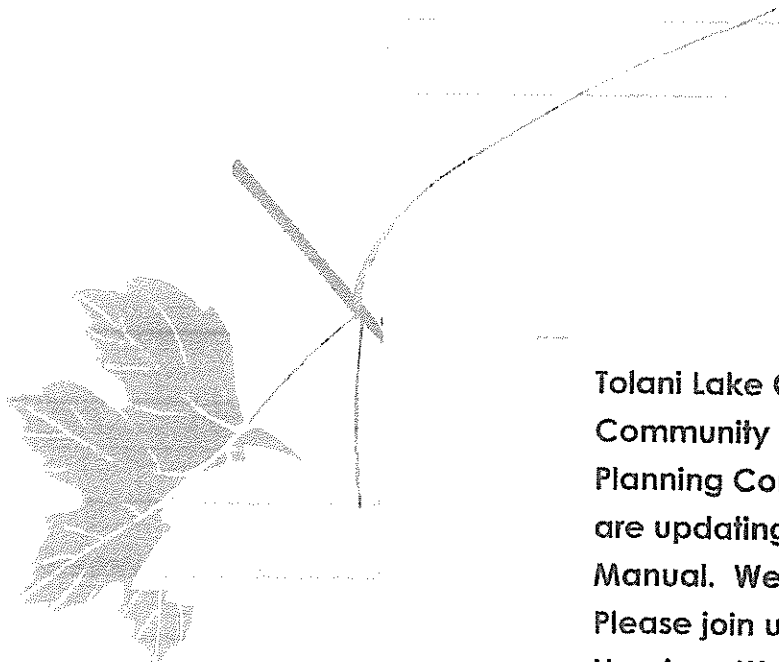
Recertification

Community Land Use Plan

October 22, 2021, 10:00 AM

Tolani Lake Chapter

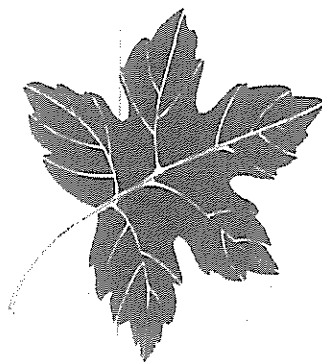
Come join Us



Tolani Lake Chapter
Community Land Use
Planning Committee (CLUPC)
are updating the CLUP
Manual. We need your input.
Please join us for this Public
Hearing. We want to hear
from you. Let's work together
to improve our community.

CLUPC Public Hearing

October 22, 2021



at 10:00 AM
Tolani Lake Chapter

Sponsored by
Tolani Lake Chapter/CLUPC



Tolani Lake Chapter
Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC)
2nd Public Hearing for the Recertification of the CLUP Manual
October 22, 2021

9:00: Cleaning and setting up the room

10:00: Members present; Sign in Sheet, Agenda, Community Assessment Form available

11:02 Called to order by Ervin Begay, President, CLUPC

Flags were posted.

Invocation: George Kee, Member, CLUPC

Welcome and Purpose of the Meeting: Ervin Begay, President, CLUPC

Introduction of CLUPC members and Chapter Officials:

CLUPC:

Ervin Begay, President

Lloyd McCabe, Vice-President

Mary Delowe, Secretary

George Kee, Member

Anna Begay, Member

Leslie Williams, Grazing Official

Chapter Officials:

Leland Dayzie, President

Anna Begay, Vice-President

Rena Edwards, Secretary/Treasurer

Leslie Williams, Grazing Official

Welcome and purpose of the meeting was given by CLUPC President.

Tolani Lake: The location was named after an area where so much water accumulated when it rained a lot. In this location, water flowed into the ground and thus the area was named Tonalea.

The family fields and garden have flourished in the past due to the amount of rainfall; there was an abundance of corn, squash, and other crops. Vegetation was different as well, like water lilies. There were field irrigations and people worked together to plant and harvest.

Topic 1: Lloyd McCabe, Member, CLUPC

Brief community history of the location of the chapter and the vision/mission state of the community.

Historical information was shared. Elders and elderly grandparents were remembered as hardworking people who persevered in working the land through agriculture, farming, and ranching. For needed supplies, a trading post was established and that became the focal point of the community. The original trading post burned and another was built in the late 1950s. This was followed by a school.

Local leaders were instrumental in bringing water to the community in the 1970s. There was a water pump in the new Berry Mesa area. Leaders recognized for their leadership in addressing Local leaders were mentioned:

Freddie Howard

Kenneth Yazzie

Gene Price

Keith Begay

Floyd Williams

And others

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Topic 2: Mary Delowe, Secretary, CLUPC

Community Participation Plan and Community Demographics

The community assessment was reviewed and the people were informed of the forms available. These can be completed and returned to the chapter.

There are a lot of needs that exist in the Tolani Lake community. CLUPC's intent is to identify some of these needs and search for solutions. Ultimately, plan for improvement.

Data is important in justifying the needs exist so we need a comprehensive community assessment

Traditional lifestyle/teachings have been a strength and people abided by it to help one another through Ke'.

Topic 3: Ervin Begay, President, CLUPC

Identification of Existing Land Status, Existing and Future Grazing/Agricultural Information

Land status impacts the community to this day. The community has the effects of the Former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA), the land dispute resulting in Hopi Partitioned Lands (HPL), Navajo Partitioned Lands (NPL), and the trust lands (Big Navajo).

The challenges of the different land statuses have been a problem that has prevented powerlines, waterlines, sewer lagoons, and overall development. Road improvements are needed, however, clearances have been a hinderance as well.

The people have been working on developing conservation plans to meet the requirements of the Range Management Units.

Tolani Lake Enterprise has been working with the community of different projects including "One river One voice.

Topic 4: Anna M. Begay, Vice-President, Tolani Lake Chapter

Existing Future Residential Needs and Community/Public Facilities/Infrastructure Information

The existing facilities in Tolani Lake include: the chapter house, multipurpose building, Senior center, Head Start Center, Elementary School, Tolani Lake Enterprise.

The chapter house was built in 1964, renovated in 1994 and 1995. The multi purpose building was built in 1972; it has not been renovated. It needs repair and renovation as soon as possible.

The elementary school was closed due to low enrollment.

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It was suggested that the Head Start building be converted to a Cultural Resource Center.

Topic 5: Leland K. Dayzie, President, Tolani Lake Chapter
Roads and bridges – Thoroughfare Plan

Thoroughfare Plan that is in the process of developing to include in the update of the CLUPC manual was shared. There are several stakeholders when discussing roads and roads related topics such as; Navajo Division of Transportation (NDOT), BIA, counties (Coconino/Navajo), Hopi transportation.

The paved roads include N24, N15, Hopi 2.

Future Plan (Gravel/Chip Seal)

6810: 10-12 miles

School Bus Route

Emergency Access

Access to Hospitals: Dilcon/Winslow

Future Plan (Dirt/Graded)

From Tolani Lake To:

N6820: Seba Dalkai

(14 + 14 = 28 miles)

9901 After 14 miles

N6720: Coal Mine

N6721: Sand Springs

N6730: Cameron

N6810: Birdsprings

Schools Serving the Tolani Lake Community (School Bus Routes)

Little Singer School – Grades K to 8th Grade

Flagstaff USD- Grades 6th to 12th Grade

Leupp School Incorporated- Grades K to 5th Grade

Leupp Head Start- Early Childhood Education

Winslow Residential Some family's transport daily

Road improvement needed:

Emergency Response

Floods (Polacca Wash)

Erosion

Highly Traveled Roads

Roads that need Maintenance:

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NHA Housing Area
Street Lights for Emergency/Safety
NHA
Chapter Tract
Need Street Names

Roads (paved that needs maintenance)
N6720 - Tolani Lake to Coal Mine
N6730 - Tolani Lake to Cameron

Issue: Hopi jurisdiction (HPL): 15 miles

How do we get an ADT to determine traffic count?
How do we initiate tourism?

Bridges: Needed
Dennebeto Wash
6810 Wash
6940: Navajo Trail
15 families
Road flooding
Roads need to be built up

Culverts
6820 Flooding
6810 Polacca Wash

Transit:
Hopi Transit:
Leupp
Flagstaff

Navajo Transit
Dilcon
Tuba City to Flagstaff

Safety for the Traveling Public
No Tire Repair/road are safety hazard
Speeding
Livestock:
Large vegetation along road side (N24)
No safety turn out N24
Streetlights
Stop lights with flashing lights
Missing people
Danger of human trafficking

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Need a helicopter Landing area; the nearest one is in Leupp

Topic 6: Leland K. Dayzie, President, Tolani Lake Chapter
Existing and Future Commercial Development Information

Economic development plans to include Laundromat, Feed Store, and others

NEED MASTER PLAN for

- Commercial Development
- Industrial Development
- Cement Plant
- Heavy Equipment repair
- Withdraw 50 acres
- Farming
- Slaughter house
- Inspection

- Housing
- Powerline
- Waterline

Assessment

Commercial Development

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Person 1:

- Interest in businesses
- Farming, agriculture, economic development, solar projects

Water Users Association

- White grass – Nonprofit status
- Through this can apply for grants
- Law hinders; Water to NPL

Economic Development

- Use what we have
- Work with Livestock/permit holders

Tolani Lake Chapter
Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC)
2nd Public Hearing for the Recertification of the CLUP Manual
October 22, 2021

Person 2:

- Appreciates the discussion
- Thankful for CLUPC
- Encouraged the group to continue your work
- Too many young people move away, need local jobs
- Moved away from traditional ways due to having to move away
- Appreciates the discussion on roads
- Appreciates the way leaders speak and planning

Person 3:

- Community needs Regenerative farming
- Recognize the efforts made for improvement such as the efforts of the late Bill Edwards
- Greenhouse
- Traditional medicine
- Traditional lifestyle

Person 4:

- Wish we had more people here for the Public Hearing
- Grew up in the community
- Lifetime resident
- Community has many veterans
- Some were in school when joined the military
- Recognized elders/leaders who brought people forward ie, Joe Yazzie, etc.
- Bill Montgomery lived in the community; believed in Navajo culture. His son was a Veteran who died in a plane crash.
- Expressed a real concern on our youth
- Need to develop youth leadership
- Multipurpose can possibly open to the public to encourage participation
- Need veteran input as well
- TLE was closed in 1978. Bill Edwards reopened TLE
- Encourages the group on leadership
- Navajo Culture teachings
- Are we ready to get the chapter certified? Who is working on it?
- Announcements on KTNN to encourage participation

- Flooding on Dennebito Wash: NEED Bridge
- And a Car washed away in Sandsprings area

Person 5:

- The community needs EMERGENCY RESPONSE service
- Need Police Station
- EMT
- Fire Station

Tolani Lake Chapter
Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC)
2nd Public Hearing for the Recertification of the CLUP Manual
October 22, 2021

Complete Rural Addressing
Better Cell Service

Person 6:

Working on a Veteran Cemetery
Bridges are needed
Sewer Lagoon for the chapter

Person 7:

We need youth involvement.
TLE encourages the youth in running TLE
They are learning about the TLE operation
TLE encourages applications for funds from grants. It may be overwhelming, reports have to be written, data gathering, etc.

Person 8:

Recommends going door to door and get more participation in the meetings
Need to get more community participation
There are numerous issues to discuss and need solutions that will work

The public hearing concluded at 3:00 PM. Lunch was provided. The CLUPC president made the closing comments. Invocation was provided by Rena Edwards, Secretary/Treasurer.

Tolani Lake Chapter
Community-Based Land Use Plan Update Public Hearing

Public Hearing Agenda

August 22, 2018

TOLANI LAKE COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN MANUAL UPDATE

Time	Description
	Master of Ceremony: Alice Goye, President, CLUPC Facilitator: Marlene Hoskie, NNDCD, Capital Projects Management Department Technical Assistance: Office of Navajo Government Development
10:00 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invocation: George Kee, Former CLUPC member• Welcome Address: Alfred Thomas, President, Tolani Lake Chapter• Introduction: Tolani Lake Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC), Chapter Officials, Guests, and Others.• Topic 1: Brief community history of the location of the chapter and the vision/mission statement of the community <i>Margaret Tom, Vice-President, CLUPC</i>
10:30 AM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topic 2: Community Participation Plan and Community Demographics <i>Mary DeLowe, Member, CLUPC</i>• Topic 3: Identification of Existing Land Status, Existing and Future Grazing/Agricultural Information <i>Leslie Williams, Grazing Official</i>• Topic 4: Existing Future Residential Needs and Community/Public Facilities/Infrastructure Information <i>Leland Dayzie, Vice-President, Tolani Lake Chapter</i>• Topic 5: Roads and bridges <i>Priscilla Lane, Member, CLUPC</i>• Topic 6: Existing and Future Commercial Development Information <i>Alfred Thomas, President, Tolani Lake Chapter</i>
12:00 PM	Lunch Break
	Open to the Public
01:00 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topic: Discussions• Topic: Conclusion <i>Alice Goye, President, CLUPC</i>
02:00 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benediction: Louie McCabe, Community Member

Thank you and have a safe trip home! ☺

Tolani Lake Community Land Use Public Hearing

Public Hearing Minutes

August 22, 2018

Present:

Alice Goye, CLUP President, Margaret Tom, CLUP Vice-President
Myrna Hausa, CLUP Secretary, Marjorie Sangster, TL Chapter AMS
Marlene Hosky, NNDCCD

Next meeting:

I. Invocation

Margaret Tom, CLUP Vice-President

II. Discussion

Marlene Hoskey, about 20 years ago, we develop CLUP due to community needed homes, and further on Window Rock decided to update the manual every 5 years and recertify the manual. Here in TL has not been done for several years.

Walter Phelps
Benjamin Peach
Aldon Joe Shepherd

This Legislation will look at manual and recertify manual. The CLUPC will go over manual with community from there it will be reviewed and forward to legislative committee there it will be reviewed. They will decide to recertify and after 5 days they will wait for replies.

Then they will forward it back to Tolani Lake Chapter and certify at a Tolani Lake Chapter Meeting.

- This is a very difficult process, regarding land, roads community living and infrastructure in the next 5, 10, 20 years.
- Waste disposal – couches, mattresses, etc., how do we fix this.
- Birdsprings, Cameron, Leupp, referral projects might be have to be in place.
- Land, sacred areas – this is not an open space, this could be used by locals for farming, road, sacred lands.
- Community cemetery has to be established.
- These are things we need to consider.
- Storage tank at Black Falls.
- Road Management/Plan, 6810 bridge.
- CLUPC will go through manual and we will discuss.
- Land Status, NPL, FBFA, RMU and Trust lands.

Next week is Election August 28, 2018, Tuesday, there are 17 presidential candidates running, how do we get young people involved.

III. History of Tolani Lake

Margaret Tom,, CLUP Vice-President (35 years with Window Rock, used to be Marlene's boss)

20 years

- 1906 established CLUP
- Gathering of information, documents to put manual together
- Four years ago, (2010), we updated and had manual updated for recertification, it took another four years due to requested documents (Resolutions, census, letters), the grazing committee is always to be part of CLUP (he knows the land, livestock, throughout the area.
- Myma Hausa, Newberry Mesa Area
- Alice Goye, FBFA
- Margaret Tom, RMU
- Mary DeLowe, NPL, Yadeeskidlii Area
- Priscilla Lane, Central Corridor

We are waiting for funding for projects to assist with needed assistant with housing, we are trying to get our manual certified, so we can get funding through Window Rock and BIA.

- It will help develop help community with land development, roads, stores, gas, laundry i.e. businesses.
- Development and community cemetery (will work on for 5 years).

If we get certified we can move forward get available funding also: also assist the community development.

Topic 3 Alice Goye

- Identification of existing land status
- FBFA
- Big Navajo
- Land Tract
- NPL/HPL (Kykosmovi)
- Leslie knows the land and area
- Dennebeto Wash

Topic 2 Demographics

Mary DeLowe, member is on Sick Leave

Myma Hausa,, CLUP Secretary and Marlene Hoskey to present Page 11 (2.1).

2010 Census

- 24 years or younger
- Medium age – both gender is 37.9 years old
- Family household is 73.8 percent
- Nataanii Community is 26 years old
- Most chapter community youth
- Baby Boomers comes in second
- Elders – who receive services
- Do we have other nationalities
- Income
- Homes – homeowners, vacant, NHA, size of home
- Major heating source – wood, propane, kerosene, petroleum
- No telephone service, lack of plumbing

Topic 4

Existing and Future, Residential needs; Community/Public Facilities and Infrastructure Information.

- 6730 Birdsprings
- 6720 Dennebeto Bridge, through Hopi to Coalmine to Tuba City, rerouting this road due to Hopi's poor road maintenance.
- 6720 Scheduled to be graded to Buffalo Range Road up to the I40. The proposed Grand Falls Highway from Twin Arrows to Grand Falls thru Cameron, we are in Phase I.
- 6810 Tolani Lake Chapter to Birdsprings Trans western

Comment 1

Raymond Williams, RMU, Leupp and Tolani Lake Chapter boundaries need 14 – 15 miles of fencing make request to BIA

- Range livestock barrier 14 – 15 miles
- Issue needs to be resolve
- Contact land users meet with Leupp Chapter

Comment 2

Helen Begay, talked about:

- Homes and houses need to be refurbished
- Trash dumped by community members north of the community is an eyesore
- Improvements need to be made on chapter house.
- Maybe have some volunteers work on the multi-purpose building.
- Housing needs young adult management to be in the improved homes
- Housing for youth adult working away from chapter,

Comment 2 (cont'd)

Helen Begay

- 6940 to Yaa DeesKidii needs improvement, it gets very muddy, it is 5 mile track and school buses use this road.

Comment 3

Marjorie Sangster:

- 6940 Need improvement the roads get muddy, NDOT doesn't maintain.
- The housing (13) beehives, NHA to renovate, decided to demolish and replace the homes – it has issues.

(Marlene and Leslie arrived at 12:41 p.m.)

Comment 4

Jonathan Yazzie:

- A section of the beehive homes have burned, trashy and contaminated. The plants by TLE, people unload trash in the vacant homes.
- Where are the officials
- Where are the CIP list (Capital Improvement Projects).

Comment 5

Aldon Nattonie:

- Are your plans to replace chapter officials, the CLUPC seems to be replacing the chapter officials.

Comment 6

Leslie Williams, Grazing Committee Member:

- There is a big gap from chapter officials to administration to CLUP to community – how can we fix this.
- These issues are official's responsibilities, the CLUPC is sub-committee.
- In the past officials were the ones that make the plans.
- Grazing committee can only make recommendations, Red Book, Title 3.

Comment 6 (cont'd)

Leslie Williams, Grazing Committee Member

- Need to notify all resources
- CLUP members in the past went and notified all resources and community through relations and word-of-mouth.
 - o Over arts and crafts
 - o Ceremonial
 - o Where is our youth this for our future, our children?
 - o 2 or 3 or more public hearing we need to get it out to the public.
- Politics – they are after the negative things, we need to move forward, election is coming it's going to get dirty, it will be dirty laundry.
- When you represent the people-you need a stronger direct voice.
- We talk about community development, housing – we have a plan that is the chapter meeting.
- Our people are negative people, always says it's young people's fault, yes we are aware of the destruction they make, we don't discipline our youth.

I appreciate you allowing me to say something and express myself..

Comment 7

Rosalyn Natonnie:

- Natonnie Area 1934
- Cemetery, section has been designated or do we need to designate this area, what needs to be done.

Marlene:

October 2016 – RDC they appointed this to be recognized, cemetery (family plots).

- 5 year plan
- These discussions and comments will take time some will be on 5 year plan.
- CLUPC are just taking concerns and chapter officials at chapter meetings will make final decision with community discussion.

Comment 8

Marjorie Sangster:

Tolani Lake Chapter is one of the 5 chapter represented by Walter Phelps, BIA and Navajo Nation Epidemiology.

Comment 8 (cont'd)

Marjorie Sangster:

- Four years ago food tax was established – revenue to chapters Navajo Nation Unhealthy Food Tax.
- Division of Community Development was assigned to work with chapters but didn't understand the process.
- Navajo Epidemiology Center's Community Wellness Plan, Tolani Lake Chapter was selected as a small chapter.
- Wellness Tool Kit Model was appointed to get this going.
- Can we get this implemented into CLUP Manual so we can put down the basis of the foundation.
- Phase I and Phase II is starting in September and Phase III at Twin Arrows.
- The end of September 2018 will be the beginning of fourth year.
- Multi-purpose Building needs to be renewed as wellness center and gym for the purpose of wellness.

Comment 9

Leslie William, Grazing Committee Member

On Land Use Topic:

- Navajo Nation government, Western Agency open group in lit Eastern Navajo Agency.
- 22 years ago well water chapter officials
- Establish 5 RMU in Tolani Lake Wealth Plan for Navajo Nation to get documents to get 1.155 million.
- 23 at meeting – Tolani Lake will get their list of comments in 90 days.
- Public Law 9351, people that got relocated and have moved back to NPL, they will not be getting Grazing Permits, Birdsprings or Tolani Lake.
- Fencing District 3,, FBFA
- Leupp to Tolani Lake South
- Leupp North asking for assistance
- Western Agency funding for grant land improvement (20 year plan).
- No open range in plan
- Medical emergency – Rural Addressing
- Range Management

CLUP needs to know and keep account of accurate information for communities.

- Asset to LCR (Little Colorado River)
- 5 Boundries
- Leupp – Polacca
- Bennett FBFA
- Moencopi

Prior land withdrawals prior NDL

Comment 9 (cont'd)

Leslie William, Grazing Committee Member

- Industrial
- Commercial
- Residential
- Cemetery is full (Winslow – Navajo Nation has bought and not being used. Should be a regional project)
- Tourism

Marlene: It is about that time to adjourn.

Comment 10

Margaret Tom:

- 6810, RMU needs to be added to list of roads for repair, road is very sandy, BIA has no money so twice a year we blade the road.
- Put gravel but can't maintain
- Road Committee, Tolani Lake management
- Waterline gives us right-of-way

Conclusion

Alice Goye, CLUP President

I have learned a lot from this hearing, I was not aware of certain issues with the community, thank you for coming, FBFA

Adjournment at 1:45 p.m., 8/22/2018

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEARINGS AGENDA

- **WELCOME ADDRESS**
- **INVOCATION**
- **PURPOSE OF PUBLIC HEARING – PowerPoint Presentation**
 - a. **Community Participation Plan**
 - b. **Community Assessment**
 - c. **Land Suitability Analysis**
 - d. **Infrastructure Analysis**
 - e. **Land Use Planning**
 - f. **Implementation**
 - g. **Recommendations**
 - h. **Comments / Questions**

Conclusion / Announcements

Tolani Lake Chapter
H C 61, Box 61
Winslow , AZ 86047
928-686-3285 X

***CLUP MEETING AGENDA
PUBLIC HEARING***

DATE: July 30, 2018

- 1.) Meeting called to order: July 30, 2018 Time: 10:54 am (DST)***
- 2.) Invocation: Kee Natoni***
- 3.) Roll Call: President, Alice Goye X V-President, Margaret Tom X (Arrived @ 11:06)***
Secretary, Myrna Hausa X Members: Priscilla Lane Q Mary Delowe X
Leslie Williams X
- 4.) Visitors: PUBLIC***
- 5.) New Business:***
 - a. CLUP Manual –Finalizing of Overview of CLUP Manual***
- 6.) Adjournment: @ 12:35 pm DST***

Tolani Lake Chapter
H C 61, Box 61
Winslow, AZ 86047
928-686-3285
July 30, 2018

CLUP MINUTES – PUBLIC HEARING

- 1.) Meeting was called to order at 10:54 am (DST)
- 2.) Invocation done by Kee Natoni
- 3.) Roll Call – Alice Goye, President, Myrna Hausa, Secretary, Priscilla Lane, Member and Mary Delowe, Member. Margaret Tom, Vice President arrived at 11:06am (DST), Leslie Williams, Grazing Committee

4.) Purpose of Public Hearing: Leland Dayzie

Under Title 26 – CLUP Manual (Community Land Use Plan) – Members are to read and discuss the Manual to be finalized.

Also CLUP committee in past had 8 members, but due to funding we have selected only 6 members, they are: Alice Goye - President, Margaret Tom – Vice President, Myrna Hausa – Secretary, Priscilla Lane -Member, Mary Delowe - Member and Leslie Williams, Grazing Committee. If you have any concerns present to CLUP members at a meeting, so they can discuss and present at next Planning Meeting and/or Chapter Meeting.

The manual was established in 2009 here at Tolani Lake Chapter in 2013 (member Louie McCabe) it was to be revised due to environmental assessment, but was not really completed, so it never got finalized. 2018 (present) it has been updated again and will be presented to Marleen Huskey, DOJ. The last Public Hearing was back in 2011.

Had meeting with NDOT, Marge Begay regarding conditions of roads and to try to assess them:

Dennibeto Wash - Grandfalls to Leupp to Tolani Lake it is approximately 51 miles when the was gets flooded and washed out, it becomes hard to get across. A suggestion is to do low flow structure (TTIP Funded) Also there is 6730/6720 and 6810/6820.

Need to get Tolani Lake Chapter Certified and get into the WIND System (Woven Intergrated Navajo Data System). We are next to the smallest Chapters on the Navajo Reservation, the Smallest is White Horse.

Alfred Thomas – What is Navajo Trails number, road number?

Ervin Begay – 6820, is not just sand dunes there are others problems too.

Leslie Williams – Enviromental assessment by Katherine Benally, at that time the concerns was plants, rain, wind erosions. Biological clearance needed to be done, but never done to this day. In the past the CLUP Members would to out to the community and make announcements – there is no communication with the new CLUP Members. Also a public hearing and a meeting are two different items. This Hearing should be recorded.

Mary Delowe – We need to work as a team.

Alice Goye – We are new and yes we need a recorder and a laptop.

Leland Dayzie –

1. Regarding the cover sheet which do you want the picture with Mesa and wagon or Open field – local area? Public choose picture with Mesa with wagon.

2. Will them be presented to Walter Phelps, Council Delegate, where it then received a document number.

3. Will issue a letter to Marleen Huskey to overlook Manual:

a. Land Certification Checklist.

b. Acknowledgement of past and present members, along with Walter Phelps, Council Delegate, the Tolani Lake Chapter Officials, CSM and NN Community Development and Little Colorado Development are a few.

Introduction

Plan Purpose:

Former Bennett Freeze

No Home site Lease

Location of Map

2010 – 2020 Census Line

Scope of Work:

Senior Center

Chapter's description - Vision Statement

Vision Statement – how are going to state our goals

Chapter location and description

Population of Tolani Lake – who resides here – growth pattern, etc.

Public participation

Demographic profile

Housing: how many people live in homes, hogans, NHA homes – do we need more homes?

Facilities: Chapter / Public

Chapter House

Senior Center

Head Start

Gym/Multipurpose Bldg

Tolani Lake Enterprise, Inc.

Employment

Schools – Bus Route

Health and Public Safety

Police? (Dilkon, Birdsprings, Leupp and Tolani Lake area)

Hospital (Winslow, Leupp and Tuba City)

Ambulance Services – Response time ?

Community facilities – parks

Local economy – gas station, grocery store?

Major employers – Tolani Lake Chapter, Senior Center, Tolani Lake

Enterprises, Inc. (non-profit organization)

Tourism

Infrastructure – electricity, powerlines (34 FBFA), water line – do we have maps of location, need water tank for backup

Solid Waste – at Tolani Lake Chapter, convert station

Natural Gas

Communication lines – Cellular, Internet, Radio

Transportation – Routes 6720, 6730, 6810, 6820 (these roads need matenance and some re-alignment.

Vision/Mission Statement – should be posted – optional

Community needs assessment for housing – FBFA Recovery Plan

#14 Property Capital Improvement & Summary

5. Resolution:

New Members need to be identified

6. Improving the Plan of Operation

a. 6 year plan:

-Senior Center

-Building renovation of Multipurpose building

-Epidecology – Wellness / Health

-Veteran's Center – (40 X 60 building)

-Motor Grader – approximately \$90K

-Paving of TLChapter parking and Multipurpose = approx. \$500K + Senior Center parking = additional \$200K

- b. 2018 Strategic Session – CLUB Member, Tolani Lake Chapter Officials & Staff, c. Grazing Committee Person
- d. 3 year Meeting Plan
- e. Agenda, Minutes, Sign in Sheet
- f. Acknowledgement
- g. Tolani Lake Census – population:
 - BIA 1 – Tolani Lake
 - BIA 3 – Leupp

Comments :

Ervin Begay – Lets look into the underground pipelines, before any building so we know where they are located mark them and identify them. Where are valves – try to get blue prints from various entities.

Alfred Thomas – the old school need to be cleaned up, who has master lease, tanks have been pulled out already, but old structure really needs to be cleaned up. (BIA would like a letter from TLChapter, which I already have a draft of, to Sharon Pinto, BIA) Grazing permits are on Hold at Gallup, NM Office.

Adjournment at 12:35pm DST

EXHIBIT

- Title 26, CLUPC
- Standing Committee
- Policies and Procedures

2nd Hearing - Specific (60) Days

to Projects - Progress

Different Community Assessment

- Percy, SC Coordinator: Impact of COVID-19, Elderly Care, Age Range, Population of Elders
- Census
- Population, Registered Voters, Graphs showing Progression (Age).

SURVEY (new)

- New Survey, month of August
- Homesite Lease
- Info. Purdent to Community
- Own Livestock
- Agricultural Activity
- Water Points
- Land Disturbed - Arch. Clearances, Who occupies housing on this property

- **Data - city population, what part if pie (population)**
- **Demographics**
- **Master Plan CLUPC Manual Part of Master Plan**
- **Headstart/Daycare/Face Programs/Aftershcool - Girls and Boys Club**
- **RMU, Conservation Plan - TLWUA, Ervin**
- **Maps - Infrastructure**

Additional Content:

- **Navajo Thaw**
- **NHLC**
- **Granzing Districts**
- **Environmental Assessment**
- **Army Corp/Watersheds**
- **Plants/Animals**
- **Spectic/Lagoons**
- **Solid Waste/Trash**
- **Illegal Dumping Areas - Plan to Cleanup those Areas**
- **Communications**
- **NDOT - Transportation, Transit, Bus Routes and Main Roads - Maintenance**

ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMENT:

- **Laundry Mats**

- Car Repair
- List of Vendors

TO DO LIST:

- Community Assessment, Marlene create form
- Schedule Next Meeting - June 09, 2021
- Invite Community Partners

TLE

CHR, Dilkon, Gileen Begay

Senior Center, Percy

Law Enforcement

Thomas Walker, Jr., Council Delegate

Felix Nez, Conservationist

- Revise Community Assessment, June 09, 2021

Decide on Formm

Age Category: Young Adults

Area if Distribution

? before 1987

NN CARES: May Increase with registered voters/population (630)

NHA Housing: 43 Units, New Units 20

Develop a Plan

300 Forms

100%

100%



100%



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Timeline

ARPA

Compile

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER

CLUPC MEETING SIGN IN SHEET

DATE:

July 30, 2018

at 10:00 AM

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. President: Alice Goye | 26. _____ |
| Vice-President: Margret | |
| 2 Tom | 27. _____ |
| 3. Secretary: Myrna Hausa | 28. _____ |
| Member: Mary Helen | |
| 4. Delowe | 29. _____ |
| 5. Member: Priscilla Lane | 30. _____ |
| 6. Member: Leslie Williams | 31. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 32. _____ |
| 8. LEWIN BEZIAT | 33. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 34. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 35. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 36. _____ |
| 12. _____ | 37. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 38. _____ |
| 14. _____ | 39. _____ |
| 15. _____ | 40. _____ |
| 16. _____ | 41. _____ |
| 17. _____ | 42. _____ |
| 18. _____ | 43. _____ |
| 19. _____ | 44. _____ |
| 20. _____ | 45. _____ |
| 21. _____ | 46. _____ |
| 22. _____ | 47. _____ |
| 23. _____ | 48. _____ |
| 24. _____ | 49. _____ |
| 25. _____ | 50. _____ |

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER

CLUPC MEETING AGENDA

March 01, 2022

1. Meeting called to order: Time _____
2. Roll Call: Ervin Begay, Pres, _____ Lloyd McCabe, VP, _____ Mary Delowe _____
Member: George Kee _____, Leslie Williams, Grazing Committee, _____

3. Approval of Agenda:

Motion: _____ Second: _____
In favor: _____ Oppose: _____ Abstain: _____

4. Minutes:

Motion: _____ Second: _____
In favor: _____ Oppose: _____ Abstain: _____

5. Reports:

- a. Ervin Begay
- b. Lloyd McCabe
- c. Mary Delowe
- d. George Kee
- e. Leslie Williams
- f. Member

6. old Business:

1. Review CLUPC Manual Section 1,2,3,4 with Marlene Hoskie
2. Review of plan of operation, admendment
3. Resolution consenses of new officers
4. Public Hearing October 22, 2022 Sign in Sheet

Leland Dayzie
President

Anna M. Begay
Vice-President

HC 61 Box 3001
Winslow, Arizona 86047
Phone: (928) 686-3285

Rena Edwards
Secretary Treasurer

Thomas Walker, Jr.
Council Delegate

Leslie Williams
Grazing Official

7. New Business:

a. Invite Navajo Thaw, Brian

NHA Delores Fuson Infor. Proposed 20 units

Disseminate information.

b. Invite Sony Franklin to April Meeting . Engineering Tech.

March 09,2022,

Invite Sony Franklin , Land Department to proposed Cemetery site

Resolution to work with Sony Franklin

Land Department- Tolani Lake Chapter Community Development

Land with drawal in April. For Cemetery

c

8. Visitors:

Marlene Hoskie, katany lorraine

Leland Dayzie
President

Anna M. Begay
Vice-President

HC 61 Box 3001
Winslow, Arizona 86047
Phone: (928) 686-3285

Rena Edwards
Secretary Treasurer

Thomas Walker, Jr.
Council Delegate

Leslie Williams
Grazing Official

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER

CLUPC MEETING AGENDA

February 04, 2022

1. Meeting called to order: Time 9:53 AM
2. Roll Call: Ervin Begay, Pres, ✓ Lloyd McCabe, VP, ✓ Mary Delowe ✓
Member: George Kee ✓ Leslie Williams, Grazing Committee, Obey in

3. Approval of Agenda:

Motion: Lloyd Second: George Kee
In favor: 4 Oppose: 0 Abstain: 2

4. Minutes:

Motion: George Second: Lloyd
In favor: 3 Oppose: 0 Abstain: 4

5. Reports:

- a. Ervin Begay Still trying assessment collections w/CH (NEE)
- b. Lloyd McCabe
- c. Mary Delowe
- d. George Kee
- e. Leslie Williams

f. Member Anna M. Begay

Jan 13 PM 2022 Resolution Area
choice from future approved
work w/chapter / ask for to learn
and collect assessment.

6. ~~Old~~ Business:

1. NEW REVIEW OF CLUP Manual: Assessment copy
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Leland Dayzie
President

Anna M. Begay
Vice-President

HC 61 Box 3001
Winslow, Arizona 86047
Phone: (928) 686-3285

Rena Edwards
Secretary Treasurer

Thomas Walker, Jr.
Council Delegate

Leslie Williams
Grazing Official

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER

CLUPC Meeting 02/01/2022 Sign in SHEET

DATE:

February 01, 2022

1.	Edwin Bessy Club Prez	32.	
2.	Alyce McCall	33.	
3.	George Hill	34.	
4.	VP TLC	35.	
5.		36.	
6.	Marlene Hestie cpm	37.	
7.	Ennice Begon / Sec Dir	38.	
8.	Leslie Williams Tele conf	39.	
9.		40.	
10.		41.	
11.		42.	
12.		43.	
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28.		59.	
29.		60.	

TOLANI LAKE CLUPC MEETING

February 01, 2022

9:53 AM

Attendees:

Ervin Begay, President

Lloyd McCabe, Vice-President

Mary H. DeLowe, Secretary

George Kee, Member

Leslie Williams, Grazing Member

Anna Begay, Chapter Vice President

Guest:

Marlene Hoskie, DCD

Agenda Read by Lloyd McCabe

Motion to approve by Mary DeLowe, Second by George Kee

Vote 3 in favor, 0 oppose, 1 abstain

Minutes of last meeting read by Mary DeLowe, Secretary

Motion to Approve, George Kee, Second by Lloyd McCabe

Vote 4 in favor, 0 oppose, 1 abstain

Reports:

Ervin Begay: Training on KOBO Toolbox, to complete Community Assessment

Lloyd McCabe: Cemetery, Leupp wants to reorganize re: Cemetery and their CLUPC

Reports (cont'd)

Lloyd: COVID-19 Prohibits the direct approach, dogs are vicious, don't know if it'll bite.

Progress in Tolani Lake, questions about process to acquire a Homesite

Chapter Status re: Recertification

Multi-Purpose Building

George: No Report

Mending Hopi Fence

Attend church at Black Falls, community don't ask questions because nothing gets resolved.

Mary: Concerns about Vandalism

Road repair in the immediate community

Roads in community are not structured, side roads are invented to avoid potholes

Or water in the roads.

Road closures to some residents, people put padlocks on gates, to prevent

Entrance.

Ideas/products to promote CLUPC, product that can be sold to get involvement.

There was a dog alert on TL's fb page, dogs are becoming dangerous, attacking members

Destroying property, put scratches on a couple of member's vehicles, strays in community are annoying.

We could use Americorps help in getting some data done.

Americorps personnel consists of young people who are still in school, no work ethics, no specific skill, free communication, no hinderance.

Roads:

6820

6810

6813 - Recommended for pavement

6730

6830

6720 - Recommended for pavement

Community Assessment (Infrastructure):

May 2021 - Plan of Operation

Nov. 2023 - Plan of Operation

History - Newberry Mesa Community members involved in Community Growth.

Relocation

Trust Lands

RMU

Multi-Purpose Building

Daycare - Convert to Culture Center

Denebeto Wash

Feed Store, Laundry, Convenient Store

TLE

Leadership

Youth - Develop Youth Participation

Flooding

Emergency Response

Veterans

Lagoon

Old Business:

Land Withdrawal - Cemetery

Next Meeting March 03, Tuesday, 10am

February 25, Manual Review

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER

CLUPC MEETING AGENDA

January 03 2022 @ 10AM

1. Meeting called to order: Time 10:20AM Invocation: George Kee.
2. Roll Call: Ervin Begay, Pres, ✓ Lloyd McCabe, VP, ✓ Mary Delowe ✓
Member: George Kee ✓, Leslie Williams, Grazing Committee, _____

3. Approval of Agenda:
Motion: Lloyd Second: Mary
In favor: 3 Oppose: 0 Abstain: 1

4. Minutes: BEATS BY Mary Delowe
Motion: George Kee Second: Lloyd McCabe
In favor: 3 Oppose: 0 Abstain: 1

5. Reports:

- a. Ervin Begay: { CHAPTER WANT AND ISSUES FREE FIREWOODS to serve NEEDY (ELDER) PEOPLE in community.
- b. Lloyd McCabe: { WE HAVE CHRISTMAS DINNER PROVIDED BY TLLW AT TX RD HORSE.
- c. Mary Delowe: { Happy New Year - move on to community need
- d. George Kee: { Cell tower: Leupp. BURNSPRINGS community need
- e. Leslie Williams: { FEED, WOODS TO OUTREACH, young kid - new IDEAS - GOOD IDEATION for New Year
- f. Member

6. New Business:

1. Mariyah Reed - "Kobitoal" Assessment Form input
2. COLLECTING 2nd ASSESSMENT AND SET-UP DATA
3. PROCESSING OF LAND ACQUISITION for Cemetery.
- 4.
- 5.

Leland Dayzie
President

Anna M. Begay
Vice-President

HC 61 Box 3001
Winslow, Arizona 86047
Phone: (928) 686-3285

Rena Edwards
Secretary Treasurer

Thomas Walker, Jr.
Council Delegate

Leslie Williams
Grazing Official

7. Old Business:

- a. CLUDA manual. update
- b.
- c.

8. Visitors:

- a. ALBERTA Henry
- b. Marylin Reed
- c. Charles FOSTER
- d. LELAND Dayzie

- #1. SET UP TEAM for ASSESSMENT in 24 DIRECTIONS.
- #2. GET Resolution from chapter
- #3. RevisE Application to chapter
- #4-

9. Next Meeting:

JAN 28th 2022 10:00AM
WITH MARLENE AND
REVIEW Application for 2 hrs.

