

RESOLUTION OF THE
NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL
24th NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL - THIRD YEAR, 2021

AN ACTION
RELATING TO THE RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, NAABIK'ÍYÁTI'
COMMITTEE, AND THE NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL; SUPPORTING UNITED STATES
SENATE BILL S. 1535 TITLED "AMERICA'S RED ROCK WILDERNESS ACT"

WHEREAS:

- A. The Navajo Nation has a government-to-government relationship with the United States of America, Treaty of 1868, Aug. 12, 1868, 15 Stat. 667.
- B. The Navajo Nation Council is the governing body of the Navajo Nation with the responsibility and authority to promulgate policies of the Navajo Nation. 2 N.N.C. §§ 102(A) and 164(A).
- C. The Naabik'íyátí Committee is a standing committee of the Navajo Nation Council with the authority and responsibility to hear and act on all resolutions that require final action by the Navajo Nation Council. 2 N.N.C. §§ 164(A)(9) and 700(A).
- D. The Resources and Development Committee is a standing committee of the Navajo Nation Council with oversight authority over water, land, environment, environmental protection, cultural resources, and wildlife, etc. and the authority and responsibility to protect the rights, interests, sacred sites and freedoms of the Navajo Nation and Navajo People regarding such resources, now and for future generations. 2 N.N.C. §§ 500(A), (C), and (C)(1).
- E. On January 20, 2021, President of the United States, Joe Biden issued Executive Order No. 13990 entitled: "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crises" ("Executive Order on the Climate Crisis") stating that "[o]ur Nation has an abiding commitment to [...] promote and protect our public health and the environment; and conserve our national treasures and monuments, places that structure our national memory" and "[w]here the Federal Government has failed to meet that commitment in the past, it must advance environmental justice . . ."
- F. President Biden further stated in the Executive Order on the Climate Crisis that the policy of the Biden Administration is to "listen to the science; to improve public health and protect

our environment to ensure access to clean air and water; to limit exposure to dangerous chemicals and pesticides; to hold polluters accountable, including those who disproportionately harm communities of color and low-income communities; to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to bolster resilience to the impacts of climate change; to restore and expand our national treasures and monuments; and to prioritize environmental justice . . ."

- G. President Biden also issued a "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships" ("Memorandum on Tribal Consultation") on January 26, 2021, which stated that "[it] is a priority of my Administration to make respect for Tribal sovereignty and self-governance, commitment to fulfilling Federal trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribal Nations, and regular, meaningful, and robust consultation with Tribal Nations, a cornerstone of Federal Indian policy." The memorandum further states that the U.S. has made promises to Tribal Nations for at least two centuries and "[h]onoring those commitments is particularly vital now, as our Nation faces crises related to health, the economy, racial justice, and climate change - all of which disproportionately harms Native Americans".
- H. President Biden further stated in his Memorandum on Tribal Consultation that the Federal Government has much to learn from Tribal Nations and his "Administration is committed to honoring Tribal sovereignty and including Tribal voices in policy deliberation that affects Tribal Communities."
- I. President Biden next issued Executive Order No. 14008 titled: "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad" on January 27, 2021, which acknowledges the profound climate crisis, and sets forth his Administration's policy of making climate considerations an essential element in its decision-making process on a broad scale, in order to avoid setting the world on a dangerous, potentially catastrophic, climate trajectory.
- J. The President's Executive Order No. 14008 further initiated a directive whereby thirty percent (30%) of the United State's lands and waters are to be conserved and preserved by 2030 ("30x30") in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- K. The Navajo Nation Council recognizes that conserving the undeveloped lands and resources currently managed by the federal government in Utah will help in President Biden's effort to address climate change and will also help protect and preserve the cultural, prehistoric and historic records and legacy of the Diné and other Native Peoples, and the

cultural traditions and practices of Native Peoples that continue today.

- L. The Navajo Nation Council also recognizes that one of the best tools the U.S. Congress has to help meet the President's "30x30" goal is to legislatively designate all of the qualified undeveloped public lands in Utah as Wilderness pursuant to the Wilderness Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-577).
- M. The Navajo Nation Council further recognizes that management of Wilderness is one of the strongest and most protective designations available to public lands and will keep fossil fuels in the ground so that greenhouse gases and other pollution that exacerbates climate change will not be produced during the exploration, development and eventual combustion of those natural resources.
- N. The Navajo Nation Council is sadly aware of the significant negative long-term health impacts to our People, and the extensive environmental impacts to our lands and water that the Dine' have suffered from the exploration and development of oil, gas and uranium near our homes and communities, and recognizes that these fossil fuel resources and minerals, once put into production, have also caused broader climate change impacts.
- O. The Navajo Nation Council appreciates and supports that designating undeveloped lands as Wilderness will provide quantifiable carbon sequestration benefits, and important climate adaptation benefits to plants and wildlife, and will also conserve scarce water resources and reduce fugitive dust emissions which exacerbate climate change effects.
- P. The Navajo Nation Council further acknowledges that lands covered by United Senate Bill S. 1535 titled "America's Red Rock Wilderness Act", attached as **Exhibit A**, with map attached as **Exhibit B**, including lands that were within the boundaries of the original Bears Ears National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation No. 9558 on December 28, 2016, are culturally and traditionally significant to many Native peoples, including the Diné.
- Q. The Navajo Nation Council also acknowledges and recognizes that for hundreds of generations Native peoples have lived in the canyons and mountains and on the mesas included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act and that these sensitive areas comprise one of the most extensive and significant cultural landscapes in the United States.

- R. The Navajo Nation Council additionally recognizes that the rock art, cliff dwellings and other structures and ceremonial sites located on lands included in "America's Red Rock Wilderness Act", are the critically important records of Native peoples' habitation that tells the story of the subsistence of daily life, traditions, and ceremonies of many generations past.
- S. The Navajo Nation Council recognizes that the cultural importance of the lands and resources included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act are sacred to many Native peoples, including the Navajo, and that important historic remnants of Navajo Hogan's, pottery, sweat lodges, sheep-herding camps and farming are found throughout the lands included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act.
- T. The Navajo Nation Council is also aware there is a remarkable variety of plant species, including sensitive plants that are critical to Navajo traditional and ceremonial uses that grow in areas included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act. Furthermore, that many species of wildlife whose habitats are included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act are important to Navajo ceremonies and the Navajo way of life.
- U. The Navajo Nation Council firmly believes that protecting the lands and resources included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act - from Cedar Mesa to the Book Cliffs, from the San Rafael Swell and the Escalante to the West Desert - will help protect and preserve the cultural prehistoric and historic records which are the legacy of the Navajo and other Native peoples, and will help protect the plants and animals that are part of Navajo heritage and cultural traditions and practices that continue through today.
- V. The Navajo Nation Council is sadly aware that there are various activities, including mineral and energy development, unmanaged recreation, vandalism and looting, and other actions that harm the cultural and natural resources on public lands included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act, S. 1535. Designating these lands as Wilderness will better protect these cultural and natural resources from damaging development and activities.
- W. As the governing body of the Navajo Nation, the Navajo Nation Council, with support from Navajo Nation Chapters (see chapter resolutions attached as **Exhibit C**) hereby supports S. 1535 and Congressional wilderness designation for and protection of lands within America's Red Rock Wilderness Act to help address the climate crisis as set forth in Executive Orders No. 13990 and 14008.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

- A. The Navajo Nation Council hereby supports United States Senate Bill S. 1535 titled, "America's Red Rock Wilderness Act" attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.
- B. The Navajo Nation Council hereby authorizes the Speaker of the Navajo Nation Council, President of the Navajo Nation, and their designees, to support United States Senate Bill S. 1535 titled, "America's Red Rock Wilderness Act".

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the 24th Navajo Nation Council at a duly called meeting in Window Rock, Navajo Nation (Arizona), at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 21 in Favor, and 00 Opposed, on this 30th day of September 2021.


Honorable Seth Damon, Speaker
24th Navajo Nation Council

Oct 5, 2021
DATE

Motion: Honorable Amber Kanazbah Crotty
Second: Honorable Eugenia Charles-Newton

Speaker Seth Damon not voting



117TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1535

To designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 10, 2021

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. MENENDEZ) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

A BILL

To designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**
- 4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
- 5 “America’s Red Rock Wilderness Act”.

- 1 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of
 2 this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
 Sec. 2. Definitions.
 Sec. 3. Findings.
 Sec. 4. Purposes.

TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

- Sec. 101. Great Basin Wilderness Areas.
 Sec. 102. Grand Staircase-Escalante Wilderness Areas.
 Sec. 103. Moab-La Sal Canyons Wilderness Areas.
 Sec. 104. Henry Mountains Wilderness Areas.
 Sec. 105. Glen Canyon Wilderness Areas.
 Sec. 106. San Juan-Anasazi Wilderness Areas.
 Sec. 107. Canyonlands Basin Wilderness Areas.
 Sec. 108. San Rafael Swell Wilderness Areas.
 Sec. 109. Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin Wilderness Areas.

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

- Sec. 201. General provisions.
 Sec. 202. Administration.
 Sec. 203. State school trust land within wilderness areas.
 Sec. 204. Water.
 Sec. 205. Roads.
 Sec. 206. Livestock.
 Sec. 207. Fish and wildlife.
 Sec. 208. Protection of Tribal rights.
 Sec. 209. Management of newly acquired land.
 Sec. 210. Withdrawal.

3 SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

4 In this Act:

5 (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
 6 the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bu-
 7 reau of Land Management.

8 (2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State
 9 of Utah.

10 SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

11 Congress finds that—

1 (1) the land designated as wilderness by this
2 Act is 1 of the largest remaining expanses of unpro-
3 tected, wild public land in the continental United
4 States;

5 (2) the designation of wilderness by this Act
6 would—

7 (A) increase landscape connectivity in the
8 Colorado Plateau; and

9 (B) help to mitigate the impacts of climate
10 change by—

11 (i) providing critical refugia;

12 (ii) reducing surface disturbances that
13 exacerbate the impacts of climate change;

14 (iii) reducing greenhouse gas emis-
15 sions related to the extraction and use of
16 fossil fuels; and

17 (iv) contributing to the goal of pro-
18 tecting 30 percent of global land and
19 waters by 2030;

20 (3) the land designated as wilderness by this
21 Act is—

22 (A) a living cultural landscape;

23 (B) a place of refuge for wild nature; and

24 (C) an important part of Indigenous and
25 non-Indigenous community values;

1 (4) Indian Tribes have been present on the land
2 designated as wilderness by this Act since time im-
3 memorial, using the plant, animal, landform, and
4 spiritual values for sustenance and cultural, medic-
5 inal, and ceremonial activities, purposes for which
6 Indigenous people continue to use the land; and

7 (5) the designation of wilderness by this Act—

8 (A) is vital to the continuation and revital-
9 ization of Indigenous cultures; and

10 (B) serves to protect places of Indigenous
11 use and sanctuary.

12 **SEC. 4. PURPOSES.**

13 The purposes of this Act are—

14 (1) to designate as wilderness certain Federal
15 portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado
16 Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of
17 Utah for the benefit of present and future genera-
18 tions of people in the United States;

19 (2) to protect the cultural, ecological, and sce-
20 nic values of land designated as wilderness by this
21 Act for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of present
22 and future generations of people in the United
23 States; and

24 (3) to protect the ability of Indigenous and non-
25 Indigenous people to use the land designated as wil-

1 derness by this Act for traditional activities, includ-
2 ing hunting, fishing, hiking, horsepacking, camping,
3 and spirituality as people have used the land for
4 generations.

5 **TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF** 6 **WILDERNESS AREAS**

7 **SEC. 101. GREAT BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.**

8 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

9 (1) the Great Basin region of western Utah is
10 comprised of starkly beautiful mountain ranges that
11 rise as islands from the desert floor;

12 (2) the Wah Wah Mountains in the Great
13 Basin region are arid and austere, with massive cliff
14 faces and leathery slopes speckled with piñon and ju-
15 niper;

16 (3) the Pilot Range and Stansbury Mountains
17 in the Great Basin region are high enough to draw
18 moisture from passing clouds and support eco-
19 systems found nowhere else on earth;

20 (4) from bristlecone pine, the world's oldest liv-
21 ing organism, to newly flowered mountain meadows,
22 mountains of the Great Basin region are islands of
23 nature that—

24 (A) support remarkable biological diversity;

25 and

1 (B) provide opportunities to experience the
2 colossal silence of the Great Basin; and

3 (5) the Great Basin region of western Utah
4 should be protected and managed to ensure the pres-
5 ervation of the natural conditions of the region.

6 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
7 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in
8 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
9 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

10 (1) Antelope Range (approximately 17,000
11 acres).

12 (2) Barn Hills (approximately 21,000 acres).

13 (3) Black Hills (approximately 8,700 acres).

14 (4) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 16,000
15 acres).

16 (5) Burbank Hills/Tunnel Spring (approx-
17 imately 94,000 acres).

18 (6) Conger Mountain (approximately 31,000
19 acres).

20 (7) Crater and Silver Island Mountains (ap-
21 proximately 121,000 acres).

22 (8) Crater Bench (approximately 35,000 acres).

23 (9) Cricket Mountains (approximately 56,000
24 acres).

1 (10) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately
2 128,000 acres).

3 (11) Drum Mountains (approximately 40,500
4 acres).

5 (12) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,500
6 acres).

7 (13) Fish Springs Range (approximately
8 64,500 acres).

9 (14) Granite Peak (approximately 19,500
10 acres).

11 (15) Grassy Mountains (approximately 24,000
12 acres).

13 (16) Grouse Creek Mountains (approximately
14 15,000 acres).

15 (17) House Range (approximately 202,000
16 acres).

