

**RESOLUTION OF THE  
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE  
Of the 23rd Navajo Nation Council---Second Year 2016**

**AN ACTION**

**RELATING TO RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT; RE-CERTIFYING K'AI'BII'TO CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN WHICH HAS REEVALUATED AND READJUSTED K'AI'BII TO' CHAPTER'S FIRST COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN APPROVED IN 2011 BY RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT RESOLUTION NO. RCJY-21-11.**

**BE IT ENACTED:**

**SECTION 1. AUTHORITY**

A. The Resources and Development Committee, pursuant to 26 N.N.C. §2004(D)(2) shall certify community-based land use plans.

B. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C. §2004(D)(2), "Every five years the plan shall be reevaluated and readjusted to meet the needs of the changing community" and such readjustment is subject to the certification of the Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

**SECTION 2. FINDINGS**

A. The Resources and Development Committee through RDCJY-21-11 approved K'ai'bii'to Chapter's Community-Based Land Use Plan in 2011. RDCJY-21-11 is attached as Exhibit A (Exhibits attached to RDCJY-21-11 are not included).

B. The K'ai'bii'to Chapter Community-Based Land Use Plan as approved by The K'ai'bii'to Chapter Resolution No. KB3QTR-01-05/16, is attached as Exhibit B.

C. The Resources and Development Community of the Navajo Nation Council finds it in the best interest of the Navajo Nation to re-certify the K'ai'bii'to Chapter's Community-Based Land Use Pan which has been reevaluated and readjusted to meet the needs of the changing community.


**SECTION 3. RE-CERTIFYING K'AI'BII'TO CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN.**

A. The Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council hereby re-certifies the reevaluated and readjusted K'ai'bii'to Chapter's Community-Based Land Use Plan, attached hereto as Exhibit C.

B. Re-certification of this Community-Based Land Use Plan shall not delineate adjacent chapter boundaries. Any chapter disputes rest solely with the Courts of the Navajo Nation.

**CERTIFICATION**

I, hereby, certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Resources and Development Committee of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Navajo Nation Council at a duly called meeting at K'ai'bii'to Chapter, K'ai'bii'to, Arizona, at which quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 3 in favor, 0 opposed, 1 abstained this 27<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2016.

  
Alton Joe Shepherd, Chairperson  
Resources and Development Committee  
Of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Navajo Nation Council

Motion: Honorable Leonard Pete  
Second: Honorable Walter Phelps



RESOLUTION OF THE  
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE  
OF THE 22<sup>ND</sup> NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL

22<sup>ND</sup> NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL - FIRST YEAR, 2011

AN ACTION RELATING TO THE RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT; COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT; CERTIFYING K'AI'BII'TO CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE  
PLAN

BE IT ENACTED:

1. The Navajo Nation hereby certifies K'ai'bii'to Chapter's Community-Based Land Use Plan, attached hereto as Exhibit A. The chapter shall amend the Community-Based Land Use Plan every five years, and such amendment is subject to the certification of the Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation council pursuant to 26 N.N.C. § 2004(D)(2). See Resolution CJA-10-11, April 24, 2011.

2. Certification of this Community-Based Land Use Plan not delineate adjacent chapter boundaries. Any chapter disputes rest solely with the Courts of the Navajo Nation.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council at a duly called meeting at Window Rock, Navajo Nation (Arizona), at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote 4\_ in favor and 0 opposed, this 26<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2011.

Leonard H. Peter, Pro Tempore Chairperson  
Resources and Development Committee

Motion: George Apachito  
Second: Leonard Tsosie



B3QTR-01-05/16

# RESOLUTION OF THE K'AI'BII'TO CHAPTER

P.O. Box 1761 \* Kaibeto, AZ 86053

Phone#: (928)673-5850/5851

Fax#: (928)673-5853

SUPPORTING & APPROVING THE AMENDED & UPDATED K'AI'BII'TO CHAPTER'S MARCH 30, 2010 COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN MANUAL TO REFLECT AN UPDATED COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN COMMITTEE'S MANUAL AS REVISED TO REFLECT CHANGES FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS

## WHEREAS:

1. It is recognized pursuant to 2 NNC, Section 4028 (a), the K'ai'Bii'To Chapter is vested with authority to review all matters affecting the local Community & make appropriate recommendation to the Navajo Nation, federal, state, & local agencies for appropriate actions; and
2. The K'ai'Bii'To Chapter is an approved presently as a non-certified Navajo Nation Chapter delegated the authority & responsibilities to promote its Community-Based Land Use Plan for its overall Community growth as it was established by its Navajo Nation Council in 1955, to manage its Local Governance; and
3. The K'ai'Bii'To Chapter has constituted its responsibility to have two required Public Hearings & Comment Periods to complete its authority as a Local Administrative Body in representing its constituencies in executing its role as a Local Governance Entity; and
4. Thus, our local K'ai'Bii'To Chapter abides by its decree of complying with the Navajo Nation Council's Title 26, LGA to initiate its recertification by its Navajo Nation Council's Resource & Development Committee.

## NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The K'ai'Bii'To Chapter by its official authority, hereby, supports & approves in amending & updating its K'ai'Bii'To Chapter's March 30, 2010 Community Land Use Plan Manual (Exhibit "CB-CLUPC Manual") to reflect an updated Community Based Land Use Plan Committee's Manual as revised to reflect changes for the last six years.

## CERTIFICATION

We, the K'ai'Bii'To Chapter, hereby, take this resolution that was duly considered by our K'ai'Bii'To Chapter at its duly called Regular Chapter Meeting at K'ai'Bii'To Chapter House in the Navajo Nation, Coconino County, AZ; with a Vote of 31 In Favor, 0 Opposed, and 0 Abstained on this \_\_\_ day of May 2016. And, thereby,

a motioned was made by: Justina Nejoie Seconded by: Jane Batoo

Kelsey A. Begaye  
Kelsey A. Begaye, President

Ernest Goatson  
Ernest Goatson, Vice-President

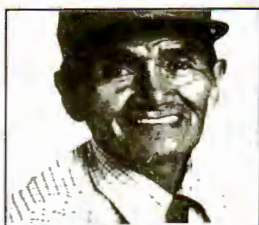
Polanda Ellis-Bileen  
Polanda Ellis-Bileen, Sec'y./Treasurer

Tuchoney Slim Jr.  
Tuchoney Slim Jr., Council Delegate

Neal John, Sr.  
Neal John, Sr., Grazing Official



# THE 'K'AI'BII'TO' CHAPTER'S CB-CLUP MANUAL NAVAJO NATION-ARIZONA MAY 20th, 2016



Manson Huskon



Robert White



Unique Community Leaders  
*The K'ai'Bii'To Chapter House*



James Mann  
Amos F. Singer



# THE K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN *MANUAL (CB-CLUP)*

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>1.1 THE K'AI'BII'TÓ CB-LUP MEMBERS &amp; CHAPTER OFFICIALS:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>2.0 BRIEF BACKGROUND OF COMMUNITY:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>2.1 THE K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>2.2 K'AI'BII'TÓ COMMUNITY'S PHYSICAL SETTING:</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>2.3 K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER SERVICE PERIMETER:</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>2.4 K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER &amp; CB-CLUPC'S SCOPE OF WORK:</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>2.5 THE LOCATION MAP OF K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER AREA:</i>	<i>9</i>
<b>3.0 VISION &amp; MISSION STATEMENTS OF OUR COMMUNITY</b>	<b>11</b>
<i>3.1 K'AI'BII'TÓ CB-CLUP'S BRIEF VISION &amp; MISSION RECOGNITION:</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>3.2 OUR K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER CB-CLUP'S "VISION" IS:</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>3.3 OUR K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER CB-CLUP'S "MISSION" IS:</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>3.4 THE K'AI'BII'TÓ CB-CLUP'S PLANNING &amp; PURPOSE:</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>3.5 OUR COMMUNITY'S PRESENT &amp; FUTURE REFLECTION:</i>	<i>13</i>
<b>4.0 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PLAN</b>	<b>18</b>
<i>4.1 INFRASTRUCTURE &amp; CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (ICIP) OUTLINE:</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>4.2 OUR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT &amp; PLANNING PROCESS:</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>4.3 CHAPTER COMMUNITY PLANNING SEQUENCES:</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>4.4 OUR OVERALL CHAPER PLANNING ROUTINE:</i>	<i>20</i>



<b>5.0 OUR COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICES . . . . .</b>	<b>21</b>
<i>5.1 DEMOGRAPHICS OF OUR LOCAL COMMUNITY: . . . . .</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>6.0 IDENTIFYING EXISTING LAND STATUS: . . . . .</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>6.1 K'AI'BII'TÓ REGIONAL LAND STATUS: . . . . .</i>	<i>36</i>
<b>7.0 FUTURE RESIDENTIAL NEEDS . . . . .</b>	<b>38</b>
<i>7.1 EXISTING &amp; NONEXISTING RESIDENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE: . . . . .</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>7.3 OUR COMMUNITY ELECTRIC UTILITIES: . . . . .</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>7.5 COMMUNITY HEALTH &amp; PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITIES: . . . . .</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>7.6 INFRASTRUCTURE &amp; UTILITIES: . . . . .</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>7.7 OUR COMMUNITY TRANSPORTATION: . . . . .</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>7.8 COMMUNITY'S PRIOR NEEDS VALUATION: . . . . .</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>7.9 UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS: . . . . .</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>7.10 TRANSPORTATION NEEDS: . . . . .</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>7.11 COMMUNITY HOUSING NEEDS: . . . . .</i>	<i>65</i>
<i>7.12 HEALTH &amp; PUBLIC SAFETY NEEDS: . . . . .</i>	<i>70</i>
<i>7.13 APPROVED &amp; REVISED INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PRIORITY LISTING (ICIP): . . . . .</i>	<i>77</i>
<b>8.0 REAL &amp; VIEWS OF GRAZING &amp; FARMING UPDATE . . . . .</b>	<b>77</b>
<i>8.1 K'AI'BII'TÓ'S REGIONAL GRAZING &amp; AGRICULTURAL GROWTH: . . . . .</i>	<i>77</i>
<i>9.0 PRESENT &amp; FUTURE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL-INDUSTRIAL GROWTH: . . . . .</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>9.1 K'AI'BII'TÓ REGIONAL ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL &amp; INDUSTRY: . . . . .</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>9.2 CURRENT K'AI'BII'TÓ ECONOMIC GROWTH PROJECTS &amp; ACTIVITIES: . . . . .</i>	<i>96</i>
<i>9.3 THE POTENTIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: . . . . .</i>	<i>110</i>
<i>9.4 COMMUNITY BUSINESS CENTERS: . . . . .</i>	<i>111</i>

<i>9.5 COMMUNITY REGIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT:</i>	112
<b>10.0 FUTURE COMMUNITY &amp; PUBLIC FACILITIES</b>	113
<i>10.1 K'AI'BII'TÓ REGIONAL LAND &amp; WATER RESOURCES:</i>	113
<b>11.0 GROUND &amp; SURFACE WATER</b>	114
<i>11.1 COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL APPRAISAL:</i>	114
<i>11.2 COMMUNITY LANDS &amp; SOIL RESOURCE:</i>	118
<b>12.0 VEGETATION &amp; WILDLIFE</b>	119
<i>12.1 PLANT LIFE &amp; THE NATURAL WORLD:</i>	119
<b>13.0 CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS</b>	119
<i>13.1 PRESERVE &amp; PROTECT OUR CULTURES &amp; LANGUAGE:</i>	119
<b>14.0 EXCLUSION OF ACCESSIBILITY</b>	121
<i>14.1 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE "AVOIDANCE" AREAS:</i>	121
<i>14.2 OPEN SPACE &amp; LIVESTOCK GRAZING NEEDS:</i>	122
<b>15.0 LAND USE PLAN &amp; CORRESPONDING MAPS</b>	125
<i>15.1 OUR COMMUNITY LAND USE DEVELOPMENT PLAN:</i>	125
<b>16.0 REALIZATION K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER VENTURES</b>	126
<i>16.1 K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER AT CB-CLUPC'S COLLECTION SCALE:</i>	126
<i>16.2 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES:</i>	127
<i>16.3 LACK OF PROGRESSION COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:</i>	131
<b>17.0 IMPLEMENTATION &amp; RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	132
<i>17.1 COMMUNITY TRANSPORTATION ROADS &amp; ACCESSIBILITY:</i>	132
<i>17.2 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION:</i>	135
<i>17.3 COMMUNITY'S STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS:</i>	136
<i>17.4 DEVELOPING COMMUNITY FACILITIES &amp; INFRASTRUCTURE:</i>	137



<i>17.5 DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES:</i>	140
<i>17.6 K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER &amp; CB-CLUPC'S SCOPE OF WORK:</i>	143
<i>17.7 OUR PRESENT &amp; FUTURE COMMUNITY ACTIONS:</i>	143
<i>17.8 SCOPE OF WORK BACKEDUP IN THE "WIND" SYSTEM:</i>	144
<i>17.9 PREFERRED AREA FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SITES:</i>	145
<b>18.0 CHAPTER PRIORITY &amp; CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT SUMMARY</b>	146
<i>18.1 CHAPTER INFRASTRUCTURE &amp; CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (ICIP):</i>	146
<i>18.2 COMMUNITY RURAL DEVELOPMENT:</i>	158
<i>18.3 COMMUNITY PRIORITY IMPLEMENTATION:</i>	159
<i>18.4 COMMUNITY REGIONAL PROJECTS:</i>	163
<i>18.5 CHAPTER PROJECTS:</i>	165
<i>18.6 A BRIEF HISTORY OF FORMER BENNETT FREEZE AREA (FBFA) REGION:</i>	165
<i>18.7 SORT OF DISPREPECTFUL TO FBFA'S IMPACTED</i>	168
<i>18.8 SERVICES FOR FOREMER BENNETT FREEZE VICTIMS:</i>	170
<i>THE END OF THE K'AI'BII'TO CHAPTER'S CB-CLUPC MANUAL:</i>	171
<b>19.0 ADDENDUM (1): FBFA PROPOSAL</b>	172 +
<b>20.0 ADDENDUM (2): CHAPTER BOUNDARY DISPUTES</b>	++

<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	
Table 1: Our K'ai'Bii'Tó Median Age .....	25
Table 2: Type of Households .....	26
Table 3: K'ai'Bii'Tó, Navajo Nation & Arizona Income .....	27
Table 4: Community Poverty Status .....	27
Table 5: Housing Occupancy .....	28
Table 6: Types of Units .....	28
Table 7: Year Structure Built .....	29
Table 8: Household Heating Fuel .....	30
Table 9: Telephone Service.....	30
Table 10: Plumbing Facilities .....	31
Table 11: Housing Conditions .....	31
Table 12: Employment Status.....	32
Table 13: Comparative Educational Attainment .....	33
Table 14: Summary of Comparative Educational Attainment .....	33
Table 15: Health Facility Cost Estimate .....	49
Table 16: Public Safety Facility Cost Estimate .....	50
Table 17: Regional Funding for 911 Rural Addressing .....	51
Table 18: Community Facility Cost Estimate .....	51
Table 19: Recreational Facility Cost Estimate .....	52
Table 20: Funding for Historic and Archaeological Preservation .....	54
Table 21: Vegetation and Wildlife Study .....	54
Table 22: Uranium Contamination Remediation .....	54
Table 23: Water and Wastewater Needs .....	55
Table 24: Communications Improvement Study .....	56

Table 25: Funding for Regional Solid Waste Plan .....	56
Table 26: Regional Road Transportation Projects .....	60
Table 27: Water and Wastewater Needs .....	63
Table 28: Poverty Status .....	65
Table 29: Housing Occupancy .....	65
Table 30: Types of Units .....	66
Table 31: Year Structure Built .....	66
Table 32: Household Heating Fuel .....	67
Table 33: Telephone Service.....	67
Table 34: Plumbing Facilities .....	67
Table 35: Housing Conditions.....	68
Table 36: Housing Needs .....	70
Table 37: Health and Public Safety Needs .....	71
Table 38: Community Facilities Needs .....	73
Table 39: Education Facilities Needs .....	76
Table 40: Employment by Industry .....	83
Table 41: Major Employer .....	83
Table 42: Class of Workers .....	84
Table 43: Commuting Time to Work.....	84
Table 44: Average Annual Expenditures in the Western U.S. ....	85
Table 45: Expenditure Potential .....	85
Table 46: Trip Activities .....	88
Table 47: Average Visitor Expenditures.....	88
Table 48: Length of Stay .....	89
Table 49: 2007 AADT on Highway 89 .....	94

Table 50: Time and Distance to Tourist Destination .....	95
Table 51: Project Locations .....	111
Table 52: Community Priorities.....	143
Table 53: Approximate Cost Element Percentages.....	148
Table 54: Approximate Cost Element, Percent of Construction Cost by Project Type.....	148
Table 55: Housing Cost Estimate .....	156
Table 56: Education Cost Estimates .....	158
Table 57: Community Regional Agriculture Projects.....	159
Table 58 Community Regional Rural Economic Development.....	159
Table 59: Regional Projects Implementation Plan (7 tables).....	163
Table 60: K'ai'Bii'Tó Projects Implementation Plan .....	164
Table 61: K'ai'Bii'Tó Regional Projects Implementation Plan.....	165
Table 62: K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Implementation.....	165
Table 63: Home Assessment of FBFA: K'ai'Bii'Tó (Date: 02-29-16) .....	167

## LIST OF FIGURES .....

Figure 1: 2008 K'ai'Bii'Tó CLUPC Workshop at the Chapter House .....	5
Figure 2: Recent 2016 CLUPC Public Hearing at the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter House.....	6
Figure 3: K'ai'Bii'Tó Senior Citizen's Elders stand to the West of White Mesa .....	7
Figure 4: K'ai'Bii'Tó District One's Grazing Management Unit 2, and it is not a Chapter Boundary nor a full Service Area .....	10
Figure 5: K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's Future Land Use Planning Map of Local Community Zoning.....	14
Figure 6: K'ai'Bii'Tó Community Estimated Population Projections .....	21
Figure 7: K'ai'Bii'Tó Community Population by Age & Gender 2000 .....	22



Figure 8: K'ai'Bii'Tó Community Population by AAge and Gender 2910.....	23
Figure 9: K'ai'Bii'Tó Community Population by Age and Gender 2020.....	23
Figure 10: K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Community Population Growth by Percentage.....	24
Figure 11: Overall Navajo Nation Population Growth by Percentage .....	24
Figure 12: K'ai'Bii'Tó Community Race & Ethnicity with 1% Caucasians .....	26
Figure 13: K'ai'Bii'Tó Race & Ethnicity by Percentage .....	27
Figure 14: K'ai'Bii'Tó Service Area added & (good, fair, poor) Housing Conditions .....	32
Figure 15: Location of K'ai'Bii'Tó within the Executive Order of 1884 in Northwestern of Northern Arizona .....	37
Figure 16: Updated & Proposed IHS Water (blue) & Power (red) Line in K'ai'Bii'Tó 's Local Community.....	40
Figure 17: Community's Year 2008 Water Source for Homes .....	41
Figure 18: Another Map of Mormon Ridge Water Line Extensions to the Southwest of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community .....	42
Figure 19: K'ai'Bii'Tó Water Line in Mormon Ridge Area Down in Southwest across the SRP Railroad Track .....	43
Figure 20: Community Wastewater Infrastructure & added Administrative Service Area on the West side of the Detail Mapping of K'ai'Bii'Tó.....	45
Figure 21: Northeast of K'ai'Bii'Tó's Existing Electric Power Line Extension & Existing Untility Line coming from Inscription House Area .....	46
Figure 22: K'ai'Bii'Tó West Welch Waterline .....	47
Figure 23: Community Road Conditions in both in & outside FBFA.....	58
Figure 24: Local SRP Railroad Tracks going from Northwest to Southeast .....	59
Figure 25: Housing Conditions in & out of FBFA .....	68
Figure 26: 2016 CLUP Public Hearing at the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter House .....	76
Figure 27: 2008 Workshop at the Chatper House Doing Mppings of Infrastructures & Identifying Resources.....	77
Figure 28: WNA Grazing District One shows the District 1's Grazing Units and it is not a Chapter Border Line or it's less of an Administrative Service Area.....	80

Figure 29: Grazing and Agriculture Infrastructure in both in & outside FBFA .....	81
Figure 30: FBFA & its Regional Tourist Destinations .....	87
Figure 31: K'ai'Bii'Tó Regional Designated Tourist Areas Tract.....	94***
Figure 32: Ten (10.743 Acre) Site, Multi-Purpose Center Tract.....	97
Figure 33: Tribal One-Stop Shop Office Building Tract is (4.388 Acre) Site .....	98
Figure 34: K'ai'Bii'TóFlea Market Tract is (1.853 Acre) Site .....	99
Figure 35: K'ai'Bii'TóHead Start is (1.676 Acre) Tract .....	100
Figure 36: K'ai'Bii'Tó'sNew Proposed Solid Waster & Recycling Bin is (2.0 Acre) Tract & Add an Acrefor Total of 2 Acre Recycle Tract, It's on the South State Route 98.....	101
Figure 37: K'ai'Bii'TóChapter Warehouse Tract is (10.492 Acre Site).....	102
Figure 38: K'ai'Bii'TóChapter's (80.007 Acre) Commercial Tract Northwest of State Route 98 Junction & (10.0 Acre) Track for Small Business .....	103
Figure 39: Chapter's Industrial Tract (119.959 Acre) Site is Located on Northwest of (Commercial 80.007 Acre) .....	104
Figure 40: K'ai'Bii'TóCommunity's Central Growth Center's Land Development Tract is a Three by Three (3x3) Mile Section (narrow white line) for Infrastructure Development of a our Local "Townsite." .....	105
Figure 41: K'ai'Bii'TóN21(3), BIE School Section 37 Connects to Junction N6331, called BIA 37 (1.887 Acre) was Reverted Back to Community .....	107
Figure 42: K'ai'Bii'Tó'sNorth of Navajo Canyon was Offered by Land Developer for a Business Investment but it was tabled.....	108
Figure 43: K'ai'Bii'Tó Regional Topography Showing Additonal Administartve Service Area(corrected one) .....	109
Figure 44: Road Conditons both in & outside of FBFA & added ASA.....	134
Figure 45: Railroad Tracks Runs from Northwest to Southeast .....	136
Figure 46: Preferred Community Development Sites .....	146
Figure 47: Housing Surveyed within Surrounding Portion of K'ai'Bii'TóChapter .....	151
Figure 48: Sample of FBFA Strategic Implementation .....	162
Figure 49: Chapter Service Border Variance or conflicts between Chapters on	

Boundaries .....	166
Figure 50: South of K'ai'Bii'Tois the USGS Topographic Map of FBFA .....	169
Figure 51: FBFA Potential Business Development Sites .....	170
<i>The End of K'ai'Bii'To Chapter's CB-CLUP Committee's Manual</i> .....	171
Summary 1: K'ai'Bii'To Chapter CLUPC Agenda, April 27, 2016	
Summary 2: K'ai'Bii'To Chapter Public Hearing, April 28, 2016	
Summary 3: K'ai'Bii'To Chapter Public Hearing, CB-CLUP, FBFA, May 02, 2016	
Summary 4: K'ai'Bii'To Chapter Public Hearing, CB-CLUP, FBFA, May 12, 2016	
Summary 5: K'ai'Bii'To Chapter Resolution: # KB3QTR-o2-05/16	
Summary 6: K'ai'Bii'To Chapter Resolution # KB3QTR-01-05/1	

# **THE K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER**

## **COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN**

### **MANUAL (CB-CLUP)**

---

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 THE K'AI'BII'TÓ CB-CLUPC MEMBERS & CHAPTER OFFICIALS:**

Our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Community Land Use Plan Committee (CLUPC)'s local Members compose of Five (5) members with one from each areas of the Chapter's north, west, south, east and central location of K'ai'Bii'Tó. Our Chapter officials who includethree ChapterOfficers and areelected as President, Vice-President and Sec'y/Treasurer; a Local GrazingOfficer and a Council Delegate who were all locally elected to hold office intheir respective positions. They represent us as leaders in their elected responsibilities within our Community.

These Community representatives are all part of our unified team to focus in on the affairs of our K'ai'Bii'Tó Community. They as leaders promote our interests by implementing the Community's goals and objectives. As being members of the CB-CLUP team supporting theManual by putting into action its policies. They observe the CB-CLUP's foresight andits assignmentdevotedly. It is the CB-CLUP's key significance strategy tooffer convincing leadershipin respecting their responsibilities as Community Officials.

They as members of the Community Team work at bringing about the goals of our local Chapter through persuasive action in implementing their obligation as leaders. They are part of the local Community effort in exercising their position for the benefit of all the Community members. The constituency members of the Community depend on their being successful and appreciate the moments they spent as appointed officers in being elected leaders in the Community.

## **2.0 BREIF BACKGROUND OF OUR COMMUNITY**

### **2.1 THE K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:**

Our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is bordered by the communities naming them in a clockwise manner with Navajo Mountain, Inscription House, Tonalea, Tuba City, Coppermine and LeChee chapters. The K'ai'Bii'TóCommunity has always been a central northern growth center of the Western Navajo reservation. It became an identified spot even before the larger town of Tuba City became a settled community by the early Mormon settlement of 1871.

It was at about after the time of 1863 when the strange "silo" or the soldiers of Kid Carson came around looking for renegade Diné in the far western Country of the



Navajos. According to our previous Diné there were Navajos living in western Regions of the far west Indian Country when the first white men came into the territory. It was said when the Land was undisturbed with lots of growing grass and other vegetation. And there was hardly any little bid patches of sand domes to cover the land at that time of our people's open space habitat.

It was about 1865 when the site of local K'ai'Bii'Tó came to be known. The Anglo slang name "*Kaibeto*" derived from Navajo dialect or the traditional Diné's word, "*K'ai'Bii'Tó*." The name actually means "the willow trees growing within a stream of fresh spring water." It literally came from the actual description of a smaller tributary canyon that flowed into a larger Creek nearby. And that larger Canyon came to be called "*K'ai'Bii' Tóh*" that is a short word for the Canyon with the spring willow tree growth. It was actually how our early Diné pioneers of Navajo Country described the evolvement of our local Community.

During those earlier days the small tributary Creek coming out from where the old K'ai'Bii'Tó Day School Site used to be was noticed with willow tree brushes small to large in size. It was during that time when there was a lot more moisture in these parts of country that provided a steady flow of natural spring water from western White Mesa ravines into the tributary creeks.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter consists of local Community's scenic walls of White Mesa and other sights of maroon rock mesas. It is a rangeland with an open space country side that grew with juniper, pinion tree forest and much tall grass land. Our Community in K'ai'Bii'Tó was instituted many years ago which was where the locality was a place of our Dine pioneers to have resided.

They traveled into this region around about early 1700's or earlier we really do not have a written history to speak of about their earlier settlement. There was one familiar named in the stories told of the inhabitants. It was he who was wise to have found a Site which he called the place "*K'ai'Bii'Tó*." And his original Diné name was "*Keshgoli*" who began his family colony after the regional area's foreign enemies departed during about 1867.

It was just before the Navajo's Treaty of 1868 was signed in Fort Sumner, New Mexico when the episode occurred. According to most of our Diné elders, he was one of the first home-steaders within the present K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek's tributary Site. He was well known in his day and from which a lot of our generations of today are the descendant populace. It was told he traveled on horseback a lot across Navajo Country in his early days as Diné medicine man and well known leader in the west.

Later it was within the same vicinity where the former regional *old shack type store* was put up for the local area's source of supply with commodities store in 1912. And after a short two years of operation, a larger merchandise store was built to the northwest of that small shack style store as its initial beginning. It was the first main retail market to be instituted which was referred to as Kaibeto Trading Post built in early 1914.

It was afterwards an *Indian Kaibeto Day School* was built in the spring of 1920 under the authority of Western Navajo Indian Affairs from Tuba City, Arizona. Therefore, according to our Diné informants they remember the very first *shack like store* was constructed as stated above which was just on the south side of the old K'ai'Bii'Tó Trading Post. Furthermore, the *old Indian Day School* was later referred to as Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Day School which was built near that small and first ground breaking Community Trading Post.

In about 1934 a local federal Land Conservation & Range Management Office building was constructed on the west side of the then future site for Lower K'ai'Bii'Tó's small Boarding School primary facilities. In about 1935 the federal Land Conservation & Range Management Office began its operation which was located on the west side of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek. Just on its west side of the Creek was the local site for the original Lower K'ai'Bii'Tó's first two white painted dormitories for children.

Sometime after our original federal Day School had operated there was added anew Lower Kaibeto BIA Boarding School which was built in about 1937. However, the day School facility still operated across the K'ai'Bii'Tó Wash. And children continued to walk across the Creek to attend school. But in early 1950's the Lower Kaibeto Boarding School was expanded. It was made again with an additional classroom extension as well as the dormitories addition in about 1954 or thereafter.

Our initial sandstone building first Meeting House is nearly fifty-three years old now, used to be our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter House. It was built with local stone blocks in 1957 and was sold when a new Meeting facility was constructed. It is the one that was bought by George Young, who was a prominent local elder Community leader. The old building that is still used by his family is located on the south side of the present Chapter House.

Before the time when any physical structure was built our Diné leaders used to meet under either a cottonwood or juniper tree. It was a time when a facility was scarce and only few Chapter Officials had vehicle transportation owned as their ride. Most used either wagons or rode horses as their daily travel. Chapter members only came on wagons and others on horseback to their local Community gatherings. They came only by way of hearing about news of their Community meetings from visiting the local Trading Post.

But our present meeting facility which is almost sixty-seven year old K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter House was not built until after 1959. And afterwards it was dedicated in early year of 1960 when it completed its construction. Then in 1965, the Upper Kaibeto Elementary Boarding School was completed with its new assembly. And thereby, a new BIA Boarding School was opened up for more than 600 children to attend the new educational facilities with day school kids also enrolled as its local student body capacity.

In the fall of 1969's the first Ten Units of NHA Housing was constructed on the north side of the Upper BIA Boarding School. But before that time in 1967, a new

highway was constructed coming off of Highway 160 which went through K'ai'Bii'Tó Community and on to Page, Arizona. Before this it used to take one and half hour to travel on the winding dirt road to a newly established Page Town near the far northwestern Arizona on the shores of Lake Powell.

In 1980's additional two more Navajo Housing Authority subdivisions were open for more housing constructions at Upper K'ai'Bii'Tó. There were several local churches and IHS Health Clinic built at about the same time. K'ai'Bii'Tó Community consists of three residential subdivisions, scattered-clustered housing, a grocery outlet of Kaibeto Market, BIA Boarding School and a Head Start Community School.

There was also a Community warehouse, a local Chapter House, a Community Laundromat facility (which was close in early 2009), several different denominational churches, BIA Boarding School, a Community sewer lagoon and an abandoned but closed Community Airstrip. And with the expectations of soon to be two main local paved Community roads to be completed that will end the main course of N21 (A) connecting to State Route 98.

It is the N21(A) from Tonalea to K'ai'Bii'Tó and the other is the local Route N6331 from near BIE Boarding School to Lower K'ai'Bii'Tó's NAHASDA Housing to nearby the Chapter House and on to Highway 98 at Two Old Water Tanks in K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek. And all the other dirt roads that are within K'ai'Bii'Tó vicinity are mostly either rarely graded dirt roads or wagon trail type dirt roads.

The remainder of K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's land is open rangeland and undeveloped land space. Therefore, approximately 95 percent of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community land is used for grazing of horses, cattle and sheep. Some homes are located in the rangeland area and are usually isolated homes with tenants who may own cattle, sheep and/or horses.

It is well respected that local ranchers utilize the federally recognized trust land for their grazing of animals. For the most part, water and electric power utilities have not been extended to these scattered Navajo home sites unless those homes are located along major utility lines that are constructed in the area. However, the reservation land is actually a federal trust land whereby Navajo families are permitted to use grazing permits with 99 year leases.

It is commonly acknowledged throughout the Navajo reservation that the Tribe's tallies of livestock are in retrospect to federally issued grazing permits. They are to follow the federal Grazing Regulations Handbook which was settled as an established rules & regulations by BIA Bureau of Land Operation in its use in cooperation with the Navajo Nation Department of Agriculture.

## ***2.2 K'AI'BII'TÓ COMMUNITY'S PHYSICAL SETTING:***

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is located in northern Arizona near the northern region of the Navajo Nation within the north end of Coconino County. The size of K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter area's District Grazing boundary is approximately 237,338 acres which is





*Figure 1: 2008 K'ai'Bii'Tó CLUPC Workshop at the Chapter House.*

really not the whole land base accounted for within District One Grazing Unit. That is because the acreage stated was just a portion of District Grazing Unit #2 as it was incompletely identified in early 1960s.

Since the present chapter borders do not encompass all of their Chapter Service Area which it was previously so outlined by our Community elders at that time. It should be remembered originally that the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter was composed of the whole area into the now LeCheeChapter extension. Thereby, the unmitigated or absolute grazing unit that was boundless into K'ai'Bii'Tó Community was not an accurately orderly diagram.

Or it was quite out of the ordinary which has become out of dated in considering the natural land basis for making decision on grazing management. It is because supposedly, it covers land boundary beyond into the next Chapter boundary or making it so to interfere with the nearby neighboring chapter. Thus, it makes that kind of planning obscurely bad decision on the part of Grazing Management to create such a natural dispute.

Above is the Figure 1 that shows the earlier or previous K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter CLUPC Workshop held at the local Chapter House. It is just a reminder of our previous on-going workshops that are put on periodically to try informing our Community. Our Chapter House is located within the Kaibeto Plateau that is on a high ground within the surrounding mesas of the northwestern region of Black Mesa geographical region.

The elevations in these areas range from 5,700 feet in the Lower K'ai'Bii'Tó Wash Community to nearly 6,880 feet on White Mesa. Few places like the upper Mesa top on White Mesa are over 7,000 feet. But the Upper K'ai'Bii'Tó Community lies within the level of 6,500 feet. It also lies within sand hills and canyon ridges and covered with juniper and pinion trees nearly all around K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek's reddish washes.



In other words, the area comprises of gently rolling topography, steep hillsides, rocky ridges and deep canyon walls along Kaibeto Creek and Navajo Canyon. The wood forest is chiefly pinion and juniper trees mixed with short and tall grass vegetation. The area is drained by K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek which flows down northward towards Lake Powell gorges for about 20 miles to the northwest. Geologic rock units are exposed in these areas primarily in consistent with Navajo sandstone which is underlain by Kayenta and Chinle formations.

These sandstones were utilized early times of K'ai'Bii'Tó settlement for building initial trading posts and schools. The rain fall used to be more frequent in years pass but in recent times a more limited amount of precipitation has fallen at a sporadic rate. But during these years it is more as a sprinkle here and there instead of having a shower with steady and extensive rainfall.

Therefore, the climate is semiarid as years go by but our elders have witnessed and still remember how much moisture was during their life time. It seemed ages ago according to their recollections that our reservation land was quite customarily moisture. The elevations in K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter receives a mean annual precipitation of more or less at nine inches per year.

The mean annual temperature is about 52° F but it does get pretty hot at times like in the 90's. Water runoff seems to be one of the primary reasons for loss of moisture in the soil but where there are more grass and other vegetation extra grass for livestock remains. On the other hand, as more motor vehicles increase it would damage land by soil erosion where increasing gullies form when flash floods occur.



*Figure 2: Recent 2016 CLUPC Public Hearing at the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter House*

In Figure 2 above is a picture of a credible display of our local K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter CLUP Public Hearing held on May 04, 2016. Some Community members came and it was a successful Public Hearing believed to help recertify our CB-CLUP Manual. It was a wonderful event where participants took interest in their Public Hearing.

### ***2.3 K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER SERVICE PERIMETER:***

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter service line boundary was not clearly identified in

harmony with the 2000 U.S. Census which was used in relation to its population planning document. An official location of our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter service borderline has not yet been agreed upon with other surrounding chapters. Taking serious notice of the District's Grazing Units have been a distraction toward trying to resolve issues regarding determining service areas.

However, our Chapter is in the process of setting up marginal negotiations with the neighboring chapters to try to resolve our service borderline issues. And without its resolution it has been a conflicting issue for quite some time between our chapters. Chapter members who have some disputes overgrazing land issues tend to become overly sensitive about the boundary concerns and express their frustration as to why our chapters are not addressing the issue.

Continue on Chapter lines, the old BIA Land Operations' grazing Unit Districts within District One has sent out a Chapter boundaries map in about 1965. It was however not set up for the purpose of chapter service administrative lines. On the contrary, our finding has found that initially there was an identified Administrative Lines for chapters when they were first initially established in the early 1930's.

Below is Figure 3 that shows some of our Chapter Senior Center elder ladies and men standing toward the west with a distant White Mesa in the background. It is a beautiful photo of them showing how they were gathered as they participate in our local Senior Center program. These are our longtime residents who are part of our local Chapter traditional Diné grandparents who show their real interest in Community progression.



*Figure 3: K'ai'Bii'Tó Senior Citizen's Elders stand to the West of White Mesa.*

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter borderline is important because it would affect where to direct certain funds so that it assists our residents to become aware of their preferred chapter site for services of benefits. It is discouraging administratively even though as our funding helps to succeed interest and where there are also unresolved issues with regard to overlapping of chapter services. This dilemma causes these areas with



complication of proper and efficient implementation of their needed Chapter projects.

In such cases even if surrounding chapters tend to agree to disagree about their service areas the neighboring chapters must work out a system to process, approve and implement its projects in order not to cause any vital development delays. Thus, the problem regarding chapter overlays causes more harm to interested parties who want some orderly way of receiving some community assistance.

#### *2.4 K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER & CB-CLUPC'S SCOPE OF WORK:*

Additionally, the Three Alternative Sites within FBFA where feasible along N21 (A & B) or those going toward Tonalea and the one going towards Gap; and plus the 3<sup>rd</sup> Site at south of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's local NHA Housing needs land withdrawals. These FBFA borderlines' development and one at K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter NHA Housing would affect where to direct funding when it becomes available.

So now, the interest is high to have FBFA residents become aware of their preferred Site for service benefits. And on the other hand it is further discouraging to encounter land dispute between chapters even when our funding helps in succeeding with developments. It is best to go ahead with assisting residents where there are unresolved issues between chapters with regard to overlapping of chapter services.

This dilemma causes these areas with complication of the proper and efficient implementation of Chapter projects to benefit residents instead. It would eventually affect where to direct certain funds and so now the interest is high having our FBFA residents become more aware of preferred Site for their assistance benefits.

It is discouraging to those in need even when our funding helps succeed where there are unresolved issues with regard to overlapping of chapter services. This dilemma causes these areas with complication of proper and efficient implementation of their Chapter service projects in housings.

NHA Sub-Division near the N21(A), are proposed as Cluster NHA Housing for those families from the FBFA who are working off reservation but want to return to find a home to rent or own. These locations of clustered proposed NHA Housings are depicted on a topographic Map on page 167 with Figure 50 Map display. That Lower K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter border's FBFA Map is part of the CB-CLUP Manual objectives.

This and other FBFA requires significant project improvement including the following priorities: Local infrastructure development, housing constructions and repairs, development of water resources, development of small businesses, and community facilities to support economic recovery activities. These projects make up capital improvements that are part of FBFA Recovery Plan.

The system of highways through the Former Bennett Freeze Area provides the transportation network that supports economic development. Some types of economic activity require the access and visibility provided by the roadway

infrastructure. Other activities, such as agriculture, home based businesses and wind power generation, may be located based on resources rather than proximity to well-traveled highways.

Usually the economic development strategy includes projects that will cluster along roads, and few more projects in remote areas. It may be located based on the location of resources and/or tourism oriented projects. Some of them are located near visitor center or places of attractive sites.

As shown in Figure 26 on the following page (the Former Bennett Freeze Area's Potential Development Sites) is depicted. On the map it shows some 38 Sites in yellow circles. Some of these Potential Development Sites are either proposed or active business centers. These are relative to some of the chapters that are nearby or along the U.S. Highway 89. And still more are also depicted along the U.S. Highway 160 going on the Route 160 that goes northeast towards Kayenta Township Site.

And out of the 38 Sites of Potential Development Sites there are about 25 Sites which are within the FBFA region. These are all shown on the map which are hardly seen Sites but it could be reality be developed anytime when a business person decides to break ground for its development.

## *2.5 THE LOCATION MAP OF K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER AREA:*

K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is located within northern Arizona of Coconino County near northern Arizona boundary of the Navajo Nation. K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's homeland is approximately 237,338 Acres in the Western Navajo Agency. It should be noted on the Map: The yellow portion is an identified depiction of our District One's Grazing Land Management Unit Area border line.

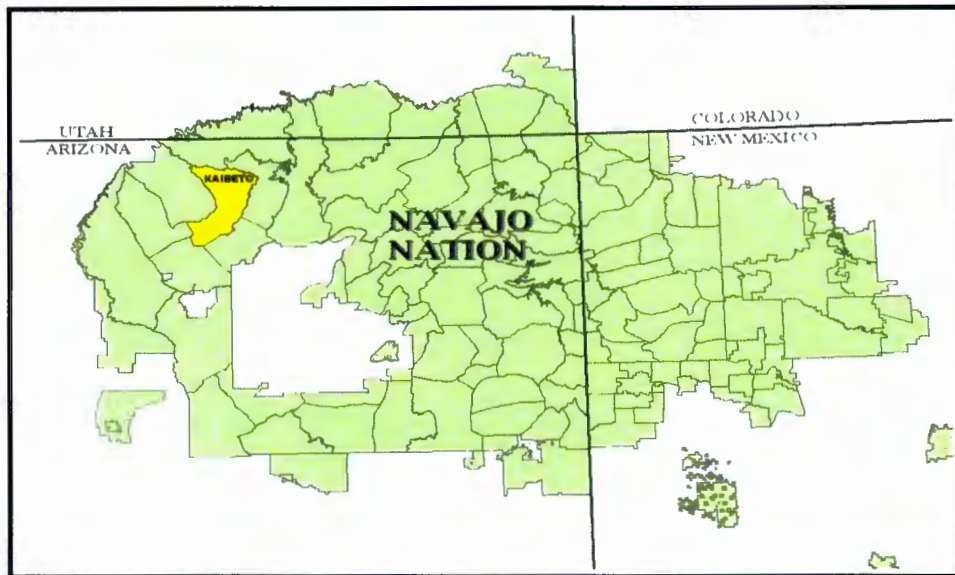
It is the District Unit #2 which is only one Unit out of the four District One Grazing Management Units. It is not proportional to the Navajo Nation chapters' land or as being all inclusive part of our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter. And it is not a peripheral area to be recognized as our Chapter's land boundary.

Further notation is in order here because of its incorrect depiction: This kind of Mapping has greatly confused Tribal departments, people in general and the outside entities on its disregard for needed correctness. Our historical depiction of our longtime K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Community is well known of its true land base.

And this kind of contradictory mapping is offensive to our Community members at large. It needs to be corrected to its right interpretation as to our Chapter's land base reflection. There needs to be a right protocol for what we present as the Navajo Nation and not be careless with our approach to informing our Navajo people, especially the youth of the Nation.

Being correct at what we do is an honorary etiquette for us and for our young of the Navajo Nation, therefore let us be sharp at giving correct information at all times. This calls for each one of us especially the leaders of the Navajo Nation to stand firm on the right principles.





*Figure 4: K'ai'Bii'Tó's District One's Grazing Management Unit 2, and it is neither a Chapter Boundary nor a full Service Area.*

It should be known that District One Grazing Land Management Units were established early in 1960 or thereafter. It was hastily done in cooperation with few chapter area's Grazing Officials. And in coordinating with BIA's Land Operations they at that period of time ensured putting Grazing Unit Line in the K'ai'Bii'Tó Wash. It was done with little input from local communities since many Community officials were uneducated in dealing with grazing management.

It was during the time when even the local land users were uninformed about planning for the grazing supervision from BIA's Land Operations or Tribal agricultural program. There was some confusion regarding these Grazing Land Management Units identifications within District One. In regards to how those lines were established.

There were certain geographical and natural environmental considerations which were made part of identifying the original Grazing Land Unit lines. But those main land formations for the intended lines were not considered. It was for decision making that it was recommended by some land users. Incidentally, the considered Land Unit Lines have mostly changed since that time. It is because of the technological and natural environmental alterations occurred since then.

Therefore, these District Grazing Management Units that were identified previously in early 1960's are not really applicable anymore. But now it is a confusing issue with our local chapter's administrative service boundaries. Some chapters believe those established District Grazing Management Unit lines are to this day considered as part of some chapter's service areas. But it really isn't so because many chapters are overlapping causing double dipping of services.

For K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter our administrative service area has greatly been obscured on account of District Grazing Management Unit lines. It is not consistent

with our original “local chapter administrative service” area. And besides, our Senior Elders have indicated through their presentation on interviews that there was originally an identified specific K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Administrative Service Area.

We believe that the originally identified “administrative service areas” were taken to some national archive storage. And our investigation leads us to be in Denver, Colorado where some Tribal chapter information is stored. Some federal BIA employees are unaware of these things but few disclose such, all together.

It may have been stored for historical safe keeping by the Department of BIA years ago as it was its earlier undertaking. Thus, our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's position is to address that in a separate issue or supplement to this Manual. Although, our emphasis here is a lot to be intended so it would be appropriate if it is presented separately from our Community Base Land Use Plan initiative.

It would be best to complete that assessment for its transparency on the issue and prudent consideration in a different light. It is of an opinion that on that notion of understanding our local Community leaders have fittingly expressed their understanding concerning those issues. It is actually insightful and normal to be able to address that addendum with an official recognition on our Chapter position.

### **3.0 VISION & MISSION STATEMENTS OF OUR COMMUNITY**

#### **3.1 K'AI'BII'TÓ CB-CLUP'S BRIEF VISION & MISSION RECOGNITION:**

#### **3.2 OUR K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER CB-CLUP'S “VISION” IS:**

Our purpose in K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's “Vision Statement” is to regulate and manage ideas. It's the plan in addressing readily your local Citizen Governance's Community-Based Land Use Plan forecasting. It means using CB-CLUP Manual to organize our prime resources in setting aside land for local infrastructures. And it is by its overall land management to benefit our local constituency at large. It's like planting a seed to preserve and enhance our Diné's history of values and heritage.

That amendable responsibility requires principle we need in guiding us through teamwork in collaborating with available resources. It is with precise understanding and appreciation to help us lead our Community towards a positive growth. And by believing in one another we are unified in our Governance's leadership role.

It is in utilizing the best sources to preserve our values and ideals. We desire to sustain choices of local electorate's approval in spectacle ways. So, that the qualities of our self-assurance towards fruition is accomplished. It's in our land's utilization that is put into practice to gain a good life foundation.

#### **3.3 OUR K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER CB-CLUP'S “MISSION” IS:**

Our “Mission” is to increase individuals' quantity and quality of life through health, mental, social and economic services. It is to rightfully gain in finding our narrowed down character traits. Its granting influence of programs to facilitate in



diminishing our Community's disorganized issue. It is to bring about positive changes for our new generations in their future human resources.

The values we desire in meeting our goals so to become more satisfied with our endeavor to accomplish our positive objectives. This will help us to accomplish our independence in realizing the best work in steadfastness in our role that is at our advantage.

### *3.4 THE K'AI'BII'TÓ CB-CLUP'S PLANNING & PURPOSE:*

Our K'ai'Bii'Tó's Community-Base Land Use Plan's (CB-LUP) planning and purpose is to enact positively with the local Community. It is an oral discussion about native Community projects' scheduling and commitments. Thus, it is linking issues on Regional Land Use Planning challenges that faces our K'ai'Bii'Tó. In a general glance of our planning we will call K'ai'Bii'tó, hereafter in this teamwork effort "Community-Based Chapter Land Use Plan (C-B CLUP)." It is how we would formally address our reference to our planning endeavor.

The Community-Based (CB) refers to how our local Community creates its land use planning. Or, how it is centered suggestion in our local Chapter planning when it's all said and done. And our Chapter Committee's Land Use Plan (CLUP) makes its preparation by local base planning. This Committee gathers factual and fair information that would help guide our Chapter's future growth. Thereby, it is to develop our policies in our Navajo land conservation planning undertaking.

With this important Community-Base advancement our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter would make better decisions in the fourth coming years. These sound decisions regarding its budgeting, capital improvement projects and other land centered practices are accomplished. Accordingly, that is the manner of reaching our Chapter's goals and objectives so to achieve our entire vision and mission.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó C-B CLUP needs to and tries to always collect information from its local Community members. Also, we consider it from federal, state and local governmental entities who are involved in helping to pull information together. These purposes are compiled into one Chapter Historical Documentation for our reference. And the data is managed for our overall Chapter operation to utilize.

Our focus as K'ai'Bii'Tó C-BCLUP supports to provide for housing, coordinate other infrastructure development, protect open space, designate commercial areas and to prioritize the needs of our Community. It is an important provision that's used for improvement of our overall Community.

Our Community Land Use Plan includes emphasis on projects needed in the recovery plan. This is certainly done with the southern portion of our Chapter's FBFA population. That Region is important to us because of its unique reality of its need as Former Bennett Freeze Area resident Community. They have been left behind because of federal mandates in having no repairs and no building of any new structures. It included not upgrading other major infrastructural development in

that distressed area.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó C-B CLUP uses its Community consensus to build the process in facilitating its present and future Community-Based in making sound decisions. Our process establishes unified sets of land use policies to help guide it for our future Land Uses. It provides decisions in regardsto its residential subdivision in planning for housing and other development.