10. Adjournment: Time 1:22 PM Motion By: Lyle Second Mary Vote: 3-0-1

Leland Dayzie
President

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Vice-President

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Rena Edwards
Secretary Treasurer

Thomas Walker, Jr.
Council Delegate

Leslie Williams
Grazing Official



TOLANI LAKE C.L.U.P.C

SIGN IN SHEET

DATE: JANUARY 03, 2022

1. PRESIDENT: <u>[Signature]</u>	28. _____
2. VICE-PRESIDENT: <u>[Signature]</u>	29. _____
3. SECRETARY: <u>[Signature]</u>	30. _____
4. GRAZING MEMBER: _____	31. _____
5. MEMBER: _____	32. _____
6. MEMBER: <u>[Signature]</u>	33. _____
7. CSC: VACANT	34. _____
8. AMS: _____	35. _____
9. <u>Marilyn Reed Chiles Hamandian</u>	36. _____
10. <u>Chandra Foster</u>	37. _____
11. _____	38. _____
12. <u>[Signature]</u>	39. _____
13. <u>Alberta Henry</u>	40. _____
14. <u>[Signature]</u>	41. _____
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26. _____	53. _____
27. _____	54. _____

Minutes

CLUPC MEETING

January 03, 2022

10:28 PM

Innovation: George Kee

Attendance:

Ervin Begay, President

Lloyd McCabe, Vice President

Mary DeLowe, Secretary

George Kee, Member

Anna Begay, Chapter V-President

Leslie Williams, Grazing Member, Absent

GUEST:

Marilyn Reed, Choice Humanitarian

Chance Foster, Choice Humanitarian

Alberta Henry, Choice Humanitarian

Agenda:

1. Meeting
2. Invocation
3. Agenda
4. Minutes
5. Reports
6. New Business
7. Community Assessment
8. Land Withdrawal

Motion made by Lloyd McCabe to accept Agenda, second by Mary DeLowe

Vote 3 in favor, 0 oppose and 1 abstain

Minutes read by Mary DeLowe, Secretary

George Kee motion to accept Minutes as read, second by Lloyd McCabe

Vote 3 in favor, 0 oppose and 1 abstain

REPORTS:

Ervin: Weather has been cold, Jonathan Yazzie and Ernie Thompson have been delivering firewood to elders that don't have wood.

TLWUA had their Christmas dinner at Texas Roadhouse in Flagstaff. Tariq from Water Resources, Felix Nez, Harvey Riggs and other Board Members were there. Recognition of employees that retired from Water Resources and Vangie Curley Thomas, both retired and received gifts from Tariq.

Lloyd: It's a new year, let's moved forward, continue plans for community, we have been praised by community members of the work we have been doing, we also have been observed by other communities like Birdsprings and Leupp.

We continue to have communication problems, we need to have our internet service improve, we people working from home still and students going to school online, extended community members used the internet.

Bridges need repair again, especially after an elder drowned at one of the bridges.

Suggest inviting the younger population to participant, need their input, teamwork stressed.

Mary: Continue the compilations of Community Assessment

Needs in the community – firewood, water and food

George: Surveyed for water extension, work on water catchment had ceased, did the project stop because there is a need for material.

Regarding the delivery of wood, Jonathan needs help from those in the community willing to help with money for gas to deliver firewood, especially more remote area.

Question about road construction thru Sand Springs, is that still in the works, to continue with projects in the community, the recertification is important.

Hosteen Nez needs a visit to assess his condition, he doesn't have food, health issues, does he need someone to care for him, children not returning to visit, maybe a CHR can be notified.

George Kee: Community cemetery was the subject of discussion at our veterans meeting, we are encouraging the land withdrawal, Birdsprings and Leupp.

Bridges have been temporarily repaired in our area, last one washed out and the flat cement slabs layed out washed out. I think as many times it's been repaired temporarily could have amounted to a permanent repair, maybe Leland Dayzie, Chapter President knows something.

Visitations and collecting data has been challenging because of the variance and limitations people have of giving out personal information.

REPORTS: (CONT'D)

Anna: Today's meeting was designated for a review on our CLUPC Manual with Marlene Hoske, she was not able to make it. We had our second Pubic Meeting in October, 2021 which was one of the requirements for certification. We are making progress, it's important to continue with the assessment, we need a data base especially now with the ARPA, allocations and projects are based on data. Proposed projects within Western Agency, DCD proposed.

1. Powerlines
2. Rural Addressing
3. Waterline
4. Solar Electricity
5. Storage
6. Sewage

NHRC:

1. Renovations
2. New Housing
3. Relocation List
4. Need Data
5. Life Threatening Housing Needs
6. NPL, Relocation Homes
7. Housing Assessments, Questionnaires Submitted

For Rural Addressing we hire for positions to compete the Rural Addressing

Yaah deez Jidii Waterline/Newberry Mesa have no proposals, went to EPH, they have no record of a proposal for these areas, areas have to have a population base to receive water, Donald Price has the population initiate a waterline.

We need data for Septic Tanks in the community and how old they are; ARPA has allocated 543 million dollars to IHS for sewage lines and water.

Reestablish District Five Council Committee.

Our PEP Workers are keeping chapter afloat, we do not have an administrative staff, they are the ones answering the phone, trash transfer, water fees.

DISCUSSION:

Ervin: Under the CARES ACT there was a survey done for waterline in White Grass RMU, but the work seems to have ceased on it, it is still at Seba Dalkai. There are flags along the proposed waterline, I believe it is coming from Dilkon. NTUA is monopolizing the work and not contracting any work out, so they have a backlog.

NEW BUSINESS:

Choice Humanitarian; Marilyn Reed

- Data will be used to secure funds

CHOICE HUMANITARIAN:

- Assessment is challenging for all 9 chapters
- Nepal had an earthquake, lost infrastructure, with the ^{NABO} COBOL DATA, did a comprehensive data to restructure. Choice Humanitarian helped, they assist worldwide.
- Data can compile in a cloud base data system, maintain and retrieve data, it could be
- infrastructure i.e. water, septic (sewage needs, electricity, total housing assessment, it can compile all the prudent information for the community assessment, it can combine all the you want to see, but a review of the assessments questions and the housing assessment has to be done so there are no repetitive data. The rural addressing has a different connotation, it includes description, pictures, and addresses/street names.
- Toolbox – COBOL Toolbox, Irrigate and Dough MO, filtering data, various data in COBOL.
- MOA is waiting for legislation action in WR, 9 chapters waiting, everything is stagnate for different reasons. How do we move forward, how do we help assist with moving forward?
- For the training module to install COBOL mobile data, we need a resolution for Choice Humanitarian to come in and assist the chapter with the training, we can train CLUPC members, chapter officials, staff and volunteers that want to help collect data. We need to form an assessment team.
- Decide what we want to capture, put the question into the Toolbox, it could be multi-choice questions, we could have a drop box to select data, have templates.
- We cannot really engage in the Housing Escrow Funds or Housing Assessment with Navajo Thaw.

Ervin: Location of residents, there is a younger population that are drug induced that have no idea where they are. We also have to schedule some visitations for people that travel to work, not home till in the evening, and some going to school.

Marilyn: We have to practice safe protocols, interacting with people on a personal level and friendly, knowing the people your assessing is important like clanship, making them comfortable. We could do assessments via email or be able to download, TL page.

Lloyd: Responsibility falls on the parents to teach them the clanship system, charitable regarding helping elders, such as interpretation, reading them their mail, updating them on what's going on with leadership, chapter projects and planning.

Marilyn: Maybe all these things can be achieved by publishing a community newsletter and posting on TL Page, or making it available here, we can achieve our goal, we can do it!

Anna: Our next Chapter meeting is going live, our quorum is 15, the DOJ announced the 3 quorum is terminated we go make to our regular chapter meetings.

Ervin: Collect Assessment:

- Covered most of the subjects
- Review questions, now till February, 2022
- List questions pertinent to assessment
- Setup date to discuss questions

NEW BUSINESS: Discussion (cont'd)

Ervin:

- **Housing Assessment**
- **Meeting with Marlene Hoske, January 28, 2022, 10am, leave some time in afternoon to do questions.**
- **Give forms to Lloyd to Land Acquisition, Land Withdrawal and process**

Announcements:

CLUPC Meeting with Marlene, January 28, 2022

Chapter Planning Meeting January 13, 2022

Chapter Meeting January 18, 2022

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER

CLUPC MEETING AGENDA

DECEMBER 1ST @ 10AM 2021

1. Meeting called to order: Time 10:29 AM
2. Roll Call: Ervin Begay, Pres, ☒ Lloyd McCabe, VP, ☒ Mary Delowe ☒
Member: George Kee ☒ Leslie Williams, Grazing Committee, ☒ Anna M. Begay TLC Vice President
3. Approval of Agenda: Read Agenda by Lloyd
Motion: Lloyd M Second: George Kee
In favor: 2 Oppose: 0 Abstain: 1
4. Minutes: Minutes read from Nov 1st by Mary De Lowe
Motion: George Kee Second: Lloyd M.
In favor: 3 Oppose: 0 Abstain: 1
5. Reports:
 - a. Ervin Begay: No Report
 - b. Lloyd McCabe: Cell tower? Cementary?
 - c. Mary Delowe: No Report
 - d. George Kee: Chapter is Quiet
 - e. Leslie Williams
 - f. Member: Anna, Q&A's Holani present.
6. New Business:
 1. NIZHONI PARTNERSHIP - KON & BARB ORNELAS
 2. MIKE HOLANI - PRESENTATION
 3. Q & A, TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER BOUNDARY
 4. CLUPC MANUAL REVIEW & UPDATES MARLENE HOSKIE
 5. WILL SCHEDULE JANUARY 3RD 2022 NEXT MEETING

Leland Dayzie
President

Anna M. Begay
Vice-President

HC 61 Box 3001
Winslow, Arizona 86047
Phone: (920) 686-3205

Rena Edwards
Secretary/Treasurer

Thomas Walker, Jr.
Council Delegate

Leslie Williams
Grazing Official

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER

CLUPC MEETING

DATE: DECEMBER 01, 2021

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. PRESIDENT: <u>[Signature]</u> | 32. _____ |
| 2. VICE-PRESIDENT: <u>[Signature]</u> | 33. _____ |
| 3. SECRETARY: <u>[Signature]</u> | 34. _____ |
| 4. <u>[Signature]</u> | 35. _____ |
| 5. <u>[Signature]</u> | 36. _____ |
| 6. <u>[Signature]</u> - NLD-DNR | 37. _____ |
| 7. <u>[Signature]</u> - GCM | 38. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 39. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 40. _____ |
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| 29. _____ | 60. _____ |

Q. Current & expired leases of churches.

Q HOMESITE leases declared in 1953 by Navajo Nation Council.
20/25 yrs. 1958 everyone on NN Needs Homesite lease FED - water/gas lines
2017. pending probates of GRASSING PERMITS / HOMESITE LEASES.

LEASES Approved RECENTLY

LIST OF LEASES needing to be probated

Business site LEASES

LIST OF cementerys IN THE.

LAND WITHDRAWAL PROCESS & procedure.

Copy of original Tolani Lake boundary.

Rel boundary along the mesa is for sheep/volting only
Chapter 12nd boundary (grazing) is not given to
2nd Chapter. 1977 - 1998
1987 Denver office
1980 is coming - Dispute / TO CORRECT /
w/ Decision!

Numeration
Boundary

2020 C

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
Community Land Use Planning Committee
MINUTES

December 01, 2021

•

Tolani Lake CLUPC 10:30am December 01, 2021, Tolani Lake Chapter. Invocation given by George Kee.

•

Ervin Begay, President, Lloyd McCabe, Vice-President, Mary H. DeLowe, Secretary, George Kee, Member, Leslie Williams, Grazing Member

Guests:

Anna Begay, Chapter Vice-President
Mike Halona

• **Review/Accept Agenda**

• Read the Minutes and Minutes were approved as read:

• Motion Lloyd McCabe, Second George Kee, Votes: 4 yes, 1 abstain, 0 oppose

• **Old business**

- Member Reports
- Ervin Begay, President, No Report
- Lloyd McCabe, Continuation of Community Cemetery Plans
- Mary DeLowe, Secretary, No Report
- Anna Begay, Chapter VP

Discussion: Anna: Resolution/PP for Chapter Heavy Equipment in approval process, Discretionary Funds, no new applications for funds, previous administration did not follow policies, Leslie Wms. commented on Category A, B and C.

• **New Business**

- Nishoni Partnership
- Mike Halona, Land Administration

Discussion: Nishoni Partnership requested to extend their contract or MOA with Tolani Lake, Nishoni Partnership is Ron and Barbara Arnellis, MOA expired in June, 2021, MOA is not valid with Tolani Lake Chapter re: Tolani Lake has no tract to assess property, therefore property is Navajo Nation's, Navajo Nation is liable for any risk involved with anyone within the property ie any incidents or accidents and liability involved would have to be settled by NN. TL Chapter would be responsible to DCD.

Ron and Barbara Arnellis requested obtaining the land lease under the name Louie McCabe Church. According to Land Administration there is only one church within the region that has a Church Lease, otherwise all the other churches located here are operating without leases. Louie McCabe was renting the chapter house on Sundays for \$50 a month, approved by vote by Community.

Anna: Questions for Mike Halona, Land Administration

1. Leupp/TL Boundary
 - a. Designated boundary
 - b. land mass has shrunk
 - c. Archive in WR
 - d. Maps/displayed at chapter
 - e. current boundary by Leupp was never approved by vote at a formal Chapter meeting.
 - f. Legal interpretation or form
 - g. Homesite Lease, business, landuse, probate process, title transfer, grandfather-in
 - h. Permit - probate process and cost
 - i. Homesite Lease fees, limited income
 - j. Business Leases
 - k. Community Cemetery
 - l. Plans for Economic Development
 - m. Grazing Permits, probate process, deceased permittees
 - n. Emminent Domain still in existence

Discussion: Lloyd, Cemetery

- History of Cemetery Plans, originally with Leupp, will continue plans with TL community
- Community want a cemetery, plots too expensive in city cemeteries
- CLUPC Manual certification continuation
- Boundary hinders services for both communities
- Is there a map

Discussion: George Kee

- Boundary Discrepancy, description of boundary controversy, conflicts original boundary, need clarification not shii nii.
- Bridges at Dennibeto Wash crossings continue to wash out after repairs, repairs are temporary
- Hopi cattle continue to trespass, feel like the Hopi government is more structured, questions Navajo Nation's legal process, water rights, land usage, and rangeland.
- Lacking policy enforcement by Navajo against Hopis breaking policies. Hopis told me that if their cattle cross over I have the discretion of using it, maybe butcher it.

Mike Halona, Land Administration

- No boundary or land withdrawal for Tolani Lake Chapter, all chapters have been operating under the Grazing Boundaries. Enumeration Boundary - 1977-1998
- 1980 Census Bureau, Colorado, no prior changes until 1980, now using Enumeration Boundary
- During Chairman McDonald there was attempt for redistricting by Greasewood, Klayetoh, Ganado, Burnside, Cornfields but communities disagreed on the boundaries.
- 2020 Census - new additions were New Lands, Twin Arrows
- Federal Government and BIA allowed the Navajo Nation to regulate all leases on NN,
- NN Council Chapter Delegates accepted chapter boundaries using the Enumeration Boundary
- Copy of Maps/Google Earth (KN Files)?
- DCD's Budget is based on this Map of the Enumeration Boundary
- Tolani Lake Chapter can work on surveying Chapter Service Area, since it is not sectioned, the cost would have to be incurred by the chapter (TL), maybe grants to complete the survey.
- Range Management Units can acquire grants themselves using the non-profit status under federal government.
- Resolution (1953) declared required list of established communities to receive Electricity and Water.
 - a. 1958, every place on Navajo Nation, required to be an authorized occupant to receive electricity and water, requiring a homesite lease. (75 yrs. - 2017 \$1.00x12, \$12) before 65, year lease
 - b. Trailer Transport to follow Transport Laws
 - c. \$12 a year and included surveys until 2016, over 10 years to do regulations.
 - d. \$150 year for leases, buying power of a dollar today
 - e. 65, older and VA members, fees waived
 - f. Federal Law 65R659 Right of Way (requirements) Distribution Lines
 - g. Hire own Archaeologist for Homesite Leases
 - h. Bio Clearances by Fish and Wildlife

- i. Rollback Prices - Homesite Landuse Adjustment Fee, One Acre \$2,000 additional homesite lease, one acre, one-time payment and 1/2 acre \$1,000. Actually fees would differ without Rollback Price, $\$27 \times 12 = \$39 \times 75 = \$2,925$, $\$13 \times 12 = \$25 \times 75 = \$1,875$
- j. ACM143458 Homesite Lease (25 Year Lease) in addition to concurrent 58 year lease, pay for Homesite Lease
- k. TL Chapter can request for Land Withdrawal for an additional tower for communication, Choice/Cell One/NTUA/ received CARES ACT funds (free money - millions) to improve communication lines but these carriers only want to serve areas that can generate more money.
- l. Enforcement has to happen, Earth Act of 2012, (Martin)
- m. May 2014, General Leasing Regulations, Lease protecting people
- n. BIA still regulating Mineral Rights
- o. Community Use - Documents on the Corral in Tolani Lake (look up).
- p. BIA Permittees allowable is decreasing, Conservation Plan requirements for every permittee
- q. Church permits good for (5 years)
- r. No renewable, land relinquish back to NN
- s. Relinquish to Chapter only if property is within Chapter boundaries
- t. Mission Site Regulation
- u. DOJ can't get involved, they have to go thru Leasing process
- v. Lease is important if something happens, falls back on NN Risk Management

Announcement

December 14, 15, 2021

Grazing Official Training at TA

• Adjournment

2pm

Next Meeting January 3, 2022

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
Community Land Use Planning Committee
Agenda

October 01, 2021

I. Call to order

Ervin Begay, CLUPC President called to order the regular meeting of the Tolani Lake CLUPC at 10:30am on October 01, 2021 at Tolani Lake Chapter. Invocation give by George Kee.

II. Roll call

Mary H. DeLowe, Secretary conducted a roll call. The following persons were present: Ervin Begay, President, Lloyd McCabe, Vice-President, Mary H. DeLowe, Secretary, George Kee, Member, Leslie Williams, Grazing Member

Guests:

Anna Begay, Chapter Vice-President

Stan Robbins, TLE

Jacque, TLE

III. Review/Accept Agenda

Motion Lloyd McCabe, Second Mary DeLowe, Votes: 3 yes, 1 abstain, 0 oppose

IV. Approval of minutes from last meeting

Mary H. DeLowe, Secretary, Read the minutes and the minutes were approved as read:
Motion George, Second Lloyd McCabe, Votes 3 yes, 1 abstain, 0 oppose

V. Old business

- a) Current status of CLUPC
- b) Public Hearing
- c) CLUPC Manual
- d) CLUPC Reports

VI. New business

- a) Stan Robbins, TLE, Land Withdrawal
- b) Jacque, TLE, Water Planning, "One River, One Voice"

- c) Community Cemetery

VII. Announcements

- a) Public Hearing, October 22, 2021 CLUPC Meeting November 01, 2021
- b) CLUPC Meeting November 01, 2021

VIII. Adjournment

Ervin Begay, CLUPC President adjourned the meeting at 1:41pm.
Minutes submitted by: Mary H. DeLowe

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER

CLUPC MEETING

DATE: OCTOBER 12th 2023

1. PRESIDENT:	Ervin B. Casav	1872
2. VICE-PRESIDENT:	Lloyd McCabe	1873
3. SECRETARY:	Angie O'Connell	1874
4. JRB - TL VP		1875
5. [Signature]		1876
6. Jacques S. Sprade		1877
7. Larry K. [Signature]		1878
8. [Signature]		1879
9. [Signature]		1880
10. [Signature]		1881
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26.		1897
27.		1898
28.		1899
29.		1900

Minutes, recording
October 01, 2021

Roll Call by Lloyd McCabe, VP
Ervin Begay
Mary DeLowe
Leslie Willimas
George Kee

Review and acceptance of Agenda, read by Lloyd
10:28am DTS
Invocation by George Kee
Leslie on the way

Add On

C. Community Cemetery, Old Business
D. Shirley Parker, Stop Construction at Dolly Kee's Water Project, New Business
Vote 3 yes, 0 oppose and 2 Abstain

Minutes read by Mary DeLowe, CLUPC Secretary Read minutes of September Meeting
Accepted as read, vote 3 yes, 0 oppose, 2 abstain
Motion made by George, second by Lloyd

Old Business

Status of CLUPC Committee

Club Manual review with Marlene Hoskie, NNDCCD, but she is not here.

Public Hearing Scheduled for October 22, 2021

Multi-Purpose Building

Guest list have been established: Thomas Walker, Jr., Council Delegate, Alicia Chee, Ray McCabe, Stan Robbins, Jacque,

Eunice Begay, SPPS, Regional Office, Marlene Hoskie, NDCD, Judy Begay, Coconino County Supervisor

Presentation all in Navajo, Use of Multi-purpose Building, submit Usage Form

PA System by Lloyd, maybe there is a fee associated with it.

It will be at 10 am,

Will have programs, there will be an Agenda, we all have an assigned

topic to present, public will be asking us questions. First there will be self-introductions.

We will talk about the introduction of our CLUPC members and the Land Use Committee, what we are talking about, what we are planning.

That is the status of our CLUPC

Practice provisions for COVID-19

- Stay 6 Ft. Apart
- Wash Hands Frequently and Sanitize
- Wear Masks

Dist. Five Community Cemetery

Lloyd McCabe will give the report

Stan Robbins

I have some questions about CLUPC

- Stipend
- Chapter Resolution
- Budget
- Plan of Operation

Ervin: Yes, we have a Plan of Operation, compiling and amending them, resolution for CLUPC members
We have a stipend established,

Anna: Anna Begay, Chapter Vice-president, we are working to get recertified, our manual expired in 2012, it is our goal to get recertified by January, 2022. we have been in contact and teleconference with SPPS, Dilkon, we don't have a CSC or AMS, we have been mainly working with PEP workers. PEP Workers seems to think their supervisor is Eunice and Chapter officials. When we had teleconference with Eunice Begay, supervisor for TL chapter staff, we did indicate that CLUPC is an approve organization thru Title 26, CLUPC, only organization recognized by the tribe, they should have a stipend. We address this with her last week, had a teleconference. Last month Reginal Office was not able to pay CLUPC stipend for September, we met with Robert Jumbo, Chinle agency, taking care of our accounts, we informed him to make sure we had the stipend for CLUPC members. We are meeting Eunice Begay and her supervisor, Jim Martin on October 8, we will re-emphasize the budget for CLUPC, concern about budget, previous budget in the red, discrepancies discussed, not everyone is in sync, Win System and MIP not coinciding. Our goal is recertification.

Leslie Williams: Question? The stipend, what you're referring to is just for meetings not work sessions.

Anna: Account states Stipend it is not separated according to the different committees, Chapter officials discussed with Tim, CSC, I never looked at the budget before. There was a lot of Line Items in the Red from previous year, we fixed that all with him. We have different people draw checks, they were arbitrarily taking monies out of other accounts, reallocating to make checks available, had to cancel checks because of it.

Leslie Williams: Where we fail is not following it up with a resolution after Robert Jumbo had established an account, are had moved funds. When he came, he explained to TL chapter was recommendations based on his experience with other chapters and his knowledge, as far as, his position. Any budget changes we make, we have to follow it up with a resolution. Stipends are

not specific to any organization under the TL Chapter. There is one account for all stipends, not specific to Chapter Officials.

We have started Branding yesterday, 18 permittees, we were going to George, couldn't cross Dennebeto Wash. We have a very good and productive meeting today.

Ervin: I think we have resolved the Stipend Budget, we got paid.
Dist. Five Community Cemetery, moved to new business, Item C.
George Kee's Water Project, checking on Ditch Witch, so I could use it if they were done with it.
Monday an incident took place. George will cover that.

George Kee: I didn't anticipate another land user, Shirley Parker to interrupt Dolly's project, it surprises me, she had no business to come across like that, Shirley Parker, I had no idea, when he was engaging in other activities, ie cornfield. I think it concerns the CLUPC, permit holders are the one using the area, no one had come forward when the project started.

Ervin: I understand that one person opposes a project, it will not take place, Leslie might be able to tell us where that stands. Leslie didn't know anything about that?

Anna: Wednesday, we here signing checks, Leland was here with his mom, he said that Shirley Parker visited the project site to tell the crew she opposed the project site, she did not like it. Tommy Smith contacted Leland, one community member opposes we do not continue work on a project, they loaded up to go to Velma's Earth Dam.

Leslie: Tuesday, last week, met Tommy Smith on 6730, The Earth Dam by my mom's house, needed to be repaired, Leland and Tommy looked at it, they said it needs quite a bit of work, we drove to Oscar's place, the earth dam there is unrepairable, water erosion, earth dam has been used by community for dumping trash. George's wife Dolly has the project, according to our plans. Tommy Smith wants to fix Shirley Parker's Earth Dam. Shirley Parker's Earth Dam needs to be repaired, it lasts a long-time large number of livestock grazing there, she has no idea whose cattle they are. People are really skeptical about their things, USDA requires sharing water sources w/community. People started padlocking water access or cattle guards.

Ervin: When Ernie and Tommy started the project, there was no conflict. Tommy was at the earth dam, he might be confused about which place is in conflict. Find out what happen, might be a misunderstanding, present to TLWUA meeting on October 13. These workers do not want to get involved, so when they are approached by a community member they pack their equipment and leave.

Leslie: Meet with everyone involved, invite them, Land users, not just about earthen dams, other resources too, not just that but people are just making roads, driving around all over (ingress?), stress to the community, talk to them. Need CLUPC to address this based on land use status.

NEW BUSINESS:

NISAH KEEZ
NI HAA TAH - Decision
IINAH - Implement
SIHAASIN – Evaluate
(Included an Illustration)

Leslie Ways to get water onto land, ways to manage land
By Laws, Orders of Incorporation
Once certified RMU'S will have no obstructions in getting funds
Water Plans opposed by Yazzie's re: Lenard Chee's Farm
Tributaries that are flowing into LCR
One River, One Voice

George Elders, Permit Holders, understanding they have rights as Land Users,

Leslie: Plan (Conservation) Permit Holders have to have a Conservation Plan, Conflict among relatives,
how do you manage your livestock Easy to hold elected officials responsible. Annie Williams,
Complaint based on Conflict of Interest
(4) person witnesses

Jocques CARES ACT

Did not have time to work thru Committees: Water Plan
Time Limitations - Nov. - Dec., 2020, Wells along the river, Tanks put up, Waterpoints
established Pipes put in, Catchments devised, purchased a water truck, hoop houses, study of
natural springs - used conservation corp.

ARPA – Two Year Window
Water, clean water, work with Domestic Water System
Work first with chapters and communities
Check Dams, Slow Water Down causing running offs, stop erosion so water can soak the ground
Leonard Chee's land withdrawal
One River, One Voice – WUA

Water Planning:
Problems and Concerns
Opportunities – Vision, what is desired
Inventory Resources
Analyze Data
Formulate Alternatives
Evaluate Alternatives
Decision
Implement
Evaluate

Stan Robbins: TLE Stan Robbins, Land Withdrawal Procedures;

CLUPC is a big part of the community's land status, TLE has funding thru ARPA funds coming thru and we'll have a lot of projects.

Jocque: Water Planning: Prepared to talk about Water Planning, ARPA, One River, One Voice

Anna: TLE is a great resource, most often it is said to tap into resources with TLE, but there is no one there, doors are closed. Who is the organization? The staff? Number 1, what services do you have, who is the contact person. Cecelia has been trying to get her AIF funds from Window Rock, she couldn't get that thru the chapter, maybe she can work with TLE to get her funds, so she starts her fencing project on the White Grass RMU, that is my main objective for being here, I wanted to hear your presentation and get you input on the channeling the funds thru TLE.

Jocque: After Ron White, Bill Edwards took over, writing grants with help from Judy Wilson, Stephanie Hall is the CEO, Ronald Thomas, right now is the lead staff, we are still trying to re-staff, so we can continue, we are in between monies. I would like TLE to present a report to CLUPC. TLE is a 501c3 Tax Exempt, incorporated under the State, Federal 501c3, and the Tribe, a non-profit organization. TLE can raise money without being taxed, it's like a foundation. I am not a part of the Financial Management, I know more about the farming, water and gardening, Stephanie is the lead in the Financial Management, I would say give that proposal to her to consider. TLWUA is operating under TLE.

One of the things we have done with Stacy Jensen, paid the other half of the pump that was replaced at the Leupp Farms, TLE paid half of that. Water Sources include Water for Agriculture and Wildlife.

Leslie Information Disbursement
MOA with TLE

Ferdinand's, Chapter's consensus for (AIF) Drought to be released, there are Written Policies Hay, what is the status of hay/grain that was supposed to be delivered? Do we need to write a resolution?

Anna Roderick Begay, NN Attorney, delegated to chapter, understanding of agreements.

Jocque: Specifics of Resources from TLE, List of what you want from us ie
Highest Water Projects
Water Planning
Problems and Concerns
Opportunities, Vision - What is desired, what the desired outcome?
NISAH KEEZ - Goals and Objectives - NIHAATAH
Inventory Resources - What do we have
Analyze Data - check quality
Formulate, what are the Alternatives

Conservation Plan:

Ranch

Farm

Wildlife

Ervin: Filter Conflict

Inform People - Misinformation

Unite People - Communities "One River, One Voice"

Jocques: Purchasing is really slow with NN

Non-governmental entity helps to move things along faster

Stan: Listen, update one another, use to disseminate information at ceremonies'

Listen to Plans

Transfer Station

150,000 spent by IHS to Study Area

Land Withdrawal where is it written that 1 person can obstruct construction or project

Even if (5) people agreed to a Land Withdrawal:

Land Destination

Tribes Permission

400 acres, 5,500 to 9,500 Land Destination

Letter from Land Administration, Permittees, Grazing Committee

Infrastructure

Powerlines still under BIA Jurisdiction

Clearances

Land Destination, does need chapter approval

Cost

CLUPC

Funnel thru committee, CLUPC need to be informed

Recommendations

ASC, Knowledgeable about Land Status Process

Process is not understood by officials, Council Delegate

Transparency

Waters of NN, Waters on the Nation belong to NN

1.8 Billion (Felix Nez, BIA, Kevin Black, NHLHC)

714 Million - CARES ACT

350 Million = 2.2 Billion

ARPA Opportunity

Food Sovereignty - Sustainability

Livestock - food

Compile Resolutions

Establish Files for CLUPC to continue plans

Implement

Anna: Eminent Domain is longer an option

Lloyd: Positive, Community Cemetery
50 acres Land Withdrawal for Cemetery
Sony Franklin, NN Main Archaeologist
Denise Copeland, NN Archaeologist

Anna: Continue working on Land Withdrawal
Working on Proposal
Follow State Registry for Community Cemetery

Lloyd: Chapter officials, resolution to establish Stipend (CLUPC), recommend to chapter

Ervin: Land Withdrawal
Get Sony Franklin, Archaeologist
Equipment
Fence 7" High
Roads, Access Roads to Cemetery
Lowering Devices
Paved Access Road, paved roads inside cemetery and Parking Lot
locking gates (6 pm)
Shed to hold equipment, backhoe
Security and Personnel
Cattle guards
Chapter House Officials
Chapter Approval

Dolly Kee: Request CLUPC to intervene in the conflict with Shirley Parker.
Ervin's recommendation to present conflict to TLWUA, meeting on Wednesday.

Announcement:
November 01, 2021
Adjourned at 1:45 pm

TOLANI LAKE CLUPC location

MINUTES

September 01, 2021

Opening

The regular meeting of the TOLANI LAKE CLUPC location was called to order at 12:00 am on September 01, 2021 in TL Chapter Conference Room.

Invocation: George Kee

Present

Ervin Begay, President
Lloyd McCabe, Vice President
Mary Helen DeLowe, Secretary
George Kee, Member
Leslie Williams, Official

Approval of Agenda

Review and Accepted Agenda, Motion Lloyd, second by Mary DeLowe, Vote 3 in favor 0 opposed, 3 abstaining.

Approval of Minutes

Minutes of last meeting August 05, 2021, was read by CLUPC Secretary Mary DeLowe, motion made by George Kee, second by Lloyd, vote 4 in favor, 0 oppose and 2 Abstaining.

Old Business

- A. Assign Areas to Members
Ervin Begay, White Grass RMU
Mary DeLowe, HPL, NPL, Yaah deez jidii
George Kee, Navajo Thaw
Lloyd McCabe, Newberry Mesa, TL Community, along waterline, Al Thomas RMU.
- B. Community Assessment, Compilations, Mary DeLowe
- C. Motion to add Agenda Items (listed above), Motion George, second Lloyd and 2 Abstaining.

New Business

- A. Schedule a date for Community Work Session, Scheduled workshop on September 22, 2021, location TL Conference Room.
Invite Marilyn Reed, Choice Humanitarian

- Turn in a Chapter Facility Use Form;
Work on Agenda for our Work Session
- B. Schedule 2nd Pubic Hearing, October, 2021
Use last form, Advertise and Announce thru media, KTNN
Contact Percy, Senior Center for lunch/meals for dates of meetings.
MC, Ervin Begay
Facilitator, Marlene Hoskie
Invocation, George Kee
Welcome Address, Leland Dayzie
Introduction, Self-Introduction
Public Speaking, Leland Dayzie, Brief History of Tolani Lake.

Topic 2; Community Demographics, Mary DeLowe
Topic 3; Land Status, Agriculture, Future Grazing, Leslie Williams, Grazing
Committee Member.
Topic 4; Existing Community Projects, Anna Begay, V-President
Topic 5; Roads and Bridges, Leland Dayzie, President
Topic 6; Keep Order, Mission Statement, Vision Statement, Leland Dayzie
Topic 7; Veterans Association, George Kee, Introducing Commander Ray
McCabe.
Benediction; Rena Edwards, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer

Leslie: Recommended setting up a teleconference, which is beneficial for
community informing one another, make phone-in information available, teach
basic call-in procedure, get app. For Zoom, mute people, because of the
disruption, encourage members participation, invite people's involvement.

- C. Schedule CLUPC Meetings to first of each month

Announcements

- A. Leupp Water, Farms Well Meeting, Sept. 02, 2021, 9am**
- B. Work Session, September 22, 2021, Marlene Hoskie**
- C. Planning Meeting, Sept. 08, 2021, 10 DST**
- D. Chapter Meeting, Sept. 14, 2021, 10 DST**
- E. Grazing Meeting, Dist. 5, Sept. 02, 2021, 9 DST**

Adjournment

Meeting was adjourned at 1:41 pm. The next general meeting will be at 10 DST on
October 01, 2021, in TL Conference Room.

meetings via teleconference to help eliminate the spread of Covid19, there are hundreds of Navajo people who are not vaccinated for various reasons. Contact tracing helps the health department track persons who come in contact with infected persons or those who test positive. We all need to do our part in protecting one another.

ADJOURNMENT

Next CLUPC Meeting: September 01, 2021

Tolani Lake CLUPC Meeting

August 05, 2021

Tolani Lake Chapter, Tolani Lake, AZ

Conference Call #: 978-990-5123 Access Code: 185493

Telephone No: 928-686-3285

AGENDA

I. PRELIMINARIES

A. Meeting called to order at _____ am.

B. Invocation: _____

C. Roll Call

1. Ervin Begay, President _____

George Kee, Member _____

2. Lloyd McCabe, Vice President _____

Leslie Williams, GO _____

3. Mary Helen Delowe, Secretary _____

D. Review/accept agenda

Motion: _____ Second: _____ Votes: _____

E. Review/acceptance of Minutes from last meeting: _____

Motion: _____ Second: _____ Votes: _____

II. OLD BUSINESSES

A. Current Status of CLUPC

B. Review responsibilities of CLUPC officers

C. Community Assessments update by secretary

III. NEW BUSINESSES

A. Posting of Minutes and up-coming meetings

B. Update of CLUP Manual and time line

C. CLUPC Worksession

D. Regular CLUPC Meeting date each month

IV. ANNOUNCEMENTS

A. Community Assessments

B. Worksession location TBD

V. ADJOURNMENT

VI. Next CLUPC Meeting: September 01, 2021

Tolani Lake CLUPC Meeting

August 05, 2021

Tolani Lake Chapter, Tolani Lake, AZ

Conference Call #: 978-990-5123 Access Code: 185493

Telephone No: 928-686-3285

MINUTES

Meeting called to order at 11:15 am DST.

Invocation: George Kee

Roll Call

Ervin Begay, President P

George Kee, Member P

Lloyd McCabe, Vice President P

Leslie Williams, GO – Joined via

Mary Helen Delowe, Secretary A

teleconference

Review/accept agenda

Motion: Lloyd McCabe

Second: George Kee Votes: 3 – 0 – 1

Review/acceptance of Minutes from last meeting: June 2021

Motion: Lloyd McCabe

Second: George Kee Votes: 3 – 0 – 1

Discussion: Due to Mary H. Delowe's absence the minutes from the last meeting was deferred to the next meeting.

OLD BUSINESSES

Current Status of CLUPC:

A timeline was established by Ms. Marlene Hoskie during the first meeting. Upon the Review of the timeline, it seems that progress has become slow due to cancelled meetings and one meeting was cancelled due to lack of quorum. Officers and members appear to have become disinterested in the responsibilities. There is a need for reaffirmation and more enthusiasm for our responsibilities to continue working towards the recertification of the CLUP manual. The CLUP Manual is the "bible" for our community and as such carries a lot of weight in how our community grows. We are the deciding force in what happens as far as progress in economic and infrastructures to be developed for our people, and jobs to be created for the community.

Review responsibilities of CLUPC officers

The responsibilities of each CLUPC officers was discussed at length. Each officer has a certain responsibility and those responsibilities should not be taken lightly; Mr. Williams commented that he sees the CLUPC members being on this board for the right reasons. We all want to help the community become a place we will be proud of, but it will take a lot of work, time and energy to get our jobs done.

When you review the responsibilities of each officer, you will note that the President is tasked with getting the agenda together with input from other members.

Secretary is tasked with a huge responsibility of recording minutes during the meetings, record keeping, distributing information regarding meetings, forms, collecting and keeping copies of minutes and other important paper work for future references.

Community Assessments update by secretary

The secretary will collect all the forms that have been turned in, determine how many forms weren't completed or turned based on the information provided by each member. So turn the forms to the secretary who will keep the records for future use.

The Community Assessment tool is a great way of finding out what we have in our community, what needs exist in Tolani Lake, It tells us about the type of population we have. Assessments are completed prior to taking action and are used to determine current situations and identify issues for action. We need to keep track of how many people each one of us talks with and how many forms are completed and turned in. We understand this is new to our community members and that is where we come in to clarify certain questions they may have. Our people are sometime fearful of doing assessments because they want to know how they will personally fit or gain from this form.

NEW BUSINESSES

Posting of Minutes and up- coming meetings

Being accountable and transparent is a couple of our club member's goals. Minutes of the meetings shall be posted in the chapter meeting room for our people to see what we are working on.

Update of CLUP Manual and time line

During the work session we will have time to update the events of our timeline working towards the recertification of the manual. The CLUP manual shall be reviewed, updated and recertify every 5 years.

CLUPC Work session

There is a work session in the planning and should be completed soon. It is tentatively scheduled for August 30 – 31, 2021. Location is TBD at a later date. We all need to be present to do this work session. The chapter officials should be present to assist with this. Clear your calendars for the two days and lets make it a productive work session.

Regular CLUPC Meeting date each month

Our Plan of Operation states that CLUPC will meet once per month but no set day has been identified. It was discussed at length to what was feasible for each member. Members present chose the 1st day of each month will be reserved for CLUPC meetings. If the 1st falls on a Saturday, then the meeting is on the day after, which will be Monday. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, or Sunday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Community Assessments

Depending on the number of needs assessments are collected, we will decide whether to continue or terminate if we have enough assessments completed. This will be further discussed at the work session. The location of the work session is yet to be identified, but you will be informed as soon as a location or venue is found. Continued rise in Covid19 numbers makes it difficult to plan things like work session. Navajo Nation has lifted from Yellow status to Orange statue, we are regressing as our numbers keep going up on the Navajo Nation. Grazing Official expressed strong stance on re-opening up as President Nez would like. He recommended that we stay with holding our chapter and other

meetings via teleconference to help eliminate the spread of Covid19, there are hundreds of Navajo people who are not vaccinated for various reasons. Contact tracing helps the health department track persons who come in contact with infected persons or those who test positive. We all need to do our part in protecting one another.