17 (18) Keg Mountain (approximately 38,500
18 acres).

19 (19) Kern Mountains (approximately 15,000
20 acres).

21 (20) King Top (approximately 111,000 acres).

22 (21) Little Goose Creek (approximately 1,300
23 acres).

24 (22) Middle/Granite Mountain (approximately
25 81,000 acres).

1 (23) Mount Escalante (approximately 17,500
2 acres).

3 (24) Mountain Home Range (approximately
4 90,000 acres).

5 (25) Newfoundland Mountains (approximately
6 23,000 acres).

7 (26) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,500
8 acres).

9 (27) Oquirrh Mountains (approximately 8,900
10 acres).

11 (28) Painted Rock (approximately 26,500
12 acres).

13 (29) Paradise/Steamboat Mountains (approxi-
14 mately 136,000 acres).

15 (30) Pilot Range (approximately 44,000 acres).

16 (31) Red Tops (approximately 28,000 acres).

17 (32) Rockwell-Little Sahara (approximately
18 19,000 acres).

19 (33) San Francisco Mountains (approximately
20 40,000 acres).

21 (34) Sand Ridge (approximately 73,000 acres).

22 (35) Sevier Plateau (approximately 30,000
23 acres).

24 (36) Simpson Mountains (approximately 43,000
25 acres).

1 (37) Snake Valley (approximately 103,000
2 acres).

3 (38) Spring Creek Canyon (approximately
4 5,200 acres).

5 (39) Stansbury Island (approximately 9,900
6 acres).

7 (40) Stansbury Mountains (approximately
8 25,000 acres).

9 (41) Thomas Range (approximately 41,000
10 acres).

11 (42) Tule Valley (approximately 159,000
12 acres).

13 (43) Wah Wah Mountains (approximately
14 177,000 acres).

15 (44) White Rock Range (approximately 5,500
16 acres).

17 **SEC. 102. GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE WILDERNESS**
18 **AREAS.**

19 (a) GRAND STAIRCASE AREA.—

20 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

21 (A) the area known as the Grand Staircase
22 rises more than 6,000 feet in a series of great
23 cliffs and plateaus from the depths of the
24 Grand Canyon to the forested rim of Bryce
25 Canyon;

1 (B) the Grand Staircase—

2 (i) spans 6 major life zones, from the
3 lower Sonoran Desert to the alpine forest;
4 and

5 (ii) encompasses geologic formations
6 that display 3,000,000,000 years of
7 Earth's history;

8 (C) land managed by the Secretary lines
9 the intricate canyon system of the Paria River
10 and forms a vital natural corridor connection to
11 the deserts and forests of those national parks;

12 (D) land described in paragraph (2) (other
13 than East of Bryce, the majority of Upper
14 Kanab Creek, Moquith Mountain, Bunting
15 Point, Canaan Mountain, Orderville Canyon,
16 Parunuweap Canyon, and Vermillion Cliffs) is
17 located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante
18 National Monument, as established in 1996;
19 and

20 (E) the Grand Staircase in Utah should be
21 protected and managed as a wilderness area.

22 (2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the
23 Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the fol-
24 lowing areas in the State are designated as wilder-

1 ness areas and as components of the National Wil-
2 derness Preservation System:

3 (A) Bryce Boot (approximately 2,800
4 acres).

5 (B) Bryce View (approximately 850 acres).

6 (C) Bunting Point (approximately 11,000
7 acres).

8 (D) Canaan Mountain (approximately
9 15,000 acres).

10 (E) East of Bryce (approximately 850
11 acres).

12 (F) Glass Eye Canyon (approximately
13 25,000 acres).

14 (G) Ladder Canyon (approximately 14,000
15 acres).

16 (H) Moquith Mountain (approximately
17 15,500 acres).

18 (I) Nephi Point (approximately 15,000
19 acres).

20 (J) Orderville Canyon (approximately
21 8,100 acres).

22 (K) Paria-Hackberry (approximately
23 196,000 acres).

24 (L) Paria Wilderness Expansion (approx-
25 imately 4,000 acres).

1 (M) Parunuweap Canyon (approximately
2 44,500 acres).

3 (N) Pine Hollow (approximately 11,000
4 acres).

5 (O) Slopes of Bryce (approximately 3,700
6 acres).

7 (P) Timber Mountain (approximately
8 52,500 acres).

9 (Q) Upper Kanab Creek (approximately
10 51,000 acres).

11 (R) Vermillion Cliffs (approximately
12 26,000 acres).

13 (S) Willis Creek (approximately 21,000
14 acres).

15 (b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

16 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

17 (A) the Kaiparowits Plateau east of the
18 Paria River is one of the most rugged and iso-
19 lated wilderness regions in the United States;

20 (B) the Kaiparowits Plateau, a windswept
21 land of harsh beauty, contains distant vistas
22 and a remarkable variety of plant and animal
23 species;

24 (C) ancient forests, an abundance of big
25 game animals, and 22 species of raptors thrive

1 undisturbed on the grassland mesa tops of the
2 Kaiparowits Plateau;

3 (D) each of the areas described in para-
4 graph (2) (other than Heaps Canyon, Little
5 Valley, and Wide Hollow) is located within the
6 Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument,
7 as established in 1996; and

8 (E) the Kaiparowits Plateau should be pro-
9 tected and managed as a wilderness area.

10 (2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the
11 Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the fol-
12 lowing areas in the State are designated as wilder-
13 ness areas and as components of the National Wil-
14 derness Preservation System:

15 (A) Andalex Not (approximately 18,000
16 acres).

17 (B) Box Canyon (approximately 3,000
18 acres).

19 (C) Burning Hills (approximately 81,000
20 acres).

21 (D) Canaan Peak Slopes (approximately
22 2,500 acres).

23 (E) Carcass Canyon (approximately
24 85,000 acres).

1 (F) Fiftymile Bench (approximately
2 13,000 acres).

3 (G) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately
4 207,000 acres).

5 (H) Heaps Canyon (approximately 4,000
6 acres).

7 (I) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately
8 32,000 acres).

9 (J) Kodachrome Headlands (approximately
10 8,500 acres).

11 (K) Little Valley Canyon (approximately
12 4,000 acres).

13 (L) Mud Spring Canyon (approximately
14 66,000 acres).

15 (M) Nipple Bench (approximately 32,000
16 acres).

17 (N) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approxi-
18 mately 266,000 acres).

19 (O) Rock Cove (approximately 17,000
20 acres).

21 (P) The Blues (approximately 22,000
22 acres).

23 (Q) The Cockscomb (approximately 12,000
24 acres).

1 (R) Warm Creek (approximately 24,000
2 acres).

3 (S) Wide Hollow (approximately 7,700
4 acres).

5 (c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

6 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

7 (A) glens and coves carved in massive
8 sandstone cliffs, spring-watered hanging gar-
9 dens, and the silence of ancient Anasazi ruins
10 are examples of the unique features that entice
11 hikers, campers, and sightseers from around
12 the world to Escalante Canyon;

13 (B) Escalante Canyon links the spruce fir
14 forests of the 11,000-foot Aquarius Plateau
15 with winding slickrock canyons that flow into
16 Glen Canyon;

17 (C) Escalante Canyon, one of Utah's most
18 popular natural areas, contains critical habitat
19 for deer, elk, and wild bighorn sheep that also
20 enhances the scenic integrity of the area;

21 (D) each of the areas described in para-
22 graph (2) is located within the Grand Staircase-
23 Escalante National Monument, as established
24 in 1996; and

1 (E) Escalante Canyon should be protected
2 and managed as a wilderness area.

3 (2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the
4 Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the fol-
5 lowing areas in the State are designated as wilder-
6 ness areas and as components of the National Wil-
7 derness Preservation System:

8 (A) Colt Mesa (approximately 28,000
9 acres).

10 (B) Death Hollow (approximately 50,000
11 acres).

12 (C) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately 7,600
13 acres).

14 (D) Lampstand (approximately 11,500
15 acres).

16 (E) Muley Twist Flank (approximately
17 3,700 acres).

18 (F) North Escalante Canyons (approxi-
19 mately 182,000 acres).

20 (G) Pioneer Mesa (approximately 11,000
21 acres).

22 (H) Scorpion (approximately 61,000
23 acres).

24 (I) Sooner Bench (approximately 500
25 acres).

1 (J) Steep Creek (approximately 36,000
2 acres).

3 (K) Studhorse Peaks (approximately
4 24,000 acres).

5 **SEC. 103. MOAB-LA SAL CANYONS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

6 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

7 (1) the canyons surrounding the La Sal Moun-
8 tains and the town of Moab offer a variety of ex-
9 traordinary landscapes;

10 (2) outstanding examples of natural formations
11 and landscapes in the Moab-La Sal area include the
12 huge sandstone fins of Behind the Rocks, the mys-
13 terious Fisher Towers, and the whitewater rapids of
14 Westwater Canyon; and

15 (3) the Moab-La Sal area should be protected
16 and managed as a wilderness area.

17 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
18 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in
19 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
20 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

21 (1) Arches Adjacent (approximately 4,100
22 acres).

23 (2) Beaver Creek (approximately 45,000 acres).

24 (3) Behind the Rocks (approximately 19,500
25 acres).

1 (4) Big Triangle (approximately 21,500 acres).

2 (5) Coyote Wash (approximately 27,000 acres).

3 (6) Dome Plateau (approximately 36,500
4 acres).

5 (7) Fisher Towers (approximately 18,000
6 acres).

7 (8) Goldbar Canyon (approximately 9,500
8 acres).

9 (9) Granite Creek (approximately 5,000 acres).

10 (10) Hunter Canyon (approximately 5,500
11 acres).

12 (11) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 27,500
13 acres).

14 (12) Mill Creek (approximately 17,000 acres).

15 (13) Morning Glory (approximately 11,000
16 acres).

17 (14) Porcupine Rim (approximately 10,000
18 acres).

19 (15) Renegade Point (approximately 6,200
20 acres).

21 (16) Westwater Canyon (approximately 39,000
22 acres).

23 (17) Yellow Bird (approximately 4,600 acres).

24 **SEC. 104. HENRY MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

25 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

1 (1) the Henry Mountain Range, the last moun-
2 tain range to be discovered and named by early ex-
3 plorers in the contiguous United States, still retains
4 a wild and undiscovered quality;

5 (2) fluted badlands that surround the flanks of
6 11,000-foot Mounts Ellen and Pennell contain areas
7 of critical habitat for mule deer and for the largest
8 herd of free-roaming buffalo in the United States;

9 (3) despite their relative accessibility, the Henry
10 Mountain Range remains one of the wildest, least-
11 known ranges in the United States; and

12 (4) the Henry Mountain range should be pro-
13 tected and managed to ensure the preservation of
14 the range as a wilderness area.

15 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
16 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in
17 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
18 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

19 (1) Bull Mountain (approximately 16,000
20 acres).

21 (2) Bullfrog Creek (approximately 42,000
22 acres).

23 (3) Dogwater Creek (approximately 3,400
24 acres).

1 (4) Fremont Gorge (approximately 22,000
2 acres).

3 (5) Long Canyon (approximately 16,500 acres).

4 (6) Mount Ellen-Blue Hills (approximately
5 145,000 acres).

6 (7) Mount Hillers (approximately 20,000
7 acres).

8 (8) Mount Pennell (approximately 155,000
9 acres).

10 (9) Notom Bench (approximately 7,300 acres).

11 (10) Oak Creek (approximately 1,500 acres).

12 (11) Ragged Mountain (approximately 29,000
13 acres).

14 **SEC. 105. GLEN CANYON WILDERNESS AREAS.**

15 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

16 (1) the side canyons of Glen Canyon, including
17 the Dirty Devil River and the Red, White and Blue
18 Canyons, contain some of the most remote and out-
19 standing landscapes in southern Utah;

20 (2) the Dirty Devil River, once the fortress
21 hideout of outlaw Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch, has
22 sculpted a maze of slickrock canyons through an im-
23 posing landscape of monoliths and inaccessible
24 mesas;

1 (3) the Red and Blue Canyons contain colorful
2 Chinle/Moenkopi badlands found nowhere else in the
3 region; and

4 (4) the canyons of Glen Canyon in the State
5 should be protected and managed as wilderness
6 areas.

7 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
8 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in
9 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
10 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

11 (1) Cane Spring Desert (approximately 18,000
12 acres).

13 (2) Dark Canyon (approximately 138,000
14 acres).

15 (3) Dirty Devil (approximately 245,000 acres).

16 (4) Fiddler Butte (approximately 93,000 acres).

17 (5) Flat Tops (approximately 30,000 acres).

18 (6) Little Rockies (approximately 64,000
19 acres).

20 (7) Red Rock Plateau (approximately 210,000
21 acres).

22 (8) The Needle (approximately 11,000 acres).

23 (9) White Canyon (approximately 115,500
24 acres).

1 **SEC. 106. SAN JUAN-ANASAZI WILDERNESS AREAS.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

3 (1) more than 1,000 years ago, the Anasazi In-
4 dian culture flourished in the slickrock canyons and
5 on the piñon-covered mesas of southeastern Utah;

6 (2) evidence of the ancient presence of the
7 Anasazi pervades the Cedar Mesa area of the San
8 Juan-Anasazi area where cliff dwellings, rock art,
9 and ceremonial kivas embellish sandstone overhangs
10 and isolated benchlands;

11 (3) the Cedar Mesa area is in need of protec-
12 tion from the vandalism and theft of its unique cul-
13 tural resources;

14 (4) the Cedar Mesa wilderness areas should be
15 created to protect both the archaeological heritage
16 and the extraordinary wilderness, scenic, and eco-
17 logical values of the United States; and

18 (5) the San Juan-Anasazi area should be pro-
19 tected and managed as a wilderness area to ensure
20 the preservation of the unique and valuable re-
21 sources of that area.