And it also includes capital improvement project planning, recreation and infrastructural planning, zoning district planning and conflict appeals resolution plans. These all lend a hand to conduct our potential C-B CLUPplanning its preparation toward fulfillingits objectives.

### 3.5 OUR COMMUNITY'S PRESENT & FUTURE REFLECTION:

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Community's foresight captures how our Community members would like to see their Community grow over the next 15 years. In the long-term point of view, our Chapter members need to maximize its benefits onthetemporary economic opportunities. But at the same time for them to be able to maintain its integrity of the Navajo traditional culture and values.

Our K'ai'Bii'Tó Community residents desire to preserve their rural style atmosphere but at the same time to bring in modern amenities such as telephones, electricity, upgraded utilities lines and plumbing of their homes. These new benefits are needed by all residents who desire such comfortable progress of their hope for quality of life.

Therefore, the following statement certainly reflects our K'ai'Bii'Tó Community's perspective on our future Kinship dreams:

*"OurDiné of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community commits to preserve and enhance its historythrough Diné culture and symbolic heritage. It's also our idea in regards to safeguarding of our natural resources and scenic beauty that are within our surrounding environment.*

*"It is our K'ai'Bii'Tó Diné's belief to assist via unified local governance leadership in utilizing the best advantage of the Community property. The managers are to maintain our family customandvalues indefinitely without any lacking itsessential.*

*"We, therefore, desire our reserve choices of potential enhancement in benefiting our future generations. And it is for our future generations ahead to have an option in cherishing its quality and quantity of life."*

During the Community Workshops held in the summer of 2008, our local Community members outlined goals and objectives for K'ai'Bii'Tó Community. In that light, it would aid in reaching the above pictured Community vision. These goals and objectives included our Community policies, capital projects and Community service ambitions. In which it would be projected as our goals and objectives ahead.

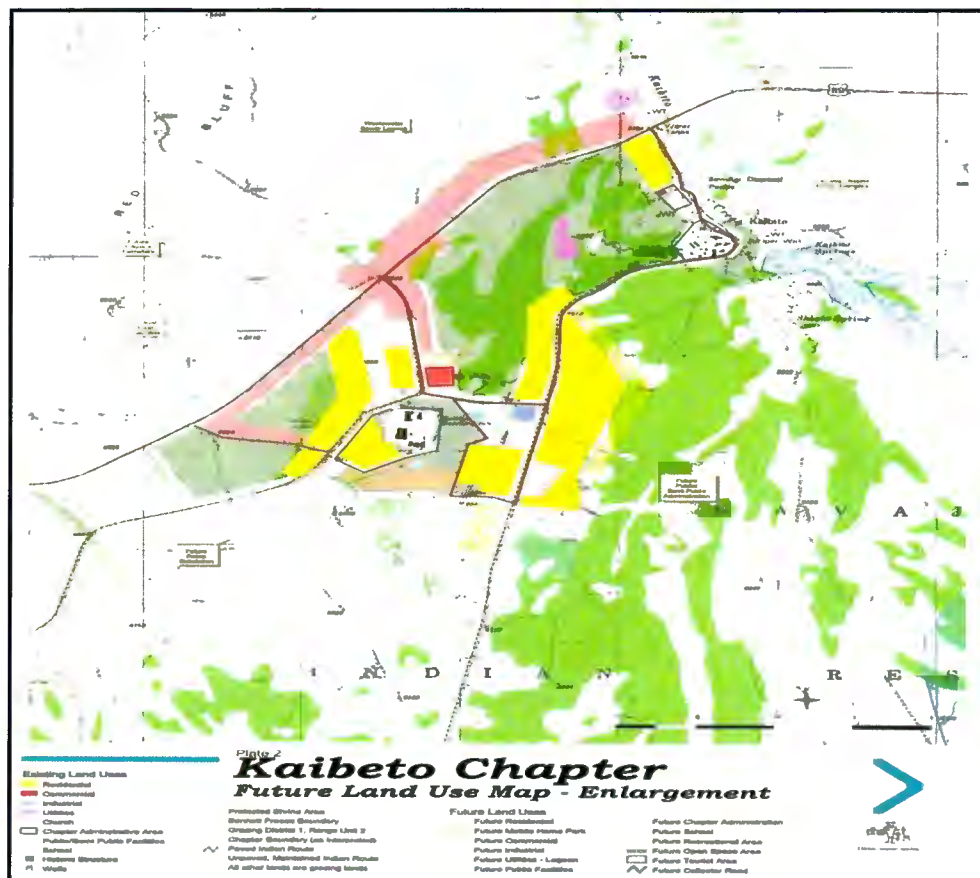
It was to help us to establish our hopes for the future of our Community. It was also hopefully to obtain progress in advancing to accomplish in a positive fashion our Community's quality of life. Thereby, on account of these goals and objectives



our Chapter Officials and CLUPC members need to come together to achieve its executions in these vital areas.

Our Community facilities and services are important part of our Community's future visualization. Our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter wishes to improve its education of their youth including expanding educational opportunities for them. Also, there is a need of obtaining facilities for our Community kids' early life journey to experience their educational pursuits.

A Multi-Purpose Community Center would provide a place for our Community members to congregate for recreational activities and/or for Community meetings. More established in adding to Community Townsite Plan in Figure 39 Map on page 98 is our 3x3 Mile Land being withdrawn for development. It is mapped out in Figure 5, it is partially Mapped as our local K'ai'Bii'Tó Community's drafted Zoning Map. It actually views the Existing and Future Land Uses.



*Figure 5: K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's Future Land Use Planning Map of Local Community Zoning.*

Infrastructure within ourCommunity would need to be improved particularly inside the former FBFA. It means to provide the needed water and electricity to all those residents who lived without basic facility improvement for many years. Solid waste wouldneed to be collected as safely and reliably as possible with having an upgradedlocal Community Transfer Station.

Improvement of cellular phone communication connections could be improved to obtain quality of life. It is perceived as an environmental safety-net for all residents in the regional vicinity. FBFA families are in the process of obtaining federal assistance with new infrastructures as soon as funding is identified and made available. It is for them to obtain from Washington, D. C. level and into the midst of the Navajo Nation.

Because of the high cost of providing municipal infrastructure to remote housing areas in our Community, solar-powered and wind-powered back-up generators could be utilized. It would provide additional power source to electric power in our scattered rural homes. Rural housing would also have improved access to safe drinking water sources. If the cost of connecting water line to municipal services was not so high.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter would provide educational and training opportunities for its residents and Navajo entrepreneurs in learning how to maintain the off-the-grid utilities. It is anticipated by the new Administration from Washington, D. C. to focus-in on funding the possibility of putting up Wind Power, Solar Power and other means of pollution free energy throughout the Country. Maybe our Community can begin planning to get into these types of development in our regional area.

The vision of our Community facilities like the proposed Multi-Purpose Center, a new and additional complex of our local BIE Boarding School's outdoor recreation facilities, a new Preschool building and possibly a new adult education center would provide computer and Internet access. It would be to support those who are interested, wanting to learn more new things, and to help them with communication needs with some of our residents.

Thereby, a dire need exist to improve the Internet services within our rural Community area. Since this kind of internet communication that could help our Community to interact with our Diné population. There might be a monopoly on Internet service by Frontier. But maybe facilitating the need for decreasing the cost of such services is needed in our local Community.

The more economic development advantage that could improve the quality of life for our Community these may include retail and recreational opportunities. There is also a need for the traveling tourists to help in generating our local economy. It could happen by maybe having our Chapter set up tourism center with touring opportunity within the regional area.

Our Community area vendors will be able to sell Navajo arts and crafts such as jewelry and other items to more visiting tourists. If that kind of some means of accommodating the tourist is made possible. Perhaps a more competitive and affordable local grocery outlets would become available in our Community within the near future as well. It would greatly help in bringing in more tourists.

The Community residents could have a full range of educational opportunities

from the Kindergarten school age children, throughout the high school students, college age and adulthood residents. These visions would include building a childcare center, job training program, leadership cultivation workshop, culture and language sharing classes, and personal and business financial management seminars.

These possibilities would assist our Community to gain knowledge and understanding of our overall growth toward a stable economy. If these Community opportunities are provided perhaps a decrease in welfare program could be achieved. And by having our residents become more self-reliant and be more self-sufficient in doing things for themselves instead of dependence on governments.

Our Community's overall road system would need to be improved and frequently maintained for safety purposes. It could help to have a more efficient way of maintaining a viable transportation system for our population. Thus, our goal eventually is to obtain an all-weather road structures to be achieved or with an all seasoned thoroughfare transportation system.

It is because of the expensive wear and tear on vehicle in our transportation there needs to be a greater emphasis made on improving our roads. That means refining our dirt roads into graveled or oiled paved roads. It is especially important also for our children since they have to daily travel to schools on buses. Especially, during icy or muddy weather the safety of children is unfavorable.

Our Community needs tourist facilities and parks to be provided where it is more feasible for our Community members to congregate for their leisure as well. The existing Community rodeo facility is in a poor condition and it is not located on a more accessible location. An improvement and accessibility of our Community Rodeo Ground could attract other interested communities and tourists to enjoy local entertainments.

It would also bring together the outdoor recreational opportunities for our local residents of all ages from children to adults. Perhaps a need is there for an increase in revenue that could be realized from the improvement of our Community Rodeo ground and its activity events.

Nearby emergency health treatment, fire station, and public safety facilities would provide for a quick response to emergency medical services and safety for crisis situation. Helicopter pad and services from Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation can respond during major emergency circumstances.

All homes should be addressed for possible emergency response and within the range of reliable cell phone service for or during a 911 call. In such instances, there needs to be a Community response plan put in place in cases of local or national emergency that should occur. It would be in the best interest of our Community to have local emergency ambulance service transportation available for quick transporting of the injured individuals.



Our regional area Navajo ranchers should have access to nearby water resources for their livestock. It would include improving the existing wells like those area windmills need to have a more dependable source of power for pumping water out of the wells. Some wind power other than the old wind mill generated pumping may need to be invested through an organized livestock owners' association or local family organized group.

Another source of power that could be is invested in like a solar power to pump out water from the not so deep wells. It is essential that that means of better services to our local and surrounding livestock owners could be made possible. Such kinds of planning and implementation could be made as part of our priority that needs addressing.

Livestock ranching and raising or grazing of animals continues to be more somewhat thriving and a viable way of life. A nearby Navajo ranger station would help to manage rangelands and prevent criminal activities such as theft of local livestock. Land range management educational programs could help to preserve the quality of land and maintain the means of upgrading residential subsistence in regards to livestock.

Perhaps a periodic livestock improvement workshop and availability of a veterinarian services could be an option for security for resident livestock owners. Our livestock owners do need a lot of workshops, seminars and training to care for their stock for better production of herds. Perhaps, a more thorough and periodic training of their land use and water preservation could help.

Community members would be able to live in scattered home sites if they are grazers of livestock who prefer to live a subsistence lifestyle. Or they should live in clustered housing developments if they prefer the amenities and infrastructure of modern Community conveniences. It is the cost of building infrastructure that makes the difference in where to establish a person's resident.

Mobile home parks and rental houses would be available for people who may need to move from K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter in the future. Or it could be for those families who are in the immediate need of a standard housing.

All residents who wish to live in K'ai'Bii'Tó Community would need to have a safe, durable, energy-efficient homes with accessibility to electricity and other utilities. It includes safe drinking water, an upgraded sewer lines, and available electric power lines.

Whether if they are living near the center of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community or in the remote or isolated areas of the Community. Residents should have a full range of housing options to support each stage of life and with all types of financial circumstances. It could help obtaining a quality of life as well.

Our elderly independent living facilities would help to allow self-sufficiency while also provided with assistance in the preparation for food, social opportunities,



and medical care. The Chapter had proposed a plan to construct an Independent Living Quarters for our elders which is ideal for the needs of our elders.

A land location has been selected and construction is complete. But working in opening the doors is forth coming from federal HUD to allow seniors to be housed. It was started out with an impartial group under K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek, Inc. But its overseer of the operation of Elder Independent Living is being ironed out, so we hear.

If everything is resolved regarding funding sources and its construction that concludes its new Community land Site, it should be opening soon in 2016. It should be in operation within the next few months or so, depending on negotiations with contributors of funding sources for its facility construction.

## **4.0 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PLAN**

### **4.1 INFRASTRUCTURE & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (ICIP) OUTLINE:**

The Navajo Nation has a planned out FBFA Action Team which composes of the Housing, the Infrastructure, the Economic Development, Public Safety and Health. The next category of public resource is the Intergraded Resource Management Planning, IRMP. BIA Natural Resource is to coordinate all intergraded activities until it gets the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) accomplished by December 2016, so its when the completion of all land clearances are completed.

And then the Intergraded Agency Task Force that would meet every 3<sup>rd</sup> Monday of each month. These are components of our overall Former Bennett Freeze Area to provide for planning of our Recovery Plan for FBFA. Also, NAU is looking for funding for the IRMP implementation so our planning in FBFA will be complete for those living in the distressed area of the Navajo Nation.

### **4.2 OUR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT & PLANNING PROCESS:**

As part of the public participation process in the development of the Former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA) Recovery Plan, there were meetings held with each of the nine affected chapters. These chapters included: Bodaway-Gap, Cameron, Coalmine Canyon, Coppermine, K'ai'Bii'Tó, Tolani Lake, Tonalea, and Tuba City. It was planned to conduct two community workshops at each of these chapter houses.

These were done in cooperation and assistance of WHPacific, Inc. during the summer of 2008. However, most all gathered information was submitted to the federal government for securing funding for infrastructural development. This funding source was to have been available during 2010, if it was possible then.

These Recovery Plan Workshops were part of the regional Community-Base planning effort for FBFA. It was continued through the month of September in 2008. The first workshop was two days of taking part in strategic planning session. The second workshop was one day with follow-up on land use mapping session with chapter officials, staff and community members.

The first community workshops was focused on generating practical vision, understanding challenges to achieve that vision, creating strategic directions to address these challenges, and prioritizing chapter projects for future action.

Second community workshop focused on confirming the priority of capital project; producing principles to guide future development; decide on phasing in for development and planning the location sites. The need for infrastructure to support chapter projects was identified on itscommunity land area.

These workshops were coordinated by local Chapter Services Coordinator and Chapter Officials who determined the invitation list. It was done with guidance from the facilitation team and planned its logistics of the meeting locations, dates, and times of the seminars. In accordance with these workshops, it utilized the previous effort to create the chapter land use plan.

That plan was performed by the previous consultant ETD Environmental Consulting in 2001. It consisted of educating Navajo chapter members about the uses and benefits of land use planning, how the plan would be developed, and the importance of having the participation in the chapter planning process.

#### *4.3 CHAPTER COMMUNITY PLANNING SEQUENCES:*

The community workshops described above was a starting point for producing information needed to update the Community Land Use Plans. These workshops were designed to serve the purpose of efficiently producing a local community needs assessment and to develop initial land use planning maps.

It was with the assistance of WHPacific, Inc. who helped add this information to the most recent CLUP Manual. And this Entity must have researched other existing plans and ongoing project efforts at the tribal and federal agencies.

Thereby, new information was gathered again by field teams using Global Positioning System (GPS) to take data points of houses, roads, and other manmade features. And to assess each feature's condition whetherit is very good, fair, poor or very poor; based upon particular criteria that were included in the Appendix.

The planning team composed of CSC, Officials and WHPacific, Inc. then compared the community needs assessment with professional assessments performed by the field teams. In cases where chapter projects were identified by the community which matched the needs assessed by the field teams. And the planning team looked to see whether the project was identified on a previous land use map.

Or, those identifiedland use mapped at the community land use planning workshop was comparatively reviewed. If not the project was recommended as a feasibility study to decide the project's scope and location and funds for this study was added to the Infrastructure and Capital Improvements Plan (ICIP).

If a location was identified the chapter was asked to provide information about its current planning efforts and overall project status whether the project had been



planned, land withdrawn, surveys completed and if any design or construction work was completed. The projects with identified locations were added to the chapter's ICIP based on the project's status toward its completion.

Many of the ideas from the community workshops were for programs, policies or efforts that are not considered capital improvement projects such as additional staff, education programs or land preservation plans. These were included in the Community Land Use Plan as recommendations for the Chapter to pursue as part of its operating budget. Or it could be from outside and/or private funding sources as it was needed.

It was the overall goal of this planning effort to demonstrate the method by which the Chapter can update its own plan as needed. In particular, these community workshops were successful, interactive and efficient way to quickly generate information that could be incorporated into the plan and translated it into action by the involved chapter in the future.

Upon that understanding our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has gone ahead to demonstrate the need for making some progress into the planning for future development plans. After much discussion our Community has implemented some land withdrawals so to begin planning some infrastructure development.

Our next step is to make clearance of all land withdrawn and from there to secure funding for needed infrastructure development. And thereupon it is to bring in entities to be responsible for established facilities for the use of our intended customers. Implementing these infrastructures would take time to build the structures needed for providing services to customers.

#### *4.4 OUR OVERALL CHAPTER PLANNING ROUTINE:*

The purpose of this section of our Community-Base Land Use Plan (CB-CLUP) is to present some current needs and conditions of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter. The Community-Base Plan gathers information that affects, hinder or places pressure on the Chapter's development strategies. With this Community-Base Plan information the Chapter could do better in its future decisions which concerns budget, capital improvements and land use planning goals.

As part of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Community-Base Plan, the Community-Base Plan report should be treated as a living document. And it should be updated as needed on periodic basis so that those future plans could be readily be achieved within a reasonable time period. For example, the Chapter budget should maintain accountable journals to reflect with the Bank so reconciliation is definitely accomplished on a periodic basis.

This section is based on the 2000 U.S. Census information, it is an information gathered from K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter field assessments and other reliable sources. The Community assessment provides future vision for local land use planning. It also presents evidences and assesses social characteristics and



economic conditions of the Community. And it collects an inventory of the existing and proposed development for the selected areas within the K'ai'Bii'Tó Community.

It moreover identifies and describes issues that affect land use patterns that may affect the future stability of land preservation. Thereby, it may impact our future development regarding uses of land to benefit the local Community residents as well as the land users on the open grazing areas.

As Community leaders being CLUPC members, we need to understand that the population growth needs to be balanced with the land uses in the Community. It is so the provision of an effective use of resources can be achieved through proper land use planning.

## 5.0 OUR COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

### 5.1 DEMOGRAPHICS OF OUR LOCAL COMMUNITY:

#### 5.1.1 Community Population

The 2000 U.S. Census states that K'ai'Bii'Tó Community population was at 1,968 individuals residing in our Community. Our baseline for population projections to the year 2020 was more or less prepared using the information from the 2000 U.S. Census. A population forecast technique called *cohort survival* or a group with statistical similarities takes into account the age and sex distribution of the population.

It is also as well that the natural influence of mortality, fertility and birthrate as part of the forecast. Population projections do not include in-migration or out-migration of Chapter Community members. It means it does not predict how many people might move in or move out of the Community.

The projections are presented in Figure 6: Population Growth; Population by Age 2000 Census and Projection in 2010, and Population Projection 2020, respectively.

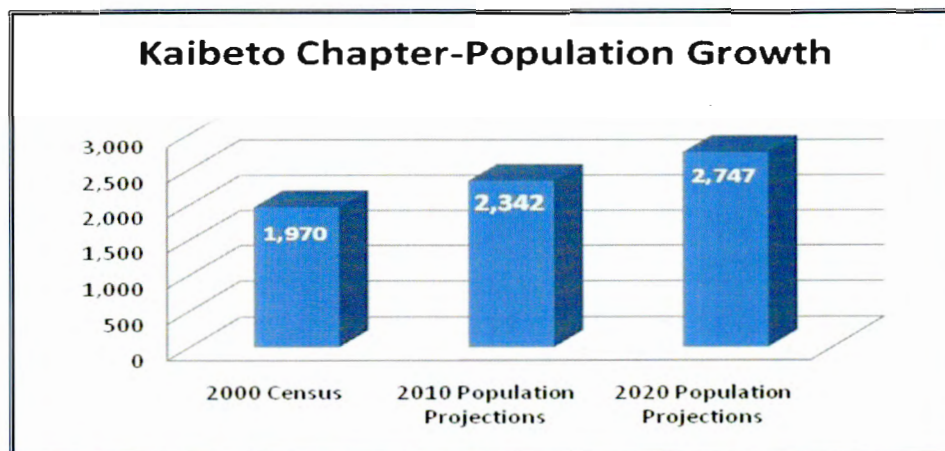
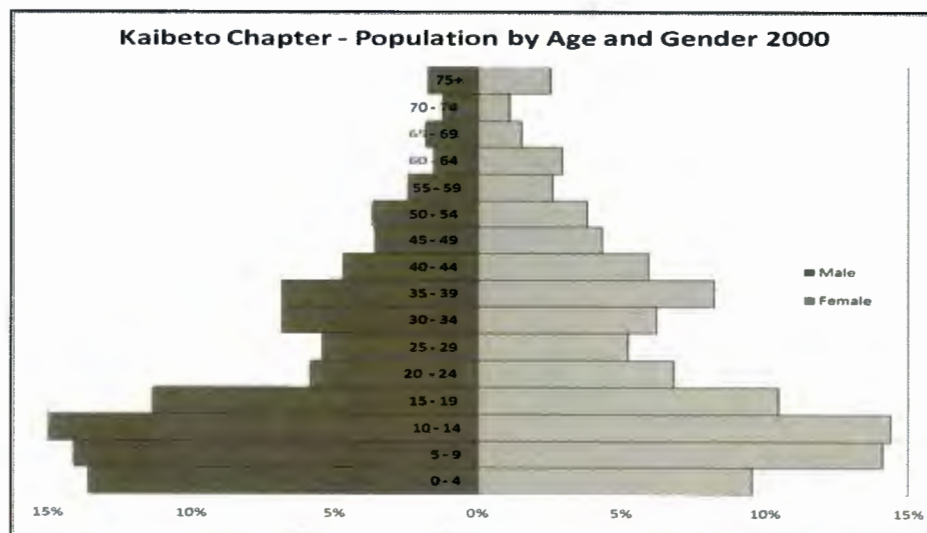


Figure 6: K'ai'Bii'Tó Community Estimated Population Projections.

The Community population projections predicts that K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter would

experience general population growth into the near future. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Community could expect a 19 percent population increase from the year 2000 to the year 2010. Taken as a whole, the K'ai'Bii'Tó Community is expected to grow by 39 percent by 2020 which is a slightly higher rate than the Navajo Nation's overall population progression.

However, these projections may change if we take into consideration the proposed development within K'ai'Bii'Tó Community. These may include: If the new Satellite School, the new proposed plants (Toyota & Battery) should mature, the new Senior Independent Living is achieved, the additional new housings instituted, the completion of N21(A) & Route N6331 are accomplished, and other development including small businesses are developed on the proposed sites.



*Figure 7: K'ai'Bii'Tó Community Population by Age & Gender 2000.*

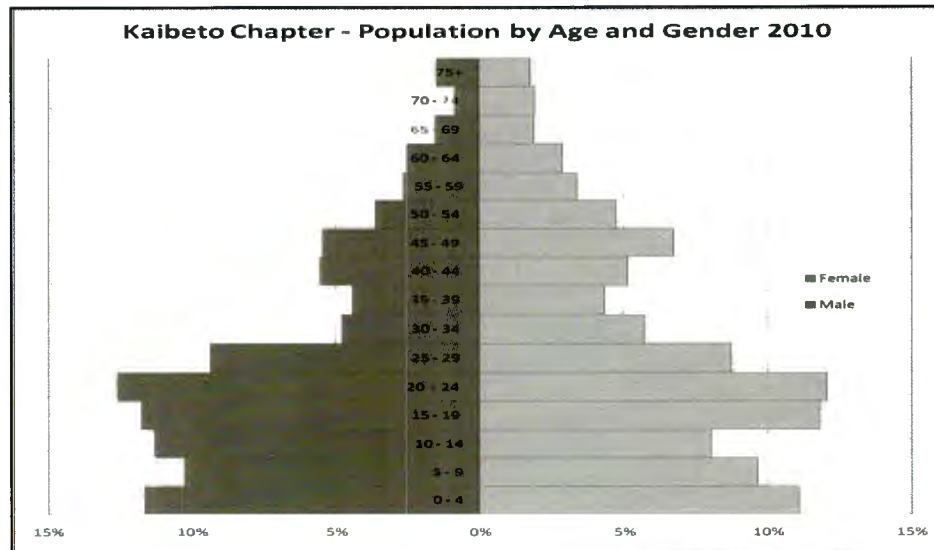
The Kaibeto Chapter Population by Age and Gender 2000 and Male and Female gender averages in percentage from 0% to 15% in Figure 7, above. And it is the same kind of comparison in Age and Gender Population Chart of 2010. The Navajo Nation is also expected to experience its population growth in the future, including a percentage in population increases in 2010.

In Figure 8, on the next page there is more female gender in the age of 20 to 24 and with 15 to 19 ages, which indicates that there are greater numbers of them than the male population in the same age level. Looking at that Chart it shows that there are more female or one & half of male is less in number.

And the same will be true in the year 2020, as it is projected to know that there will be more female than the male population as the years go by. These two Charts give us some understanding of how our population grows from year to year. Eventually, there will be more and more female population as the year progresses.

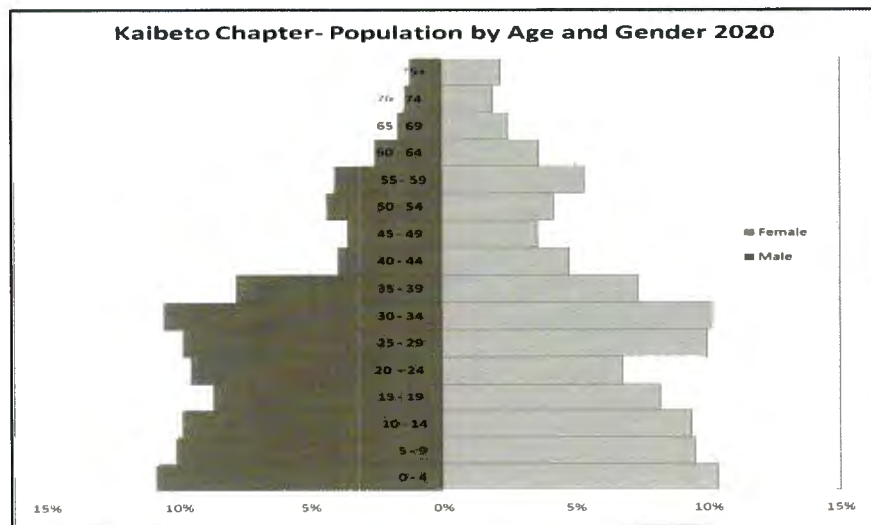
And in Figure 9, shows the same Chart only in 2020 which is on the next page. It is interesting that this Chart tells us the story of how our population will be in the

next 10 and 20 years. It also gives us an understanding that more and more female will enter higher education since there are more of them in number.



*Figure 8: K'ai'Bii'Tó Community Population by Age and Gender 2010.*

On the other hand, these projections of the Navajo Nation growth could change if and when more and more economic growth takes place on the reservation. More of those Navajo families who moved off the reservation may decide to return home areas on account of local progress in economic development. Therefore, our foresight should be mindful of the projection we perceive at this point in time and not neglect our changing environment to population outcome within the next decades.

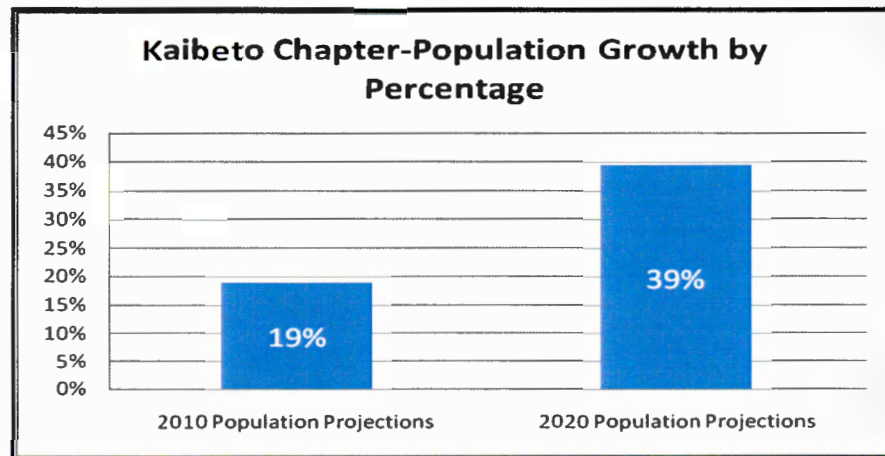


*Figure 9: K'ai'Bii'Tó Community Population by Age and Gender 2020.*

In our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter, 58 percent of our population is comprised of individuals 24 years or younger. It is really an astounding figure to know about our Community because it shows the young are under developed population. It means that these group of youth need to be schooled and educated with the best possible opportunities in technological training. In Figure 10, shows Population Growth by



Percentages with 19% and 39% from 2010 to 2020.

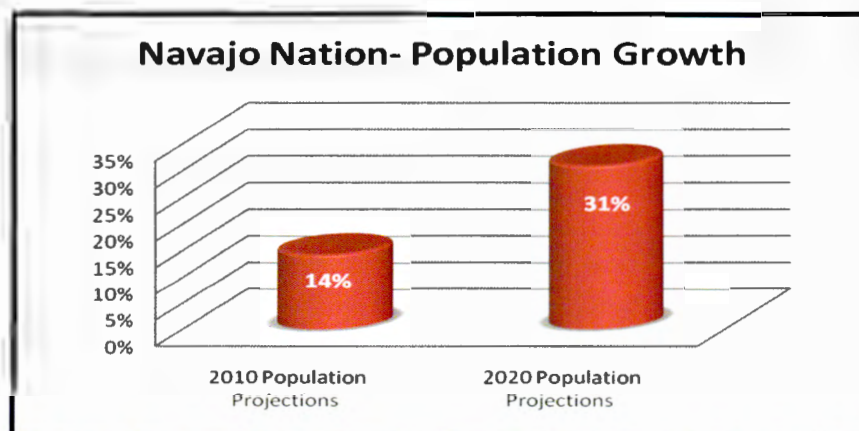


*Figure 10: K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Community Population Growth by Percentage.*

This indicates that our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is and would continue to experience an out pouring of younger individuals and young families in the future. Our Community Land Use Planning ought to focus on our increasing population by looking at land availability for housing, small businesses and recreational facilities to accommodate our youth.

At the same time there must be land made feasible for creating jobs within our local Communities. Instead our youth are continuing to go off the Navajo reservation, as our communities' youth are on the increase and they should obtain a better family income whether on reservation or off reservation.

The K'ai'Bii'TóCommunity's youth would be a sizeable cohort in population for the next four years as shown in Figure 11. And how it shows that up to the last 2010, the Population grew 14% and in 2020, it is 32% in growth. Our young people are entering the workforce and beginning lives as young adults fitting into the world of employment. Our local leaders need to learn that fact since before to right now.



*Figure 11: Overall Navajo Nation Population Growth by Percentage.*

This population group would place a greater demand on new housing, more employment and a need for social services than present existing demand.

It is imperative that this vital matter be seriously reviewed in light of our Community development strategy. It would mean for our Chapter CLUPC members to become more knowledgeable in assessing feasibility of land use to its fullest extend to accomplish those vital demands of the young population.

If it is not dwelt within our projection, it could lead to an out-migration of our youth group to other opportune locations. We ought to and must achieve the goal of providing a better housing, increase employment, and available social services if necessary for these young people.

Our K'ai'Bii'Tó Community's median age for both sexes is 19 years. Therefore, we have a Community with a very young population whom would really need more of its education to parallel with its increase level fitting to their needs. Our planning should correspond with their future leadership outlook through better Community education.

This shows how much collective our young people are that could serve our Navajo people into the future. So, we must without delay take advantage of that essential situation before it comes upon us without notice. More and more young people are entering the workforce is certainly true.

It does not only mean local Community responsibility but to step forward in leading the young Navajo families. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Community's median age for males and females is younger than that of the Navajo Nation and the State of Arizona which are 24 and 34 respectively (Table 1).

**Table 1: Our K'ai'Bii'Tó Median Age**

Median age	Kaibeto Chapter	Navajo Nation	Arizona
Both sexes	19	24	34
Male	18	23	33
Female	21	26	36

*Source: U.S. Census*

The majority of households in K'ai'Bii'Tó Community are family households mostly married couples with their own children living with them. Our Chapter Community's average household and family sizes 4.6 and 5.0 are larger than the Navajo Nation and Arizona's family sizes.

As we go around observing our Community either at the meetings or at a gathering, there seem to be more and more family members coming out to enjoy the things of the world. It is not only in such an observation but also in the overall school setting there are usually more female children attending educational pursuit and less of the male gender.

The Navajo Nation and Arizona's both or combined average family size is at 2.6 which are family size at 4.4 and 3.2, respectively in (Table 2). This does not actually show the number of family members who are either male or female. But traditionally, it is evident that usually there are more female. The Chart shows where greater number

of family members in married couple family at 55%.

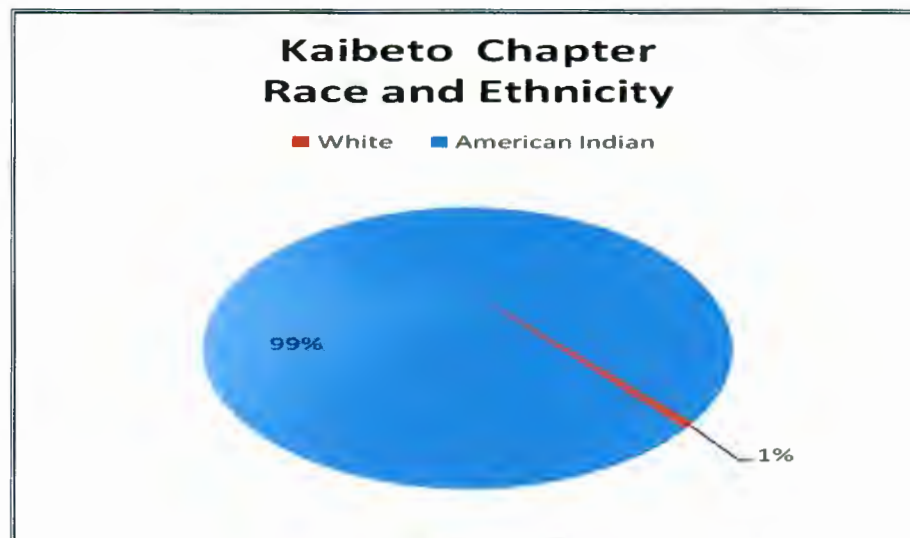
**Table 2: Types of Households**

	Kaibeto Chapter		Navajo Nation			
	Number	% Total	Number	% Total	Number	% Total
<b>2000 Estimated Households</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>47,761</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,901,625</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Family Households</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>38,162</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>1,296,593</b>	<b>68%</b>
Married-Couple Family, own children	228	55%	14,310	31%	445,930	34%
Married-Couple Family, no own children	110	27%	8,033	17%	559,911	42%
Male Householder, own children	0	0%	1,399	4%	50,020	4%
Male Householder, no own children	12	3%	1,373	3%	33,897	3%
Female Householder, own children	20	5%	6,336	14%	124,158	10%
Female Householder, no own children	16	4%	6,490	14%	77,817	6%
<b>Nonfamily Households</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>9,599</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>605,032</b>	<b>32%</b>
Single Male Householder	10	4%	4,831	10%	211,194	25%
Single Female Householder	13	3%	3,991	8%	259,907	42%
Nonfamily, Male Householder	0	0%	300	1%	80,042	14%
Nonfamily, Female Householder	0	0%	411	1%	53,893	9%
<b>Average Household Size</b>	<b>4.6</b>		<b>2.6</b>		<b>2.6</b>	
<b>Average Family Size</b>	<b>5.0</b>		<b>4.4</b>		<b>3.2</b>	

*Source: U.S. Census*

It may be on account of the economic prerequisite or predicament that our young are pressed into making disloyal choices to their culture. Either that or they are not aware of the reasoning why it was the desire of our elders. Anytime there is an interracial couple there could more probability that religious difference or some belief questions would be addressed. And because of such differences of opinion things may become difficult to maintain a relationship.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, a great majority of K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter members are Native American Indians. The Chapter Community's race and ethnicity demographic is comparable to the Navajo Nation (Figure 12 and Figure 13 on the next page). Our Navajo elders have been quite adamant about retaining their own racial ethnicity and culture for the past years until now. Presently, few of our generations tended to deviate from the teaching of their elders regarding marital decisions on the part of the new generation.



*Figure 12: K'ai'Bii'Tó Community Race & Ethnicity with 1% Caucasians.*



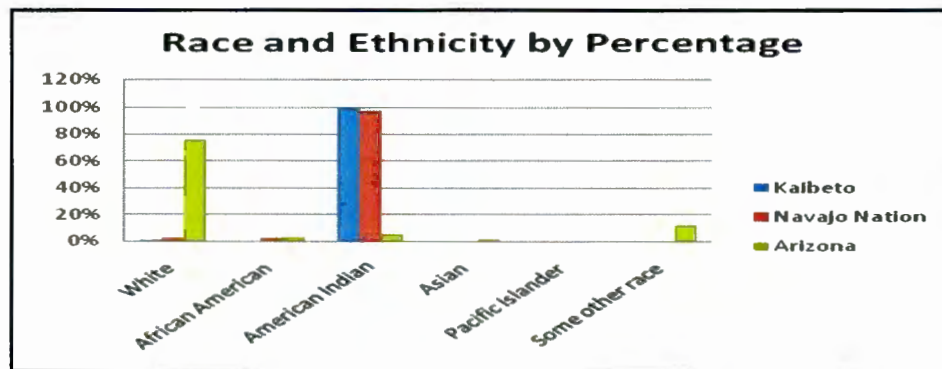


Figure 13: K'ai'Bii'Tó Race & Ethnicity by Percentage.

### 5.1.2 Community Income

Household and per capita income in K'ai'Bii'TóCommunity is slightly higher than the Navajo Nation. It is very low compared to the State of Arizona (Table 3).

Table 3: K'ai'Bii'Tó, Navajo Nation & Arizona Income

Median Household Income Per Capita Income	K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Less than \$15,000	86	20.7%	19,825	41.5%	283,991	14.9%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	92	22.2%	7,762	16.3%	264,392	13.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	65	15.7%	6,215	13.0%	265,645	14.0%
\$35,000 to \$44,999	29	7.0%	4,656	9.7%	233,959	12.3%
\$45,000 to \$59,999	72	17.3%	4,240	8.9%	271,492	14.3%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	33	8.0%	2,543	5.3%	192,430	10.1%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	22	5.3%	1,695	3.5%	184,026	9.7%
\$100,000 or more	16	3.9%	825	1.7%	205,690	10.8%
Median Household Income						

Source: U.S. Census

### 5.1.3 Community Poverty Status

The percentage of households living below the poverty line in the K'ai'Bii'Tó Community (27.7 percent) is significantly lower than that of the Navajo Nation (43.8 percent). The following table of family is depicted in the table (Table 4) below.

Table 4: Community Poverty Status

	K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% Total
FAMILY	276	92.0%	22,868	85.3%	1,168,25	69.6%
Married-Couple Family	252	91.3%	15,576	68.1%	943,550	80.8%
Male Householder	12	4.3%	1,632	7.1%	74,967	6.4%
Female Householder	12	4.3%	5,660	24.8%	149,758	12.8%
Non-Family	24	8.0%	3,956	14.7%	509,242	30.4%
Male Householder	16	66.7%	2,148	54.3%	248,283	48.8%
Female Householder	8	33.3%	1,808	45.7%	260,959	51.2%
Family	110	95.7%	15,294	73.0%	128,318	57.3%
Married-Couple Family	86	78.2%	7,267	47.5%	62,351	48.6%
Male Householder	0	0.0%	1,631	10.7%	13,950	10.9%
Female Householder	24	21.8%	6,396	41.8%	52,017	40.5%
Non-Family	5	4.3%	5,643	27.0%	95,790	42.7%
Male Householder	0	0.0%	3,049	54.0%	42,913	44.8%
Female Householder	5	100.0%	2,594	46.0%	52,877	55.2%

Source: U.S. Census

### 5.1.4 Community Housing

The number of housing units found in K'ai'Bii'TóCommunity is 561. Majority of homes are owner-occupied and approximately a quarter of homes are vacant housing. The Community's owner occupancy rate is higher than the Navajo Nation, but lower than Arizona as shown in (Table 5).

**Table 5: Housing Occupancy**

Housing Units	Kaibeto Chapter	Navajo Nation	Arizona
Total	561	68,744	2,189,189
Occupancy			
Occupied	77%	69%	87%
Vacant	23%	31%	13%
Owner/Renter			
Owner occupied	75%	76%	68%
Renter occupied	25%	24%	32%

Source: U.S. Census

However, these figures are outdated but since then there has been an increase in housing which was the Lower K'ai'Bii'Tó'sBi-Hoogaan Shelter, Inc. However, in 2009 NHA had contacted the Chapter for possibly to continue their efforts to retrieve the previous 40 acre lot. The lot is located just north of the first 10 Units and the second 20 Units on the west side of Kaibeto Market.

A home assessment was made within the FBFA where families' need their house(s) needed renovation or repairs in FBFA and with homes needing electrical, waterline and roads that needed upgrading. There were all total of about 40 plus families, but the listed are ones who are or where someone was home for interviews. A supplemental documentary report is made to show how the FBFA need assistance with housings, waterlines, power lines and better roads that are accessible from the main N21 (B) thoroughfare.

The majority of homes in K'ai'Bii'TóChapter are single detached homes. The Community has a higher rate of detached homes than the Navajo Nation or Arizona. Mobile homes comprise of 4 percent of the Community's housing which is higher than Arizona, but lower than the Navajo Nation as shown in (Table 6) below.

**Table 6: Types of Units**

2000 Tenure by Units in Structure	Kaibeto Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
<b>Owner Occupied</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>47,824</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,901,327</b>	<b>100%</b>
Owner Occupied	325	70%	36,292	76%	1,253,037	66%
1, detached	263	57%	24,742	52%	993,841	52%
1, attached	0	0%	1,962	4%	79,254	4%
2 or more units attached	0	0%	386	1%	32,790	2%
Mobile home	62	13%	9,133	19%	177,206	9%
Boat RV van etc	0	0%	69	0%	10,546	1%
<b>Renter Occupied</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>11,532</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>687,690</b>	<b>36%</b>
1, detached	110	24%	7,427	16%	143,431	8%
1, attached	0	0%	1,241	3%	33,682	2%
2 or more units attached	19	4%	1,734	4%	387,192	20%
Mobile home	7	2%	1,114	2%	42,144	2%
Boat RV van etc	0	0%	16	0%	1,241	0%

Source: U.S. Census

And since that time there was an additional construction of houses built at the Lower K'ai'Bii'Tó's former BIA Primary School Site. These 33 Units were built under the auspicious of HUD and NHA under the Bi-Hoogaan Shelter, Inc. The Chapter has released a 30 Acre Site to Bi-Hoogaan Shelter, Inc. who ventured in building additional housing for the Community in 2000 or earlier.

It was an opportunity for more Navajo families to gain access to standard housing in the Community. Although there was more housing needed to accommodate those who could afford to pay for mortgage payment on a regular basis, this opportune is a good investment for families.

Fifty-nine (59) percent of homes were built after 1980 compared to 53 percent of homes in the Navajo Nation and 54 percent of homes in Arizona. The median year for a structure built in the Chapter Community was 1984. In comparison, the median year is 1981 for the Navajo Nation and 1982 for Arizona (Table 7).

**Table 7: Year Structure Built**

2000 Year Built	Kaibeto Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
	592	100%	60,154	100%	2,189,189	100%
1999 to 2000	9	2%	2,237	3%	111,389	5%
1995 to 1998	76	13%	9,204	13%	299,679	14%
1990 to 1994	141	24%	8,772	13%	230,230	11%
1980 to 1989	119	20%	16,351	24%	540,122	25%
1970 to 1979	89	15%	16,512	24%	517,059	24%
1960 to 1969	137	23%	10,736	16%	231,071	11%
1950 to 1959	16	3%	3,199	5%	159,653	7%
1940 to 1949	6	1%	1,106	2%	51,192	2%
1939 or earlier	0	0%	1,037	1%	48,794	2%
Median Year Structure Built		1984		1981		1982

*Source: U.S. Census*

Our local residents and members of the Community express that they do not want NHA Housing built in the Community. It is because they say those from the outside Community take advantage of the housing here in the Community. And those from here, they do not have a chance of owning a home because they are unemployed most of time. Even for the rental they are not in favor of having outside people come into our Community for rental of NHA housings.

However, the Community members do want more housing but because they could not obtain housing for themselves, they would rather not have any more housing. They say they want to hold off until their children become employed so they can get housing ownership constructed in the Community.

Two major sources for heating homes in K'ai'Bii'Tó Community is bottled or tanked liquid petroleum (LP) gas, and juniper and pinion fire wood are more used presently. Eighty-seven (87) percent of homes in the Community are dependent on these sources of heating fuel for their homes.

However, as more and more homes are built these percentages will change to



more electrical uses. Like K'ai'Bii'Tó, the Navajo Nation is highly dependent on these heating sources whereas the State of Arizona depends on utility gas and electricity.

Many of the homes in the Chapter Community are located on scattered home sites and are owned by local ranchers. Unless these homes are located near an NTUA Utility lines' the main road most do not have connected utilities lines as shown in (Table 8).

**Table 8: Household Heating Fuel**

2000 House Heating Fuel	Kaibeto Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
	<b>461</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>47,824</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,901,327</b>	<b>100%</b>
Utility gas	20	4%	6,316	13%	712,868	37%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	157	34%	11,052	23%	98,536	5%
Electricity	41	9%	3,648	8%	1,033,095	54%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	0%	136	0%	1,813	0%
Coal or coke	0	0%	1,005	2%	993	0%
Wood	243	53%	24,942	52%	39,842	2%
Solar energy	0	0%	23	0%	1,226	0%
Other fuel	0	0%	551	1%	2,642	0%
No fuel used	0	0%	151	0%	10,312	1%

*Source: U.S. Census*

The majority of K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Community members (63 percent) do not have telephone service available which is similar to most of individuals on the Navajo Nation which is at (60 percent). However, most households in Arizona (96 percent) outside the Navajo reservation do have telephone service available to them (Table 9).

**Table 9: Telephone Service**

2000 Telephone Service	Kaibeto Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
	<b>461</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>47,824</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>1,901,327</b>	<b>96%</b>

*Source: U.S. Census*

On the other hand, there are increasing numbers of available Cell phones through federal grant to provide more communication services on the reservation. This type of individuals' ability to communicate with relatives, friends and entities serving the Navajo population has certainly increased at an encouraging rate. It helps to increase communication and little decrease in travels for communicating with neighbors or vendors.

It also helps to have families become more understanding of the need for interactions with their neighbors and other entities for services and benefits. Overall the customers are more readily informed of their needs or options to communication with whomever.

Slightly more than half of K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter households have plumbing infrastructures. Similarly, only 54 percent of the Navajo Nation has plumbing infrastructures compared with 98 percent in Arizona (Table 10).

This area of development had some increase since the survey was done for this Manual specifically in south of the Mormon Ridge location. And there are other areas including west of Boarding School already have connected with waterline.

**Table 10: Plumbing Facilities**

	Kaibeto Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
<b>2000 Plumbing Facilities</b>						
Complete plumbing facilities	343	58%	37,460	54%	2,149,557	98%
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	250	42%	31,694	46%	39,632	2%

*Source: U.S. Census*

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Community currently obtained three residential subdivisions near the central Community area where NHA and BIA have built housing units. And there are many scattered home sites in the more remote areas of the Community. Many of the homes in the Community are of poor construction quality and many of them are in the FBFA area.

Numerous homes have become very run-down due to the restrictions on improvements in that section of the FBFA Community. It is located on the south end of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter service area.

According to field data conducted by WHPacific in 2008, 53 percent of Community homes in the surrounding Chapter were in poor to very poor in the structural circumstances. And 17 percent of them were in condition of good to very good condition as shown in (Table 11).

There is a need for more housing options within the Chapter Community including the service area west of K'ai'Bii'Tó Town Site. There is a deficient amount of clustered housing to serve young families and to meet the needs of the expanding population surrounding K'ai'Bii'Tó Town Site.

**Table 11: Housing Conditions**

<b>K'AI'BII'TÓ HOUSING CONDITIONS</b>		
	Number	% of Total
	<b>328</b>	<b>100</b>
Very Good	17	6%
Good	38	12%
Fair	99	30%
Poor	104	32%
Very Poor	70	21%

Many younger families prefer clustered housing developments instead of scattered home sites. It is because that type of shelter development could feasibly provide amenities (services) such as municipal utility systems, paved roads/streets, and Internet access. There is also a need for sites for mobile homes where most all utilities such as power line, waterline, sewer line and telephone lines are available.

Within the FBFA people who wish to move back to our Chapter Community would need individual home site lease which would impact grazing land precisely in a



negative manner. As more of our young people either return to the reservation or increase in population there has to be a land siteset aside for them to dwell on.

It must be consistent with these mentioned utility infrastructures because they are used to such conveniences. In that way our Navajo people could try to preserve grazing lands and at the same time cut down on greater erosion of lands in the open grazing area within the Community.