ADJOURNMENT

Next CLUPC Meeting: September 01, 2021

TOLAND CHAPTER

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

DATE: September 11, 2003

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2. VICE-PRESIDENT: [Signature]
3. SECRETARY: [Signature]
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TOLAN! LAKE CHAPTER
Tolani Lake CLUPC Worksession
June 09, 2021, 10:00 AM

AGENDA

- I. Preliminaries
 - A. Introductions
 - B. Purpose of the work session
 - C. Others
- II. Tolani Lake CLUPC
 - A. Members
 - B. Plan of Operation
 - C. Title 26
 - D. Others
- III. Status of the CLUP Manual Update (Binder)
 - A. Update the Community Assessment
 - 1. Review the Form to be used
 - B. Public Hearing Number One: 8/22/2018
 - 1. Agenda on file
 - 2. NEED Sign in Sheet
 - 3. NEED: Comments from the participants
 - C. Public Hearing Number Two: (was not done)
 - D. Update the plans required:
 - 1. Community Facilities Plan
 - 2. Infrastructure Plan
 - 3. Thoroughfare Plan
 - 4. Open Space Plan
 - 5. Land Use Plan
 - 6. Others
 - E. Update Goals for each of the plans
 - F. Obtain needed Maps
 - G. Resolution on CLUPC Membership
- IV. Develop a timeline to meet the recertification process
- V. Next Meeting: _____
- VI. Adjournment

June 2021 minutes

Georgina Lee, Nony Jones

~~Simple~~ Easy but as complicated

- Chapter Certification
- Working together, association with Military
- Supportive
- Help community looks to us for support
- Covid 19 advised practices have been limiting us.
- Civil Service Retirement
- Education provides opportunities to process and complement projects or identify and recommend to Chapter.

Pat Lorie Wms, Kinchichene, Baketoh T. dochee

- Congratulations to CLAPC Members
- Planners
- Establish Residents
- No Maps Establishing
- Key Positions we are a Committee
- Mutual no sole position
- Last Relations
- Training of Chapter Officers, Support
- Assignment of Geographical locations
- Jurisdiction, Time Constraints, Land
- Farm Holdings
- Excluding Owners, Public Utilities and Tools
- Amending By Laws
- Certification & What does it Mean?
- Non-Profit Organization
- Good Some functions were ~~mentioned~~ mentioned
- Work Session Planned, Chapter officers qualified to hold Key Positions, could be successful Communication

Freezing Penna. Promotes insurance
because of deaths

- Expedite process of Estates, Slow
process - now the judicial court to complete
Process. Educate Community Members
of Lancaster District requires Ronoff
Conservation, heading to Lancaster.
- Breeding Season, not Schedule Starts

Erwin Beayes,

- Problems Identified
- Project List
- ~~Field and~~ Planning, Public Works, trying
by himself
- Creating Goals
- Objectives
- How to Manage our Resources
- Land Conservation, Conservation
Planning
- Economics - Water Resources
- Communicate
- Community Goals, Chapter House
- ~~State~~ Community Objectives
 - Roads
 - Infrastructure
 - Water
 - Identify Roads

Let us do to road, let us encourage promote
Care / Participation by our Youth

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER

CLUB
MEMBER LIST

DATE:

January 9, 2021

1. PRESIDENT: <i>J. J. Van Dyke</i>	32.	
2. VICE-PRESIDENT: <i>J. J. Van Dyke</i>	33.	
3. SECRETARY: <i>Mary H. DeLoe</i>	34.	
4. <i>J. J. Van Dyke</i>	35.	
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Transportation

NDOT Transportation Element Outline

Identify the highest priority dirt roads that should be bladed/graded (15 mile lists and potentially upgraded to gravel, chip seal or pavement in the future (LRTP Goal 1)

Describe any paved or gravel roads that need additional maintenance (LRTP Goal 1)

Describe any sidewalks if there are any that need additional maintenance (LRTP Goal 1)

Describe any proposed new roads or sidewalks that should be examined as part of future improvement projects (LRTP Goal 2)

If a new road is proposed, why does this road create a new connection?

Why is it important to your community?

Will this change an existing circulation pattern?

Will this improve or affect safety?

If a new sidewalk is proposed, what facilities/activity centers are being connected?

Describe any proposed enhancement for transit (LRTP Goal 2)

Describe any proposed enhancements for walking and bicycling (LRTP Goal 3)

Describe any proposed enhancements to access other transportation systems (LRTP Goal 3)

Describe any proposed airport/aviation enhancements (LRTP Goal 3)

Describe how any proposed transportation enhancements will promote economic development identified in the CLUPC plan (LRTP Goal 4)

Describe any road that you believe have motorist, bicycle and/or pedestrian safety issues (LRTP Goal 5)

Describe how proposed developments in the CLUPC would require spending money on roads and sidewalks to connect to the new development (LRTP Goal 5)

Describe how proposed development could be developed without additional spending on roads and sidewalks

Is the development a smart investment for the community?

Can the development go somewhere else?

If the development needs a paved or graveled road for access, is the road providing access already paved or graveled?

Describe if the proposed development would increase truck traffic. Is the current road meant to carry heavy truck traffic?

Describe how proposed improvements would be paid for (LRTP Goal 1)

Did you receive a funding grant?

Who will have maintenance responsibility of this?

Have they been involved in these discussions?

Does the new improvement involve a State Highway?

Have the DOT been involved in these discussions.

Map of bus routes from school serving the community:

Maps of the roads, NR, primary, secondary, etc.

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
Tolani Lake CLUPC Orientation/Worksession
May 24, 2021, 10:00 AM

AGENDA

- I. Preliminaries
 - A. Introductions
 - B. Purpose of the orientation/work session
 - C. Others
- II. Tolani Lake CLUPC
 - A. Members
 - B. Plan of Operation
 - C. Title 26
 - D. Others
- III. Status of the CLUP Manual Update
 - A. Work completed
 - B. Sections of the manual was updated
 - C. Update the Community Assessment/2020 Census
 - D. Public Hearing: 1st was done: _____
 - E. Public Hearing: 2nd was not done:
 - F. Update the plans required:
 - 1. Community Facilities Plan
 - 2. Infrastructure Plan
 - 3. Thoroughfare Plan
 - 4. Open Space Plan
 - 5. Land Use Plan
 - G. Update Goals for each of the plans
 - H. Obtain needed Maps
 - I. Others
- IV. Develop a timeline to meet the recertification process
 - A. How do we proceed?
- V. Next Meeting:
- VI. Adjournment

**CAPITAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
PROJECT PROPOSALS – CHECK-OFF LIST**

COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN (CLUP) REQUIREMENTS

It shall be the policy of the "Capital Project Management Department (CPMD) to utilize the following "Check-Off List" for review and acceptance of project proposals.

LOCATION: _____ DATE: _____

PERSON ASSIGNED TO: _____

Please check of documents that were received.

- ☐ Application for Services
- ☐ CLUP Plan of Operation: *Chapter Resolution on the CLUPC membership with names of CLUPC members.*
- ☐ Community Education and Participation Plan
- ☐ Community Assessment:
 - A. Community Demographics/Census*
 - B. Goals/Project Priorities*
 - C. Vision and Mission Statements*
- ☐ Inventory and Assessment of Pertinent Existing Data:
 - A. Natural, Cultural, and Human Resources*
 - B. Land Carrying Capacity*
 - C. Community Infrastructure*
- ☐ Open Space Plan and the Identification of Certain Areas of Land for:
 - A. Maintaining its Natural State*
 - B. Recreational Purposes*
- ☐ Land Use Plan:
 - A. Identification of Future Community Needs*
 - B. Residential*
 - C. Commercial*
 - D. Industrial*
 - E. Public Purposes; cemetery, agriculture, farming*
 - F. Corresponding Maps*
- ☐ Thoroughfare Plan – System of and Design for:
 - A. Existing and Proposed Major Streets*
 - B. Distinguishing Between:*
 - 1. Limited Access Routes*
 - 2. Primary and Secondary Thoroughfares; and*
 - 3. Relation Major Thoroughfare to the Road Network and Land Use of the Surrounding Area.*
 - 4. Road related; bridges, low water crossings, sidewalks, streetlights, pedestrian traffic*
 - 5. Corresponding Maps*

- ☐ **Community Facilities Plan:** *Will show the location, type, capacity, and area served, of present, and projected or required community facilities including, but not limited to:*

1. Recreational Areas
2. Schools
3. Libraries
4. Other Public Buildings

It will also show related public utilities and services and indicate how these service are associated with future land use.

- ☐ **Community Infrastructure Plan:**

1. Powerline
2. Waterline
3. Sewer Lagoon
4. Solid Waste
5. Telephone Services

- ☐ **First Public Hearing on the updates.**

- ☐ **60 Day Community/Public Comment Period**

- ☐ **Second Public Hearing. Additional Public Hearings if needed.**

- ☐ **Chapter Resolution Adopting & Approving the Community Based Land Use Plan**

- ☐ **Council Delegate for Legislation, Review, and Five Day Comment Period**

- ☐ **RDC Committee Resolution Granting Certification/Recertification**

Project Quality Assurance/Quality Control Acknowledgement

☐ Complete ☐ Incomplete

Project Name: _____ Project Type: _____

The undersigned have read and concur with this Project Folder is complete with all necessary PPA's and is in adherence to the Capital Project Management Department Policies and Procedures and Gaming Fund Distribution and Policies and Allocations:

Project Manager

Date

CPMD Department Manager

CLUP Planning Documents

Transportation Element

DRAFT CLUP-C Circulation Element Guidance

Every Chapter is required to develop and maintain a Community Land Use Plan (CLUP). These Plans outline the future land use related improvements anticipated for the community. Since land use and transportation must work together

- Identify the highest priority dirt roads that should be bladed/graded and potentially upgraded to gravel, chip seal or pavement in the future (LRTP Goal 1).
- Describe any paved or gravel roads that need additional maintenance (LRTP Goal 1).
- Describe any sidewalks (if there are any) that need additional maintenance (LRTP Goal 1)
- Describe any proposed new roads or sidewalks that should be examined as part of future improvement projects (LRTP Goal 2).
 - If a new road is proposed, why does this road create a new connection? Why is it important to your community? Will this change an existing circulation pattern? Will this improve or affect safety?
 - If a new sidewalk is proposed, what facilities/activity centers are being connected?
- Describe any proposed enhancements for transit (LRTP Goal 3).
- Describe any proposed enhancements for walking and bicycling (LRTP Goal 3).
- Describe any proposed enhancements to access other transportation systems (LRTP Goal 3).
- Describe any proposed airport / aviation enhancements (LRTP Goal 3).
- Describe how any proposed transportation enhancements will promote economic development identified in the CLUP-C Plan (LRTP Goal 4).
- Describe any roads that you believe have motorist, bicycle and/or pedestrian safety issues (LRTP Goal 5).
- Describe how proposed developments in the CLUP-C Plan would require spending money on roads and sidewalks to connect to the new development (LRTP Goal 6).
 - Describe how proposed developments could be developed without additional spending on roads and sidewalks (is the development a smart investment for the community? Can the development go somewhere else? If the development needs a paved or graveled road for access, is the road providing access already paved or graveled?).
 - Describe if the proposed developments would increase truck traffic. Is the current road meant to carry heavy truck traffic?
- Describe how proposed improvements would be paid for (LRTP Goal 7).
 - Did you receive a funding grant?
 - Who will have maintenance responsibility of this? Have they been involved in these discussions?
 - Does the new improvement involve a State Highway? Have the DOT been involved in these discussions?

Tolani Lake Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC)

Community Assessment Form June 09, 2021:

We agreed on the following:

- Finalize the Form (6/19/2021)
- Print the form
- Complete the survey in the community as much as possible.
- Complete by interviewing if at all possible.
- Timeline: June 17 to July 30, 2021 (Six weeks)
- Each CLUPC member will complete the forms with the community
- Have forms available at the chapter and have the Office Aide assist in completing them. This will be with the people hauling water, using chapter services, etc.
- Email to family and relatives
- Place on the Chapter website if it's available
- Take forms to the Senior Center and have the center help complete them.
- Take to other resource partners; CHR, Tolani Lake Enterprises, and others.
- Complete forms during meetings; planning, regular Chapter meetings, etc.
- Compile the Data and share in the 2nd Public Hearing
- Community Assessment will be in Chapter 2 of the CLUP Manual.

I appreciate all your efforts and commitment to getting this done.

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER

CLUPC SIGN IN SHEET

DATE: May 24, 2021

1. PRESIDENT: <u>Steve Bay</u>	32. _____
2. VICE-PRESIDENT: <u>Gloyd McCabe</u>	33. _____
3. SECRETARY: <u>Mary H DeLoach</u>	34. _____
4. GRAZING MEMBER: _____	35. _____
5. COUNCIL DELEGATE: _____	36. _____
6. CSC: <u>Vacant</u>	37. _____
7. AMS: VACANT	38. _____
8. <u>Salvad Dwyjo</u>	39. _____
9. <u>George Bee</u> Member	40. _____
10. <u>Walter Hooke</u> - cpmd	41. _____
11. <u>Gloyd McCabe</u>	42. _____
12. <u>Mary H DeLoach</u>	43. _____
13. <u>Medwin</u>	44. _____
14. <u>Dallie Lee</u>	45. _____
15. <u>DMH</u>	46. _____
16. _____	47. _____
17. _____	48. _____
18. _____	49. _____
19. _____	50. _____
20. _____	51. _____
21. _____	52. _____
22. _____	53. _____
23. _____	54. _____
24. _____	55. _____
25. _____	56. _____
26. _____	57. _____
27. _____	58. _____
28. _____	59. _____
29. _____	60. _____
30. _____	61. _____

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN
COMMITTEE
HC-61 BOX 3001
WINSLOW, AZ 86047

May 11, 2021
MEETING AGENDA

1. Meeting called to order: Tues, May 11, 2021 Time: 1:18 pm

2. Invocation: George Kee

3. , President, Ervin, Vice President Lloyd McCabe
Begay
, Member Leslie Wms, Member George Kee

Secretary Mary H. DeLowe

4. Review and Approval of Agenda: First Meeting - Orientation

Motion: Leslie Williams Second: George Kee

Vote: 4 Oppose: 0 Abstain: 4

5. Reports: Provide Template to fillout by Secretary / Plan of operation
a. Establish Priority List
b. Identify Goals after reviewing Problems
c. Objectives of CLUPC

6. New Business

Introduction of new Members
Old Business, Complete CLUPC Manual, Certification

7. Next Meeting: July 02, 2021 9:00 am

8. Adjournment: Motion: Leslie Wms Second: Lloyd McCabe

Vote: 4 Approved 0 Oppose 3 Abstain

Time 6:47pm

Minutes

Agenda: April 11, 2021 CLOPC

Emuel Beget, President

Introduction of officers

Emuel, White Grass Area
FHE, 1970

Don't Employ 8 yrs; NHEC.

32 yrs, ~~2016~~ 2016 retired from Norjo Coal Co.

Establish Projects

Recognition of Projects as are Representing

Lloyd McCabe, Born in, IL, Literally.
Negonue, Asher, Butler ~~Walter~~ (Hei.)

Newberry Mesa, representing

Renew Projects

Assist Chapter Community

Elder Assistant

IL Boundary, Chapter Boundary, Ceremony

Model for Young People

Mary Debowe, Secretary Asher Dinch

Working together with Chapter Members/Officers
to Continue Projects.

Leland, President TL

NA Admin. Coordination, AHS

TWT, DDP Personnel, encourage to hire
for Positions here, TL

Comeron

Caalmeno

Official cannot be employed as a
Coordinator, DDP have Chapter officials
working under their administration

We hope to be here, one of the Chapter
Officials, based on guidelines

1. Plan of Operation
2. Complete CLUPC raised
3. Project Funding
- 4.

1.

2.

3.

4. Solar - Rural Areas

5. Infrastructure

6. Warehouse

Trail to Water Pump Area from Dome
Location - demolition

- 20 housing using utility - recommend
what kind of Design (Rental Homeowners)
- Land Mass - Design Areas

Revised the Priority List
(Attachment)

- (1) Senior Center, New Construction
- (4) ~~Transfer Station~~, Convenience Station
- (2) ~~Old Plans regarding establishing~~
Yachdecki (Budget)
- (3) Warehouse / Storage
- (5) Powerline - 34 Area - Solar recommended
- (6) Cemetery

Leslie Motion to Oppose Priority List
Leah McCabe, David Motion
oppose 0
abstain 3

TOLANI LAKE STRATEGIC PLANNING WORK SESSION
FOR THE RECERTIFICATION OF THE CLUP MANUAL

Tolani Lake, AZ
August 30 & 31, 2021
AGENDA

Day One... Monday, August 30, 2021:

10 AM	Call Planning Session to Order	CLUPC, President
	Opening Prayer	Volunteer
	Introductions/Announcements	
	Purpose of Planning Session by Review and update progress made	Chapter President CLUPC
10:30 am	Community Assessment Completed Compiling Report 2020 Census	President CLUPC Secretary
	Break	
L U N C H		
1:00pm	Community Planning Session (continued)	
3:00pm	BREAK (15 minutes)	
3:15 pm	Presenter: Navajo Land Department (Tentative)	
4:00pm	Wrap up/Evaluation	
5:00pm	Recess for the Day	

AGENDA

Day Two... Tuesday, August 31, 2021:

- 9:00am Call Planning Session to Order by Announcements CLUPC, President
 Recap and review Plans for the plans for the day
 Work Session continued
- 10:00am BREAK (15 minutes) Solid Waste: Presentation
- 10:15am Solid Waste
- 12:00pm LUNCH
- 1:00pm Work Session continued.....
- 3:00pm BREAK (15 minutes)
- 3:15pm Recap and review accomplishments
- 4:00pm Closing prayer/Adjournment

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) Work Session
August 30 & 31, 2021
September 22, 2021

VISION STATEMENT

The Tolani Lake Chapter and the Community Land Use Planning Committee foresees a positive future for the community through proper land use planning.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Tolani Lake Chapter and the Community Land Use Planning Committee is to enhance the quality of life by providing land use planning with respect and dignity while maintaining accountability and self-governance with integrity.

STRENGTHS:

1. Tolani Lake Enterprises
2. Senior Center
3. Tolani Lake Local Water Users Association
 - a. Conservation Plan
 - b. Water Development
 - c. Works with in Conjunction with NRCS
 - d. Provides training
4. NHA Housing
 - a. 20 included in ARPA Plan
 - b. Veterans Housing/Community
5. Livestock – Sheep, Cows
6. Language
7. Traditional Teaching
 - a. Herbs
 - b. Sheep is Life
Butchering
8. Sacred Sites
9. Veterans (total 25+)
 - a. Association

WEAKNESSES

1. Problematic internet service/cell phone, limited land line (15)
2. Outdated chapter equipment
3. Lack of resources
4. Lack of Chapter Administration Staff
5. Lack of Schools

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) Work Session
August 30 & 31, 2021
September 22, 2021

- a. Long bus route
- b. Lack of enrollment
- 6. Homesite Leases
 - a. Process
 - b. High Application costs
 - c. Need 2 permit holder signatures
 - d. Grazing official – grazing permit
 - e. Two years to build
- 7. Grazing Permits
 - a. Livestock control
 - b. Conservation Plan Control
 - c. Signs are wind blown
- 8. NN Rural Addressing
 - a. GPS Coordinates
 - b. Road Signs
- 9. Cemetery
 - a. Community/Veteran
 - b. Cost too high off Reservation
- 10. Traditional Teachings
- 11. Roads
 - a. Black Falls
 - b. Sandsprings
 - 1. Roads shared with Hopi tribe
 - 2. Executive order -need to realign, 6720 Route

OPPORTUNITY

- 1. Population increased due to Cares Act Hardship Application
- 2. Economic Development
- 3. Small Business
 - a. Food
 - b. Farmers Market
 - c. Herbs
- 4. Tourism
 - a. Plan, organized, control
 - 1. Dangerous trails
 - 2. Protect Sacred Sites, traditional burials, archeological sites
- 5. Identify traditional Farmington locations
 - a. Irrigation
 - b. Watershed
- 6. Commercial development

THREATS

- 1. Pandemic

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) Work Session
August 30 & 31, 2021
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2. Drought
 - a. Roads
 - b. Bridges
 - c. Agriculture
 1. Farming
 2. Livestock
3. Financial Burden
 - a. Low income
 - b. Lack of jobs.
4. Ferrell Horses
5. Stray dogs/cats
6. Emergency Response/Preparedness
 - a. Rural Addressing
 - b. Wood Hauling
7. Solid Waste/Illegal Dumping
8. Hopi Shrine Sites
 - a. Secret locations
 - b. Island
9. Navajo/Hopi accommodation Agreement

POTENTIAL PRESENTERS

Jessie Thompson, State Transportation
Mike Halona, Navajo Land Department
Alberto Peshlakai, Navajo County
Judy Begay, Coconino County
Henry Begay, BIA (Tuba City)
Marjorie Begay, NDOT
Thomas Walker, Council Delegate
Alicia Chee, LDA
Historical Preservation (registered cemetery)

Tolani Lake Chapter Priority Plans and Project

Priority #1:

Chapter LGA Certification

Re-Certification of the Community Land Use Plan

- Define specific Development
- Identify and Evaluate site(s) development
- Update maps
- Update demographics and include the 2020 data
- Develop Plans as specified in NN Title 26
 - Open Space Plan: reestablish range units, develop Range Management and/or Conservation plans (include RMUs Use models)

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) Work Session
August 30 & 31, 2021
September 22, 2021

- Thoroughfare plan
- Community infrastructure
- Community Facility Plan: Identify and condition of inventory of each facility with a map
- Land use

Initiate and complete rural addressing

- Road signs
- GPS Coordinates
- Need Emergency response

Priority #2:

Problematic internet services/cell phone, limited land line services, (only 15 homes with landline)

Priority #3:

Lack of Staff at the Chapter Administration
Outdated chapter equipment
Lack of resources

Priority #4

Lack of Schools

- Long bus route
- Lack of enrollment

Priority #5

Homesite Leases

- Know the Process
- Costs of the Lease is high: \$2000 Application costs
- Need 2 permit holder signatures
- Grazing official – grazing permit
- Two years to build

Priority #6

Grazing Permits

- Livestock control
- Conservation Plan Control
- Signs are wind blown

Priority #7

Cemetery

- Community/Veteran
- Cost too high off Reservation

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) Work Session
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Priority #8

Traditional Teachings

Priority #9

Roads

- Black Falls
- Sand Springs
 - Roads shared with Hopi tribe
 - Executive order -need to realign, 6720 Route

Priority #10

The negative impact of the Pandemic

- Emergency Response/Preparedness
 - Rural Addressing
 - Wood Hauling

Priority #11

Drought

- Roads
- Bridges
- Agriculture
 - Farming
 - Livestock

Priority #12

Financial Burden

- Low income
- Lack of jobs

Priority #13

Stray Animals

- Ferrell Horses
- Stray dogs/cats

Priority #14

Solid Waste/Illegal Dumping

Priority #15

The impact of sharing boundaries with the Hopi Tribe

- Hopi Shrine Sites
 - Secret locations
 - Island area
- Navajo/Hopi accommodation Agreement

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) Work Session
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September 22, 2021

GOALS

Goal: Tolani Lake Chapter will begin LGA certification activities.

Priority Area 1: LGA Chapter Certification Activities		
ACTION STEPS (or milestones)	TARGET/DATE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Request the immediate hiring of chapter administration positions	November 2021	Administrative Service Center (ASC) Tolani Lake Chapter Officials
Update Strategic Plan	October 2021	Tolani Lake Chapter Officials CLUPC, ASC
Request training on the certification process	Ongoing	Tolani Lake Chapter Officials CLUPC, ASC
Begin development of the Five Management Systems (FMS) and the process of a Self-Governance status	Ongoing	Tolani Lake Chapter: Administration, Chapter Officials, ASC
Review the special audit and the Corrective Action Plans (CAP)	Ongoing	Tolani Lake Chapter Officials CLUPC, ASC
Priority Area 1: Update of the Community-based Land Use Plan (CLUP)		
Begin the update of the Community Land Use Plan for recertification of the Manuel.	July 2021	Tolani Lake Chapter Officials CLUPC
Schedule and complete Work sessions	August/September	Tolani Lake Chapter Officials CLUPC, Grazing Official
Include Range Management Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Plan • Range Management Plan • Vegetation/Foliage Study • Carrying Capacity 	Ongoing	Tolani Lake Chapter Officials CLUPC, Grazing Official
Develop Plans to meet Title 26: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space Plan • Land Use Plan • Community Facilities • Infrastructure • Thoroughfare 	Ongoing	Tolani Lake Chapter Officials CLUPC, Grazing Official
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define specific activities: Developments Evaluate site(s) for Development- Feasibility Studies 	Ongoing	Tolani Lake Chapter Officials CLUPC, Grazing Official

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) Work Session
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Conduct and compile Community Assessment data.	July 2021	Tolani Lake Chapter Officials
Aggregate data	October 2021	CLUPC
Hold final Public Hearing on the CLUP Manual updates.	October 2021	Tolani Lake Chapter Officials CLUPC, Grazing Official
Complete the CLUP Manual.	December 2021	Tolani Lake Chapter Officials CLUPC, Grazing Official
Present CLUP Manual for recertification to NNC RDC	January 2022	Tolani Lake Chapter Officials CLUPC, Grazing Official
Priority Area I: Complete NN Rural Addressing		
Determine the status of the Rural addressing:	Ongoing	Tolani Lake Chapter Officials CLUPC, Grazing Official, Navajo Nation Rural Addressing Authority
Develop a plan to complete the Rural Addressing.	October 2021	Tolani Lake Chapter Officials CLUPC, Grazing Official, Navajo Nation Rural Addressing Authority
Finalize Field Data Collection	Ongoing	Tolani Lake Chapter Officials CLUPC, Grazing Official, Navajo Nation Rural Addressing Authority
Global Positioning System (GPS) Maps NDOT– Road Maps. Navajo Partitioned Land (Maps) Funding Source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navajo Nation ARPA • Coconino County • Arizona State 		

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
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COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN
Chapter Tract (10 ACRES)

We HAVE:

- Chapter House
- Head Start Building but not operational
- Senior Center
- TLE
- Multi-Purpose
- School
 - Two Classroom served as an emergency shelter
 - One Living Quarters
- Warehouses (2) served as hay storage

Need: in Our Future Plan

- Veteran Center
- Warehouse (to house) Already have:
 - Tractor
 - Backhoe
 - Two Water trucks
 - Cattle shoot (4 panels)
 - Flatbed Trailer
- Relocate Chapter house
 - Withdraw additional land
 - Adjacent to NHA seek relinquishment from BIA

FUTURE PURCHASE

- Flatbed
- Truck
- Flatbed Trailer

**TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
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COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
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September 22, 2021

COMMUNITY THOROUGHFARE PLAN

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) Work Session
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September 22, 2021

COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN

TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER
Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) Work Session
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COMMUNITY OPEN SPACE PLAN

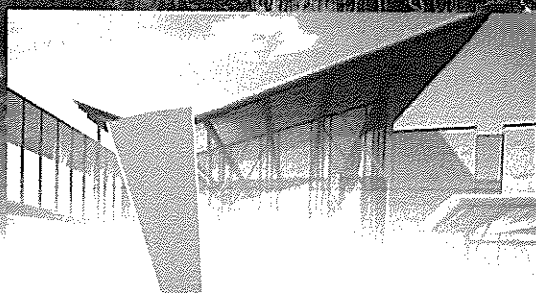
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TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER

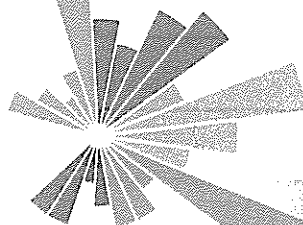
NAVAJO NATION

RECOVERY PLAN

JUNE 2020



Native Builders LLC

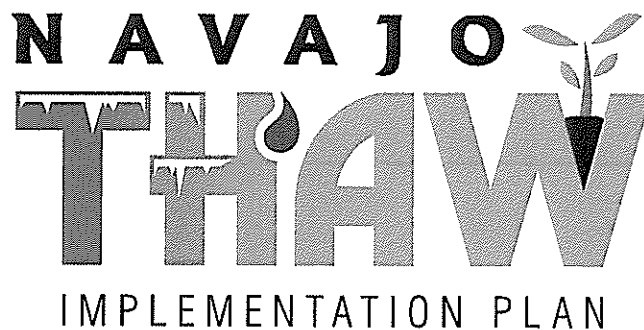


Dedication

" Dedicated to the thousands of Navajo people that had their homes—indeed, their lives—frozen in place from 1966-2006 as a result of a federal government decision to address the Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute. May the Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan help you to realize your hopes and dreams. **"**

Tolani Lake Chapter Recovery Plan

June 2020



This publication made possible through a grant from USDA Rural Development.

Prepared by:



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The Genesis of the Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan

The Bennett Freeze

The Bennett Freeze was a development ban on 1.5 million acres of Navajo lands by the US Federal Government. It was put in place in 1966 in order to promote negotiations over a land dispute between the Navajo and the Hopi and lasted until 2009. It was named for the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at the time, Robert L. Bennett and meant that in the “frozen” area, no development at all could occur. This included fixing roofs, building houses, constructing gas and water lines, and repairing roads.

Creation of Navajo and Hopi Reservations

The Bennett Freeze has its origins in the treaty of Bear Springs of 1868 that established a reservation for many Navajo. This was the result when the Navajo Tribe was at war with the US army. As part of this conflict, the Kit Carson Campaign sought to end the traditional Navajo way of life through a scorched earth policy. Unable to live on their land, many took the Long Walk of the Navajo to internment at Fort Sumner in New Mexico.

In 1868, the Navajo signed a treaty with the US government which established a reservation. The initial boundaries were a part of their traditional land base. Other areas were added to in 1878 and 1880.

In 1882, President Chester A. Arthur created an area of land designated for the Hopi tribe and other tribes the Secretary of the Interior might settle on Hopi lands. It was decided the Hopi allotment would be a rectangle framed by lines of latitude and longitude, exactly one degree by one degree, and it left out the significant Hopi village of Moenkopi. It also included areas used by Navajos.

Despite the legal uncertainties of property ownership in the overlapping portions of Navajo and Hopi land, the two tribes co-existed without incident for many decades to come. The sparsely-populated nature of the land in dispute and the differing traditional ways of life of the two tribes kept resource conflicts to a minimum.

The History of the Bennett Freeze

As a result of the 1966 Hopi-Navajo Land Claims case, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Robert L. Bennett created a development ban for Navajo living in the former Joint Use Area. The intent was to reduce tensions by essentially forcing Navajo families to leave the area. However, many Navajo people continued to reside in the contested area.

Mineral Rights

The land that makes up the Navajo Reservation contains rich deposits of coal and uranium. Generally considered barren rangeland at the time of its creation, the subterranean mineral richness of the area was not fully known or appreciated when the Navajo Reservation was first allotted by the US government, nor when it established the Hopi Reservation.

In 1919, a mining consortium became interested in the coal potential of the western portion of the Navajo Nation. The uncertain nature of land ownership and the rights associated with it became a major issue for the Hopi, Navajo and private mining interests. Competition for the land continued, especially over large coal-containing areas under Black Mesa.

As part of World War II and the Cold War, uranium was mined on both Navajo land and later in the Joint Use Area.

Joint Use Area

In 1962, the Supreme Court ruled in *Healing v. Jones* that there should be a “Joint Use Area” for both

tribes, but tensions continued. The Freeze was intended to be temporary incentive to make the two tribes negotiate over the land, but an agreement was never reached. Under it, Navajo and Hopi would have to “agree upon any proposed economic activity in the area prior to undertaking that activity”. This meant the start of many hardships for the thousands of Navajos and Hopi affected because the Freeze essentially halted all economic development in the area. Additionally, there was constant conflict revolving around access to sacred sites.

In 1966, Peabody Coal starting mining on Black Mesa. Revenues from the lease agreement were shared between the Navajo and Hopi.

Changes in the Joint Use Area

In 1972, Assistant Interior Secretary Harrison Loesch tried to decrease the severity of the situation by “unfreezing” some of the areas. However, because these areas were primarily Hopi and therefore hardly any more Hopi territory was affected by the Freeze, the Hopi essentially had unilateral veto power for proposed projects. Recognizing this problem, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morris Thomson gave his office the authority to override any improvement requests that the Hopi had rejected in 1976. The

Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974 was a further attempt to reduce tensions by forcing Hopis off of lands reserved for Navajos and vice versa. Under this act, 6,000 Navajos had to leave their homes and once again, tensions were not reduced. Some claim that the primary beneficiary of this act were actually coal companies, specifically Peabody Coal, who would gain land access. They also posit that the conflict between the Navajo and Hopi was greatly exaggerated precisely to gain access to these resources.

In 1980, the U.S. government tried to intervene again. However, as the government itself admitted in Senate Report 100-462, “the result [of past US actions] has been that the Native Americans living in the Bennett Freeze region reside in conditions that have not changed since 1966 and need to be improved.”

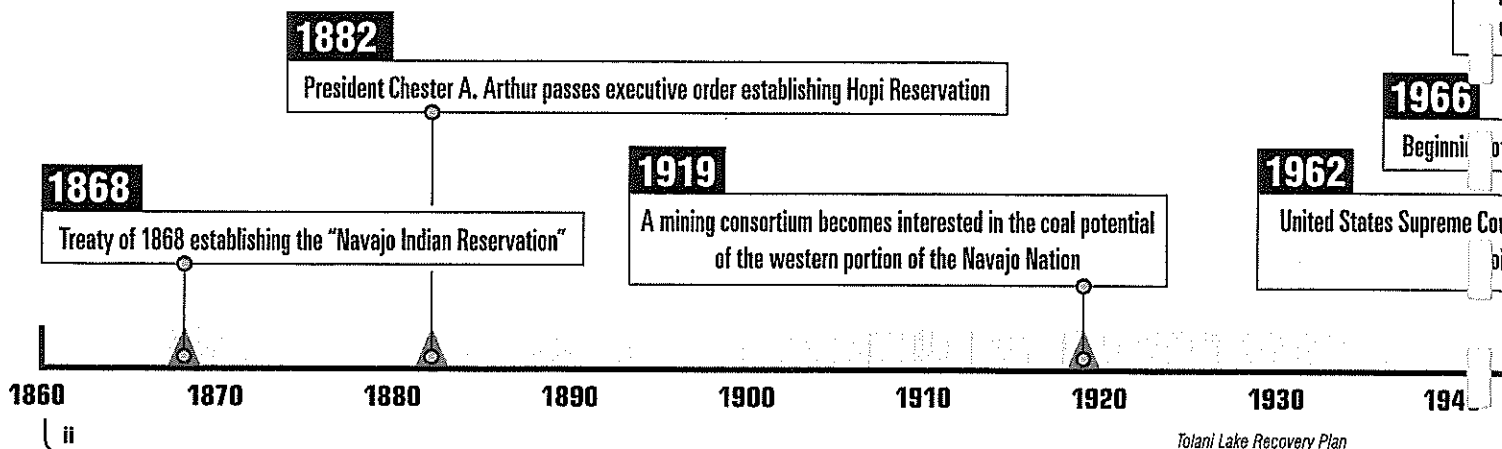
In 2005, Senator John McCain (R-Arizona) introduced Senate Bill 1003: Navajo-Hopi Land Settlements of 2005. The bill passed the Senate and included provisions such as amendments to the “Joint Use Area” established in 1880.

In 2009, the development ban was lifted by President Obama.

In 2010, Representative Ann Kirkpatrick (D-Arizona) introduced legislation to allocate more funds to the Former Bennett Freeze Area, but the bill did not pass.

Impact of Bennett Freeze

The ban, which lasted 40 years, affected the lives of nearly 10,000 Navajo people who lived in the affected area. Now, around 20,000 people live in the formerly frozen area. Although the development freeze has been lifted since 2009, people in the area continue to suffer. Only 24% of the houses in the area are habitable, almost 60% do not have electricity, and the majority do not have access to potable running water.



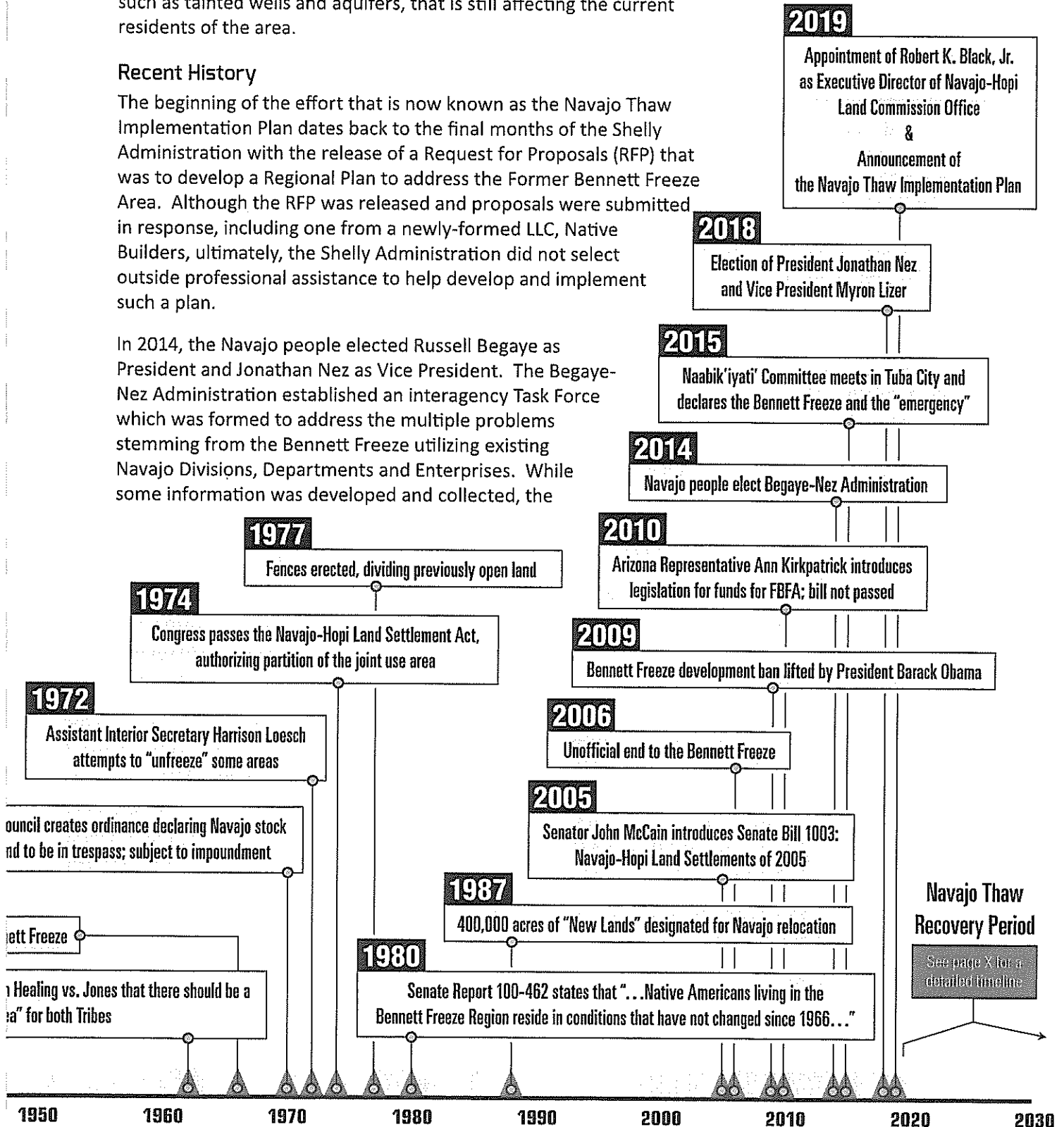
The legacy of the Bennett Freeze still looms over the region and deeply affects the day-to-day lives of its residents. In testimony before Congress, Nelson Gorman, Jr., Speaker of the Navajo Nation Council, likened it to “the deplorable conditions approximating those found only in underdeveloped third world countries.”