22 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
23 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in
24 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
25 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

26 (1) Allen Canyon (approximately 6,400 acres).

- 1 (2) Arch Canyon (approximately 30,500 acres).
- 2 (3) Comb Ridge (approximately 16,000 acres).
- 3 (4) Cross Canyon (approximately 2,400 acres).
- 4 (5) East Montezuma (approximately 46,500
- 5 acres).
- 6 (6) Fish and Owl Creek Canyon (approximately
- 7 74,000 acres).
- 8 (7) Grand Gulch (approximately 161,000
- 9 acres).
- 10 (8) Hammond Canyon (approximately 4,700
- 11 acres).
- 12 (9) Monument Canyon (approximately 18,000
- 13 acres).
- 14 (10) Nokai Dome (approximately 94,000 acres).
- 15 (11) Road Canyon (approximately 64,000
- 16 acres).
- 17 (12) San Juan River (approximately 15,000
- 18 acres).
- 19 (13) The Tabernacle (approximately 7,400
- 20 acres).
- 21 (14) Tin Cup Mesa (approximately 26,000
- 22 acres).
- 23 (15) Valley of the Gods (approximately 20,000
- 24 acres).

1 **SEC. 107. CANYONLANDS BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

3 (1) Canyonlands National Park safeguards only
4 a small portion of the extraordinary red-hued, cliff-
5 walled canyonland region of the Colorado Plateau;

6 (2) areas near Canyonlands National Park con-
7 tain canyons with rushing perennial streams, natural
8 arches, bridges, and towers;

9 (3) the gorges of the Green and Colorado Riv-
10 ers lie on adjacent land managed by the Secretary;

11 (4) popular overlooks in Canyonlands National
12 Park and Dead Horse Point State Park have views
13 directly into adjacent areas, including Lockhart
14 Basin and Indian Creek; and

15 (5) designation of those areas as wilderness
16 would ensure the protection of this erosional master-
17 piece of nature and of the rich pockets of wildlife
18 found within its expanded boundaries.

19 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
20 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in
21 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
22 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

23 (1) Bridger Jack Mesa (approximately 33,500
24 acres).

25 (2) Butler Wash (approximately 27,000 acres).

1 (3) Dead Horse Cliffs (approximately 5,300
2 acres).

3 (4) Demon's Playground (approximately 3,600
4 acres).

5 (5) Duma Point (approximately 14,500 acres).

6 (6) Gooseneck (approximately 9,400 acres).

7 (7) Hatch Point Canyons/Lockhart Basin (ap-
8 proximately 150,500 acres).

9 (8) Horseshoe Canyon (approximately 83,500
10 acres).

11 (9) Horsethief Point (approximately 15,500
12 acres).

13 (10) Indian Creek (approximately 28,500
14 acres).

15 (11) Labyrinth Canyon (approximately 83,000
16 acres).

17 (12) San Rafael River (approximately 117,000
18 acres).

19 (13) Shay Mountain (approximately 15,500
20 acres).

21 (14) Sweetwater Reef (approximately 69,500
22 acres).

23 **SEC. 108. SAN RAFAEL SWELL WILDERNESS AREAS.**

24 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

1 (1) the San Rafael Swell towers above the
2 desert like a castle, ringed by 1,000-foot ramparts of
3 Navajo Sandstone;

4 (2) the highlands of the San Rafael Swell have
5 been fractured by uplift and rendered hollow by ero-
6 sion over countless millennia, leaving a tremendous
7 basin punctuated by mesas, buttes, and canyons and
8 traversed by sediment-laden desert streams;

9 (3) among other places, the San Rafael wilder-
10 ness offers exceptional back country opportunities in
11 the colorful Wild Horse Badlands, the monoliths of
12 North Caineville Mesa, the rock towers of Cliff
13 Wash, and colorful cliffs of Humbug Canyon;

14 (4) the mountains within these areas are among
15 Utah's most valuable habitat for desert bighorn
16 sheep; and

17 (5) the San Rafael Swell area should be pro-
18 tected and managed to ensure its preservation as a
19 wilderness area.

20 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
21 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in
22 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
23 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

24 (1) Cedar Mountain (approximately 15,000
25 acres).

- 1 (2) Devils Canyon (approximately 14,000
2 acres).
- 3 (3) Eagle Canyon (approximately 38,500
4 acres).
- 5 (4) Factory Butte (approximately 22,000
6 acres).
- 7 (5) Hondu Country (approximately 2,600
8 acres).
- 9 (6) Jones Bench (approximately 3,400 acres).
- 10 (7) Limestone Cliffs (approximately 25,500
11 acres).
- 12 (8) Lost Spring Wash (approximately 36,500
13 acres).
- 14 (9) Mexican Mountain (approximately 25,000
15 acres).
- 16 (10) Molen Reef (approximately 32,500 acres).
- 17 (11) Muddy Creek (approximately 92,000
18 acres).
- 19 (12) Mussentuchit Badlands (approximately
20 24,500 acres).
- 21 (13) Price River-Humbug (approximately
22 122,000 acres).
- 23 (14) Red Desert (approximately 36,500 acres).
- 24 (15) Rock Canyon (approximately 17,500
25 acres).

1 (16) San Rafael Knob (approximately 15,000
2 acres).

3 (17) San Rafael Reef (approximately 53,000
4 acres).

5 (18) Sids Mountain (approximately 36,500
6 acres).

7 (19) Upper Muddy Creek (approximately
8 18,500 acres).

9 (20) Wild Horse Mesa (approximately 63,000
10 acres).

11 **SEC. 109. BOOK CLIFFS AND UINTA BASIN WILDERNESS**

12 **AREAS.**

13 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

14 (1) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin wilderness
15 areas offer—

16 (A) unique big game hunting opportunities
17 in verdant high-plateau forests;

18 (B) the opportunity for float trips of sev-
19 eral days duration down the Green River in
20 Desolation Canyon; and

21 (C) the opportunity for calm water canoe
22 weekends on the White River;

23 (2) the long rampart of the Book Cliffs bounds
24 the area on the south, while seldom-visited uplands,

1 dissected by the rivers and streams, slope away to
2 the north into the Uinta Basin;

3 (3) bears, Bighorn sheep, cougars, elk, and
4 mule deer flourish in the back country of the Book
5 Cliffs; and

6 (4) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin areas
7 should be protected and managed to ensure the pro-
8 tection of the areas as wilderness.

9 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
10 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in
11 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
12 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

13 (1) Bad Land Cliffs (approximately 13,000
14 acres).

15 (2) Bourdette Draw (approximately 15,500
16 acres).

17 (3) Bull Canyon (approximately 3,100 acres).

18 (4) Dead Horse Pass (approximately 8,400
19 acres).

20 (5) Desbrough Canyon (approximately 14,000
21 acres).

22 (6) Desolation Canyon (approximately 32,000
23 acres).

24 (7) Diamond Breaks (approximately 8,600
25 acres).

1 (8) Diamond Canyon (approximately 168,000
2 acres).

3 (9) Diamond Mountain (approximately 31,000
4 acres).

5 (10) Dinosaur Adjacent (approximately 7,900
6 acres).

7 (11) Goslin Mountain (approximately 3,800
8 acres).

9 (12) Hideout Canyon (approximately 12,500
10 acres).

11 (13) Lower Flaming Gorge (approximately
12 21,000 acres).

13 (14) Mexico Point (approximately 1,500 acres).

14 (15) Moonshine Draw (approximately 10,500
15 acres).

16 (16) Mountain Home (approximately 7,800
17 acres).

18 (17) O-Wi-Yu-Kuts (approximately 14,000
19 acres).

20 (18) Red Creek Badlands (approximately 4,600
21 acres).

22 (19) Survey Point (approximately 8,600 acres).

23 (20) Turtle Canyon (approximately 9,700
24 acres).

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) NAMES OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—Each wilderness area named in title I shall—

(1) consist of the quantity of land referenced with respect to that named area, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Utah BLM Wilderness Proposed by H.R. 1630, 113th Congress”; and

(2) be known by the name given to it in title I.

(b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by this Act with—

(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—A map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

1 (3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and
2 legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be
3 filed and made available for public inspection in the
4 Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Man-
5 agement.

6 **SEC. 202. ADMINISTRATION.**

7 Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of en-
8 actment of this Act, each wilderness area designated under
9 this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accord-
10 ance with—

11 (1) the Federal Land Policy and Management
12 Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

13 (2) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et
14 seq.).

15 **SEC. 203. STATE SCHOOL TRUST LAND WITHIN WILDER-**
16 **NESS AREAS.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), if State-
18 owned land is included in an area designated by this Act
19 as a wilderness area, the Secretary shall offer to exchange
20 land owned by the United States in the State of approxi-
21 mately equal value in accordance with section 603(c) of
22 the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
23 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)) and section 5(a) of the Wilderness
24 Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)).

1 (b) MINERAL INTERESTS.—The Secretary shall not
 2 transfer any mineral interests under subsection (a) unless
 3 the State transfers to the Secretary any mineral interests
 4 in land designated by this Act as a wilderness area.

5 **SEC. 204. WATER.**

6 (a) RESERVATION.—

7 (1) WATER FOR WILDERNESS AREAS.—

8 (A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each
 9 wilderness area designated by this Act, Con-
 10 gress reserves a quantity of water determined
 11 by the Secretary to be sufficient for the wilder-
 12 ness area.

13 (B) PRIORITY DATE.—The priority date of
 14 a right reserved under subparagraph (A) shall
 15 be the date of enactment of this Act.

16 (2) PROTECTION OF RIGHTS.—The Secretary
 17 and other officers and employees of the United
 18 States shall take any steps necessary to protect the
 19 rights reserved by paragraph (1)(A), including the
 20 filing of a claim for the quantification of the rights
 21 in any present or future appropriate stream adju-
 22 dication in the courts of the State—

23 (A) in which the United States is or may
 24 be joined; and

1 (B) that is conducted in accordance with
2 section 208 of the Department of Justice Ap-
3 propriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 560, chapter
4 651).

5 (b) PRIOR RIGHTS NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this
6 Act relinquishes or reduces any water rights reserved or
7 appropriated by the United States in the State on or be-
8 fore the date of enactment of this Act.

9 (c) ADMINISTRATION.—

10 (1) SPECIFICATION OF RIGHTS.—The Federal
11 water rights reserved by this Act are specific to the
12 wilderness areas designated by this Act.

13 (2) NO PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED.—Nothing in
14 this Act related to reserved Federal water rights—

15 (A) shall establish a precedent with regard
16 to any future designation of water rights; or

17 (B) shall affect the interpretation of any
18 other Act or any designation made under any
19 other Act.

20 **SEC. 205. ROADS.**

21 (a) SETBACKS.—

22 (1) MEASUREMENT IN GENERAL.—A setback
23 under this section shall be measured from the center
24 line of the road.

1 (2) WILDERNESS ON 1 SIDE OF ROADS.—Ex-
 2 cept as provided in subsection (b), a setback for a
 3 road with wilderness on only 1 side shall be set at—

4 (A) 300 feet from a paved Federal or
 5 State highway;

6 (B) 100 feet from any other paved road or
 7 high standard dirt or gravel road; and

8 (C) 30 feet from any other road.

9 (3) WILDERNESS ON BOTH SIDES OF ROADS.—
 10 Except as provided in subsection (b), a setback for
 11 a road with wilderness on both sides (including cher-
 12 ry-stems or roads separating 2 wilderness units)
 13 shall be set at—

14 (A) 200 feet from a paved Federal or
 15 State highway;

16 (B) 40 feet from any other paved road or
 17 high standard dirt or gravel road; and

18 (C) 10 feet from any other roads.

19 (b) SETBACK EXCEPTIONS.—

20 (1) WELL-DEFINED TOPOGRAPHICAL BAR-
 21 RIERS.—If, between the road and the boundary of a
 22 setback area described in paragraph (2) or (3) of
 23 subsection (a), there is a well-defined cliff edge,
 24 stream bank, or other topographical barrier, the Sec-

1 retary shall use the barrier as the wilderness bound-
2 ary.

3 (2) FENCES.—If, between the road and the
4 boundary of a setback area specified in paragraph
5 (2) or (3) of subsection (a), there is a fence running
6 parallel to a road, the Secretary shall use the fence
7 as the wilderness boundary if, in the opinion of the
8 Secretary, doing so would result in a more manage-
9 able boundary.

10 (3) DEVIATIONS FROM SETBACK AREAS.—

11 (A) EXCLUSION OF DISTURBANCES FROM
12 WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES.—In cases where
13 there is an existing livestock development, dis-
14 persed camping area, borrow pit, or similar dis-
15 turbance within 100 feet of a road that forms
16 part of a wilderness boundary, the Secretary
17 may delineate the boundary so as to exclude the
18 disturbance from the wilderness area.

19 (B) LIMITATION ON EXCLUSION OF DIS-
20 TURBANCES.—The Secretary shall make a
21 boundary adjustment under subparagraph (A)
22 only if the Secretary determines that doing so
23 is consistent with wilderness management goals.

24 (C) DEVIATIONS RESTRICTED TO MINIMUM
25 NECESSARY.—Any deviation under this para-

1 graph from the setbacks required under in
2 paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) shall be
3 the minimum necessary to exclude the disturb-
4 ance.

5 (c) **DELINEATION WITHIN SETBACK AREA.**—The
6 Secretary may delineate a wilderness boundary at a loca-
7 tion within a setback under paragraph (2) or (3) of sub-
8 section (a) if, as determined by the Secretary, the delinea-
9 tion would enhance wilderness management goals.