Figure 14, it illustrates our Community homes were in good-very good and in poor to fair conditions which were also shown as well. Therefore, these numbers indicate that 53% were actually under poor conditions and 48% were in the above fair conditions.

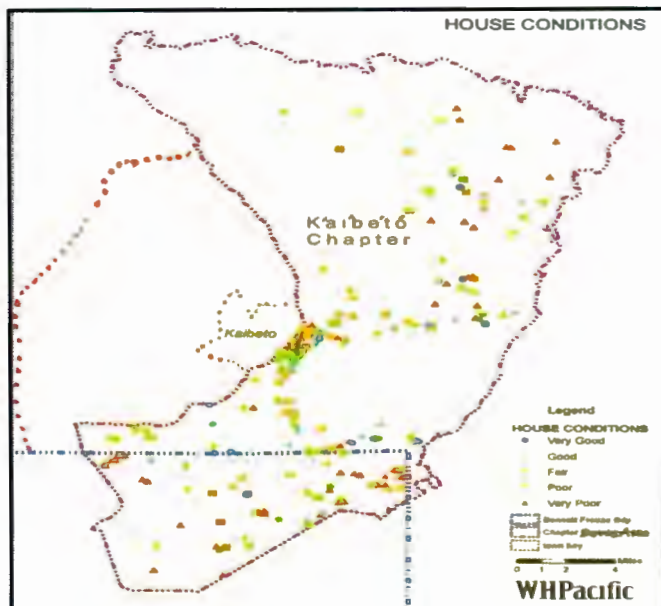


Figure 14: K'ai'Bii'TóService Area added & (good, fair, poor) Housing Conditions.

### 5.1.5 Comparative Employment/Unemployment

According to the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy of the Navajo Nation, there are a number of arts and crafts vendors, as well as food vendors, who sell their products at roadside stands and flea markets on and off the Reservation.

These individuals are not counted as officially employed and participating in the labor force. And the individuals' income is not counted in the personal income for the Navajo Nation.

The unemployment rate in K'ai'Bii'TóCommunity is 16.3 percent which is higher than the Navajo Nation at (11.2 percent). And it is almost five times as high as the State of Arizona. About half of the population is over 16 years old and they participate in the labor force (Table 12).

Table 12: Employment Status, K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter

Chapter 2000 Pop. Age 16+		% of Total	Nav. Nation	% of Total	AZ	% of Total
1,178		100.0%	114,966	100.0%	3,907,29	100.0%
Employed	400	34.0%	38,465	33.5%	2,233,004	57.2%
Unemployed	192	16.3%	12,865	11.2%	133,368	3.4%

Source: U.S. Census



### 5.1.6 Community Education

Residents of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Community have a level of educational attainment similar to the Navajo Nation but quite lower than the State of Arizona. K'ai'Bii'Tó Community does appear to have fewer college graduates than the Navajo Nation as indicated in the (Table 13) below. These numbers would change as more and more of our young people attend college. It would normally affect the increase if our population has more young people.

**Table 13: Comparative Educational Attainment**

2000 Population Age 25% by Educational Attainment K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter		Navajo Nation	Arizona	
Number	% of Total	Number	Number	% of Total
877	100.0%	88,662	3,256,184	100.0%
Less than 9th grade235	26.8%	12,612	54,696	7.8%
Home High School, no diploma149	17.0%	17,457	364,851	11.2%
High School Graduate (or GED)277	31.6%	23,333	791,904	24.3%
Some College, no degree198	22.6%	15,048	859,165	26.4%
Associate Degree0	0.0%	4,748	219,356	6.7%
Bachelor's Degree4	0.5%	4,135	493,419	15.9
Graduate or Professional Degree14	1.6%	2,329	272,793	8.4%

*Source: U.S. Census*

About 43 percent of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community residents do not have a high school diploma which is comparable to the Navajo Nation at (44.1 percent) and even significantly higher than the State of Arizona at (19 percent). Only 2.1 percent of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community residents have a bachelor's degree or higher which represents an area of opportunity for the Community to address (Table 14). It would be in regards to elevating a higher number of high school or college graduates completing their education.

**Table 14: Summary of Comparative Educational Attainment**

2000 Population Age 25+	K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter	Navajo Nation	Arizona
% without high school diploma	43.8%	44.1%	19.0%
% high school graduate or higher	54.2%	48.6%	57.4%
% bachelor's degree or higher	2.1%	7.3%	23.5%

*Source: U.S. Census*

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Community has three types of local schools including: K'ai'Bii'Tó Head Start, Kindergarten through 8<sup>th</sup> grade Boarding School and daily attendance, and a public school with Kindergarten through high school are bused to Page, Arizona. Kindergarten through 8<sup>th</sup> grade at the Boarding School and Public School's Kindergarten to high school are where our children go for

their educational experience.

According to K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter estimates, 22 students attend K'ai'Bii'Tó Head Start and 252 students or less attend K'ai'Bii'Tó Boarding School. There are also some children that attend the Shonto Contract School from our K'ai'Bii'Tó Community.

Chapter Community students also attend Page Elementary, Middle School and High School. Tuba City High School and Greyhills High School also pickup our students who attend those recognized schools on a daily basis. There are nine buses that deliver students from K'ai'Bii'Tó Page along BIA and State maintained roads which are identified school bus roads. There are other students from K'ai'Bii'Tó Community who attend off reservation grade and high schools.

Although there are numerous educational opportunities for our school-age children there are no educational services for our Navajo adults. That also includes the population younger than the pre-school age children. Adults' continuing education services are far distance from our Community like in Page and Tuba City.

There are no child-care facilities near or within the K'ai'Bii'Tó Community at the present time. The lack of facilities for our younger population can make finding a child care difficult for those working young families with small children who need daily day care.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has selected sites for a new Page Public Satellite School which include proposing Kindergarten through high school. It would be operated by the Page Unified School District since it would be a public school. But it was planned to have its first initial startup would be Kindergarten through Fifth grade level Primary School.

And it was proposed on a long range basis to eventually additional grades including high school complex would be constructed. With that proposal in mind there was a thirty (30) acre Site identified for the Satellite School.

Page Unified School District has already picked a Site for the most feasible location which was within the Eighty (80) Acre Commercial Site. Our long range anticipation is eventually to establish a localized educational system to meet the needs of our growing population.

Our focus is on those especially our upcoming new generations. It means to even look forward to someday establishing a college or university within our Community vicinity. It is a vision that our Community is hopeful for which is anticipated to be our imaginary end result.

#### **5.1.7 Health and Public Safety**

During the 2008 local Community workshop participants agreed that medical emergency services response time for the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter took too long for reaction. The nearest medical emergency room distance to K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter was in Page, Arizona which is 38 miles away.

And it could take as much as approximately about 45minutes drive at a speed of allowable speed limit. The important service for a local trauma center, regional helicopter emergency services transmit site, and a nearby police substation are all not available to our Community or surrounding area community members. However, there are plans underway for locally District Sub-Station for Public Safety, Jail facility and Court House for the regional area around K'ai'Bii'Tó.

People in our Chapter Community have suffered much due to these long distances to the available nearest medical facilities. And the unreasonable excessive response times for emergency personnel is inexcusable. K'ai'Bii'Tó is in the Tuba City Police District which makes it another far away in terms of accessibility to our Community location.

Tuba CityPoliceStation is over an hour away from K'ai'Bii'Tóneighborhood when an emergency situation arise for getting an immediate help response. Our Community is the hopes of establishing a localized sub-station for a Public Safety Complex which needs additional utility infrastructures.

Most local Community homesites in the rural areas ofK'ai'Bii'Tó Communitydo not have physical contact addresses in cases of emergency situations. As of 2008 the Navajo Nation has been working on a Rural Addressing System that will tie into phone numbers to try to obtain physical addresses.

It would be for the purpose of complying with the 911 Emergency Responsenumberto these home site locations. This emergency purpose project would require all homes in the Community be mapped out on topographical mapping and assigned identifiable addresses.In this way those who have to meet emergency responses could be able to find their way to a site location where an emergency is requested by residents.

The K'ai'Bii'TóChapter has withdrawn available land for a Wellness Center and a Clinic facilities for our elderly and other patient needing such services. This land withdrawn site is now under a land clearance process to hopefully construct a Public Safety building, Fire Station and an Emergency Medical Response Unit.

It would provide for an emergency medical reaction services for our local Community and surrounding communities. It is most imperative to provide that particular kind of locally available disaster response system to accommodate our Navajo people in need of such services in hopes of saving lives when emergency exists.

#### **5.1.8 Community Facilities, Parks and Recreation**

Our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter House was built in 1959 and completed for dedication in 1960 but it is inadequate for use as a Community assembly place. Therefore, the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has withdrawn land nearJunctionof the State Route 98 for a Community Multi-Purpose Center and which could be ayouthactivity spotlight.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has also withdrawn land for other facilities including



One-Stop Tribal building, Flea Market, Court House, Detention Center and Public Safety Office building. These are all presently under land clearance phase for site preparation so construction of these facilities can be accomplished.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has not had enough funds to provide an administrative support staff to oversee such responsibility but our Chapter Administration Office tries to monitor these future development. Our Chapter also does not have ample accessible personnel to closely coordinate our Community organizational functions with regard to this local development.

The local K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has been working on strategic planning efforts but it has to hire a temporary consultants to meet the immediate tasks at hand. It maybe because the Chapter feels that no qualified personnel are staffed within our local Community governmental level to provide an adequate production of vital plans.

It could be on account of such lack of available personnel to implement the strategic development that it has not resulted in such immediate accomplishment desired. In addition, a lack of Chapter Office space and modern Office equipment may also hinder that ability to address those vitally needed projected mission.

The existing recreational facilities in the vicinity of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community include a baseball field, outdoor basketball courts, and a rodeo arena which some need minor repairs, renovation or development of a new location. There are untrustworthy reports of ATV and four-wheeler activity throughout the Community which really poses threats to our cultural influence and/or detriment to our environmentally sensitive areas.

In other words, these locations where our traditional residents have sacred sites are as like maintenance for "areas of avoidance." Many of our residents ride horses throughout the Community area to regularly observe these culturally vulnerable areas.

Recently, there has been increasing interest from tourists wanting to hike and tour these locations which poses issues to the Community in terms of protecting cultural sites and our vitally critical environmental resources.

And it is truly a demand of interest for an opportunity in terms of surrounding economic development areas which could be taken advantage of by those who desire benefiting in business ventures.

## **6.0 IDENTIFYING EXISTING LAND STATUS**

### **6.1 K'AIBII'TO REGIONAL LAND STATUS:**

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Region was identified under the President of the United States' Executive Order called the Executive Order of 1884. However, our Diné always lived in these parts of the Country before the United States Cavalry came to seize the territories in early 1840s. The Diné have even as early as 1600s roamed the

territories in the lands of the northwestern Navajo Country.

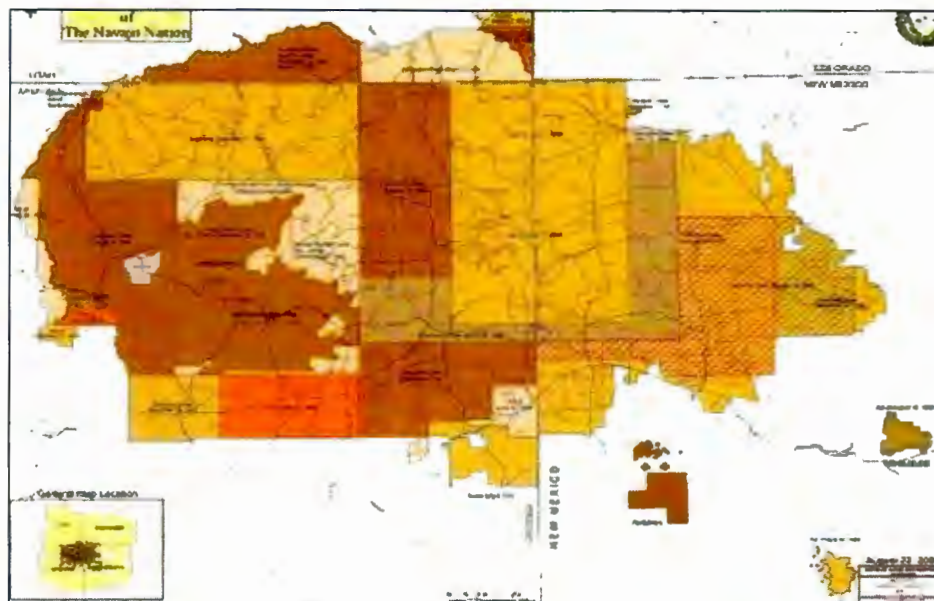
Our old Diné who pass on have told stories numerous generations ago about their life in the territories of the Southwest. A generation was about fifty years which meant that their stories told of their ancestors who came around these parts about six generations ago, they say.

But in earlier than 1800s they traveled by horseback from Eastern Land of Dinétah to western regions of Navajo land. They finally began to settle in isolated regions because of the strange men who came around and did not dare to meet them. It was because they would be shot with a "cracking noise" which was the rifle that they had. Our Diné only had bows and arrows to defend themselves with when an enemy showed up so they had to flee from sight.

Of course, our Diné did not write their language, but only spoke it and they did draw or scripted on their history down on skins or canyon walls. But they remembered stories told to their ancestors of what generally happen during the time of their history. Records of recordings have been done lately to try to preserve the long ago tales of their experiences on paraphernalia.

And so, just recently the federal government came to take some of our Western Navajos to Fort Sumner, New Mexico in about 1865. And many of them did not go to the prison but stayed in isolated Colorado River Canyons to survive from the Calvary of Kid Carson. In addition, it was the 1884 Executive Order that identified the location of our section of the Country which later known as northern Arizona.

The following Figure 15, is a Map of the Executive Order of May 17, 1884, there is also a portion of southern region that is the FBFA which as identified as Executive Order of 1934.



*Figure 15: Location of K'ai'Bii'Tó within the Executive Order of 1884 in Northwestern of Northern Arizona.*



These are the two federally recognized lands identified as Diné lands returned according to the federal authorities. They may have put on paper the Executive Orders but Diné have always lived on these lands before the White man showed up. And of course, other Indian tribes say they also off and on roam the areas.

Yes, Figure 15, is the Executive Order Map of the Navajo reservation all around the 1868 Treaty Land. It illustrates of how our Navajo land has expanded since the early days of after the Treaty of 1868 was signed.

It is interesting to see that our K'ai'Bii'Tó was returned by federal government also through Executive Order of 1884. The block of land from the north at the State Line of Utah and Arizona and to the south at the FBFA's northern Line. It actually encompass the land which we live on in K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter.

The straight line on top of the Former Bennett Freeze Area does cut into our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter land at its southern borderline. And interestingly, it goes all the way to the Colorado River but the Land Exchange of the McCracken Mesa is taken out at its northwest corner. It happened in early 1953 or there about when the Land was exchanged with the Utah's southern border area.

## **7.0 FUTURE RESIDENTIAL NEEDS**

### **7.1 EXISTING & NONEXISTING RESIDENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE:**

#### **7.1.1 Correlated Water Systems**

Our current domestic water system in K'ai'Bii'Tó Community was designed and constructed by Indian Health Service's (IHS) Office of Environmental Health (OEH). It was turned over to Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) for maintenance. The water source stems from two wells that penetrate N-Aquifer water foundation.

According to Phil Cooley who is a Field Engineer with Tuba City's OEH the available water from these Community wells has reached its current capacity. Any future development would require either these wells be deepened or another well be drilled. Otherwise, water well could sink lower or its water level gets low.

The current water situation has held up a proposed NHA housing project. The new housing consisted of 20 more new residential housing units in addition to those already existed which numbered about fifty or more housing. There could be additional housing which may be constructed as soon as more land is made available by the Community.

There is new water system directly in the western portion of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community which was called Welch Waterline, another one southwest waterline along N21 Route towards Tonalea which was called Mormon Ridge Waterline, and northeast corner of former Bennett Freeze area called Mann's Mesa Waterline were all constructed recently. These are additional waterline which are constructed and people have received water service to their homes.

There are additional proposed waterline towards the northeast of K'ai'Bii'Tó



Community which are Gishie and Tsé 'Aki'zzi area waterlines. There may also be waterline going towards far west along the south and north of State Route 98 going towards half way to Coppermine and LeChee residential areas.

Those are in the future plans since many of those families could not get water from the west or north side of where they live in between the far distance chapter communities. Of course, from these proposed waterline development areas there would be further waterline extensions to new residential sites under development in the future.

A lot of these proposed waterline or power line depends on how many family lives within a mile which IHS-OEH estimates it to be at least three homes between every mile for a proposal to get grant funds. The funding under P.L. 93-121 is based on these numbers of families to be served with waterline.

It is the same with NTUA where they want to see at least three families living within the mile for a power line to be extended. As long as these requirements are met then our Community would support the extension of water and power lines. It is our intent to try to provide as much support to assist surrounding families with the infrastructure to obtain quality of life.

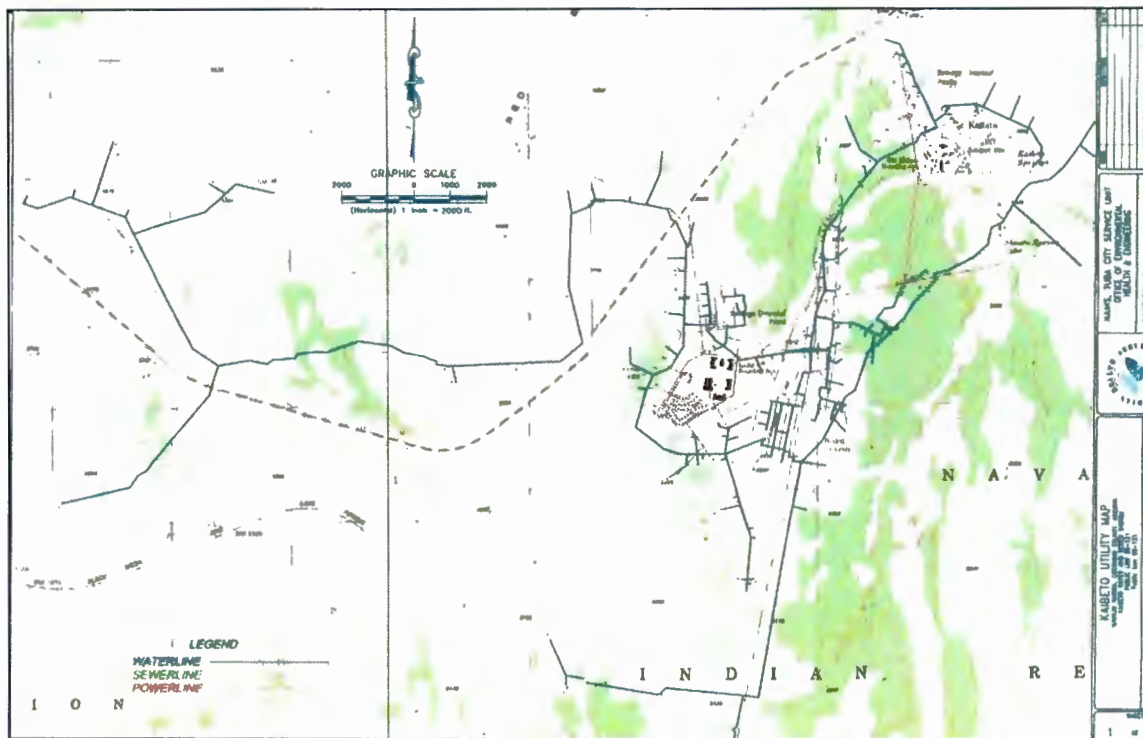
During one of our Chapter Strategic Planning Sessions, Agency IHS-OEH has informed us that for K'ai'Bii'Tó Community our local Utility Infrastructure needs to be upgraded. Our Community needs to ask the IHS-OEH to construct a new water storage tank for our Community, build a new sewage treatment on the 20 Acre overflow cells north of State Route 98, run additional waterlines to local vicinity homes, and extend additional waterlines to surrounding sites. It is in the best interest for our Community to advocate for these new infrastructure and additional waterlines to families.

Most of these water sources are located out in the open grazing without any plan for securing the wells where there may be a windmill or shallow well pump for livestock uses. There had been a few places where solar panels were utilized for power to pump out water from underground.

But these were eventually vandalized because of dispute over water uses. A more secure development of these shallow well or natural springs need to be improved for use by the Community who own livestock.

In many cases, these water sources are utilized for both domestic and livestock uses which our Community members are quite interested for supporting their subsistence livelihood. Notice the service area west of the Town Site from where families come to utilize the water hauling at K'ai'Bii'Tó central location.

And there is also outside the K'ai'Bii'Tó Grazing Land Management Line on the southeast side there is the built up of more water lines. It is in the Tonalea and K'ai'Bii'Tó Area's borderline with Tonalea Community. And most of it is on the inside of the FBFA that runs east and west along the Crooked Ridge.



*Figure 16: Updated & Proposed IHS Water (blue) & Power (red) Line in K'ai'Bii'Tó's Local Community.*

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Community has been working on two new waterlines that serve portions of the Community residing in the FBFA. The new waterline going through Mormon Ridge has been constructed and water is open for use by residents at the time when this document was first completed. That opening of service was done back in 2011 or thereafter.

The only remaining step is to have NTUA put up meters and for them to control collecting fees on water uses to resident for services. The other one was waterline to Mann's Mesa which is on top of White Mesa. It was also constructed but now it has been completed for serving the families in that area.

In (Figure 16) which is on the previous page or on the above page, illustrates which homes are connected to the Community municipal water system within K'ai'Bii'Tó area. The area covers the Lower K'ai'Bii'Tó Community and the Upper K'ai'Bii'Tó Community with waterlines which are in blue color lines. These Waterlines are recently done and the proposed as well with some future planning.

It also shows which of the homes uses water that are stored in cisterns system which means tank or reservoir systems in the outlying areas. These are homes where families utilize water tanks to store water for their home use. Furthermore, it illustrates from where water hauling locations are accessible to those homes wanting to use the cisterns watering in the surrounding Community.

Although families want free water service which they at times complain as to why their own ground water they have to pay for. The answer to that question is

because of the cost of pumping up water from within about 1,000 or more feet of water to the surface.

These discussions by family members are usually said during or after its construction. But slowly Community people do silently begin to understand that someone has to pay for the good fresh drinking water. Even though it costs to pump out water from underground for their home use which could not have happen if there was no drilling for deep wells.

It is good that families are getting fresh drinking water at their homes because for many years water was an essential part of everybody's life our here on the isolated reservation. Many years ago water was only collected from rain water either at rocky puddles of rain water or from natural springs. That was the way our Navajo people survived by gather water from these places or in the winter time from thawing of snow during heavy snowfall.

It is interesting how our forefathers have used rain and snow, and natural spring water for personal use, cooking and washing things. That was how our community' old timers made their living using good drinking water when pollution was not known. Water has always been a precious commodity for personal family survival as well as for livestock.

Families were established because of the availability of natural springs especially like in the K'ai'Bii'Tó Wash where natural spring water flowed from ravines. Settlement was made possible because of natural springs all around the country.

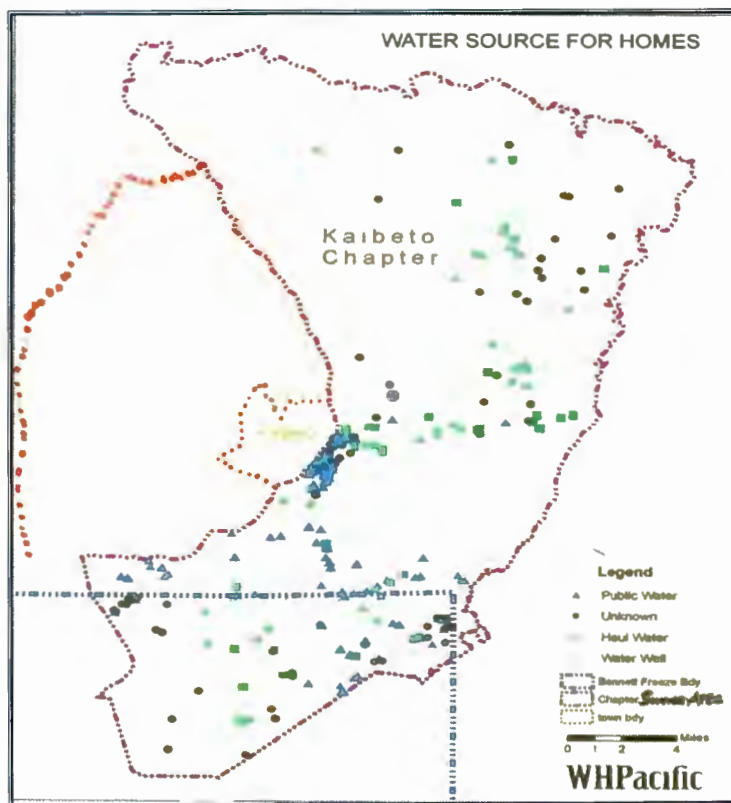


Figure 17: Community's Year 2008 Water Source for Homes.



The Community had depended on rainwaterpuddles on sandstone rocks. It was at smooth outcrop sites where livestock and domestic uses occurred for many years. It had been our people's only source of water until new wells and windmills were drilled and build for consumption in early 1950's. Observing the service area west of the K'ai'Bii'Tó's central Town Site into where families utilize water facilities from K'ai'Bii'Tó Community.

Since 2013 or thereafter, a new water line was extended to families who are in the southeast area of the Mormon Ridge towards the Water Extension toward Bodaway-Gap Dirt Road. It is a recent water line that has been extended to families living on the south side of Mormon Ridge down to about fifteen miles.

Figure 17, is on this page which illustrates the Water Wells and public water extended down into southwest and near south of Mormon Ridge area. It includes areas where some families live just inside and outside the FBFA. And furthermore, the this same Figure it shows the windmill sites from which to haul water and used as public water since these were constructed back in early 1950's. It was when Civil Conservation Core (CCC) was put into effect when they developed the water sources for livestock. It has been a sole water source for both domestic and livestock ever since that time it has been constructed and in addition it was the rain water was the then the main sources of water for the early families.

There are a number or about 21 Earthen Dams showing on the previous map of Figure 17, mostly outside of the FBFA and there are more in the western side of K'ai'Bii'Tó Administrative Service Area as well. There are about eleven Windmills and about seven more on the west side of the map where it shows K'ai'Bii'Tó Administrative Service Area shown in dotted addition to the Grazing Land Unit Two.



*Figure 18: Another Map of Mormon Ridge Water Line Extensions to the Southwest of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community.*

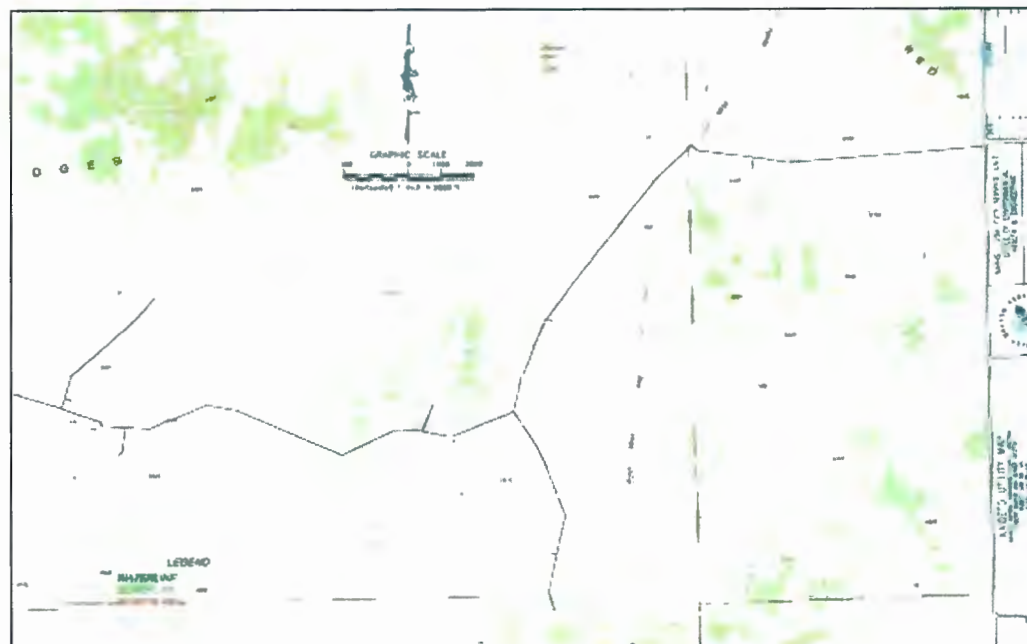
Again, here in Figure 18 Map shows the recent waterline extended going

southwest and directly south of K'ai'Bii'Tó. And also the waterline is extended onto the White Mesawhich is at a higher elevation. On the other hand, due to the remoteness of some scattered home sites there was an ongoing issue of people continuing to drink untreated water from windmills. It was a problem which was a risk for bacterial contamination and air-borne contaminants due to the presence of livestock or vandalism.

Also, it was due to the remoteness and unsupervised locations for consumption of water from these windmills cause the risk of pollution. This issue was addressed through providing safe drinking water sources by extending waterline to these remote homes. For the benefit of livestock a drinking water truck delivery system and/or improving the water quality testing and treatment to all water sources including windmills should be provided.

The Community earthen dams would require significant coordination with the relevant existing agencies and departments to expand their role and responsibility in this area. For a long time the families living in these parts of the country relied on earthen dams for their livestock watering. Little has been done to repair or upgrade those earthen dams and some still exist as a worn down in erosion and blow sand.

Below is Figure 19, it shows where the Waterline was extended recently by IHS which goes to south of Mormon Ridge area by way of south K'ai'Bii'Tó Boarding School to the Railroad Track. And then it goes on down towards south of Mormon Ridge where N21 (B)'s Bodaway-Gap dirt road runs along south of the Ridge. It goes further down westward by crossing N21 (B) at directly south of Mormon Ridge Mesa.



*Figure 19: K'ai'Bii'Tó Water Line in Mormon Ridge Area down in Southwest across the SRP Railroad Tracks.*

#### **7.1.2 Community Wastewater**

Wastewater is handled through either the sewer lagoon systems or septic tanks



in the Community. The K'ai'Bii'Tó School complex and three NHA housing subdivisions discharge their wastewater to the west of the Chapter Warehouse.

From that Site of Waste Water Treatment there is a waste water overflow going northwest across State Route 98. It was constructed during 2005 or so because of the overflow into nearby small creek and into the main K'ai'Bii'Tó Wash. Community residents were very concern about the situation of seepage into the main K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek.

The Chapter House complex with the Lower K'ai'Bii'Tó Bi-Hoogaan Shelter housings discharges their wastewater into sewer lagoon located east of the Chapter House. In 2003, under EPA-funded project IHS added two new cells to the existed two-cell lagoon system on the northeast side of the Chapter Warehouse.

This system is currently at full capacity for those using the Site for waste water treatment. When future new homes and businesses are built or the existing home connected to the public waste water system in K'ai'Bii'Tó, additional capacity would needed to be added. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, 42 percent of homes in the K'ai'Bii'Tó Community do not have complete indoor plumbing facilities for residents.

It is found that many of these homes in K'ai'Bii'Tó Community use septic systems to handle their wastewater. While septic systems sometimes pose environmental risks, particularly into the water table in higher-density residential areas. Thus, the areas with a high water table which means groundwater close to the surface therefore is at high risk for contamination from septic tanks. The issue with septic tanks in K'ai'Bii'Tó Community is more due to the remoteness of residences living in the areas.

Septic tanks require occasional servicing by emptying the tanks and flushing the lines for those residents using contaminated tanks. The remoteness of many scattered site homes means these services cost more than they would to serve areas where easier reached like if it was closer to Page.

It is where now private service companies come out to these isolated locations to try serving these septic tanks. Many residents of these remote homes subsist on ranching and they may not have additional cash to pay for septic tank servicing. No matter how much the service costs is for servicing these tanks it still is getting more expensive for most residents.

As a result, many septic systems are abandoned once the tank gets full and residents resort back to using outhouses. It would be ideal if they could have access to simply using sewage pool and to have contaminates evaporate naturally. It would really pose a human health risk if such septic disposal problem is not addressed for these remote areas.

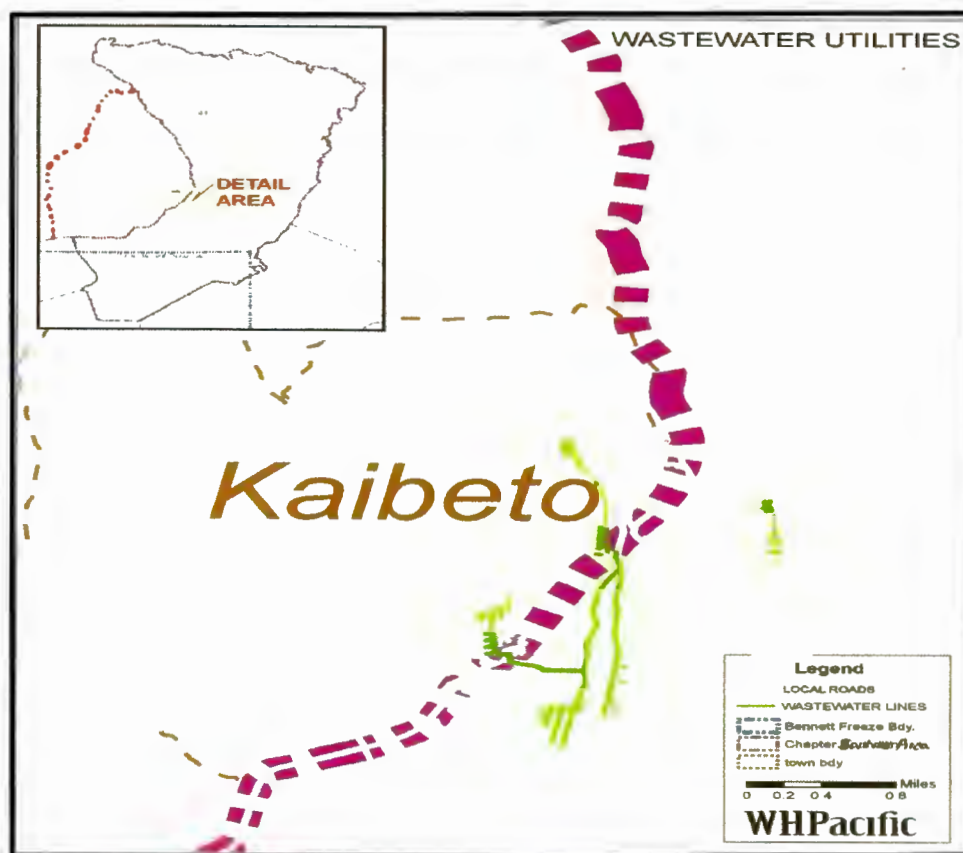
Addressing this issue would require policy decisions and perhaps new programs to either provide financial assistance to cover the cost to service these septic tanks. Either improve services or provide public service to empty septic tanks



which would also necessitate constructing new facility where collected wastewater can be safely treated.

According to field data collected by WHPacific, Inc. in 2008, 44 percent of homes in the Community used septic systems and 28 percent used outhouses. On the following page (Figure 20) the green lines shows the location of wastewater infrastructure in the Community. The lack of wastewater infrastructure explains the high rate of septic tank systems problem with regards to unavailable services.

Residents may only resort to the use of out-houses for disposal of human contaminates which ruin dumpingthey utilized in these isolated locations. The view of Administrative Service Area which is on the west side of K'ai'Bii'Tó's Central Town Site also requests for Wastewater Line construction. The families living on the added Administrative Service Area has been asking for waterline for many years and it is gradually becoming into somewhat fruition.



*Figure 20: Community Wastewater Infrastructure & added Administrative Service Area on the West side of the Detail Mapping of K'ai'Bii'Tó.*

### **7.3 OUR COMMUNITY ELECTRIC UTILITIES:**

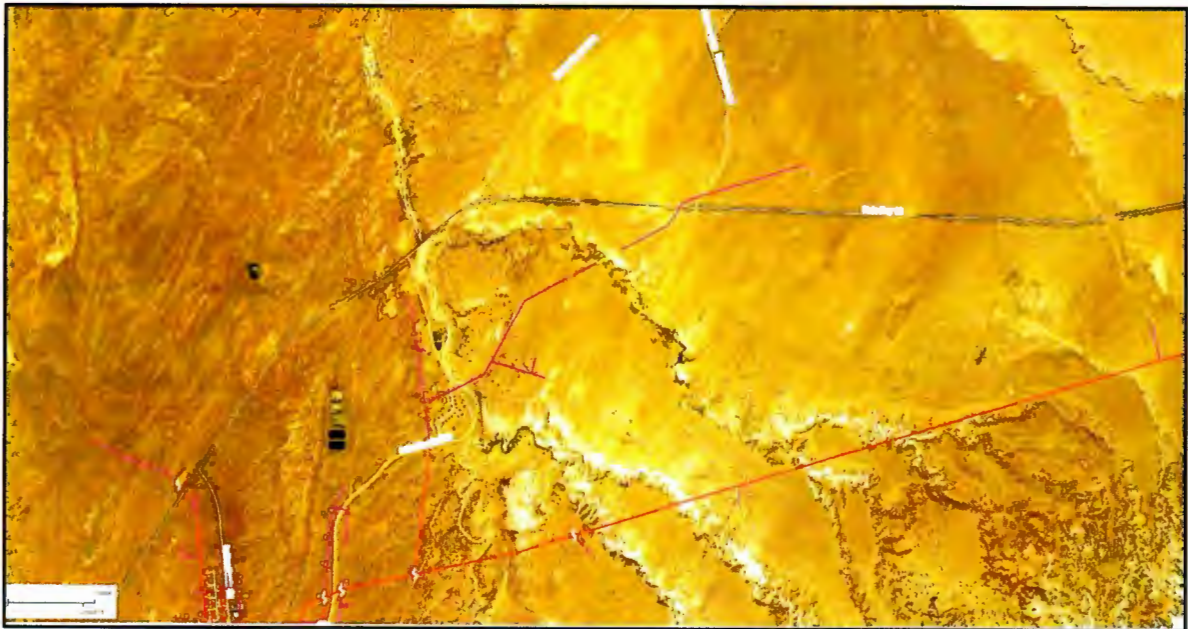
Electric utilities are built initially by federal funds from Department of Energy or to the Navajo Nation then turned over to and maintained by NTUA for most areas of the Navajo Nation. The main transmission line runs kind of parallel to State Route 98 from the east to K'ai'Bii'Tó Community.

Few or no upgrades to the power system would be necessary unless the load or demand for the proposed housing subdivision exceeds the available electric supply. This appears unlikely for a small subdivision development but other land development sites would need upgrading soon. A feasibility study would be requested by the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter to NTUA to determine if any necessary upgrades to the existing electrical system is needed for the Community.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has been working on improvement for the electricity infrastructure in the Community but because of accessibility to NTUA Headquarter in Fort Defiance it is a slow process. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds have been procured for a power line through the FBFA.

The Community has requested through federal Economic Stimulus Recovery to upgrade and extend power lines to the new land development sites north of State Route 98 & N6331 Junction. And in the spring of 2010 NTUA has extended electrical power line from ending of N21 (B) towards south of Mormon Ridge. The power line was extended for 18 miles with about 30 families served with electric power service.

Many Community members who live in remote locations are not connected to the electric grid because it was not cost effective for NTUA or Community members to make those connections. The Rural Electrification Program of the U.S. Department of Energy provides funds for residences in pockets of poverty to use for connections to electrical power lines.



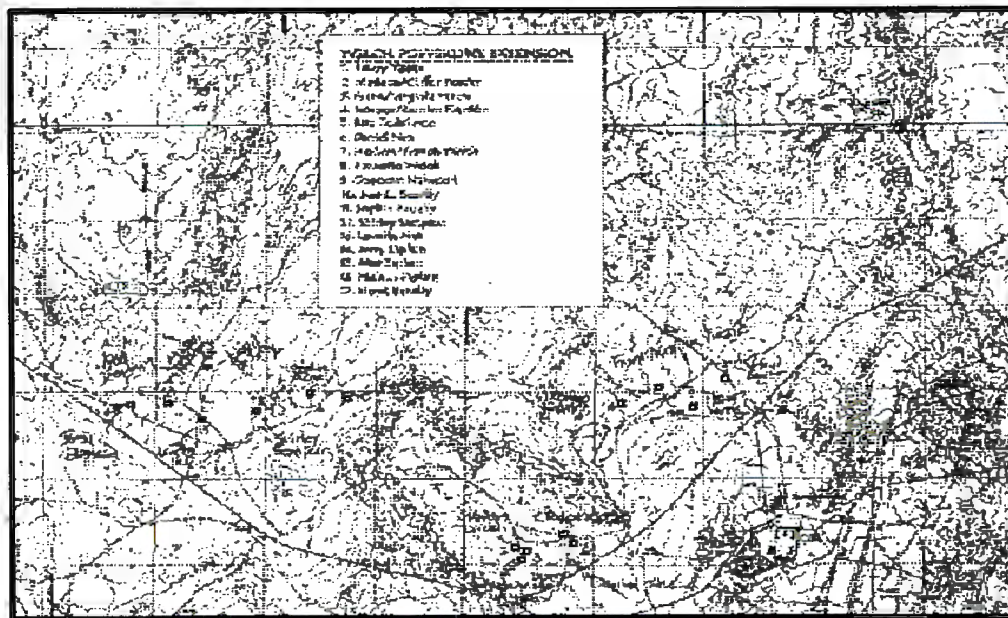
*Figure 21: Northeast of K'ai'Bii'Tó's Existing Electric Power Line Extension & Existing Utility Line coming from Inscription House Area.*

Natural gas lines which are not mapped are usually made available to the existing adjacent NHA subdivisions and some of the other residential homes in the Community. Therefore, it is presumed that gas lines would be made available to future development for uses with gas stoves or heating systems.



Above Figure 21, or previous page is which shows the northeast K'ai'Bii'Tó's existing Electric Power Line Extension that is extended to serve families living right off the Highway 98. It is just northeast of K'ai'Bii'Tó that could go towards east along south of State Route 98 to serve families living in that particular area. And eventually it could be extended towards Tsé Aki'zzi Rock area's family residents.

Below is Figure 22, it is the Welch Waterline Extension that goes westward towards the Curley's Windmill or along the side of State Route 98. It goes from west of Upper K'ai'Bii'Tó Elementary Boarding School or coming off the residents that live in that vicinity. Names hard to see on Map include (Harry Yazzie, Clifford Fowler, Frank Yazzie, Bernice Franklin, Rita Todakozie, Daniel Nez, Herbert Welch, Geneieve Nalwood, Kee Benally, Sophie Benally, Shirley Sampson, Loretta Nez, Jerry Esplain, Nelson Explain and Lloyd Benally).



*Figure 22: K'ai'Bii'Tó's West Welch Waterline.*

### 7.1.3 Community Telecommunications

Telephone lines were made available to the Chapter House, NHA subdivisions, BIA Boarding School, and some of the residential homes. There are seven pay phones located in the Community which are utilized by passers-by or by those without phone in their own homes. Other than that most families have their own cell or cellular phones which they carry it around with them for calling their family members or neighbors.

Before the use of these modern telecommunication instruments the use of the old style of telephone lines was how phone calls were made to distance places. It was in use by putting up telephone lines and putting in telephones in the homes or places where the general public had access to public telephones. But it has all become out of date although in some places it is still utilized for long distance calls. Now days, most everybody has personal cell phone or smart phones to make contact or calls to their friends, neighbors or for emergency calls to hospitals or clinics.



There are no plans underway to expand these lines at the time because of the high cost involved to string lines and putting up phone booths. There is a growth of cell phone used by local residents as their means of communicating with their family members, relatives, neighbors and with contact with businesses or service provider entities.

On the other hand, the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter provides three or more computers for public uses at the Chapter House. It is available on a daily basis to students and Community members for study, research, personal letter writing and/or for surfing the Internet.

It was hoped a GED educational program could have been set up through use of Internet. It would be made available soon if each step of details could be worked out with the Page Public School. Our Chapter still would like to have this opportunity for our Community members to have such technology available for their educational pursuits.

#### **7.1.4 Community's Solid Waste Disposal System**

K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has withdrawn one acre of land for a solid waste transfer station in cooperation with the Coconino County. Currently, residential trash is collected in various areas of the Community causing health hazards for residents.

Our Transfer Station Site was established in about 1997 with an Inter-governmental agreement between the Navajo Nation, Navajo Area BIA Facilities, and Coconino County Board of Supervisors. Since it was a County and other entities serving the Navajo communities the Transfer Station provides service to surrounding Navajo chapter areas.

However, there would be a new Site for Solid Waste Disposal with a Recycling Station which is to be located just on south side of State Route 98. The Site is to be constructed along the south side of State Route 98 going kind of southwest up from K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek. Recently, an additional acre was added to the initial one acre Site for the purpose of a Recycling Station.

Our Community's concern was the numerous people from all surrounding communities bringing their solid waste disposal to K'ai'Bii'Tó Transfer Station. It is anticipated there would be cost in maintaining the new Waste Disposal Site. Therefore, a fair amount of fee rate would be determined when the new Transfer Station is completed for the community residents.

### **7.5 COMMUNITY HEALTH & PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITIES:**

#### ***Local Community Health Facilities***

Major medical facilities are planned by Tuba City Regional Health Services Corporation for our Kai'Bii'Tó Community. The proposed budget for this facility was included in this Community Plan with a recommendation that it be fully funded. This Regional facility was intended to serve the entire population of the area for emergency and major health treatments.

Small health clinic with urgent care capability was suggested by our Chapter members to provide closer triage for emergencies and better access to preventative and maintenance healthcare. For our Chapter we wanted health clinic and urgent care facility in addition to the Regional medical services and to have funds be included. In light of the local Senior Independent Living Center which was being planned the need for a local Clinic could become a reality sooner.

In (Table 15) below details the costs of the health projects that should be funded in our Community. Police and Fire Department facilities in our Chapter would reduce the response time to get out to emergencies either for law enforcement or to put a fire out.

**Table 15: Health Facility Cost Estimate**

K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Needs Assessment							
Health							
Project	Year to Start	Square Footage	Planning	Architecture Engineer	Construction	Other*	Total
New Health & Dental Health Clinic	2017	8500	238,850	477,700	4,777,000	2,149,650	7,643,200
New Urgent Care equipped for triage & transport	2018	400	13,220	26,440	264,400	118,980	423,040
Includes Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment and Project Management fees.						Total	\$8,066,240

### ***Community Police Sub-Station and Fire Stations***

Fire and rescue services, police law enforcement services, and a detention center were topics of considerable discussion during our Community workshops. While these have been included as individual projects as was requested by our Chapter, they all must be considered together as a Regional plan.

Location is critical both because of the length of travel and the population density within the Region. The size of Fire Fighting's local facility was determined by the equipment availability. The minimum size includes space for one Fire and one EMS vehicle plus limited space for equipment storage, administrative functions, and a day room.

Similarly, a Law Enforcement Station with local Detention Center facilities would require a minimum number of functional elements. These would include male, female, and juvenile detention rooms, an office space, a storage room, an interview room, and others spaces to conduct business of a Regional Sub-Office Site.

*It was assumed that our Chapter needed new facilities which would have the same size Fire and Police Sub-Station.*

*Police Sub-Station was recommended at 4,000 & Fire Stations at 9,000 sq. ft.*

*This space can be a stand-alone, added to an existing Police or Fire facility, or in the case of police services could be broken into a smaller substation.*

*Additionally, after this plan was presented another project was also made about having a Regional local Court be part of the complex.*

In (Table 16) on next page details the costs of the Public Safety projects that

should be funded in our Community. Police and Fire facilities in our Community would reduce the response time to attend to local and surrounding emergencies. Not only that but it would also provide for the security of our Community to know that there would be available a protection from home vandalism and fire incidents.

It is one of the best Community precautions to know that there is available a system to deal with any type of safeguard to residents in the area. This kind of improved local Community defense against any damage, vandalism, or mischief to residential property has always been a concern by many families in the Community.

Table 16: Public Safety Facility Cost Estimate

K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter						
Public Safety						
New Local Fire Station	2017	9000	25,000	50,000	500,000	250,000
New Local Police, Detention, & Court Facility	2018	8000	172,400	384,800	3,848,000	1,064,000
Total						825,000
						44,000

### *Community Rural Addressing & 911 Emergency Responses*

Our Community emergency services and other normal activities are severely hampered by the lack of a Rural Addressing System. Without a way to identify the location of an individual family's house, it would be difficult if not impossible to find where a person lives. It is critical to have a reliable Rural Address to quickly find the injured person so to get him/her to the Clinic or hospital for treatment.

The Community field survey conducted as part of this study was a first step in attaching a descriptor to a physical location in our rural areas. This effort should be undertaken while the Community field survey data was freshly gathered for that purpose. Funds to continue the Rural Addressing project has been included in the recommended regional projects in our Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP). The sooner the funds are made available the better to address the Project.

Although the gathering of roads and home locations have been put together there needs to exist a map drawn up of these findings. Data collected were submitted to the Navajo Nation Rural Addressing Project but it needs to be shared with our Community in cases of Declared Emergencies.

On the next page (Table 17) shows funding for planning of the 911 Rural Addressing Project. More of the GPS survey needs to be made to complete the Rural Addressing where to identify where homes are located on the topographic map. It is to identify where our local residents live so that during an emergency call they can be found using the GPS Mapping.