With the advent of the Atomic Age in the 1940s and the subsequent onset of the Cold War, uranium mining on the Navajo Nation began. This has left a legacy of high cancer rates and other adverse health impacts, such as tainted wells and aquifers, that is still affecting the current residents of the area.

Recent History

The beginning of the effort that is now known as the Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan dates back to the final months of the Shelly Administration with the release of a Request for Proposals (RFP) that was to develop a Regional Plan to address the Former Bennett Freeze Area. Although the RFP was released and proposals were submitted in response, including one from a newly-formed LLC, Native Builders, ultimately, the Shelly Administration did not select outside professional assistance to help develop and implement such a plan.

In 2014, the Navajo people elected Russell Begaye as President and Jonathan Nez as Vice President. The Begaye-Nez Administration established an interagency Task Force which was formed to address the multiple problems stemming from the Bennett Freeze utilizing existing Navajo Divisions, Departments and Enterprises. While some information was developed and collected, the

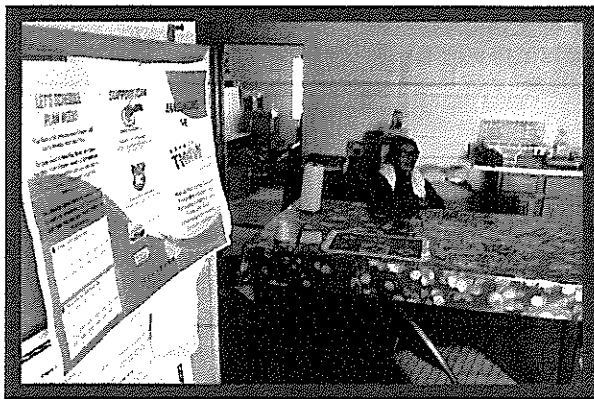


lack of coordinated professional planning and implementation capacity left the region without a comprehensive plan.

On September 24, 2015, the Naabik'iyati' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council met at the Grey Hills Academy in Tuba City to receive reports and make recommendations related to improving the lives of the people of the Former Bennett Freeze Area. The Honorable Speaker LoRenzo Bates ensured that all the recommendations were recorded. Ultimately, the Navajo Nation Council Delegates in attendance identified 38 recommendations to address the problems of the region. The sentiment of all the attending Delegates was to declare an emergency in order that immediate relief could be provided to the people of the region. Still, demonstrable progress was not made.

The election of 2018 brought new hope to the people of Western Navajo Nation with the election of President Jonathan Nez supported by Vice President Myron Lizer. The Nez-Lizer Administration named addressing the Bennett Freeze issue as one of its top priorities and appointed Robert K. Black, Jr. as Executive Director of the Navajo Hopi Land Commission Office (NHLCO). Executive Director Black issued an updated RFP with a deadline of June 6, 2019. In the Fall of 2019, the Native Builders Team was selected to advance what is now known as the Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan.

tolanilake.navajochapters.org



Naabik'iyati' Committee FBFA Recommendations – September 24, 2015 Grey Hills Academy | Tuba City, AZ

1. Technical Amendments
2. Empowerment/Promise Zone
3. Inter-agency collaboration
4. Education of federal officials through technology
5. New market tax credit, economic development
6. Incentives-private sector investments
7. Fund critical needs-housing, infrastructure, power lines/solar, etc.
8. Funding for water that has been contaminated
9. Development of Master Plans
10. Put all plans on the table
11. Recommend cluster housing
12. Renewable energy development for locations not near infrastructure
13. Tour the Bennett Freeze Area
14. Addressing 1434 homes
15. Data for home site leases and power/water
16. Create line item for Bennett Freeze Area
17. Take TDHE back
18. Creation of Advisory Team
19. Need training and orientation
20. Use Escrow FUNDing to connect power lines to nearby homes
21. Need running list of progress and homes served (inventory)
22. Redevelopment plan map
23. OPVP to declare state of emergency for the FBFA
24. Three Branch Chiefs to give directives to make FBFA a priority
25. \$17.5 million emergency funds to be used as seed for FBFA
26. Involve former leaders
27. Establish FBFA development office
28. Matching funds to CDBG
29. Need inventory of land
30. Involvement of all programs
31. Involve community in development of plan
32. Water, power-line assessment
33. Identify strengths and weaknesses from previous plans
34. Develop high-level advisory committee
35. Develop community-based coalition level task force committee
36. Develop Research and Analysis Committee
37. Develop a fiscal and oversight committee/taskforce
38. Restructure Navajo-Hopi Land Commission

About Native Builders & Building Communities

Native Builders LLC was founded by President Thomas Tso in January 2015 to bring forward his years of Chapter management, grazing, natural resource management and community development skills for the betterment of the people of the Navajo Nation.

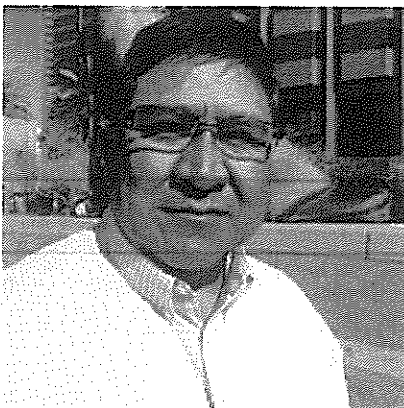
Initially focused on addressing the needs of the people of the Former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA), Native Builders has also done work in Indian Country in other locations in the United States. Native Builders has completed a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Executive Summary for the Quinault Indian Nation and has developed a scenic byway project for the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma. In addition, Native Builders has served clientele at the Navajo Nation, including Navajo Nation Gaming Enterprise.

Native Builders teams with Building Communities in order to augment its services to provide community and economic development strategic planning and grant writing for the Navajo Nation and the 110 Chapters that comprise the Navajo Nation.

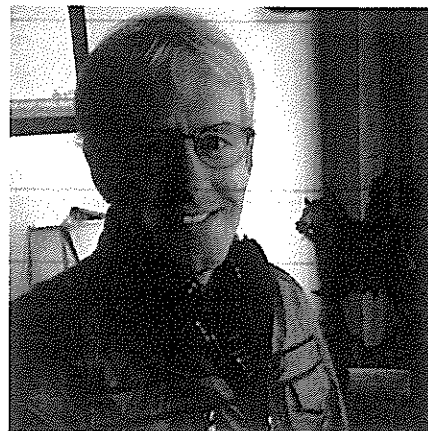
Native Builders is a 100% Navajo-owned company and certified as such as a Priority 1 company. In addition, Native Builders is registered with the Navajo Housing Authority (NHA) with an approved Indian Enterprises Qualification Statement. Finally, Native Builders is registered with the Navajo Nation Gaming Regulatory Office in order that it can provide services to Navajo Nation Gaming Enterprise (NNGE).

It is the vision of Native Builders and Building Communities, Inc. to bring the capacity, planning and project management skills needed to the Navajo Nation in order to improve the economic condition and quality of life for the people.

With roots in the FBFA and family members who have relocated to Nahata Dził, this project is central to the skills and purpose of Native Builders. It is the intention of Native Builders and Building Communities to not only provide planning services, but also to assist the Nahata Dził Commission Governance in order to conduct the long-term activities to implement the plan.



**Thomas Tso, President
Native Builders LLC**



**Brian Cole, President
Building Communities, Inc.**

Tolani Lake Chapter Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan Planning Participants

Tolani Lake Chapter Officials

Leland K. Dayzie
Chapter President

Anna M. Begay
Vice President

Rena Monroe Edwards
Secretary/Treasurer

Leslie Williams
Grazing Committee Member

CLUP Committee Members

Mary Helen Begay
President

Lloyd McCabe
Vice President

Percy Lane
Secretary

Margaret Tom

Alice Goh

Leslie Williams
Grazing Official

Steering Committee Members

Marty Hatathlie

Marjorie John

Mary Delowe

Lloyd McCabe

Priscilla Lane

Margarett Tom

Alice Goye

Jonathan Yazzie

Rose Worker

Carol W. Loom

Charidan Yazzie

Sharon Nez Tsosie

Bill Edwards

Gary Biakeddy

Louva Dahozy

Chapter Officials 2017-2021

Thomas Walker, Jr.
Council Delegate

Alfred Thomas
Chapter President

Leland K. Dayzie
Vice President

Rena M. Edwards
Secretary/Treasurer

Leslie Williams
Grazing/Land/Farm Board

NAVAJO THAW PHILOSOPHY

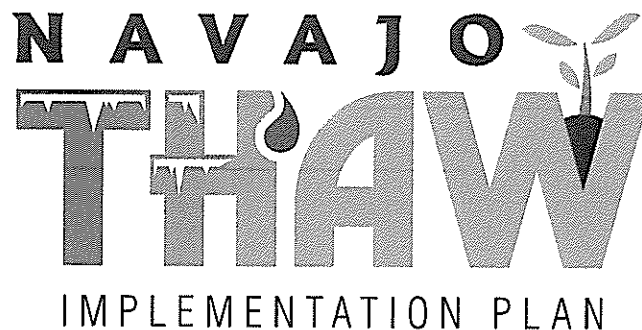
The philosophy of the Nez-Lizer Administration—consistent with the methodology of the Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan—is to pursue a “hand up,” not a “handout.” The Nez-Lizer Administration believes in the principle of T’aa ho ajit’eego, a guiding concept for this initiative that is the traditional teaching of self-determination and self-reliance in improving one’s stage in life.

While a substantial case can be made that the federal government has an obligation to the Navajo people to address unmet promises from both the Relocation era and the Bennett Freeze, this planning and implementation project is not about “getting even.” Rather, the Navajo Thaw is about creating a new economic and governance paradigm for the nation’s largest Indian Nation. A “handout” would entail simply requesting a large sum of funding as a penalty for a previous injustice. While the Navajo Nation does believe that such an injustice was committed by the federal government, the Navajo Thaw is not based upon such a penalty. But rather, it is based upon an economic opportunity. By meeting this economic opportunity, funding received from the federal government will create a new, sustainable economic dynamic for that Navajo Nation.

This is why all nine Chapters are engaging in Recovery Plans that are based upon economic development strategic planning. By selecting and implementing economically viable strategies, initiatives and projects, the economic potential of the nation’s largest Indian reservation can be addressed. The Navajo Thaw, therefore, becomes a prototype—a pilot project—for a new governance and economic model.

Funding from the federal government is, therefore, not a penalty payment. Rather, the federal funding will become an investment in viable economic opportunities that ultimately support infrastructure, housing, community development and economic development investment without public subsidy in the future.

The one-time, large-scale request for federal funding from the Navajo Thaw Regional Plan, therefore, is a strategic economic stimulus. Replicating this approach throughout the Navajo Nation will be transformative to an entire Indian Nation.



Voice of the Community Session

One of the hallmarks of the strategic planning process for each of the Navajo Thaw Region Chapters is community engagement. In order for the strategic plan to be developed, each of the chapters developed its own Steering Committee comprised of chapter officials, CLUP members, community volunteers, educators, business persons, ranchers, grazing officials, etc. Each of the steering committees then engaged in a 12-hour, seven-session process referred to as Plan Week. Virtually all of the information generated in this plan has come from the knowledge, wisdom and aspirations of people living in the chapter – with a special emphasis on persons living in the former Bennett Freeze Area portion of the chapter.

Each chapter is encouraged to continue to engage its steering committee over the three-year life of the Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan to ensure continued volunteer effort and communication within the community.



ABOUT THE NAVAJO THAW

For generations, thousands of people in Western Navajo have felt the impact and injustice of the Bennett Freeze. Housing has been substandard, water infrastructure has been non-existent, public facilities have been insufficient and unemployment is unacceptably high.

Although previous attempts have been made to address this problem that was caused by the federal government issuing a moratorium on development throughout the 1.5 million-acre region, the problems persist.

On October 14, 2019, Navajo Nation President Jonathan Nez announced the Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan. This is the largest effort of its kind to truly reverse the impacts of the 40+ year moratorium on development and improvements.

A Commitment to Implement

The Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan is not just another study that will sit on the shelf. It is a **commitment** by the Nez-Lizer Administration and the 24th Navajo Nation Council to listen to the people in all nine Chapters, formulate Chapter-based Recovery Plans and to create the Navajo Thaw Regional Plan. The result of this three-year Implementation Plan will be the opportunity for the federal government to meet its Promise to the Navajo Thaw Region

1. SWOT ANALYSIS

2. QUALITY-OF-LIFE INITIATIVES

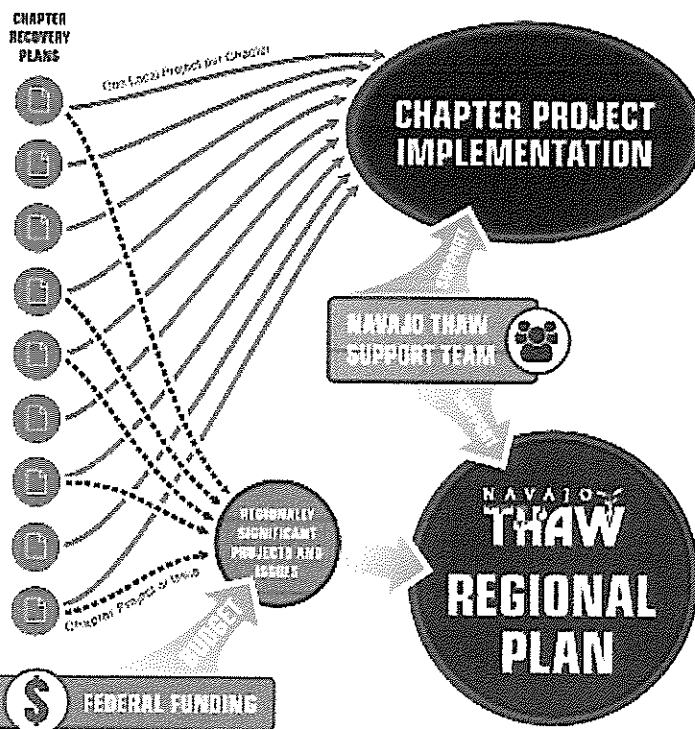
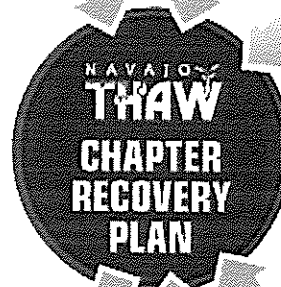
3. NAVAJO HOMEWORK

- Chapter Demographics
- Chapter Budget
- Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)
- Community Land Use Plan (CLUP)
- Housing Assessment
- Housing Equity Funds
- WHPacific Plan
- Western Navajo Pipeline Project
- Swackham Partners Report

4. VOICE OF THE COMMUNITY

5. STRATEGY SELECTION

6. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION



to improve the housing, establish the infrastructure, build the public facilities and create economic conditions necessary to benefit the lives of the impacted Navajo people.

The Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan is an investment strategy. For the Navajo people to have the quality of life and economic opportunities that they envision, there must be an economic strategy that is based upon the strengths of the region and designed to be economically, socially and environmentally sustainable.

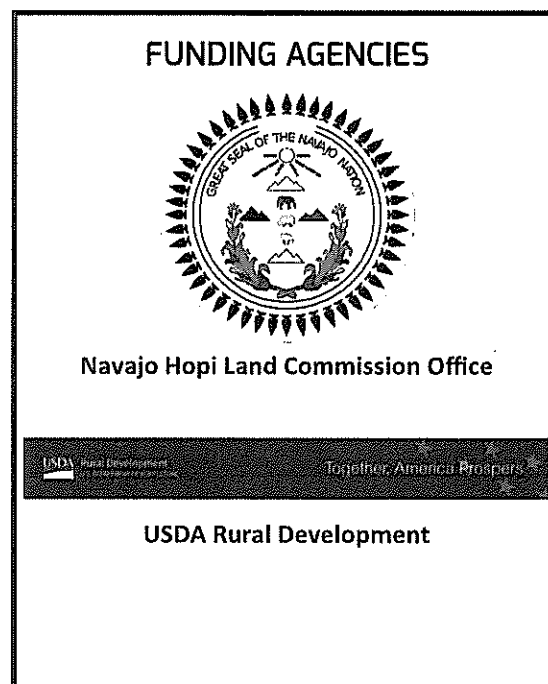
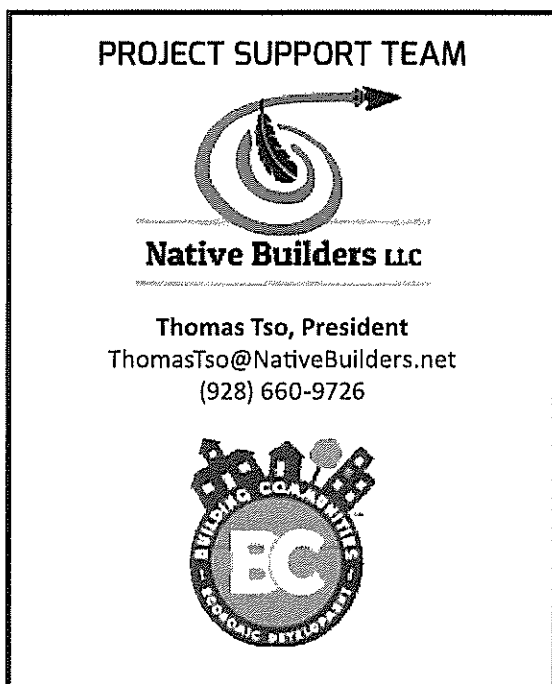
It Begins with Plan Week

Plan Week is the 1.5 day, 12-hour strategic planning process designed to capture virtually all of the data, information, strategies, initiatives, projects and aspirations of each of the nine Navajo Thaw Region Chapters.

Session Three of Plan Week, referred to as Navajo Homework, provides time to discuss and collect many of the “essentials” developed by Navajo Chapters including their Community Land Use Plan, Capital Improvement Plan and other documents critical for community development, economic development, housing improvements and infrastructure investment.

Navajo Thaw Regional Plan

Simultaneously, projects envisioned at the Chapter level that can best be implemented regionally are incorporated into the Navajo Thaw Regional Plan. It is this Regional Plan that will be placed before the federal government in order that an investment can be made that supports the entirety of the Navajo Thaw Region.

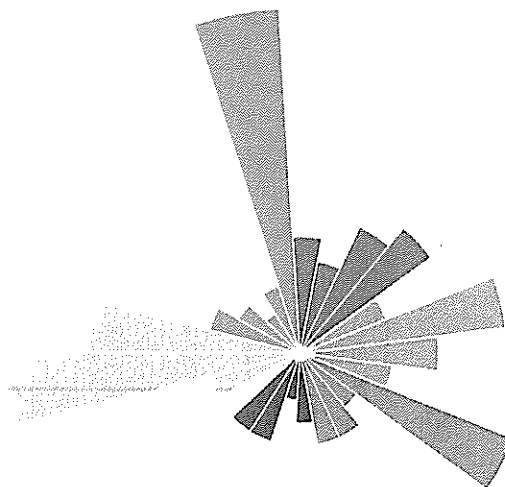


At first glance, the Navajo Thaw Chapter Recovery Plans look somewhat similar. This is on purpose.

For years, an attempt has been made to develop and implement a plan to benefit the Former Bennett Freeze Area. For the needs of the region to be addressed, there must be a common methodology for all nine of the impacted Chapters that respects their individuality, and yet provides a framework for a regional solution.

Despite the similar formatting for the Chapter-based plans, the resulting action and activities defined in every plan is unique to the Chapter. In fact, just the selection of economic development strategies provides each Chapter virtually unlimited options for the content of its plan.

Each plan, therefore, is as unique as its overall *Chapter Thumbprint*.



Tolani Lake and the Bennett Freeze

Getting our Voice Back

The tragic period of American history known as the Bennett Freeze has now impacted three generations of people on the western Navajo Nation.

Navajo Nation President Jonathan Nez has declared that this be a time to work collectively for a positive future—not lamenting the name/word “Bennett,” but rather to focus upon strategies, projects and issues that will “Thaw the Freeze.”

For this reason, the Tolani Lake Chapter Recovery Plan only makes mention of the name/word Bennett as a point of history and geography. The northern portion of the Tolani Lake Chapter is within the geographic boundary of the Bennett Freeze, and this plan is to give voice for those impacted by this period of time while presenting a plan for the benefit of the entire Chapter.

This plan is dedicated to all of the people that have been impacted by this historic injustice and is a key element of the Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan designed to bring comprehensive benefits to the entire region, while identifying actionable strategies, projects and issues of specific benefit to the Tolani Lake Chapter.

Scope and Timeframe of the Plan

The geographic scope for this plan is the Tolani Lake Chapter, and especially the portion of the Tolani Lake Chapter that is in the Former Bennett Freeze Area (now known as the Navajo Thaw Region). While this plan is designed to represent and benefit all of the Tolani Lake Chapter, it is also recognized that some of the resources that the plan may attract to benefit Tolani Lake will be applied only to the portion of the Chapter within the FBFA. The geographic limitation of such potential resources will be defined by the provider of such funding and assistance.

With respect to the time horizon of the plan, typically plans of this nature are designed to be implemented over a five-year period. As the Tolani Lake Chapter is a part of the Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan, the human and technical resources available to implement the plan through the Native Builders Team will extend through December 2022. The Native Builders Team is committed to assisting each of the nine Navajo Thaw Region Chapters to implement a priority local project and then to assist to secure large-scale funding.

The broadest view of the project horizon relates to the proposed FBFA Relocatee Settlement Initiative (FRSI) which is a part of the Indirect Initiatives scope of work for the Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan. This time horizon would likely be as long as two decades to implement all of the infrastructure, transportation, housing, public facilities and economic development initiatives necessary in order that the Promise by the federal government is met to those impacted by the Bennett Freeze.

Feedback and Update on Chapter Recovery Plan

April 21, 2020 - Update

The Chapter Recovery Plan was posted on the Navajo Thaw website in order to provide broad access to all of the people of the Chapter, and to receive feedback. The website had a special tab for people to submit such feedback, and also included a "Suggestion Box" for such input.

Section 1:

Plan Week Results

Plan Week Results

Overview

To gather the information from which to begin formulating Tolani Lake's strategic plan, the Steering Committee participated in a multi-session planning process called Plan Week, which is outlined in detail in Appendix B. During these sessions, the Steering Committee considered 25 community and economic development strategies and a community-generated list of initiatives to improve Tolani Lake's quality of life. The community at large was also invited to consider and provide input about these same strategies and initiatives. At the conclusion of Plan Week, the Steering Committee selected the following strategies for implementation in Tolani Lake:

Tolani Lake Plan Week

November 14-15

December 16

<p>At the conclusion of Plan Week, the Steering Committee selected the following strategies for implementation in Tolani Lake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attracting Funding • Attracting Government Jobs • Attracting Lone Eagles • Attracting Retirees • Bedroom Community Development • Business Cultivation • Business Recruitment • Business Retention and Expansion • Cultural Tourism • Destination Tourism • Downtown Development • Education Development • Energy Development • Entrepreneurial Development • Environmental Restoration • Health Care Expansion • Infrastructure Development • Leading-edge Development • Local/Regional Tourism • Logistics Centers • Pass-through Visitor Services • Value-added Agriculture • Value-added Fisheries • Value-added Forest Products • Value-added Mining 	<p>In addition, these <i>Quality-of-Life Initiatives</i> were selected for advancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Becoming a Certified Chapter • Community Building in the Bennett Freeze Area • Round Houses • Rural Addressing
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Strategy Selection Process

The Tolani Lake Steering Committee participated in an objective assessment of the most viable economic development strategies for a given community—the *Key Success Factor Analysis*. Using this rating and scoring system, the Steering Committee considered a host of strategy-specific *Key Success Factors*, rating Tolani Lake's comparative advantage for each factor, relative to other communities.

Each of the *Key Success Factors* was scored on a scale of 'A' to 'E'. Where the Steering Committee determined that Tolani Lake has a significant comparative advantage relative to its competition, that factor was scored an 'A'. Where a particular Key Success Factor was determined to be relatively absent in Tolani Lake, it was given a score of 'E'. Intermediate scores from 'B' to 'D' were given for factors in the middle of the range.

The scores provided by the Steering Committee were then integrated with each of the 25 strategies on a weighted basis. The result is the *Prioritized Strategy Report* which presents all 25 strategies scored from 0 to 100, with the higher scores showing a greater likelihood of successful strategy implementation.

This initial *Prioritized Strategy Report* provided the Steering Committee with a solid foundation from which it could begin considering which of the 25 strategies the community should ultimately pursue. As the Building Communities approach recognizes that making wise choices in a representative government requires not only capable leaders but an involved citizenry, the views of the community were also sought, in order that the collective voice of the community could be heard and given weight in the decision-making process. This began in the *Voice of the Community Meeting* in which the community at large was asked whether or not it would like to see the community advance each of the 25 strategies.

Prioritized Strategy Report

STRATEGY	SCORE	STRATEGY GROUP
Attracting Funding	74	Other
Health Care Expansion	63	Community Development
Value-added Agriculture	49	Value-added
Environmental Restoration	46	Sector-specific
Bedroom Community Development	40	Community Development
Entrepreneurial Development	33	General Business
Logistics Centers	31	Sector-specific
Business Cultivation	30	General Business
Business Recruitment	25	General Business
Energy Development	21	Sector-specific
Value-added Mining	21	Value-added
Business Retention and Expansion	20	General Business
Leading-edge Development	20	Sector-specific
Local/Regional Tourism	20	Tourism
Pass-through Visitor Services	20	Tourism
Education Development	20	Community Development
Infrastructure Development	19	Other
Value-added Fisheries	18	Value-added
Value-added Forest Products	17	Value-added
Destination Tourism	17	Tourism
Attracting Government Jobs	17	Other
Attracting Retirees	13	Other
Attracting Lone Eagles	9	Other
Cultural Tourism	8	Tourism
Downtown Development	3	Community Development

The results of the *Voice of the Community Meeting* were then weighed, factored and combined with the results of the *Key Success Factor Analysis* to produce the *Enhanced Strategy Report*. This report provided the Steering Committee with a more complete view about the desires and confidence level of both leaders and citizens with respect to each of the 25 potential strategies. This information, along with the *Prioritized Strategy Report*, served as the foundation for the final strategy selection process.

With these various analyses and assessments in place, the Steering Committee's task was to choose the strategies which the community would ultimately advance.

SWOT Analysis

The Building Communities economic development strategic planning approach does not utilize a conventional strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis as a starting point for the process. Instead, it presents *Key Success Factors* for community and economic development.

The table below presents a brief description of each category and the average score of the community (on a scale of '0' as low and '100' as high) in each of those categories.

Enhanced Strategy Report

STRATEGY	SCORE WANT	STRATEGY GROUP
✓ Business Recruitment	100%	General Business
✓ Business Retention and Expansion	100%	General Business
Business Cultivation	50%	General Business
✓ Entrepreneurial Development	100%	General Business
✓ Energy Development	91%	Sector-specific
✓ Environmental Restoration	80%	Sector-specific
Logistics Centers	47%	Sector-specific
✓ Leading-edge Development	81%	Sector-specific
✓ Value-added Agriculture	88%	Value-added
Value-added Forest Products	38%	Value-added
Value-added Fisheries	0%	Value-added
Value-added Mining	40%	Value-added
✓ Destination Tourism	92%	Tourism
✓ Cultural Tourism	94%	Tourism
✓ Local/Regional Tourism	94%	Tourism
✓ Pass-through Visitor Services	75%	Tourism
✓ Downtown Development	39%	Community
✓ Education Development	95%	Community
✓ Health Care Expansion	94%	Community
✓ Bedroom Community Development	50%	Community
✓ Infrastructure Development	100%	Other
✓ Attracting Retirees	92%	Other
✓ Attracting Lone Eagles	100%	Other
✓ Attracting Government Jobs	92%	Other

Key

✓ = Selected Strategy

Score = Total Score which adds the Prioritized Strategy Report score to the findings of the Voice of the Community Session ("Does the community want to implement the strategy," and "Does the community think that the strategy could be successfully implemented?")

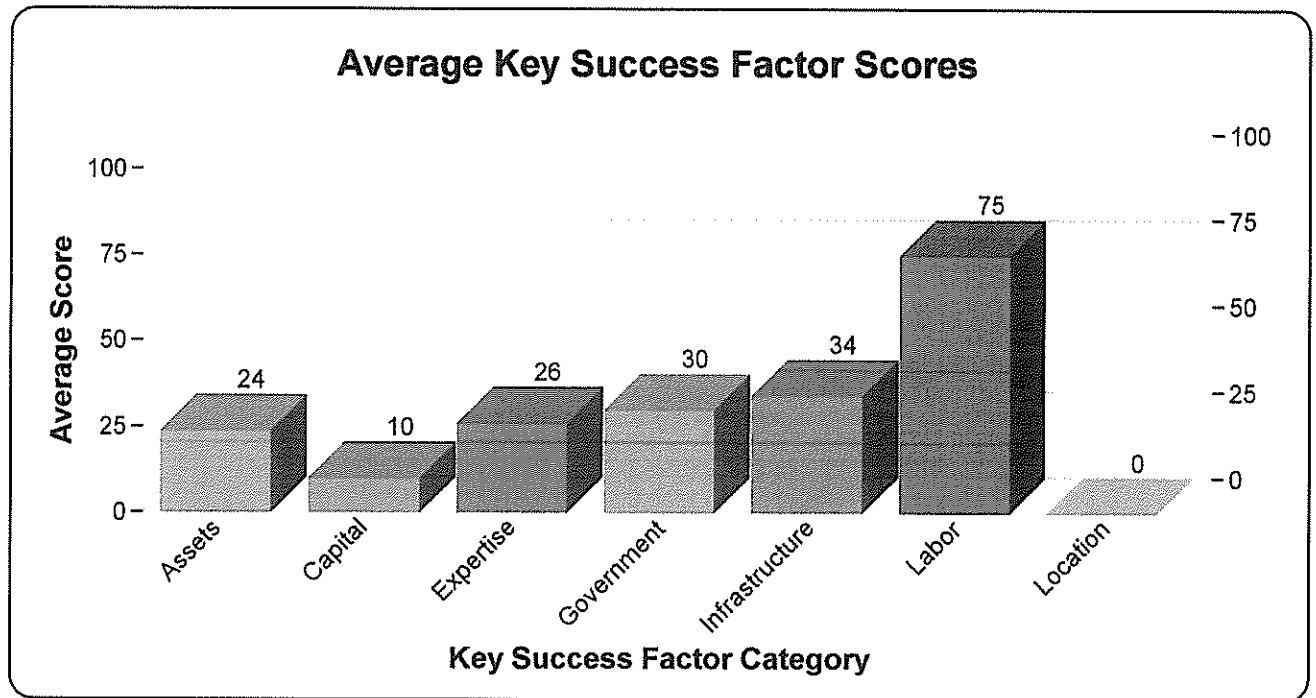
Want = The percentage of the Voice of the Community attendees desiring to implement the strategy

Can = The percentage of the Voice of the Community attendees that believe this strategy can be successfully implemented

Strategy Group = One of six types of strategies

Key Success Factor Categories		AVG SCORE
Assets	Industry-specific or activity-specific conditions or dynamics critical to certain strategies.	24
Capital	Business debt and equity funding as well as consistent funding for development organizations to succeed.	10
Expertise	The skills, connections and abilities of local professionals.	26
Government	The citizenry and government agencies/committees, whose decisions and opinions shape the community's actions.	30
Infrastructure	The land, buildings and infrastructure necessary to advance many of the business development strategies.	34
Labor	The labor force of a community.	75
	The relative proximity of the community to the marketplace.	0
Scores reflect the community's relative capacity in each category on a scale from 0 to 100.		

The table below shows graphically the relative strength of each of the Key Success Factor categories.



As the table indicates, six of the seven Key Success Factor Categories score below average (under 50). Only the Labor Category scores above average at 75. In short, six of the seven Key Success Factor Categories scored in the “bottom third.” This information signals that Tolani Lake would be well advised to select a small number of strategies and projects for implementation and focus upon their immediate success.

Assets

The "Assets" category generally presents *Key Success Factors* unique to particular strategies. For example, the "availability of energy resources" is a unique Key Success Factor to the Energy Development strategy.

Assets	
Quality residential neighborhoods	4
Sufficient local entrepreneurial base	4
Insulation from industrial business annoyances	4
Financially sound existing health care facility	3
Proximity to large volumes of agricultural commodities	3
Desirable climate	2
Accurate, long-term analysis of infrastructure needs and costs	1
Availability of energy resources	0
Available, desirable housing	0
Existence of recreational amenities	0
Existing or prospective cultural attraction	0
Expandable educational institution	0
High availability of urban services	0
Local recreational and visitor attractions	0
Proximity and access to forests and forest products	0
Proximity to fisheries commodities	0
Proximity to nationally recognized attractions	0
Proximity to raw materials and minerals	0
Proximity to travel routes	0
Proximity to urban population and workforce centers	0
Recognizable central business district/downtown	0
Sufficient base of local businesses	0

Only five of the 22 Asset Categories Key Success Factors scored above average.

On the positive side, results from this category support Entrepreneurial Development and Environmental Restoration activities. Other positive Asset Category results support a Health Care Expansion strategy and a Value-added Agriculture strategy.

On the challenging side, the Steering Committee concluded that fully 15 of the 22 Asset Key Success Factors were a substantial comparative disadvantage for Tolani Lake. Primarily based upon the isolation of Tolani Lake from markets, natural resources and services, the area is highly challenged to successfully implement economic development plans. This underscores the need to be exceptionally strategic with strategy selection (despite very positive and optimistic sentiments as expressed in the Voices from the Freeze session).

Capital

Access to—and consistent availability of—capital is significant in two general respects. First, businesses must be able to secure sufficient debt and/or equity capital for their formation, operations, retention and expansion. Second, development organizations must have reliable sources of funding in order to regularly engage in activities consistent with their mission.

For businesses, access to capital is the lifeblood of the business itself. For small businesses that can demonstrate loan repayment capability, programs to provide such capital can be very traditional (bank and credit union lending), or they can be government-supported loan, loan guarantee or credit enhancement measures designed to supplement traditional lending.

For development organizations, reliable funding is necessary so the board and staff can engage primarily in activities consistent with the organizational mission, rather than regularly chasing funding sources for the preservation of the organization itself.

Capital	
Ability to secure power-purchase agreements	4
Ability to secure long-term contracts for forest materials	0
Access to small business financing	0
Access to large-scale capital	0
Access to long-term infrastructure loans and grants	0
Availability of appropriated funds	0
Competitive recruitment incentives	0
Dedicated local financial resources for staffing recruiters	0
Local funding for downtown development	0
Sufficient marketing, promotion, or public relations budget	0

Only one of the 10 Capital Key Success Factors scored above average: the ability to secure power purchase agreements. The Steering Committee does believe that, should an energy development opportunity arise, the connections and expertise could be mustered to advance such a project.

The other nine of 10 Capital Key Success Factors scored a '0.' Perhaps as much as any place in the United States, Tolani Lake is separated from the availability of funding to advance economic development priorities. (One very notable exception is the unique status of Tolani Lake hosting a successful 501(c)(3) non-profit entity, Tolani Lake Enterprises).

Expertise

In this information age, it should be no surprise that one of the broadest and most important categories of *Key Success Factors* is expertise. The successful implementation of virtually every strategy requires expertise from a broad array of professionals in any community.

Not only must sufficient expertise be possessed by the individuals on the front lines of community and business development, but such capability is also important in various professional sectors of the local economy, for the advancement of targeted tourism and downtown development strategies and in the professionals backing up the front-line community and business developers (city managers, public works directors, county commissioners, etc.).

Expertise	
Competent, strategic-minded hospital and health-care executives	4
Local ability to identify and advance a funding proposal	4
Ability to identify product and service gaps	3
Ability to successfully market materials	3
Cooperation of economic development staff and educational community	2
Existing excellence in local health care	2
Relative sophistication in coordinating and marketing local events	2
Ability to build a team comprised of energy-development experts	1
Capable, experienced economic development professionals	1
Dedicated business coaching staff	1
Sophisticated use of the internet for marketing	1
Ability to compete in a global market	0
Ability to network and attend relevant trade shows	0
Ability to understand industry trends and opportunities	0
Cultural development and advocacy organization	0
Downtown organization and staff	0
Implementation of national Main Street Four-Point Approach™	0
Relationship with site selectors	0
Sophisticated tourism development & promotion	0
Staff focused on attracting retirees and/or lone eagles	0
Support from local education professionals at all levels	0
Supportive post-secondary education training program	0
Team approach to infrastructure finance	0

Underscoring the remote nature of Tolani Lake, only four of the 23 Expertise Key Success Factors scored above average. Two of these four Key Success Factors point to strategies that might be successfully implemented. First, the Chapter has confidence that the local health care provider, Dilkon Health Care Center, has the type of leadership that could successfully expand services. The second comparative advantage relates to the ability to successfully advance a funding proposal. The presence of Tolani Lake Enterprises serving the community provides this advantage.

The “average” scoring factors relate to education and health care strategies.

Offsetting these advantages, over 50% of the Expertise Key Success Factors score a ‘0.’ Like much of the Navajo Thaw Region, Tolani Lake could benefit from the Navajo Thaw Support Team in the implementation of priority local projects.

Government

Increasingly people argue that “if only government would get out of the way” our communities and businesses would thrive. In reality, however, it is through government (federal, state and especially local) that key strategies are envisioned, defined and implemented.

Governmental bodies not only establish policies and funding programs, but establish cultures and attitudes that are either pro-development or anti-development. Strong collaboration between government and the private and volunteer sectors is an essential ingredient for success.

Government	
Strong community support	4
Community acceptance of the visitor industry	3
Strong state and/or federal legislative delegation	3
Community support for needed infrastructure rate increases	2
Strong relations between economic development organization and local businesses	2
Local focus on revenues from visitors	1
Local government support	1
Local pro-business climate	1
Support for attracting retirees	1
Active engagement of downtown building and business owners	0
Favorable state policies with respect to office locations	0
Projected growth in government budgets	0
Support from local businesses	0
Local policies and ordinances supporting quality neighborhood development	0
Supportive state energy policies and incentives	0

Of the 15 Government Key Success Factors, only three score above average. Similar to other Navajo Thaw Region Chapters, “strong community support” is in place. That is, despite decades of isolation, there is still hope by the people that improvement may eventually come.

10 of the 15 Government Key Success Factors score below average. In this honest assessment, viable economic development strategies are limited at Tolani Lake.

Infrastructure

In order for communities to be attractive and appropriate for the implementation of many strategies, they must possess sufficient land, infrastructure, buildings and housing. Building Communities uses the term infrastructure in a very broad sense in this context (beyond just sewer, water and power facilities).

Infrastructure	
Availability of land for business prospects	4
Availability of local infrastructure	4
Availability of brownfield sites	3
Land/Buildings/Campus for education development	3
High-speed internet	1
Adequate housing for labor force	0
Adequate telecommunications infrastructure	0
Availability of industrial-zoned land for industrial park development	0
Availability of local buildings	0
Excess water and sewer infrastructure capacity	0
Proximity to transmission lines with excess capacity	0

Four of the 11 Infrastructure Key Success Factors are above average. Most of these positive factors relate to the availability of land for development. Over half of the Infrastructure Key Success Factors, like much of the Navajo Thaw Region, rank below average—even scoring a ‘0.’ In short, Tolani Lake lacks water, wastewater, telecommunications, and power infrastructure.

Labor

It takes a deeper bench than simply the “experts” to successfully implement many strategies. The availability and skills of the local labor force are critical to the implementation of many strategies.

Labor	
Local, available, low-skill labor pool	3
Local, available, high-skill labor pool	3

The most positive category, and somewhat of a surprise, is the Labor Category. The Steering Committee ranked low-skill labor and high-skill labor slightly above average (scoring a ‘3’).

The biggest surprise related to high-skill labor. The Steering Committee believes that it has an inordinate amount of expertise that could provide support for the Chapter in advancing community and economic development strategies.

Location

The location of the community is of great significance to many strategies. For example, communities strategically located to provide access to markets have a comparative advantage versus relatively isolated communities.

Advantageous location for government or education expansion	0
Prospect of an expanded geographic market for health care	0
Proximity and access to markets	0
Proximity to scheduled air service	0
Strategic location for distribution centers	0

All five of the Location Key Success Factors scored a '0.' The Steering Committee had an honest assessment of the isolation of Tolani Lake.