10 **SEC. 206. LIVESTOCK.**

11 Within the wilderness areas designated under title I,
12 the grazing of livestock authorized on the date of enact-
13 ment of this Act shall be permitted to continue subject
14 to such reasonable regulations and procedures as the Sec-
15 retary considers necessary, as long as the regulations and
16 procedures are consistent with—

17 (1) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et
18 seq.); and

19 (2) section 101(f) of the Arizona Desert Wilder-
20 ness Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-628; 104 Stat.
21 4469).

22 **SEC. 207. FISH AND WILDLIFE.**

23 Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction of the
24 State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land
25 located in the State.

1 **SEC. 208. PROTECTION OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.**

2 Nothing in this Act affects or modifies—

3 (1) any right of any federally recognized Indian
4 Tribe; or

5 (2) any obligation of the United States to any
6 federally recognized Indian Tribe.

7 **SEC. 209. MANAGEMENT OF NEWLY ACQUIRED LAND.**

8 Any land within the boundaries of a wilderness area
9 designated under this Act that is acquired by the Federal
10 Government shall—

11 (1) become part of the wilderness area in which
12 the land is located; and

13 (2) be managed in accordance with this Act and
14 other laws applicable to wilderness areas.

15 **SEC. 210. WITHDRAWAL.**

16 Subject to valid rights existing on the date of enact-
17 ment of this Act, the Federal land referred to in title I
18 is withdrawn from all forms of—

19 (1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under pub-
20 lic law;

21 (2) location, entry, and patent under mining
22 law; and

23 (3) disposition under all laws pertaining to min-
24 eral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

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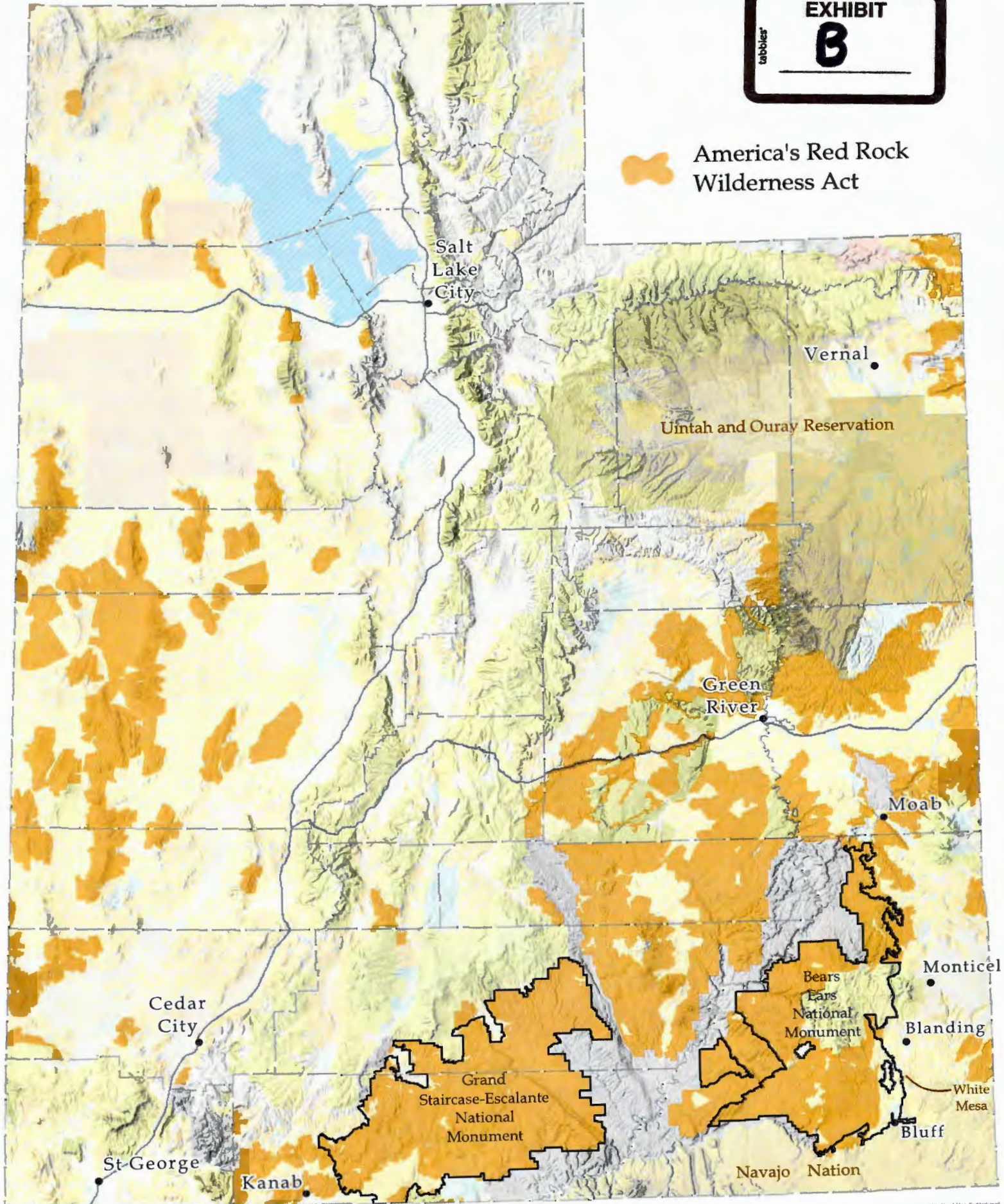
America's Red Rock Wilderness Act

EXHIBIT

B

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America's Red Rock
Wilderness Act





BECLABITO CHAPTER

HC 61 Box 20
Shiprock, New Mexico 87420-9064
Telephone: (928) 656-3265 Fax: (928) 656-3813
beclabito@navajochapters.org



Resolution No. BECL-21-06-50

RESOLUTION OF THE BECLABITO CHAPTER

SUPPORTING AMERICA'S RED ROCK WILDERNESS ACT TO HELP ADDRESS THE CLIMATE CRISIS

WHEREAS:

1. Beclabito Chapter of the Navajo Nation acts on this resolution pursuant to the authority conferred on the chapter through Navajo Nation Code Title 26, Chapter 1, Section 1, B. purpose which states "Through adoption of this Act, the Navajo Nation Council delegates to Chapter governmental authority with respect to local matters consistent with Navajo law, including custom and tradition; and
2. Pursuant to Title 26, N.N.C., Section 1 (B) Beclabito Chapter vested the governmental authority to review all matters affecting the community and to make appropriate correction when necessary and make recommendations to the Navajo Nation and the local agencies for appropriate actions; and
3. On January 20, 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order 13990 "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crises" ("Executive Order on the Climate Crisis") stating that "[o]ur Nation has an abiding commitment to [...] promote and protect our public health and the environment; and conserve our national treasures and monuments, places that secure our national memory" and "[w]here the Federal Government has failed to meet that commitment in the past, it must advance environmental justice . . ."; and
4. President Biden furthermore stated in the Executive Order on the Climate Crisis that the policy of the Administration is to "listen to the science; to improve public health and protect our environment; to ensure access to clean air and water; to limit exposure to dangerous chemicals and pesticides; to hold polluters accountable, including those who disproportionately harm communities of color and low-income communities; to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to bolster resilience to the impacts of climate change; to restore and expand our national treasures and monuments; and to prioritize [...] environmental justice . . ."; and
5. President Biden issued a "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships" ("Memorandum on Tribal Consultation") on January 26, 2021, which stated that "[i]t is a priority of my Administration to make respect for Tribal sovereignty and self-governance, commitment to fulfilling Federal trust and treaty

*President – Melissa Kelly Vice President – Hazel J. Sherman Secretary/Treasurer – Susie A. John
Council Delegate – Amber Kanazbah Crotty Grazing Official – Renita Anderson*

6. responsibilities to Tribal Nations, and regular, meaningful, and robust consultation with Tribal Nations cornerstones of Federal Indian policy” and that the U.S. has made promises to Tribal Nations for at least two centuries and “[h]onoring those commitments is particularly vital now, as our Nation faces crises related to health, the economy, racial justice, and climate change – all of which disproportionately harm Native Americans”; and
7. President Biden further stated in the Memorandum on Tribal Consultation that the Federal Government has much to learn from Tribal Nations and his “Administration is committed to honoring Tribal sovereignty and including Tribal voices in policy deliberation that affects Tribal Communities”; and
8. President Biden issued Executive Order 14008 “Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad” on January 27, 2021, which acknowledges the profound climate crisis, and sets forth his Administration’s policy of making climate considerations an essential element in its decision-making process on a broad scale “to avoid setting the world on a dangerous, potentially catastrophic, climate trajectory”; and
9. The President’s Executive Order further initiated a directive whereby 30 percent of the nation’s lands and waters are to be conserved and preserved by 2030 (“30x30”) in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
10. The Beclabito Chapter recognizes that conserving the undeveloped lands and resources currently managed by the federal government in Utah will help in President Biden’s effort to address climate change and will also help protect and preserve the cultural, prehistoric and historic records and legacy of Dine’ and other Native Peoples, and the cultural traditions and practices of Native Peoples that continue today; and
11. The Beclabito Chapter recognizes that one of the best tools the U.S. Congress has to help meet the President’s “30x30” goals is to legislatively designate all of the qualified undeveloped public lands in Utah as Wilderness pursuant to The Wilderness Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-577); and
12. The Beclabito Chapter recognizes that management of Wilderness is one of the strongest and most protective designations available to public lands and will keep fossil fuels in the ground so that greenhouse gases and other pollution that exacerbates climate change will not be produced during exploration, development and eventual combustion of those natural resources; and
13. The Beclabito Chapter is well aware of the significant negative long-term health impacts to our People, and the extensive environmental impacts to our lands and water that the Dine’ have suffered from the exploration and development of oil, gas and uranium near our homes and communities, and that these fossil fuel resources and minerals, once put into production, have also caused broader climate change impacts; and

14. The Beclabito Chapter recognizes that designating qualified undeveloped lands as Wilderness will provide quantifiable carbon sequestration benefits, and importantly climate adaptation benefits to plants and wildlife, and will also serve to conserve scarce water resources and reduce fugitive dust emissions which exacerbate climate change effects; and
15. The Beclabito Chapter recognizes that lands in America's Redrock Wilderness Act (map attached), including lands that were within the boundaries of the original Bears Ears National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation No. 9558 on December 28, 2016, are culturally and traditionally significant to many Native peoples, including Navajo; and
16. The Beclabito Chapter recognizes that for hundreds of generations Native peoples have lived in the canyons and mountains and on the mesas included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act and that these areas comprise one of the most extensive and significant cultural landscapes in the United States; and
17. The Beclabito Chapter recognizes that the rock art, cliff dwellings and other structures and ceremonial sites located on lands in America's Redrock Wilderness Act, are the critically important records of Native peoples' habitation that tells the story of the subsistence of daily life, traditions, and ceremonies of generations past; and
18. The Beclabito Chapter recognizes that the cultural importance of the lands and resources included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act are sacred to many Native peoples, including Navajo; and
19. The Beclabito Chapter recognizes that important historic remnants of Navajo hogans, pottery, sweat lodges, sheep-herding camps and farming are found throughout the lands included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act; and
20. The Beclabito Chapter is aware there are a remarkable variety of plant species, including sensitive plants that are critical to Navajo traditional and ceremonial uses that grow in areas included in America's Redrock Wilderness; and
21. The Beclabito Chapter is aware of many species of wildlife that are important to Navajo ceremonies and Navajo way of life, whose habitats are included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act; and
22. The Beclabito Chapter acknowledges that protecting the lands and resources included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act – from Cedar Mesa to the Book Cliffs, from the San Rafael Swell and the Escalante to the West Desert – will help protect and preserve the cultural prehistoric and historic records which are the legacy of Navajos and other Native peoples, and help protect the plants and animals that are part of Navajo heritage and cultural traditions and practices that continue through today; and

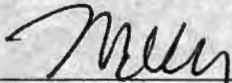
23. The Beclabito Chapter is aware that there are various activities, including mineral and energy developments, unmanaged recreation, vandalism and looting, and other actions that could harm the cultural and natural resources on public lands included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act, and that designating these lands as Wilderness will better protect these cultural and natural resources from damaging development and activities.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

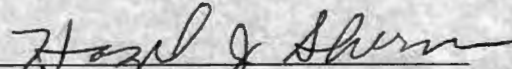
1. The Beclabito Chapter hereby supports President Biden's Executive Order 13990 "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crises" generally and specifically to protect our public health and the environment; and conserve our national treasures and monuments.
2. The Beclabito Chapter hereby supports President Biden's Executive Order 14008 "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad" and specifically its directive for conserving 30 percent of the nation's lands and waters by 2030.
3. The Beclabito Chapter hereby supports President Biden's January 26, 2021 "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation" to better meet the United States' centuries old commitments to Tribal Nations.
4. The Beclabito Chapter hereby supports Congressional wilderness designation for lands within America's Redrock Wilderness Act to help address the climate crisis as set forth in Executive Orders 13990 and 14008.
5. The Beclabito Chapter supports America's Redrock Wilderness Act to help provide time and places for plants and wildlife to adapt to the changing climate, and to better protect our scarce water resources.
6. The Beclabito Chapter requests continued feedback on the progress, or lack thereof, on the American Redrock Wilderness Act.

CERTIFICATION

We, hereby, certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered at a duly called meeting in Beclabito, Navajo Nation, New Mexico at which a quorum of Chapter members was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 8 in favor, 0 opposed and 3 abstained this 14th day of June, 2021.