It is a very critical Project that must be completed so that it will provide for public safety in cases of emergencies. Careful identification of homes needs to be made so that it will not be confusing to find a person who is in an emergency situation anytime of day or night. Signs should be put up so that single dirt or well



graded roads can be found to residential sites.

**Table 17: Regional Funding for 911 Rural Addressing**

K'ai'Biit'ó's Regional Project						
Public Safety						
Description	FY13	Funding	Architecture	Construction	Other	Total
Street Addresses & 911 Service Study	2012	500,000	0	0	0	\$500,000

### 7.1.5 Community Facilities, Parks and Recreation Planning

#### *Community Multi-Purpose Center*

As the name implies, there were a multitude of uses for a Community Multi-Purpose Center. These include meeting space, offices for tribal or federal services, senior and veteran activities, Post Office, museum, cultural center, Boy's and Girl's club, computer lab, and a Community library.

As with the Lifelong Learning Center, this was a facility that must adapt to the present and changing needs or wishes of the local Community and groups that would use it. It is vital that a local Community Multi-Purpose Center be realized so the Community can enjoy the Center for different kinds of recreation and conferences.

It would certainly help to have a large building where a multiple Community functions could occur for the convenience of our local Community residents. It could be where our Community members can have an opportunity for educational function including our young generation.

*For this plan it was assumed that a 6,000 sq. ft. building would provide sufficient space for the medium community & 12,000 for large community.*

*This facility can be broken into different structures or combined with other functions such as the senior & veteran centers or our local Chapter House.*

*It was not intended that this structure will take the place of the Chapter House or the Recreation Building, although these could be combined into one complex building.*

In (Table 18) details the costs for Community facility projects that should be funded by our Chapter in our Community. Certainly, the Chapter needs added office space to do business on a daily basis. Other programs too need activity spaces.

**Table 18: Community Facility Cost Estimate**

K'ai'Biit'ó Chapter Needs Assessment Community Facilities							
Additional Office Space at the Chapter House	2010	2000	35,600	71,200	712,000	249,200	1,068,000
New Community & Veteran Cemetery	2014	n/a	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
New Faith-based District Center	2016	n/a	0	0	0	0	
New Boys & Girls Club & Fitness center; & New Recreational Complex	2012	27000	538,650	1,077,300	10,773,000	3,770,550	16,159,500
New Community Multi-Purpose Center	2010	6000	106,800	213,600	2,136,000	747,600	3,204,000
New Office equipment	2012		0	0	0	50,000	50,000

### Community Recreational Building

A space for physical exercise, public recreation, youth service programs, and organized sports were often mentioned as some basic needs. This study combines the suggestions into one facility that serves both adult and youth programs. A gymnasium with double basketball courts and bleachers would accommodate players' ball practices, playing area, and organized league sport activities.

A large game room would provide a place for Community members to enjoy a variety of games ranging from board games to modern video games. An aerobics room with rubberized flooring and mirrored walls would accommodate a wide array of activities, including dancing, yoga, or spin cycle. Two staff offices, a reception area, and a copy room would be the only administrative spaces.

A large arts and crafts room can hold specialize equipment such as potter's wheels, kilns, and weaving equipment. Seating just off the entrance would provide a plane for food service from a warming kitchen for children involved in summer and after school programs.

*Most of the rooms in the Recreation building are of fixed size; therefore, the size was the same for both the small & medium communities at 27,000 sq. ft.*

*For the large community, it was assumed that two Recreation buildings are needed even though it may be combined into one structure.*

*These Community activities would help to address some of the individual health issues the Community members can do to begin alleviating the increase diabetic problems that continue to plague Community members.*

*Our Community children must be able to have more opportunities to exercise & play games to keep fit of their bodies on a frequent basis.*

In (Table 19), it describes recreation facilities that should be funded at our local Chapter Community level. Public Rifle and Rodeo Ground Facility is greatly needed.

**Table 19: Recreational Facility Cost Estimate**

K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Needs Assessment Recreation						
New Public Rifle Firing Range	2016	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
Relocate Chapter Rodeo Ground Facility	2017	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
New State Park w/ Playground Equipment	2018	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
Total						

### Community Senior & Veterans Centers

Our Chapter requested a separate Senior Center and Veteran Center for our Community. In this case, fund was included for stand-alone buildings. During the feasibility study, careful consideration should be made to combine the spaces with other structures such as the Community and Multi-Purpose Center facility.

This action could ease the burden of maintenance, security and provide the flexibility to adapt to the changing needs. Our Community does have a local Senior



Citizens Center but it is built adjacent to our old Chapter House which is more than 50 years old. Therefore, it would be best to construct a new building for Senior's feeding program as well since now these facilities are connected.

The Chapter had submitted a proposal to federal Economic Stimulus Recovery funding for Veterans Center complex but because of having no infrastructure availability it was not "project ready." Furthermore, a Veteran's Cemetery is also needed which was previous planned to be at pass downhill State Route 98 on its right side of the Highway for a local Thirty Acre Site VA Cemetery.

Thus, the Community needs to obtain a utility infrastructure including waterline, power line, sewage upgrade, and a new local Community water storage tank before any further effort can be realized in building these new facilities. Land withdrawal is needed for these Community projects.

There were other proposals submitted to try in getting funding through the federal Economic Stimulus Recovery but it all ended at the Navajo Nation's Division of Natural Resources' Office in Window Rock. An effort needs to be made to move those proposals to fruition some point time through local Community endeavor.

There is a great need for the infrastructure development that is without question should be funded by the Federal Economic Stimulus Recovery. Many of our family members and the young generation are in dire need of such available facilities for their uses. However, other funding is an option if not from Stimulus Funding.

### ***Community Open Space***

The Community's open space involves the regions of our Chapter area that covers the land unused for development or it was referred to as our Community grazing land areas. It also includes those regions where sites are considered as possible tourism sites or generally our scenic areas that could be land sites not to be relatively being disturbed.

These may also include land areas of referred to as areas of avoidance or which may be sacred sites for traditional religious purposes. These would include regions where wild life have habitat which are off limits for any development. And the other regions where there may be found minerals of the Navajo Nation that cannot be explored or mined unless with proper clearance from the Navajo Nation government.

It also covers their mediation plan for the contaminated mining sites which are off limits to the general public. All these areas are pretty well considered as our Community Open Space land areas. Need for understand such land area for local avoidance area is to be realized by all Community members. Youth growing up also need such education about their Community on open space land.

In Table 20, it details funding for an archeological and historic preservation study. This plan would map, inventory the historical land, cultural sites and other "areas of avoidance." This plan would be an important element in protecting the culture and heritage of our Community people.



**Table 20: Funding for Historic and Archaeological Preservation**

Regional Projects								
Infrastructure and Capital Improvements								
Historic and Archaeological Preservation								
Project	FBFA (%)	Start Year	Sq. Ft.	Planning	Architecture-Engineer	Construction	Other*	Total
Historic and Archaeological Preservation Study various locations			0	200,000	0	0	0	200,000

In Table 21, it details funding for a vegetation and wildlife study. This study will inventory vegetation and wildlife in the Community region. The study would identify threatened and endangered species as well as environmental hazards that should be rectified.

**Table 21: Vegetation and Wildlife Study**

Regional Projects								
Infrastructure and Capital Improvements								
Environmental Protection								
Project	FBFA (%)	Start Year	Sq. Ft.	Planning	Architecture-Engineer	Construction	Other*	Total
Wildlife and Plants Study various locations			0	500,000	0	0	0	500,000

In (Table 22) it describes funding for a remediation plan for contamination caused by uranium mining. This study would inventory uranium contamination sites throughout the region and develop a strategic plan to remedy environmental health hazards.

**Table 22: Uranium Contamination Remediation**

Regional Projects								
Infrastructure and Capital Improvements								
Environmental Remediation								
Project	FBFA (%)	Start Year	Sq. Ft.	Planning	Architecture-Engineer	Construction	Other*	Total
Uranium Contamination Remediation Plan various locations			0	500,000	0	0	0	500,000

## 7.6 INFRASTRUCTURE & UTILITIES:

### Community Water and Wastewater

To the extent possible within the limitations of this study, the cost of providing water and wastewater to the scattered houses has been included in the estimated cost of the New Scattered Houses. And the Power Line, Waterline and Access easement to Existing Scattered Housing discussed in the housing section. Historic information and data from other studies suggest that the average cost for providing water and wastewater to a scattered house is between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

An amount close it has been included for all the new and existing scattered houses in our southern portion of the Chapter. It would be because of the many years of neglect to either improve or put-in place these infrastructures that caused such high costs now.

In addition, this study recommends as part of its regional projects full-funding for both the Western Navajo Pipeline and the C-Aquifer Leupp to Dilcon Pipeline which would provide new or additional water source to approximately 60 percent of

the people in the nine chapter Communities.

Within this regard, our Kai'bii'Tó Chapter's southern portion of the Community was definitely part those nine chapters situated within the FBFA. It is certainly not only these chapters would be served but other communities nearby would also be served with development.

In (Table 23), it describes the Community water and wastewater needs which would involve facilities that should be funded at the Chapter Community Level with the IHS-OEH from the Western Navajo Agency IHS Unit.

It is a must that our Community planning for this infrastructure preparation be coordinated with the Agency IHS Department. It should be put on the WIND System so that the Navajo Nation Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP) has the Community Plan identified.

**Table 23: Water and Wastewater Needs**

Kai'bii'Tó						
Water and Wastewater						
Active and inactive Water and Wastewater Projects. This Project shall connect 58 homes.	2017	0	137,000	1,370,000	274,000	
Active and inactive Water and wastewater Projects in White Mesa. This project shall connect 86 homes.	2018		251,300	2,513,000	502,600	
Unfunded Water, Wastewater Projects in K'ai'BiiTo. This project shall connect 185	2019	0	155,900	1,559,000	311,800	
Unfunded Water, Wastewater Projects in White Mesa. This project shall connect 36 homes.	2020	0	113,200	1,132,000	226,400	

### **Community Electric Power Lines**

It is that the field survey indicated that over 40 percent of the residential structures were without electric power. This was considered one of the most critical needs for the southern part of our Chapter. Expansion of the distribution system was the most reliable way of providing electric power lines to the underserved area but it was not the only one.

Solar and wind generated power have become the cost effective alternative to overhead power lines in many cases. Overhead electric power line usually has a very high cost of development where the solar or wind power could be less expensive for these populations.

*To address this issue it was calculated that a solar, wind and/or fuel generator system sufficient to power a residence, including refrigeration, would cost an estimated \$30,000.*

*This figure was added to the cost of a new Scattered Residence & the cost of repairing an existing Scattered Residence.*

*It was assumed that if the cost for overhead power lines was in excess of that amount, then the alternativesolar or wind power would be installed.*

*Preferences of our residential occupants were unaware of the issues regarding comparison of these costs in obtaining power to their homes.*



### *Community's Local Communication Systems*

Our telephone and cell phone service in areas of our Community including the southern area of our Chapter's FBFA was found unreliable and spotty in most locations. This type of undependable services would negatively impact the safety and quality of life of residents.

A study should be done to identify the underserved areas and devise some solution, estimate the cost for providing service, recommend a sound solution and prepare an implementation plan for consideration in development as in (Table 24).

**Table 24: Communications Improvement Study**

Regional Projects Infrastructure and Capital Improvements Communications								
Project	FBFA (%)	Start Year	Sq. Ft.	Planning	Architectural/Engineer	Construction	Other*	Total
Communications Study (Telephone, Cell Towers, Internet for various locations)	n/a	2017	n/a	200,000	0	0	0	200,000

### *Community's Solid Waste Disposal*

In (Table 25) describes funding for a plan to improve our Community's solid waste infrastructure. There was a lack of dependable Transfer Stations and a Landfill Sites throughout the Former Bennett Freeze Area and in the Western Navajo Agency. Therefore, this Project needs a specific plan to deal with the need for a Transfer Station.

This plan would help our Chapter to plan for a centrally located Landfills or Regional Transfer Stations that would handle Community Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling Center needs. These both can be accomplished with the Two Acre Site selected near the State Route 98 as going up the hill from Kai'Bii'Tó Wash.

Furthermore, our Chapter has been planning with the assistance of the Coconino County to establish this Two Acre Site Waste Disposal with a Recycling Station near that said State Route 98. Land Clearance has been done and now funding to construct the Infrastructure is the need anticipated at this time.

Land has been set aside for this new Waste Disposal Station to serve the surrounding communities and the general public within the Regional area. This would alleviate a secured Transfer Station which is now set up nearby our Chapter House. But because there was no land withdrawn for that Site it has taken some time to accomplish that task with Land Clearance.

**Table 25: Funding for Regional Solid Waste Plan**

Regional Projects Infrastructure and Capital Improvements Waste Disposal								
Project	FBFA (%)	Start Year	Sq. Ft.	Planning	Architectural/Engineer	Construction	Other*	Total
Solid Waste Study (various locations)	n/a	2017	n/a	200,000	0	0	0	\$200,000



## 7.7 OUR COMMUNITY TRANSPORTATION:

### *The Community's Road Improvements*

The field survey conducted for this survey was not intended to provide a comprehensive evaluation of roads in the Community; however, those roads traveled on from in-routes to the inspection of building were only documented and rated by the field teams. It needs to be further addressed so that all roads needing improvements can be readily dealt with as soon as possible.

Many of our Chapter workshop participants requested specific road repairs and new roads constructed but it was impossible because of very high costs involved. The Navajo Nation's Department of Transportation was developed to do a plan in 2010's Long Range Comprehensive Transportation Plan.

It was planned along with the Status Report from Western Navajo Agency's Roads Committee that set out the priorities for road construction in these areas surveyed. But our Chapter needs to continue to push the Western Agency Road Committee to begin looking at our planning strategy in dealing with public roads.

Given the limited scope and time for this study, it was deemed appropriate to endorse the recommendation of the Navajo NDOT and the Roads Committee in this document. The data collected and the specific suggestions for improving the road system would be provided to these agencies for their future consideration.

It would take a lot of time and effort to do a comprehensive evaluation of our road systems that serve our population. Thereby, the federal and tribal governments need to come together seriously look into and plan in addressing our terrible Navajo Nation road situation.

Our Navajo leaders need to appropriate enough funding to address this dire problem so to avoid either snow or mud lift resulting each year. Mitigation of these Regional dirt roads needs to take place sooner than anticipated. It has been a long time since properly addressing these problems of road hazards in the area.

A serious mandate needs to be made concerning this very great problem of dirt road either by doing high-top grades or to do light black top type upgrading of these roads. The Coconino County has surveyed our reservation dirt roads and thus recommended that the way we are continuing to grade Community dirt roads was to dig a hole or trench like tunnel in the sand.

Their recommendation was to upgrade by doing it the way National Forest Service dirt roads are in the forest. Those dirt roads are grade with high-top sand and gravel, than the top leveled with well packed gravel to hold the road together. Perhaps the Navajo Nation's Division of Transportation could do a long range plan to try to get the main traveled off-system roads improved with high-top and packed graveled roads.

In Figure 23, it describes road conditions in the Kai'Bii'Tó Chapter regional area. Majority of these roads are unpaved and are in poor condition. An immediate

need is desirable to begin repairing or upgrading these primitive roads so to be useable to the traveling public on a daily basis.



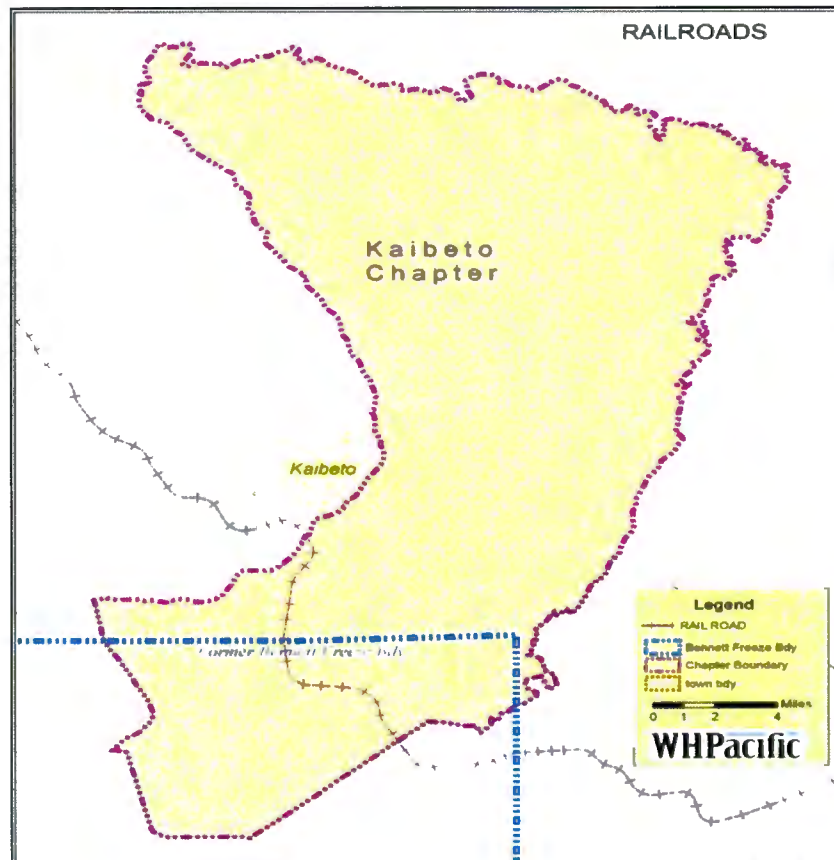
*Figure 23: Community Road Conditions in both in & outside of FBFA.*

#### 7.1.6 The SRP Railroad & ROW Line

The Black Mesa and Lake Powell's SRP Railroad, is a private railroad and train owned by the Salt River Project. It crosses the southern portion of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter. It transports coal from the Black Mesa Mine near Kayenta, AZ to the Navajo Generating Station in Page, AZ. The location of these tracks can be seen in Figure 24 on the next page. It was built in about 1966, when the NGS was under construction.

It was reported by our previous local Council Delegate, Mr. Tsinnijinnie that the Tribe found out after all those years that SRP Railroad's Right-of-Way was not paid for ever since it was constructed. Therefore, to this day there has been not news of it being paid or not. However, we understand that LeChee and Coppermine chapters have profited from it by extending Power Lines into the chapter areas with some matching funding from the County and other sources.

Why has not the same extension been done for other chapters that have Railroad crossing their backyard including K'ai'Bii'Tó, Tonalea and Shonto who also have SRP Railroad going their chapter properties. Even now the FBFA needs funding for their area but nothing is said about anything to be allocated from SRP.



*Figure 24: Local SRP Railroad Tracks going from Northwest to Southeast.*

### **Community Transit System**

Our Chapter and several other chapters identified that community transportation was something of an immediate need in our communities. This includes scheduled public transport system as well as for the use of an emergency transportation. In recent years there have been numerous vehicle transporting of patients to clinics and hospitals.

The scheduled trips would include travels for shopping, medical appointments and/or visiting of community meetings. While the need was real and immediate, there was no evidence that a scheduled transit system would be viable within a short time. Still there are needs within the FBFA families that need emergency transportation more frequent times than other area.

It was recommended that a shuttle van could be purchased for each Chapter Community to deal with the immediate needs of public transportation. And that there should be a more comprehensive solution sought through a Community feasibility study. The Navajo Nation Transport Buses run from and to Window Rock and Flagstaff. But there was going to be another going along Highway 98 and 160 from Page to Kayenta, Arizona.

It would surely cut down a lot of unnecessary traveling and waste of much time to individuals if there was a public transportation in place for Community residents. This type of planning for public transportation would help in cutting down the energy



savings.

Our residents are not aware of how much our gasoline use contributes to foreign demand for oil and causing those countries to take advantage our dependence on foreign oil. That problem of unnecessary use of petroleum through use of our vehicles should be heated in our Community planning efforts. It may also help those residents who cannot afford the high rising costs of automobiles.

In (Table 26) shows transportation projects that would be funded at the regional level. The Community planning team believed that these projects should be funded at the regional level because each of these projects benefits the entire areas of both in our south section of Community's FBFA and the rest of the areas of our Chapter.

There was a federal support for city public transportation system perhaps our communities need to be look at in that light. Thereby, in this tone of justification for federal assistance should be evaluated so that our local community public transportation can be a top priority for funding.

**Table 26: Regional Road Transportation Projects**

<b>K'ai'Bii'Tó Regional Projects Implementation Plan</b>											
Transportation											
Projects	FBFA (%)	Start Year	Sq. Ft.	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Funding After 2015	Total
Paved roads inventory Map, Evaluate & Develop road upgrade)	n/a	2010	n/a	150,000	0	150,000	0	0	0	0	300,000
NNDOT Transportation improvement Program	III	2010	n/a	1,000,000		1,000,000		300,000		300,000	3,000,000
Identify needed traffic control improvements Study	III	2010	n/a	200,000							200,000
Unpaved roads inventory	III	2010	n/a	100,000							100,000
Shuttles	III	2010	n/a	300,000		300,000					600,000

## 7.8 COMMUNITY'S PRIOR NEEDS VALUATION:

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Community needs assessment was based on information provided from the past Community workshops held in 2008 that was hosted by WHPacific, Inc. The comments provided by the Community and professional field assessments completed by WHPacific, Inc. in the summer of 2008 were helpful to assist us with sound information.

It was utilized for the review of our Community status in the evaluation of our situation. Therefore, it is now our responsibility to begin utilizing that accomplished assessment to move forward. That assessment should help in addressing the needed growth of our Community towards a township status Site to accomplish our task.

Our Chapter however needs to continue a comprehensive survey assessment within at least ten years. The 2010 Census Survey would be of benefit to our local Community planning and future development. At the good understanding of our local needs with regards to any area of concern should be assessed periodically. So, it is that our leaders and managers can be able to focus on pertinent areas of growth.

Thereupon, there must be plans to implementing how, what needs to be assessed on a periodic basis so that a vision of our future growth can be achieved. All local entities, programs or departments need to assist in taking part in regular needs assessment. That is so that everyone would benefit from whatever information is gathered for their planning or for the needed funding of their units of operations.

Upon our Community's Chapter CLUP certification a more sound movement should be gained to achieve the tasks of reaching our goal within the near future. Thereby, working together to accomplishing this objective should be valued as a top priority of our Community. After accomplishing the goals of Community progress it must be best to next accomplish the task of getting our Chapter certified.

This is so that our local governance can be based on accredited LGA policies and procedures to build trust with our overall Community. It would give our Community in progressing toward self-sustaining local governance status through provision of attaining self-governance status.

It is not only to better govern but it opens up doors to more opportunities to increase role in Community development and a municipal body to provide services to its constituents.

#### *7.9 UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS:*

Our Utility Infrastructure within our Community needs improvement such as the upgrading of our utility lines and street development plans. In these needed development our effort on a Central Development Area would greatly assist in our ability to focus on the needed Utility infrastructure. But with K'ai'Bii'Tó Community southern land area where the Former Bennett Freeze boundary was is where the most need in home repairs, renovation and building.

Our continued hope is to receive funding from federal government to implement economic recovery within a reasonable time. The Chapter has noted this particular Community Area needs to be improved with waterlines, electric power lines, and solid/liquid waste Utilities Infrastructures. This kind of infrastructure was requested from Flagstaff Bennett Freeze Management and Assistance Office in the past years but now there is hope help will arrive soon.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has tried working with Flagstaff and the Navajo Nation Bennett Freeze Commission to address the needed extension of running the main power lines to homes within FBFA. But previously the means to connect each individual home with power line was not feasible on account of limited resources to pay for its construction.

The needed new sewer lagoons would have to be constructed for those new clustered residential development areas when such are established. However, a continuous input needs to be made by those affected residential members who are within that section of our Community.

If and when the federal government provides the economic recovery to those

families within the south portion of our Chapter these Utility Infrastructures would be made available.

Some rural Community members do not have cell phone service or other means of telecommunications service to their home areas. People have to drive to locations near where cell phone service tower assess is available in order to make their phone calls. It was a major area inconvenience for families and a huge safety issue during an emergency declared situation.

Thus, it does add an enormous time and energy to possible provide an emergency response to those areas with that needed infrastructure. In addition, to patterned cellular communications in areas where Internet accuses is Internet access is sparse would cause concern as well. But it could be provided easily in the designated areas with wireless service which is possible if those families living in the area would agree by supporting its establishment.

Improving the water tanks at windmills are needed to better serve the livestock owners to haul water. However, water-hauling station for cattle and in some cases for home use has been a problem for most areas within the Chapter area.

If water in these open water tanks at windmills could be used for human consumption then water quality should be regularly monitored by qualified health service providers. Many times residents continue to utilize these windmill water mostly for animal consumption.

It would be in the best interest of our Community members regarding health maintenance. Domestic water storage tanks are needed for each house that is not connected to a sound pipe line for family water source. So, because of these factors many families are still lacking the needed available infrastructure to run water to their home sites. True it is always a problem with the Community members' desire to insist on scattered home type building of their residence instead of cluster type housing.

A method where a variety of electric power sources based on distances from existing power lines could provide the needed electricity to all residences within the Community. Those closest to existing or planned electrical power lines would be hooked up when funding was to be made available.

Those in more remote areas could be retrofitted or built with new parts in using solar power and then provided with wind-power backup generators. Maintenance service for this off-the-grid Utility Infrastructure service would also need to be established to increase availability of power to residential areas. NTUA has been servicing solar power units but people say it is getting to be such an expensive service for them especially during the economic crisis.

Therefore, it might be wise to plan on establishing a private off-the-grid utility service organization for more option in obtaining Utility Infrastructure to isolated families. A need for serving customers with regular competitive maintenance is a



great need.

Trash collection is very limited and unreliable in the Community which may be due to unregulated service at the present time. Although the Coconino County is presently providing a local Transfer Station where to maintain clean solid waste service on a temporary basis to our Community.

There is not a dedicated solid waste transfer station in the Community right now. But there is a plan in the process of getting a new Transfer Station along State Route 98 with a Recycling Station.

Illegal trash disposal continues to be collecting in numerous locations throughout the Community because of unmanaged proper collection and processing. It truly is continuing to create health hazard to the residential areas where illegal dumping of debris disposal is taking place. The Community must continue to address this problem in cooperation with the Navajo Nation EPA and other concerned departments.

The temporary Community planning team mentioned above has analyzed infrastructure needs. And they have decided which projects would be strongest to benefit the local Community. Some projects mentioned above would benefit the entire regional area as well. And it could be best funded on the regional scale considering it as a problem with all Navajo Nation communities.

Certainly, the problem of solid waste seems to be a Navajo Nation wide concern that should be addressed with the involvement of BIA Regional and Washington, D.C. federal departments. The Navajo Nation as a whole needs to coordinate and make its decision to find a land site for Solid Waste disposal instead of trying to haul it off reservation. However, cost seems to biggest factor that must be addressed with the assistance of the BIA and EPA.

Projects funded at the regional level are explained in the ICIP Section. In Table 27 below, it explains several immediate infrastructure needs that should be funded at the Chapter level over the next 15 years if it can be possible. Certainly, an improvement is needed to upgrade our Community Water and Wastewater infrastructures since more and more residents are living in cluster housings.

**Table 27: Water and Wastewater Needs**

<b>Water and Wastewater Projects</b>
Active and inactive water and wastewater projects in K'ai'Bii'Tó. This project shall connect 58 homes.
Active and inactive water and wastewater projects in White Mesa. This project shall connect 86 homes.
Unfunded water, wastewater projects in K'ai'Bii'Tó. This project shall connect 185 homes.
Unfunded water, wastewater projects in White Mesa. This project shall connect 36 homes.

## **7.10 TRANSPORTATION NEEDS:**

There are numerous a lot of poor road conditions which commonly exist

throughout K'ai'Bii'Tó Community. According to local Community members who attended the planning workshops many Community roads are usually washed out after storms or when snowmelts at crossing or at dirt road gully areas. These dirt roads that may connect with Coppermine or other communities are roads that are heavily traveled but are unpaved and unimproved for many years.

During the planning workshops Community members declared paving these roads which need to be top priority project for our Chapter. Funding for such dirt road improvements is scarce due to limited financial support from all sources including the Navajo Nation, County and BIA Branch of Roads. One reason might be because of non-planning for improvement of existing dirt roads.

In order to maintain better roads in the Community it should purchase a road grader or to rent it to help maintain our Community dirt roads. Culverts need to be installed and regularly cleared of buildup in places where flood erosion along roadway which is common. Roads to individual homes need to be improved in order to improve access and prevent unnecessary soil erosion.

The responsibility would certainly be costly but if more upgraded with high top sand or gravel would help stabilize the existing dirt roads. It would be beneficial if the main access roads are constructed with improved dirt roads having high-top gravel roadway instead of just with sand.

That kind of road build up would certainly help cut down high cost in the long run for regular road maintenance. It was the recommendation of Coconino County in dealing with these dirt roads as it was like in the National Parks forest dirt roads.

It was during our planning workshop, K'ai'Bii'Tó Community members identified the need of a new airstrip in our Community again as it was before. The idea was the recommendation of the previous IHS Service Unit before it was made as Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation from Tuba City.

The Chapter has not identified land for withdrawal nor has it located a Site for a new airport in recent days. Funds need to be set aside to study the feasibility of that proposed new airstrip as soon as possible.

And as more commercial and industry are proposed perhaps it could also serve the new establishment. And if there was a landing strip or a large sizable Airport to serve all who need such air services it could help in future development. A proposed Community Clinic also would like to see an Airport to serve their needs as well which may happen under the Senior Independent Living complex.



## 7.1.1 COMMUNITY HOUSING NEEDS:

### 7.1.7 Poverty Status

The percentage of households by Poverty Status of Married-Couple Family in K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is (91.3%), is significantly higher than the Navajo Nation (68%) as shown in ( Table 28).

Table 28: Poverty Status

		K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
		Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% Total
Family		276	92.0%	22,868	85.3%	1,168,275	69.6%
Married-Couple Family		252	91.3%	15,576	68.1%	943,550	80.8%
Male Householder		12	4.3%	1,632	7.1%	74,967	6.4%
Female Householder		12	4.3%	5,660	24.8%	149,758	12.8%
Non-family		24	8.0%	3,956	14.7%	509,242	30.4%
Male Householder		16	66.7%	2,148	54.3%	248,283	48.8%
Female Householder		8	33.3%	1,808	45.7%	260,959	51.2%
Family		110	95.7%	15,294	73.0%	128,318	57.3%
Married-Couple Family		86	78.2%	7,267	47.5%	62,351	48.6%
Male Householder		0	0.0%	1,631	10.7%	13,950	10.9%
Female Householder		24	21.8%	6,396	41.8%	52,017	40.5%
Non-family		5	4.3%	5,643	27.0%	95,790	42.7%
Male Householder		0	0.0%	3,049	54.0%	42,913	44.8%
Female Householder		5	100.0%	2,594	46.0%	52,877	55.2%

Source: U.S. Census

### 7.1.8 Housing

The number of housing units found in the Chapter is 561. The majority of homes are owner-occupied, and approximately a quarter of homes are vacant. The Chapter's owner occupancy rate is lower than the Navajo Nation, but lower than Arizona as shown in (Table 29).

Table 29: Housing Occupancy

Housing Units	Kaibeto Chapter	Navajo Nation	Arizona
Total	561	68,744	2,189,189
Occupancy			
Occupied	77%	69%	87%
Vacant	23%	31%	13%
Owner/Renter			
Owner occupied	75%	76%	68%
Renter occupied	25%	24%	32%

Source: U.S. Census

The majority of homes in the Chapter are Owner Occupied homes. The Chapter has a lower Units of Owner Occupied than the Navajo Nation and Arizona. Mobile homes comprise 13 percent of the Chapter's housing, which is higher than Arizona, but lower than the Navajo Nation as shown in ( Table 30), on the next page.



Table 30: Types of Units

	Kaibeto Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
<b>2000 Tenure by Units in Structure</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>47,824</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,901,327</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Owner Occupied</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>35,282</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>1,293,537</b>	<b>68%</b>
1, detached	263	57%	24,742	52%	993,841	52%
1, attached	0	0%	1,962	4%	79,254	4%
2 or more units attached	0	0%	386	1%	32,790	2%
Mobile home	62	13%	9,133	19%	177,206	9%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0%	69	0%	10,546	1%
<b>Renter Occupied</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>11,532</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>607,690</b>	<b>32%</b>
1, detached	110	24%	7,427	16%	143,431	8%
1, attached	0	0%	1,241	3%	33,682	2%
2 or more units attached	19	4%	1,734	4%	387,192	20%
Mobile home	7	2%	1,114	2%	42,144	2%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0%	16	0%	1,241	0%

Source: U.S. Census

Twenty-four percent of homes were built after 1990, compared to 13 percent of homes in the Navajo Nation and 11 percent of homes in Arizona. The median year for a structure built in the Chapter was 1984. In comparison, the median year is 1981 for the Navajo Nation and 1982 for Arizona (Table 31).

Table 31: Year Structure Built

	Kaibeto Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
<b>2000 Year Structure Built</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>69,154</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,189,189</b>	<b>100%</b>
1999 to 2000	9	2%	2,237	3%	111,389	5%
1995 to 1998	76	13%	9,204	13%	299,679	14%
1990 to 1994	141	24%	8,772	13%	230,230	11%
1980 to 1989	119	20%	16,351	24%	540,122	25%
1970 to 1979	89	15%	16,512	24%	517,059	24%
1960 to 1969	137	23%	10,736	16%	231,071	11%
1950 to 1959	16	3%	3,199	5%	159,653	7%
1940 to 1949	6	1%	1,106	2%	51,192	2%
1939 or earlier	0	0%	1,037	1%	48,794	2%
	<b>1,201</b>		<b>1,501</b>		<b>1,501</b>	

Source: U.S. Census

The two major sources for heating homes in the Chapter is bottled, tank, or liquid petroleum (LP) gas and wood. Eighty-seven percent of homes in the Chapter are dependent on these sources of heating fuel.

Like Kai'Bii'Tó, the Navajo Nation is highly dependent on LP Gas and Wood in the Household Heating Fuel whereas the State of Arizona depends on utility gas and electricity. Many of the homes in the Chapter are located on scattered home sites and are owned by ranchers. Unless these homes are located near a main road, most have not been connected to utilities line as it is shown in (Table 32), which is on the next page, (Household Heating Fuel).

**Table 32: Household Heating Fuel**

	Kaibeto Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
<b>2000 House Heating Fuel</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>47,824</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,901,327</b>	<b>100%</b>
Utility gas	20	4%	6,316	13%	712,868	37%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	157	34%	11,052	23%	98,536	5%
Electricity	41	9%	3,648	8%	1,033,095	54%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	0%	136	0%	1,813	0%
Coal or coke	0	0%	1,005	2%	993	0%
Wood	243	53%	24,942	52%	39,842	2%
Solar energy	0	0%	23	0%	1,226	0%
Other fuel	0	0%	551	1%	2,642	0%
No fuel used	0	0%	151	0%	10,312	1%

*Source: U.S. Census*

The majority of Chapter members (63%) do not have telephone service available, similar to most of the individuals in the Navajo Nation (60%); however, most households in Arizona (96%) do have telephone service in (Table 33).

**Table 33: Telephone Service**

	Kaibeto Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
<b>2000 Telephone Service</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>47,824</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>1,901,327</b>	<b>96%</b>

*Source: U.S. Census*

Slightly more than half of Chapter households have plumbing facilities at 58%. Similarly, only 54% of the Navajo Nation has plumbing facilities, compared with 98 percent in Arizona (in Table 34).

**Table 34: Plumbing Facilities**

	Kaibeto Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
	Number	% Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
<b>2000 Plumbing Facilities</b>						
Total	593	100%	69,154	100%	2,188,189	100%
Complete plumbing facilities	343	58%	37,460	54%	2,149,557	98%
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	250	42%	31,694	46%	39,632	2%

*Source: U.S. Census*

K'ai'Bii'Tó currently has three residential subdivisions that's near the central Community area and many scattered site homes in more the remote areas. Many of the homes in the Chapter are of poor construction quality and many in the FBFA have become very run-down due to the restrictions on improvements.

According to field data conducted by WHPacific in 2008, 53 percent of homes in the Chapter are in poor to very poor condition and only 17 in number are very good Housing Condition or 5 percent are in very good condition in (Table 35) in the next page.



Figure 25, on the following page illustrates homes in good and very good condition and homes in poor to fair conditions as well.

Table 35: Housing Conditions

House Conditions	K'ai'Bii'Tó	
	Number	% of Total
	328	100
Very Good	17	5%
Good	38	12%
Fair	99	30%
Poor	104	32%
Very Poor	70	21%

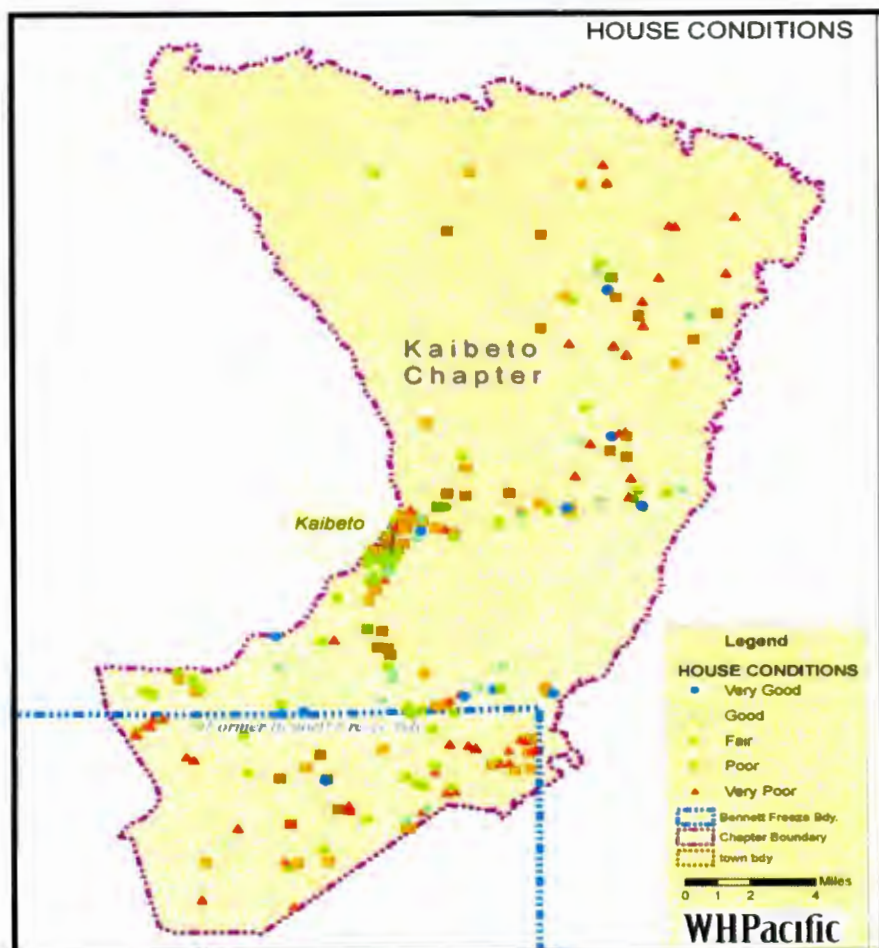


Figure 25: Housing Conditions in & out of FBFA.

At the planning workshops, Community participants identified top priority need which was particularly housing within the FBFA and other locations. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Community members desire new homes construction with longer, lasting materials for building houses. Some NHA housing comes to have settlement problems within a few years since soil is not well evaluated.

This need was recommended because at times cheaper materials were used for federal housing assistance programs in the past. And many times the housing settlement problems especially with new house foundations happen within a few years after construction. Those residents who move into these new units usually



have to continuously deal with renovation of these settlement problems soon after new houses are constructed. Therefore, it becomes a high cost to not only the sponsor like NHA but to the local renters or homeowners.

A diversity of housing types is needed within K'ai'Bii'Tó Community because of the residents concern for having similar types of building local housing units. Elderly group homes are needed to house our aging Community population. Fortunately, to some degree the idea of constructing a Senior Independent Living Complex would help in this situation. But usually those from out of the Chapter area settle into the units after its completion and many of our local seniors are left without homes.

But as years go by more seniors are living longer so an interest in this area is high through the Country. In the past many newly constructed homes were provided to elders that left young families still in need of housing. Clustered type housing should be located in a centralized location near where already is developed public utilities infrastructure. And other Community amenity such as locally established clinical facility needs to be planned and implemented.

There is also a need for mobile home sites which are ideal for residents who do not have time to acquire a home site lease or might want to move elsewhere in the future. It could be in a locally zoned out area or a sub-division site where trailer site can be located. It has been discussed of it many times but things are not moving in that direction more quickly.

The Community planning team analyzed the housing needs mentioned above and decided which projects that would have the strongest benefits at our Community level. Some projects mentioned above would certainly benefit the entire regional area. The Navajo Nation in cooperation with federal authorities needs to focus in on planning for regional wide housing development for our Navajo people.

It seems where on the other hand Community housing within our reservation is being done by a piece meal basis. That slows down ways of constructing housing which is without regard that it is an increasing population as a whole. Our Navajo Nation leaders need to be educated in Community infrastructure building considering its young and older population growth.

And these types of home building should be addressed with the best available funding sources on a regional scale. Projects funded at the Chapter and Regional level are explained in the ICIP Section. It provides for passing of its new, revised and updated Chapter Community's ICIP Plan for the year.

With these recommendations of becoming more serious about home building for our Community members for both young and older, then we should move on it right away. In (Table 36) it explains several immediate housing needs that should be funded at the Community level over the next 15 years. It includes elders and other local residents who need housings in a clustered, scattered and upgrading the water and power line infrastructures.

**Table 36: Housing Needs**

<b>Housing Projects for our Community Population</b>
Elders 'Home Living Needs (including the Independent Living Center).
Community Group Residential Housing or the Grouped Housing units.
Cluster Residential within south portion, for the FBFA (17 new houses @ 1,200 sq. ft.).
Cluster Residential Housing for our Community (96 new houses @ 1,200 sq. ft.)
Scattered Residential within southern area, FBFA (27 new houses @ 1,200 sq. ft.)
Scattered Residential Housing for our Community (154 new houses @ 1,200 sq. ft.)
Power & Water Lines Upgrades within southern portion, FBFA - 15 existing houses plus units.
Power & Water Lines Upgrades within our local Community - 120 existing houses.
Repair Residential Housing within south area & with FBFA housing to 15 existing homes.
Repair Residential Housing for local Community, it is up to about 306 or more existing homes.
2 new multi-family units within the southern portion, or near the FBFA housings.
15 new multi-family units within our local Community Duplex apartment housings.

### **7.12 HEALTH & PUBLIC SAFETY NEEDS:**

A response time to local emergencies throughout the Community was too long to obtain assured public safety. Our Chapter members have expressed a need for a police substation within our local Community to serve the FBFA and other housing area. The nearest emergency health facilities are in Page, Inscription House and Tuba City, Arizona. A quick-response helicopter medical emergency unit is needed to provide expeditious response to medical emergencies.

Many homes within the Community do not have permanent physical addresses which is also a concern. And it is problem that needs to be addressed so confusion of residency is resolved. These homes need to be dealt with in order to help emergency personnel to locate the site they are responding to during crisis situation. Response to emergency is a two-way street where potential victim and responders can at the shortest time connect for immediate remedy.

As of 2015, the Navajo Nation has been working on a Rural Addressing System for 911 emergency response programs for our countryside area residents. This project would map out and assign residential addresses to all homes in the Community through all K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's Administrative Service Areas. The CLUPC members have been working on surveying these homes and roads extending to area's residential homes. They need to speed up the process so that more lives can be saved or the injured be transported to get the care they need.

The use of GPS would help greatly to try to locate exactly where individual families live throughout the region within the Community. The key in setting up these points of contact is to ensure of its reliability like when dealing with families they tend to move from one location to another. It is important that updates of these sites of possible contact locations are correct and periodically updated thereafter.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Community members expressed a need for a local trauma center as well within our local Townsite Area. And there should a second satellite health clinic within the nearest to FBFA vicinity. A new health care center for our aging



population is also a dire needed or it's a Community priority. Many times these Community members have to travel some distances to health facilities on a periodic basis. Thus, it is really a time consuming effort especially for the aging seniors with health concerns and many try to find rides when their children and family members live far away for work or some commute for periodic length of time.

The waiting time spent at the clinic sites also adds to the problem of having to travel long distances from home back and forth by our elderly. It is even a concern for means on transporting our elderly where they need a driver or someone to look after their welfare on a regular basis. There is a dire need to have available health facilities for our local Community because of the lack of infrastructure to support human life.

The Community planning team analyzed the public safety and health needs mentioned above and they decided which projects would have the strongest benefits at the Chapter level. It is quite evident that our Community needs these kinds of humanitarian support system in place so better health foundation can be realized.

It is true that many of our citizens especially the seniors are in need of modern day utility, housing and economic infrastructure to be able to survive in a healthy environment. We have a further ways to catch up with the outside world that may be why some refer to our reservation as a third world country. Even the little local and regional economic base it must be improved through cooperation between all entities involved to make it feasible for economic growth.

Some projects mentioned above would benefit the entire regional emphasis rather than trying to address it at our local level. And those are best funded at the regional level inclusive of the Navajo Nation, IHS and the BIA agencies. Projects funded at the regional level are explained in the ICIP section (Section 7.13).

However, it is our responsibility to focus in on our local Community regarding our public safety and health needs as one area of priority. Therefore, with that emphasis in mind our Community should turn its attention to concentrating on localized issues. In so doing of implementing a better establishment of our local needs in areas of health and safety, we now turn to identifying these needs.

In (Table 37) below explains several immediate public safety and health needs that should be funded at Chapter Community level over the next 15 years. These include a clinic, health care, fire station, police substation, detention center, and court house

**Table 37: Health and Public Safety Needs**

<b>Community Health Project</b>
We need a New Health and Dental Health Clinics build locally
New Urgent Health Care equipments for triage (prioritize treatment based on injury) and their transportation
<b>Community Public Safety as a Project</b>
New Fire Station that serves our local & surrounding family home protections
New Police Substation, Detention Center & new Court Sub-Unit (to serve our public need locally & within nearby vicinity)



### **7.1.9 Community Facilities, Parks and Recreational Needs**

Our Community facilities and services are an important part of our Community infrastructure and assistance which our vision ahead. A more advantageous Senior Citizens Center is needed because of their increasing age population and increasing number living longer in the Community. And a Daycare is needed for our senior and children who are older or younger. The Preschool age need learning and the parents are working steadily or every chance they can.

A Multi-Purpose Community Center would provide a place for our Community members to congregate for recreational activities or for their health maintenance purpose. The K'ai'Bii'Tó area also needs a Community cemetery within the Chapter area preferably within or near the Community's (3 by 3) Mile Development Area.

It would really help families so that they can respect and conserve their open space grazing lands. Animals are roaming around residential locations without constant looking after by owners. And because of its mismanagement of our resources it causes other problems of need. It has been a federal and tribal law to have grave site leases but because of its unawareness, it has not been followed through by our public generally.

A local Community recreational facility would also be an important element in improving the quality of life for our residents within the FBFA and its outside. Community facilities provide a place for youth and adults alike to congregate for their interest insome form of activities. A skate park for teenagers and playground equipment for younger children are also desired by the Community for our youth groups.

A Boys and Girls Club would also provide activities for the Community youth for increasing their physical, mental and social life. Chapter members also desire a recreation center, rifle firing range and an improved Community Rodeo Site. Certainly there is a need for more enhance Community rodeo grounds where many do come to enjoy being spectators.

And there were discussions of having to possibly relocate the Community rodeo grounds to a new location. Now, with the FBFA assistance both they and others in our community want a relocated Rodeo Grounds for their enjoyment of that kind of sports. These above mentioned facilities would provide entertainment for Community members of all ages which could be an asset to the wellbeing of our Community.

There is a dire need for serious planning to address these Community physical infrastructure needs in our local Chapter vicinity. The process of planning, coordination and designing have to take some coordinated effort on the part of our local Community as well as the entities to be involved.

It is incumbent upon our Community leadership and planners to sit down to iron out those nitty-gritty details to come up with a finished product. It is important to involve the general public beginning with needs assessment and public hearings.

So that to have the overall Community would become somewhat aware of decisions being made that would affect their lives, their children and grandchildren.

In (Table 38) below explains several immediate Community facility needs that should be funded at the Chapter level over the next 15 years. Some of these include office space, cemetery, recreational complex, multi-purpose center and Redo Grounds.

**Table 38: Community Facilities Needs**

<b>Community Physical Facilities Project</b>
Additional Office Space at our local Chapter House
New Community's Veterans' Local Cemetery Selection& Site Location
New Faith-Based Local District Activity Center construction to serve the Addicted
New Boys & Girls Club; Community Fitness Center; Recreational Complex
New Community Multi-Purpose Center Complex for Recreational purpose
New Chapter Community Office Equipment& Office Space Facility
<b>Community Recreation Facilities Project</b>
New Community Rifle Firing Range Facility& need for its safety
Relocating A New Community Rodeo Grounds Facility to a new Site
New Community Youth Skate Park withPlaygroundEquipment Facility

#### 7.1.10 Economic Development Needs

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Community has become more feasible for entertaining new local entrepreneurial investment so that more services could be obtained. Our Community is surely in need of a more affordable grocery store, self-service laundry service and other small businesses within this small Townsite area. Currently, our Community members have to drive to Page, Kayenta or Tuba City to get to the nearest grocery store, laundry service or other conveniences.