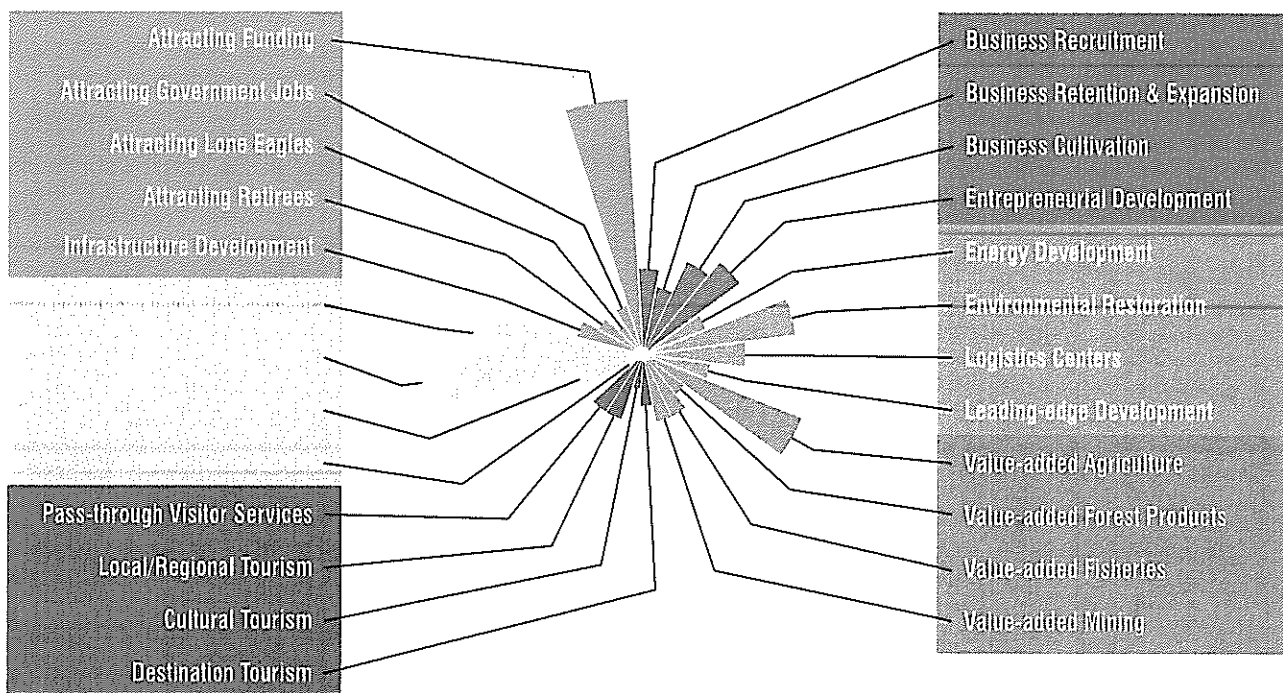
People in the Bennett Freeze portion of Tolani Lake indicate that they live on "No Water Mesa" (NWM). The name is self-explanatory.

Community Thumbprint™ Denoting Selected Strategies

Building Communities has developed the Community Thumbprint™ which, in effect, presents the “DNA” of the community in terms of how the Key Success Factor scores predict the likelihood of successful implementation for each of the 25 strategies.

In the figure below, each of the 25 strategies are represented by a spoke. The length of the spoke correlates to the likelihood of successful strategy implementation. Longer spokes denote higher scores while shorter spokes represent smaller strategy scores.

There are several observations that can be made from the graphic. The graphic below shows that Tolani Lake must be very strategic about selecting and implementing Strategies. Only the Attracting Funding, Healthcare Expansion, Bedroom Community Development and Value-Added Agriculture Strategies score relatively well. Like many of the Chapters in the Navajo Thaw Region, the Community Development category scores the highest.



Section 2:

Selected Strategies

Attracting Funding
Attracting Government Jobs
Attracting Lone Eagles
Attracting Retirees
Bedroom Community Development
Business Recruitment
Business Retention and Expansion
Cultural Tourism
Destination Tourism
Downtown Development
Education Development
Energy Development
Entrepreneurial Development
Environmental Restoration
Health Care Expansion
Infrastructure Development
Leading-edge Development
Local/Regional Tourism
Pass-through Visitor Services
Value-added Agriculture

Selected Strategies

Tolani Lake's Selected Strategies

Ultimately, the Steering Committee recommended the advancement of 20 strategies to enhance the economic condition and overall quality of life for Tolani Lake.

On the following pages, each strategy is listed and described. In addition, the overall objective of the strategy is presented as well as the strategy-specific results of the *Key Success Factor Analysis*.

Two figures are shown on top of each strategy's page—"Score" and "Rank."

Score - This represents each strategy's overall score on a basis of 100 points, and is the result of the Steering Committee's collective responses to the *Key Success Factor Analysis* in the first session of Plan Week. A score of 75 or higher indicates a strategy that is highly recommended for advancement. A score of 60 to 74 indicates a strategy that should be seriously considered for advancement. A score below 60 indicates that there likely exist serious impediments to successful implementation of the strategy.

Rank - This represents the position of each strategy among all the strategies, based on its score.

<p>The strategies selected by the Tolani Lake Steering Committee are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attracting Funding • Attracting Government Jobs • Attracting Lone Eagles • Attracting Retirees • Bedroom Community Development • Business Recruitment • Business Retention and Expansion • Cultural Tourism • Destination Tourism • Downtown Development • Education Development • Energy Development • Entrepreneurial Development • Environmental Restoration • Health Care Expansion • Infrastructure Development • Leading-edge Development • Local/Regional Tourism • Pass-through Visitor Services • Value-added Agriculture 	<p>Strategies not selected include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Cultivation • Logistics Centers • Pass-through Visitor Services • Value-added Fisheries • Value-added Forest Products • Value-added Mining
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Attracting Funding

CATEGORY: Other	RANK: 1	SCORE: 74
JOBS: 6	LIVABILITY: 4	COMPLEXITY: 5

Objectives of Strategy Implementation

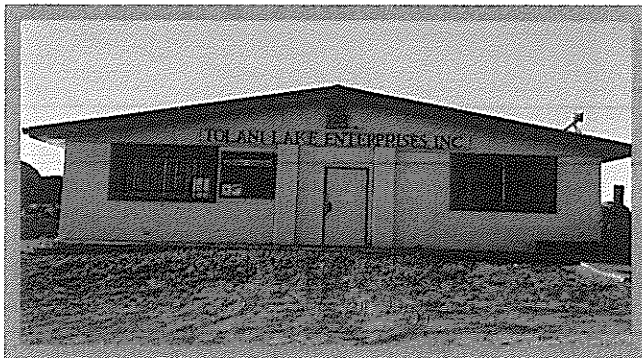
Like all Chapters within the Navajo Thaw Region, Tolani Lake selected Attracting Funding. From the broadest perspective, this choice is clear for two reasons. First, the Chapter selected a broad variety of strategies and projects and the chapter does not possess the funding to successfully implement the Chapter Recovery Plan without outside funding assistance.

Second, Tolani Lake and other Navajo Chapters have been served by its local non-profit corporation, Tolani Lake Enterprises (TLE). TLE is a 501(c)(3) non-profit which has the capacity and legal authority to receive and disperse grant funding for a variety of community and economic development projects benefiting the Navajo Nation.

With the goal of attracting substantial funding benefiting not just the Tolani Lake Chapter, but the other Chapters as well, Tolani Lake Enterprises could be more valuable than ever in supporting the Navajo Thaw Region.

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart shows the community response.



Strategy Summary

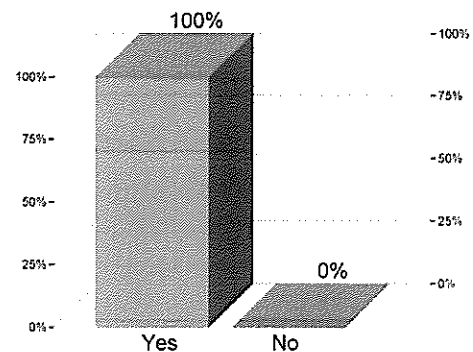
Communities can create jobs and improve their overall quality of life through either a onetime or consistent approach of attracting government appropriations and grants.

Hundreds of state and federal agencies manage grant programming and/or legislative earmarks (funding directives) which can be utilized to complete projects for a wide variety of purposes. States or localities with congressman/legislators participating on powerful appropriations committees are particularly well positioned to benefit from this strategy.

While the vast majority of such funding either goes to formula-based entitlement programs or for competitive grant processes, a small percentage of the funding is directed by state and federal appropriators, thus bypassing the formula or competitive approach.

Often maligned as "pork barrel spending", this strategy may face local opposition by individuals that are principled against such redistribution of government funding.

Would you like to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy?



Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

Three of the four Key Success Factors for the Attracting Funding strategy are positive. Building upon the track record of Tolani Lake Enterprises, the Chapter believes it has a strong comparative advantage with respect to developing a funding proposal. The Chapter also believes that it has good connections to a strong state, Navajo and federal delegation that can support funding proposals.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR	SCORE
Local ability to identify and advance a funding proposal	4
Strong community support	4
Strong state and/or federal legislative delegation	3
Availability of appropriated funds	0

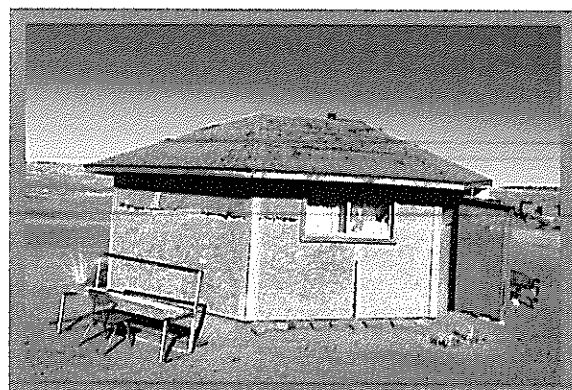
The only downside is the tight budget situation at the Navajo Nation.

Key Success Factor Report - Attracting Funding

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages Local ability to identify and advance a funding proposal Strong community support	Slight Comparative Advantages Strong state and/or federal legislative delegation
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages No Entries	Major Comparative Disadvantages Availability of appropriated funds

The Promise Kept

The track record and capacity of Tolani Lake Enterprises will set the stage for Tolani Lake to be a leading Chapter in receiving and disbursing funding for improvements throughout the Navajo Thaw Region.





Attracting Government Jobs

CATEGORY: Other	RANK: 21	SCORE: 17
JOBS: 6	LIVABILITY: 7	COMPLEXITY: 5

Objectives of Strategy Implementation

The Tolani Lake Steering Committee selected the Attracting Government Jobs strategy, fully recognizing that the Chapter is highly isolated. It may be, however, that this relative isolation proves to be a comparative advantage for Tolani Lake. Government offices would not only serve Tolani Lake, but they could be valuable to the Leupp Chapter as well.

Convincing Navajo and federal offices/agencies to locate at Tolani Lake could prove to be challenging. Nonetheless, the Tolani Lake Steering Committee selected Government Jobs as a statement that the Chapter does want to move forward and does value the jobs and the services associated with government offices.

Tolani Lake residents would like to see new, innovative programming offered by the Navajo Nation or other governmental units or nonprofits. One example would be a class on how to cook and eat healthy food.

Strategy Summary

In most communities, particularly rural communities, government job wage levels far exceed median (often also referred to as "family wage") income levels. As such, increasing the number of government jobs can provide a local economic stimulus.

In general, federal jobs pay more than state jobs; state jobs pay more than local government jobs; and local government jobs pay more than the community's average wages.

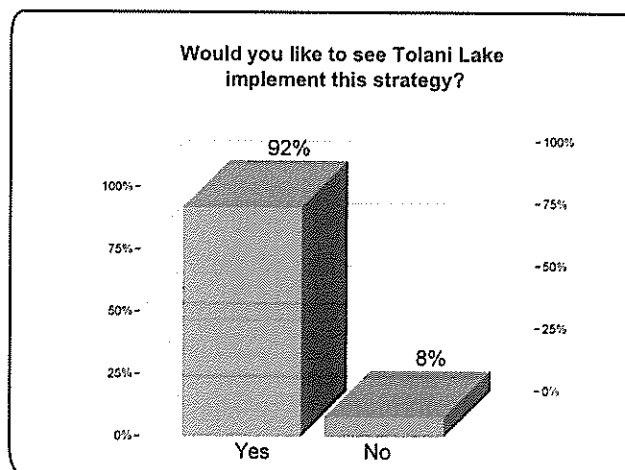
One significant factor in considering a government job attraction strategy is the attitude of the local community toward such a strategy. Communities with a more conservative political viewpoint may shun such a strategy as being inconsistent with core beliefs.

Another key consideration is the trend line for the total number of government jobs. In times of economic recession, for example, many government jobs may be eliminated. On the contrary, during good economic times—or perhaps when a state is responding to a policy change that increases government jobs in one or more specific departments—communities can benefit by targeted government office recruitment strategies.

Communities should also consider their strategic location with respect to the Federal Government's (or State's) desire to locate jobs in a key graphically-strategic manner.

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart shows the community response.



Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

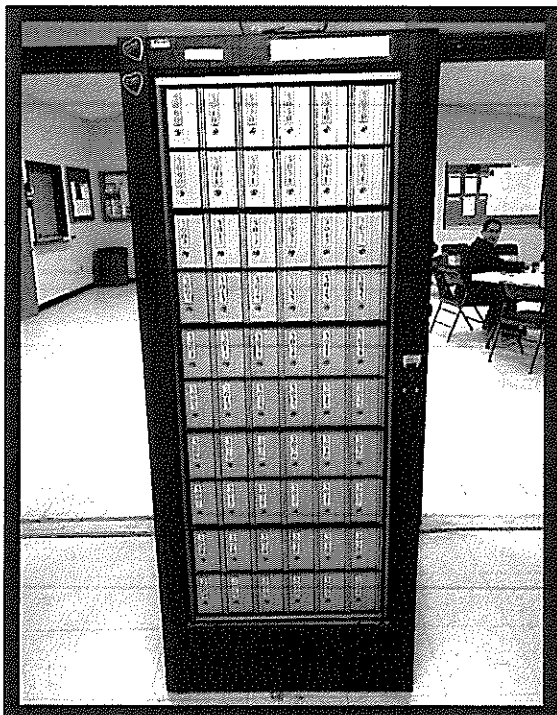
Only two of the eight Key Success Factors for the Attracting Government Jobs strategy are positive. The Chapter does believe that it can provide land for a government facility.

On the downside, there is a significant lack of staffing, discretionary funding and available buildings to implement the strategy.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR	SCORE
Availability of land for business prospects	4
Strong community support	4
Capable, experienced economic development professionals	1
Local government support	1
Advantageous location for government or education expansion	0
Projected growth in government budgets	0
Favorable state policies with respect to office locations	0
Availability of local buildings	0

Key Success Factor Report - Attracting Government Jobs

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages Availability of land for business prospects Strong community support	Slight Comparative Advantages No Entries
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages Capable, experienced economic development professionals Local government support	Major Comparative Disadvantages Advantageous location for government or education expansion Projected growth in government budgets Favorable state policies with respect to office locations Availability of local buildings



The Promise Kept

Tolani Lake will utilize its remote location as a comparative advantage in making the case for new Navajo and federal offices to be expanded within the Chapter.



Attracting Lone Eagles

CATEGORY: Other	RANK: 23	SCORE: 9
JOB: 3	LIVABILITY: 6	COMPLEXITY: 7

Objectives of Strategy Implementation

The physical presence and operations of the 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation, Tolani Lake Enterprises, might be a harbinger for the successful implementation of an Attracting Lone Eagles strategy. That is, if business-minded people are already located at Tolani Lake working for and supporting the non-profit, then why wouldn't other business-oriented people who are looking for solitude locate and expand their business enterprise at Tolani Lake?

The implementation of this strategy would have to be coupled with a significant improvement in telecommunications and, perhaps, fiber optic capacity. As Tolani Lake is not the only Chapter to select this strategy, a broad telecommunications infrastructure initiative throughout the Navajo Thaw Region is substantiated.



Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart shows the community response.

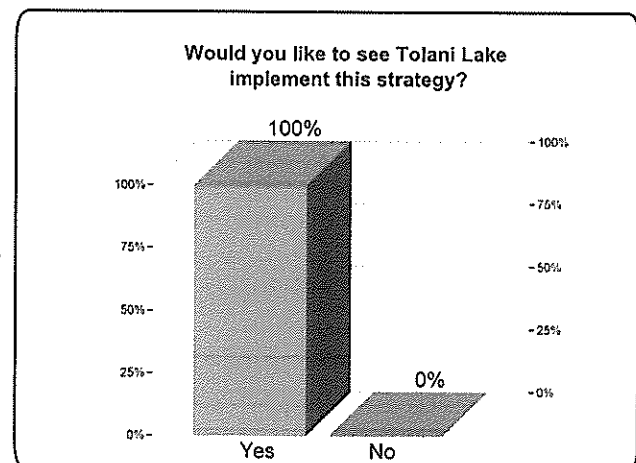
Strategy Summary

With improvements to the speed and ever-presence of telecommunications, small business owners that are location-independent can operate their business virtually anywhere. Individuals that typically work alone and are highly dependent upon telecommunications are increasingly known as lone eagles.

Attracting lone eagles to communities, particularly rural areas, has the advantage of bringing high-income, high net worth individuals into the community. Typically, these individuals have very low impact on infrastructure and other public amenities.

Similar to retirees, lone eagles look for quality of life factors such as access to recreation, historic and cultural attractions, local shopping, quality restaurants, and business services.

A challenge for communities is to employ a public relations and marketing strategy that is cost effective. Lone eagles are everywhere, and the cost of mass marketing is typically prohibitive for communities. Targeted approaches are most cost-effective, but miss the broader market.



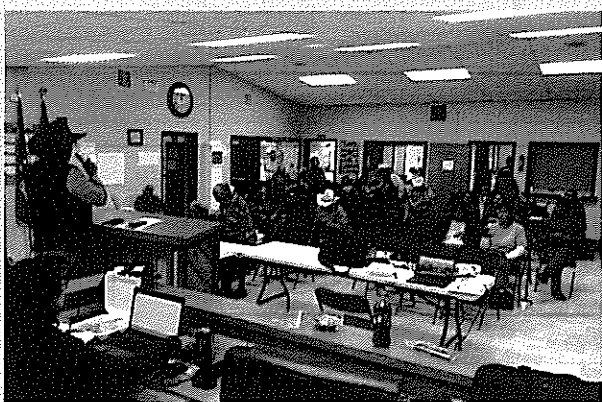
Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

All eight of the Key Success Factors for this strategy score at or below average. The remote nature of Tolani Lake is highlighted when examining the Key Success Factors. In addition, the funding and housing challenge will need to be overcome in order to successfully implement the strategy.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR	SCORE
Desirable climate	2
High-speed internet	1
Existence of recreational amenities	0
Available, desirable housing	0
High availability of urban services	0
Sufficient marketing, promotion, or public relations budget	0
Proximity to scheduled air service	0
Staff focused on attracting retirees and/or lone eagles	0

Key Success Factor Report - Attracting Lone Eagles

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages	Slight Comparative Advantages
No Entries	No Entries
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages	Major Comparative Disadvantages
High-speed internet	Existence of recreational amenities Available, desirable housing High availability of urban services Sufficient marketing, promotion, or public relations budget Proximity to scheduled air service Staff focused on attracting retirees and/or lone eagles



The Promise Kept

The Chapter will use its comparative advantage, utilizing its nonprofit to create a cluster of Lone Eagles within the Chapter.



Attracting Retirees

CATEGORY: Other	RANK: 22	SCORE: 13
JOB: 1	LIVABILITY: 9	COMPLEXITY: 7

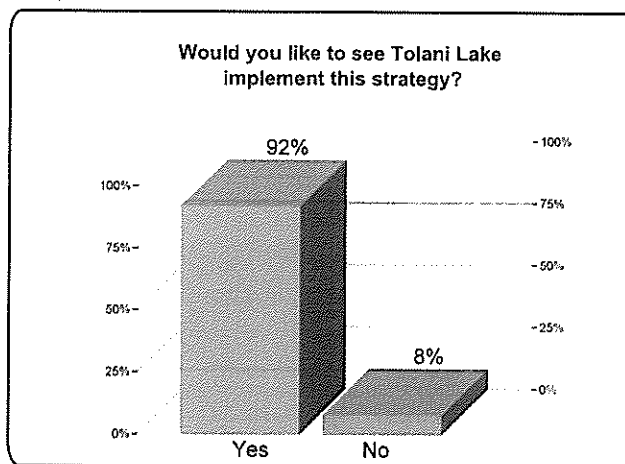
Objectives of Strategy Implementation

Navajo people who have left the reservation for occupational or other reasons have a long-term yearning to return to their homeland. This phenomenon supports the implementation of an Attracting Retirees strategy for Tolani Lake.

The Attracting Retirees strategy may provide another impetus for the reuse of the round houses that have never been occupied at Tolani Lake. Perhaps some of the houses could be used for residential use while others might provide the type of assisted care that is needed throughout the Navajo Nation.

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart shows the community response.



Strategy Summary

The aging of America presents a larger demographic of older, financially-independent individuals looking for high quality of life in their communities.

These individuals may be looking for a new permanent place to live, or perhaps a location for a vacation home in which they may reside for multiple months per year (i.e., "snow birds").

High-amenity communities can employ marketing strategies to attract such retirees.

Key amenities include a desirable climate, available cultural and educational resources, quality housing, nearby scheduled air transportation, urban services, proximity to recreational opportunities, local business services and restaurants, and an extraordinary quality of life.

Advantages of this strategy include increasing disposable income within a community without significantly increasing the demand on local services (education, infrastructure, etc.).

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR

SCORE

Desirable climate	2
Existing excellence in local health care	2
Support for attracting retirees	1
High availability of urban services	0
Existence of recreational amenities	0
Available, desirable housing	0
Sufficient marketing, promotion, or public relations budget	0
Proximity to scheduled air service	0
Staff focused on attracting retirees and/or lone eagles	0

Findings from the Key Success Factor analysis

All nine of the Key Success Factors for the Attracting Retirees strategy score at or below average. The two "average" factors relate to the climate and the proximity to good health care facilities.

Key Success Factor Report - Attracting Retirees

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages	Slight Comparative Advantages
No Entries	No Entries
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages	Major Comparative Disadvantages
Support for attracting retirees	High availability of urban services
	Existence of recreational amenities
	Available, desirable housing
	Sufficient marketing, promotion, or public relations budget
	Proximity to scheduled air service
	Staff focused on attracting retirees and/or lone eagles

The Promise Kept

Once slated for demolition, the round houses will be saved and utilized to provide a unique setting for retirees to Tolani Lake.





Bedroom Community Development

CATEGORY: Community Development	RANK: 5	SCORE: 40
JOB: 1	LIVABILITY: 10	COMPLEXITY: 4

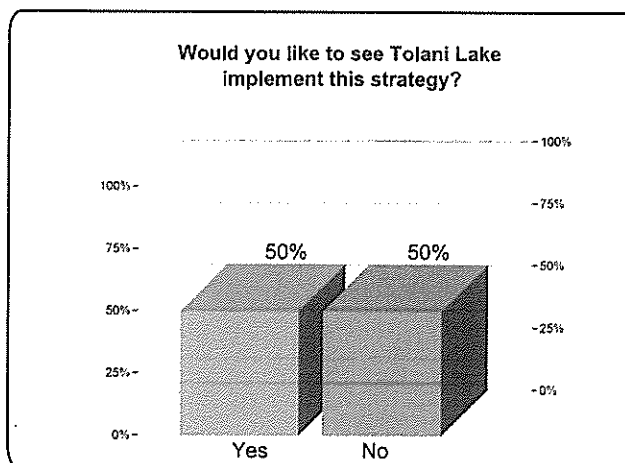
Objectives of Strategy Implementation

Tolani Lake's isolated location provides half of the ingredients necessary to successfully implement a Bedroom Community Development strategy. The other primary ingredient, proximity to population or workforce centers, becomes more challenging. Tolani Lake is just over one hour from the nearest large population center, Flagstaff Arizona, population 74,000.

Bedroom Community Development may be yet another strategy that justifies the reuse of the round houses at the Chapter.

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart shows the community response.



Strategy Summary

Many communities, particularly suburbs, have established themselves—intentionally or not—as bedroom communities.

A "bedroom community" refers to a city that is largely void of industrial and other basic industry activity. "Basic industry" refers to businesses that sell their goods and services largely outside of the local market area. Basic industry businesses are typically pursued by economic development professionals because they do more than simply exchange money and income within a community.

Urban areas and their suburbs have outperformed the rest of the nation economically over the past three decades. Consequently, many communities proximate to urban centers have experienced extraordinary housing construction and residential growth. As these communities get established and grow, frequently public opinion forms that commercial and residential development is welcomed but industrial development is not. A not-in-my-backyard (NIMBY) attitude forms.

A "bedroom community development" strategy is unlike virtually all of the other strategies in that it excludes the pursuit of some of the other strategies. For example, bedroom communities are unlikely to pursue business recruitment, distribution centers, value-added industry activity, and possibly even business retention and expansion strategies.

While a bedroom community development strategy might optimize real estate values, there are relatively few other economic benefits other than the preservation and enhancement of local quality of life.



Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

The two high-scoring Key Success Factors for the Bedroom Community Development Strategy relate to the quiet and positive nature of the residential areas themselves. Overcoming the remote nature of Tolani Lake will be the most significant challenge for the successful implementation of this strategy.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR

SCORE

Insulation from industrial business annoyances	4
Quality residential neighborhoods	4
Proximity to urban population and workforce centers	0
Sufficient marketing, promotion, or public relations budget	0
Local policies and ordinances supporting quality neighborhood development	0

Key Success Factor Report - Bedroom Community Development

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages Insulation from industrial business annoyances Quality residential neighborhoods	Slight Comparative Advantages No Entries
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages No Entries	Major Comparative Disadvantages Proximity to urban population and workforce centers Sufficient marketing, promotion, or public relations budget Local policies and ordinances supporting quality neighborhood development

The Promise Kept

The relative isolation and solitude of Tolani Lake will set the stage for a successful Bedroom Community Development strategy.



Business Recruitment

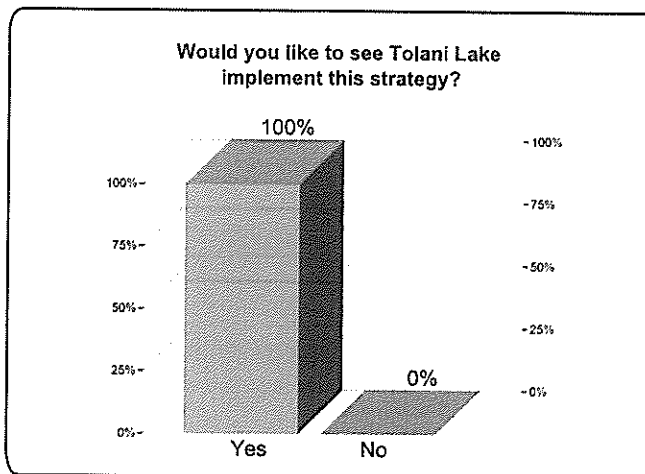
CATEGORY: General Business	RANK: 9	SCORE: 25
JOBS: 10	LIVABILITY: 2	COMPLEXITY: 10

Objectives of Strategy Implementation

Although Tolani Lake's relative isolation will make the implementation of a Business Recruitment strategy challenging, the Tolani Lake Steering Committee hopes to identify and encourage several niche businesses to consider location/expansion. Partnering with Tolani Lake Enterprises may prove beneficial in the execution of this strategy.

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart shows the community response.



Strategy Summary

Perhaps the most widely recognized economic development strategy is business recruitment, which is the act of proactively soliciting existing businesses located out-of-region to expand or relocate into a community.

Business recruitment can be very advantageous for local communities desiring to establish new jobs, focus on family wage jobs, expand the local tax base—and generally enhance community vitality.

However, business recruitment can have drawbacks. Communities that do not have the desire or infrastructure capacity for growth may view business recruitment negatively.

Communities that rely on business recruitment as a substantial component of their economic development strategy should view their effort as a long-term endeavor. Frequently, communities can go months (even years) without tangible results. This does not necessarily mean their efforts are poorly planned or executed. The fact is, there are far more communities chasing new businesses than there are businesses looking for new communities.

Business recruitment activity can also be costly. Advertising, public relations, attendance at industry trade shows, website development and maintenance, and informational and promotional materials are expensive.

The Promise Kept

Tolani Lake will target and recruit two expanded businesses to provide goods and services locally.

Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

13 of the 18 Key Success Factors for the Business Recruitment Strategy show a comparative disadvantage. The lack of funding, buildings and staffing must be overcome in order to successfully implement this strategy.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR	SCORE
Availability of land for business prospects	4
Strong community support	4
Availability of local infrastructure	4
Local, available, low-skill labor pool	3
Local, available, high-skill labor pool	3
Sophisticated use of the internet for marketing	1
Capable, experienced economic development professionals	1
Local government support	1
Access to large-scale capital	0
Dedicated local financial resources for staffing recruiters	0
Proximity and access to markets	0
Proximity to scheduled air service	0
Ability to compete in a global market	0
Competitive recruitment incentives	0
Relationship with site selectors	0
Support from local businesses	0
Ability to network and attend relevant trade shows	0
Availability of local buildings	0

Key Success Factor Report - Business Recruitment

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land for business prospects Strong community support Availability of local infrastructure 	Slight Comparative Advantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local, available, low-skill labor pool Local, available, high-skill labor pool
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sophisticated use of the internet for marketing Capable, experienced economic development professionals Local government support 	Major Comparative Disadvantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to large-scale capital Dedicated local financial resources for staffing recruiters Proximity and access to markets Proximity to scheduled air service Ability to compete in a global market Competitive recruitment incentives Relationship with site selectors Support from local businesses Ability to network and attend relevant trade shows Availability of local buildings



Business Retention & Expansion

CATEGORY: General Business	RANK: 12	SCORE: 20
JOBS: 10	LIVABILITY: 4	COMPLEXITY: 3

Objectives of Strategy Implementation

When considering the selection of the Business Retention and Expansion strategy, the Tolani Lake Steering Committee identified two primary business operations: 1) Tolani Lake Enterprises, and 2) the activities of the Tolani Lake Livestock Water Users Association.

Like so many of the Chapters in the Navajo Thaw Region, volunteers in Tolani Lake are hungry for new jobs and possibilities. Supporting existing business enterprises and organized efforts such as the Water Users Association underscores the desire to successfully implement this strategy.

Tolani Lake Enterprises. Aside from many independent entrepreneurs that are not registered as businesses, Tolani Lake only has two organizations that it would consider to be “businesses.” Tolani Lake Enterprises (TLE) is a 501(c)(3) corporation with a mission to strengthen food, water, and economic systems in Native communities within the Little Colorado River Watershed.

TLE is currently focused on food sovereignty initiatives and has built a coalition of partners to address specific barriers to agricultural development on the Navajo Nation. TLE has started to address issues including food policy, finding a balanced approach to food safety programs, access to water, and farm and ranch development.

Their current projects include:

- Working in the southwestern section of the Navajo Nation to develop, promote and engage in small organic market farm development. Partners include Indian Dispute Resolution Services, Dine College Land Grant Office, and Spirit Farms.
- Forming a Navajo owned co-operative non-profit for the benefit of Navajo agricultural, ranching, and craft producers in conjunction with Diné Hózhó & Cooperative Catalysis of New Mexico.

Strategy Summary

It is widely agreed by most economic development professionals that opportunities for job retention and job expansion with existing companies exceed the number of opportunities for recruiting new businesses to their communities.

Communities can employ a variety of approaches to foster the expansion of existing companies. One of these methods is to conduct a Business Retention & Expansion (BR&E) program. The BR&E approach utilizes a systematic outreach to existing companies to identify their needs, challenges and opportunities. Several programs are available that can be adapted for the specific needs of a particular community.

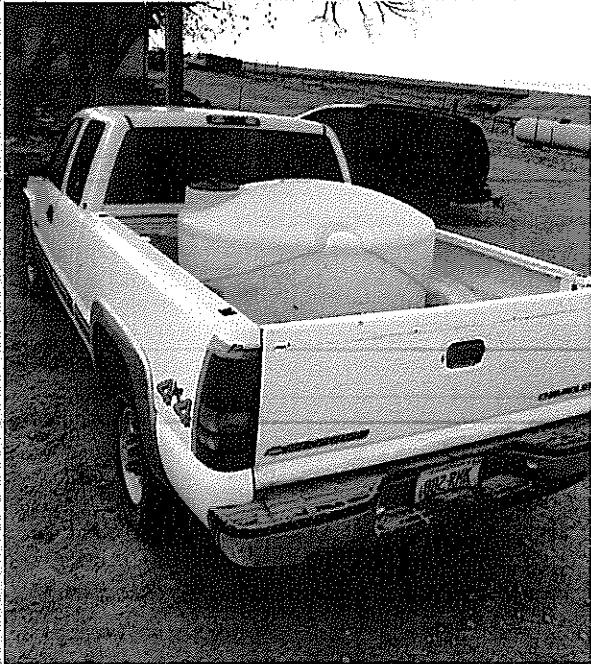
Benefits of the BR&E approach include:

- Identifying opportunities to encourage the expansion of new companies;
- Identifying opportunities to avert pending job losses or business closures;
- Ability to take a community-wide approach to addressing business needs;
- A systematic way to collect information;
- Ability to immediately identify solutions for businesses;
- Opportunity to engage civic groups or volunteers to partner in the work;
- Building good public relations for municipalities and economic development organizations; and
- Identifying vendor and subcontractor business networking opportunities.

By meeting the needs of existing businesses, the stage is also better set for successful business recruitment efforts. Potential new businesses to a new community may investigate the satisfaction of existing businesses, and base a portion of their business location decision on such satisfaction levels.

- Sihasin Garden Warriors & Leaders works with local youth and community members at senior centers, backyard gardens, school gardens to build up healthy soil, drip irrigation, plant/weed identification, bug/pest control, etc.
- Workshops include traditional and contemporary growing methods, food safety, food preservation and preparation, improving the quality of sheep, and improved agricultural business practices.

In addition to TLE, the area is benefited by the Tolani Lake Livestock Water Users Association which is primarily focused on utilizing water from the Lower Colorado River to benefit the Tolani Lake area. The area is devoid of windmills that draw and help store water. In addition, the area does not have any artesian wells.



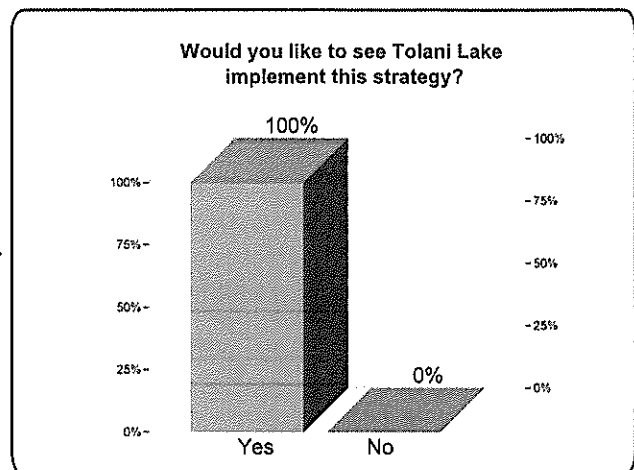
Tolani Lake Livestock Water Users Association.

The Tolani Lake Livestock Water Users Association (TLLWUA) is working to bring water 18 miles to benefit the Livestock Range. This effort has been underway since the early 1990s, coordinating with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). One of the key programs benefitting the effort is the USDA Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).

The Water Users Association is running additional lines six miles to the east to the Range Management Units (RMU). Another line will serve the Bennett Freeze portion of the Tolani Lake Chapter. That particular project is challenged because the Navajo Nation does not recognize the Navajo Partitioned Lands (NPL) and a line cannot be extended to that area until grazing permits are in place. The project is complex because it involves the Navajo Partitioned Lands, the Hopi Partitioned Lands, "Big Navajo," and the Bennett Freeze.

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart shows the community response.



Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

Only one-third of the Key Success Factors for this strategy score above average. The Chapter does believe that it has the land and labor force to support the strategy.

The greatest challenge to implement this strategy is the lack of existing business activity. Focusing up-on the two "business organizations" (the non-profit and the Water Users Association) will be the key to success for this strategy.

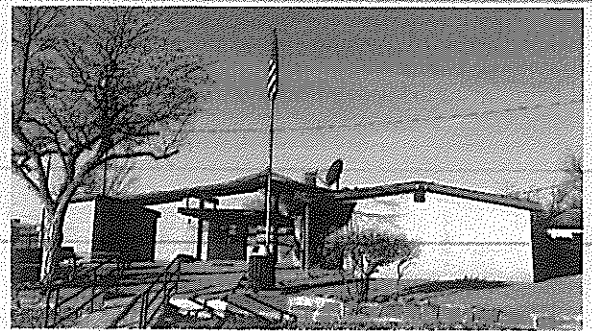
KEY SUCCESS FACTOR	SCORE
Availability of land for business prospects	4
Availability of local infrastructure	4
Local, available, low-skill labor pool	3
Local, available, high-skill labor pool	3
Strong relations between economic development organization and local	2
Capable, experienced economic development professionals	1
Local pro-business climate	1
Sufficient base of local businesses	0
Access to small business financing	0
Ability to compete in a global market	0
Support from local education professionals at all levels	0
Availability of local buildings	0

Key Success Factor Report - Business Retention and Expansion

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages Availability of land for business prospects Availability of local infrastructure	Slight Comparative Advantages Local, available, low-skill labor pool Local, available, high-skill labor pool
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages Capable, experienced economic development professionals Local pro-business climate	Major Comparative Disadvantages Sufficient base of local businesses Access to small business financing Ability to compete in a global market Support from local education professionals at all levels Availability of local buildings

The Promise Kept

Tolani Lake Enterprises and the Waters Users Association will be stronger than ever through business retention and support activities.





Cultural Tourism

CATEGORY: Tourism	RANK: 24	SCORE: 8
JOBS: 3	LIVABILITY: 9	COMPLEXITY: 7

Objectives of Strategy Implementation

The advent of Airbnb and other forms of online vacation home reservations inspired a Cultural Tourism discussion on a "Tolani Lake scale." One concept would be to showcase the Navajo way of life by offering local lodging and then butchering sheep, prairie dog and other traditional Navajo food sources to welcome visitors in an authentic way.

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart shows the community response.

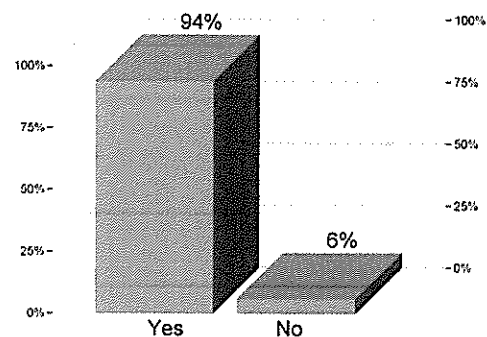
Strategy Summary

Many communities have capitalized on local culture to create jobs. Cultural opportunities based on dance, theater, music, food or other human interests can stimulate the local economy.

In order to be successful in capitalizing on cultural tourism, a high standard of excellence must be set and pursued. People will travel from hundreds of miles away, for example, for an excellent Shakespearean Festival.

The pursuit of a new cultural tourism attraction should not be undertaken without significant research into the prospective competitive advantages that the community would enjoy, and the long-term operational and marketing obligations required.

Would you like to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy?



Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

In order for this strategy to be successfully implemented, a distinct "cultural attraction" will need to be identified and developed. In addition, the Chapter will need to organize around this strategy and to identify discretionary funding in order to successfully implement the strategy.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR	SCORE
Local, available, low-skill labor pool	3
Local, available, high-skill labor pool	3
Existing or prospective cultural attraction	0
Sufficient marketing, promotion, or public relations budget	0
Cultural development and advocacy organization	0

Key Success Factor Report - Cultural Tourism

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages	Slight Comparative Advantages
No Entries	Local, available, low-skill labor pool
	Local, available, high-skill labor pool
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages	Major Comparative Disadvantages
No Entries	Existing or prospective cultural attraction
	Sufficient marketing, promotion, or public relations budget
	Cultural development and advocacy organization

The Promise Kept

Tolani Lake will carve out a unique niche, successfully implementing the Cultural Tourism strategy.