Melissa Kelly, President


Hazel J. Sherman, Vice-President

Susie A. John, Secretary/Treasurer

Amber K. Crotty, Council Delegate

Renita Anderson, Grazing Official

Motioned by: Susie A. John
Seconded by: Hazel Sherman



TEEC NOS POS CHAPTER GOVERNMENT

P. O. Box 106, Teec Nos Pos, Arizona, Navajo Nation 86514
Highway 160 BIA School Road #5114 Chapter Government Building
Telephone #928-656-3662 Fax#928-656-3661

RESOLUTION OF TEEC NOS POS CHAPTER

TNPCH-06-28-2021-FY21-R-71

RESOLUTION OF THE TEEC NOS POS CHAPTER SUPPORTING AMERICA'S RED ROCK WILDERNESS ACT TO HELP ADDRESS THE CLIMATE CRISIS

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C., Section 3 (A) the Teec Nos Pos Chapter is a duly recognized certified chapter of the Navajo Nation Government, as listed at 11 N.N.C., part 1, section 10; and
2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C., Section 1 (B) Teec Nos Pos Chapter is vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the community and to make appropriate correction when necessary and make recommendation to the Navajo Nation and other local agencies for appropriate actions; and
3. On January 20, 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order 13990 "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crises" ("Executive Order on the Climate Crisis") stating that "[o]ur Nation has an abiding commitment to [...] promote and protect our public health and the environment; and conserve our national treasures and monuments, places that secure our national memory" and "[w]here the Federal Government has failed to meet that commitment in the past, it must advance environmental justice . . ."; and
4. President Biden furthermore stated in the Executive Order on the Climate Crisis that the policy of the Administration is to "listen to the science; to improve public health and protect our environment; to ensure access to clean air and water; to limit exposure to dangerous chemicals and pesticides; to hold polluters accountable, including those who disproportionately harm communities of color and low-income communities; to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to bolster resilience to the impacts of climate change; to restore and expand our national treasures and monuments; and to prioritize [...] environmental justice . . ."; and
5. President Biden issued a "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships" ("Memorandum on Tribal Consultation") on January 26, 2021, which stated that "[i]t is a priority of my Administration to make respect for Tribal sovereignty and self-governance, commitment to fulfilling Federal trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribal Nations, and regular, meaningful, and robust consultation with Tribal Nations cornerstones of Federal Indian policy" and that the U.S. has made promises to Tribal Nations for at least two centuries and "[h]onoring those commitments is particularly vital now, as our Nation faces crises related to health, the economy, racial justice, and climate change – all of which disproportionately harm Native Americans"; and
6. President Biden further stated in the Memorandum on Tribal Consultation that the Federal Government has much to learn from Tribal Nations and his "Administration is committed to honoring Tribal sovereignty and including Tribal voices in policy deliberation that affects Tribal Communities"; and
7. President Biden issued Executive Order 14008 "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad" on January 27, 2021, which acknowledges the profound climate crisis, and sets forth his Administration's policy of making climate considerations an essential element in its decision-making process on a broad scale "to avoid setting the world on a dangerous, potentially catastrophic, climate trajectory"; and

CHAPTER OFFICERS

Kerrey Victor Verna Francisco Daron Yellowhorse
President Vice President Secretary/Treasurer

Robert Redhouse
Grazing Officer

Charlene Tso
Council Delegate

ADMINISTRATION

Chapter Coordinator Accountant Maintenance Specialist



TEEC NOS POS CHAPTER GOVERNMENT

P. O. Box 106, Teec Nos Pos, Arizona, Navajo Nation 86514
Highway 160 BIA School Road #5114 Chapter Government Building
Telephone #928-656-3662 Fax#928-656-3661

RESOLUTION OF TEEC NOS POS CHAPTER

TNPCH-06-28-2021-FY21-R-71

RESOLUTION OF THE TEEC NOS POS CHAPTER SUPPORTING AMERCIA'S RED ROCK WILDERNESS ACT TO HELP ADDRESS THE CLIMATE CRISIS

WHEREAS:

8. The President's Executive Order further initiated a directive whereby 30 percent of the nation's lands and waters are to be conserved and preserved by 2030 ("30x30") in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
9. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter recognizes that conserving the undeveloped lands and resources currently managed by the federal government in Utah will help in President Biden's effort to address climate change and will also help protect and preserve the cultural, prehistoric and historic records and legacy of Dine' and other Native Peoples, and the cultural traditions and practices of Native Peoples that continue today; and
10. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter recognizes that one of the best tools the U.S. Congress has to help meet the President's "30x30" goals is to legislatively designate all of the qualified undeveloped public lands in Utah as Wilderness pursuant to The Wilderness Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-577); and
11. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter recognizes that management of Wilderness is one of the strongest and most protective designations available to public lands and will keep fossil fuels in the ground so that greenhouse gases and other pollution that exacerbates climate change will not be produced during exploration, development and eventual combustion of those natural resources; and
12. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter is aware of the significant negative long-term health impacts to our People, and the extensive environmental impacts to our lands and water that the Dine' have suffered from the exploration and development of oil, gas and uranium near our homes and communities, and that these fossil fuel resources and minerals, once put into production, have also caused broader climate change impacts; and
13. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter recognizes that designating qualified undeveloped lands as Wilderness will provide quantifiable carbon sequestration benefits, and importantly climate adaptation benefits to plants and wildlife, and will also serve to conserve scarce water resources and reduce fugitive dust emissions which exacerbate climate change effects; and
14. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter recognizes that lands in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act (map attached), including lands that were within the boundaries of the original Bears Ears National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation No. 9558 on December 28, 2016, are culturally and traditionally significant to many Native peoples, including Navajo; and
15. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter recognizes that for hundreds of generations Native peoples have lived in the canyons and mountains and on the mesas included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act and that these areas comprise one of the most extensive and significant cultural landscapes in the United States; and

CHAPTER OFFICERS

Kenny Victor
President

Vernia Francisco
Vice President

Daron Yellowhorse
Secretary/Treasurer

Robert Redhouse
Grazing Officer

Charlaine Tso
Council Delegate

ADMINISTRATION

Chapter Coordinator Accountant Maintenance Specialist



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RESOLUTION OF TEEC NOS POS CHAPTER

TNPCH-06-28-2021-FY21-R-71

RESOLUTION OF THE TEEC NOS POS CHAPTER SUPPORTING AMERICA'S RED ROCK WILDERNESS ACT TO HELP ADDRESS THE CLIMATE CRISIS

WHEREAS:

16. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter recognizes that the rock art, cliff dwellings and other structures and ceremonial sites located on lands in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act, are the critically important records of Native peoples' habitation that tells the story of the subsistence of daily life, traditions, and ceremonies of generations past; and
17. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter recognizes that the cultural importance of the lands and resources included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act are sacred to many Native peoples, including Navajo; and
18. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter recognizes that important historic remnants of Navajo Hogan's, pottery, sweat lodges, sheep-herding camps and farming are found throughout the lands included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act; and
19. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter is aware there are a remarkable variety of plant species, including sensitive plants that are critical to Navajo traditional and ceremonial uses that grow in areas included in America's Red Rock Wilderness; and
20. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter is aware of many species of wildlife that are important to Navajo ceremonies and Navajo way of life, whose habitats are included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act; and
21. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter acknowledges that protecting the lands and resources included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act – from Cedar Mesa to the Book Cliffs, from the San Rafael Swell and the Escalante to the West Desert – will help protect and preserve the cultural prehistoric and historic records which are the legacy of Navajos and other Native peoples, and help protect the plants and animals that are part of Navajo heritage and cultural traditions and practices that continue through today; and
22. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter is aware that there are various activities, including mineral and energy developments, unmanaged recreation, vandalism and looting, and other actions that could harm the cultural and natural resources on public lands included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act, and that designating these lands as Wilderness will better protect these cultural and natural resources from damaging development and activities.

CHAPTER OFFICERS

Kenny Victor Verma Francisco Daron Yellowhorse
President Vice President Secretary/Treasurer

Robert Redhouse
Grazing Officer

Charlene Tso
Council Delegate

ADMINISTRATION

Chapter Coordinator Accountant Maintenance Specialist



TEEC NOS POS CHAPTER GOVERNMENT

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RESOLUTION OF TEEC NOS POS CHAPTER

TNPCH-06-28-2021-FY21-R-71

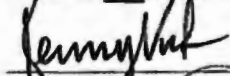
RESOLUTION OF THE TEEC NOS POS CHAPTER SUPPORTING AMERCIA'S RED ROCK WILDERNESS ACT TO HELP ADDRESS THECLIMATE CRISIS

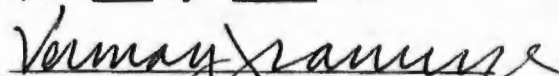
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

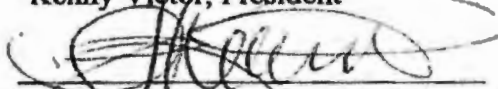
1. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter hereby supports President Biden's Executive Order 13990 "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crises" generally and specifically to protect our public health and the environment; and conserve our national treasures and monuments; and
2. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter hereby supports President Biden's Executive Order 14008 "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad" and specifically its directive for conserving 30 percent of the nation's lands and waters by 2030; and
3. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter hereby supports President Biden's January 26, 2021 "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation" to better meet the United States' centuries old commitments to Tribal Nations; and
4. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter hereby supports Congressional wilderness designation for lands within America's Red Rock Wilderness Act to help address the climate crisis as set forth in Executive Orders 13990 and 14008; and
5. The Teec Nos Pos Chapter supports America's Red Rock Wilderness Act to help provide time and places for plants and wildlife to adapt to the changing climate, and to better protect our scarce water resources.

CERTIFICATION

Teec Nos Pos Chapter hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was considered by the Teec Nos Pos Chapter (Navajo Nation) at a duly called meeting at which a quorum was present and was **Motioned by: Secretary/Treasurer Yellowhorse** **Seconded by: Vice-President Francisco** and that same was passed by a vote of 03 in favor, 00 opposed and 01 abstained, this 28th day of June 2021.


Kenny Victor, President


Verma Francisco, Vice President


Daron Yellowhorse, Secretary/Treasurer

Charlaine Tso, Honorable

CHAPTER OFFICERS

Kenny Victor
President

Verma Francisco
Vice President

Daron Yellowhorse
Secretary/Treasurer

Robert Redhouse
Grazing Officer

Charlaine Tso
Council Delegate

ADMINISTRATION

Chapter Coordinator Accountant/Maintenance Specialist



MEXICAN WATER CHAPTER



Red Mesa, TP#1019, HC 61 Box 38 • Teec Nos Pos, AZ 86514 • (928) 429-0986
Mexican Water Chapter

MWCVJUN06-082

RESOLUTION OF MEXICAN WATER CHAPTER

Supporting America's Redrock Wilderness Act to help address the climate crisis.

WHEREAS,

1. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C., Section 102 (B); which permits Mexican Water Chapter to exercise local governance authorities contained within 26 N.N.C. Section 103, with the exception of land administration authority pursuant to 26 N.N.C. Section (D) (1); and
2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C., Section 3 (A) the Mexican Water Chapter is a recognized certified Chapter of the Navajo Nation government, as listed at 11 N.N.C. part 1, section 10; and
3. Pursuant to CAP-34-98, the Navajo Nation Council adopted the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act (LGA); and
4. The Mexican Water Chapter is a recognized governing entity of the Navajo Nation and a Local Governance Act (LGA), Certified Chapter located within the boundaries of the Navajo Nation.
5. The Mexican Water Chapter governs for and advocates on behalf of the Chapter and its citizens within the Navajo Nation; and
6. Pursuant to Mexican Water Chapter resolution MWCVJUL11-105, the Mexican Water Chapter has approved its Five Management System Policies and Procedures Manuals; and
7. Pursuant to the Resources and Development Committee certifying Mexican Water Chapter having met requirement under 26 N.N.C. & 102 (A) on February 07, 2012; and
8. On January 20, 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order 13990 "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crises" ("Executive Order on the Climate Crisis") stating that "[o]ur Nation has an abiding commitment to [...] promote and protect our public health and the environment; and conserve our national treasures and monuments, places that secure our national memory" and "[w]here the Federal Government has failed to meet that commitment in the past, it must advance environmental justice . . ."; and
9. President Biden furthermore stated in the Executive Order on the Climate Crisis that the policy of the Administration is to "listen to the science; to improve public health and protect our environment; to ensure access to clean air and water; to limit exposure to dangerous chemicals and pesticides; to hold polluters accountable, including those who disproportionately harm communities of color and low-income communities; to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to bolster resilience to the impacts of climate change; to restore and expand our national treasures and monuments; and to prioritize [...] environmental justice . . ."; and
10. President Biden issued a "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships" ("Memorandum on Tribal Consultation") on January 26, 2021, which stated that "[i]t is a priority of my Administration to make respect for Tribal sovereignty and self-governance, commitment to fulfilling Federal trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribal Nations, and regular, meaningful, and robust consultation with Tribal Nations cornerstones of Federal Indian policy" and that the U.S. has made promises to Tribal Nations for at least two centuries and "[h]onoring those commitments is