It means they spend more time in driving their automobiles to obtain any kind of service. Thus, it causes them to expend more money on fuel for such travels to long distances. The added local Community stores would provide jobs within our Community and sell basic items to Community members and Tourists alike.

The Chapter wishes to hire staff to provide additional K'ai'Bii'Tó Community services and support the ongoing planning efforts. Expanded office space and office equipment within the Chapter House which is needed so additional staff could be hired. It should be more emphasized that a more competitive advertisement of positions could be made to attract qualified and experience personnel. They need young people to become educated and trained to handle many needs of the Community.

That kind of advertising for hiring new personnel would help avoid lagging responsibilities in promoting local economic jobs. But more so would be to add more additional markets, gasoline service stations and clothing for dry cleaning or well-equipped laundry facilities. That kind of development would not only provide more employment but it would provide better services to our local residents. Job creation



is the key to economic growth for increasing our Community's standard of living.

Many Community members make a living by selling Navajo arts and jewelry as a side income for their families. Currently, there are some vendors set up along State Route 98 during warm weather to sell their craft items. There was not an adequate right-of-way to provide a safe distance from sometimes heavy traffic moving along the highway as vendors do their sales.

The Chapter needs to designate a better vending area that is removed from the right-of-way lane. And it could be possibly also to withdraw land for the greatly needed vendor village where permanent location for selling arts and crafts. It is important to continue supporting our local arts/crafts vendors to have an appropriate Site for well managed facility to sell their wares. A site has been identified but some funding to cover the cost of it is being sought at this time.

The Chapter has withdrawn several land sites for the purpose of local business and economic development. A Community planning effort needs to be coordinated to make sure that these sites are successfully developed. And these sites should be beneficial to our Community's vendor investors who want to experience the skills of entrepreneurial adventure. Many try going to Flee Markets to sell their wares since there is no space for them at this time.

It would be best to advertise business site spaces to try in obtaining some good entrepreneurs who would establish the needed small businesses. Otherwise, the location might end up with people who are inexperienced to try succeeding but without expertise to handle a business. Experience and trained entrepreneurs is surely needed to assist in building up our local economy.

And in the past it has occurred where setting up a business venture fail to be implemented but land becomes tied up with vacant space with no activity. The Community then ends up with many years of BSL that become undeveloped but it lingers on without correcting or fixing to have a good potential lease to promote local businesses.

Our Community concentration should not only be in small business ventures for laundry, small market or small motels but to pursue in developing a better marketing of livestock as well. The important thing is to try to have our livestock owners understand the need for them to better prepare in their role as business ventures instead of just have the ownership of livestock.

It is good that they have some livestock and that they are in possession of it but they need to understand there is more to it than that. To begin with they need to prepare for changing weather or whether if its dry or cold environment then they need to know how to protect their animals. Problems of drought or a deep snow and/or cold weather may interfere with livestock production.

A regular, ongoing and periodic workshop, conference or training should be planned for interested livestock owners. And for those new ventures in livestock



management to become better skilled in management of animals on the range. A focus of attention needs to be made to upgrade our Community members' livestock as much as we can as local governance leaders. A periodic seminar, livestock show or handling livestock care needs to be invested in by the owners of stock.

#### **7.1.11 Community Members' Educational Needs**

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Community wishes to improve upon the education of its children beginning from Head Start through the high school grades. And perhaps on into the higher education pursuit so they can gain greater skill at their trade or business. Although there are numerous educational opportunities for our school-age population, there are no educational services for adults or for younger children in the age group younger than kindergarten.

Sure there is a lot of talk and promotion about education but it is up to each individual student to attain his or her skill in any profession or trade skill. Talk of it is good but action of our youth from being a young man and woman is a greater asset to personal growth. If an individual set his or her mind to tackle the challenge of education it can be accomplished.

Yes, adults' continuing their educational service is far from a local Community group advocating for education. Even though there are programs on the Internet if an individual plans to put forth his or her completing an education with a choice of some institution. It would be wise for them to do that instead of being urged continually to advice in a good education.

But on the other hand, all Community members do not have Internet service available to them. There are no preschoolers' childcare facilities near K'ai'Bii'Tó Community which are up to standards that could provide early learning experiences for small children. This lack of facilities for our youngest population can make finding of a childcare difficult for working parents or relatives who have young children in their home.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter needs to secure funding for availability of continuing educational programs especially for our pre-school and young children. An educational needs assessment needs to be conducted in order to justify building new schools within our Community. Suitable sites need to be identified and withdrawn for any of these new school facility constructions.

But on the other hand we must remember that there was a nice early childhood care center in Shonto but it was close because of less support of it by parents. What if we had a Child Care Center, are there enough children yes, but will the Community support it that is the question. It's sometimes easy to dream or talk of it but when getting down to it, it is a different story.

The Chapter would have to coordinate with other governmental agencies to secure funding for new educational facilities. In addition, it is to have a planned and to build our new Chapter learning programs for our Community members who are

interested in their educational pursuits. Few may try but hopefully more will decide to complete their dreams when they are able to which is now.

The best effort and time spent as Community leaders and administrators is to work at establishing a sound system of educational opportunities for our youth and adults. Such investment of our talents in developing our Community's human capital would ensure raising our standard of living. And it would acknowledge its success with an able body society who can obtain their quality of life.

Below, (Figure 26) is a picture of participants of our local CB-CLUP Public Hearing that was accomplished with few able and interested parents. And some members of the local Community came to enjoy their participation. It was a second planned Hearing with some success during that sponsorship of direly needed Public Hearing.



*Figure 26: 2016 CLUP Public Hearing at the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter House.*

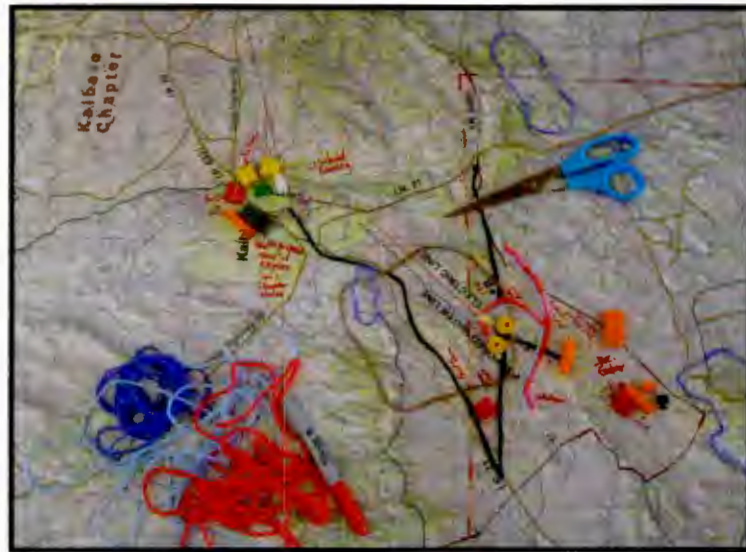
In (Table 39) below explains several educational facilities that should be funded at the local Community level over the next 15 years. These projects have been in the planning stages for some years now. The Community still is in need of these facilities for its people who are in both the FBFA and outside that Region.

On the next page is Figure 27, which is the Mapping of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's infrastructure both within the inside FBFA and on its outside areas. The Group of CLUPC members are determined to identify where the infrastructures are in the Regions of FBFA and those on the outside.

**Table 39: Education Facilities Needs**

<b>Community Educational Project</b>
Local Day Care Center Project for working parents who want to work full-time as they earn some income for their families.
Lasting Lifetime Learning Center for youth & adults that's adjacent to the High School or Grade School in the Community.
A New Head Start Center for our growing young kids but by now there needs to be Two Building for more #s of small children.
A New Kindergarten through 12 Grades, a local High School Complex & a Local Community College Institution of higher learning.





*Figure 27: 2008 Workshop at the Chapter House doing Mappings of Infrastructures & identifying Resources.*

### **7.13 APPROVED & REVISED INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PRIORITY LISTING (ICIP):**

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has on October 11, 2015, accepted and approved its new & revised Community's *INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PRIORITY LISTING (ICIP)* for the 2015 and its Future Years Plan. The following Priorities are set forth by the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's Resolution #: KBQTR-O5-10/15, (*substituted & amended it by a Chapter Resolution*):

- 1) K'ai'Bii'Tó's Solid Waste Transfer Station & Recycling;**
- 2) K'ai'Bii'Tó's Local Community Power Lines;**
- 3) K'ai'Bii'Tó's Local Public Safety Complex;**
- 4) K'ai'Bii'Tó's Community Roads & Streets;**
- 5) K'ai'Bii'Tó's Community Health Clinic;**
- 6) K'ai'Bii'Tó's Multi-Purpose Building; and**
- 7) Community & Veterans' Local Cemetery.**

These are our primary goals and objectives to implement it as approved by our Community as its identified Infrastructures. It is to use our Navajo Nation's Capital Improvement funding and setting its priority as our need for the years' ahead for its accomplishment. Thereby, we anticipate its fruition as soon as appropriations of funds are made available for its construction.

## **8.0 REAL & VIEWS OF GRAZING & FARMING UPDATE**

### **8.1 K'AI'BII'TÓ'S REGIONAL GRAZING & AGRICULTURAL GROWTH:**

#### **Local K'ai'Bii'Tó Community's Grazing**

The majority of K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's land mass is open space land use for grazing as it was mentioned above. There is a great need to improve and elevate our local grazing land management to preserve our vegetation and its resources such as



water and the disposal of debris. Our livestock Ranger stations to patrol grazing land within the Community are located far away like in Tuba City and Window Rock. The lack of ranger stations within our Community has resulted in insufficient range land management and its enforcement of Tribal laws.

Many people with grazing permits fear that their livestock would be stolen due to these deficiencies. And other owners of stock fear that this lack of range law enforcement would lead to overgrazing and depletion of vegetation. It is caused by the area's Navajo people who exceed their limits on livestock permit. They are letting their herds increase to the point of introducing sand dunes during windy season.

But some grazers of livestock and owners even do not have grazing permit and use the land without a grazing permit. It is understandable that they need some kind of income or food on the table. But the grazing officials are trying to enforce the stipulation of the Navajo Grazing Regulations. And they try to regulate the rules and regulations on grazing of livestock in a proper way on the Navajo reservation.

There is a lack of range preservation programs and public education in the Former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA) and in particular throughout the Community land in general. It is the problem across the reservation to let be what it is for now, kind of attitude. Lack of an adopted range management plan has resulted in the deteriorating conditions of our open grazing lands is a concern. Overgrazing has caused increased soil erosion and inadequate vegetation for residents' livestock.

True the grass will grow again if and when the spring and summer rain comes but dryness prevails the land eventually. Most grazing areas are not clearly identified or not fenced-in which seems to be the prevailing problem. But only with an overlapping customary land use it is as practiced that causes confusion among livestock owners. This kind of unmanaged grazing area could result in the loss of respect, Kei', if the cattle that may damage sacred cultural sites or infringe upon residents' home property.

These uncontrolled livestock invade the neighbors' home sites and cause irreversible damage to environmentally sensitive areas. Many areas of steep slopes and along riverbank corridors thus have eroded as the results of unmanaged grazing lands. Therefore, better land management seems to be the continually neglected by livestock owners. Where are the expertise to advise and train our local common grazer of livestock but let such problem be prolonged.

The current Grazing Regulation Handbook was developed back in 1944 which divided the Navajo Nation into 18 Range Management Districts. The regulations governing grazing land use are contained in the Navajo Grazing Regulations (CFR 25, Part 167). But does the local Navajo livestock herder or observer have any idea of those Regulations put in place by our Navajo Tribal Council authority and land & livestock operations?

The purpose of this Regulation was to preserve land and water resources on the

Navajo Nation. And it was to rebuild the deteriorating land resources which is precious and could be deteriorated if not taken care of like it should be. The Navajo Grazing Regulation also has the following objectives:

1. *It adjusts the number of livestock to the area's carrying capacity of the range so to preserve health and sustainability of livestock on the Navajo Nation lands.*
2. *It secures increase responsibility and participation of Navajo livestock owners including tribal members' participation in all basic policy decisions in a sound management of grazing lands.*
3. *It helps improve livestock through proper breeding practices and the maintenance of a sound culling policy for livestock.*
4. *It establishes improved range management units to promote conservation, manage development, and guide effective use of Navajo range resources.*

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is situated within the Navajo Grazing District One, Range Management Unit (District 1--Unit 2), as shown on Figure 27 on the next page. The livestock grazing information presented in this Land Use Manual assessment was taken from the *Western Navajo Agency Grazing Compliance Report of 1999*. It covers only the *Grazing Management District and without an identified actual Administrative Service Areas*.

It was prepared by the Western & other Navajo Agency BIA Branch of Natural Resources who is partly responsible through its trusteeship under the federal government. These lines are for the Grazing Land Management Units of 1-3, 1-2 and 1-1 in the Blue colored Unit Grazing Boundaries. It is not for people or for the direly needed Administrative Service Areas.

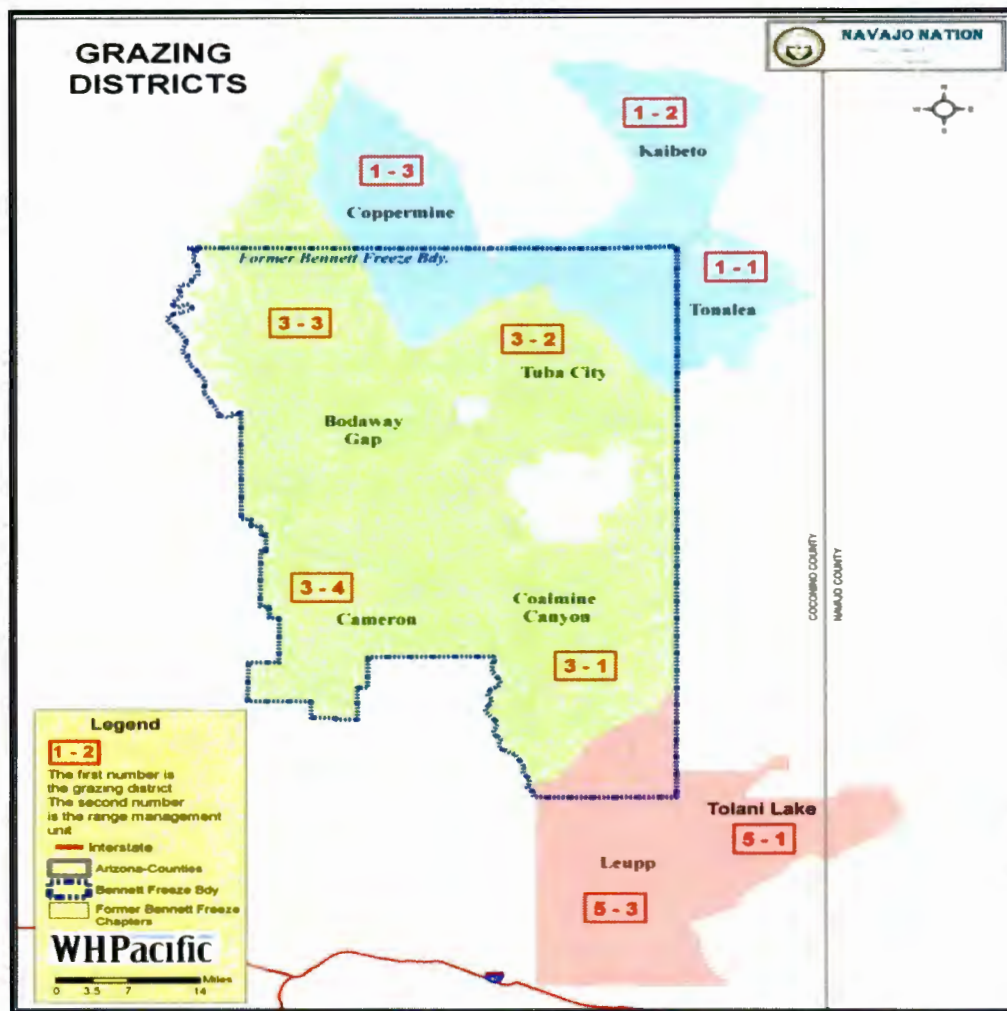
Land Management training, workshop and seminars are greatly needed to help improve our range land on the reservation. Some Navajo people just herd their stock out the door of the sheep corral and let them wander around to find whatever foliage they can find. It has caused much of such disregard for livestock with the idea in mind to let their stock grazing wherever they can find grass or water.

This kind of open grazing or the customary land use causes much concern for unmanaged and no planning of land preservation or improvement. True, it does become political during election time but what of our "mother earth" that is heard over the media. It is easily said that we still have our "mother earth" but how long is it going to be allowed to be unmanaged?

Our livestock owners need to be advised and urged to learn of livestock management especially in this kind of dry desert land understanding that in some places the vegetation is good to very good. But we must realize that dry land is precious indeed and that care must be had to preserve our precious grazing lands.

There is a dire need to come to an understanding by us Diné to find a way to control and manage our stock. Maybe to learn and utilize the cure of fencing as a way to manage our livestock since a stock does not decide where not to go or where it's best for their grazing pasture. Surely, we are learners and understand the

meaning of “land management” in terms of livestock production.



*Figure 28: WNA Grazing District One shows the District 1's Grazing Units and it is not a Chapter Border Line or it's less of an Administrative Service Area.*

Though the total number of livestock grazing in 1999 was less than the permitted level and that the chapter is still concerned with certain rangeland being overgrazed. This region generally has good grass cover in areas where the soil is underlain with or by sandstone. Rangeland is important to this particular Community as well as other District One communities.

In fact, over 86 percent of those surveyed in 2001 by ETD Environmental Consultants which was prepared in the previous version of this CLUP Manual it agreed that there is a need to improve how the range is managed. And now it is fifteen years later and still without great improvements.

Above is the depiction in Figure 28, shows the existing grazing and agricultural infrastructure on the land since K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Unit 2 is of part District One. However, it is an unsatisfactory Map detailing the mistaken Lines showing how it has been referred to as Chapter Boundary. Notice, our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is outside of the K'ai'bii'Tó Creek to its west, how was that justified if it's a Boundary Line?



The Map of the District Grazing Management Units are a confusion to residents even those who raise their livestock are not following the Grazing Management Units for tallying of their livestock. People generally are perplexed over what that Line or the Unit represents. It causes the prolong division between local governance entities when such advocating of partitioning occurs at the local level. It infects even the local livestock owners who have a hard time understanding its significance.

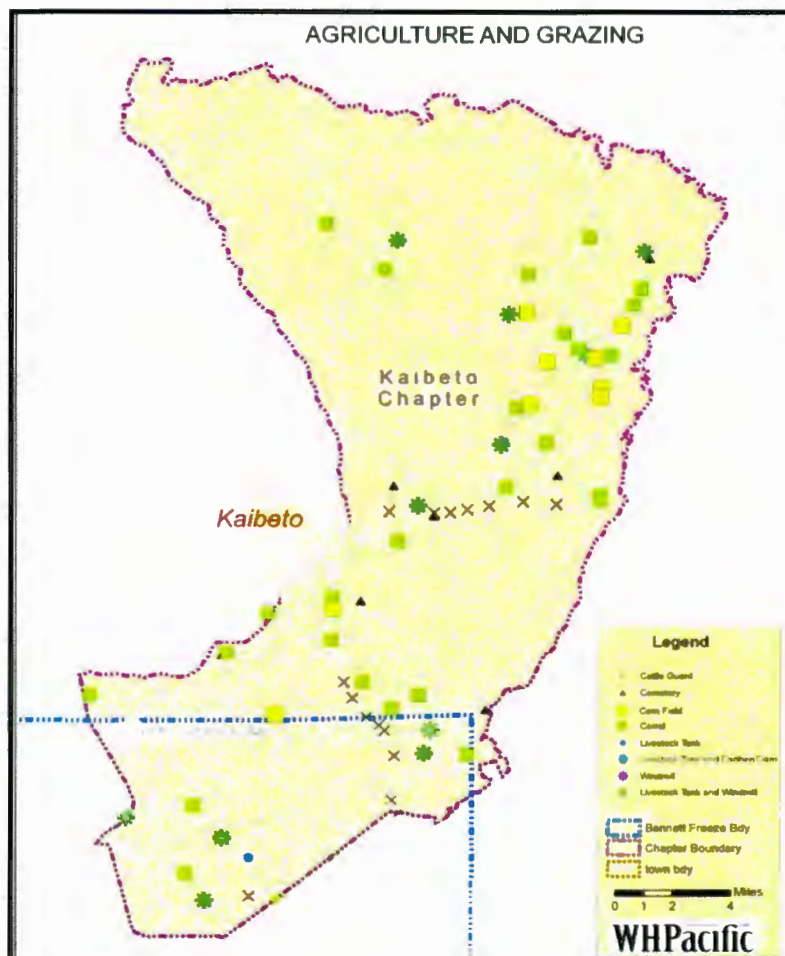


Figure 29: Grazing and Agriculture Infrastructure in both in & outside FBFA.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's depicted Agricultural Land and Grazing is shown here with mostly the cornfields, the livestock corrals, few family cemeteries and livestock water tanks & windmills locations. There are almost four stock corrals and there should have been two cornfields and five livestock tanks & some windmills in the FBFA.

## 9.0 PRESENT & FUTURE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

### 9.1 K'AIBII'TO REGIONAL ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRY:

The succeeding narrative is a summary of our local economy within K'ai'Bii'Tó Community. The following sections include charts and more detailed information regarding local commercial and industry conditions which affect our Community in

general.

K'ai'Bii'Tó Community has 415 family households with a median household income of \$29,948 which is almost one and a half times higher than median household income for the Navajo Nation. The per capita income in the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Community is \$8,117 which is 12 percent higher than the Navajo Nation.

Unemployment in the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Community is 16.3 percent which is high compared to the Navajo Nation's joblessness. Fifty-percent our Community population over 16 years old participates in the labor force and while that is about 10 percent lower than the State of Arizona. But it seems to be high for the Navajo Nation to transact which probably is because of a lower medium age of our Navajo Nation population.

Our largest K'ai'Bii'Tó Community employer is K'ai'Bii'Tó Elementary Boarding School which is managed by Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). And it is followed by the Navajo Nation which manages a number of tribal and federally funded programs within the Community. These employees are usually either local residents or commute from nearby communities.

The residents of K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Community have a similar level of educational attainment compared to the Navajo Nation. Fifty-four percent of our Community residents have a high school diploma or higher and two percent have a bachelor's degree or higher academic attainment.

The majority of K'ai'Bii'Tó workforce is employed in the services of surrounding instructive and social programs primarily in educational, health and social services, and artistic work, entertainment business, recreation activities, lodging accommodation services, and food services areas.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has one gasoline pumping station; a grocery retail store combination with trading and post office. K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter members can meet their basic needs with goods purchased at K'ai'Bii'Tó Market but they must travel to Page for shopping for other things. Most take advantage of going to Page to buy things at Wal-Mart Store because of its lower prices on household items.

Residents of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Community would like to see more retail and commercial development including a local car wash, self-service laundry, snack bar or restaurant, and fast food outlet. Also, a dire need exist since the Chapter House closed its Local Laundromat which used to be nearby the Chapter House. On the next page with (Table 40), it shows the Employment by Industry.

Annual expenditure potential of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community for convenience goods including food, medical drugs, gasoline and tobaccowas at \$2,095,850 which is high enough that K'ai'Bii'Tó Community could support more local commercial development. An added small market, gasoline station and Laundromat could easily be an added business to be supported by our nearby communities and the local community as well.

**Table 40: Employment by Industry**

2000 Population Age 16+ K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter		Navajo Nation		Arizona	
Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
<b>590</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>61,119</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,409,149</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Agriculture & Mining6	1.0%	3,002	4.9%	65,352	1.9%
Construction74	12.5%	4,759	7.8%	193,464	5.7%
Manufacturing 27	4.6%	1,702	2.8%	228,590	6.7%
Wholesale Trade6	1.0%	448	0.7%	73,441	2.2%
Retail Trade50	8.5%	3,201	5.2%	273,864	8.0%
Transportation & Utilities52	8.8%	4,624	7.6%	222,372	6.5%
Information0	0.0%	321	0.5%	62,577	1.8%
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate10	1.7%	1,570	2.6%	350,622	10.3%
Services333	56.4%	37,425	61.2%	1,817,249	53.3%
Public Administration32	5.4%	4,067	6.7%	121,618	3.6%

Source: U.S. Census

### 9.1.1 Jobs by Sector

The majority of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community workforce is employment in the commercial and human services. These labor forces are primarily in educational, health and social services, artistic, entertainment, recreational and some food services. Our second largest employment is in the area of commerce such as construction trades, followed by transportation and utilities, and retail trade.

### 9.1.2 Major Employers

The largest employer in K'ai'Bii'Tó Community presently is K'ai'Bii'Tó Elementary Boarding School which was funded and managed by Bureau of Indian Affairs' Branch of Education. But recently the name was changed from BIA to Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) whom continues to oversee the Boarding School.

The local BIE Boarding School employees a total of (25%) of the local Community's employment and it is followed by the Navajo Nation with (20%). The Navajo Nation fund in number of five Chapter employees at the Chapter House and the Market manages a number of 15 employees with its private business funds as shown in (Table 41).

**Table 41: Major Employers**

Employers:	# of Employees
K'ai'Bii'Tó Boarding School	25
Navajo Nation	20
K'ai'Bii'Tó Market	15
K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter	5

Source: K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter, 2004

### 9.1.3 Class of Workers

Sixty-nine (69) percent of the workers in K'ai'Bii'Tó Community are working for private companies and another (28.5) percent work for the local government or out of the Class of Workers in (Table 42). Numbers of employees in each of the Private, Non-Profit, Government are shown also in this Table. And self-employed and Unpaid



Family Workers are zero in number as it shows here in the Table as well.

**Table 42: Class of workers**

2000 Class of Workers Age 16+ K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter			Navajo Nation		Arizona	
Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Employee of Priv. Comp.	276	69.0%	17,171	44.6%	1,546,865	69.3%
Employee Non-profit Comp.	10	2.5%	2,470	6.4%	119,598	5.4%
Government Workers	114	28.5%	17,042	44.3%	339,554	15.2%
Self Employed Workers	0	0.0%	1,716	4.5%	220,878	9.9%
Unpaid Family Workers	0	0.0%	66	0.2%	6,109	0.3%

Source: U.S. Census

#### 9.1.4 Commuting to Work Time

About (22.3) percent of the workers in K'ai'Bii'Tó Community commute nine (9) minutes or less to work. And another (7.0) percent commute ten (10) to nineteen (19) minutes to their workstations. The highest percentage of workers commutes forty (40) to fifty-nine (59) minutes which is (34.5) percent. About (5.3) percent of workers commute sixty (60) minutes or more to get to work as shown on (Table 43).

**Table 43: Commuting Time to work**

2000 Commute Time for Workers Ages 16+	K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter	Navajo Nation	Arizona			
	394	100.0 %	37,008	100.0%	2,210,395	100.0%
9 minutes or less	88	22.3%	8,020	21.7%	289,937	13.1%
10 to 19 minutes	31	7.0%	8,591	23.2%	642,566	29.1%
20 to 29 minutes	18	4.6%	3,222	8.7%	453,395	20.5%
30 to 39 minutes	65	16.5%	6,289	17.0%	377,273	17.1%
40 to 59 minutes	136	34.5%	3,863	10.4%	237,317	10.7%
60 to 89 minutes	21	5.3%	2,644	7.1%	85,177	3.9%
90 minutes or more	28	7.1%	3,602	9.7%	43,572	2.0%
Work at home	7	1.8%	777	2.1%	81,158	3.7%

Source: U.S. Census

#### 9.1.5 A Local Community Business

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Community has only one gas delivery station and with it a grocery store. In addition to Market outlet there maybe a little trading of articles that go on and within that Market is a U.S. Post Office services set up for local convenience of mail delivery.

However, it is hoped that additional outlet of either or both convenience stores and/or small supply store could be established with the present land withdrawal site development. There may be other retail department stores that could serve our regional population in the near future.

#### 9.2.6 Household Purchases

In (Table 44) shows the distribution of average annual expenditures of households in the Western United States by income level for food, housing, apparel and services, transportation, healthcare, and entertainment. It may have some effect on the Navajo Nation communities buying's habits because of us blending into

dominate economy.

It could be a remote assessment on this kind of opinion with regards to the Navajo Nation K'ai'Bii'Tó Community. This is the situation because of its isolated and unstable economy or because of its small amount of local competitive business opportunity to off-reservation and financial spending prudence.

**Table 44: Average Annual Expenditures in the Western U.S.**

1999 Household Income	Food	Housing	Apparel & Services	Transportation	Health care	Entertainment
Less than \$5,000	\$2,781	\$7,560	\$1,017	\$2,772	\$822	\$1,358
\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$2,805	\$6,264	\$933	\$2,741	\$1,202	\$809
\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$3,182	\$8,119	\$895	\$3,983	\$1,652	\$1,114
\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$4,267	\$9,081	\$1,507	\$5,333	\$1,955	\$1,070
\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$4,642	\$10,216	\$1,698	\$5,956	\$1,772	\$1,514
\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$5,002	\$12,394	\$1,881	\$7,240	\$1,798	\$1,699
\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$5,929	\$14,764	\$2,009	\$9,211	\$2,043	\$2,202
\$50,000 to \$69,000	\$6,530	\$16,750	\$2,164	\$8,870	\$2,362	\$2,697
\$70,000 and over	\$9,171	\$25,482	\$4,054	\$14,997	\$2,805	\$4,402

Source: U.S. Census, U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Expenditure Survey

In (Table 45) estimates the expenditure potential or the local buying power for convenience goods of shoppers' K'ai'Bii'Tó Community estimated to spend. It is projected at about six million dollars per year at the major store types listed in the Table below.

These figures were derived from 1999 household income data for K'ai'Bii'Tó Community and regional data on typical household expenditure patterns by income level. The analysis considers number of households by income range and typical expenditures for households at each income level.

**Table 45: Expenditure Potential**

Expenditure Potential	
<b>Convenience Goods \$2,095,850</b>	
Food	\$1,315,007
Drugs	\$154,619
Gasoline and Motor Oil	\$521,409
Tobacco Products and Services	\$104,815
<b>Shopper's Goods \$1,968,685</b>	
Apparel and Services	\$804,105
Personal Care Products and Services	\$235,243
Household Supplies	\$212,819
Furniture and Equipment	\$716,518
<b>Entertainment \$1,736,166</b>	
Restaurants	\$890,477
Entertainment	\$845,689
<b>\$5,800,701</b>	

Source: U.S. Census, U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Expenditure Survey

### 9.1.7 Community's for Local Tourism

Tourism is one of the major contributors to the economy of the region surrounding the Former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA). Visitors to the region's

spectacular cultural and natural attractions provide some economic development opportunities for K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter and other chapters affected by the former Bennett Freeze.

This section includes description of several regional tourism prospectsdescribing the general characteristics of visitors who come to these attractions on the Navajo Nation. And in addition to identify sites of various regional destinations surrounding our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter followed by a description of the specific opportunities for K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter for tourism pastime.

It was proposed by our Chapter to build Visitor Entrance Fee Booth on the Navajo Nation since it could help to bring in more revenue for our Navajo Nation. The National Parks Service and other vendors are taking advantage of that opportunity on and nearby the Navajo reservation. A Chapter resolution suggesting that was submitted to the Navajo Executive Branch specifically to the Division of Economic Development Department of the Nation.

### ***Regional Surrounding Tourist Destinations***

In Figure 30, on the next page shows tourist destinations around and within Former Bennett Freeze Area within the scope of its Region. FBFA was actually now out of date because of the lifting of its mandate by the federal government. It is obsolete by a declaration of our present United States President from Washington, D.C. After a long fifty years of non-development it finally was lifted so FBFA residents can now request for infrastructure development.

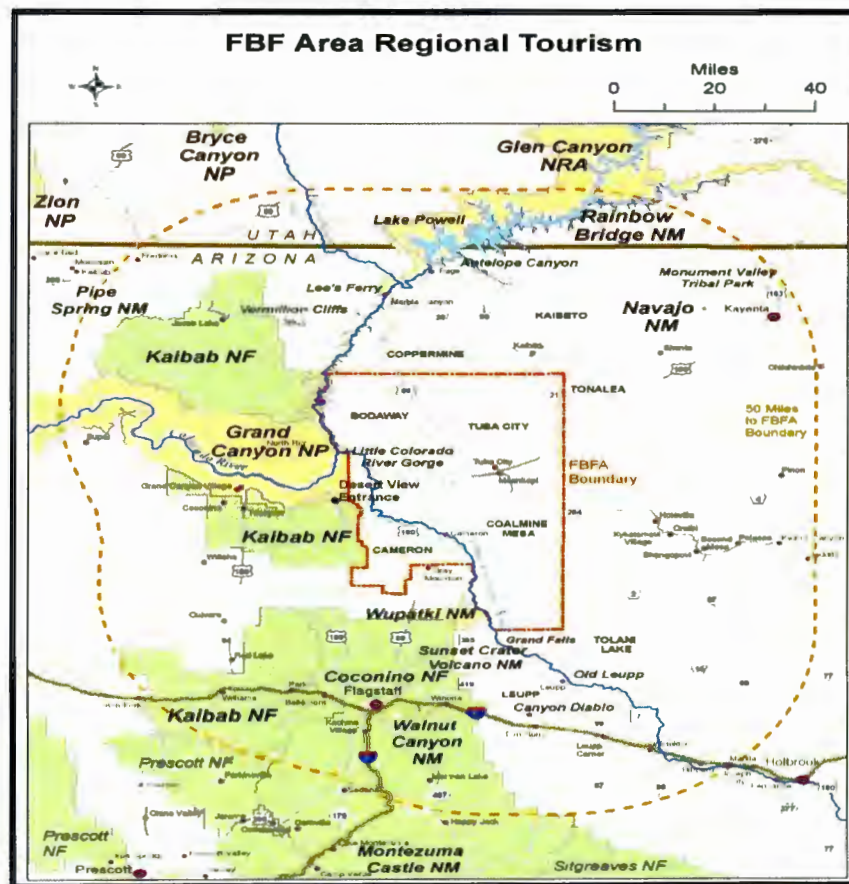
This tourism optimal location was only being presented so to understand its effect on our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter. It is of course mainly affected the residents within the FBFA opposed to residents outside the boundary of the former FBFA. Tourism is outlook is positive more and more because of slowly construction of new paved highways into the region.

The Navajo Nation government needs to become more aware of its responsibility to develop infrastructure in our reservation's isolated areas to accommodate the growth of Tourism. In the off reservation, all municipalities do invest in their tourism viability so to bring in more revenues for their Townships.

Where on the other hand, on the Indian or Native American reservations the government does not plan to develop infrastructure and it is why most small business cannot initiate its investment or they soon find out they will go out of business because of the high cost of local infrastructure development.

That is why a lot of Tourist traveled to outlying areas like Page, Flagstaff, Holbrook, Gallup and Farmington to stay at motels. And because of the long distance of driving the local Business Companies invest on large transportation buses to haul Tourist on to the reservation as a long day travel for sightseeing at the prime location where they could visit like Navajo National Monument, Monument Valley, and Canyon de Chelly for Tourist enjoyment.





*Figure 30: FBFA & its Regional Tourist Destinations.*

### ***The Navajo Nation Tourism Outlets***

According to the 2002 Navajo Nation Visitation and Economic Impact Study, the Tourism Industry on the Navajo Nation has an economic impact of \$100 million into the economy. And in concurrence with the Economic Impact Study it was reported that Tourism Industry supports approximately 3,507 jobs on the Navajo Nation. It is only proper and advantageous for us to complete with that opportunity as more and more Tourist enter our scenic Navajo Nation.

One of the primary reasons visitors come to the Navajo Nation is for its scenic attractions and beauty. And thereby these visitors engage in the outdoor recreation through hiking and visiting sites of environmental enticement. The seclusion of the Navajo Nation is ideal for visitors to get away for sightseeing, hiking, and boating.

The number one activity for visitors is general sightseeing followed by visiting Navajo Parks and U.S. National Parks areas. And they also visit the Navajo regional historic sites such as Tuba City's Old Trading Post, Window Rock's window rock hollowed out, the old Hubble Trading Post, Navajo Bi'tataa'kin Monument, and the scenic Navajo Mountain area.

In the next page is (Table 46): First quarter includes the months from January through March; 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter from April through June; 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter from July to September, and 4<sup>th</sup> quarter from October through December. It shows the General

Sightseeing, Visit Historic Sites, Hiking/Walking, Wildlife/Bird Watching and Looking/Buying Arts & Crafts on the Navajo reservation.

**Table 46: Trip Activities**

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

*Source: Navajo Nation Visitation and Economic Impact Study, 2002*

The highest expenditure for visitors to the Navajo Nation is on lodging at motels and camping as an outdoors activity. Next are the local Restaurant/Grocery, Recreation/Entertainment/Sports/Entry Fees and Transportation/Gasoline. And Other Expenditures is also listed as Tourist activities. While tourists are vacationing on the Navajo Nation and spending a great deal of time outdoors, it is the highest percentage of it is Lodging/Camping that is taken in hotels and outdoor camping. This type of Tourist expenditure is shown on the following (Table 47).

It is a great opportunity for our Navajo Nation's local and central governments to take advantage of the local Tourist business on the Navajo reservation. Other entities are already doing it and leaving us behind in that effort. We on a daily basis see transportation buses going back and forth hauling Tourists to their destinations. The border-town business are taking advantage of transporting tourists from nearby reservation towns going into the Navajo reservation and collecting revenues.

**Table 47: Average Visitor Expenditures**

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

*Source: Navajo Nation Visitation and Economic Impact Study, 2002*

The average length of stay for visitors ranges from (4.3) days to (6.5) days, depending on the season of year. Tourists who visit the Navajo Nation between July and December tend to stay up to two days longer than those who visit from January to June as shown on (Table 48) on the next page. If there were some economic development on the Navajo Nation a lot of the Tourist would probably stay longer and



perhaps stay overnights as they are out here on the reservation touring.

**Table 48: Length of Stay**

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

*Source: Navajo Nation Visitation and Economic Impact Study, 2002*

The study also revealed that domestic visitation to the reservation consisted of (80) percent of the Navajo Nation's visitors. Visitors from Arizona accounted for (15.1) percent of that number followed by California with (14.5) percent and Colorado with (6.8) percent to the Navajo Nation. Secondary domestic markets include Massachusetts, New York and Texas. International visitation represents the other (20) percent. Primary international markets include Britain, Germany and France.

### *Coconino National Forest*

Coconino National Forest is one of six National Forests in Arizona and covers more than 1.8 million acres. The Peaks District of the Coconino Forest is located north of Flagstaff between I-40 and the Navajo Reservation. The Peaks District includes the 12,643-foot San Francisco Peaks, the highest mountain in Arizona.

Visitors come to the Forest for hiking, sightseeing, wildlife watching, and skiing. The Forest provides extensive hiking trails, including backcountry opportunities, scenic drives, camping facilities, cabin rentals, and picnic areas. The Coconino County extends into our Chapter with the east boundary line is just pass the Cross Roads Market which is about 17 miles.

### *Kaibab National Forest*

The Kaibab National Forest is part of the largest contiguous pine forest in the U.S. that borders the north and south rims of the Grand Canyon. The 1.6 million acres of the Kaibab offers breathtaking views, outstanding forest scenery, and unusual geologic formations. The Tusayan Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest is located south of Grand Canyon National Park and is accessible from Highway 64.

Recreation activities in the Forest include hiking, trail rides, mountain biking, sightseeing, cross-country skiing, wildlife viewing, and tourist camping. The Tusayan Ranger District also featured as archeological sites from the Kayenta Anasazi culture. It is also where Navajo people from our area go to pick plants that they use for ceremonial purposes.

### *Little Colorado River Gorge & Scenic Drive to Grand Canyon*

Visitors to the South Rim of the Grand Canyon can take a scenic drive from Cameron to Grand Canyon Village along U.S. Highway 64. This 57-mile paved drive climbs from Cameron up the eastern flank of the Kaibab Plateau to the Desert View



Entrance of Grand Canyon National Park where it continues along the canyon's South Rim to the Grand Canyon Village.

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

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

The Little Colorado River Gorge also offers difficult hiking trails for experienced hikers. The most popular trails are the Hopi Salt Trail and the Blue Springs Trail. Other routes are infrequently used too. To reach the trails in the area long drives on rough dirt roads are required and these roads can become impassable in wet weather. It is also an attraction for our residents to pick ceremonial plants to make blessing rituals.

#### *Grand Canyon National Park*

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

The South Rim of the Canyon provides extensive services for visitors including a visitor's center, scenic overlooks, free shuttle service, ranger programs, bookstore, museum, and educational programs. Hiking trails at the South Rim range from paved and easy walks to steep and strenuous hikes.

There are several lodging options at the South Rim including six hotels and three campgrounds, and sites with hookups for campers. Other services at the South Rim include a bank, laundry, kennels, garage services, child daycare, and a community library. Dining options at the South Rim are also extensive and it included several restaurants and two grocery stores.

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

In 2007's account a total of 4,413,668 people visited the Grand Canyon and almost all of them visited the South Rim which was 94 percent. Of these visitors to the South Rim, 82 percent used the South Entrance and 18 percent used the Desert View Entrance. It also is a grand location for our residents to go sights seeing and perform ceremonial rituals for purposes of their own prayers as homage to our mother nature.

## *Vermillion Cliffs National Monument*

The 3,000-foot escarpment of the Vermilion Cliffs reveals seven major geologic formations in layer-cake fashion. This remote and unspoiled 294,000-acre national monument is a geologic treasure of towering cliffs, deep canyons, and spectacular sandstone formations containing the Pariah Plateau, Vermillion Cliffs, Coyote Buttes, and Pariah Canyon.

Elevations range from 3,100 to 6,500 feet in height. Activities at the National Monument include scenic driving, geologic sightseeing, hiking, backpacking, bird-watching, photography, and wildlife and plant viewing.

Permits which are available on the Internet are required for hikes in Paria Canyon and the Coyote Buttes area. Visits to the area require special planning and awareness of potential hazards such as rugged and unmarked roads, venomous reptiles and invertebrates, extreme heat, deep sand, and flash floods.

Vermillion Cliffs National Monument is located approximately 30 miles southwest of Page, Arizona. It too was utilized for gathering of ceremonial plants and herbs as the traditions of the Navajos.

### *Lee's Ferry, Marble Canyon, Navajo Bridge*

Lee's Ferry is a small settlement on the Colorado River about five miles southwest of Page, Arizona and the Glen Canyon Dam. It is the former Site of a ferry established by John D. Lee, a Mormon settler who started it in about 1870. Today the Site is used for fishing and is the principal launching point for some rafting and floats trips through the Grand Canyon.

In 2007's account, 63,897 visitors entered the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area at Lee's Ferry Site. The National Park Service runs a campground at Lee's Ferry with modern bathrooms and potable water. It is unfortunate that our Tribal government's least idea is to provide for the comfort of tourists coming onto the reservation on a daily basis.

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

Navajos and other Indians used this crossing to visit, hunt big game or buy horses from the Mormon ranchers in Southern Utah. There are stories told of how they have escape massacre from the ranchers who tried to capture them.

A short distance downstream from Lee's Ferry there are cliffs on both sides that become steadily higher as the Colorado River flows south. This initial section is known as the Marble Canyon which was named for its colorful rocks. It was one of the major crossing areas of our early Navajo ancestors to hunt and gather ceremonial herbs in Southern Utah area.

The Lee's Ferry is located near the famous Navajo Bridge which is the only bridge to cross the Colorado River for a stretch of 600 miles up until the Glen Canyon bridge was built in about 1957. The original bridge was built in 1929 and it remains a pedestrian bridge today. The National Park Service runs an interpretive center at the bridge with a bookstore, outdoor exhibits, and a self-guided walk across the bridge.

### *Monument Valley Tribal Park*

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

The Monument Valley Navajo Tribal Park's Visitor Center provides a panorama of the Mitten Buttes and Merrick Butte. The Visitor Center provides a venue for tourists to purchase guided tours from Navajo tour operators. During the summer months the Visitor Center also features Haskenneini Restaurant and a souvenir shop.

Near the Center numerous Navajo vendors sell arts, crafts, souvenirs, and food at roadside stands. The Visitor Center is open 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. in the spring of March through April and at 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. in the summer of May through September of each year. The Monument Valley's Navajo Tribal Park Scenic Drive is open year-round.

The first hotel ever built inside the Monument Valley Navajo Tribal Park is the VIEW Hotel which was scheduled to open during the late summer of 2008. The VIEW Hotel is situated adjacent to the Park Visitor Center. Every guest at The VIEW will have an unobstructed view of the famous Mitten formations.

It was far out of the way but where earlier days our Navajo people from here have participated in the famous Wild West movies that were made during the filming by John Wayne and other cowboy actors in the beautiful valleys of Monument Valley.

The View Restaurant and Store are open now. The store offers Indian arts and crafts which are certified and licensed as authentically handmade by the Native Americans.

The store showcases one of the largest Navajo rug collections bought directly from the weavers who made them. Visitors will find arts and jewelry along with memorabilia of Monument Valley from one-of-a-kind artifacts to souvenirs of Hollywood movies shot on location within view of the Hotel. The View will offer Diné Park tours ranging from partial-day to full-day tours guided by certified local Navajo guides.

### *Tourist Opportunities for K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter*

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has the following policy on tourist activities within its



Chapter surrounding areas: All tourism activities shall not take place within undesignated tourist areas or where local livestock are grazed by Land Users. An on the future land use planshow carefully map the proposed designated areas where a well-managed plan needs to be devised by local Tourism Entrepreneurs.

It would mean that if it has not be approved through a locally Chapter Community's planning of tourism a harm of our landscape could result. Much of our open space land is either grazing and/or avoidance areas and on these sites there ought to be no tourism in the area. In other words, a tourism plan specifying policies should be adopted by K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter first before any tourism activities can take place within the surrounding land areas.

A tourism plan would identify all locations of prime tourism spots only on theallowable sites within K'ai'Bii'Tó Region. Places where it could support tourism throughout or part of the year. Or, if where tourism activities can take place as the permit holders in the area authorizes it. A local collection fees, sales and services related to local tourist goers shall be approved through our local Regular Chapter Meeting action or as the Chapter Organization permits it to be by its Tourism Department.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is well connected to several of the surrounding region's tourist destinations. The State Route 98 runs through our Chapter connecting it to Page within the farther northeastern Arizona. It connects to Highway 160 at the southeast of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community at about 29 miles.

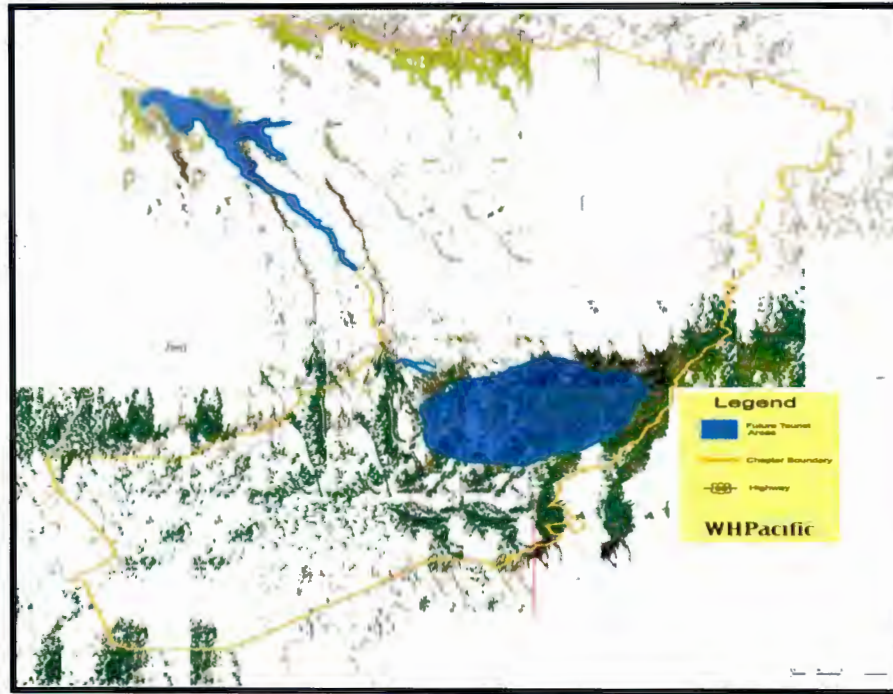
The City of Page, Arizona is accessible point for Glen Canyon and Lake Powell recreation areas. And Highway 160 provides an access to the Navajo National Monument on the way in bypassing the K'ai'Bii'Tó Community. Another Route of N21 (A) detours from K'ai'Bii'Tó to southeast and connectsto Highway 160 at Tonalea or old Red Lake Trading Post, Arizona.

A care planning needs to take place to better accommodate the growing tourist industry but it needs investment of capital to do the needed improvement in accomplishing that tasks. Thy cycle of transporting tourist from off-reservation needs to be curb in order to go after the revenue for our local chapter governance to fund its project of development.

Increase in producing local native products need to be invested so that our Navajo families can benefit from the growing tourism industry. Tourist could be better accommodated with access to local area trails with an organized planning to control the tourist business on the Navajo reservation. A great deal of investment could be made to bring in more Tourists to our door step of the Navajo Nation.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter shall administer all tourism activities if and when it is approved by a quorum at the K'ai'Bii'Tó's Regular Chapter Meeting. A well-organized administration of Tourism must be the key to providing good management of our tourist industry. The possibly designated tourist site areas are depicted in blue color

on the map on this page of (Figure 31). It is available for initial development by our investment with funds generated for that purpose.