Destination Tourism

CATEGORY: Tourism	RANK: 20	SCORE: 17
JOBS: 9	LIVABILITY: 4	COMPLEXITY: 9

Objectives of Strategy Implementation

The Tolani Lake Steering Committee readily acknowledges that there are no “national attractions” that would draw visitors from hundreds of miles away.

Tolani Lake does believe that it can become a destination in a small-scale way. Several specific project concepts were discussed by the Steering Committee.

First, the Steering Committee discussed an alternative to tearing down the “round houses.” These structures, which form an unusual “front door” to all travelers arriving from the west could be repurposed as destination lodging establishments. The unique structures would have a unique appeal and offer a variety of options for travelers of all nature.

A second concept that was discussed would be a coordinated trail ride from Tolani Lake to Leupp and back. Yet another project concept would be the development of an equestrian center.

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart shows the community response.

Strategy Summary

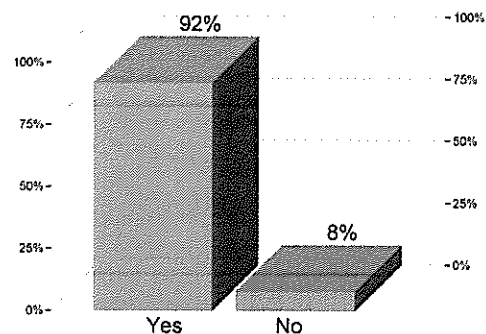
Destination Tourism is simply what its name implies: visitor attractions and destinations that have established a favorable and widespread reputation. Such destinations can exist due to unusual geographic beauty or historic significance, or they may be man-made facilities such as resorts, amusement parks, and casinos.

Frequently, community advocates have an inflated perspective on the reputation of their community as a visitor destination. If the community is not blessed with existing natural, cultural, or historic assets, the community may be challenged to establish itself in the mindset of the traveling public.

Still other communities are able to build new facilities and attractions that position the community to attract travelers from hundreds—if not thousands—of miles away.

Destination travelers tend to expend more discretionary income every day than pass-through travelers. As such, destination travel is a more significant contributor to local economies.

Would you like to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy?



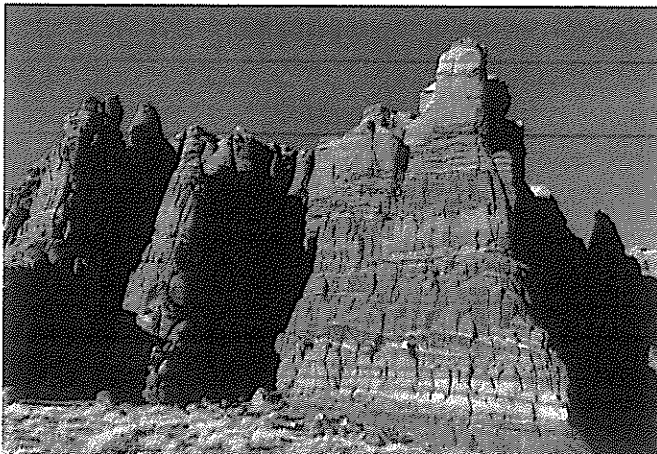
Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

While the Chapter seeks to build upon its acceptance of the visitor industry and the availability of labor, the challenges to implementing this strategy relate to the distance from nationally recognized attractions, the isolation from scheduled air service and the lack of funding for promotion.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR	SCORE
Community acceptance of the visitor industry	3
Local, available, low-skill labor pool	3
Local, available, high-skill labor pool	3
Local government support	1
Proximity to nationally recognized attractions	0
Sufficient marketing, promotion, or public relations budget	0
Sophisticated tourism development & promotion	0
Adequate housing for labor force	0
Proximity to scheduled air service	0

Key Success Factor Report - Destination Tourism

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages No Entries	Slight Comparative Advantages Community acceptance of the visitor industry Local, available, low-skill labor pool Local, available, high-skill labor pool
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages Local government support	Major Comparative Disadvantages Proximity to nationally recognized attractions Sufficient marketing, promotion, or public relations budget Sophisticated tourism development & promotion Adequate housing for labor force Proximity to scheduled air service



The Promise Kept

Tolani Lake will capitalize upon the growth of the Destination Tourism sector throughout northern Arizona by providing services and facilities of its own.



Downtown Development

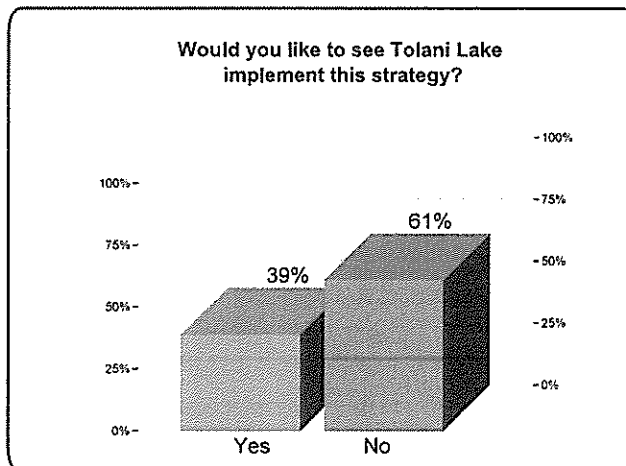
CATEGORY: Community Development	RANK: 25	SCORE: 3
JOBS: 4	LIVABILITY: 6	COMPLEXITY: 6

Objectives of Strategy Implementation

The selection of the Downtown Development strategy by the Steering Committee was motivated by a vision of congregating of a variety of local businesses at one location. The types of businesses that were envisioned include a quilting store, barber shop, T-shirt sales, and a farmer's market. It was also envisioned that community celebrations and bands could create a new, positive feel for "downtown Tolani Lake."

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart below shows the community response.



Strategy Summary

Most communities have a central business district commonly referred to as their "downtown". Frequently, this area is recognized as the community's business center, and can become the emotional heart of the community.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation created the National Main Street Center approach which recognizes a four-point method for downtown advocacy:

- Organization (volunteers, staffing, board of directors)
- Promotion (events, public relations, advertising)
- Design (building and amenity stabilization, preservation, beautification)
- Economic Restructuring (supporting existing businesses; promoting new businesses)

Often ignored is the large employment centers represented by downtowns. While most downtown business activity is in response to serving other businesses and residents, it still represents a vital economic sector for most communities.

By capitalizing on the four-point approach described above, jobs are created, communities have increased vitality, and a sense of pride and optimism is maintained.

The Bennett Freeze portion of the Tolani Lake Chapter is also known as the 34 Area and/or the Notani Area.

Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

All six of the Key Success Factors for this strategy score below average. The Chapter will need to target its Downtown Development activities and show great fortitude and creativity in order to successfully implement this strategy.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR	SCORE
Local government support	1
Recognizable central business district/downtown	0
Local funding for downtown development	0
Downtown organization and staff	0
Implementation of national Main Street Four-Point Approach™	0
Active engagement of downtown building and business owners	0

Key Success Factor Report - Downtown Development

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages	Slight Comparative Advantages
No Entries	No Entries
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages	Major Comparative Disadvantages
Local government support	Recognizable central business district/downtown
	Local funding for downtown development
	Downtown organization and staff
	Implementation of national Main Street Four-Point Approach™
	Active engagement of downtown building and business owners



The Promise Kept

“Downtown Tolani Lake” will be created by building new offices and services in and around the Chapter House.





Education Development

CATEGORY: Community Development	RANK: 16	SCORE: 20
JOB: 4	LIVABILITY: 7	COMPLEXITY: 5

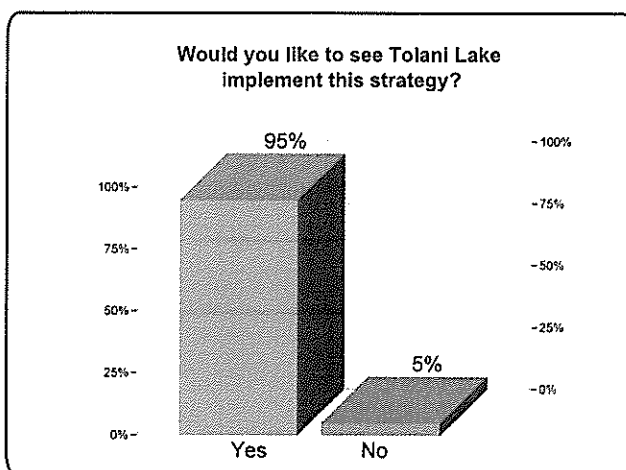
Objectives of Strategy Implementation

Tolani Lake, through its 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, Tolani Lake Enterprises, has a strong history in advocating for education and training, especially as it relates to the agricultural industry.

A variety of specialized post-secondary educational and training opportunities were envisioned including agribusiness, how to establish a co-op for sheep raising, how to sell agricultural commodities, how to sell beef to the Navajo casinos, basic marketing concepts, meat processing, feed lot operations, and a possible grant application to the First Nations Development Institute.

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart below shows the community response.



Strategy Summary

The provision of educational services, especially in rural communities, comprises a significant portion of the overall economy of a community. Communities that are home to community colleges, and especially four-year higher education institutions, benefit from an even higher percentage of economic impact derived from provision of educational services.

More and more, the ability to derive a family-wage is dependent upon educational attainment. As such, counties, states and regions that have a more educated population tend to compete better in the 21st century marketplace.

The combination of these two dynamics may inspire a community to develop an Education Development Strategy.

By developing a community development—and a political—strategy to create or enhance provision of educational services at all levels, communities can derive economic benefit. Wages associated with the delivery of educational services tend to meet family-wage levels.

Such a strategy might simply entail the augmentation or expansion of existing post-secondary educational services. Alternatively, a strategy could be more ambitious such as the creation of an institute dedicated to researching and resolving emerging issues or perhaps the establishment of a four-year educational institution.

Communities desiring to pursue an Education Development Strategy must be cognizant of the budget dynamics and emerging educational trends associated with the educational institution they are trying to attract/expand.

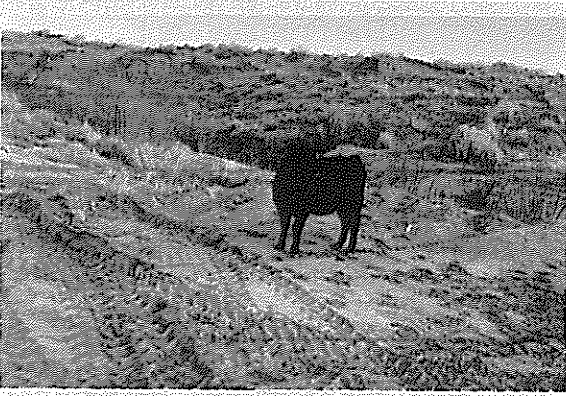
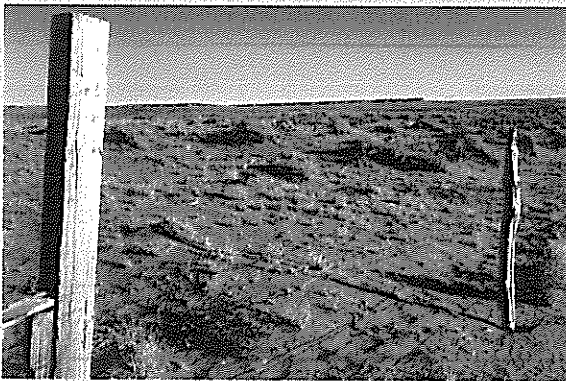
Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

The Chapter may be able to capitalize on its comparative advantage of having land that could be developed for this purpose. The greatest challenge will be collaborating with an existing education service provider to make this commitment.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR	SCORE
Land/Buildings/Campus for education development	3
Cooperation of economic development staff and educational community	2
Local government support	1
Expandable educational institution	0
Advantageous location for government or education expansion	0

Key Success Factor Report - Education Development

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages	Slight Comparative Advantages
No Entries	Land/Buildings/Campus for education development
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages	Major Comparative Disadvantages
Local government support	Expandable educational institution
	Advantageous location for government or education expansion



The Promise Kept

The continued focus of Tolani Lake Enterprises to build upon Navajo's agricultural heritage will form the basis for new educational facilities and offerings to the area.



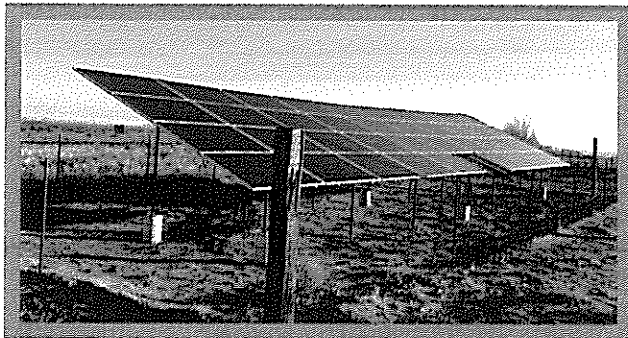
Energy Development

CATEGORY: Sector-specific	RANK: 10	SCORE: 21
JOBS: 6	LIVABILITY: 3	COMPLEXITY: 9

Objectives of Strategy Implementation

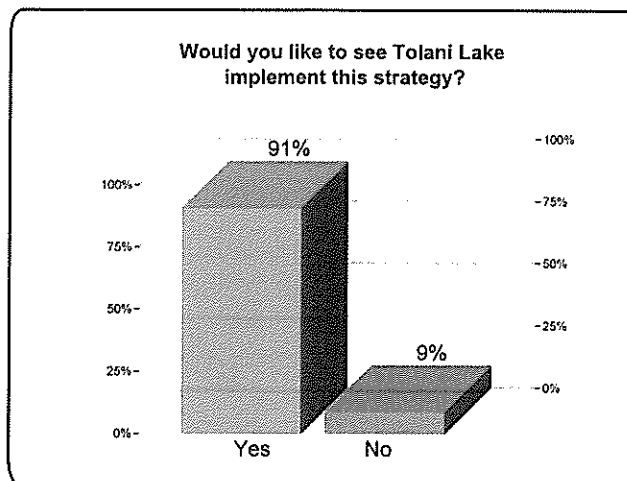
The closure of the Navajo Generating Station and the efforts by the Navajo Nation to “repurpose” the capacity of the major transmission lines that go to the energy consumers underscores the rationale for Tolani Lake to select the Energy Development strategy.

Like so much of the region, solar and wind resources are abundant at Tolani Lake. An Energy Development project is the next challenge.



Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart below shows the community response.



Strategy Summary

The current and forecasted shortages in energy resources, and more specifically renewable energy resources, present communities with an opportunity to recruit or locally establish new energy production facilities.

Renewable energy options include wind, solar, biomass, bio-energy, geothermal, and hydropower.

Both the federal government and many states have approved new policies and incentives to foster the development of the renewable energy industry.

While larger, established companies may have an edge in capitalizing on many of these business opportunities, viable start-up options exist based upon proximity to renewable energy supplies and local market demand.

For many states and communities, traditional non-renewable energy development and production using coal, oil or natural gas has significant potential. In these cases, proximity to the energy resource is not only necessary, but can become the catalyst in creating a local industry with or without significant local community advocacy.

America's commitment to energy independence is generally seen as dependent upon all forms of energy development—both renewable and non-renewable. At the same time, increasing emphasis on energy conservation—efficiency through green building practices and retrofitting is becoming a more common element in public policy supporting that development.

The Promise Kept

Tolani Lake will take a leading role in embracing new renewable energy development.

Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

Although seven of the eight Key Success Factors for this strategy are negative, the Steering Committee believes that it has some of the expertise needed to facilitate this strategy.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR	SCORE
Ability to secure power-purchase agreements	4
Ability to build a team comprised of energy-development experts	1
Capable, experienced economic development professionals	1
Local government support	1
Availability of energy resources	0
Access to large-scale capital	0
Proximity to transmission lines with excess capacity	0
Supportive state energy policies and incentives	0

Key Success Factor Report - Energy Development

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages Ability to secure power-purchase agreements	Slight Comparative Advantages No Entries
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages Ability to build a team comprised of energy-development experts Capable, experienced economic development professionals Local government support	Major Comparative Disadvantages Availability of energy resources Access to large-scale capital Proximity to transmission lines with excess capacity Supportive state energy policies and incentives
<p>The Nez-Lizer Administration is working to position the Navajo Nation in the driver's seat to determine its own energy future consistent with the Administration's Háyoolkááł Proclamation. Also known as the Navajo Sunrise Proclamation, this policy creates a new economic vision for the Navajo people through the healing of land, fostering clean energy development, and providing leadership for the energy market for the Navajo people.</p> <p>The Navajo Sunrise Proclamation is based upon four principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A diverse energy portfolio, creating workforce development and job creation for the Navajo People from focused carbon-based energy to renewable energy development 2. Restoration of land and water after decades of uranium and coal mining 3. Rural electrification of homes that lack access to electricity 4. Utility-scale renewable energy development to supply electricity to the Navajo Nation and the Western United States <p>In December 2019, the Navajo Nation approved \$1.9 million to secure the rights to 500 megawatts along the Navajo Generating Station transmission lines that would allow the Nation to earn revenue from the use or marketing of transmission of electrical power.</p>	



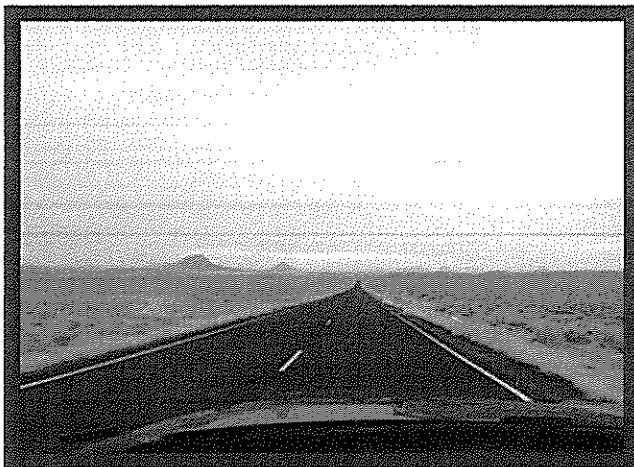
Entrepreneurial Development

CATEGORY: General Business	RANK: 6	SCORE: 33
JOB: 6	LIVABILITY: 5	COMPLEXITY: 2

Objectives of Strategy Implementation

Like so many Chapters within the Navajo Thaw Region, Tolani Lake selected Entrepreneurial Development to support and establish vending activity.

Most likely, if this strategy were implemented, it would support vending activity along the highway between Leupp and Kykotsmovi. This strategy could be coupled with the Pass-through Visitor Services strategy to support business-minded people to generate incomes through entrepreneurial activity.



available through ONABEN. The Navajo Thaw Support Team, through Building Communities, has successfully applied for federal funding to implement the Indianpreneurship programming at another Navajo Chapter, Nahata Dziil Commission Governance. Expanding the programming to Tolani Lake and the Navajo Thaw Region is the next likely step to support the Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan.

An interesting business sector for Tolani Lake could be clothing production. To step into the Tolani Lake Chapter House during a community meeting is to observe first-class, locally-made clothing. The expertise for native clothing production is so profound that their product has made its way into international markets in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The family producing such beautiful clothing is interested in teaching others this skill that has benefitted so many for generations.

Strategy Summary

Small businesses represent over 99% of all employers in the United States. People establish businesses based on unique skills, passion or a perceived market opportunity.

Frequently missing in a community-based economic development strategy is a concerted approach to facilitating the start-up and growth of entrepreneurial ventures.

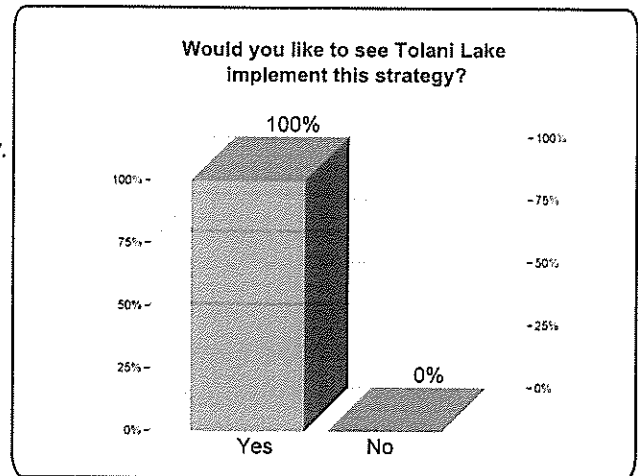
Often referred to as microenterprise development, some programming exists to assist businesses with access to capital, resources for labor force improvement, business coaching and/or partnerships with local educational institutions.

One approach used by several communities in the United States is Enterprise Facilitation® advanced by the Sirolli Institute. Ernesto Sirolli presents the Trinity of Management approach that recognizes that individuals have passions (and therefore business ability) either with their product/service or marketing their product/service or financial management. Sirolli asserts that no one individual possesses all three skills/passions and very few possess two of the three skills/passions. Enterprise Facilitation engages an Enterprise Facilitator advised by a local board to respond to the passion and interests of local entrepreneurs to facilitate their successful establishment and expansion.

This strategy could be implemented by coordinating with Change Labs, a Tuba City-area-based initiative to support business startups. Another approach might be to capitalize upon the availability of the Indianpreneurship programming that is made

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart below shows the community response.



Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

Between the Water Users Association and the non-profit, Tolani Lake believes that it does have a sufficient base of entrepreneurs to serve. The remainder of the factors are challenging, especially the lack of business training services and internet capacity.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR	SCORE
Sufficient local entrepreneurial base	4
Dedicated business coaching staff	1
High-speed internet	1
Local pro-business climate	1
Access to small business financing	0
Supportive post-secondary education training program	0

Key Success Factor Report - Entrepreneurial Development

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages	Slight Comparative Advantages
Sufficient local entrepreneurial base	No Entries
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages	Major Comparative Disadvantages
Dedicated business coaching staff High-speed internet Local pro-business climate	Access to small business financing Supportive post-secondary education training program

The Promise Kept

Tolani Lake will participate in a Navajo Thaw-wide effort to bring business planning assistance to the Navajo People.





Environmental Restoration

CATEGORY: Sector-specific	RANK: 4	SCORE: 46
JOB: 4	LIVABILITY: 3	COMPLEXITY: 4

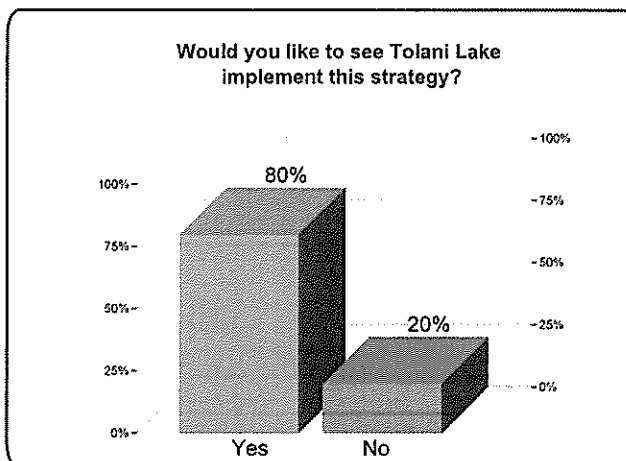
Objectives of Strategy Implementation

There were two areas of the Tolani Lake Chapter that inspired the selection of the Environmental Restoration strategy. First, the Steering Committee identified the former site of the Tolani Lake Day School which is now only a pile of rubble from the building's glory days in the 1940s and early 1950s. The Steering Committee believes that this area should be restored and potentially reused given its prominent location within the community.

The second Environmental Restoration-related project might relate to the cleanup and demolition or reuse of the Round Houses. Currently, the structures are unsafe and a sad reminder of "what could have been."

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart below shows the community response.



Strategy Summary

Communities have the opportunity to "turn lemons into lemonade" by focusing on derelict industrial buildings and sites for redevelopment.

Frequently, communities may have industrial sites from a bygone era that are not currently in use. These sites relate to natural resource-based extraction industries that may have utilized chemicals or compounds that have left the industrial land unusable for future use without first completing clean-up activities.

The benefits of this strategy are twofold: 1) jobs can be created initially by clean-up activities; and 2) the residual industrial site becomes available for promotion and development thus creating jobs in the long-term.

First and foremost, communities must have an eligible site for an environmental restoration strategy. One or more former industrial sites that have environmental contamination preventing future redevelopment are essential to advance this strategy. These sites are frequently referred to as brownfield sites.

A community must then mobilize itself by first assessing the condition of the property, and then developing a specific action plan to remediate the environmental problem.

Of critical importance is the formation of a local team that can network with state and/or federal contacts to attract the funding necessary to assess and address the environmental problem.

Finally, communities must have the local sophistication to redevelop and market the restored site for future use.



Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

The combination of existing brownfield sites and good relations with Navajo and federal political leadership gives hope to the Chapter that this strategy can be successfully implemented. The greatest challenge will be accessing the funding needed to implement the strategy.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR	SCORE
Availability of brownfield sites	3
Strong state and/or federal legislative delegation	3
Capable, experienced economic development professionals	1
Local government support	1
Access to large-scale capital	0

Key Success Factor Report - Environmental Restoration

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages <hr/> No Entries	Slight Comparative Advantages <hr/> Availability of brownfield sites Strong state and/or federal legislative delegation
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages <hr/> Capable, experienced economic development professionals Local government support	Major Comparative Disadvantages <hr/> Access to large-scale capital



The Promise Kept

The Tolani Lake Day School and existing Round House locations will be restored and reused for great benefit to the residents of the Tolani Lake area.



Health Care Expansion

CATEGORY: Community Development	RANK: 2	SCORE: 63
JOBS: 5	LIVABILITY: 7	COMPLEXITY: 6

Objectives of Strategy Implementation

The Tolani Lake Steering Committee is aware of the proposed development of health care facilities at Dilkon. The \$140 million investment is underway, and the facility will be important to the community.

Tolani Lake has additional objectives in selecting and implementing a Health Care Expansion strategy. First, Tolani Lake would like to have greater availability of services of the mobile health vehicle. A second goal would be to have greater support from the Community Health Representative. Tolani Lake believes that they have less representation/engagement with their Community Health Representative than they did a decade or so ago.

Next, Tolani Lake is impressed with the small satellite facility in Leupp that is operated by Indian Health Services. A similar facility/service would be welcomed at Tolani Lake.

Finally, Tolani Lake would like to see the development and operations of a rest home for elderly based in the Bennett Freeze portion of the Chapter.

Strategy Summary

Communities that have established notable centers of excellence for broad-based health care or specific health care specialties benefit from an unusually large cadre of well-paid professionals.

Communities such as Rochester, Minnesota, home of the Mayo Clinic, for example, benefit substantially from having a high health care location factor. ("Location factors" are an economic term referring to a high density of employment in an industry within a specific region.)

National trends have a significant impact on health care, especially in rural communities. Mergers and acquisitions create a dynamic where there are fewer health care conglomerates controlling hospitals dispersed throughout the country.

Additionally, federal policies on Medicaid and Medicare reimbursements have created a significant financial challenge for rural hospitals.

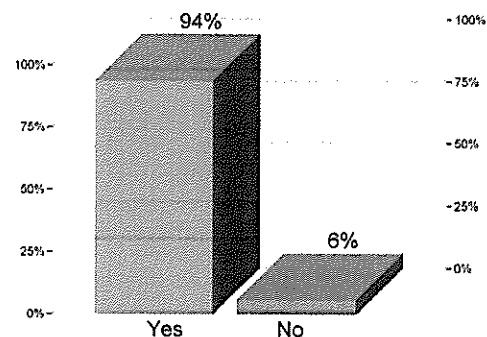
Communities desiring to pursue a health-care-based business development strategy should begin with a very objective analysis of the true competitive position of their local hospital and medical community. While every community likes to boast that they have competitive superiority with respect to health care professionals and facilities, a realistic assessment may prove otherwise.

It may be more realistic to target a specialty area of health care. For example, many rural hospitals have targeted orthopedic care based upon the superiority of one or more orthopedic surgeons and the investment in state-of-the-art orthopedic assessment and surgery equipment.

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart shows the community response.

Would you like to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy?



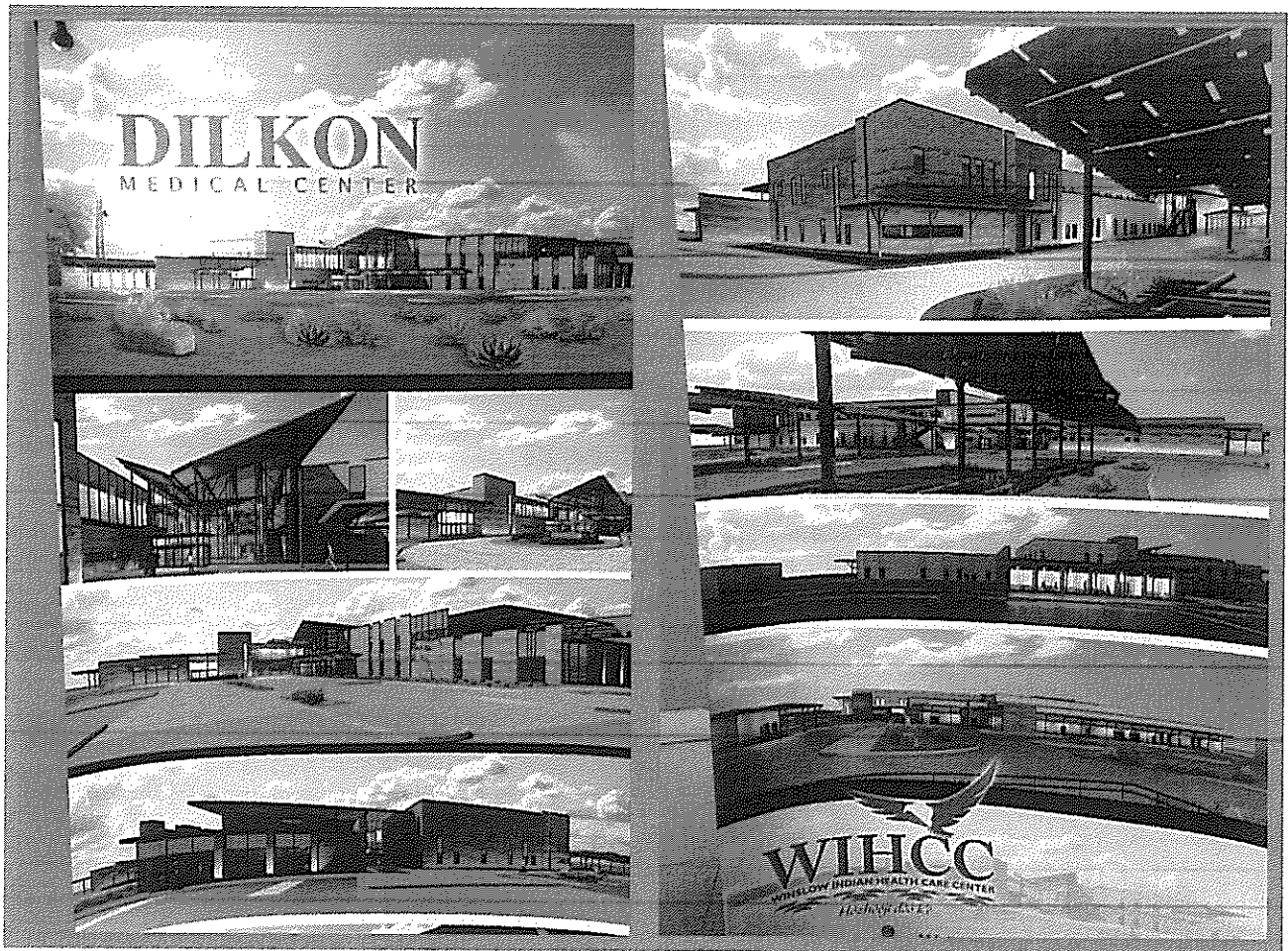
Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

Tolani Lake has confidence in the capacity and financial strength of the IHS-funded facilities at Winslow and Dilkon which give hope for the successful implementation of this strategy. The major investment at Dilkon will require the Chapter to identify a “health care niche” in order to successfully implement this strategy.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR

SCORE

Competent, strategic-minded hospital and health-care executives	4
Strong community support	4
Financially sound existing health care facility	3
Local, available, low-skill labor pool	3
Local, available, high-skill labor pool	3
Existing excellence in local health care	2
Sufficient marketing, promotion, or public relations budget	0
Prospect of an expanded geographic market for health care	0



Key Success Factor Report - Health Care Expansion

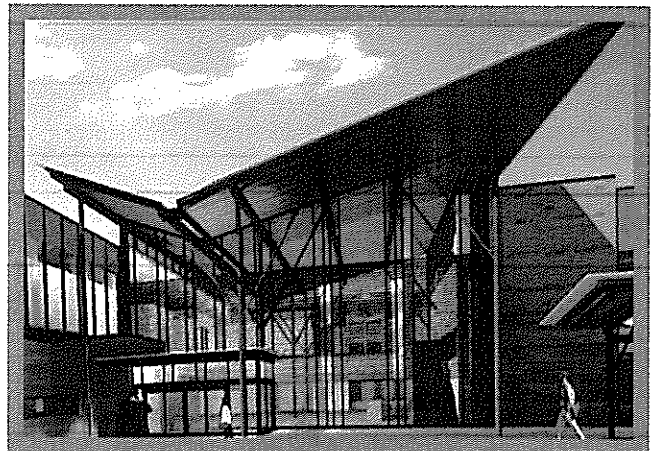
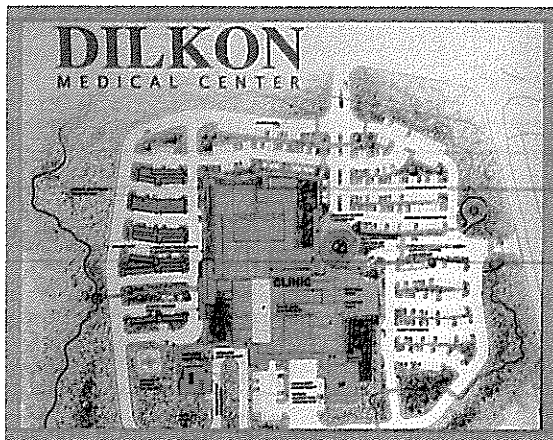
STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages Competent, strategic-minded hospital and health-care executives Strong community support	Slight Comparative Advantages Financially sound existing health care facility Local, available, low-skill labor pool Local, available, high-skill labor pool
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages No Entries	Major Comparative Disadvantages Sufficient marketing, promotion, or public relations budget Prospect of an expanded geographic market for health care

The Health Care services for the region focus on many systemic health issues such as diabetes, obesity, blood pressure issues, dialysis and impacts from being a “down winder” (air contaminants).

Health Care programming is focused upon the “social determinants of health.” Social determinants of health are the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age. They include factors such as socioeconomic status, education, neighborhood and physical environment, employment, and social support networks, as well as access to health care. These social determinants include the availability and quality of housing, educational services (especially pre-natal), financial conditions and stability, depression/alcoholism/drug use, quality and healthy food, and life style/inactivity.

The Promise Kept

Increased mobile services and participation by Community Health Representatives will benefit the Tolani Lake area.





Infrastructure Development

CATEGORY: Other	RANK: 17	SCORE: 19
JOB: 2	LIVABILITY: 4	COMPLEXITY: 3

Objectives of Strategy Implementation

The Tolani Lake Steering Committee selected the Infrastructure Development strategy for the same reason that all other Chapters in the Navajo Thaw Region selected this strategy: infrastructure improvements are critical, especially power line extensions and water to the Notani Area.

Tolani Lake would also like to see improvements in the road from Tolani Lake to Tuba City. Securing and utilizing Sihasin Funds for the road improvement is a high priority. Currently, there is a challenge to overcome with respect to the Navajo Participation Land (NPL) boundary and how it associates with Navajo Nation land and Hopi land. The land control issue has slowed the development of this project for years.

A second road improvement would be on Indian Route 6810 to Bird Springs. This road, when developed, would provide a "shortcut" for travelers with a destination of Dilkon or Winslow.

Lastly, the Tolani Lake Chapter's name sake needs to be restored with a "non-traditional infrastructure project." Like the type of work typically performed by the Army Corp of Engineers (ACE), community leaders at Tolani Lake would like to see the environmental health of the lake restored. Once a water body, Tolani Lake is in need of having its water source restored. Many washes have historically drained into the lake bed, most notably the Oraibi Wash. Prior to the time of the Navajo-Hopi land dispute, the Oraibi Wash drained into Tolani Lake and created and sustained the water body. The Tolani Lake Chapter would like to see the planning and development work enhanced to restore the lake itself.

Strategy Summary

The term infrastructure describes all of the basic utilities and public services needed by communities and businesses. Infrastructure includes, but is not limited to, power, water, sewer, storm sewer, street/roads, and telecommunications.

Although "infrastructure development" is an economic development strategy, it is typically viewed of a means-to-an-end in terms of providing the necessary input for other strategies to be successful.

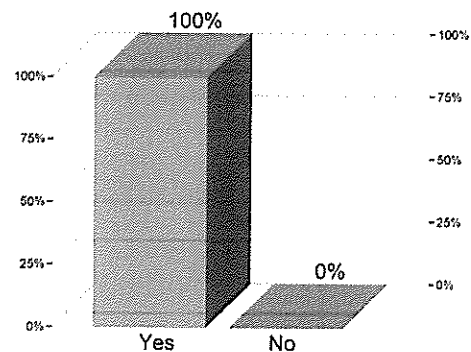
Infrastructure development is considered an economic development strategy in-and-of-itself in that it is a long-term commitment toward the betterment of communities and the businesses that they support.

Communities need to examine the infrastructure requirements both of their current residents, as well as their projection of future residential, commercial, and industrial demands.

The federal government, and most state governments, provide long-term, low-interest debt financing to advance eligible infrastructure projects. At times, particularly when immediate job creation opportunities arise, grant funding is available for infrastructure development.

Communities pursuing an infrastructure development strategy should strategically assess their needs, and engineer solutions consistent with long-term projections.

Would you like to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy?



Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart shows the community response.

Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

The Steering Committee recognizes that additional expertise will be necessary in order to successfully implement this strategy.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR

SCORE

Community support for needed infrastructure rate increases	2
Accurate, long-term analysis of infrastructure needs and costs	1
Access to long-term infrastructure loans and grants	0
Team approach to infrastructure finance	0

Key Success Factor Report - Infrastructure Development

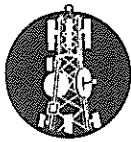
STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages	Slight Comparative Advantages
No Entries	No Entries
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages	Major Comparative Disadvantages
Accurate, long-term analysis of infrastructure needs and costs	Access to long-term infrastructure loans and grants Team approach to infrastructure finance



The Promise Kept

In addition to the full investment in the Capital Improvement Plan, Tolani Lake itself will be environmentally and functionally restored.





Leading-edge Development

CATEGORY: Sector-specific

RANK: 13

SCORE: 20

JOBS: 6

LIVABILITY: 4

COMPLEXITY: 7

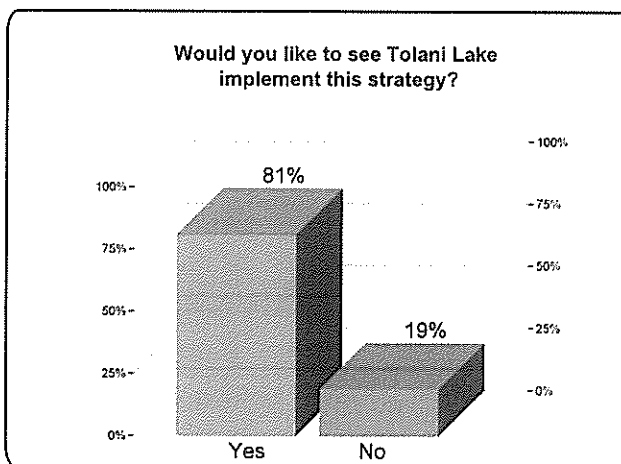
Objectives of Strategy Implementation

The Tolani Lake Steering Committee believes that the implementation of a Leading-edge Development strategy is viable, especially given the track record of Tolani Lake Enterprises.