- particularly vital now, as our Nation faces crises related to health, the economy, racial justice, and climate change – all of which disproportionately harm Native Americans”; and
11. President Biden further stated in the Memorandum on Tribal Consultation that the Federal Government has much to learn from Tribal Nations and his “Administration is committed to honoring Tribal sovereignty and including Tribal voices in policy deliberation that affects Tribal Communities”; and
 12. President Biden issued Executive Order 14008 “Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad” on January 27, 2021, which acknowledges the profound climate crisis, and sets forth his Administration’s policy of making climate considerations an essential element in its decision-making process on a broad scale “to avoid setting the world on a dangerous, potentially catastrophic, climate trajectory”; and
 13. The President’s Executive Order further initiated a directive whereby 30 percent of the nation’s lands and waters are to be conserved and preserved by 2030 (“30x30”) in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
 14. The Mexican Water Chapter recognizes that conserving the undeveloped lands and resources currently managed by the federal government in Utah will help in President Biden’s effort to address climate change and will also help protect and preserve the cultural, prehistoric and historic records and legacy of Dine’ and other Native Peoples, and the cultural traditions and practices of Native Peoples that continue today; and
 15. The Mexican Water Chapter recognizes that one of the best tools the U.S. Congress has to help meet the President’s “30x30” goals is to legislatively designate all of the qualified undeveloped public lands in Utah as Wilderness pursuant to The Wilderness Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-577); and
 16. The Mexican Water Chapter recognizes that management of Wilderness is one of the strongest and most protective designations available to public lands and will keep fossil fuels in the ground so that greenhouse gases and other pollution that exacerbates climate change will not be produced during exploration, development and eventual combustion of those natural resources; and
 17. The Mexican Water Chapter is well aware of the significant negative long-term health impacts to our People, and the extensive environmental impacts to our lands and water that the Dine’ have suffered from the exploration and development of oil, gas and uranium near our homes and communities, and that these fossil fuel resources and minerals, once put into production, have also caused broader climate change impacts; and
 18. The Mexican Water Chapter recognizes that designating qualified undeveloped lands as Wilderness will provide quantifiable carbon sequestration benefits, and importantly climate adaptation benefits to plants and wildlife, and will also serve to conserve scarce water resources and reduce fugitive dust emissions which exacerbate climate change effects; and
 19. The Mexican Water Chapter recognizes that lands in America’s Redrock Wilderness Act (map attached), including lands that were within the boundaries of the original Bears Ears National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation No. 9558 on December 28, 2016, are culturally and traditionally significant to many Native peoples, including Navajo; and
 20. The Mexican Water Chapter recognizes that for hundreds of generations Native peoples have lived in the canyons and mountains and on the mesas included in America’s Redrock Wilderness Act and that these areas comprise one of the most extensive and significant cultural landscapes in the United States; and
 21. The Mexican Water Chapter recognizes that the rock art, cliff dwellings and other structures and ceremonial sites located on lands in America’s Redrock Wilderness Act, are the critically important records of Native peoples’ habitation that tells the story of the subsistence of daily life, traditions, and ceremonies of generations past; and

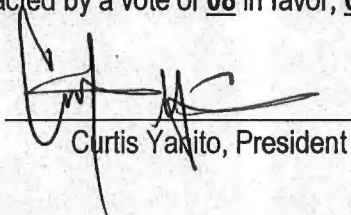
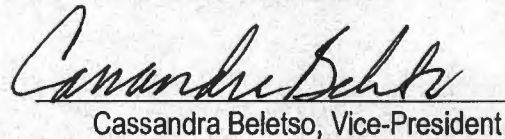
22. The Mexican Water Chapter recognizes that the cultural importance of the lands and resources included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act are sacred to many Native peoples, including Navajo; and
23. The Mexican Water Chapter recognizes that important historic remnants of Navajo hogans, pottery, sweat lodges, sheep-herding camps and farming are found throughout the lands included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act; and
24. The Mexican Water Chapter is aware there are a remarkable variety of plant species, including sensitive plants that are critical to Navajo traditional and ceremonial uses that grow in areas included in America's Redrock Wilderness; and
25. The Mexican Water Chapter is aware of many species of wildlife that are important to Navajo ceremonies and Navajo way of life, whose habitats are included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act; and
26. The Mexican Water Chapter acknowledges that protecting the lands and resources included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act – from Cedar Mesa to the Book Cliffs, from the San Rafael Swell and the Escalante to the West Desert – will help protect and preserve the cultural prehistoric and historic records which are the legacy of Navajos and other Native peoples, and help protect the plants and animals that are part of Navajo heritage and cultural traditions and practices that continue through today; and
27. The Mexican Water Chapter is aware that there are various activities, including mineral and energy developments, unmanaged recreation, vandalism and looting, and other actions that could harm the cultural and natural resources on public lands included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act, and that designating these lands as Wilderness will better protect these cultural and natural resources from damaging development and activities.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT;

1. The Mexican Water Chapter hereby respectfully supports the America's Redrock Wilderness Act to help address the climate crisis
2. The Mexican Water Chapter hereby supports President Biden's Executive Order 13990 "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crises" generally and specifically to protect our public health and the environment; and conserve our national treasures and monuments.
3. The Mexican Water Chapter hereby supports President Biden's Executive Order 14008 "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad" and specifically its directive for conserving 30 percent of the nation's lands and waters by 2030.
4. The Mexican Water Chapter hereby supports President Biden's January 26, 2021 "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation" to better meet the United States' centuries old commitments to Tribal Nations.
5. The Mexican Water Chapter hereby supports Congressional wilderness designation for lands within America's Redrock Wilderness Act to help address the climate crisis as set forth in Executive Orders 13990 and 14008.
6. The Mexican Water Chapter supports America's Redrock Wilderness Act to help provide time and places for plants and wildlife to adapt to the changing climate, and to better protect our scarce water resources.

CERTIFICATION

We, hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Mexican Water Chapter membership, at duly called meeting by teleconference at which a quorum was present and that the same was enacted by a vote of 08 in favor, 00 opposed and 01 abstained on this 6th day of June 2021.


Curtis Yaxito, President
Cassandra Beletso, Vice-President

Clifford L. Sagg, Secretary/Treasurer



**RESOLUTION OF THE
NAATSIS'AAN (NAVAJO MOUNTAIN)
CHAPTER
OF THE NAVAJO NATION**

*Patricia Blackhorn
President
Darlene Pino
Vice-President
Ello J Badoni
Secretary/Treasurer
Russell Smalcanyon
Grazing Representative
Herman Daniels
Council Delegate*

RESOLUTION NO: NM06-2021-131

**RESOLUTION OF THE NAATSIS'AAN CHAPTER SUPPORTING AMERICA'S RED ROCK
WILDERNESS ACT TO HELP ADDRESS THE CLIMATE CRISIS**

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to the Navajo Nation Code, Section 4001(D) and 4028(a), (b), the Naatsis'aan Chapter is established and certified as a local government entity of the Navajo Nation vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the Chapter and submit appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation Government of other local agencies by resolution; and
2. On January 20, 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order 13990 "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crises" ("Executive Order on the Climate Crisis") stating that "[o]ur Nation has an abiding commitment to [...] promote and protect our public health and the environment; and conserve our national treasures and monuments, places that secure our national memory" and "[w]here the Federal Government has failed to meet that commitment in the past, it must advance environmental justice . . ."; and
3. President Biden furthermore stated in the Executive Order on the Climate Crisis that the policy of the Administration is to "listen to the science; to improve public health and protect our environment; to ensure access to clean air and water; to limit exposure to dangerous chemicals and pesticides; to hold polluters accountable, including those who disproportionately harm communities of color and low-income communities; to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to bolster resilience to the impacts of climate change; to restore and expand our national treasures and monuments; and to prioritize [...] environmental justice . . ."; and
4. President Biden issued a "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships" ("Memorandum on Tribal Consultation") on January 26, 2021, which stated that "[i]t is a priority of my Administration to make respect for Tribal sovereignty and self-governance, commitment to fulfilling Federal trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribal Nations, and regular, meaningful, and robust consultation with Tribal Nations cornerstones of Federal Indian policy" and that the U.S. has made promises to Tribal Nations for at least two centuries and "[h]onoring those commitments is particularly vital now, as our Nation faces crises related to health, the economy, racial justice, and climate change – all of which disproportionately harm Native Americans"; and
5. President Biden further stated in the Memorandum on Tribal Consultation that the Federal Government has much to learn from Tribal Nations and his "Administration is committed to honoring Tribal sovereignty and including Tribal voices in policy deliberation that affects Tribal Communities"; and

6. President Biden issued Executive Order 14008 "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad" on January 27, 2021, which acknowledges the profound climate crisis, and sets forth his Administration's policy of making climate considerations an essential element in its decision-making process on a broad scale "to avoid setting the world on a dangerous, potentially catastrophic, climate trajectory"; and
7. The President's Executive Order further initiated a directive whereby 30 percent of the nation's lands and waters are to be conserved and preserved by 2030 ("30x30") in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
8. The Naatsis'aan Chapter recognizes that conserving the undeveloped lands and resources currently managed by the federal government in Utah will help in President Biden's effort to address climate change and will also help protect and preserve the cultural, prehistoric and historic records and legacy of Dine' and other Native Peoples, and the cultural traditions and practices of Native Peoples that continue today; and
9. The Naatsis'aan Chapter recognizes that one of the best tools the U.S. Congress has to help meet the President's "30x30" goals is to legislatively designate all of the qualified undeveloped public lands in Utah as Wilderness pursuant to The Wilderness Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-577); and
10. The Naatsis'aan Chapter recognizes that management of Wilderness is one of the strongest and most protective designations available to public lands and will keep fossil fuels in the ground so that greenhouse gases and other pollution that exacerbates climate change will not be produced during exploration, development and eventual combustion of those natural resources; and
11. The Naatsis'aan Chapter is well aware of the significant negative long-term health impacts to our People, and the extensive environmental impacts to our lands and water that the Dine' have suffered from the exploration and development of oil, gas and uranium near our homes and communities, and that these fossil fuel resources and minerals, once put into production, have also caused broader climate change impacts; and
12. The Naatsis'aan Chapter recognizes that designating qualified undeveloped lands as Wilderness will provide quantifiable carbon sequestration benefits, and importantly climate adaptation benefits to plants and wildlife, and will also serve to conserve scarce water resources and reduce fugitive dust emissions which exacerbate climate change effects; and
13. The Naatsis'aan Chapter recognizes that lands in America's Redrock Wilderness Act (map attached), including lands that were within the boundaries of the original Bears Ears National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation No. 9558 on December 28, 2016, are culturally and traditionally significant to many Native peoples, including Navajo; and
14. The Naatsis'aan Chapter recognizes that for hundreds of generations Native peoples have lived in the canyons and mountains and on the mesas included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act and that these areas comprise one of the most extensive and significant cultural landscapes in the United States; and
15. The Naatsis'aan Chapter recognizes that the rock art, cliff dwellings and other structures and ceremonial sites located on lands in America's Redrock Wilderness Act, are the critically important records of Native peoples' habitation that tells the story of the subsistence of daily life, traditions, and ceremonies of generations past; and

16. The Naatsis'aan Chapter recognizes that the cultural importance of the lands and resources included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act are sacred to many Native peoples, including Navajo; and
17. The Naatsis'aan Chapter recognizes that important historic remnants of Navajo hogans, pottery, sweat lodges, sheep-herding camps and farming are found throughout the lands included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act; and
18. The Naatsis'aan Chapter is aware there are a remarkable variety of plant species, including sensitive plants that are critical to Navajo traditional and ceremonial uses that grow in areas included in America's Redrock Wilderness; and
19. The Naatsis'aan Chapter is aware of many species of wildlife that are important to Navajo ceremonies and Navajo way of life, whose habitats are included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act; and
20. The Naatsis'aan Chapter acknowledges that protecting the lands and resources included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act – from Cedar Mesa to the Book Cliffs, from the San Rafael Swell and the Escalante to the West Desert – will help protect and preserve the cultural prehistoric and historic records which are the legacy of Navajos and other Native peoples, and help protect the plants and animals that are part of Navajo heritage and cultural traditions and practices that continue through today; and
21. The Naatsis'aan Chapter is aware that there are various activities, including mineral and energy developments, unmanaged recreation, vandalism and looting, and other actions that could harm the cultural and natural resources on public lands included in America's Redrock Wilderness Act, and that designating these lands as Wilderness will better protect these cultural and natural resources from damaging development and activities.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

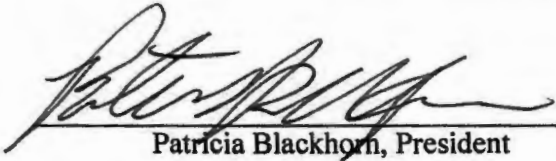
1. The Naatsis'aan Chapter hereby supports President Biden's Executive Order 13990 "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crises" generally and specifically to protect our public health and the environment; and conserve our national treasures and monuments.
2. The Naatsis'aan Chapter hereby supports President Biden's Executive Order 14008 "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and abroad" and specifically its directive for conserving 30 percent of the nation's lands and waters by 2030.
3. The Naatsis'aan Chapter hereby supports President Biden's January 26, 2021 "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation" to better meet the United States' centuries old commitments to Tribal Nations.
4. The Naatsis'aan Chapter hereby supports Congressional wilderness designation for lands within America's Redrock Wilderness Act to help address the climate crisis as set forth in Executive Orders 13990 and 14008.
5. The Naatsis'aan Chapter supports America's Redrock Wilderness Act to help provide time and places for plants and wildlife to adapt to the changing climate, and to better protect our scarce water resources.

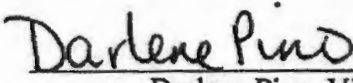
CERTIFICATION

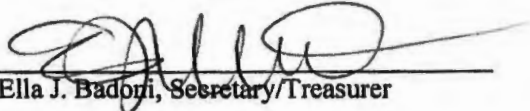
We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Naatsis'aan Chapter at a duly called meeting in Naatsis'aan, Navajo Nation, Arizona/UT at which a quorum was present and the same was passed by a vote of TWO in favor, ZERO opposed and ZERO abstention, this 14th day of JUNE, 2021.