*Figure 31: K'ai'Bii'Tó Regional Designated Tourist Areas Tract.*

The 2007's average annual daily traffic (AADT) countor the total volume of vehicle traffic on highway for a year is divided by 365 days on State Route 98 between Page and the Highway 160. And it ranges from 2,100 to 4,700 vehicles as shown on (Table 49).

**Table 49: 2007 AADT on Highway 89**

Location	Beginning Mile Post	Ending Mile Post	2007 AADT
BIA Route 20(Coppermine) to Glen Canyon (Page) Power Station Road	297	300	4,700
Glen Canyon Power Station Road to Inscription House Road	300	349	2,100
Inscription House Road to Highway 160	349	361	2,100

*Source: Arizona Department of Transportation*

In cooperation and coordination with the neighboring chapters about the existing tourism opportunities it would be necessary for K'ai'Bii'Tó to begin its own efforts to maximize the benefits from the tourists industry which are available nearby. Major and well paved roads provide access to traveling tourists coming by our communities.

The local residents in the area where there is tourism potential have express their opposition in developing tourism tours. It is because they do not want strangers roaming around in their customary grazing areas. There is a possibility to explain the idea of tourism to the Community members who would then hopefully agree to organize in welcoming the tourism industry. In Table 50, on the next page it shows



the Time and Distance to Tourist Destinations.

The following list describes tourist destinations accessible from Page on State Route 98 and Highway 160. Soon there will be other accessible roads including N21 (A) which runs between Tonalea (Red Lake) Community and K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter. And the new N16 Route that comes down from Navajo Mountain Community running north and south is now completed with pavement at the present time.

**Table 50: Time and Distance to Tourist Destinations**

<b>Tourist Destinations Closest to K'ai'Bii'Tó</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Distance</b>	<b>Driving Time</b>
Antelope Canyon	38 Miles	47 Minutes
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	40 Miles	53 Minutes
Navajo National Monument	39 Miles	56 Minutes

***Antelope Canyon – Lake Powell Navajo Tribal Park***

Antelope Canyon tour is located at southwest of and near NGS Antelope Canyon Site which is near Navajo Generating Station. It is a breathtaking slot Canyon with majestic and narrow passages with just enough space for a small group to walk into the sandy floor. It is being managed by the Navajo Nation Fish & Wildlife Department from Window Rock, Arizona.

The Canyon is dry most of the year but it certainly floods after moderate rain which drains into Lake Powell land it becomes dangerous of frequent flooding. And its soft sandstone slowly wears away with that reddish colored stone grains into little by little silt sand. It has been going on for hundreds or even thousands of years to carve out those colorful sandstone walls.

Visitors must have an authorized guide to the Upper and Lower areas of Antelope Canyon tour sites. The entrance station is located along State Route 98 as you get nearer to Page, Arizona. The entrance station is open during the summer of March through October from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The entrance station is closed for the winter season but the Canyon is still open for most of each year. The entry fee has increased from \$9.00 for the general admission which probably would further increase. Visitors must hire a guided tour to enter the Canyon and tour fees are not included in the entrance admission.

These kinds of tourism spots are also adjacent to our K'ai'Bii'Tó Community. Therefore, it is feasible to establish a tourism industry plan under the authority and consent of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter. But first it needs to get its Local Government organized after its Chapter Certification which means to organize a well-managed Local Community Governance.

***Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Lake Powell***

Encompassing over 1.2 million acres is the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area which offers for water-based and backcountry recreation activities. The recreation area stretches for hundreds of miles from Lee's Ferry in Arizona to the Orange Cliffs of southern Utah border. It encompasses scenic vistas, unusual



geographic features, and a panorama of human history.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument is the world's largest Natural Bridge which is accessible from Lake Powell in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Rainbow Bridge can be visited by boat from Lake Powell or by foot through rough Canyon country from Navajo Mountain by experienced hikers.

It was founded by white men with an Indian guide during early part of 1900's. These Sites are all adjacent to our K'ai'Bii'Tó Community by about 20 miles radius. A cooperative effort could be pursued with the surrounding chapter areas for establishing tourism program without dependence on Window Rock.

The National Recreation Area has three visitor centers, five designated campgrounds and primitive camping along the shores of Lake Powell. And hotel rooms at Wah Weap and Bullfrog recreation Sites. In 2007's report, 1,894,114 people visited the National Recreation Area. It is a major recreation and tourist destination for the surrounding Western states and nearby the Navajo Nation.

#### *Navajo National Monument*

Navajo National Monument preserves three of the most intact cliff dwellings of the ancestral of Pueblo and people (Hisatsinom) according to Archaeologist. The Navajo people who live there today call these the ancient ones, the Anasazi. The monument is high within the Shonto Plateau overlooking the west Tségi Canyon system.

The Monument features a Visitor Center with three short self-guided mesa top trails, two small campgrounds, a picnic area, and backcountry hiking into the ruins area. In the summer time the ranger's guide visitors tour these Keet Seel and Betatakin cliff dwellings are near that area within deep Canyons. Tours are usually available during the spring and fall months as well if and when the weather permits.

In the 2007 account, 69,445 people visited the Navajo National Monument during that year. The National Monument is located at the end of State Highway 564 off of Highway 160 from the Black Mesa Junction. Within that region mostly the natural pinion trees grows densely with sandstone scattered in its regional area.

The Navajo Arts and Crafts Enterprise operate a gift shop at the Visitor Center and specialize in Navajo silverwork and sales. It is directly east of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community where our people pick pinions during its ripening seasons. Many relatives of our Community people also reside in these areas of its 23 miles radius.

#### **9.2 CURRENT K'AI'BII'TÓ ECONOMIC GROWTH PROJECTS & ACTIVITIES:**

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter have identified and cleared some prime lands for economic development projects and other growth activities. Two tracts of Land withdrawn the one at (10 Acre Site) is for small business site which is at northeast of Highway 98 Junction. And the other one was for the originally (8 Acre Site) but now a (10.743) Acre Site) which is the Community Multi-Purpose Center on the next page.

In Figure 32, is the original (8 Acres) is now (10.743 Acre Site) and it is located along east side of N6331 Route about eighth of a mile from the Junction of State Route 98 & east of N6331 Routes which connects to Highway 98. This is the land withdrawn as a Community Multi-Purpose Facility with the Regional Public Safety, Judicial Court, and Detention Center & Fire Station Complex of 10.743 Acre.

The Multi-Purpose Tract has been cleared with most all land clearance that was submitted to BIA for its review. It one of those that is approved for our local Regional land withdrawn Site with all its land clearance including the Environmental Assessment and FONZI Clearances by the Area BIA.

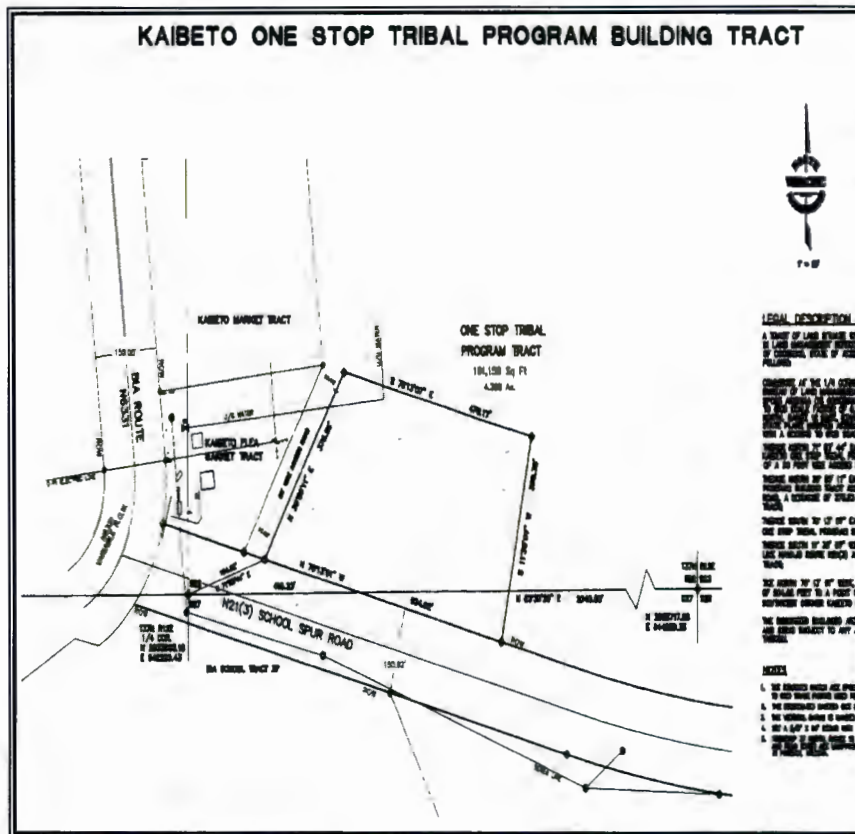


*Figure 32: Ten (10.743 Acre) Site, Multi-Purpose Center Tract.*

Or it is located along east side of N6331 Route approximately an eighth of a mile from the State Route 98 & N6331 Route Junction. This was one of the first land withdrawals done for the purpose of local Community facilities development Site. As stated it is for our Community Regional Public Safety, Court, and Detention Center & Fire Station Complex.

Clearances for these land withdrawal are in process which should be at BIA Reality for EA Clearance. It has taken at least ten years for its approval by BIA Area Office. And the legal descriptions were completed for all Sites of land being withdrawn for development. Our only major obstacle is the Utilities Infrastructure building for these land withdrawn Sites. The Utilities need to be surveyed and funding for constructing it on the new to be Utility Lines.

These Lines including water, sewer, telephone and electric power lines which needs to be put in place so development can then proceed with construction. Waterline, sewer line, and electrical power services are within close proximity and it only needs these utilities be connected on to this development site areas.



**Figure 33: Tribal One-Stop Shop Office Building Tract is (4.388 Acre) Site.**

The One-Stop Tribal Program Tract is a (4.388 Acre Site) which is just southeast of K'ai'Bii'Tó Market Tract. And Figure 33, above is the One-Stop Tribal Program Building Tract where it is planned for Office Building for Tribal, federal and County program office building. This will avoid the scattering of governmental programs in the Community which is a problem for most other communities across the reservation.

Above is the large visible survey of K'ai'Bii'Tó Flea Market Tract which is for our Community to bring their wares of jewelry, arts/crafts, food court, sale of other items, etc. It would help to remove the presently congested location near or overlapping into the K'ai'Bii'Tó Market Site. At that old Site there was always a danger of traffic congestion and people going in and out of the Market. This takes place especially during each first weekend of the month.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's Figure 34, is on the next page which is a Flea Market Track that is approximately (1.853 Acre Site). It is right between the Kaibeto Market and the One-Stop Tribal Program Building Tract. It is at where the N6331 Road meets with the N21 (A) that comes in from Tonalea Community. We hope that the N21 (B) starts at that very Junction and goes towards Bodaway-Gap which is hoped to be constructed soon, it should be on a time schedule for its completion.

It will be where the Community members and families will congregate to sell their in the spring, summer and fall seasons. It is a popular place for families to go



during the holiday or on non-holidays as well. It is where neighbors, families and the general public come together for visits and friendly chat about the latest news.

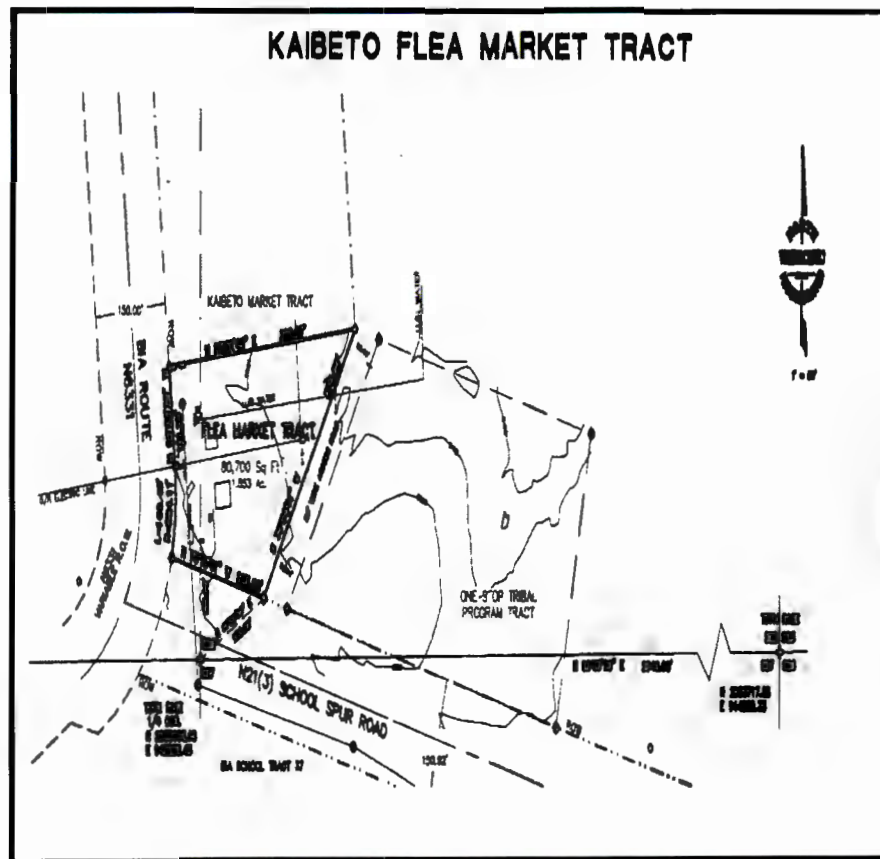


Figure 34: K'ai'Bii'Tó Flea Market Tract is (1.853 Acre) Site.

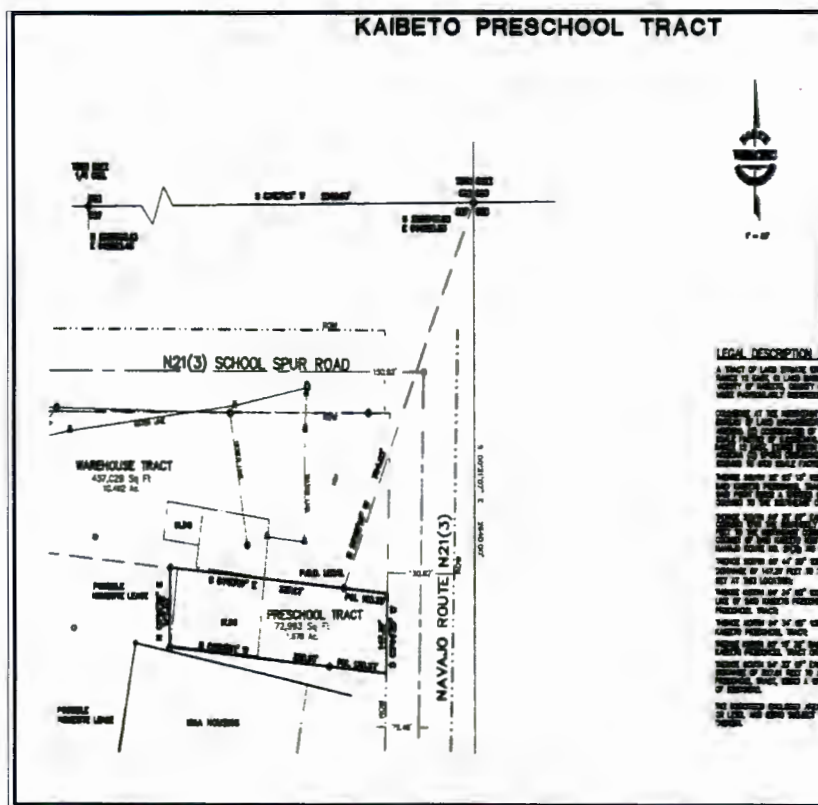
In Figure 35, is the Preschool Program which is under the Agency Head Start wants to select a new Site for their School with a larger playground space. They are to submit a selected Site to the CLUP Committee and Chapter for approval and so land can be withdrawn. But presently, they are utilizing the space near the Chapter Warehouse. There are more children who need to come to attend daily Preschool Program. Therefore, a three classroom complex would be feasible for the preschoolers' services.

The Preschool Program has decided to remain there on account of the present old Head Start building structure and playground area. The next page survey map shows Preschool Tract which has a building on a depicted Land Site near the old Chapter Warehouse, on the next page is Figure 35, the K'ai'Bii'Tó Head Start.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter in cooperation with its Community Head Start Program identified a Land for our local Preschool Building which has been cleared and process for approval and establishment of the Preschool building. It is a Land for Head Start Track for our preschool children which is a (1.676 Acre Site) located within the Chapter Warehouse ground or at the corner of N21(A) Route.

It was constructed back in about 1984 with funds from the Tribe's General

Revenue Sharing funds from Window Rock's Capital Improvement funds. It was completed with a \$9,000 balance from Tribal Revenue Sharing funds.



*Figure 35: K'ai'Bii'Tó Head Start is (1.676 Ac.) Tract.*

It was for quite some time the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter used the old Transfer Station which was set up by the south side of the Chapter House through the Coconino County's assistance with initial Navajo chapter debris disposal. It was a negotiated set up to help our Community to deal with trash which was being littered across the reservation.

It was supposed to be a temporary Transfer Station but the Community wanted to continue to make agreement with the County to dispose of trash instead of the possible littering the reservation with debris. It was open to all residents even those from the other chapters bringing in trash for disposal.

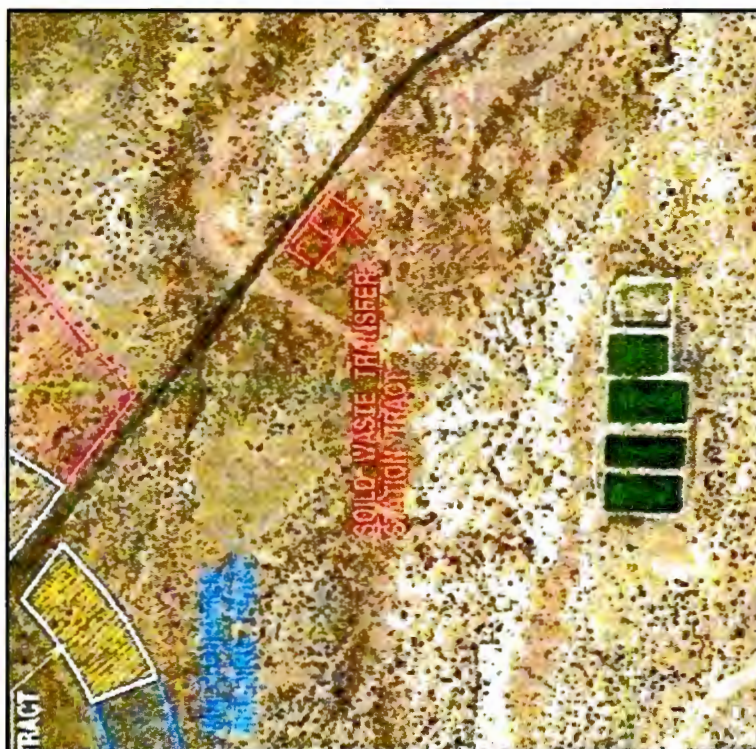
Our Chapter tried negotiating with the nearby chapters to contribute to the cost of dumping trash but we were unsuccessful. Letters and calls were made but there was no response therefore our Chapter had to be stuck with the Transfer Station as a means of disposing of litter. An annual Trash Day was to help alleviate the problem of trash blowing all over the Community area.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has set apart a new Land Site for Solid Waste & Recycling Station. It is a Two Acre Track at the south along State Route 98 as you go up from K'ai'Bii'Tó Wash toward the Junction Area. It will be constructed with the assistance of Coconino County from Flagstaff for its design but nothing is being done thus far. Other source from IHS Regional Office in Window Rock's Central Office has



been contacted. The State ADOT is to provide a Turn-Out from off their Route 98 Route into the new Solid Waste & Recycling Track.

A Proposal for funding is pending for its implementation to construct the Solid Waste Site but there is no response from the funding source at this time. It is still left on the ICIP Plan for the 2016 in the Chapter's Project Priority Listing. The next page is the proposed Site of the new Community Solid Waste Station that is located on the left side of Highway 98 going toward Page, AZ; as depicted in Figure 36, and it is a Two Acre Site.



*Figure 36: K'ai'Bii'Tó's new proposed Solid Waste & Recycling Bin is (2.0 Acre Tract) & added 1 Acre for total of 2 Acre Recycle & Solid Waste Tract, it's located on south side of State Route 98.*

On the next page is K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Warehouse Track in Figure 36, which is (10.492 Acre Site) has been surveyed recently after reevaluating the survey from its original ten acre site. The ten acre came down to eight acre site after NHA crowded into the original Chapter Warehouse Site.

In Figure 37 (next page), it is originally surveyed since about 1972 at first with a Ten Acre Site then it was surveyed again lowering it to eight acres in 1986. But now with this new Site it is a (10.492 Acre Site). The Site has been very helpful in bringing in equipment and supplies for local Community construction work.

Lastly, it was surveyed again for the depicted Acres as it shows on the surveyed map. Thus, it was extended all the way along N6331 from the corner of the Warehouse Lot toward the BIA Boarding School fence. It actually runs along the south side of N6331 for the purpose of the Chapter's future development area.



The Site includes the old green Warehouse Building at the eastern corner as its level area for uses of an added space. The next page survey map shows the new surveyed plot for K'ai'BiiTó Chapter Warehouse Track.

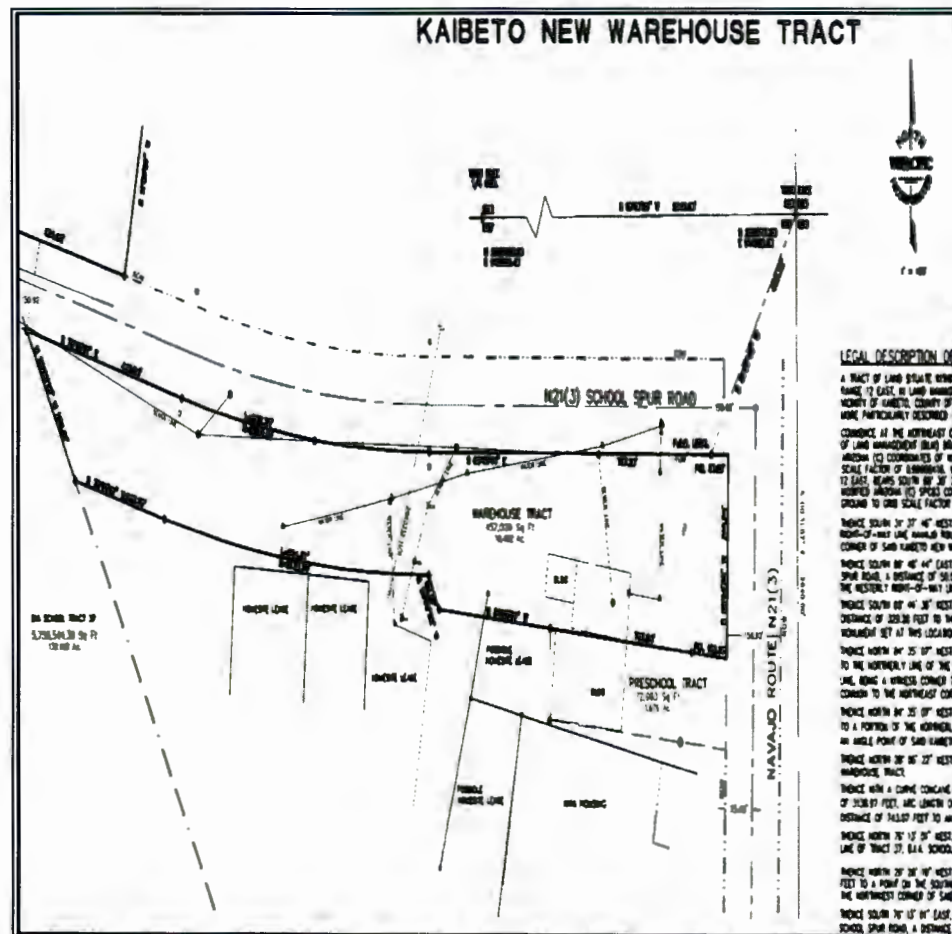


Figure 37: K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Warehouse Tract is (10.492 Acre Site)

On the following page is what the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has withdrawn land that was identified and cleared as a (80.007 Acre Site) Tract for Commercial development in Figure 38, is on the next page. This large land Site is for advertising it for small business type enterprise including gas station, motel, café, restaurant, convenience store, etc. It was set aside also for other Community development including development for school and other Community infrastructures if necessary.

Clearances and legal descriptions are being process by way of Navajo Nation's SAS and BIA sign-off. The K'ai'BiiTó Chapter would need to recruit and/or lure-in businesses such as car wash, Laundromat, auto store, convenience store, restaurants, tourist center and fast food restaurant to development this Site. The following next page is the depiction of the survey map of the (80.007 Acre) Site.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has thus secured a large piece of Land for Commercial Development Site which is positioned at the north of State Route 98 Junction. It is also in the process of clearance for future land development. Prior to this land withdrawal it was just an open space grazing land next to the K'ai'Bii'Tó future Townsite.

It was then initially proposed next to the future business if Toyota Manufacturing Plant which was to be built nearby but because of the Economic downturn it was held off according Toyota Company. Additionally, later an Advance Battery Manufacturing Plant was proposed as well for constructing it at the Commercial Site. The following is a survey map for the Commercial Site development on the southeast of the Industrial Development Site.

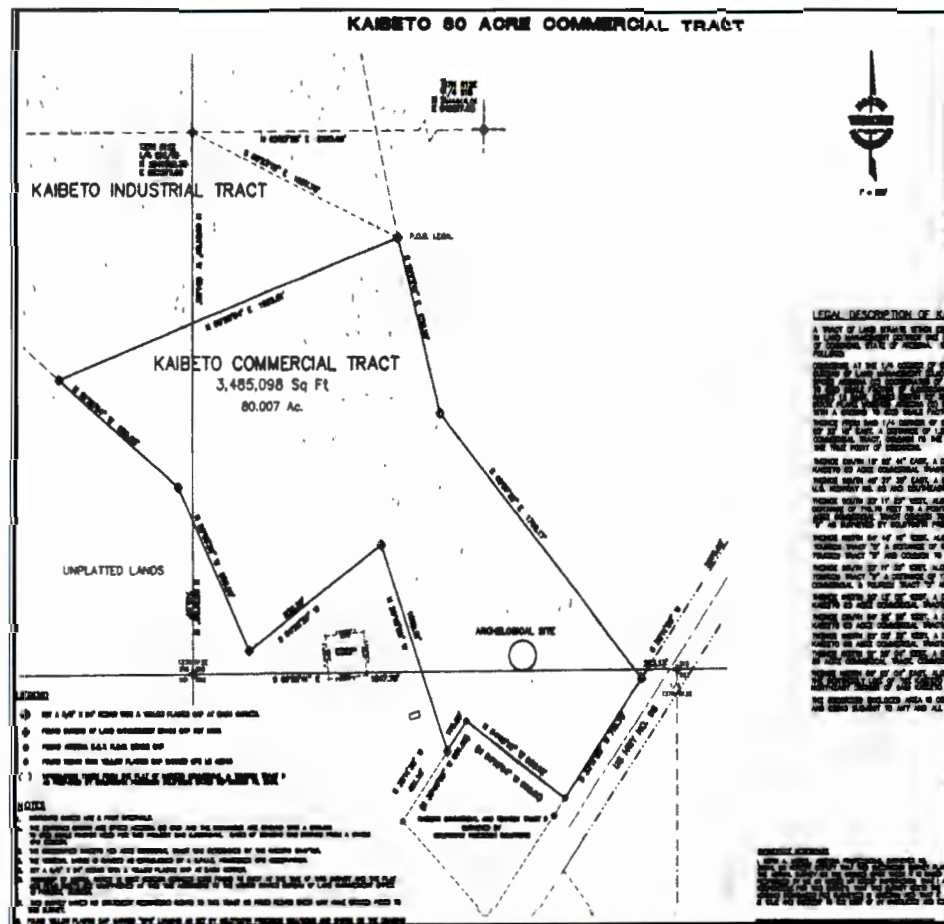


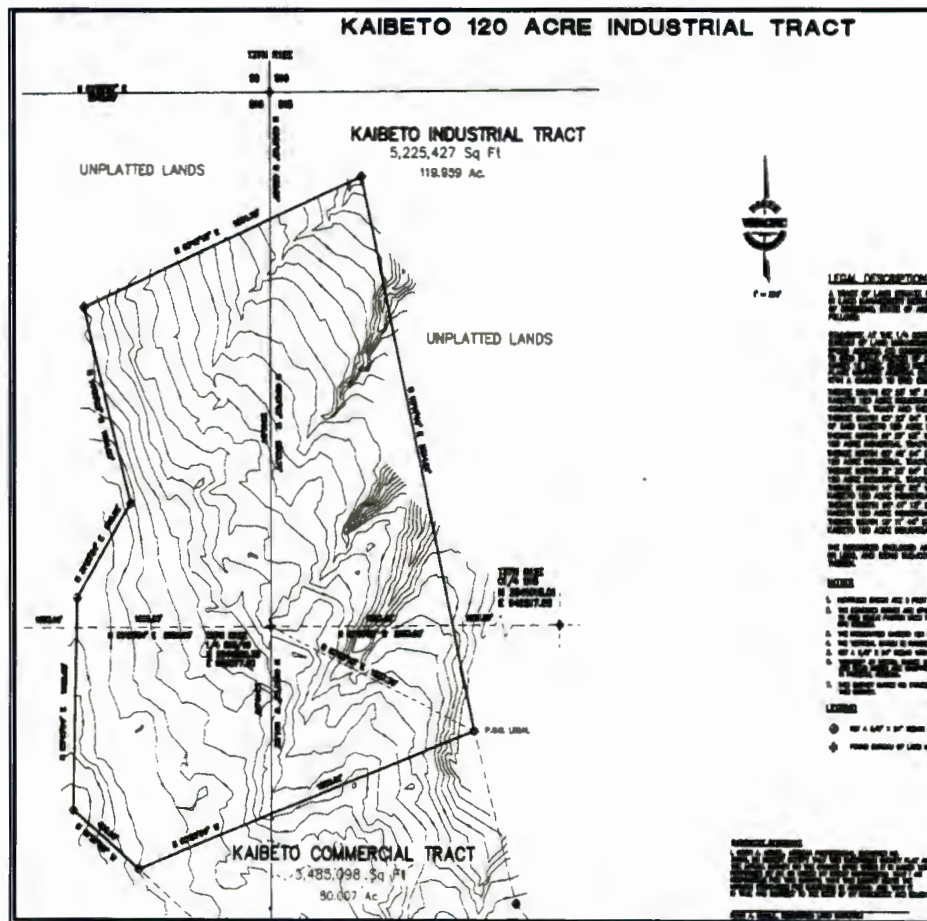
Figure 38: K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's (80.007 Ac.) Commercial Tract northwest of St. Route 98 Junction & (10.0 Ac.) Track for Small Business.

In this light, K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has taken a bold step to set aside Sections of Land for the purpose of Commercial and Industrial development. It will entail a block of Land that is close to 200 Acres for creating a local employment for our young population. Our Community anticipates grow anew as the available land and Community infrastructure escalates as it accommodates its further increase.

On the next page is the largest of all land withdrawn (Figure 39) which is the (119.959 Acre Site) of the Industrial Site Tract. It is also for industrial business which was first intended for the Toyota Manufacturing Company from Japan. It was for them to build a local Toyota Manufacturing Plant right before the Economic Recession.

Therefore, as we speak of a long term growth our Chapter has also address the

idea of concentrating on a local K'ai'Bii'Tó Community's plan for bringing in companies that would provide jobs and economic growth. Actually, our population will increase as the years come and go by, and a dire need exist to provide economic planning for our Community.



*Figure 39: Chapter's Industrial Tract (119.959 Acre) Site is located on Northwest of (Commercial 80.007 Acre).*

One major reason this is being considered is because of land's natural geographical area's setting. There are natural gullies, weathered gorges and rocky ridge areas that limit our selected size of the Growth Center. It is for our K'ai'Bii'Tó Community's expanding population. More and more young people will take their place in society as they become educated and return home for local community benefits.

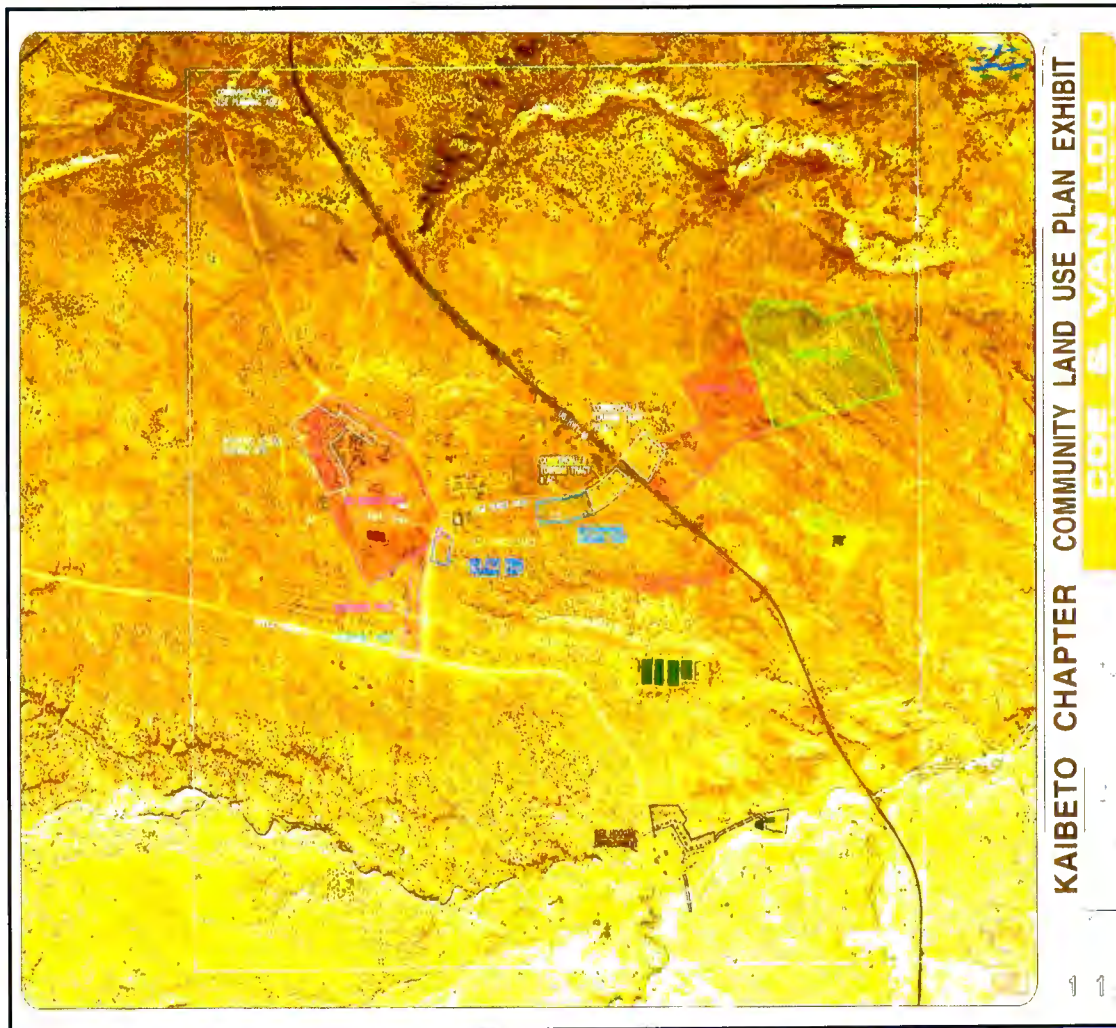
This Section of K'ai'Bii'TóTownsite would be our Community-Base Central Growth Area for any future development that our resident would benefit from as the years of growth is anticipated. It is essential that economic growth be pursued even if it takes years of planning and development as we go down the road.

Our purpose for doing this type of Planning is to avoid numerously repeating of land clearances that has to be done each time a new development is proposed. This 3X3 Mile Site will all be cleared at one time instead of making land clearances each



time an improvement is projected.

Below is our 3x3 Mile Townsite which is Figure 40, is our latest land site being cleared for development. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has taken a bold step to set aside a section of Land for the purpose of a Township Site which was initially a (2x3 Mile) block of land property for Central Community Development Area. Since that time it has been amended to its 3x3 Mile (three by three mile) Section of land for K'ai'Bii'Tó Central Development Area.



*Figure 40: K'ai'Bii'Tó Community's Central Growth Center's Land Development Tract is a (3X3) Mile Section (is the narrow white line) for Infrastructure Development of our local "Townsite."*

It is for the purpose of building infrastructure for Utility Infrastructure including waterline, sewer system, power lines, streets, housing development, small businesses, local industry, Community trailer court and other Township development. There may need to be an adjustment made depending on the growth of our central Community within the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter in the future.

This Section of K'ai'Bii'Tó Town Site would be our Community-Base Central Growth Area for any future development that our residents could benefit as years of

growth is anticipated. Most all of the above mentioned land withdrawals accomplished would be part of our vital factors in making a Township Development a reality.

It is the time when many of our younger generation have long expected us to provide for a sound planning for their place of permanent residence. Furthermore, where they could succeed in terms of quality of life desired by all involved both the young and older generations alike.

All the rest of K'ai'BiiTó Area would be considered a Community services area or grazing area where it is considered only as an open grazing land. Along with its growth is the scattered homes used by residents for family housing. It would also be utilized for dry farming sites for those who want to raise crops for food subsistence for their families.

There are other important uses such as for traditional ceremonies, ranching, and temporary sites for other vital needs like livestock camp sites. These are all for the purpose of maintaining cultural values, the survival of cultural growth and leisure pursuits by members of the Community.

Our Chapter concentration regarding a locally identified Central Development Area will help to establish all needed and necessary infrastructure to be provided for local residents and other passers-by. Another reason for establishing the Town Site is to provide for orderly growth in an organized way so all available infrastructures can be developed for the convenience of the affected population.

To locally instituted growth center for setting up central governance for the administration of appropriate laws and regulation to govern its population at large. Therefore, the Navajo Nation Council has in 2001 established a Local Governance Act (LGA) or Title 26 to help chapters organized a locally run Community government to deal with issues affecting its Community.

Furthermore, the Council also allowed chapters to become "certified" meaning they have to meet all the required Five Management System which they must implement so that they can be able to govern themselves. It should be where a local chapter can become a governing body capable of handling its own affairs by serving its population in orderly and enforcement of local laws.

Another is to attract businesses to come onto the Site identified for maintaining economic growth to meet the needs of its Community residents, visitors and spectator as its interested customers. And to possibly attract small industry and other commercial development that could support their Community growth through having local economic development opportunities.

Thereby, it is to maintain the rules and regulations necessary to establish a viable Community economy for its local population. And to gain the trade and industry needed to build a stability of local Community markets by creating employment especially for young people.

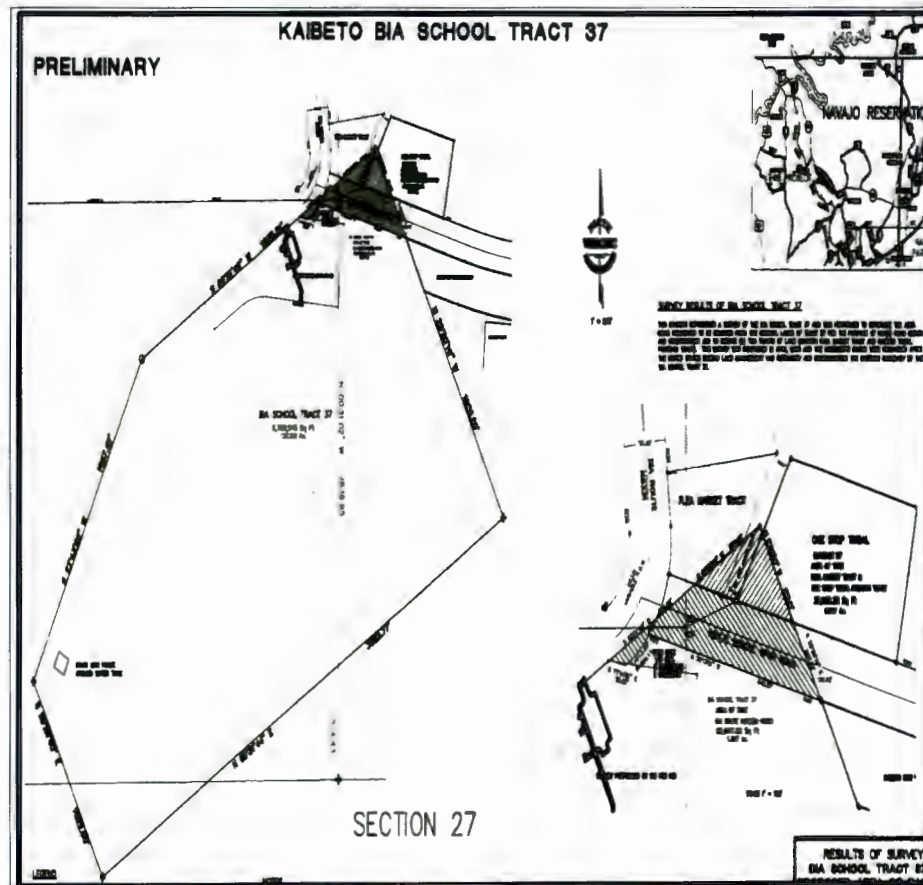
Our K'ai'BiiTó Chapter met with BIE Boarding School Principal & School Board members to have Tract 37, at the corner of northeast BIA Compound to be transferred back to the Community. Upon clearance of this property a construction of N6331 would be connect to the Junction south of the Kaibeto Market.

This portion of the former BIA Education is now BIE & it includes 31 Housing



Units and also the former IHS Clinic which is reverted back to the K'ai'Bii'Tó Community. Or, also referred to as the following Section 27, of K'ai'Bii'Tó Elementary Boarding School's northeast corner Site, it is Figure 41.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's Intersection near the Elementary Boarding School this was early surveyed when the Boarding School was first constructed. Its survey is pointing out towards the Kaibeto Market area. It needs to be re-surveyed but which supposedly the BIA or BIE have worked out an Agreement with its counterpart BIA Agency Branch of Roads. It is to change that survey for the purpose of constructing a new highway Intersection right at that point.

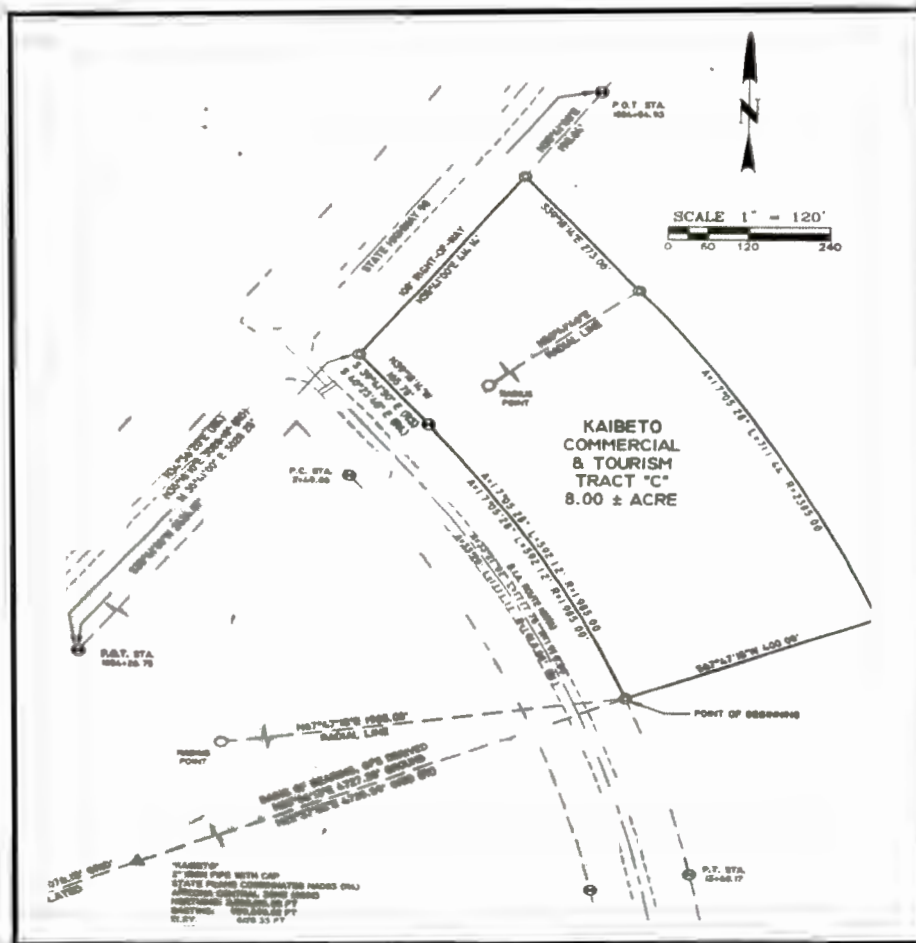


*Figure 41: K'ai'Bii'Tó's N21 (A), connects to BIE School Section 37 as a Junction with N6331, called BIA Tract 37 is (1.887 Acres) is reverted back to Community.*

The K'ai'Bii'Tó voting members who are living in the Northern Section of our Community had encountered in resisting against the land developer who intended to bring in a Company for Tourism purpose. It was within that elongated Navajo Canyon portion of their grazing land. It was reported in the Newspapers and from the Navajo Nation Council that it was consideration for development as being proposed for particular economic development.

Many of the residents in the Area have met to discuss the situation as to its impact on them if the proposed development does occur. Our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter had passed a resolution opposing the plan for development but other chapters in the Area have a different concept of the situation. Later on it was abandoned of its discussion and the Developer back down in pursuing its plan. However, there is still a suspicion that the idea may return in the years ahead.



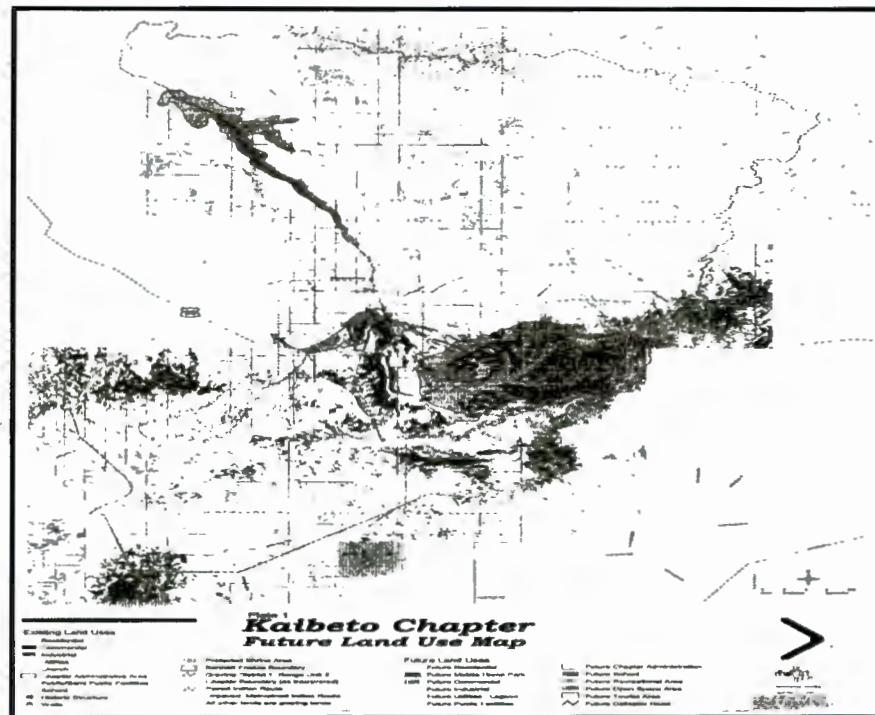


*Figure 42: K'ai'Bii'Tó's (8.0 Acre Site) was Commercial & Tourism Site southeast corner of State Route 98 & or east of N3661 Spur & north of BIE School next to the Main Junction of N6331 & Highway 98.*

This Eight (Fig. 42, 8.0 Acre Site) was withdrawn initially for Public Safety, Court & Detention and Fire Station but afterwards it was changed to K'ai'Bii'Tó Commercial & Tourism Tract "C" that is closer or next to Highway 98 Junction. It is being made into a Master Plan which in the process by the Tuba City RBDO that would cost money being appropriated from Navajo Nation Division of Economic Development commercial project funding.

The following page is of Figure 43, that is on the next page is a Map showing the location which is on the north section of land along Navajo Canyon watercourse. It is where farming of crops had originated many years ago before K'ai'Bii'Tó was identified as a Community. And the farming plots still thrive today with the planting of corn, squash, apricots and other crop products.

The proposal was to turn the rim of Navajo Canyon into a National Parks Service and the Developer would make some agreement with the NPS for its concession development. The Developer was said to have changed its mind with regards in proceeding with that long term development which was suddenly projected without input from the local residents. The Site is near the Navajo Canyon Rim as it was presented.