With the help of the non-profit corporation, Tolani Lake could play a very creative role in the Navajo Thaw Region by attracting funding for cutting-edge projects in the agriculture, energy and government sectors.

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart below shows the community response.



Strategy Summary

Since the invention of the wheel, mankind has developed business applications of new inventions. From the cotton gin to the automobile to the telephone to the steam engine, leading edge thinking has transformed America and established the nation as a world leader in business and economics.

For communities, this creates an opportunity for economic development. Fostering and harnessing the creative and intellectual capacity of its citizenry can generate new and expanded businesses, creating high-wage jobs.

Of the 25 strategies, however, Leading-edge Development is the most complex strategy to implement. Communities must have extraordinary competitive advantages with respect to the intellectual and creative capacity of its citizenry, and structures such as higher education institutions must be available and focused in order to cultivate such opportunities.

Leading-edge Development comes with many different titles, depending upon the regions and institutions advancing similar efforts. This strategy is often referred to as technology-led development, entrepreneurial development, and high tech, among other monikers. Building Communities coins the name Leading-edge Development to describe efforts that typically:

- Focus on the application of technology (although not exclusively)
- Require sophisticated management teams
- Need the transfer of technology from educational institutions
- Need angel investors or venture capital
- Have national and/or international markets

Leading-edge Development is distinguished from Entrepreneurial Development and Business Cultivation generally by the level of sophistication of the product or service, and distinguished from Business Recruitment by the specificity of focus on one application.



Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

With only five of the 18 Key Success Factors being above average for this strategy, the Steering Committee recognizes that it must overcome its relative isolation, lack of telecommunications infrastructure and lack of discretionary funding in order to implement this strategy.

The Promise Kept

Tolani Lake will find a creative niche in the agriculture sector in order to implement this high-tech strategy.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR

SCORE

Sufficient local entrepreneurial base	4
Availability of land for business prospects	4
Availability of local infrastructure	4
Local, available, low-skill labor pool	3
Local, available, high-skill labor pool	3
Cooperation of economic development staff and educational community	2
Capable, experienced economic development professionals	1
Local government support	1
High availability of urban services	0
Access to large-scale capital	0
Competitive recruitment incentives	0
Dedicated local financial resources for staffing recruiters	0
Ability to compete in a global market	0
Supportive post-secondary education training program	0
Adequate telecommunications infrastructure	0
Proximity to scheduled air service	0
Proximity and access to markets	0
Availability of local buildings	0

Key Success Factor Report - Leading-edge Development

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON

Major Comparative Advantages

Sufficient local entrepreneurial base
Availability of land for business prospects
Availability of local infrastructure

Slight Comparative Advantages

Local, available, low-skill labor pool
Local, available, high-skill labor pool

CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME

Slight Comparative Disadvantages

Capable, experienced economic development professionals
Local government support

Major Comparative Disadvantages

High availability of urban services
Access to large-scale capital
Competitive recruitment incentives
Dedicated local financial resources for staffing recruiters
Ability to compete in a global market
Supportive post-secondary education training program
Adequate telecommunications infrastructure
Proximity to scheduled air service
Proximity and access to markets
Availability of local buildings



Local/Regional Tourism

CATEGORY: Tourism	RANK: 14	SCORE: 20
JOB: 3	LIVABILITY: 8	COMPLEXITY: 3

Objectives of Strategy Implementation

Tolani Lake holds its annual Senior Fest in May or June of each year. Participation from people from all Chapters in Western Agency participate in this celebration. The activity is held in and around the Sen-ior Center, and lunch is served and local music is offered. A traditional singer is then the main attrac-tion supporting a song-and-dance celebration. The event also features small contests and games.

The implementation of this Local Regional Tourism strategy would serve to expand the current event, and then work to establish and promote a second annual event at Tolani Lake.

Strategy Summary

While most communities do not have a destination attraction in their backyard, they may have sufficient recreational or historical amenities that can draw visitors within a one-day drive and thus stimulate the local economy.

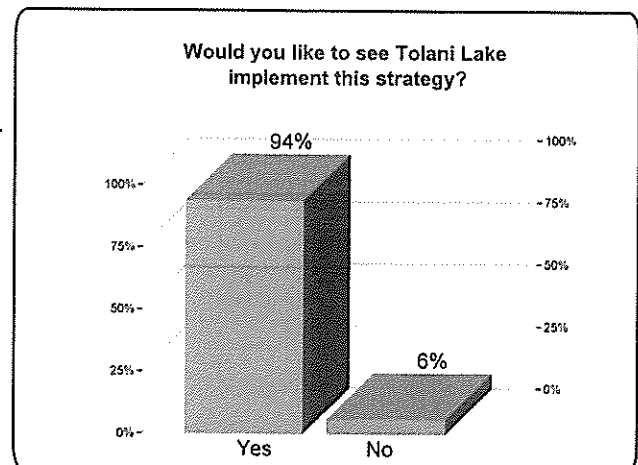
Many communities have successful weekend events designed to celebrate the community's history and/or culture. These events have potential to draw people from a county or two away.

By investing in the local tourism "product" and marketing efforts, tourism expenditures can be maximized.

Communities should understand that employing a local/ regional tourism strategy is not an economic panacea. Such a strategy can have a modest economic impact, however, and bolster community pride.

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart below shows the community response.



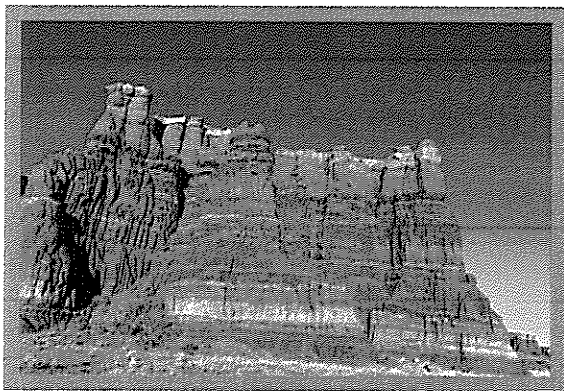
Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

The two Key Success Factors that score at or above average relate to the willingness and ability of the people to implement this strategy. The Chapter will have to identify and secure discretionary funding in order to successfully implement the strategy.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR	SCORE
Strong community support	4
Relative sophistication in coordinating and marketing local events	2
Local recreational and visitor attractions	0
Sufficient marketing, promotion, or public relations budget	0

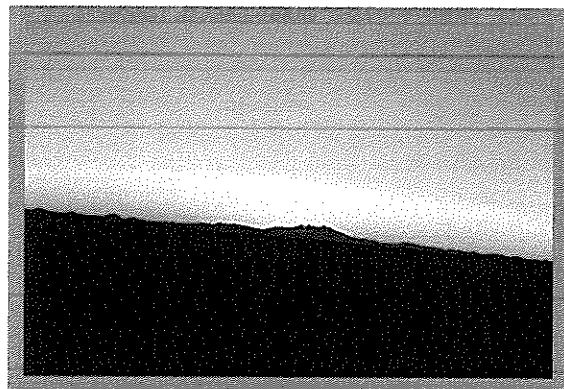
Key Success Factor Report - Local/Regional Tourism

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages	Slight Comparative Advantages
Strong community support	No Entries
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages	Major Comparative Disadvantages
No Entries	Local recreational and visitor attractions Sufficient marketing, promotion, or public relations budget



The Promise Kept

Senior Fest will grow and expand, while a new community celebration will be added to the community civic calendar.





Pass-through Visitor Services

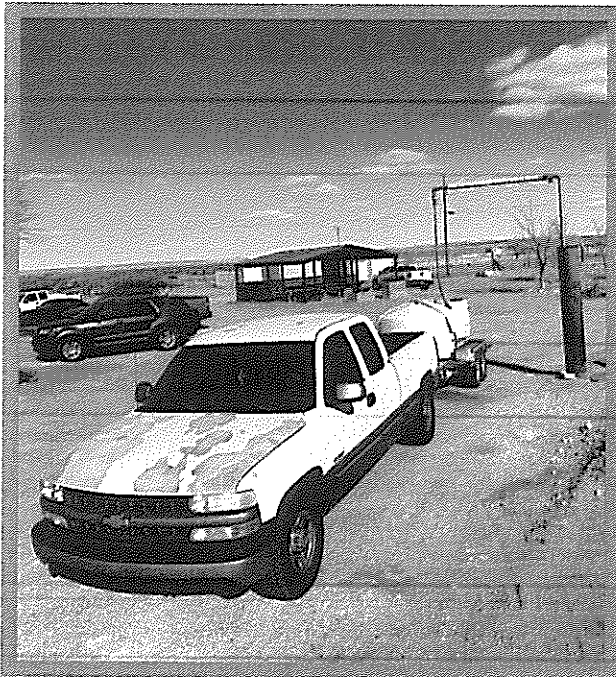
CATEGORY: Tourism	RANK: 15	SCORE: 20
JOBS: 2	LIVABILITY: 7	COMPLEXITY: 1

Objectives of Strategy Implementation

Although a Pass-through Visitor Services strategy would not likely be successful in or near the Chapter House, an opportunity for the Chapter exists to develop at the intersection with the road that connects Leupp to Kykotsmovi. This vast stretch of desolate road would provide the opportunity to intercept visitors on their way to and from Hopi.

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart at right shows the community response.



Strategy Summary

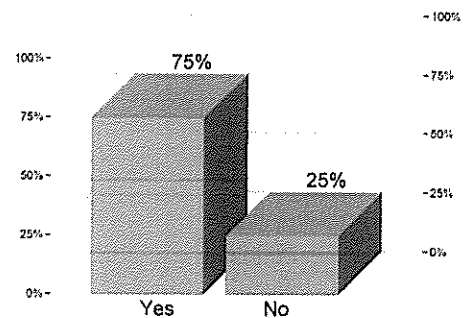
Depending on a community's proximity to major interstates, highways, scenic byways, and other significant travel routes, communities can enjoy the benefits of non-destination visitor expenditures.

Travel expenditures can be categorized as destination travel expenditures or pass-through travel expenditures. Unlike destination travel, pass-through travel simply represents the activity that a traveler conducts on the way to their destination. These expenditures are typically fuel, meals, and sometimes lodging.

Generally, these expenditures happen regardless of efforts made by local communities. Certain targeted efforts, however, can have a modest impact on pass-through visitor expenditure patterns:

- Signage on travel routes (freeways, highways, etc.)
- Community entrance beautification efforts
- Low-frequency AM Radio transmitters
- Hospitality training educating front-line workers about local visitor destinations

Would you like to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy?



Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

An analysis of the Key Success Factors for this strategy underscores the need to overcome the relative isolation of the Chapter and to “reorient” the people to capitalize upon the prospect of expenditures from visitors.

The Steering Committee does believe that it has an adequate labor force in order to implement this strategy.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR

SCORE

Local, available, low-skill labor pool
 Local, available, high-skill labor pool
 Local focus on revenues from visitors
 Proximity to travel routes

3
 3
 1
 0

Key Success Factor Report - Pass-through Visitor Services

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages	Slight Comparative Advantages
No Entries	Local, available, low-skill labor pool Local, available, high-skill labor pool
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages	Major Comparative Disadvantages
Local focus on revenues from visitors	Proximity to travel routes

The Promise Kept

Tolani Lake will develop the land at the junction with the highway to Leupp and Kykotsmovi to provide goods and services to area travelers.



Value-added Agriculture

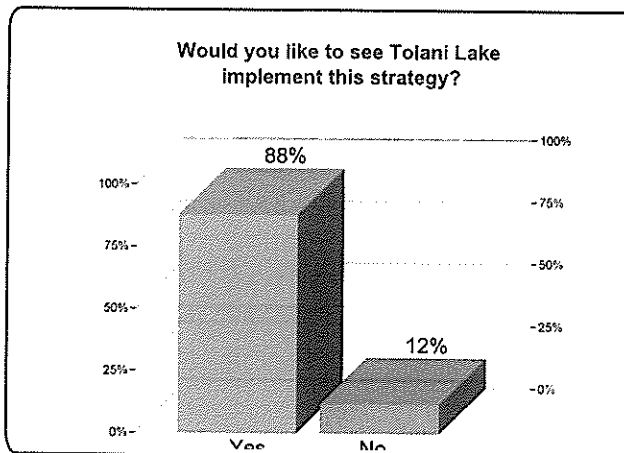
CATEGORY: Value-added	RANK: 3	SCORE: 49
JOB: 9	LIVABILITY: 2	COMPLEXITY: 9

Objectives of Strategy Implementation

The Tolani Lake economy is characterized by ranching. Because of the extremely limited water supply, livestock rotation practices are increasing within the area. Increasingly, supplements are needed for the livestock for healthy and effective production. Local ranchers work closely with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to develop and implement herd strategies and to improve cattle blood line. The cattlemen coordinate with the Navajo Beef program. In addition, farming opportunities include corn, squash, lettuce, chilies and potatoes.

Voice of the Community Survey Results

During the Voice of the Community Meeting, the community at large was asked to weigh in on whether or not they wanted to see Tolani Lake implement this strategy. The bar chart below shows the community response.



Strategy Summary

Counties—and frequently clusters of counties—may produce an inordinate amount of one or more agricultural products based upon competitive advantages such as soil types, climate, and elevation.

If sufficient volumes of individual raw materials are produced, communities may have an opportunity to “add value” to the raw commodities through processing. Examples include producing french fries from potatoes, sugar from sugar beets/sugar cane, steaks from cattle, and wine from grapes.

Advantages from value-added agricultural business include retaining profits and job-creation opportunities locally, providing jobs consistent with skill levels of the local labor force, and reinforcing the culture and economy of local communities.

Drawbacks from a value-added agriculture strategy typically include a high demand on local utilities (typically water, sewer, and power), frequently below-to-average wage levels, and sometimes undesirable wastewater and air emissions.

The Promise Kept

Tolani Lake will use its focus and expertise on the agricultural sector to continue to successfully advance and implement agriculture-based projects of benefit to the Chapter and region.

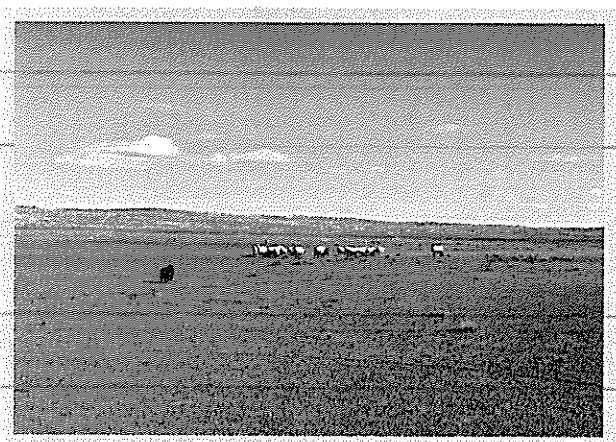
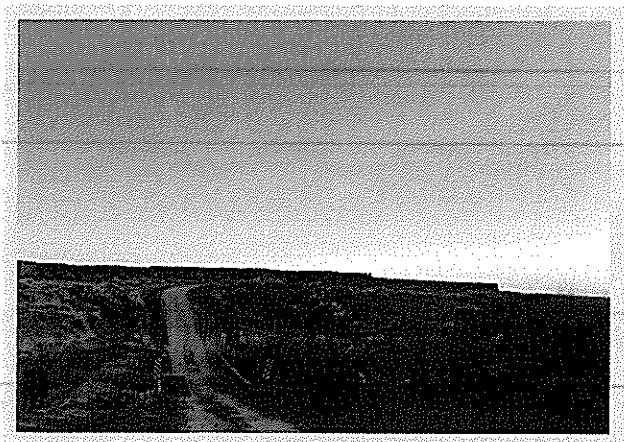
Findings from the Key Success Factor Analysis

A relatively high scoring strategy, over half of the Key Success Factors scored above average. Challenges relate to funding, buildings and expertise in order to successfully implement the strategy.

KEY SUCCESS FACTOR	SCORE
Availability of land for business prospects	4
Availability of local infrastructure	4
Proximity to large volumes of agricultural commodities	3
Ability to successfully market materials	3
Local, available, low-skill labor pool	3
Local, available, high-skill labor pool	3
Access to large-scale capital	0
Proximity and access to markets	0
Ability to understand industry trends and opportunities	0
Excess water and sewer infrastructure capacity	0
Availability of local buildings	0

Key Success Factor Report - Value-added Agriculture

STRENGTHS TO BUILD UPON	
Major Comparative Advantages Availability of land for business prospects Availability of local infrastructure	Slight Comparative Advantages Proximity to large volumes of agricultural commodities Ability to successfully market materials Local, available, low-skill labor pool Local, available, high-skill labor pool
CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME	
Slight Comparative Disadvantages No Entries	Major Comparative Disadvantages Access to large-scale capital Proximity and access to markets Ability to understand industry trends and opportunities Excess water and sewer infrastructure capacity Availability of local buildings



Section 3:

Quality-of-Life Initiatives

Quality-of-Life Initiatives

- **Becoming a Certified Chapter**
- **Community Building in the Bennett Freeze Area**
- **Round Houses**
- **Rural Addressing**

Quality-of-Life Initiatives

Background

For most communities, economic development is not just about creating jobs. Many communities are recognizing that they must take proactive measures to sustain and improve the quality of life for their residents and future generations.

Building Communities approaches this by asking Steering Committee members and *Voice of the Community Meeting* attendees the following question: "What is impacting the quality of life in your community?"

Invariably, a thoughtful discussion ensues. Typically, between 10-40 issues are identified. Where logical and convenient, many of the issues/projects are then combined into manageable efforts that could be handled by the community in order to improve its quality of life.

Ultimately, the Steering Committee discusses all of the potential *Quality-of-life Initiatives* and selects a subset of such initiatives for implementation.

Initiatives Selected by Tolani Lake

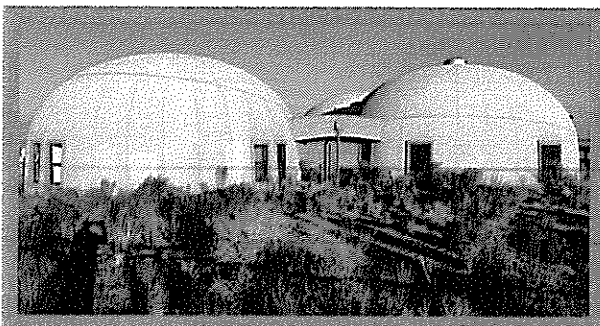
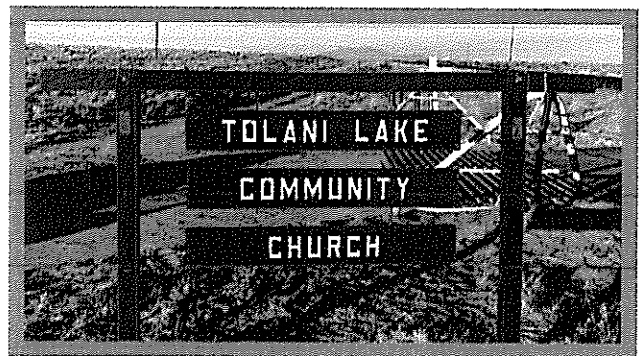
Ultimately, Tolani Lake selected four Quality-of-Life Initiatives for implementation. Below is a brief description of each of these selected initiatives.

Becoming a Certified Chapter

Tolani Lake has never been a certified Chapter, but the current local leadership has the desire to gain that status. In order to do so, Chapter leaders are reviewing their financial statements, respecting procurement requirements, and maintaining fiscal integrity. The Chapter recognizes the Five Management System (FMS) and is working to update its Community Land Use Plan.

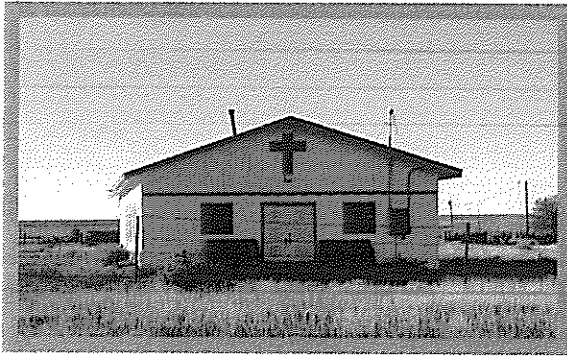
Community Building in the Bennett Freeze Area

One of the top priorities of the residents living in the Bennett Freeze portion of the Tolani Lake Chapter would be to have access to a public building that could be used for gatherings, celebrations, parties, etc. Currently, there is no place for any congregation in the Bennett Freeze portion of the Chapter. Leaving the elderly home alone while tending to ranching operations creates an unsatisfactory condition at best, and a dangerous situation at worst. The 56-mile roundtrip into Tolani Lake necessitates the plans for such a community building.



Round Houses

Anyone encountering Tolani Lake for the first time will be struck by the unique "round houses" that shape the eastern edge of the community. The dilapidated never-used housing clusters were the vision of an entrepreneur, Ron White, who established three nonprofits and received Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding in 2003 to develop the housing units. Although the housing construction was



completed, it never received a certificate of occupancy. The structures have been pillaged (especially all the copper) and condemned. It is understood that the Navajo Housing Authority will tear down the units in the near future.

Rural Addressing

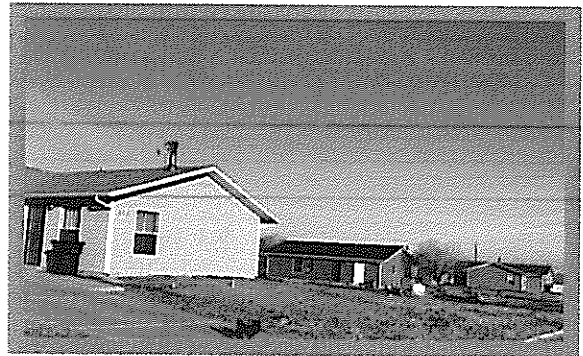
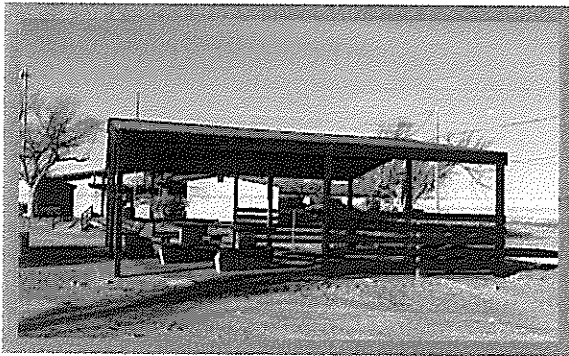
Like so many people at the Navajo Nation, the lack of a rural addressing system causes great difficulty and hardship for the people who live in the remote areas — especially the Navajo Thaw Region. The lack of a rural

addressing system makes it difficult if not impossible for area residents to receive packages. When such packages contain essentials medicines, the matter becomes life threatening.

Home Replacement Project

Although the percentage of the land in the Tolani Lake Chapter that is actually in the Bennett Freeze is small, the condition of the homes within the portion of the Tolani Lake Chapter within the Bennett Freeze area can best be described as “complete deterioration, replacement needed.”

It is for this reason that one of the top priorities for the Tolani Lake Chapter is the replacement of the homes within the Navajo Thaw Region portion of the Tolani Lake Chapter.



Section 4:

Chapter Demographics

Demographics

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

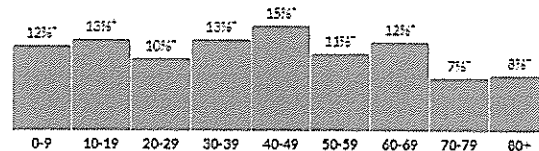
Age

40.9

Median age

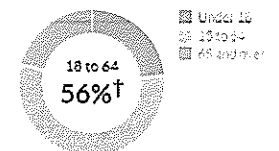
about 10 percent higher than the figure in United States: 37.9

Population by age range



Show data / Embed

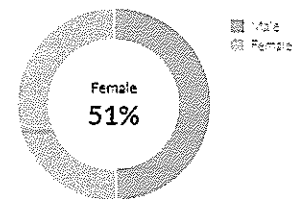
Population by age category



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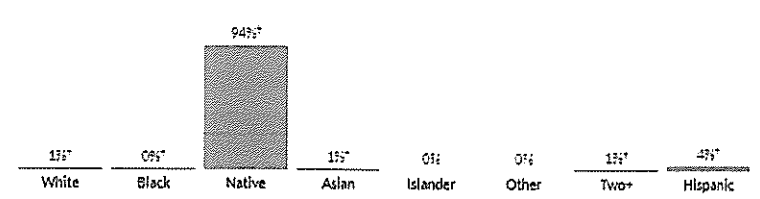
† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Sex



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Race & Ethnicity



* Hispanic includes respondents of any race. Other categories are non-Hispanic.

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Economics

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Income

\$13,205

Per capita income

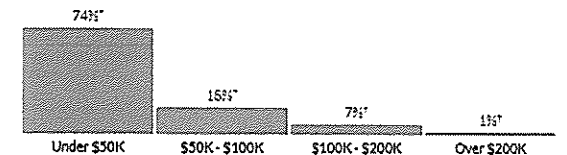
about two-fifths of the amount in United States: \$32,621

\$24,063

Median household income

about two-fifths of the amount in United States: \$60,293

Household income



Show data / Embed

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Poverty

45.1%

Persons below poverty line

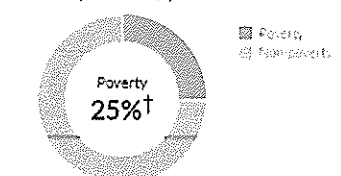
more than double the rate in United States: 14.1%

Children (Under 18)



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Seniors (65 and over)



Show data / Embed

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

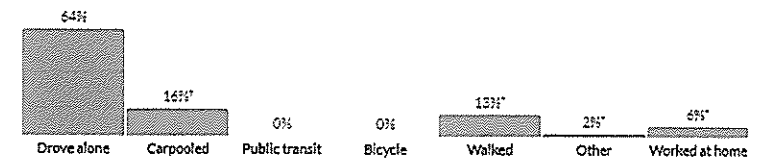
Transportation to work

49.1 minutes

Mean travel time to work

nearly double the figure in United States: 26.6

Means of transportation to work



* Universe: Workers 16 years and over

Show data / Embed

Families

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Households

204

Number of households

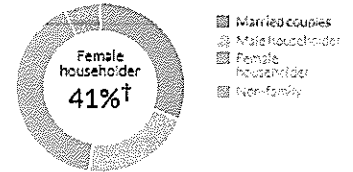
United States: 119,730,128

3.3

Persons per household

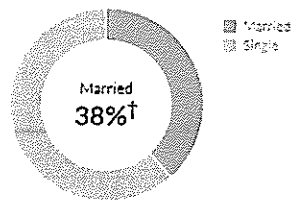
about 25 percent higher than the figure in United States: 2.6

Population by household type


[Show data / Embed](#)

Marital status

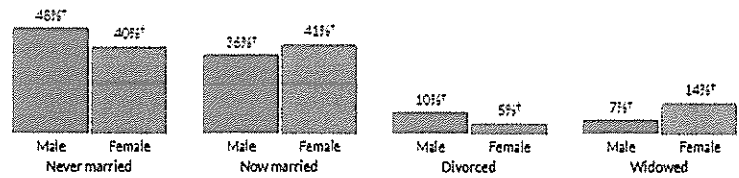
† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.



* Universe: Population 15 years and over

[Show data / Embed](#)

Marital status, by sex


[Show data / Embed](#)

Fertility

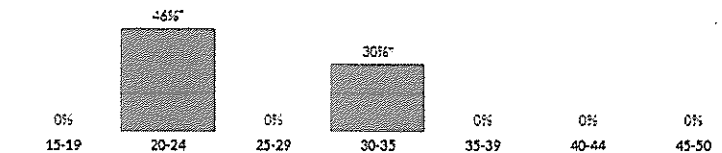
† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

8%

Women 15-50 who gave birth during past year

about 1.5 times the rate in United States: 5.2%

Women who gave birth during past year, by age group



* Universe: Women 15 to 50 years

[Show data / Embed](#)

Housing

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

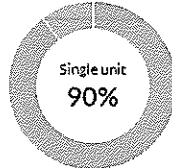
Units & Occupancy

204

Number of housing units

United States: 136,384,292

Types of structure



Single unit
Multi-unit
Mobile home
Boat, RV, van, etc.

Show data / Embed

Value

\$61,300

Median value of owner-occupied housing units

about one-third of the amount in United States.
\$204,900

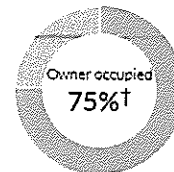
Occupied vs. Vacant



Occupied
Vacant

Show data / Embed

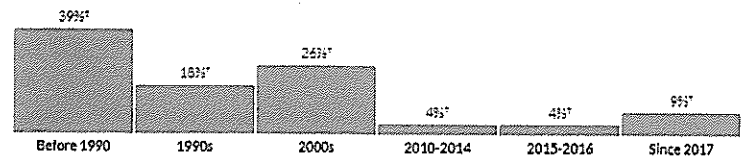
Ownership of occupied units



Owner occupied
Renter occupied

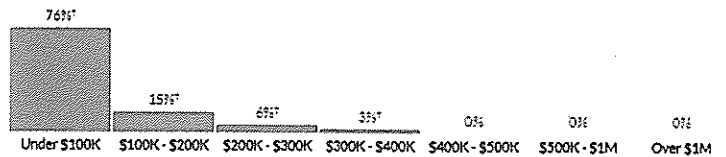
Show data / Embed

Year moved in, by percentage of population



Show data / Embed

Value of owner-occupied housing units



Show data / Embed

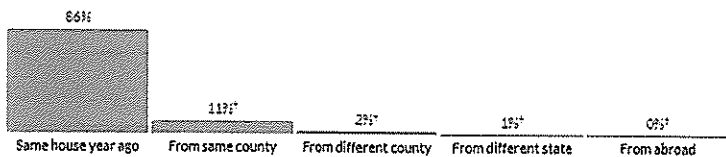
Geographical mobility

13.7%

Moved since previous year

a little less than the rate in United States: 14.5%

Population migration since previous year



Show data / Embed

Social

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

Educational attainment

66.6%

High school grad or higher

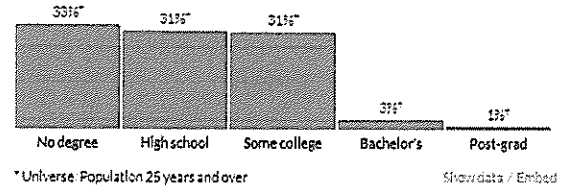
about three-quarters of the rate in United States: 87.7%

4.4%

Bachelor's degree or higher

less than a fifth of the rate in United States: 31.5%

Population by minimum level of education



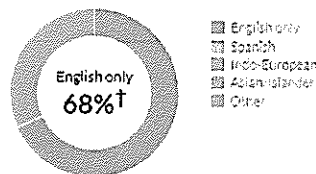
Language

† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

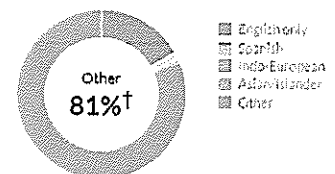
N/A

Persons with language other than English spoken at home

Language at home, children 5-17



Language at home, adults 18+



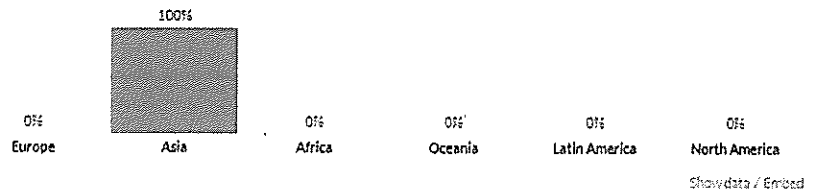
Place of birth

0.6%

Foreign-born population

less than 10 percent of the rate in United States: 13.5%

Place of birth for foreign-born population



Veteran status

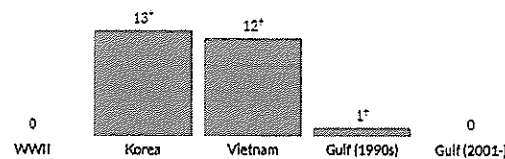
† Margin of error is at least 10 percent of the total value. Take care with this statistic.

4.6%

Population with veteran status

about three-fifths of the rate in United States: 7.5%

Veterans by wartime service



* Civilian veterans who served during wartime only

25 Total veterans

25 Male

N/A Female

Interact with charts and statistics for [margins of error](#) and additional information.

Chapter Demographics

Census Data

Article One of the United States Constitution directs the population be enumerated at least once every 10 years and the resulting counts used to set the number of members from each state and the House of Representatives, and, by extension, the Electoral College. The Census Bureau conducts a full population count every 10 years (in years ending with a 0) and uses the term 'decennial' to describe the operation. Between censuses, the Census Bureau makes population estimates and projections.

American FactFinder is a service of the United States Census Bureau and provides access to the Census Bureau Data. The information below is summarized from the American FactFinder.

Generations ago, Tolani Lake was a water body. Today, primarily due to the buildup of silt, Tolani Lake is dry. Tolani Lake is fed by several washes including the Oraibi Wash, Jeddito Wash, Dinnebito Wash and the Polacca Wash.

Tolani Lake Chapter

Tribal Subdivision in: United States

703

Population

344 square miles

2 people per square mile

Census data: ACS 2018 5-year unless noted

Section 5:

Chapter Budget

Chapter Budget

Program Budget Summary Information

Each of Navajo Nation's 110 Chapters provide Program Budget Summary Information to the Navajo Nation Division of Community Development. The table below provides information for Fiscal Year 2020.

Funding Source	Amount	% of Total
Chapter Non-Administrative Costs	\$80,358	34.2%
Company Stipends	\$27,991	11.9%
General Liability	\$271	0.1%
Personnel	\$90,369	38.5%
Special Revenue	\$35,021	14.9%
Workers Compensation	\$544	0.2%
Workers Compensation Chapter Offices	\$336	0.1%
TOTAL:	\$234,890	100%

Section 6:

Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)

Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)

Overview

The Tolani Lake Chapter has identified 11 projects that comprise the Tolani Lake Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) listing. This list is included in the Tolani Lake Community Land Use Plan (CLUP). The 11 projects are described below.

1. Senior Center Renovation or Replacement

The top priority project for Tolani Lake is the renovation or replacement of the Senior Center. The project is currently being reviewed by the Navajo Nation Division of Community Development to determine if the facility is structurally sound. If the structure is sound, the project would be targeted for renovation. If there are structural issues with the building, the plan would be to demolish the facility and build a new facility.



2. Yadeeskid Waterline Project

The second priority project to the Senior Center is the Yadeeskid Waterline Project. This project is approximately three miles north of the Chapter House and would benefit Relocates from the HPL area.

3. Powerline Extension for the Bennett Freeze Area (24 Area)

The top priority project benefiting the Bennett Freeze portion of the Tolani Lake Chapter would be a powerline project in the Rockhead region that would benefit eight home sites. The project is before the CBDG Office. If funding is not committee through that office, it will be directed to Tony Robbins in the Western Agency Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

4. Multipurpose Renovation

The fourth priority project would be the renovation of a facility that is a part of the Tolani Lake Chapter compound. The project could involve improvement to the heating and cooling system.

5. Veterans Building

The Chapter's Veterans Committee desires to develop their own facility. The veterans are requesting a 2,400

Navajo Nation Chapters as well as other entities (Divisions, Departments, Programs and even Non-profit Entities) can participate in the Navajo Nation Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) process.

These plans relate to the needed infrastructure for Navajo Nation communities and entities to support the Navajo people.

The CIP is a six-year plan which is updated every year. Projects that are identified in the CIP process typically have a high-dollar value, and are not a part of the annual operating budget for Navajo governmental units. As such, the projects identified within the CIP plans are not annual expenses and not the responsibility of local governments and their provision of services to the people.

The type of infrastructure projects that are typically identified include roads, bridges, water infrastructure, wastewater infrastructure, power and telecommunications.

The Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan seeks to integrate the priorities identified by each of the nine Navajo Thaw Region Chapters in order that such projects compete more effectively for Navajo Nation and federal funding.

square foot facility (40' x 60'). This would be within the Chapter compound and therefore no clearances would be needed except for utility verification.

6. Motor Grader

The Chapter has about 30 miles of dirt road that needs consistent grading, especially along the bus routes. There are times in the past where the Bureau of Indian Affairs has not been able to maintain the road. Acquisition of the motor grader would give the Chapter greater capacity to maintain the transportation infrastructure.

7. Chapter Parking Lot

Currently just "dirt parking," the Chapter desires to have the Chapter compound parking lot paved, including handicap ramps and handicap access drop-off points.

8. Chapter Masterplan

After the recertification of the Community Land Use Plan (CLUP), the Chapter desires to develop a Masterplan for the development of the intersection of Route 24 and Route 2.

9. Transfer Station

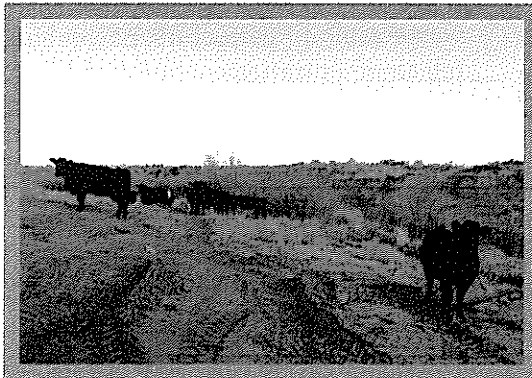
Although Chapter residents have long desired the establishment of a transfer station, the project has not advanced to date. It remains on the list.

10. Agriculture

A local organization called Tolani Lake Farms is looking to make agricultural use of the old lake bed. The project is being coordinated with Tolani Lake Enterprises.

11. Tolani Lake Livestock and Water Users Association

An ongoing project, the Tolani Lake Livestock and Water Users Association is working to draw water through a waterline to benefit ranching and agricultural practices. The initial project is a six-mile waterline that could be extended in the future to benefit the Bennett Freeze portion of the Chapter.



INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FY 2021 - 2026

Tolani Lake

Capital Project Description

Year Rank:	2020 - 1	2021 - 2026	Project ID:	PDCNPLFTLSCP51109-000983
Project Title:	Plan, design, construct new parking lot for Tolani Lake Sr. Center & Preschool			
Contact Name:	Leland Dayzie	Contact Phone:	928-686-3265	Contact Email: lkdayzie@navajochapters.org
Project description:	To plan, design, and construct a new parking lot for the Tolani Lake Senior Center and the Tolani Lake Pre-School. The parking lots are connected, as both buildings are within approx 100 feet apart, on the same tract.			
Statement of Need:	The parking lots for the Tolani Lake Senior Center and Tolani Lake Pre-School will need pavement. When inclement weather settles, especially the winter months and monsoon season, these parking lots get muddy and rutted, making it impassable for elders to into the Sr Center for their meals. It also makes it difficult for the pre-school bus to park conveniently for the children.			
Project Location:	Tolani Lake Chapter Tract			

Secured and Potential Funding Budget

Funding Type	Funding Source	Potential Funding Amount applied for, or to be applied for:	Applied For?	Amount Secured	Date Received
Navajo Nation	NN Fuel Excise Tax Funds	No	No		
Navajo Nation	NN Matching CIP Funds	No	No		
Navajo Nation	NN CIP General Funds	No	No		
Federal	AML	No	No		

Proposed Budget

	Completed	Amount Secured	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total Not Yet Funded
Land	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Planning / Predesign	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Architecture / Engineering	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction	No		\$111,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,000
Other	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total			\$111,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,000

Annual Operating Budget: (Entity Responsibility)

	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total for next 6 years
Operating / Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FY 2021 - 2026

Tolani Lake

Capital Project Description

Year Rank:	2020 - 2	2021 - 2026	Project ID:	PDCWLMNOTLCYM51109-000984
Project Title:	Plan, Design, Construct Water Line 10 Miles N of Tolani Lake Chapter (Yaadeesk'idi Mesa)			
Contact Name:	Valerie Kelly	Contact Phone:	928-686-3265	Contact Email: VKelly1966@gmail.com
Project description:	Extend water line 10 Miles North & Northeast of the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract.			
Statement of Need:	Current resident have been without running water for over 20 years. People haul their own water for their daily needs and livestock. The majority of these residents are elders.			
Project Location:	15 Miles NE of Tolani Lake Chpt			

Secured and Potential Funding Budget

Funding Type	Funding Source	Potential Funding Amount applied for; or to be applied for:	Applied For?	Amount Secured	Date Received
Navajo Nation	NN Other		No		
Navajo Nation	NN CIP General Funds		No		

Proposed Budget

	Completed	Amount Secured	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total Not Yet Funded
Land	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Planning / Pre design	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Architecture / Engineering	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction	No		\$256,000	\$256,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$512,000
Other	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total			\$256,000	\$256,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$512,000

Annual Operating Budget: (Entity Responsibility)

	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total for next 6 years
Operating / Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FY 2021 - 2026

Tolani Lake

Capital Project Description

Year Rank:	2020 - 3	2021 - 2026	Project ID:	NPE51109-000881
Project Title:	NW Powerline Extension			
Contact Name:	Valerie Kelly	Contact Phone:	928-686-3265	Contact Email:
Project description:	Pln, dsgr, cnstr, powerline to approx 25 miles north west of the Tolani Lake Chapter			
Statement of Need:	There are no electrical power to approx 7 homes north west of the Tolani Lake Chapter. The residents have been without power for over 20 years.			
Project Location:	Tolani Lake NW Area			

Secured and Potential Funding Budget

Proposed Budget

	Completed	Amount Secured	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total Not Yet Funded
Land	No		\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
Planning / Pre-design	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Architecture / Engineering	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction	No		\$0	\$525,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$525,000
Other	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total			\$0	\$675,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$675,000

Annual Operating Budget: (Entity Responsibility)

	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total for next 6 years
Operating / Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FY 2021 - 2026

Tolani Lake

Capital Project Description

Year Rank:	2020 - 4	2021 - 2026	Project ID:	PMG51109-001364	
Project Title:	Purchase Motor Grader				
Contact Name:	Valerie Kelly	Contact Phone:	928-686-3285	Contact Email:	Tolanilake@navajochapters.org
Project description:	Purchase a new motor grader - to grade / repair roads during inclement weather, For emergency road situations				
Statement of Need:	During inclement weather, roads become impassable. Elders live out in the remote areas of the Tolani Lake boundaries usually need help getting out. We have people living in the Navajo Partition Land (NPL), Former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA), White Grass, and Yaa deeskidi Mesa areas that require emergency road assistance every year.				
Project Location:	Tolani Lake				

Secured and Potential Funding Budget

Funding Type	Funding Source	Potential Funding Amount applied for; or to be applied for:	Applied For?	Amount Secured	Date Received
Navajo Chapter	Chapter CIP Funds	No	No		
Navajo Nation	NN Emergency/Disaster Funds	No	No		
Navajo Nation	NN CIP General Funds	No	No		

Proposed Budget

	Completed	Amount Secured	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total Not Yet Funded
Land	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Planning / Pre design	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Architecture / Engineering	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other	No		\$130,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$130,000
Total			\$130,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$130,000

Annual Operating Budget: (Entity Responsibility)

	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total for next 6 years
Operating / Maintenance	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
Operating Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FY 2021 - 2026

Tolani Lake

Capital Project Description

Year Rank: 2021 - 1 **2021 - 2026** **Project ID:** PDCCRP51109-000981
Project Title: Plan, Design, Construct Community Recreation Park
Contact Name: Valerie Kelly **Contact Phone:** 928-686-3265 **Contact Email:** VKelly1966@gmail.com
Project description: The Tolani Lake chapter is requesting a new recreation park for the community to improve the health of youth and elders.
Statement of Need: Due to increasing diabetes in the community, especially among youth and elders, we are requesting a new recreation facility for exercise regiments
Project Location: within chapter tract

Secured and Potential Funding Budget

Funding Type	Funding Source	Potential Funding Amount applied for; or to be applied for:	Applied For?	Amount Secured	Date Received
Federal	CDBG		No		
Navajo Nation	NN Matching CIP Funds		No		
Federal	AML		No		
Navajo Nation	NN CIP General Funds		No		

Proposed Budget

	Completed	Amount Secured	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total Not Yet Funded
Land	No		\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
Planning / Pre-design	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Architecture / Engineering	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction	No		\$0	\$456,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$456,000
Other	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total			\$0	\$466,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$466,000

Annual Operating Budget: (Entity Responsibility)

	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total for next 6 years
Operating / Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FY 2021 - 2026

Tolani Lake

Capital Project Description

Year Rank:	2021 - 2	2021 - 2026	Project ID:	PDCNPLFTTLCCH51109-000982
Project Title:	Plan, design, construct new parking lot for the Tolani Lake Chapter House			
Contact Name:	Valerie Kelly	Contact Phone:	928-686-3265	Contact Email: VKelly1966@gmail.com
Project description:	Tolani Lake Chapter parking lot pavement			
Statement of Need:	The parking lot will need to be paved with handicap access points. The parking lot gets muddy and rutted due to inclement weather during monsoon season and the winter months. This makes it impassable for some of our handicap elders to enter the chapter compound.			
Project Location:	Tolani Lake Chapter Tract			

Secured and Potential Funding Budget

Funding Type	Funding Source	Potential Funding Amount applied for; or to be applied for:	Applied For?	Amount Secured	Date Received
Navajo Nation	NN Bonds	No	No		
Navajo Chapter	Chapter General Funds	No	No		
Federal	AML	No	No		
Navajo Nation	NN Fuel Excise Tax Funds	No	No		

Proposed Budget

	Completed	Amount Secured	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total Not Yet Funded
Land	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Planning / Predesign	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Architecture / Engineering	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction	No		\$0	\$195,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$195,000
Other	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total			\$0	\$195,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$195,000

Annual Operating Budget: (Entity Responsibility)

	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total for next 6 years
Operating / Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FY 2021 - 2026

Tolani Lake

Capital Project Description

Year Rank:	2022 - 1	2021 - 2026	Project ID:	WOTLGPT51109-001805
Project Title:	Withdrawal of Tolani Lake Gravel Pit tract			
Contact Name:	Valerie Kelly CSC	Contact Phone:	928-686-3265	Contact Email: VKelly1966@gmail.com
Project description:	Tonali Lake community will need an all purpose gravel pit for road construction, housing construction, under ground untily lines, sewer sytems. It will be a source of income for Tolani Lake			
Statement of Need:	The pit will service as an all-purpose gravel pit for road construction, housing construction, under ground untily lines, sewer sytems. The pit is located 2 miles east of the Tolani Lake Chapter Tract.			
Project Location:	East of Chapter House			

Secured and Potential Funding Budget

Funding Type	Funding Source	Potential Funding Amount applied for; or to be applied for:	Applied For?	Amount Secured	Date Received
Federal	USDA		No		
Federal	Fed Grants		No		
Federal	BIA		No		
Navajo Nation	NN Fuel Excise Tax Funds		No		
Federal	AML		No		

Proposed Budget

	Completed	Amount Secured	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total Not Yet Funded
Land	No		\$0	\$0	\$65,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$65,000
Planning / Predesign	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Architecture / Engineering	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction	No		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other	No		\$0	\$0	\$650,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$650,000
Total			\$0	\$0	\$715,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$715,000

Annual Operating Budget: (Entity Responsibility)

	Amount Y1	Amount Y2	Amount Y3	Amount Y4	Amount Y5	Amount Y6	Total for next 6 years
Operating / Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Operating Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Section 7:

Community Land Use Plan (CLUP)

Community Land Use Plan (CLUP)

Tolani Lake

The Tolani Lake CLUP Committee is working to update the CLUP Manual. Unfortunately, the final draft of the document was lost in 2019 by the consultant assisting with the project. The CLUP Committee intends to approach Marlene Hoskie in Chinle to see if the document can be retrieved.

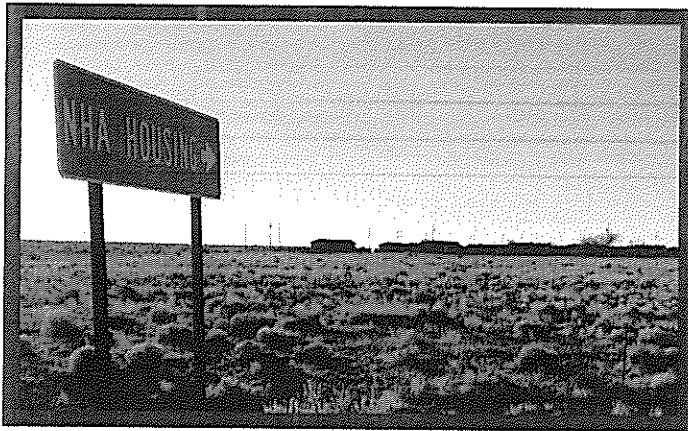
The Origin of the Tolani Lake CLUP

The first time that Tolani Lake worked to develop a Community Land Use Plan was in 1998 when the Chapter, and all Navajo Chapters, were provided the financial resources to do the work. Every Chapter in the Navajo Nation received \$30,000 for the work, and the Bennett Freeze Chapters received a second equal amount of \$30,000 to focus on the Bennett Freeze portion of the Chapter.

For Navajo Chapters, the purpose of their Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) is to guide the future development and preservation of their land while establishing policies for future land use. The CLUP document is intended to help Chapter officials and members to make better decisions regarding budgeting, capital improvements and land use in order to reach the community's vision for its future.

The CLUP document contains information from Navajo Nation, the Chapter, federal, state and local government. The focus of the CLUP is to provide direction for housing, coordinating infrastructure development, protecting open space, designating commercial areas, and identifying and prioritizing community facility improvements.

Ideally, the CLUP is developed and approved based upon community involvement and feedback during the planning process. Ultimately, the CLUP serves to establish a set of policies to guide future land use decisions regarding residential subdivision plans, capital improvement projects, recreation and infrastructure plans, zoning districts and variance appeals.



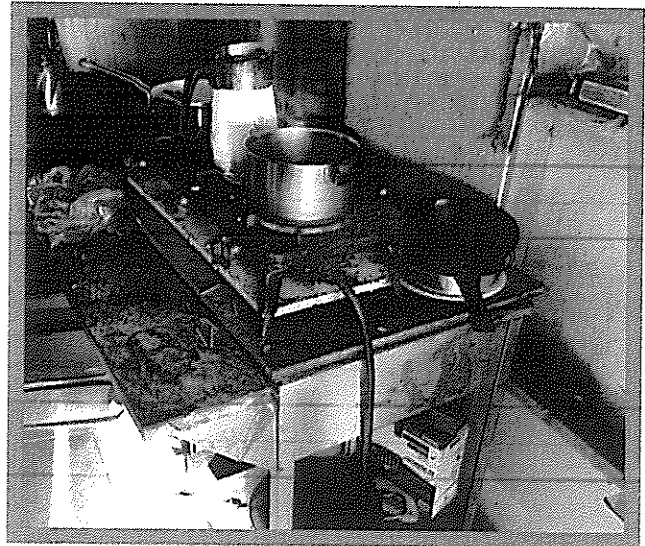
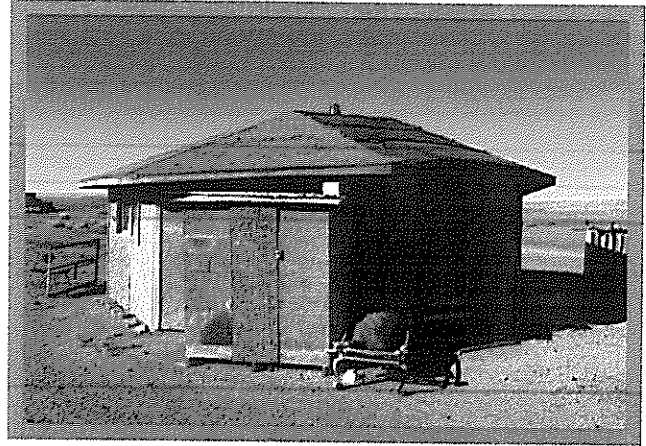
Section 8:

Housing Assessment

Housing Assessment

Overview

Over the past five years, the Navajo Nation has taken a coordinated, but somewhat decentralized, approach to assessing the housing conditions and needs. For the Navajo Thaw Region, this resulted in differing reports and analyses for each of the nine Chapters. Some of the Chapters completed a comprehensive and organized analysis of housing needs, while other Chapters did not have the capacity to conduct such an analysis. Ideally, the result of the Housing Assessment would: 1) allow for the release and utilization of Housing Escrow Funds for local Chapter housing priorities, and 2) position the Chapter for additional financial resources for housing improvements.



Remoteness of the Tolani Lake Bennett Freeze Area

For people who have not been to the Navajo Nation, and to portions of the Bennett Freeze in particular, it is hard to comprehend how remote and isolated the living conditions are. Without electricity and without paved roads, even the time of day in which safe travel is limited. Residents of the Bennett Freeze portion of the Chapter work hard to avoid traveling back and forth to home after the sun sets due to the dark, dirt roads. Times of rain compound the driving situation, creating safety issues and the distinct possibility of "getting stuck."

Section 9:

Housing Escrow Funds

Housing Escrow Funds

Housing Escrow Funds

On July 25, 2013, the Navajo-Hopi Land Commission unanimously passed resolution NHLCOJY-27-13, approving a NHLCO Proposal to Distribute the Escrow Funds Earmarked

for FBFA Housing to FBFA Chapters Based on Percentage of Chapter Population in the FBFA Formula and Directing the NHLCO and the Division of Finance to Implement the Distribution.

HEF Policy

Recognizing the challenge that chapters are having in expending Housing Escrow Fund moneys, the NHLCO and NHLCO have amended the policy to allow for the expenditure of HEF funding on personnel/labor.

The Navajo-Hopi Land Commission approved an Escrow Funds Use Plan in June 2011. The plan allocated funds for several projects, including a housing allocation of \$4.0 million for housing. Subsequently, NHLCO approved a drawdown of \$1.073 million to acquire 17 manufactured homes for the benefit of 17 recipients needing replacement homes on an emergency basis.

The available funding as of July 2013 was \$3,606,808. The NHLCO met on July 23, 2013 with representatives from four of the nine FBFA Chapters after proper notification and proposed to them a plan to distribute the funds to each Chapter based on their Chapter population in the FBFA. The representatives were in consensus to the proposal.

The July 27, 2013 resolution approved the distribution plan and authorized NHLCO to proceed to distribute the funding.

The resolution also stipulated that the Navajo-Hopi Land Commission Escrow Fund Policy would limit the available funding to \$30,000 per family.

The table below shows the available funding that is to be distributed to each of the Chapters.



Distribution of Escrow Funds Based on Chapter Population in the FBFA					
Chapter	Chapter Percentage Population in FBFA	Chapter Voter Registration	Voters in FBFA	Weighted Unit	Chapter Population in FBFA Share of Total Fund Available
Bodaway Gap	0.91	1356	1233.96	0.24	\$865,633.92
Kaibeto	0.09	1145	103.05	0.04	\$144,272.32
Coppermine	0.47	694	326.18	0.06	\$216,408.48
Tuba City	0.20	3490	698.00	0.14	\$504,953.12
Cameron	1.00	915	915.00	0.18	\$649,225.44
Coalmine	1.00	866	866.00	0.17	\$613,157.16
Leupp	0.03	1472	44.16	0.03	\$108,204.24
Tolani Lake	0.49	694	340.06	0.06	\$216,408.48
Tonalea	0.28	1536	430.08	0.08	\$288,544.64
TOTAL			4,956.49		\$3,606,808.00

Section 10:

WHPacific Plan

WHPacific Plan

Overview

Between May and September of 2008, WHPacific, Inc. was contracted by the Navajo Nation's Design and Engineering Services (DES) to develop a Regional Recovery Plan for the Former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA).

This effort included information-gathering within the FBFA, but also throughout the rest of nine Chapters affected by the freeze, for purposes of comparison in terms of the impact and resulting needs of residents. This plan consolidated the priority capital projects of nine Chapters affected by the former Bennett Freeze – Bodaway/Gap, Cameron, Coalmine Canyon, Coppermine, Kaibeto, Leupp, Tolani Lake, Tonalea, and Tuba City – to create a strategic implementation plan, which could have been reshaped for eventual submittal as a special appropriation request from Congress.

WHPacific Inc., gathered information using three main methods over the four and a half month planning process: 1) from residents, officials, and Chapter staff at two community workshops in each Chapter; 2) from research and analysis of existing plans and ongoing project efforts at Chapter, Tribal, and Federal agencies and departments; and 3) from field teams using a Global Positioning System (GPS) to take data points at houses, roads, and other man-made features, and assess each feature's condition, whether very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor based on particular criteria.

WHPacific, Inc., produced three deliverables: 1) a recovery plan identifying top priority capital projects, including estimated costs and recommendations for implementation, 2) updated land-use plans for each Chapter to proceed with certification, and 3) all gathered GPS data and maps in the form of a Geographic Information System (GIS) database.

Section 11:

Western Navajo Pipeline Project

Western Navajo Pipeline Project

Brown and Caldwell Report

In September 2013, Brown and Caldwell was authorized by the Navajo Nation to prepare the Tuba City Regional Water Plan (Plan). This plan was developed for the “Tuba City Nine Chapters (now known as the Navajo Thaw Region),” and included water planning for the Bodaway-Gap, Cameron, Coalmine Canyon, Coppermine, Inscription House, Kaibeto, LeChee, Red Lake #1/Tonalea, and Tuba City Chapters. (Note: The region is slightly different from the Navajo Thaw Region).

The plan summarized existing and anticipated water needs within that region, reviewed water resources available to serve those demands, evaluated alternatives to address supply deficiencies, and recommended a preferred alternative for implementation to address short- and long-term water supply deficiencies.

Brown and Caldwell is a part of the Navajo Thaw Support Team, working to develop and implement the Navajo Thaw Implementation Plan.

Section 12:

Swaback Partners Report

Swaback Partners Report

Planning and Design Manual

In 2012, the Navajo Housing Authority (NHA) engaged the services of Swaback Partners to develop a Planning and Design Manual which would serve as a roadmap to assist Chapters with the best practices of planning and community development. While not intended to be a substitute for Chapter Plans, the documentation was intended to provide better choices for housing types and needs.

The master planning effort introduced a new form of scattered housing focusing on rural settings with an emphasis on conservation resources. Workshops and open houses were utilized to receive public input.

Ultimately, the planning activities involved in this “Sustainable Community journey” were intended to guide the potential development of 34,000 new dwellings across the Navajo Nation.

Three stages of analysis work were completed:

- Stage One—Site Reconnaissance and Evaluation
- Stage Two—Programming Confirmation and Refinement
- Stage Three—Prototypical Plans and Sustainable Community Master Plans

Appendices

- A. Prioritized Strategy Report
- B. Planning Methodology

Appendix A

Prioritized Strategy Report

STRATEGY	SCORE	WANT	STRATEGY GROUP
Attracting Funding	74	100%	Other
Health Care Expansion	63	94%	Community Development
Value-added Agriculture	49	88%	Value-added
Environmental Restoration	46	80%	Sector-specific
Bedroom Community Development	40	50%	Community Development
Entrepreneurial Development	33	100%	General Business
Logistics Centers	31	47%	Sector-specific
Business Cultivation	30	50%	General Business
Business Recruitment	25	100%	General Business
Energy Development	21	91%	Sector-specific
Value-added Mining	21	40%	Value-added
Business Retention and Expansion	20	100%	General Business
Leading-edge Development	20	81%	Sector-specific
Local/Regional Tourism	20	94%	Tourism
Pass-through Visitor Services	20	75%	Tourism
Education Development	20	95%	Community Development
Infrastructure Development	19	100%	Other
Value-added Fisheries	18	0%	Value-added
Value-added Forest Products	17	38%	Value-added
Destination Tourism	17	92%	Tourism
Attracting Government Jobs	17	92%	Other
Attracting Retirees	13	92%	Other
Attracting Lone Eagles	9	100%	Other
Cultural Tourism	8	94%	Tourism
Downtown Development	3	39%	Community Development

Appendix B

Planning Methodology

In order to maximize community participation in the planning process, and to quickly transition the community to plan implementation, Tolani Lake engaged Building Communities to employ its unique strategic planning methodology in the development of this plan. The Building Communities approach to strategic planning bypasses traditionally used planning and research components—such as lengthy demographic studies, which often add little to a plan in terms of usefulness over time and focuses instead on the development of action-oriented projects and initiatives. The Building Communities planning approach is objective, comprehensive and expeditious.

- **Objective:** Communities select community and economic development strategies and initiatives based on a logical analysis of the factors most relevant to community advancement
- **Comprehensive:** Communities consider a host of possible strategies and initiatives to improve local economic conditions, and to sustain and advance overall quality of life
- **Expeditious:** The process is fast-paced (typically 12 hours total) and excludes discussion unrelated to the development and implementation of the strategic plan

Vision and Mission

The development of vision and mission statements has long been “standard procedure” in traditional community and economic development strategic planning processes. These statements are crafted to inspire, convey core values, and to indicate the direction communities desire to head as they implement their plans. These are all important ingredients in any strategic plan. In the Building Communities planning methodology, vision and mission statements assume a different form. In fact, vision and mission statements *appear* to be absent in the planning process and final plan, at least as traditionally seen. But they are anything *but* missing.

The Building Communities methodology recognizes that communities embrace similar values, missions, objectives and visions for the future—leadership, integrity, health, quality services, safe environments, responsible use of resources, economic growth and quality living, to name a few. Fully recognizing that these values and ideals are both common to, and important in, nearly all communities (if not all!), the Building Communities methodology integrates vision and mission statements seamlessly into the strategic plan, both expanding their content and application, and making them unique to the community.

As part of the Building Communities planning approach, Tolani Lake’s vision—“*what we aim to become based on who and where we are*”—is presented in a lengthier format than just a sentence or two. It is found under the header “Our Community and Vision” in the *Executive Summary*. The plan itself can also be considered an extension of Tolani Lake’s vision—a palpable manifestation of its values and desires—while the strategies and initiatives which constitute the bulk of the plan define Tolani Lake’s mission—“*what we want to do to enact our vision.*”

Defining a community’s vision and mission is at the core of the Building Communities planning approach. For Tolani Lake, these elements emerged as participants were guided through a planning process that had two over arching objectives—improving local economic conditions and enhancing quality of life in the community.

Objectives of Methodology

The Building Communities approach is firmly grounded in the belief that the objectives of community and economic development strategic planning (like the values and aims of visions and missions) are also common among communities—*improving economic condition* and *enhancing quality of life*. These two high-level objectives can be directly related, indirectly related, or almost completely insulated from one another, depending on the development projects being pursued by the community. For example, development of value-added projects offers the potential for significant improvement to a community's economic condition, but may only indirectly improve the quality of life enjoyed by its citizens. In like manner, strategic positioning as a bedroom community can dramatically improve general community conditions for residents in the form of residential amenities and aesthetic elements, but may only indirectly contribute to the economy. And some initiatives, such as well-developed tourism campaigns, may result in enhancements to both quality of life and the local economy.

The relationship between these two objectives works in both directions. That is, while improvements in one category may have a positive effect on the other, neglect in one—or overemphasis on it—may have a drag-down effect on the other. In order to maximize the benefit of community projects and initiatives, the Building Communities methodology emphasized analysis and planning in both of these categories during the planning process.

Major Components of Planning Approach

The Building Communities planning approach brings together three important components to produce a strategic plan—people, analysis and action. These components were carefully combined and organized for Tolani Lake in order to minimize time spent on relatively fruitless planning activities, while maximizing the power that each of the components brings to the process:

- **People:** The Plan Director, Plan Facilitator, Building Communities Support Staff, Steering Committee—and the Community at large
- **Analysis and Action:** Plan Week, which included these analyses and action-assignment sessions:
 - Key Success Factor Analysis
 - Quality-of-Life Initiatives (QOLIs) Session
 - Civic Condition Assessment
 - Voice of the Community Meeting
 - Strategy & QOLIs Selection Session
 - Assigning Essential Action Steps
 - Elevator Speech Session

The People

This strategic plan is a road map to better the individual and collective lives of its people. As such, the Building Communities methodology places high value on involvement of the people. In fact, perhaps more than any other strategic planning process currently in use, the Building Communities approach invites—*no, requires!*—community members themselves to do the analyses and evaluations, determine the strategic projects and initiatives to be pursued, develop the content which constitutes the “meat” of the completed strategic plan and conduct follow-up activities to ensure that it is implemented, with Building Communities guiding the process.

Contrast this to traditional approaches in which often “detached” hired consultants do most or all of the analyses, interpret local conditions, write the plan, and community members accept the resulting plan as “their own.” Though this is the common formula, it in many cases leads to strategic plans being little more than expensive dust collectors. This is no future, and the Building Communities methodology does not use this model.

The Building Communities methodology employed the services of the following people:

- **Plan Director:** Leland Dayzie, Vice Chairman - Serves as the liaison between Building Communities and Tolani Lake; oversees community outreach efforts; assists in creating the Steering Committee; coordinates all planning and implementation efforts over the life of the plan.
- **Plan Facilitator:** Brian Cole, President, Building Communities Inc. - Deploys the Building Communities Strategic Planning methodology, tools and software; provides guidance and assistance to the Plan Director; conducts planning, analysis and content-development sessions; delivers the plan in its various drafts and forms.
- **Building Communities Support Staff:** Though rarely visible to the community, Building Communities' support staff works behind the scenes to provide communities with effective and efficient planning tools, and to deliver a polished plan they can be proud of and use effectively.
- **Steering Committee:** Includes the Plan Director and represents the interests of Tolani Lake in the planning process; participates in all Plan Week work sessions; invites community participation in the planning process; weighs all community input; selects strategies and initiatives for implementation; reviews and provides feedback on the draft final plan; leads implementation efforts during the life of the plan.
- **Citizens of Tolani Lake:** Includes all citizens and elected officials; provides crucial input during the Voice of Community Meeting and during plan review and adoption proceedings; assists and supports the Steering Committee during planning and implementation.

Overview of Plan Week

The bulk of the analysis and data gathering needed to build the strategic plan were accomplished during Plan Week—a term actually coined by a Building Communities client to describe the series of rapid-fire Building Communities planning sessions.

Data-gathering and analysis sessions were first in the process. Evaluation sessions followed, in which collected data and information were assessed and weighed. Next were decision-making sessions during which Steering Committee members determined the strategies and initiatives which would define Tolani Lake's mission during the life of the plan. Initial plan implementation steps were also determined by the Steering Committee in the later sessions, and finalization of these "*Essential Action Steps*" is underway. In the final session of Plan Week, Steering Committee members were invited to reflect on the results of the preceding sessions, and to merge these with Tolani Lake's identity and aspirations to create an expanded statement of its vision and direction.

The seven sessions of Plan Week are designed to capture the "full body" of community and economic development considerations:

- A logical assessment of what the community **should do** based on the likelihood of success (the "mind")
- The passion the community has to advance in a desired direction, or what it **wants to do** (the "heart")
- The capacity of the community to advance based on its human, financial and technical resources, or what it **can do** (the "muscle")

Prior to Plan Week: Community Organizer Assessment

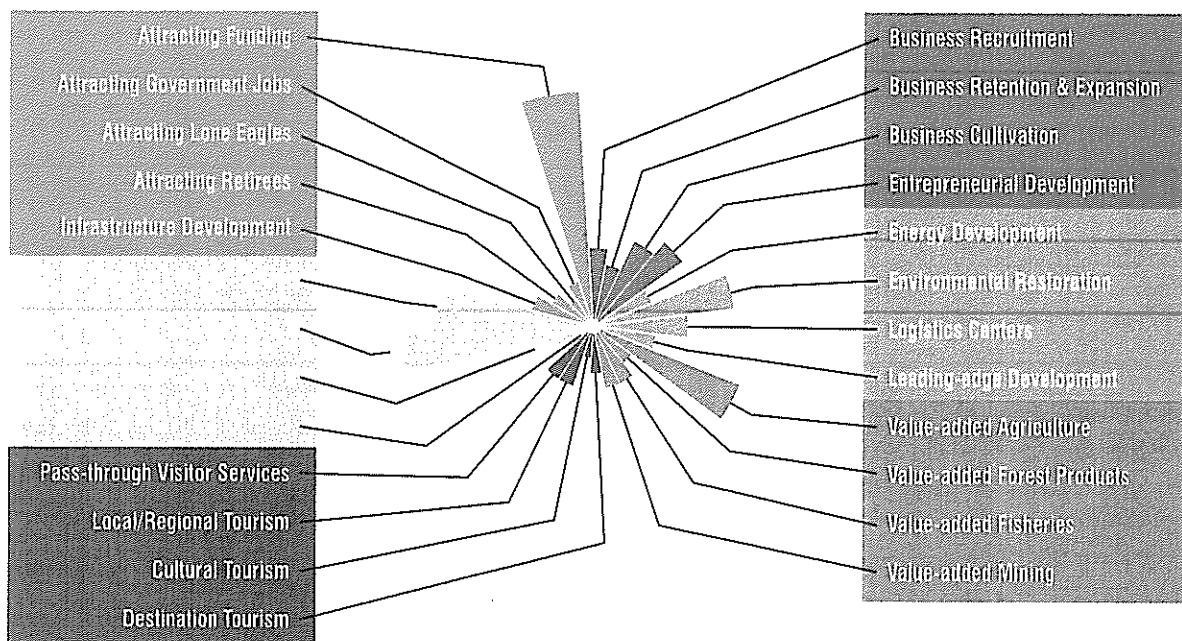
One part of community and economic development strategic planning often ignored is determining the capacity of the community to implement its plan. *Capacity* relates to the human, financial and technical resources needed to generally engage in community and economic development activities, and considers such things as unity of vision, land-use policy, community attitude and organizational stability.

The Building Communities planning approach addressed this critical element in Session 3—the *Community Organizer Assessment*—in which were presented a series of questions specific to the community and business development development aspirations of the community. This yielded a report detailing specific recommendations about how Tolani Lake can increase its capacity in order to successfully implement its strategic plan. The results of the *Community Organizer Assessment* can be found in Section 5 of this plan.

Session 1: Key Success Factor Analysis

Plan Week began with a fast-paced analysis of Tolani Lake’s comparative advantage for a host of *Key Success Factors*—conditions, assets, abilities, etc. possessed by the community—related to 25 community and economic development strategies the community could pursue to improve economic condition and enhance quality of life.

The graphic below shows in “thumbprint” showing all the strategies the Steering Committee considered in this first session, and that the broader community also considered in a later session. Strategies ultimately selected appear as dark spokes, with the length of the spoke indicating the strategy’s potential for successful implementation.



The input from this session yielded Tolani Lake’s *Prioritized Strategy Report*—a ranking of the 25 strategies on a scale of 0 to 100 based on the likelihood of successful implementation. This report, along with a more detailed explanation of its content, can be found in Section 1 of this plan.

Session 2: Quality-of-Life Initiatives

Unlike the 25 strategies, which are presented as a finite list, *Quality-of-life Initiatives* are an “open book” whose main purpose is to address quality-of-life issues of concern to the community. In Session 2 members of the Steering Committee were asked the question, “What would improve the quality of life in your community?” and invited to consider major issues or concerns they have about the livability in Tolani Lake.

These initiatives were presented to the broader community in a later session for their consideration and input, before the final selection of initiatives to pursue was completed by the Steering Committee. A more

detailed treatment of the *Quality-of-life Initiatives* follows in Section 4 of this plan.

Session 3: Navajo Homework

Each of the Chapter Recovery Plans serves to assemble a lot of the data and existing planning that already exists for the chapter. The intention is to create a “one stop shop” for most of the high-level information needed by the chapter in order to successfully implement its plan.

The Navajo Homework includes Chapter Demographics, Chapter Budget, Capital Improvement Plan, Community Land Use Plan, Housing Assessment, Housing Escrow Funds, WHPacific Plan, Western Navajo Pipeline Project and Swaback Partners Report.

Session 4: Voice of the Community Meeting

The entire community was invited to Session 4, a town-hall-style meeting carefully designed to receive broader input about the same strategies and initiatives being considered by the Steering Committee. During this meeting, two overall objectives were met.

First, the community was asked to consider the 25 strategies earlier presented to the Steering Committee and answer the following questions in relation to each:

- Would you like to see this strategy implemented in Tolani Lake?
- Do you believe that Tolani Lake can successfully implement this strategy?

The second objective was to present the results of the Steering Committee’s work on Quality-of-life Initiatives (from Session 2) and to receive feedback and other input on these topics. The results of the Voice of the Community Meeting were added to those of the Key Success Factor Session and presented to the Steering Committee in a later session as the *Enhanced Strategy Report*. This report can be found in Section 2 in this plan.

Session 5: Strategy and Quality-of-Life Initiatives Selection

After the Steering Committee considered the “full body” of community and economic development considerations it made a final selection of strategies and *Quality-of-life Initiatives* in Session 5. For the strategies, this was accomplished during a detailed review of all strategy-related information from previous sessions. Where consensus could not immediately be reached about how to treat specific strategies, they were “held” and reviewed again later. This pattern continued until an acceptable subset of “selected” strategies was complete.

Additionally, the Steering Committee reviewed all previously considered *Quality-of-life Initiatives*, along with all related information collected in previous sessions. From the original list of topics, the Committee chose to “act on,” “write about” or “ignore” the concern or issue. Topics selected for action became full-fledged initiatives and were slated, along with the selected strategies, for further development in Session 6.

Session 6: Assigning Essential Action Steps

Deciding *what* to do is almost always easier than determining *how* to get things done. Making decisions about how to begin implementation of selected strategies and initiatives, about who will lead these efforts for each strategy/initiative and determining exactly what steps need to be taken along the way is challenging work in the Building Communities methodology. And, equally important (perhaps even more so) is community members assuming ownership of making these implementation decisions. The “Achilles heel” of many strategic plans is the disconnect between community members and their plan when implementation

consists of little more than “the consultant says this is what we should do.”

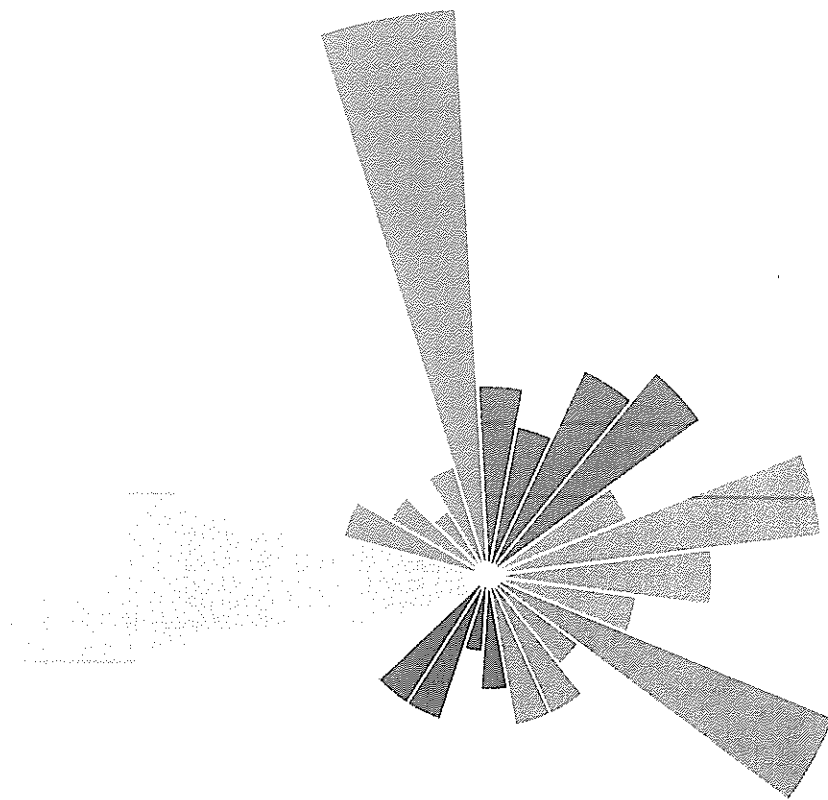
With these points in mind, during Session 6, each selected strategy and initiative was individually assigned to Steering Committee members or community organizations to act as “lead.” Committee members were then introduced to an online tool designed by Building Communities to help them identify *Essential Action Steps* (EASs) for each strategy/initiative and “Tasks” for each EAS. Essentially, designated Steering Committee members were assigned to detail “who will do what by when, and with what resources” for each strategy and initiative.

Session 7: Elevator Speech

The final session returned to the heart of the matter: why are we doing strategic planning in the first place? Steering Committee members were asked to reflect on why they care about their community and what they desire for the future. During this time, the group explored and discussed what is unique about Tolani Lake and what they expect as a result of conducting the strategic planning process. The result of this last session became the opening message in the plan and makes a unique statement about the heart of the community and what to expect in the plan—and during the years to come.

Objectivity of Planning Methodology

Great care was taken during Plan Week to avoid traditional strategic planning pitfalls. One of the most common of these pitfalls is the tendency in communities for the “loudest voice” or “most important person in the community” to dominate discussions and to silence (intentionally or otherwise) those who might disagree or, quite frankly, have better ideas. The Building Communities methodology used by Tolani Lake employed a system which collected participants’ public responses to important questions anonymously in real-time. Because initial responses were given privately and silently, results were very likely genuine and representative of participants’ true positions. This ensured that discussions were fruitful, and that the issues, initiatives and concerns discussed were representative of the group rather than reflective of the opinion of one or two people. In other words, this provision for anonymity made what is, by its nature, very subjective work as objective as possible.



Tolani Lake

Community Thumbprint™ by Building Communities, Inc.

Navajo Thaw Project Summary – Tolani Lake

Purpose of Document. As of February 21, 2020, all nine of the Navajo Thaw Chapters have received a draft of their Chapter Recovery Plan. Each Chapter is asked to review the plan for accuracy and completeness. One of the most important parts of the review process is to ensure that *desired projects* are referenced in the plan. The table below shows the projects that are included in the first draft of the plan.

What is missing?

Strategy	Local Projects			Regional Projects		
Attracting Funding	Develop funding proposal with Tolani Lake Enterprises	Maintain good connections to state, Navajo and federal delegation that can support funding proposals				
Attracting Government Jobs	Increase availability of new, innovative programming offered by the Navajo Nation or other governmental units or nonprofits	Offer a class on how to cook and eat healthy food	Locating government offices in Tolani Lake could benefit Leupp as well			
Attracting Lone Eagles	Obtain funding	Improve housing	Significant improvement in telecommunications and, perhaps, fiber optic capacity			
Attracting Retirees	Reuse/repurpose Round Houses for residential use and/or assisted care					
Bedroom Community Development	Reuse/repurpose Round Houses					
Business Recruitment	Partner with Tolani Lake Enterprises	Target and recruit two expanded businesses to				

[illegible]

Local Regional Tourism	Expand annual Senior Fest	Create/promote a second annual event				
Pass-through Visitor Services	Intercept visitors on their way to and from Hopi (on the road that connects Leupp to Kykotsmovi)	Develop land and provide services to travelers				
Value-added Agriculture	Advance and implement agriculture-based projects					

**RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
24th NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL**

FOURTH YEAR 2022

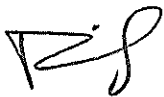
**ROLL CALL
VOTE TALLY SHEET**

LEGISLATION #0096-22: AN ACTION RELATING TO RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, CERTIFYING TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER GOVERNANCE COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN WHICH HAS REEVALUATED AND READJUSTED TOLANI LAKE CHAPTER'S PREVIOUS COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN. *Sponsor: Honorable Thomas Walker, Jr.*

Date: May 18, 2022 – Regular Meeting (In-Person and Teleconference)
Location: Twin Arrows Casino Resort – 22181 Resort Boulevard – Flagstaff, Arizona 86004.
Resources and Development Committee also called in via teleconference from their location within the boundary of the Navajo Nation.

Main Motion:

M: Wilson C. Stewart, Jr. **S:** Thomas Walker, Jr. **V:** 4-0-1 (CNV)
In Favor: Thomas Walker, Jr.; Kee Allen Begay, Jr.; Herman M. Daniels; Wilson C. Stewart, Jr.
Opposition: None
Excuse: None
Not Voting: Thomas Walker, Jr., *Vice-Chairperson*



Honorable Rickie Nez, *Chairperson*
Resources and Development Committee



Rodney L. Tahe, *Legislative Advisor*
Office of Legislative Services