1st Motion by: ELLA J. BADONI

2nd Motion by: RUSSELL SMALLCANYON


Patricia Blackhorn, President

 Electronic Signature
Darlene Pino, Vice President


Ella J. Badoni, Secretary/Treasurer


Russell Smallcanyon, Grazing Representative

**RESOLUTION OF THE
DENNEHOTSO CHAPTER
DCHJULY – 062 – 2021**

**SUPPORTING AMERICA'S RED ROCK WILDERNESS ACT TO HELP
ADDRESS THE CLIMATE CRISIS**

WHEREAS:

1. Dennehotso Chapter is a certified Chapter of the Navajo Nation, established and recognized by the Navajo Nation Council as a foundation of the Navajo Nation government, vested with the authority to plan and implement projects in the best interest of the community, 1AW N.N.C., Section 103 (D); and
2. On January 20, 2021, the President Biden of the United States of America issued Executive Order 13990 "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackling the Climate Crises" ("Executive Order on the Climate Crisis") stating that "[o]ur Nation has an abiding commitment to [...] promote and protect our public health and the environment; and conserve our national treasure and monument. Places that secure our national memory" and "[w]here the Federal Government has failed to meet that commitment in the past, it must advance environmental justice..."; and
3. President Biden further stated in the Executive Order on the Climate Crisis that the policy of the Administration is to "listen to the science; to improve public health and protect our environment; to ensure success to clean air and water; to limit exposure to dangerous chemicals and pesticides; to hold polluters accountable, including those who disproportionately harm communities of color and low-income communities; to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to bolster residences to the impact of climate change; to restore and expand our national treasure and monuments; and to prioritize [...] environmental justice..."; and
4. President Biden issued a "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships" ("Memorandum on Tribal Consultation") on January 26, 2021, which stated that "[i]t is a priority of my Administration to make respect for Tribal sovereignty and self-governance, commitment to fulfilling Federal trust and treaty responsibility to Tribal Nations, and regular, meaningful, and robust consultation with Tribal Nations cornerstones of Federal Indian policy" and that the U.S. has made promises to Tribal Nations for at least two centuries and "[h]onoring those commitments is particularly vital now, as our Nation faces crises related to health, the economy, racial justice, and climate change – all of which disproportionately harm Native Americans"; and
5. President Biden further stated in the Memorandum on Tribal Consultation that the Federal Government has much to learn from Tribal Nations and his "Administration is

committed to honoring Tribal sovereignty and including Tribal voices in policy deliberation that affects Tribal Communities”; and

6. President Biden issued Executive Order 14008 “Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad” on January 27, 2021, which acknowledges the profound climate crisis, and sets forth his Administration’s policy of making climate consideration an essential element in its decision-making process on a broad scale “to avoid setting the work on a dangerous, potentially catastrophic, climate trajectory”; and
7. The President’s Executive Order further initiated a directive whereby 30 percent of the Nation’s land and waters are to be conserved and preserved by 2030 (“30x30”) in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
8. The Dennehotso Chapter recognizes that conserving the underdeveloped lands and resources currently managed by the federal government in Utah will help in President Biden’s effort to address climate change and will also help protect and preserve the cultural, prehistoric record and legacy of Diné and other Native Peoples, and the cultural traditions and practices of Native Peoples that continue today; and
9. The Dennehotso Chapter recognizes that one of the best tools the U.S. Congress has to help meet the President’s “30x30” goals is to legislatively designate all of the qualified underdeveloped public land in Utah as Wilderness Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-577); and
10. The Dennehotso Chapter recognizes that management of Wilderness is one of the strongest and most protective designations available to public lands and will keep fossil fuels in the ground so that greenhouse gases and other pollution that exacerbates climate change will not be produced during exploration, development and eventual combustion of those national resources; and
11. The Dennehotso Chapter is well aware of the significant negative long-term health impacts to our People, and the extensive environment impacts to our lands and water that the Diné have suffered from the exploration and development of oil, gas and uranium near our homes and communities, and that these fossil fuels resources and mineral, once put into production, have also caused broader climate change impacts;
12. The Dennehotso Chapter recognizes that designated qualified undeveloped land as Wilderness will provide quantifiable carbon sequestration benefits, and importantly climate adaptation benefits to plant and wildlife, and will also serve to conserve scarce water resources and reduce fugitive dust emissions which exacerbate climate change effects; and
13. The Dennehotso Chapter recognizes that lands in America’s Red Rock Wilderness Act (map attached), include lands that were within the boundaries of the original Bear Ears National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation No. 9558 on December 28, 2016, are culturally and traditionally significant to many Native people, including the Navajo; and

14. The Dennehotso Chapter recognizes that for hundreds of generations Native peoples have lived in the canyons and mountains and on the mesa included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act and that these areas comprise one of the most extensive and significant cultural landscape in the United States; and
15. The Dennehotso Chapter recognizes that the rock art, cliff dwellings and other structures and ceremonial sites located on land in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act, are the critically important records of Native peoples' habitation that tells the story of the subsistence of daily life, traditions, and ceremonies of generations past; and
16. The Dennehotso Chapter recognizes that the cultural importance of the land and resources included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act are sacred to many Native people, including the Navajo; and
17. The Dennehotso Chapter recognizes that important historic remnants of Navajo hogans pottery, sweat lodges, sheep-herding camps and farming are found throughout the lands included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act; and
18. The Dennehotso Chapter is aware there are a remarkable variety of plant species, including sensitive plants that are critical to Navajo traditional and ceremonial use that grow in areas included in America's Red Rock Wilderness; and
19. The Dennehotso Chapter is aware of many species of wildlife that are important to Navajo ceremonies and Navajo way of life, whose habitats are included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act; and
20. The Dennehotso Chapter acknowledges that protecting the land and resources included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act – from Cedar Mesa to the Book Cliffs, from the San Rafael Swell and the Escalante to the West Desert – will help protect and preserve the cultural prehistoric and historic records which are the legacy of Navajos and other Native peoples, and help protect the plants and animals that are part of Navajo heritage and cultural traditions and practices that continue through today; and
21. The Dennehotso Chapter is aware that there are various activities, including mineral and energy developments, unmanaged recreation, vandalism and looting, and other actions that could harm the cultural and natural resources on public lands included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act, and that designating these lands as Wilderness will better protect these cultural and natural resources from damaging development and activities.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

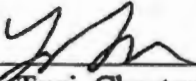
1. The Dennehotso Chapter hereby supports America's Red Rock Wilderness Act to help address the climate crisis; and
2. The Dennehotso Chapter hereby supports President Biden's Executive Order 13990 "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crises" generally and specifically to protect our public health and the environment; and conserve our national treasures and monuments; and
3. The Dennehotso Chapter hereby supports President Biden's Executive Order 14008 "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad" and specifically its directive for conserving 30 percent of the nation's land and water by 2030; and
4. The Dennehotso Chapter hereby supports President Biden's January 26, 2021 "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation" to better meet the United States' centuries old commitments to Tribal Nations; and
5. The Dennehotso Chapter hereby supports Congressional wilderness designation for lands with America's Red Rock Wilderness Act to help address the climate crisis as set forth in Executive Order 13990 and 14008; and
6. The Dennehotso Chapter hereby supports America's Red Rock Wilderness Act to help provide time and places for plants and wildlife to adapt to the changing climate, and to better protect our scared water resources; and
7. The Dennehotso Chapter hereby authorizes, directs, and empowers the Dennehotso Chapter Manager to perform all actions necessary and proper to effectuate the purpose of this resolution.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Map

CERTIFICATION

I certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Dennehotso Chapter, at a duly called meeting, in Dennehotso (Navajo Nation), Arizona at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of; 10 in favor 00 opposed, 03 abstained, this 16th day of July, 2021.



Larry Tuni, Chapter President
Dennehotso Chapter – Western Navajo Agency

Motion by: **Nathaniel Brown**
Seconded by: **Isaac Todachine**



OLJATO CHAPTER/ADMINISTRATION
PO BOX 360455
MONUMENT VALLEY, UTAH 84536
Email: oljato@navajochapters.org
Phone: 435-727-5850/Fax: 5852

Herman Daniels, Council Delegate
Willis Begay, President
VACANT, Vice-President
Marietta Bedonie, Secretary/Treasurer
Benedict Daniels, Grazing Committee Member

RESOLUTION OF THE OLJATO CHAPTER

Resolution No.: OLJ06-02-2021-NB2

SUPPORTING AMERICA'S RED ROCK WILDERNESS ACT TO HELP ADDRESS THE CLIMATE CRISIS

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to the Navajo Nation Code, Title 26, Chapter, the Oljato Chapter is established and certified as a local government entity of the Navajo Nation vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the Chapter and submit appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation Government of other local agencies by resolution; and
2. On January 20, 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order 13990 "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crises" ("Executive Order on the Climate Crisis") stating that "[o]ur Nation has an abiding commitment to [...] promote and protect our public health and the environment; and conserve our national treasures and monuments, places that secure our national memory" and "[w]here the Federal Government has failed to meet that commitment in the past, it must advance environmental justice . . ."; and
3. President Biden furthermore stated in the Executive Order on the Climate Crisis that the policy of the Administration is to "listen to the science; to improve public health and protect our environment; to ensure access to clean air and water; to limit exposure to dangerous chemicals and pesticides; to hold polluters accountable, including those who disproportionately harm communities of color and low-income communities; to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to bolster resilience to the impacts of climate change; to restore and expand our national treasures and monuments; and to prioritize [...] environmental justice . . ."; and
4. President Biden issued a "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships" ("Memorandum on Tribal Consultation") on January 26, 2021, which stated that "[i]t is a priority of my Administration to make respect for Tribal sovereignty and self-governance, commitment to fulfilling Federal trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribal Nations, and regular, meaningful, and robust consultation with Tribal Nations cornerstones of Federal Indian policy" and that the U.S. has made promises to Tribal Nations for at least two centuries and "[h]onoring those commitments is particularly vital now, as our Nation faces crises related to health, the economy, racial justice, and climate change – all of which disproportionately harm Native Americans"; and
5. President Biden further stated in the Memorandum on Tribal Consultation that the Federal Government has much to learn from Tribal Nations and his "Administration is committed to honoring Tribal sovereignty and including Tribal voices in policy deliberation that affects Tribal Communities"; and

6. President Biden issued Executive Order 14008 "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad" on January 27, 2021, which acknowledges the profound climate crisis, and sets forth his Administration's policy of making climate considerations an essential element in its decision-making process on a broad scale "to avoid setting the world on a dangerous, potentially catastrophic, climate trajectory"; and
7. The President's Executive Order further initiated a directive whereby 30 percent of the nation's lands and waters are to be conserved and preserved by 2030 ("30x30") in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
8. The Oljato Chapter recognizes that conserving the undeveloped lands and resources currently managed by the federal government in Utah will help in President Biden's effort to address climate change and will also help protect and preserve the cultural, prehistoric and historic records and legacy of Dine' and other Native Peoples, and the cultural traditions and practices of Native Peoples that continue today; and
9. The Oljato Chapter recognizes that one of the best tools the U.S. Congress has to help meet the President's "30x30" goals is to legislatively designate all of the qualified undeveloped public lands in Utah as Wilderness pursuant to The Wilderness Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-577); and
10. The Oljato Chapter recognizes that management of Wilderness is one of the strongest and most protective designations available to public lands and will keep fossil fuels in the ground so that greenhouse gases and other pollution that exacerbates climate change will not be produced during exploration, development and eventual combustion of those natural resources; and
11. The Oljato Chapter is well aware of the significant negative long-term health impacts to our People, and the extensive environmental impacts to our lands and water that the Dine' have suffered from the exploration and development of oil, gas and uranium near our homes and communities, and that these fossil fuel resources and minerals, once put into production, have also caused broader climate change impacts; and
12. The Oljato Chapter recognizes that designating qualified undeveloped lands as Wilderness will provide quantifiable carbon sequestration benefits, and importantly climate adaptation benefits to plants and wildlife, and will also serve to conserve scarce water resources and reduce fugitive dust emissions which exacerbate climate change effects; and
13. The Oljato Chapter recognizes that lands in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act (map attached), including lands that were within the boundaries of the original Bears Ears National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation No. 9558 on December 28, 2016, are culturally and traditionally significant to many Native peoples, including Navajo; and
14. The Oljato Chapter recognizes that for hundreds of generations Native peoples have lived in the canyons and mountains and on the mesas included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act and that these areas comprise one of the most extensive and significant cultural landscapes in the United States; and
15. The Oljato Chapter recognizes that the rock art, cliff dwellings and other structures and ceremonial sites located on lands in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act, are the critically important records of Native peoples' habitation that tells the story of the subsistence of daily life, traditions, and ceremonies of generations past; and

16. The Oljato Chapter recognizes that the cultural importance of the lands and resources included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act are sacred to many Native peoples, including Navajo; and
17. The Oljato Chapter recognizes that important historic remnants of Navajo hogans, pottery, sweat lodges, sheep-herding camps and farming are found throughout the lands included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act; and
18. The Oljato Chapter is aware there are a remarkable variety of plant species, including sensitive plants that are critical to Navajo traditional and ceremonial uses that grow in areas included in America's Red Rock Wilderness; and
19. The Oljato Chapter is aware of many species of wildlife that are important to Navajo ceremonies and Navajo way of life, whose habitats are included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act; and
20. The Oljato Chapter acknowledges that protecting the lands and resources included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act – from Cedar Mesa to the Book Cliffs, from the San Rafael Swell and the Escalante to the West Desert – will help protect and preserve the cultural prehistoric and historic records which are the legacy of Navajos and other Native peoples, and help protect the plants and animals that are part of Navajo heritage and cultural traditions and practices that continue through today; and
21. The Oljato Chapter is aware that there are various activities, including mineral and energy developments, unmanaged recreation, vandalism and looting, and other actions that could harm the cultural and natural resources on public lands included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act, and that designating these lands as Wilderness will better protect these cultural and natural resources from damaging development and activities.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Oljato Chapter hereby supports President Biden's Executive Order 13990 "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crises" generally and specifically to protect our public health and the environment; and conserve our national treasures and monuments.
2. The Oljato Chapter hereby supports President Biden's Executive Order 14008 "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad" and specifically its directive for conserving 30 percent of the nation's lands and waters by 2030.
3. The Oljato Chapter hereby supports President Biden's January 26, 2021 "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation" to better meet the United States' centuries old commitments to Tribal Nations.
4. The Oljato Chapter hereby supports Congressional wilderness designation for lands within America's Red Rock Wilderness Act to help address the climate crisis as set forth in Executive Orders 13990 and 14008.
5. The Oljato Chapter supports America's Red Rock Wilderness Act to help provide time and places for plants and wildlife to adapt to the changing climate, and to better protect our scarce water resources.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Oljato Chapter at a duly called meeting in Oljato, Navajo Nation, UT at which a quorum was present and the same was passed by a vote of 3 In favor, 0 opposed and 0 abstention, this 21st day of June, 2021.