Additionally, there are also Ten Acre for small business leases at the north side of Highway 98 and Eight Acre for Community commercial sites are withdrawn for development on the south side. But for the Public Safety, Court, Jail; and Fire Station, Emergency Rescue (EMT) Site was amended further south with (10.74 Acre).

Besides this concern other faulty in the Community is there's lack of windmills' water for livestock and it cannot help produce quality beef herds. Grazing permit holders have to haul water to their cattle on a regular basis on account of the lack of sufficient water.

Many K'ai'Bii'Tó residents are vendors who sell Navajo jewelry and arts/crafts at the flea market areas also for some extra cash. These vendors set up their vending areas along the side of roadways leading into certain communities. There is not a dedicated vendor village which is at a shorter distance from the community. Few road right-of-ways are where vendors congregate to sell their wares.

The State of Arizona does not want vendors to set up along the State Route's right-of-way because the traffic moving along the road threatens the safety of vendors and customers. However, ADOT has just identified certain location for them to have their vending sites and sell their ware items to traveling tourist as their customers.

### *9.3 THE POTENTIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:*

The economic development strategy was based upon the desires expressed and projects identified during Chapter meetings, interviews with Navajo Nation and regional economic development agencies, policy documents of the Navajo Nation, and the goals of existing Land Use Plans.

The ideas presented at these meetings and in the various documents were compiled into a comprehensive list of projects that will contribute to the economic health of the region. The desired locations of the economic development projects were then mapped.

Projects were assessed based on their proximity to other projects on the list, the potential for grouping economic development projects with other types of projects such as community facilities or infrastructure improvements, the potential to benefit multiple chapters, access to existing infrastructure, proximity to tourist attractions and other factors likely to contribute to the project's success.

Clustering the larger projects has four important benefits. First, it minimizes the need to withdraw sites and minimizes the impact on existing site leases and grazing land. Second, it makes the most efficient use of infrastructure investments, keeping infrastructure costs to a minimum while supporting significant facilities for the residents of the Former Bennett Freeze area.

Third, the clustering of activities within the chapters creates convenient places for residents to live, work, shop, and conduct day to day business. Fourth, clustering activities in central locations enables businesses and service providers to benefit from the convenience of meeting their needs nearby.

Many residents live and work from their homes, many as ranchers and farmers. For these families, rural economic development projects are intended to support their ability to develop products at home and improve access to markets for their products. These projects include direct support for artists and craftsman, ranchers, and farmers.

In addition to agriculture and arts and crafts, rural development may include resource based business activity. For example, depending upon the desired application, wind farm locations will be selected based upon the reliability of the wind resource and access to the power grid. Agricultural facilities, such as Community corrals or storage and distribution facilities would be located at sites convenient to both farmers and buyers or distributors.

Tourist centers are located close to or on the way to tourist destinations, so they will not always be within a commercial center. Locating hotels, restaurants and



other tourist oriented businesses within centers along major tourist routes increases opportunities for visitors to purchase other goods and services available in the centers.

When tourist facilities are located at more remote sites near a visitor attraction, clustering lodging, meals, cultural centers, and retail in these locations will encourage visitors to visit multiple businesses, improving the potential for each to be successful. Much of the activities on Tourism need to be planned more in regards to focusing on revenues from outside entities.

As we get more into planning for local Tourism challenges there is a need to following some steps to obtain the needed Tourism Industry. Some of these projects were grouped into one of three categories of potential development sites.

Business Centers: *Projects that require accessibility and visibility or will benefit from being part of a cluster of activities are grouped into key centers.*

Rural Development: *Projects that enhance the economy of the region's more remote areas are located where the resources to support them exist. Rural development projects are related to home businesses, agriculture and alternative energy (wind power).*

Tourism Development: *Projects that support the region's tourism industry are located along routes traveled by tourists or close to visitor attractions.*

In (Table 51) lists projects by Chapter and identifies locations for each project identifies Project Locations. There are 16 identified Development Names depicting its Development Descriptions. It has been on the table of discussion for a number of years. These locations of potential development sites are Potential Development Site. Projects are generally described below in the Table 51 Projected Locations:

**Table 51: Project Locations**

Site Number	Development Name	Development Descriptions
1	Vendor Booths	Tourist Oriented Retail – West Kai'Bii'Tó
2	Vendor's Plaza	Tourist Oriented Retail – East Kai'Bii'Tó
3	K'ai'Bii'Tó Sheep Camp Bed&Breakfast	Motel and Café
4	White Mesa Mt. Business Park; The Junction	Highway Oriented Retail - Kai'Bii'Tó Junction
5	Bi-Hoogaan Housing Development	Bus. Park, Housing, & Community Facilities
6	Wind Farm Development	Wind Farm- To Generate Power
7	Willow Springs	Rehabilitation of Community Corrals
8	Diné Springs Business Park	Business/Retail/ Service
9	K'ai'Bii'Tó Canyon Business Park	Community Retail
10	Navajo Canyon Farm	Agriculture Maintenance/Development
11	K'ai'Bii'Tó Windmill Industries	Solar and Wind Power Generation
12	K'ai'Bii'Tó Rifle Range Park	Recreational Facility
13	K'ai'Bii'Tó Center Chapter Business Park	Business/Retail/ Service
14	K'ai'Bii'Tó Gii Site Business Park	Business/Retail/ Service
15	White Mesa Gii Business Park	Tourist Oriented Retail
16	K'ai'Bii'Tó Airport Business Site	Business/Retail/ Service

#### 9.4 COMMUNITY BUSINESS CENTERS:

Based on existing infrastructure and population distribution, there are several opportunities for business parks or business districts that enhance economic

opportunities by clustering commercial sites with housing, infrastructure improvements, community facilities, and schools.

For those projects or activities that depend upon roads, the State Route 98 serves as the west/east spine through the area connecting from Highway 160 to Page, Arizona. Much of the region's tourist traffic is along State Route 98 and would have accesses to potential business centers which are via that Route. There are a few places for Navajo vendors to sell their wares along State Route 98 such the one at Navajo Canyon crossing northeast of K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter and at sites along State Route 98 within the Chapter.

#### *9.5 COMMUNITY REGIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT:*

There are numerous natural and cultural attractions in the region that could bring in millions of visitors to the regional area each year. It is a fact that Highway 89 serves as an access from I-40 to Grand Canyon Desert View entrance, Lake Powell and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, other national monuments and national forests. It is the former FBFA regional tourism map that depicts various places of tourist attractions.

It also is a potential tourist oriented development sites where there are location close to these attractions or sites along roads that have access to sight seer attractions. In addition to these, there are possible locations where with a few extra dollars a potential for developing sites that could serve the tourism industry.

The types of economic development projects that are proposed near visitor attractions include visitor centers; permanent vendor booths; parking, playgrounds, trails, picnic facilities, restrooms, RV parks; and other tourist amenities with small-scale retail and food establishments.

These projects have minimal infrastructure requirements that could be appropriate to a remote location. In some location water supply may be a concern so water conservation and safe water source would be important to the designing of these new facilities.

Our Navajo people and our Chapter need to learn more about how to implement the Tourism Industry which means to educate our people especially the land users about the benefits of having that industry.

It is something that needs to be established as a means to bringing in matching funds to work with other local development including parks, hiking trails, vending sites and other services to serve the tourist. It should be a passion for our young people who now only may want to get into employment setting to support their families.

Projects that require water and wastewater systems and better access are shown in centers that would have infrastructure to support the needed development. These projects may include motels, casinos, site seeing location for tourists and large restaurants. A larger visitor center and arts/crafts outlets would definitely be part of



these development projects potentials.

If it was our desire perhaps more and more of our kids could take advantage of learning about these kinds of knowledge and understanding. Parents need to also become more involve in voicing their opinions as to having their children and grandchildren be taught the value of tourism industry.

The Navajo Nation Department of Economic Development could assist with the planning and development of a locally established Tourism Industry through training and workshops for our Chapter members who want something like that.

Many home business owners could learn to thrive more if there was locally setup workshop and training for their benefit which our Chapter could assist with planning and coordination. Traditionally, our Navajo people are industrious in doing small projects which was one of the ways their ancestors have survived in the past.

## **10.0 FUTURE COMMUNITY & PUBLIC FACILITIES**

### **10.1 K'AI'BII'TO REGIONAL LAND & WATER RESOURCE:**

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter land mass consists of the Community rangeland and open space for customary grazing of residents' livestock. The Community consists of three residential subdivisions, scattered and clustered housing. Also it is made up of a grocery Market store, BIE Boarding School, a Chapter Warehouse and a Chapter House.

And a laundry facility which was closed, several Community churches, sewer lagoons, and an abandoned or inoperative airstrip. With the exception of a couple of main paved roads the Community dirt roads within the central and surrounding areas are all undeveloped roads which are in need of upgrading.

As it was mentioned the remainder of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter land is rangeland and open space livestock grazing district. Approximately 95 percent of the Chapter's land is used for grazing cattle, horses and sheep. More and more homes being located within the rangeland and it tends to be owned by cattle or sheep ranchers. In most cases, utilities have not been extended to these scattered home sites unless the homes are located along major roads with utility lines.

And because of the increasing number of homes the land is eroding with numerous vehicle roads that are damaging the vegetation and littering of debris. There is a growing concern for that problem throughout the open space areas where liter dumping continues to occur.

#### **10.1.1 Community's Federal Land Debate & Status**

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is comprised of federal trust land with no private holdings of land property. Although some permit holders believe that they own customary grazing land which is not true because it being a federal Trust Land and not private lands.



The southern portion of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community was located within the former statutory Bennett Freeze area which involved parts of the 1934 Executive Order extension of the Navajo Nation. Because these lands were in dispute between the Navajo and Hopi tribes, the Interior Secretary Robert Bennett placed a hold on any future construction, development, and/or the rehabilitation of new structures since about 1966.

Although this land area has been unfrozen many Navajo people still are not able to rebuild with new structures unless consented by federal authorities. However, the FBFA have all been lifted due to the need for tribal negotiations and federal government to be ended.

It was by way of the President of the United States under the Obama Administration who announced his support for lifting the problems with regard to any so called "land freeze" or to end the mandate of "no development" within the FBF Area.

In 1980, the Hopi Tribe succeeded in getting an amendment to the Relocation Act (P. L. 93-531) which enacted the former Bennett Freeze into federal law. The law required the approval of both tribes for any construction within the 1.4 million acres of land located west of the Hopi Indian Reservation. As a result of the Bennett freeze, over 50 percent of the population was deprived of housing improvements, waterlines, and power line development for over 30 years.

In 1992, the federal District Court ordered the former Bennett Freeze to be lifted but a subsequent appeal was made by the Hopi Tribe resulting in only portions of the freeze being lifted since that time.

In 2006, Navajo and Hopi leaders signed an Intergovernmental Compact Agreement which was approved by a federal District Court in 2007 which lifted the former Bennett Freeze. The Compact clarifies the boundaries of the Navajo and Hopi reservations in Arizona and it ensures that access to sacred sites of both tribes shall be protected.

In conclusion, President Obama has declared all so called "land freeze" be lifted of the freeze. And to allow the tribes and those affected to end dispute and let them have development. For the FBFA be "unfrozen" which to take place within the Year 2009.

## **11.0 GROUND & SURFACE WATER**

### **11.1 COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL APPRAISAL:**

#### **11.1.1 Preliminary Environmental Assessments**

In this region the areas are considered environmentally sensitive which include one or more of the following environmental characteristics: steep slopes, flood plains, stream corridors, fault areas, soils classified as having high water tables or high erodible. And the areas are characteristics of habitats of endangered species, scenic,

and cultural areas.

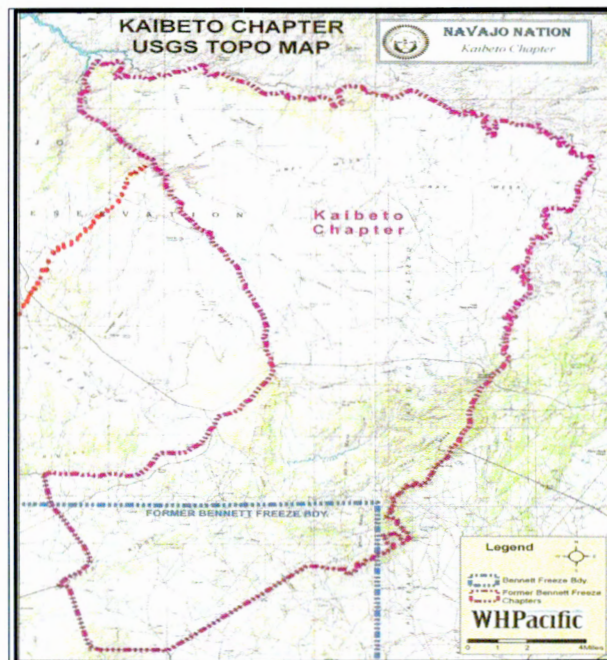
These sensitive areas are prevalent in and within the K'ai'biit'ó Creek and Navajo Canyon tributaries into the Colorado River. It should be areas to be protected from erosion especially machinery driven motors that tear up the sensitive land areas. Therefore, any development within these sensitive areas should be prohibited if at all possible unless carefully protected in some design.

### ***Community Area Topography***

The USGS topographic maps were used to show topography and resultant slopes in the areas identified for Community development areas. The area comprises of gently rolling topography, steep hillsides, rocky ridges, and deep canyons. K'ai'Biit'ó Community lies at an elevation of 6,500 feet above sea level. And its surrounding area could be at even higher digital elevation in (Figure 44) on this page.

Our K'ai'Biit'ó Chapter has been leery about the way some chapters view the BIA's Grazing Land Management Units within District One. It is a very confusing Grazing Land Management Units that creates much disputes and concerns over what that kind of boundary line means. It was said it is a Grazing Management but generally residents do not really understand the meaning of "grazing management."

They believe that if BIA and the Tribe allows Permit Holders to send out livestock into the pasture without enforcing Grazing Regulations, then they can do without the idea of Grazing Land Management. There is no educational or training opportunities to involve Permit Holders to learn of the idea of Grazing Management. Therefore, it is bogus to just even talk about Grazing Management on the Navajo reservation until the BIA and Tribe begin to address the problem at hand.



*Figure 44: K'ai'Biit'ó Regional Topography showing Additional Administrative Service Area (corrected one).*



Why is the Grazing Management Line on the east side of our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter House or in the K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek. And then this idea is confused with the Chapter's Administrative Service Area that is "according to Tribal Law" at half way between chapters. Therefore, it is not right that this counterfeit Tribal Map is circulated as Chapter Boundaries which is really in its reality not true. It just goes to show how ignorant we are as leaders and as "trustees" to see such misinformation that others just entreat even though phony of a situation.

### ***Community's Flood Plains***

Historical surface water flow data was not available for most of these areas nor are flood plain maps. There was no evidence of wetland conditions within the topography map shown about the Chapter land area. Flood plain boundaries for K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek have not been determined by federal, state or tribal entities.

An inquiry with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) revealed that Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the unincorporated areas of Coconino County, Arizona, dated June 5, 1997, showed that all areas of the Navajo Indian Reservation have not been mapped for flood plain hazards. Therefore, there was no data available on maps showing these flood plain locations within the K'ai'Bii'Tó Community.

As of 2008, the Navajo Nation Department of Water Resources was working with the U.S. Corps of Engineers to develop a work plan to address numerous flood control issues on the Navajo Reservation. The first phase is expected to identify the Probable Flood Prone Areas on the reservation which would delineate the 100-year flood plan maps for seven growth areas.

And they were to prepare a flood design Manual for Navajo reservation. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter should continue to follow this plan development and incorporate its findings in the CLUPC Manual as they become available. It is right that there be a plan in place to deal with flood and/or natural disasters.

Federally funded projects such as housing projects undertaken by the Navajo Housing Authority (NHA) usually require flood plain boundary delineation by a certified engineer. Such an evaluation should consider historical precipitation data, size and characteristics of the watershed. It was as well to have a cross-sectional profile of the stream near the point of interests.

### ***Community Surface Water***

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Community is drained by the unrefined K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek which flows northwesterly toward Navajo Canyon and into Lake Powell. K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek contains a number of tributaries that drain the north and northwest sides of White Mesa high level elevation. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek is temporary which means that it generally flows in response to seasonal precipitation events and snowmelt.

However, for most of the year it is usually a dry Creek. There are also few natural springs left but at the time when there was more rain and showers on the land there used to have had more flows of natural springs.



### ***Community Area Faults***

Fault lines are generally caused by earthquakes or land trimmers. The Colorado Plateau which includes the Navajo Nation lacks recent faulting or volcanic activity in this land area. The Plateau's interior is defined by a thick crust and a general lack of seismic (relating to earthquake) activities.

According to a Bausch and Brumbaugh report from 1994, the projected maximum earth quake ground accelerations are far below a level that would warrant earthquake designs. Since this region is not considered a fault-prone area the chances for earthquakes are minimal.

### ***Community's Scenic Areas***

Even though the Chapter has not specifically identified such areas on the Land Use Manual map, the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is surrounded by natural beauty and scenic vistas. There is a process of how to organize a tourist site visitation area but it needs to be on an educational basis.

It needs to be implemented by informing individual Chapter Permit holders to come together to institute a location for such scenic visits. The reasoning behind the Chapter's positions is the reasons why few things were done. One rationale is because tourists have been either lost or could not be rescued on timely basis.

The other is where land users are fearful of strangers coming into their grazing land areas causing opposition to the Tourist planning. Resident land users are concern about disturbance of their grazing animals and intruding into their customary ranching camps.

People have been in canyons when they should not have been like when there was flash flood through the canyons. Even if they go down during a nice day there might a thunder storm developing up the canyon wash location which causes floods to come down rapidly to cause hikers' some harms.

Another obstacle that residents are suspicious of was allowing these strangers to walk or drive into their customary grazing area who may bring harmful weapon or other items that may scare them. On account of these concerns it has been an uphill battle to try to convince these land users to understand the importance of planning for Tourism Industry in the areas.

### ***Community Groundwater***

Groundwater in this area is found in the Navajo Aquifer (N-aquifer) which is good underground water table for domestic uses. According to information received from the Navajo Nation Water Resource Management Branch there are wells that are tapped within the Community.

These Aquifer wells range from 600 feet to 1,360 feet deep into the underground water table. The Aquifer is a valuable source of domestic water supply for the K'ai'Bii'Tó Community and other surrounding communities in the region if they utilize it. It would be in our interest to take advantage of the water source

available so more and more of our people could benefit from this source of fresh water.

A good water source like this one we have could be made more accessible for consumption by our Navajo population in the area. Thus far, BIA Elementary Boarding School, NHA residential housing, and other local entities have tap into usage of the precious underground N-aquifer water in K'ai'Bii'Tó Community.

It is disappointing to see some of these wells with good water source capped and not utilized. It might be that way as one of the reasons why our Community is not aware of the concern at this point in time.

Every available ground water should be made available to our Navajo Community members. Furthermore, our Navajo people need to take advantage of other commercial uses of the precious water instead of it just draining into Lake Powell on a daily basis. Precious N-Aquifer drinking water needs to be preserved and utilized for the benefit of our people and see that no contamination affects it.

### **11.2 COMMUNITY LAND & SOIL RESOURCE:**

#### ***Community Soils***

According to the AZ General Soil Map (Hendricks 1985), the soils in this Area are part of the Sheppard-Fruitland-Rock Outcrop Association. Along K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek the soils are part of the Torriorthents-Camborthids-Rock Outcrop Association.

The Sheppard-Fruitland-Rock Outcrop Association consists of somewhat excessively drained, well-drained soils, and rock outcrop on plains and plateaus. The plains are broken by prominent mesas, buttes, and escarpments. Steep rock-walled canyons form the sides of the drainages that traverse the areas. Soils formed in Aeolian sandy material weathered from sandstone and shale (Hendricks 1985).

Sheppard soils make up about 35 percent of the association, Fruitland soils 35 percent, the rocky outcrop about 15 percent, minor areas of associated soils, and dune land and Badland about 15 percent. The minor soils are mostly small areas of Moenkopi, Shalet, and Palma.

The sand dune land occurs as scattered areas of low, poorly stabilized dunes of eroded shady materials. These soils pose few limitations for potential home site development. The sandy texture of the Sheppard soils is a severe limitation to shallow excavations (Hendricks 1985).

The Torriorthents-Camborthids-Rock Outcrop Association consists primarily of the Grand Canyon area and the major tributaries to the Colorado River. These are shallow and moderately deep, moderately sloping to extremely steep, gravelly, cobble and stony, moderately coarse to fine-textured soils developed in colluvial and residual materials such as limestone, sandstone, and shale bedrock.

Torriorthents make up about 65 percent of this association, Camborthids about 15 percent, and rock outcrop about 15 percent. About five percent of the

mapping unit is Ustorthents which is a recent alluvial soil along the tributary drainage ways and the Colorado River, very steep talus materials, and water including the Colorado River. And it is the Arizona portions of Lake Mead and Lake Powell.

## 12.0 VEGETATION & WILDLIFE

### 12.1 PLANT LIFE & THE NATURAL WORLD:

#### *Vegetation and Wildlife*

The vegetative Community is part of a transition zone between Great Basin Desert shrub and Great Basin Conifer Woodland (Brown 1994). Juniper (*Juniperus sp.*) is the dominant tree species within the survey area. This woodland type is scattered on hilltops, ridges, mesas and flat land surrounding the project area. The understory vegetation includes grama grass (*Bouteloua sp.*), green ephedra (*Ephedra sp.*), blackbrush (*Coleogyne sp.*), sage brush (*Artemisia tridentata*), and tumbleweed (*Salsola kali*).

Larger mammals associated with the Plains and Great Basin Grassland community includes antelope, coyote, and fox (Brown 1982). The list of smaller mammals associated is much longer than presented here. Many of these such as the prairie dogs (*cynomys spp.*), ground squirrels (*spermophilus spp.*), pocket gophers, mice, and rats have adapted to spending most of their time underground. These burrowing mammals and their varieties of excavations also provide habitat for snakes and lizards (Brown 1982).

In this region or the areas that are considered environmentally sensitive include one or more of the following environmental characteristics: steep slopes, flood plains, faulted areas, soils classified as having high water tables or high erodibility, stream corridors, wetlands, habitats of endangered species, and scenic areas. These elements have already been discussed in previous sections with the exception of fault-prone areas and scenic areas which are discussed in the next section here.

## 13.0 CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS

### 13.1 PRESERVE & PROTECT OUR CULTURE & LANGUAGE:

The Chapter needs to coordinate with other map providers to help locate and preserve Dine historical sites within our Community regions. All sacred, culturally important and historic sites need to be inventoried and be listed as historically sacred sites.

And even if these sites are not maintained on a specified Community map it should be identified clearly for important historic preservation articles. Furthermore, these identified sacred Sites should be registered with the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation so it can be sealed in the future.

TheK'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter should engage in a public education and awareness



campaign about these sacred Sites. Each of the Sites should be inventoried and archaeologically evaluated. Regulations for these preservation areas need to be established from our Chapter.

Regulations for off-road vehicle use around these Sites need to be established and enforced. Eventually, the Chapter needs to decide as a Community how to pass knowledge of and responsibility for these Sites from our elders to our younger generations. It is one of the historically significant ways of conserving of our knowledge and understanding of our past culture by which we continue to have a strong Navajo people.

### **13.1.1 Reviving our Diné Language & Culture**

The protecting and reviving of our culture is important to our Navajo people in K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter. Over the years language and cultural has gradually been lost by our younger generation because of the changing environment. Cross-cultural and cross-generational mentoring would help Navajo tribal members share their cultural experience and knowledge so preservation of culture can be maintained.

It would mean to have parents and grandparents continue to have the new generation take interest in their traditional language through communication and personal interaction.

Our Navajo elderly need to begin a more vigorous campaign by sharing their culture and values with grandchildren both at home and in the classroom setting. It is our responsibility to become more involved in promoting interest and interaction with our young people by encouraging them to either take classes in their language or to self-teach themselves by using modern technologies available to learn their language. Adults' use of Navajo language around young people is the best way for them to learn their Native language. And they also need to practice using the language in their own conversation would greatly fine tune their skill in their Native tongue.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter needs to promote the preservation of the Navajo language by encouraging bilingual education and conversation in the home, classroom and personal learning experience. The Chapter and Community members also need to encourage Dinék'eh concept which means the considering of it as a Navajo common law. K'é is actually a gesture or deed of the Navajos in respecting one another's clanship relations by greeting with traditional prelude (initial remarks) when at first meeting.

And it is the placing of Navajo customs and beliefs above government rules on personal conduct. It means to ascertain self-respect, esteem relatives or other people you come in contact with during initial greeting. And it also means to respect the natural things in the world around us as well by having personal appreciation for the natural environment.

### 13.1.2 Enhancing Workforce Development

Enhancing the qualifications of people in the workforce is an important part of economic development in the Chapter. During the workshops provided, members identified a need for workforce training program. The Chapter could provide cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and food handlers training which are essential to the hospitality industry.

Scenic views and the close proximity to the Grand Canyon provide K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter with potential for growth in the hospitality service industry. Our young need to be encouraged to take interest in such entrepreneurial activities either working in that field or taking up business venture.

Continuing the satellite education courses from nearby vocational schools could further provide training for local workforce implementation. In addition, this vocational training could be incorporated into the local high school curriculum to provide the Chapter's youth with skills necessary for holding quality jobs on the reservation. It is a trade and skill that needs to be learned by everyone who deal with the workplace and people in general.

Our young people must begin taking interest in learning about jobs in the field of their choice. They must take advantage of every opportunity to learn more about the employment of their interest. It would be through their individual research and participation in job offering in those kinds of employment that could help them learn the skill necessary.

Possibly the most important part of enhancing the workforce and maintaining qualified employees in the Chapter is to provide competitive salaries. It is not uncommon for Navajo Nation residents to seek higher-paying employment in nearby off-reservation communities. Seeking private grants or establishing relationships with private funding sources may provide the resources for recruitment efforts that include a guaranteed salary.

Or it may be a scholarship in an exchange for a commitment for particular years of service within the community. Our young people must do what they can to advance themselves in skills training and attending workshop in the interest of their choice.

## 14.0 EXCLUSION OF ACCESSIBILITY

### 14.1 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE "AVOIDANCE" AREAS:

#### *Cultural Resources and "Areas of Avoidance"*

The Navajo's traditional subsistence lifestyle expresses resourcefulness, ingenuity and strong connection and understanding of the land. The major means of subsistence consists of grazing sheep and cattle and/or farming crops such as corn, squash and beans. The Navajos also use the land to gather a variety of plants or herbs for medicinal and ceremonial purposes.



1. *And they may take interest in traditional materials for arts and crafts purposes. The areas that provide these resources are considered "areas of avoidance" or traditionally and culturally sensitive areas to be protected from development in perpetuity to preserve their historic significance. Or it could be used for an ongoing ceremonial use at their residents.*

2. *While these areas are well-known by many elders and traditional Navajo residents, the younger generation does not necessarily share this knowledge and understanding with their elders. There is currently a lively debate about whether these special areas should be mapped or not on the Navajo reservation or at border areas.*

3. *Proponents say that mapping helps preserve and pass on this important cultural and spiritual knowledge across generations into the future. The opponents say this information should be passed orally and personally from generation to generation as it has been done in the past.*

In either case, it is important for K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter to consider establishing a policy and procedure for how to assure that lands planned for development are not areas to be avoided. The Navajo Historic Preservation Office does have maps of some of these sacred areas which it can check site by site as project proposals move forward for any development.

Recently, K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has noticed activities that threaten culturally sensitive areas and fragile environments within their locations. Four-wheelers have been driving uninhabited areas through Chapter lands and tourists have been removing artifacts from local Community land.

These types of activities can do irreversible damage to culturally significant and environmentally sensitive areas. And it must be addressed in order to prevent these land damages to continue happening in the future.

#### **14.2 OPEN SPACE & LIVESTOCK GRAZING NEEDS:**

Raising animals is a way of life style for fewer people in the Community who utilizes grazing lands. Much of the land within the Community was leased to members who have grazing-permit. They have that opportunity to hold such uses of land for grazing of their livestock. Over time period poor range management has caused problems on Navajo grazing lands throughout most all chapter areas.

There is not a ranger station near the Chapter to patrol grazing land uses and to follow its Grazing Regulation policy. Grazing of animals has been often reported to be stolen at times and some permit holders have exceeded limits of livestock numbers beyond their permitted amount. The Chapter needs to ensure that grazing areas could be more easily watched to decrease animal wrestling or Grazing Official should better enforce the Grazing Regulations.

Poor range management has also resulted from the lack of land conservation programs and education in the area of livestock control and managing. Much of the grazing land is not fenced-in to provide for better management of livestock besides having an open range causing problems to land management.

Thus, it allows grazing animals to come near homes of neighboring residents, animals go into agricultural family farming sites, and disturbing environmentally



sensitive areas such as steep slopes to erode. Range management education for livestock owners, increased range enforcement to control violators of proper range management, and fencing-in of open range lands are needed as keys to maintaining order.

It is our responsibility as Community leaders and managers to better oversee livestock raising if continued allowance of correct grazing should exist within K'ai'Bii'Tó Community.

Agriculture production through use of dry farming is a continued important way of life for our Navajo people in K'ai'Bii'Tó Community. In order to perpetuate the type of farming in a traditional way for our Navajo people, the Chapter members could cultivate small farms to produce food for family members. This type of Community-based agriculture would help to preserve the customary way of life for our Community members.

It would also stimulate the commerce within the Community and enhance the sustainability of our Community health wise as well as profit from it. It was a good way for our people in the past to have survived their lives through method of traditional dry farming and livestock raising.

It takes a lot of energy and dedication to continue planting and maintaining dry farming. It also goes for the care and production of animals for the benefit of family survival or it is referred to as subsistence effort.

It is a beautiful desert landscape where family have homes to enjoy within K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter land base was a delicate situation. It was fragile in terms of availability of land and proper use of it through careful stewardship for the next generation. The Chapter needs to create programs to protect our Community water quality, wildlife preservation, and careful mineral leasing in cooperation with our Central Government. During our Chapter planning workshops, participants identified several "areas of avoidance" or where sacred traditional sites are found.

These areas need to be inventoried and perhaps mapped out so to better manage the sacred sites. If necessary, these sites should be fenced-in in order to keep grazing of livestock away from these hallowed sites. It could possibly be damaged and thus regularly patrolled to protect against vandalism and unsanctioned poaching or damaging of artifacts.

Perhaps a better venture in livestock grazing should be employed rather than letting it waiver or giving up claim through unconcerned method of carelessness for our natural resources. It should be regarded as our Community responsibility to oversee what is still out there which could better be preserved for our future generations.

Our history has given us an understanding of how our forefathers have utilized the natural resources in the past which ought to give us a determination to do much better at our stewardship. The most precious natural resources we can safeguard for our new generation is to protect our limited land, water and vegetation that still are in our possession if we manage it correctly. Our investment should be taught to our children and grandchildren of its development and/or perpetuation on a long term basis.

#### 14.2.1 Land Suitability & Community Infrastructures

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's final land use map involves one area for future residential development within the Community Development area. It is located encompassed by the overall Central Development Site. The existing NHA housing subdivisions areas are taken in as well as other housing sites within the Community Development Site.

Within this Site is envisioned with a small section which could contain growing number of sites for homeconstructions. An evaluation of this Site was based on land-suitability and its convenience to existing infrastructures within that location. The survey for Community Development Area is depicted on (Figures 40, Central Development Track, 3X3 Mile Area, which is on page 106).

These information were presented in our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Land-Suitability and Infrastructure Analysis for the Proposed Residential Development (during ETD's 2000 Chapter assessment). The analysis report described the sites within the Community Development Center's characteristics and accessibility to possible infrastructures.

It discusses applicable environmental laws, requirements and the likelihood there may be environmental constraints to the location. Such areas relating to protection of the endangered species, archaeological and cultural resources within the area were within where Central Development was proposed.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has also withdrawn 120 acres for industrial development and 80 acres for commercial development on the north side of State Route 98 Junction. These two sites have been cleared for future development purpose as soon as land clearances are completed.

The surveys for both of these Sites can be seen in (Figures 38, 80 Acre Site & 39, 120 Acre Site on pages 102 & 103). There were some proposed development being surveyed with these sites including PUSD Satellite School of K'ai'Bii'Tó through 5<sup>th</sup> Grades, Toyota Manufacturing Plant, Advance Battery Manufacturing Plant, and other small business development.

If the PUSD is not going to use the Satellite School's acreage of 30 Acres at the turnoff to Tsé Akizzi Rock, then perhaps it will be utilized for the new High School being requested from the federal FBFA Infrastructure development. That proposal has been submitted for review by the Navajo Nation President's Office and the Navajo Community Development Department for submittal to Washington, D.C.

The current infrastructures needed for K'ai'Bii'Tó Community's new development area includes waterline, wastewater system, electricity power lines, telecommunications lines, natural gas, and road/street systems. However, these infrastructure systems are generally available to the already developed areas of the Community.

Its development is somewhat limited to areas on the outskirts of the Community which is a concern by those affected. There is a great need for these infrastructures to be extended for the use of portions where future development are possible instead of just waiting for crisis to comes up. Often times only when an emergency arises it is when any attention is usually provided to the situation of need.

Our Community is facing resistance point where these available utilities



infrastructures are not available to acquire funding for new infrastructure development. There are no utility lines at the sites where growth of needed facilities in the Community.

This is true on land withdrawn areas and being cleared for development. It cannot be used within reasonable time because of it having no utility lines. Therefore, our local Community is direly in need of utility infrastructures to support the development being proposed.

It cannot be put in place at this time which causes proposed Projects to be rated as "not ready project" for any development. There was a proposal submitted to Fort Defiance NTUA for its review and submittal to federal Economic Stimulus Recovery funding for constructing new utility infrastructure but no feedback of our proposal on the subject matter.

## 15.0 LAND USE PLAN & CORRESPONDING MAPS

### 15.1 OUR COMMUNITY LAND USE DEVELOPMENT PLAN:

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's Land Use Plan should serve as a roadmap to where the Community wants to go towards utilization of its land. The Land Use Plan map should capture the K'ai'Bii'Tó Community's 15-year vision identifying the need for growth. And the CLUPC Plan should outline actions needed to get to those identified Community goals. It is also important to understand the road blocks K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter may encounter along the way toward obtaining objectives.

And some strategic actions could help to remove, resolve or avoided when looking at the CLUPC Plan in the course of its future outlook. There needs to be a definite time line as to when the CLUPC Manual needs to be updated either on a ten or fifteen year cycle. That decision needs to be made by the Chapter for the next five or six year's cycle before its renewal again or updating the Manual again.

This renewed Plan would help to make a periodic adjustment or to make changes if the Community wants to keep up with the changing times. It is important to stay with transforming Plans periodically.

It is very important to maintain a clear statement and proper understanding of what goals and objectives are that our Community is persistent upon to accomplish. This would entertain a continuous partnership and interactions between members of the Chapter Officials and the CLUPC members on a regular basis.

In light of that fact, some of the Community's Development Plans are presented in the following sections of this CLUPC's Land Use Plan Manual:

1. *The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's Community 15-Year Vision Plan on all Areas of Need.*
2. *Consider possible land development issues K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter may encounter through its implementation of land clearances or land user opposition, etc.*
3. *A transparent Strategic Planning's direction in addressing, avoiding, minimizing or removing some problematic local Land issues.*
4. *Possibly to identify some development principles that could be followed in making progress through sound executed objectives.*



5. *Our K'ai'Bii'Tó Community is to maintain applicable needs assessment which should be updated on a periodic basis when necessity calls for it.*
6. *Some definitely calculated actions to be taken including upkeep of our Community priority Projects & phasing-in Planning (like utilizing WIND on Navajo Nation Internet) for Project tracking on a continual basis.*
7. *There should be a periodic report of Project progress & implementation to show steps toward goals and objectives (this is where utilization of WIND could assist CLUPC to determine growth and achievement of Community Projects).*

Many of these projects may focus on development not only within so called Former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA). Even though FBFA was done away with by Obama Administration or it was clearly lifted between disputing tribes but in order to address its desolate affect improvement still must be made and it is direly needed.

Or, entirely desirable for restitution that requires an overall economic recovery within that deprived region must be dealt with for the moment. And it is true that the rest of our Chapter service area have endured from neglect because of no development of physical facilities and utility infrastructure in those areas. It is the responsibility of our leaders to take the lead in the effort of accomplishing the needed goals and objectives.

The corresponding maps that identifies the locations sites of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community is attached. It is canvassed on large Topographical Map that depicts any and all sites for K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter infrastructural development. (Attachment: A 4X8 size Topographical Map).

## 16.0 REALIZATION K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER VENTURES

### 16.1 K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER & CB-CLUPC'S COLLECTION SCALE:

The Navajo Nation previously contracted with Eunice Tso, Inc. and WHPacific, Inc. to provide directional planning services for CLUPCPlan in 2001 and 2008 respectively. The latter was to help K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter to develop Regional Recovery Plan for K'ai'Bii'Tó portion of Former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA).

The planning effort included information gathered from and within FBFA in coordination with the rest of the eight (8) chapters affected by FBFA. It was for the purpose of comparison in terms of the Land Freeze impact and resulting needs of our Navajo residents.

Thus, these Contractors offered to provide information and services for these nine chapters including K'ai'Bii'Tó portion so we could update our Community-Base Land Use Plans (CB-CLUP). Thereby, to continue our efforts toward K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's need for Recertification of CB-CLUP.

Our locally successful recovery process was projected for over 50 years in a status quote mode for FBFA. It has required strong leadership, clear community vision, and persistent determination to accomplish the tasks for redevelopment.

It had expected that all involved to implement projects needed within the impacted Land Freeze Area. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter updated CLUP Manual is to be recertified this year. And it is in the process to one way build infrastructural capacity at our local Community level. Our Re-certification is for our local governance, project management, and ongoing Chapter operations and maintenance toward self-governance.

In order to update our Chapter CLUP Manual we shall combined the Chapter's recent CLUP Manual documents, additional information gathered from residents, and Chapter Officials and local Chapter staff's participation. These will be presented at couple of our Community Public Hearings schedule this year. A research from these existing plans and ongoing project efforts were coordinated with tribal and federal agencies and departments where it needed its necessity.

New information that are gathered by field teams using Global Positioning System (GPS) to take data points of vicinity houses, roads and other man-made features were completed. It was based on particular criteria that are included in our Appendix on separate attachments to this document.

Due to shortness of planning on time-frame and emphasis on FBFA K'ai'Bii'Tó Recovery Plan our Chapter would most likely need to further update plans to reflect current efforts, priorities, and future plans. All FBFA files and information were submitted manually and if need to by electronic in order to facilitate the process.

The Design & Engineering Services in cooperation with Navajo Nation's Division of Community Development managed the FBFA Recovery Planning effort. They would continue to provide support for the Chapter as we move forward with our local Community plans within the Chapter's FBFA.

The backbone of the Chapter plan and some of its technical surveys and graphics were compiled from the consultant WHPacific of 2008. Thereby, it was where some of the information hadnot been changed from the previous report.

These documents should be seen as updates and reinforcement of the current K'ai'Bii'Tó Community-Base Land Use Plan. Most all implementation of CB-CLUP projections are in other topics in this CLUP Manual Report.

The overall scope of work implementations and ventures are detailed in almost every topic in this Manual produce by our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Planner. The more detail report of FBFA Recovery Plan is a supplemental to this CLUP Manual.

## *16.2 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES:*

In working to achieve our Community's outlook on vision over time, the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter would experience a variety of challenges and obstacles based on current conditions. Successful implementation of our projects would require these obstacles to be addressed, resolved or if avoided over that time period it could slow down the progress. The following identified obstacles represent our Community



wisdom from Workshop One on challenges that our Community faces in the near future.

It was our challenge to move toward our vision but some delay could be regarded as a problem. These are snapshot in time and would need to be updated periodically since new obstacles invariably replace the old as they are resolved. The following section may address potential actions to these Community development issues.

#### **16.2.1 Non-consented land by Land Users & Restrictive Stipulations**

There are many issues that are preventing our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter from reaching its goal of Community vision. One area could be because grazing permits users have majority of the land use within Community. On account of that fact there is not much available land to be developed for Community facilities or to construct new residential homes.

The Chapter would need to work on withdrawing lands to set aside for residential and Community development purposes on a periodic basis. The land withdrawal process can be a very cumbersome work with lengthy process and many grazing permit holders may not support these new developments. Or the land users may not easily agree to relinquish uses of their grazing land for new Community development intentions.

Continuous road improvements are needed but the process for getting funding and other land clearances for road building can also be quite cumbersome and lengthy. Often times existing rights-of-way was not known or its location was not clearly defined. Obtaining approval for a home site lease can also be a lengthy red tape process in exchange for local development.

Home site leases require archaeological clearances which many residents cannot afford to pay for that federal compliance. Grazing permit-holder must agree to relinquish his use of customary grazing land area before development can be pursued. It maybe why many young Native people have a difficult time trying to obtain a home site lease for their families because of red tape.

The Chapter is diligently working on funding and providing electricity to those homes without such service throughout the Community. But it was a fact that many homes were not yet wired for electrical hookup when assessment was made.

The policy was to have each home owner try to get their homes wired but because of high cost involved they are unable to afford house wiring expense. Very little funding is available to assist these families who need house wiring done in order to receive electric power line extended to their home.

#### **16.2.2 Insufficient Development to Entice & Attract Working People**

The Chapter needs to attract certified professional staff for Community overall governance and project management as much as possible by advertising for those positions. There are also needs for skilled laborers within the Community to work on



construction at the present time as well into the future.

Need for educated and certified professionals, range management personnel, and infrastructure maintenance staff would be needed on a long term basis to build and sustain our Community. Such expertise is needed until new projects and programs are implemented to oversee operations of programs. These types of professionally trained Community members could not be supported in an overall Chapter area with steady funding for permanent employment.

It seems until these qualified people can be recruited our Chapter programs cannot be effectively implemented as it should be. Ideally, Community members would be able to attend training programs within the Community to try qualifying them to meet the needs of our Chapter operation. The Chapter would need to balance its efforts to implement projects and begin the process of actively recruiting qualified personnel as soon as possible.

And the Community's educated staff should have opportunities to provide careers for our Community members. It should be somehow addressed while students are still in grade school and throughout high school experience to become prepared for such task within their own communities.

### **16.2.3 Inaccessibility of Infrastructure & Resources**

A lack of infrastructure, amenities, educational facilities, and community resources has resulted in many younger families with children moving away from our K'ai'Bii'Tó Community to seek a higher quality of life. These opportunities for families are more volume and graspable elsewhere off our Navajo reservation communities.

It can be difficult for Community members to obtain new quality housing because of lack of funding for better housing. Furthermore, it is quite difficult to meet site requirements for a home site construction on our own land. Water and electric services are not available for scattered housing sites.

The problems exist because of lack of proper infrastructure investment by local agencies. The lack of Community amenities such as a pharmacy, hardware stores and locally Laundromat small business may partly turn potential residents away.

Grazing permit-holders do not have access to funding for their livestock fencing to obtain management of proper livestock production of the animals they own. The Community does not have access to road graders and other equipment to maintain roads within the Community. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has not been able to attract Tribal Range Managers because lack of housing for them was not available.

On account of that concern accessibility to Tribal Rangers was a critical problem but one has to search around by calling to find someone to provide advice on management of livestock. Or it may be the Grazing Committee Member who may try to give some counsel on pointers of livestock management. In addition, it would be good too to have a veterinarian available for better care of livestock for the owners in the area.

#### 16.2.4 Loss of Navajo Culture & Language a Concern

The BIA Boarding and Public schools should offer Navajo language and culture classes to our Community students who attend these schools. It would help children to sustain and strengthen their Navajo culture learning and refinement. Maybe because of not having language available age group gaps of communication have arisen apart.

It could be because younger generations have not taken interest in learning to speak fluent Diné. And they have grown up with different expectations of amenities and ways of life for themselves because of cultural change. The difficulties in cross-cultural communication have arisen also yet most communication within the Community may be conducted now in English.

It was probably because earlier the Westerners pushed for English only language in education in the State of Arizona. It has been adopted as the preferred language in our State which was passed as an English-only law a few years ago. However, most of our Navajo people opposed the new legislation but more people voted for the measure.

On the other hand, our Navajo reservation was still allowed to speak their own language if that was what they preferred. Our Navajo Nation needs to take more active role in supporting the maintenance and teaching of our language. The Navajo Nation Council had passed a resolution to support it but no further action has been made on matter. Perhaps it's the Diné Central Education Association should take on the responsibility to see that our Navajo language is taught from grade school on up.

Within our Navajo traditional culture the observation of sacred sites and ceremonial areas were not been clearly mapped out for avoidance sites. Today there are few younger Community members who are aware of these consecrated sites. Community members disagree about how to go about addressing these identified sites.

The question remains whether to inventory it by mapping these areas to preserve for future generation or to use it as influential historical significance to be conserved. The Navajo philosophy that one day our traditional sacred disconnection could advance into "changing older tradition into newer cultural formation." It seems to be evident when we experience changes taking place from one generation to the next.

However, our young Navajo generation needs to realize that our "Diné sovereignty status" was based on the unique language, culture and traditional governance of our Navajo people. Therefore, they should be cognizant or be mindful of what could really be happening with our Navajo historical consequence.

Our understanding of the still existed Navajo cultural phenomenon was once an awesome sight with impressive thought from which our people survived. And it upgraded our status as an independent nation within the Southwest. Our Diné were



once self-governed and self-supported until our brave Diné were conquered and became dependent upon the federal government.

### *16.3 LACK OF PROGRESS IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:*

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has had difficulties in following through with our Community development ideas provided within the Community Land Use Plan. Maybe it is because the Chapter does not have planners or grant writers on its payroll to work on these projects. Community roads have gone unimproved because the Chapter has not completed a road infrastructure plan to address deficiencies within the Community.

The Chapter needs to take the lead to comprehensively plan for the needed Community road infrastructure through presenting their ideas to BIA Branch of Roads and the Navajo Nation Division of Transportation. Proper land clearances need to be made so preparation for construction can be done after Right-of-Way clearances are determined.

The Chapter has not been able to attract tribal range managers because there is no housing available for the rangers. However, it is incumbent upon tribal rangers to come out to provide services through distribution of information at the Chapter level. They need to make their program accessible to local communities either by traveling out weekly or campout with livestock owners to deliver services.

The other long range plan may be to in the future to set up a feasible program where local livestock owners can come together to meet on a regular basis with Rangers. They could coordinate with Department of Agriculture to talk about land use and how to care for their stock.

The development for a pre-school has not progressed because planning for such a service has not been conducted through land withdrawal. Efforts have been taken to try to look at sites for land withdrawal but no particular site has been selected. Or, if there was one selected there needs to be survey to verify its established site for new Head Start facility construction.

Funding for the new construction needs to be found so preliminary assessment and planned construction could be scheduled. Even though there is a great need for new facilities it could help to determine the size of buildings and to do planning for playground development as well.

As noted above, Community grazing-permit holders have a strong interest in limiting development so to preserve grazing areas at open space area. And that their customary rural way of life maybe threatened on account of demising grazing lands. But it seems that land erosion by modern vehicles including four tracks and driving 4x4 trucks causes more damage than infrastructure development.

It is easier for younger generations who may want more Community amenities such as recreational opportunities and wage-paying or professional jobs to move into



nearby cities. And upon that provision perhaps they could then wait for more development to occur at their Community level.

### **3.2.6 Neglected Community Security and Safety**

A lack of resources has led to the inability to provide public safety condition within the Community. A public safety plan has not been conducted with the Law Enforcement community which could be addressed to plan for emergencies. Theft and vandalism are getting to be more common around the local Community.

During the Community workshops attending members noted the recent theft of a solar power panel system that operated a Community windmill. And it was all because of frequent vandalism of our Community windmill powered solar panels within our local Community which was a great problem for livestock owners.

These problems are prevalent in areas with overwhelming poverty stricken areas. And with few local activities at isolated areas security for solar panel is an alternative way to deal with the issue of pumping out water from windmills.

There may be some other reasons to maintain hope in exploring other possible avenues for accomplishing security for our Community at large. There needs to be a team of emergency response or through Community response to the threats presented to them is dealt with before more vandalism or theft occurs.

## **17.0 IMPLEMENTATION & RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **17.1 COMMUNITY TRANSPORTATION, ROADS & ACCESSIBILITY:**

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Community is accessible by State Route 98 which connects our Community to other communities northeast of Page, AZ. And toward the west is to Inscription House, Shonto, and Kayenta to the northeast communities. Within our Community future Land Use map identifies collector roads within the central area of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community.

Receiver roads are distinguished from local roads or arterial or major roads by the capacity of traffic they carry on a daily basis. These roads collect traffic from local roads and connect them to arterial roads. All designated collector roads within the Community should be improved to accommodate the volume of traffic it carries.

As more development occurs careful consideration should be given to ensure good access to future development and avoid too many access points on major roads close to main intersections.

It would introduce safety hazards to the travelers as well as to the Community residents. New developments should be accessed by collector roads whenever possible. And the through or arterial roads should only be accessed by collector roads for safety and to avoid too many cattle guard exits and entrances.

The N21 Route's unpaved part was wash board and very rough dirt road way which becomes impassible during rainy and snowy seasons. Poor road conditions are hard on school buses and other private vehicles that are driven on the

unimproved roads.