1st Motion by: Marietta Bedonie

2nd Motion by: Benedict Daniels

Willis Begay
Willis Begay, Oljato Chapter President

VACANT, Oljato Chapter President

Marietta Bedonie
Marietta Bedonie, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer



RED MESA CHAPTER
Red Mesa, Navajo Nation, Utah



Resolution# RMC-04-062121

RESOLUTION OF THE RED MESA CHAPTER SUPPORTING AMERICA'S RED ROCK WILDERNESS ACT TO HELP ADDRESS THE CLIMATE CRISIS.

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to the Navajo Nation Code, Title 26, the Red Mesa Chapter is established and certified as a local government entity of the Navajo Nation vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the Chapter and submit appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation Government of other local agencies by resolution; and
2. On January 20, 2021, President Biden issued an Executive Order 1399 "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis" ("Executive Order on the Climate Crisis") stating the "[o]ur Nation has an abiding commitment to [...] promote and protect our public health and the environment; and conserve our national treasures and monuments, places that secure national memory" and "[w]here the Federal Government has failed to meet that commitment in the past, it must advance environment justice..."; and
3. President Biden furthermore stated in the Executive Order on the Climate Crisis, that the policy of the Administration is to "listen to the science; to improve public health and protect our environment; to ensure access to clean air and water; to limit exposure to dangerous chemicals and pesticides; to hold polluters accountable, including those who disproportionately harm communities of color and low-income communities; to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to bolster resilience to the impacts of climate change; to restore and expand our national treasures and monuments; and to prioritize [...] environmental justice..."; and
4. President Biden issued a "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships" (Memorandum on Tribal Consultation) on January 26, 2021, which stated that "[i]t is a priority of my Administration to make respect for Tribal sovereignty and self governance, commitment to fulfilling Federal trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribal Nations cornerstones of Federal Indian policy" and that the U.S. has made promises to Tribal Nations for at least two centuries and "[h]onoring those commitments is particularly vital now, as our Nation faces crises related to health, the economy, racial justice, and climate change- all of which disproportionately harm Native Americans"; and
5. President Biden further stated in the Memorandum on Tribal Consultation that the Federal Government has much to learn from Tribal Nations and his "Administration is committed to honoring Tribal sovereignty and including Tribal voices in policy deliberation that affects Tribal Communities"; and
6. President Biden issued Executive Order 14008 "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad" on January 27, 2021, which acknowledges the profound climate crisis, and sets forth his Administration's policy of making climate considerations an essential element in its decision-making process on a broad scale "to avoid setting the world on a dangerous, potentially catastrophic, climate trajectory"; and
7. The President's Executive Order further initiated a directive whereby 30 percent of the nation's lands and waters are to be conserved and preserved by 2030 ("30x30") in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
8. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that conserving the undeveloped lands and resources currently managed by the federal government in Utah will help President Biden's effort to address climate change and will also help protect and preserve the cultural, prehistoric records and legacy of Dine' and other Native Peoples, and the cultural traditions and practices of the Native Peoples that continue today; and
9. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that one of the best tools in the U.S. Congress has to help the President's "30x30" goals is to legislatively designate all of the qualified undeveloped public lands in Utah as Wilderness pursuant to "The Wilderness Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-577); and

10. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that management of Wilderness is one of the strongest and most protective designations available to public lands and will keep fossil fuels in the ground so that greenhouse gases and other pollution that exacerbates climate change will not be produced during exploration, development and eventual combustion of those natural resources; and
11. The Red Mesa Chapter is well aware of the significant negative long-term health impacts to our People, and the extensive environment impacts our lands and water that the Dine' have suffered from the exploration and development of oil, gas, and uranium near our homes and communities, and that these fossil fuel resources and minerals, once put into production, have also caused broader climate change impacts; and
12. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that designating qualified undeveloped lands as Wilderness will provide quantifiable carbon sequestration benefits, and importantly climate adaptation benefits to plants and wildlife, and will also serve to conserve scarce water resources and reduce fugitive dust emissions which exacerbate climate changes effects; and
13. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that lands in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act (map attached) including lands that were within the boundaries of the original Bears Ears National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation No. 9558 on December 28, 2016, are culturally and traditionally significant to many Native peoples, including Navajo; and
14. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that for hundreds of generations Native peoples have lived in the canyons and mountains and on the mesas included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act and that these areas comprise one of the most extensive and significant cultural landscapes in the United States; and
15. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that the rock art, cliff dwellings and other structure and ceremonial sites located on lands in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act, are the critically important records of Native peoples habitation that tells the story of the subsistence of daily life, traditions, and ceremonies of generations past; and
16. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that the cultural importance of the lands and resources included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act are sacred to many Native peoples, including Navajo; and
17. The Red Mesa Chapter recognizes that important historic remnants of Navajo hogans, pottery, sweat lodges, sheep-herding camps and farming are found throughout the lands included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act; and
18. The Red Mesa Chapter is aware there are a remarkable variety of plant species, including sensitive plants that are critical to Navajo traditional and ceremonial uses that grow in areas included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act; and
19. The Red Mesa Chapter is aware of many species of wildlife that are important to Native ceremonies and Navajo way of life, whose habitats are included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act; and
20. The Red Mesa Chapter acknowledges that protecting the lands and resources included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act – from Cedar Mesa to the Book Cliffs, from the San Rafael Swell and the Escalante to the West Desert – will help protect and preserve the cultural prehistoric and historic records which are the legacy of Navajos and other Native peoples, and help protect the plants and animals that are part of Navajo heritage and cultural traditions and practices that continue through today; and
21. The Red Mesa Chapter is aware that there are various activities including mineral and energy developments, unmanaged recreation, vandalism and looting, and other actions that could harm the cultural and natural resources on public lands included in America's Red Rock Wilderness Act, and that designating these lands as Wilderness will better protect these cultural and natural resources from damaging development and activities.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

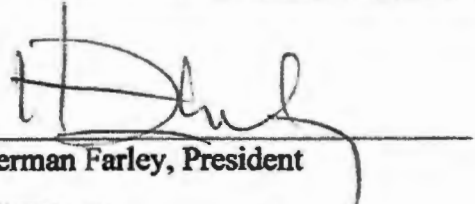
1. The Red Mesa Chapter hereby respectfully supports President Biden's Executive Order 13990 "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crises" generally and specifically to protect our public health and the environment and conserve our national treasures and monuments.
2. The Red Mesa Chapter hereby supports President Biden's Executive Order 14008 "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad" and specifically its directive for conserving the 30 percent of the nation's lands and waters by 2030.
3. The Red Mesa Chapter hereby supports President Biden's January 26, 2021 "Memorandum on Tribal Consultation" to better meet the United States centuries old commitments to Tribal Nations.
4. The Red Mesa Chapter hereby supports Congressional wilderness designation for lands within America's Red Rock Wilderness Act to help address the climate crisis as set forth in Executive Orders 13990 and 14008.
5. The Red Mesa Chapter hereby supports America's Red Rock Wilderness Act to help provide time and places for plants and wildlife to adapt to the changing climate, and to better protect our scarce water resources.

CERTIFICATION

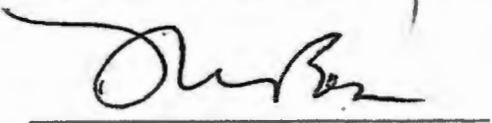
We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Red Mesa Chapter of the Northern Agency at a duly called meeting in Red Mesa, Navajo Nation, Utah, at which a quorum was present and that same passes, with the three-quorum rule, with the three-quorum rule, by a vote of 13 in favor, 00 opposed, and 02 abstained on this 21st day of June 2021.

Motioned by: Ms. Marilyn S. Holly

Seconded by: Mr. Leoanrd F. Begay

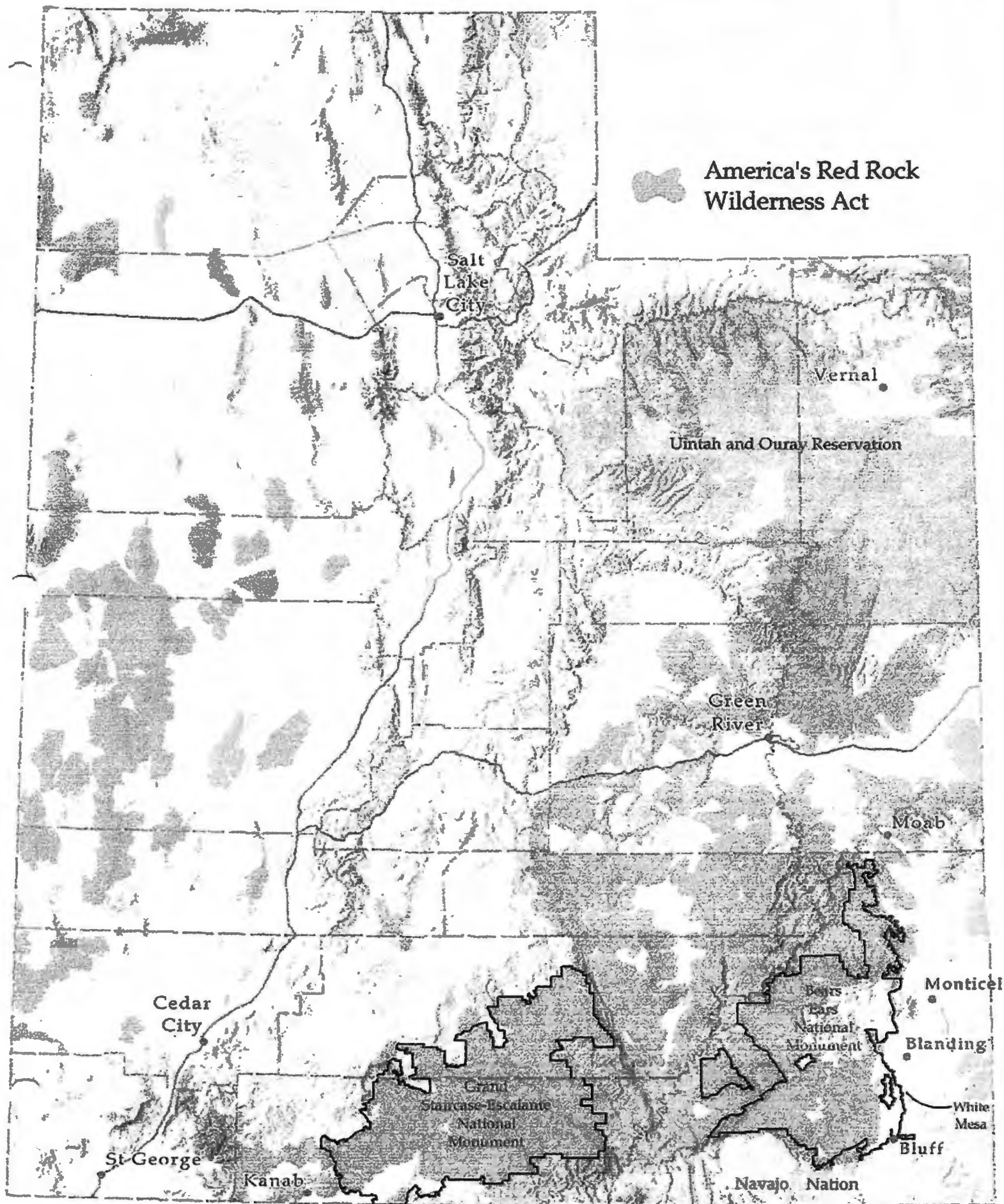

Herman Farley, President


Marilyn S. Holly, Vice-President


Marlene Dec-Ben, Secretary/Treasurer


Charlaine Tso, Council Delegate

AMERICA'S RED ROCK WILDERNESS ACT



NAVAJO NATION

889

Navajo Nation Council Special Session

9/30/2021
06:59:52 PM

Amd# to Amd#	Consent Agenda: Legislation	PASSED
MOT Crotty	0184-21 and Legislation 0196-21	
SEC Charles-Newton		

Yeas : 21

Nays : 0

Excused : 1

Not Voting : 1

Yea : 21

Begay, E	Daniels	Nez, R	Tso, C
Begay, K	Freeland, M	Slater, C	Tso, D
Begay, P	Halona, P	Smith	Walker, T
Brown	Henio, J	Stewart, W	Wauneka, E
Charles-Newton	James, V	Tso	Yellowhair
Crotty			

Nay : 0

Excused : 1

Yazzie

Not Voting : 1

Tso, E

Presiding Speaker: Damon