Improvement of N21 Route should be highest priority for improving unpaved road projects. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter would need to coordinate with Coppermine Chapter which shares these and other dirt secondary roads. After finishing the remaining four point nine (4.9) miles of paving N21 (3), this particular road would connect all the way to nearby K'ai'Bii'Tó Market junction.

Archaeological clearance has been completed for this new construction of the N21 unfinished road pavement. Construction on this road should begin in the spring of 2010 but as always it could be postponed in the next year of 2011, according Navajo Regional BIA Roads.

At its completion it would run from K'ai'Bii'Tó Market through the residential section to State Route 98 to the north of BIA Boarding School. At the time of writing of this Manual, K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter had not secured funding for the construction process through Transportation and Community Development Committee (TCDC). But the BIA Gallup Roads design was still completing its final design of N21 (A) at the time.

The other local Community dirt road is N6331 Route which starts from Chapter Warehouse to Lower K'ai'Bii'Tó housing area, to nearby the Chapter House, and on north to State Route 98 at old couple water tanks. This N6331 Route has already been cleared with right-of-way and the design has been completed by Agency BIA Branch of Roads.

It is ready to be paved but because it was put together with N21 (A) which was from the end of N21 pavement to K'ai'Bii'Tó Market was delayed. In addition to paving N6331 Route it was to include paving a Parking Lot at the Chapter House. This plan was taken out because of delay in Chapter House's property survey Site.

But the new bridge going across K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek just north of Community sewer cells northeast of Chapter House is still part of the Project. Included also, we are informed of is to pave a black top from the proposed bridge to eastside slope to the top of K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek.

The bridge that crosses the K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek near old Trading Post site was to be removed according to BIA Roads but it has not been done yet. A new bridge is to be constructed across the Creek just northeast of the Chapter House or north of Sewer Cells near the Chapter.

It would be black top up the hill for school bus crossing to families living of the east side of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Wash. It will be done when the N6331 that comes down from Upper K'ai'Bii'Tó to Lower Bi-Hoogaan Housing and it goes near the Chapter House north to State Route 98 by the Two Old Water Tanks.

The other bridges which our Chapter has requested to Agency BIA Branch of Road were those crossing the Wash near Bennett Springs along Navajo Route (N6330) and coming back from near Tsé' Ak'izzi Rock to State Route 98 on east side of

K'ai'Bii'Tó Wash.

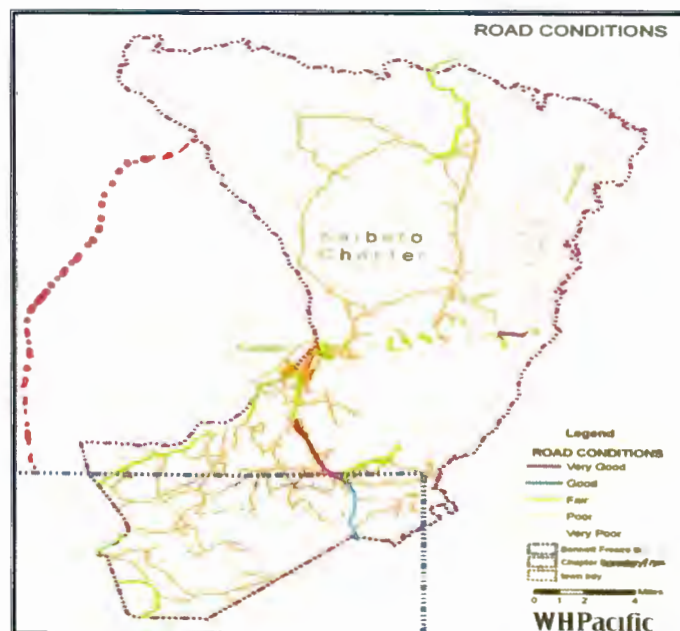
It is the same bus route which runs around that area towards Tsé 'Ak'izzi Rock and back this way which crosses again that same Wash going west into K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek would also need a bridge. These requests have been submitted to Agency BIA Branch of Roads for improvements and land clearance survey should be in process.

There is a lack of transportation for Navajo elderly, low-income residents and families without vehicles who could not afford cost payment on a truck for moving around. There is no K'ai'Bii'Tó regional public transportation system within Western Navajo Agency.

The public needs a transport organization that would assist people without a car to travel places within the regional area for services. In our Western Navajo Agency it is the vast distance between chapters and service providers that cause hardship on the resident population. It could be well to have a public transportation system to serve the needs of the public at large.

It is indescribable how the dirt road conditions in K'ai'Bii'Tó Community is unhelpful in addressing its repairs. Majority of the dirt roads are unpaved and in very poor condition with washboard surface even though graded. In fact, a minimum to none maintenance work is a big problem with these Navajo reservation dirt roads throughout the regional area. Figure 45, shows conditions in and outside FBFA.

Our service area on westside is also served with road condition upkeep by advocating to entities involved whether it be County, BIA Branch of Roads or Navajo DOT. Thus, on the basis of our proximity to residents in this particular area our Chapter has to respond accordingly.



*Figure 45: Road Conditions both in & outside of FBFA & added Administrative Service Area.*



## **17.2 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION:**

Owning a vehicle is a necessity for our Navajo people who live in the most remote portions of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community. It is because water and wood has to be hauled to homes by these isolated area Community residents.

It is a struggle for many subsistence residents who are unable to get supplies to their home for use such as water, coal, wood, food groceries, selling livestock to sales and other necessities in them trying to manage a resourceful home.

It is on account of these problems and concerns many of our Community people try to look to local Chapter Organization for assistance relating to these consequences.

### **17.2.1 Air Transportation**

The Navajo Nation currently has nine primary airports serving smaller or commercial-size airplanes. Therefore, they are currently planning to develop six additional sites as secondary airports to serve Navajo communities. Tuba City Airport which is located near an intersection of State Route 89 and 160 was one of these nine primary airports.

It serves Tuba City and the surrounding Navajo chapter communities for air transportation. There ought to be more investment by the Navajo Nation and private entities to make it available for additional well design local and regional air transportation services.

In 2005, the Navajo Nation developed a five-year capital improvement Master Plan for the Navajo Nation airports. These airfield plans have been submitted to Arizona Department of Transportation and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for reviews. And it was also submitted to Western Pacific Regional Headquarters for their conclusive review and approval.

However, there should be more transparent information pertaining to this type of planning efforts regarding Airports. And these future planning needs to be shared with the public as well as the Navajo Nation chapters.

A number of years ago our K'ai'Bii'Tó Community had a dirt Airstrip for the use of public health services to fly in and out patients for treatments. Ever since our Community Airstrip was closed our Chapter was advised to select another ground for landing small airplanes.

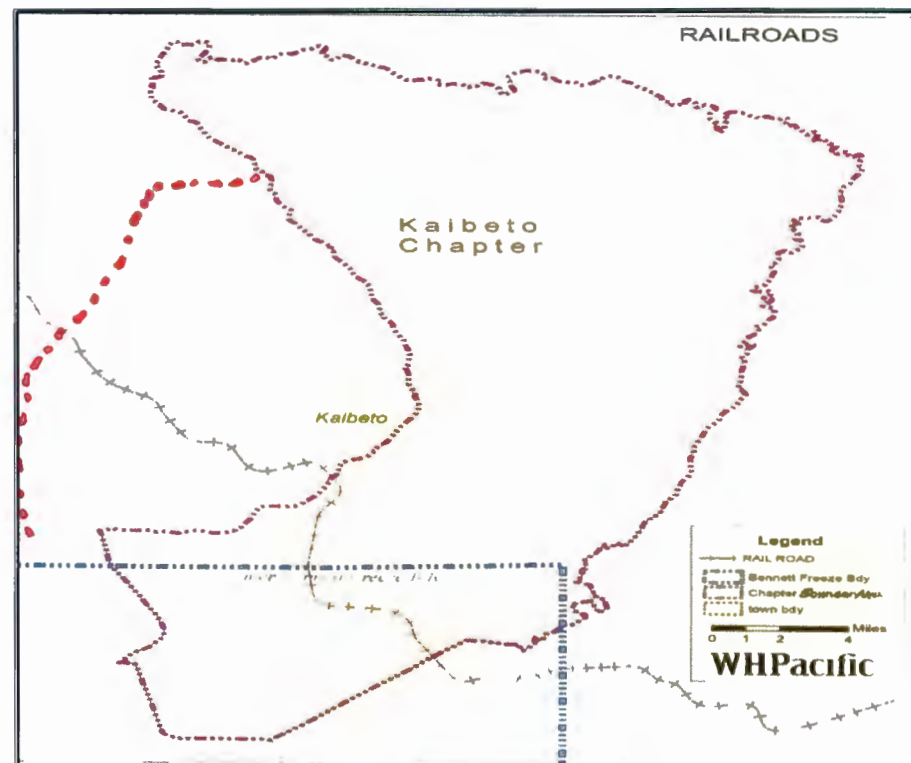
But either because of unavailable land or inaction by our Chapter members it has not been realized yet. Therefore, there needs to a resolution brought before the Chapter Community requesting for consideration to selected a new land Site for airplane landing runway for public use. It could be initiated with withdrawing land and processing all required land clearances.

But like always the Grazing Official needs to work with land users to try finding a site for an Airstrip for the Community. It is needed since there will be a

Clinic near the K'ai'Bii'Tó Rodeo Grounds is on its south side where a new Senior Independent Living is situated.

And the Kayenta Mine provides coal from Coal Lease Mining Site to deliver it to Salt River Project (SRP)'s Navajo Generating Station. It is done for burn the coal to turn turbines in making electric power. The SRP Railroad Coal transportation is a private train owned that crosses southern portion of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community in delivering coal to Navajo Generating Station (NGS).

It transports coal twice within 24 hours from Black Mesa Mines near southwest of Kayenta, AZ to NGS near Page, AZ. The location of the Railroad track which runs from Page to west of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community toward south around through Tonalea can be seen in (Figure 46). Most part of it runs through service area west of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community Town development Site.



*Figure 46: Railroad Tracks runs from Northwest to southeast.*

### **17.3 COMMUNITY'S STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS:**

The following categories represent our Community's strategic directions by K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter that took into consideration the addressing of obstacles summarized above. It is in that order of achieving Community's perspective vision that could make accomplishment possible.

Some are specific actions and others could form the basis of our goals that may need more exploration to find proper actions. The identification of obstacles and actions could move our Community in the directions of progress toward achieving set goals. So, with that understanding the following are the grouping of our strategic Community guidelines.

### 17.1.1 Expanding Community Awareness & Involvement

The Chapter needs to improve involvement with all Community members on a periodic basis. Using improved visual presentations such as with the use of Power-Point presentations, we could engage our Community audience much better with a stronger graphic aide tools.

Mailings campaigns to individual Community members and through use of radio announcements would inform our Community members of the upcoming meetings or activities. Group meeting with meals provided during public meetings could draw more members to meetings during lunch or dinner hours.

Bilingual presentations are more inclusive and effective for most all members of the Community. By scheduling our public meetings on weekends where more Chapter members would be able to attend our Community meetings is feasible. It is because fewer members of our Community would not be at working at that time of the week.

But more effort could also be made if we would meet with one group during the week and another during the week-end. It is our goal to better communicate and to be accessible to more of our Community members so in this way that could be achieved.

Newsletters could be sent to Community members that would inform them of the current event and upcoming meetings. Expanded use of the Internet could help our Community be reached who are not able to attend our Community meetings on regular basis. And it could allow for more feedback beyond the timeframe provided by a Chapter meeting.

E-mail over the Internet and regular post office mailings should also be utilized to remind Community members of the upcoming elections. It is important to encourage and reward our Chapter members to participate in the public process so their input can be heard and addressed.

### *17.4 DEVELOPING COMMUNITY FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE:*

In order to maintain roads, the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter could purchase or rent a road grader for dirt road improvements. Culverts need to be installed and regularly cleared of silt and debris in places where the roadway commonly washes out. Main roads such as the road that connects to Coppermine road should be paved by the BIA Branch of Roads.

The Chapter also needs to plan for road infrastructure in the Chapter. However, a better planning and construction or improvement needs to be considered. Just grading dirt roads without a high top gravel type improvement would turn into gullies and ditches when heavy rains, deep snow pile up and/or blow sand fill into deeper roads by continuous grading. High-top with gravel roads would be much better than just an ordinary sand or clay high-top.



Roads to individual homes need to be upgraded in order to improve access and prevent unnecessary soil erosion particularly to and from remote homes. These are cases where careful planning and better road improvements need to be considered. When dirt road is graded continuously soon it becomes deeply formed land easy for erosion by weather changes.

Both farm and highway should be fenced-in which would keep livestock out of harm's way. It would also keep livestock away from environmentally sensitive areas which was part of safety for animals and people driving on these improved roads. Many times travelers without knowing the site for sensitive area may become part of the problem of either erosion or damage to sites.

Windmills for livestock are also needed to help ranchers with a reliable source of water for livestock. But more importantly perhaps a better and more technologically advance wind power could help to provide in pumping water from wells instead of just going with older type of windmill use.

Wells and water storage tanks are needed to provide a tested and clean water supply for remote houses that have to haul water. It could be wiser to establish watering point with domestic water from storage tanks which should be only for home use but limited use for livestock. It would be because of preservation of human drinking water opposed to livestock since they can better consume less expensive water wells.

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has expressed an interest in the use of solar infrastructure for lighting and pumping of water. Solar power can be utilized either for electrical power generation as well as to pump water however for now solar power could be used for both home and water. It is a matter which is available and less expensive to use in the isolated areas.

Off-the-grid infrastructure like solar can be used to provide utilities to scattered home sites that are far away from municipal infrastructure. But eventually as these become less and less expensive it could be more and more utilized and thus regular maintenance should also be considered. More than one maintenance responsibility should be set up instead of having only NTUA oversee solar maintenance in the rural areas.

#### **17.4.1 Empowering Local Governance**

Empowering our local K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter governance within the Community was identified as a priority in our Community workshops. The Chapter needs to hire capable personnel to support and manage our local government administration. The Chapter hopes and desires to hire local Community members to be staff within our new Chapter government positions.

But the need for training seems to be a top priority in order for personnel to deal with all problems or concerns within the Community affairs. It has been known that it is very expensive to train people to handle the workload but consideration of

young people with background in good education would be less expensive.

In order to begin hiring for these positions, our Chapter needs to improve its job descriptions for both a Community Services Coordinator and all other Chapter administrative positions. Perhaps an ongoing training in leadership, public financial management, improving public service, human relations and project management would build our Community to move towards development of its potential resources.

Hiring personnel and providing continuous training then to lose them to other jobs adds to repeating the process of personnel training effort. But if careful demonstration of employee training and development is unproductive then our local governance at the Chapter level may continue to lose good people. Therefore, it is more effective to have an achievable plan to deal with hiring, staff turn-over, and training of Chapter personnel as a priority objective.

K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter also wishes to acquire Local Governance Act (LGA) certification which would definitely need qualified personnel to implement its future operation. Just obtaining a Certification does not really achieve improved management and/or make things easier. But it really takes well trained and educated people to implement the goals and objective of our local Chapter LGA.

Within the concept of Local Governance Act, a certification recognizes governance at the local level by granting local authority over local matters through properly directing policies and procedures. After updating and adopting this local CLUP Manual, our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter must continually train its personnel in financial management as the next step in the process of certification. Staff should be willing and capable of being trained or be able to change their habits towards implementing sound and better management policies.

#### **17.4.2 Engaging our Collaborative Partnerships**

Forming a central contact person would help K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter reach its outlook vision and obtain leadership commitment to support not only the FBFA priorities. But the focus should be on the overall Chapter Community administration of leadership to achieve some goals and objectives.

This central contact person would help establish cooperative and collaborative relationships to try implementing projects on FBFA and other Chapter Community preferences. The said associate could help the Community members to ensure that these local Community and FBFA projects get completed as much as possible. Mutual relationship can help to increase the connection of progresses through accommodating and sharing accomplishments toward project conclusions.

It is important to connect with those Community committees that are responsible for certain areas of planning be involved including CLUPC, Veterans Committee, Senior Citizens Committee and Emergency Management Response Team (EMRT). In the past there used to be a Community Coordination Meetings held where different entities or agencies like the Public Safety, local BIA School, Social



Services, Behavioral Health Services, Senior Citizens Center, Head Start (Preschool staff), Kaibeto Market, and even Navajo Housing Authority.

They came together for brief collaboration on matters of Community issues. These kinds of coming together to resolve issues of concerns need to be rejuvenated to help in addressing Community needs.

Use of today's technologies could really assist in the coordination of local Community projects with other resources within the Navajo Nation departments. One example is the Navajo Nation's WIND on Internet where our Chapter Project can be shared, brief description made available, and planning for implementation depicted so to keep track of progress of Community Projects.

An updating of all Chapter Project could be made and to show how much progress is being made on each Project with interested resources. This technical assistance could greatly help in coordinating with those Navajo Nation departments or with other outside entities about our needs and its implementation plans. Even our Chapter Budget accounts can be in the system to verify its availability to our general public if the need calls for it.

#### *17.5 DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES:*

K'ai'Bii'Tó Community members should be provided with outlined principles that would be use to guide development of principles as guidance to these members. Thereby, our Chapter must protect the culturally and environmentally sensitive open space land over the next 15 years. These sound standards must be followed so that affected area can have orderly transition of land restoration.

Improvement of customary friendly policies to assist the affected area needs to be met with appropriate management style to be effective towards community growth. These should be of top priority in the need for Community's overall development initiatives. Our implementation of these policies regarding protection of our culture and environment is to observe our Community Vision.

It is important for the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter to provide for people's basic needs such as power lines and waterline utilities. The Chapter needs to plan ahead for improving its overall health of ourCommunity members in those affected areas of need. Our Community public safety and its emergency medical service need to be improved to better respond to local emergency situations within those extended distress area.

It should be our utmost priority to address these areas of concern for the improved welfare of our Community. Upon our commitment as Community leaders and administrators it should be our responsibility to be closely aware of these areas of need and take appropriate action to address them.

Sustainable construction should be required for all new buildings assisted with families in the area affected. These buildings should be energy-efficient and designed to last for many generations ahead. Structures should be designed to work with the



land area in order to provide imprudent use of solar energy to further reduce energy costs to residents.

These structures should provide optimal protection from the elements with high-quality insulation to better regulate indoor temperatures. And the new edifice should have raised floors to protect against flooding and soil erosion by wind removing loose sand. These types of assurance in building for our Community members must be our determining alternative factors in developing our Community infrastructures.

New developments should not harm the natural environment or negatively impact on the traditional ways of life. It is important to protect water quality and groundwater for future generations' utilization of resources. Other natural resources such as mineral deposits should also be used wisely to ensure prolong sustainability.

Any cultural sites within the Community should also be preserved for future generations' advantages of learning. New developments in the Community should incorporate community-supported agriculture so to provide healthy local food to the Community. Our sensitivity to cultural respect in the development of our Community infrastructure is our number one goal for us to accomplish.

The Chapter needs to protect and provide scattered housing as an option for remote area ranchers and other residents. Fencing around homes and cornfields would help keep cattle away from property that is easily damaged with animal nibbling, scratching or graze at planted fields. Grazing areas should be located where cattle can be easily watched for control of animals feeding.

Foraging by animals should be protected as an ongoing way of life for people in the Community area. The Chapter must educate grazing-permit holders on a better range management practices. And they need to work in enforcing the practices to ensure that the way of life can remain sustainable with the environment. Careful awareness of our natural environment including land base must be our priority in understanding and implementation.

K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter needs to plan for jobs for large and growing young Community population. According to Community members during the workshops many members have moved to other community area in order to find steady employment. Creating jobs within the Community is essential to keep our younger population within the Community or at least providing them that opportunity.

This kind of establishment of jobs for our growing young adults means greater opportunities for local area employment to flourish. It is also an avenue for many of our young people to find their home closer to their father lands instead of trying to follow jobs without any future for permanent residence opportunity.

New housing subdivisions should be built near necessarily needed or available utility resources. Housing clusters should be constructed in areas where water and electricity are already available for connection to new construction of homes. These

new housing development sites should also be located within easily reached of Community amenities such as emergency access.

Isolation may cause the diminished services of public safety and the needed emergency responses. There is a great need for housing especially for those with low income because of the problem of unemployment. People try to find work even if jobs offer temporary just so they could sustain themselves with some family income.

It is important for the Community to plan ahead before proceeding with increased growth in the outlying areas. K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter needs to protect its natural resources such as water, wildlife, and Navajo cultural areas. Plans need to be created to handle the hazards of new industrial opportunities before committing to new establishment of new business operations.

On the other hand such growth is greatly needed to keep our younger adults employed for the future years. Creating jobs seems to be another priority that needs to be addressed as much as possible. Concentration should be made by all concern to try developing employment on the Navajo Nation instead of taking our resource to off reservation to border towns.

K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has designated a Community planning area three by three miles area across the central location which is for Community central development area. Previously it was at two by three miles but that was amended. The entire area has been surveyed for land clearance and it has been sent to BIA for review and accepted for approval. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter expects to direct its development within that central Community growth area.

It is our basic Site for our Community's future Land Base Planning Growth Area. The Central Development Area has some completed sewer and power lines developed locations. But more needs to be done to try getting the whole area supplied with the needed utility infrastructure. In this way our Chapter would cut down on spending for land clearances every time there is a need for any development.

The next phase is to complete the streets radiating off the currently Community road paved areas which is in progress at this time. Upon completion of its land clearance this Development Area shall be identified with the needed rights-of-way and obtaining clearances for Community street zoning.

This type of advanced planning carefully illustrates the orderly and efficient development of our local Community over an extended time period. It was very fortunate our Community members were cooperative in agreeing to this type of local Community township planning.

It is really a future development plan which is a stepping stone toward a centralize Communitygrowth Area. It could be an Area where most all utility infrastructures would be made available for those wanting comparable to a metropolitan environment.



## 17.6 K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER & CB-CLUPC'S SCOPE OF WORK:

### 17.7 OUR PRESENT & FUTURE COMMUNITY ACTIONS:

As part of the introduction of our second workshop, our Community facilitation team asked participants to re-examine the list of priority projects generated at the first Chapter workshop. And subsequently, it was done by the Chapter officials to prioritize the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter projects as it was submitted for review and acceptance. Participants were invited to add to the list and vote for their top five priority projects within the K'ai'Bii'Tó Community

It was a strong advocacy position by our Team to determine of its identity to be priority for our Community to plan and work on these projects in the future. However, these priorities may change over time but a general focus should be maintained to ensure accomplishment is the result. It is recommended that a periodic review and evaluation be made to determine its success or needing more understanding or study for implementation.

It is always good practice to see visually what list or prioritize thought process can be brought before our Community for appraisal and consideration. So, over the course of the two workshops, the participants nominated and voted on the following (Table 52) items as the most important K'ai'Bii'Tó Capital Projects in line with ourCommunityvision:

**Table 52: Community Priorities**

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES VOTES CASTED	
<b>Police Regional Substation nearby FBFA</b>	16
Windmills for livestock be Improved with Pumping out Water	13
Ranger Station could be closer for access of services	13
<b>Multi-Purpose Center nearby, K'ai'Bii'Tó Land Site withdrawn</b>	12
New Clinic be built within K'ai'Bii'Tó area, Land withdrawn	12
Labeling Roads &Community Streets within local &FBFA area	8
<b>Finish waterline to most homes into FBFA &amp; other isolated homes within the Community</b>	8
Water Tanks at the most remote housing area, not for clustered areas but for isolated locations need repairs	7
Establish a Job Skills Center in the local Community	7
<b>Power Line to FBFA &amp; other isolated areas, connection to these individual housing areas</b>	6
Paved the Road to connect our Community with Coppermine area	5
Families obtain individual Home Sites and Housing within FBFA	5
Increase Cellular Tower availability through additional Sites & land be withdrawn for establishment	4

Projects shown in bold above were also on the Chapter's priority project list submitted separately in May of 2008, to the Local Governance Support Center (LGSC) as part of its ICIP update. It is supposed to be listed in the Navajo Nation Wind's Project Tracking System so that our Chapter has a plan with identified Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan simplified for reference.



## **17.8 SCOPE OF WORK BACKEDUP IN THE "WIND" SYSTEM:**

Whenever additional infrastructure or its improvements are being considered, a feasibility study should be conducted on that particular need. In addition to a feasibility study the project shall be included in the current year's Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) for consideration. No infrastructure projects should be developed until they have been approved and are listed in a fiscal year within the submitted Capital Improvements Plan.

All infrastructure projects shall be coordinated with Tribal and Federal infrastructure plans on a periodic basis. Public Facilities should be based on approved facilities within the Community-BaseLand Use Plan. Additional Public Facilities shall require an amendment to this Community-Base Land Use Plan under the auspices of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter.

All of our Chapter's proposed Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan should be put into the Navajo Nation's Internet WIND System so to maintain frequent tracking of its progress by updating it on regular basis. It would require our Chapter Planning Meeting discussion, our Chapter's CLUPC dialogue, and to have our Chapter Administrative personnel continuously input the updated changes on a frequent footing.

It would mean to maintain tracing of each Project so that its advancement can be accomplished without any difficulty as to reliability. Thus, it would also require periodic Project reporting to our constituency at large through our local public meetings to disseminate the progress of each Community's vision implementation. Our Chapter Officials must assess its reachable result on a repeated basis to see if any modification in the accomplishment can be made at regular intervals.

### **17.8.1 Community Priority Project Phasing-In Plan**

This section outlines the phasing-in of the projects that received the most individual votes from Community participants at the second Chapter workshop. Our Community participants voted on the phasing-in for each of our Chapter Projects. That means to synchronize or coordinate the Project's stages of development throughout its implementation to accomplish the task at hand.

It would require that all those involved be together through regular collaboration to participate in planning and putting into practice the processes of accomplishing the task. Our overall effort in bringing together and to partnership as keyindecision-making to achieve a success in reaching our goal in each case brought before our Chapter is rightly disclosed.

Thereby, the following outlines the steps for working out the plan of implementing the Community Project impending. Phase 1 would be constructed in 5 years or less, Phase 2 would be constructed in 6-10 years, and Phase 3 projects would not be completed for another 11-15 years.

### **Phase 1, Projects: 1-5 Years:**

The following represent the projects identified as part of Phase 1 for developments by our small Community groups. These can be considered as items most urgently needed by our Community participants who voted on its implementation.

*Feed Store established within the small business site area.*  
*Community Clinic located within our Development Area.*  
*Cellular tower was put up on west of Kaibeto BIA Boarding School.*  
*Paved road connected to Coppermine road halfway to LeChee Rock.*  
*Roads to residential homes throughout scattered sites depend on Rural housing.*

### **Phase 2, Projects: 6-10 Years:**

The next phases represent the projects identified by at least one of the small Community groups as part of Phase 2 developments. These are projects that realistically would take 6 to 10 years to get it off the ground.

*Community Public Safety Complex land was on north Market & residential trailers.*  
*Multi-Purpose Center land was by the Market near where Kai'Bii'Tó identified the land.*  
*Additional clustered housing could be near NHA Housings & Bi-Hoogaan Shelter, Inc.'s Site.*

### **Phase 3, Projects: 11-15 Years:**

The following represent projects identified by one small Community group as part of Phase 3, developments. These projects should be considered part of future efforts to expand economic development opportunities for local residents including the providing of additional jobs. And it identifies the adding-on to the existing livestock management education and the capability of interested residents.

*New Community Water Bottling Company be establish in K'ai'Bii'Tó.*  
*Community Beef & Sheep Production & Shipping Market built.*  
*Building a new Airstrip within K'ai'Bii'Tó Community area.*

## **17.9 PREFERRED AREA FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SITES:**

### **3.7.1 A Local Community Land-Use Map**

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has along with these mappings identified its unquestionable area where most population has come to K'ai'Bii'Tó Community for services or public assistances. It is in fact, clearly recognized on the west portion of K'ai'Bii'Tó Central Community as is depicted on the map below.

Before these identified service areas were drawn the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter used to cover all of the area west and northwest of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community as our original Chapter border line.

In (Figure 47) is a compilation of sites selected and preferred by our Community through the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter members' input. And during the summer of 2008 Community workshops it was discussed and recommendations made. These inputs were made to those involved in making the Tourism a reality. The added K'ai'Bii'Tó Administrative Service Area is also shown as our Chapter's service region as well.

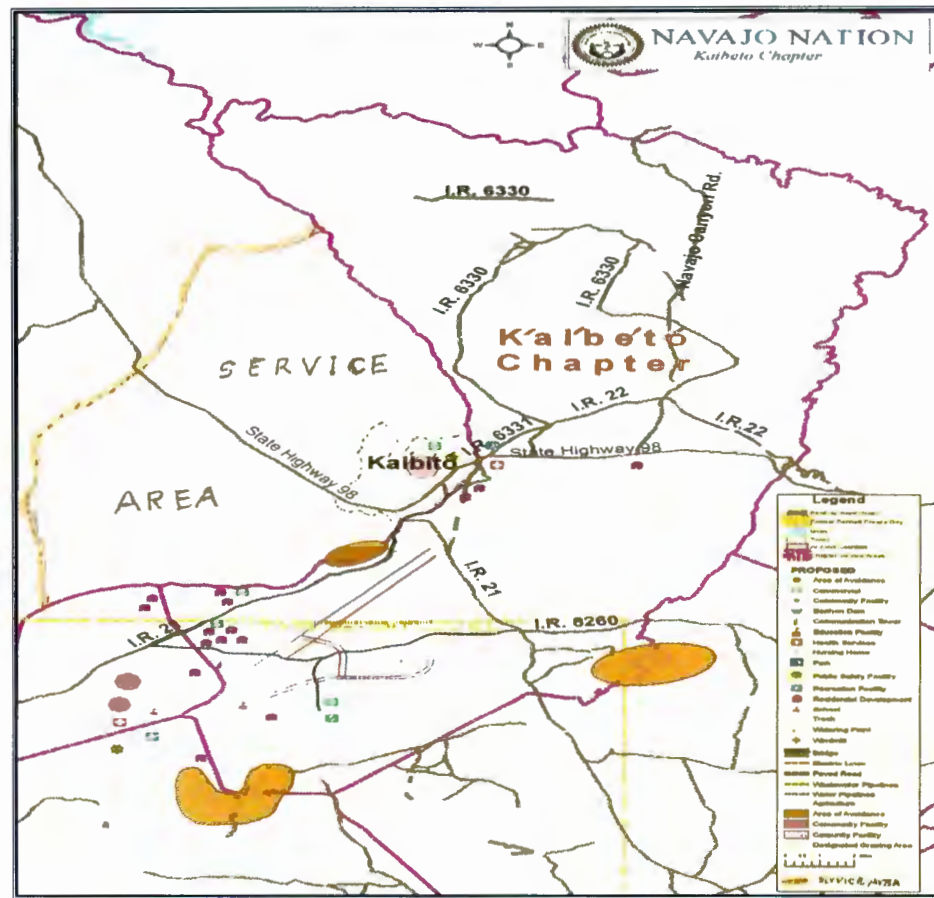


Figure 47: Preferred Community Development Sites.

## 18.0 CHAPTER PRIORITY & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT SUMMARY

### 18.1 CHAPTER INFRASTRUCTURE & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (ICIP):

The primary purpose of FBFA Recovery Plan effort was to determine what is needed to restore the health, vitality, and viability of the communities within the nine impacted Navajo Nation chapters. And within that group of Navajo chapters is our southern portion of K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter where a section is part identified as within FBFA.

Although the U.S. President has by Executive Order lifted the so called previously the FBFA. There is no such location existing according to the new directive from the federal government under the Obama Administration. Therefore, our focus should be this location as definitely part of our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter planning



area for all residents living in that area mentioned.

The Section of our Chapter just mentioned is wound include not only the Chapter Infrastructure and Capital Improvement Plan of projects needed but it also covers resources and actions needed to breathe life into the vision of that area's economic recovery.

Thereupon, when the federal funding is made available to this particular Section of our Chapter it would provide for recovery plan implementation. Possibly in accordance with FBFA Recovery Plan submitted to justify funding it would be addressed with those priority project including housing, roads, infrastructure facilities for electrical, water, sewer and other needed communication and transportation lines.

It would probably be best to construct these Infrastructure and Capital Improvement into cluster type to try keeping the cost low. A scattered type structure building would cost more on account of distances of constructions to be dealt with during implementation.

In the capacity of assessment tool, the planning effort includes a first-order feasibility of the projects proposed to meet the needs of FBFA residents in the southern part of our Community.

This assessment included comparison and condition information gathered from the field: data, stories, and ongoing planning efforts expressed at our Community workshops; plans and data gathered from relevant departments and agencies; professional judgment and expertise; current and past Community-BaseLandUse Plans; and other research gathered for this Manual highlight.

There were more assessment and planning for requesting funding to Washington, D.C. performed through gathering information to justify the need for Economic Recovery Plan. It was made inclusive within the FBFA residential area for housings, roads, waterlines, sewer lagoons, recreational facilities, clinics, even possibly day care and Head Start programs.

In addition to determining needs for projects, the planning team also looked for signs of progress toward project-readiness. The need for Community planning that would first to look at is if the projects proposed have infrastructure in place to obtain a "project ready" status. Those projects with land withdrawn, some planning completed, or design started can be prioritized for funding in order to see results on the ground and begin to show success.

There must be available the needed waterline, power line, sewer treatment and lagoon cell, road easements, and even solid waste disposal to ensure construction is feasible. It is not enough to ask our Community members to hope for change; it must be cultivated through identifying projects that need more thought for planning and fast-tracking those that are ready to take shape for construction.

Project cost estimates include the following (Table 53) elements depending on the

project category:

**Table 53: Approximate Cost Element Percentages**

Project Cost Elements	Cost Estimate
<b>Planning – Feasibility studies, land withdrawal, etc.</b>	5% of Construction Cost
<b>Architectural / Engineering (A/E) – Professional fees for design</b>	10% of Construction Cost
<b>Construction</b>	~ 60-75% of Total Project Cost
<b>Project Management – Adm. funds for agency managing project construction</b>	20% of Construction Cost
<b>F, F, &amp; E – Fixtures, furnishings and equipment</b>	~ 3-30% of Construction Cost

**Table 54: Approximate Cost Element, Percent of Construction Cost by Project Type**

Project Category	Planning Cost	A/E Cost	Constr. Cost	Project Mgmt. Cost	F,F,&E Cost
Housing	5%	10%	100%	20%	3%
Infrastructure / Utilities	5%	10%	100%	20%	
Transportation	5%	10%	100%	20%	
Health / Public Safety					
Health Facility	5%	10%	100%	20%	25%
Fire, Public Safety & Court	5%	10%	100%	20%	30%
Community Facilities, Parks, & Recreation					
Indoor	5%	10%	100%	20%	15%
Outdoor	5%	10%	100%	20%	
Education	5%	10%	100%	20%	15%

Those projects that did not include enough information to generate a cost estimate were handled in one of three ways: (1) Funds were provided for a feasibility study to determine the project scope, location, and cost; (2) Similar projects were combined into larger regional studies to be looked at comprehensively such as environmental and cultural resources; or (3) The project was noted in the Capital Projects List but not allocated funds until more information can be provided.

These were only rough estimates to identify the possibly needed projects for our local Community preliminary planning purpose. Construction costs were estimated for each recognized Community Projects based on needs assessment for each plan category relying on the following data and sources:

*Data about existing residential buildings & roads gathered by field teams;*  
*Needs that were expressed by participants in our Community workshops;*  
*Recommendations & results of other plans, documents, & studies; and*  
*Professional judgment based on past experience & other research made.*

#### **Local Community Field Data**

Community field teams traveled to location south of our Chapter portion within FBFA chapters to visit, assess, and document residential buildings in the far south area of our Chapter over the course of three weeks. It was to collect data on homes, located each GPS system, size of houses, if those homes were occupied or not, asked about water hauling, need for availability of electric power lines, photo of each house, and road conditions. The following are evaluation of those data gathered for information purpose and funding:



*Judging from the exterior appearance of homes, the conditions of these residences were rated from very poor to very good.*

*Location of each home visited was recorded through Global Positioning Satellite (GPS).*

*The house's size in square feet & approximate age were estimated.*

*Based on signs of occupancy, homes were assumed to be occupied or unoccupied.*

*If available, residents were asked series of questions on ownership & water hauling practices.*

*Where possible, teams noted presence of outside buildings: livestock structures, conditions of roads, source of water, wastewater system, & availability of power line.*

*A photograph of each house was taken, unless the owner did not allow it. Road locations, type, & condition were gathered as field teams traveled them.*

While this information may be used in later assessment efforts on an individual basis, the main emphasis of this study was to determine a regional sense of housing conditions particularly conditions of those in the south K'ai'Bii'Tó's FBFA versus those in other part of our Chapter. This Plan contains a statistical analysis based on the field team data and compared to U.S. Census and recent Water Resources study.

Thus, it is definitely the case where housing improvement and new construction of housing are great needed to be secured with funding. All these preliminary planning and collection of data needs to be submitted to the funding source for their immediate action to allocate funds for new construction. It would be new constructions for not only housing but for other infrastructural activities including roads, markets, recreational facilities and other means of community communications.

The following sections include the descriptions and costs for each of the capital projects by category listing. In addition, the sections generally describe the method by which the most common projects were assessed and estimated. These all need to be carefully evaluated for the purpose of appropriate housing for residents living in those isolated area community.

Housing seems to be the top priority category even though other infrastructure is just as important. Careful consideration should be addressed for either clustered type or scattered housing so it would meet the needs of residents in the area. The need for type of materials to be utilized in the construction of new housing should be inputted by residents and the design of those units.

#### **18.1.1 Local Community Housing**

As part of the southern portion of our Chapter's FBFA Recovery Plan effort, Community field teams traveled to the affected FBFA area to visit, assess, and document residential structures in that particular Chapter's distressed area. Judging from the exterior appearance of homes, the conditions of these residences were rated from very poor to somewhat good.

As much as possible, Community field teams noted the presence or absence of power, water, wastewater treatment, telephone service, natural gas lines, and access



sites for those developments. The location of each home visited was recorded through a Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) system and the house's dimension in square footage and its approximate age were estimated. When available, residents were asked a series of questions about housing ownership and their water hauling practices.

While this information may be used in later assessment and improvement efforts on an individual basis, the main emphasis of this study was to determine a regional sense of housing conditions. It was particularly the condition of those in K'ai'Bii'Tó's southern area of FBFA versus those in the other portions of our Chapter. In order to study this, a statistical analysis was conducted based on the Community field team's data.

And it was compared to U.S. Census and a recently to the Water Resources study conducted by Navajo Water Development. Careful analyst was determined regarding that local area's most updated housing conditions. They seem to just build at a new location because the old one becomes old and rundown from it not being constructed right in the first place.

Or, they have just used old scrap lumber with un-weatherized housing. This type of assessment needs to be updated periodically since there are continuously changes being made where people try to deal with their substandard housing conditions.

#### *Community Single Family Residences*

In the next page is (Figure 48) that illustrates the housings surveyed in the Chapter. It depicts the locations where homes are vested in the field sites and houses viewed from an aerial photos. And the Chapter Service area to the west of the local Community of K'ai'Bii'Tó.

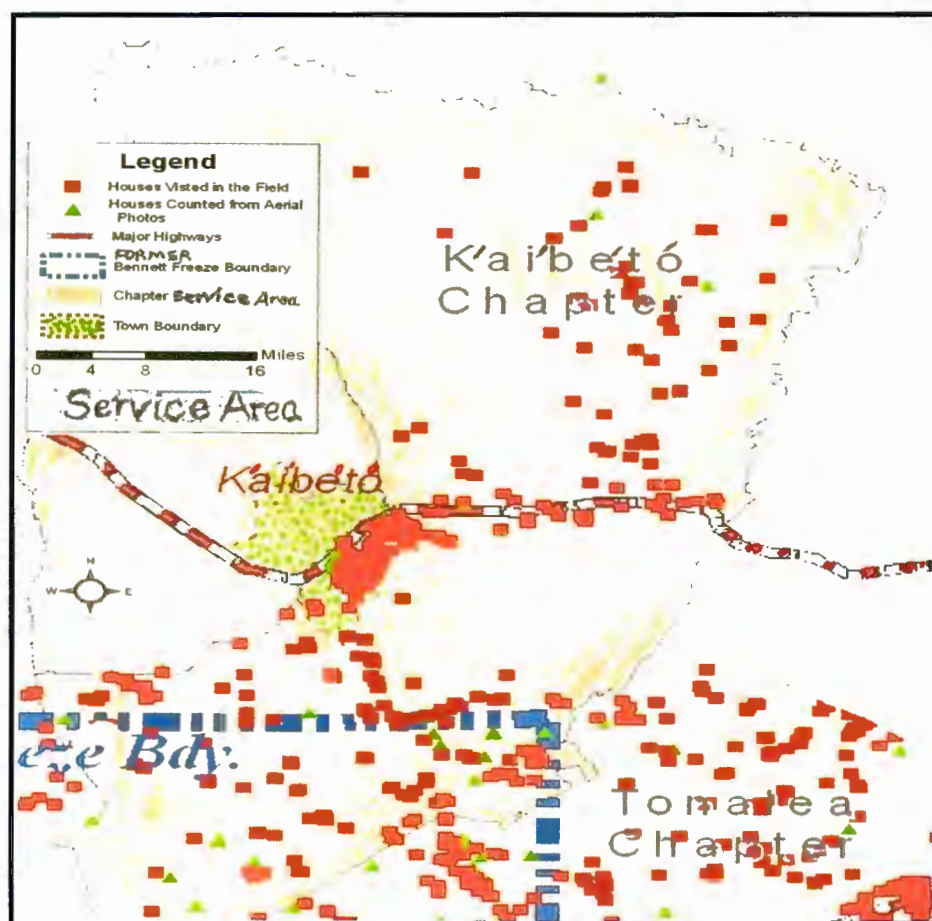
The Community field teams visited approximately 2,400 single family residences and counted an additional 1,400 using aerial photography for a total of 3,800 single-family houses. Of those, 591 were located in the southern portion of our Chapter's FBFA. Fifteen percent of all residences met an established standard for a habitable dwelling.

However, there were only few of those homes in the south portion of Chapter's FBFA met the normal for habitable dwellings. This would mean that there was a great need for better housing constructed within the area which has suffered for so many years up until now.

There needs to be an immediate assistance made available to the area regardless of how many surveys and studies are done. These tactics seemed to be a tool to avoid in dealing with the situation at hand.

Or this study, the standard required that a structure must be rated very good, good, or fair based on the Community field team's assessment of the exterior. The Community field team's criteria were provided in a separate addendum.

If the residence was only rated fair, additional criteria were added to ensure habitable conditions. In these cases, the dwelling must have public water, septic or public sewer, and be less than 25 years old.



*Figure 48: Housing Surveyed within the surrounding Portion of K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter*

Based on this standard, only 585 of the 2,391 dwellings was in the southern part of K'ai'Bii'Tó's FBFA were estimated to be habitable and worth repairing. On the other hand, it should be noted that every one of these homes whether it needs repairs or major renovations it may be best to come to terms with completely building new housing construction within this devastated location.

In order to estimate the demand for housing, historic population trends and future population projections were used. Contrary to the observations of many residents, the southern portion of our Chapter's FBFA has shown steady growth in population since the imposition of the former Bennett Freeze. There was no statistical evidence of a significant sign of out of the site migration to other nearby locations.

While anecdotal evidence supports the idea that many families moved away because of the former Bennett Freeze, the U.S. Census data show that they were replaced by others and then some. It probably was because of the growing population with regards to new generations who few have advocated to migrate off the area. But certainly many of the residents decided to remain in the location where



their ancestors have dwelled long before any federal government's involvement.

Absent the statistical evidence to project potential in-migration, population projections based upon traditional birth and death analysis were used. Projections were calculated for the southern part of our Chapter to the year 2020. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the average number of people per household for the Navajo Nation as a whole is 3.77 and 3.99 for the southern area of K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter.

Using the Navajo Nation average of 3.77, the 2020 housing demand for the all southern portion of our Chapter was 1,000 homes in the south Chapter's FBFA. It should be reminded that yearly changes are actually taking place throughout the area where families continue to do what they can to maintain or add more to their home sites. Even though it has been stated that distresses and deterioration was recognized somehow people seems to be determined to be preserve in their daily life.

No data exists that divides Chapter population inside and outside the FBFA; however, the field survey recorded the number of occupied households and their exact location using GPS technology. While not every home may have been visited by a Community field team, and some houses may have been inaccurately classified as either occupied or unoccupied.

A large enough sample was gathered to be able to produce a statistically meaningful ratio of residents inside and outside the southern Chapter's FBFA. These may be not a reliable source on account of continuous movement of families from their summer and winter camps with livestock within the areas so called FBFA. Some of the homes may possibly only temporary residential sites depending on the changing availability of water resources or accessibility to nearby neighborly residential movements.

Using the Community field team data, the analysis applied the ratio of population per household to the number of occupied homes inside and outside the southern site of our Chapter's FBFA. This calculation produced an estimate of the percentage of population and homes in and out of the southern part of our Chapter's FBFA.

These percentages were used to calculate how many homes inside and outside our southern portion of Chapter's FBFA would be needed to meet the housing demand by 2020. These percentages or calculations in each of the housing categories are described below. Using additional statistical information from the field surveys, the 2000 U.S. Census, and other documents. The following assumptions were developed to complete the housing analysis:

*It was estimated that 62 percent of the existing homes are scattered & that this percentage has remained relatively constant for the last few decades.*

*It was therefore assumed that 62 percent of new homes would be scattered.*

*Scattered housing for purposes of this Study was defined as a home without access to a public water system, power line or both.*



*The cost estimate for scattered homes contains additional funds to provide water, power, & access.*

*The 1,050 homes that meet the standard for being habitable would require a repair & replacement program.*

*A cost estimate was included to fund this program.*

*Many existing scattered houses will require water, wastewater treatment, power line, & road access.*

*A cost estimate has been developed that represents an average amount per house to provide these essential services.*

*Each cost estimate includes an allowance for the fixtures, furnishings, & equipment necessary to make the structure habitable.*

The present and future housing inventory has been divided into the categories listed below:

*New Cluster Housing outside the south portion of Chapter's FBFA*

*New Cluster Housing inside the south portion of Chapter's FBFA*

*New Scattered Housing outside the south portion of Chapter's FBFA*

*New Scattered Housing inside the south portion of Chapter's FBFA*

*Repair and Replace Housing outside south portion of Chapter's FBFA*

*Repair and Replace Housing inside the south portion of Chapter's FBFA*

*Power, water & access to existing scattered housing outside south  
of the Chapter's FBFA*

*Power, water & access to existing scattered housing inside south  
of the Chapter's FBFA*

It should be emphasized that this was a statistical analysis based upon a brief physical examination of each existing home. Individual homes were not identified for repair or replacement. The purpose of this study was limited to estimating the cost to repair the existing and constructing new houses necessary to meet the future demand.

Once funding is obtained, the next step would need to build on the survey data from this planning effort and begin the process of identifying the individual homes and specific actions to make them habitable. The sooner the needed funding is made available the sooner the needed construction of infrastructure could be put in place. Many of the families have been told this idea for a long time and it has become a worn out delay of instituting these reality for the population.

#### ***Community Multi-Family Residences***

The field survey data and the latest U.S. Census indicate that the southern part of our Chapter's FBFA has approximately the same ratio of multifamily units to single family units as the Navajo Nation as a whole. It is understood that many of the health and education staff residences are "multifamily" housing, generally duplexes through quadra-plexes.

No information was collected that would differentiate between owner-occupied and renter-occupied dwellings or staff and non-staff occupants. The shortage of staff

housing claimed during our Community workshops and other documents may be a problem of suitability and availability. No attempt was made in this Study to analyze this specific issue. Therefore, additional study could also foster more delays in the obtaining of the needed resources.

The estimated demand for multi-family units in addition to that for single family units was based upon the Navajo Nation ratio of four percent multi-family to single family. Present and future staff housing was included in both the projections for single and multi-family housing. For the southern area of our Chapter, the Plan recommended that 85 percent of the multi-family units be replaced over the next ten years.

But it should be addressed with a bulk one or two times federal funding through effort to rehabilitate the area without further bother. For multi-family housing, the following assumptions were made to generate the recommended projects and cost estimates:

*The ratio of multi-family units to other housing types on the south of our Chapter should equal less than four percent of all housing that exists in the Navajo Nation as a whole.*

*This housing could be duplexes, triplexes, apartments, or townhouses, but the average size would generally be equal that of a single family residence, which was assumed to be 1,200 sq. ft. for all the categories described above.*

*Multi-family in excess of 30 years old would be replaced at some time in the planning horizon of this Study.*

### **Community Group Residential**

Each Chapter requested emergency, temporary housing for individuals in distress. The requests included space for a woman's shelter, temporary housing for students, a halfway house, or independent living for other individuals with special needs. While the need is very clear, the amount of space and its configuration was difficult to estimate absent specific information on the number of potential residents and their reason for needing temporary housing.

It was also clear that in a small community, the reasons driving the need can change. One week the facility may shelter a woman in need and the next a student. This type of housing should be made available because of the need for additional housing for those without home site leases.

Despite these uncertainties, any facility would be preferable to none. The following assumptions were made to estimate the size of a reasonable group residence:

*Experience suggests that it was unlikely that more than four to six people at a time would be housed in small community, eight to twelve in a medium community or thirty-two in the large community.*

*Using this general guide, the estimated size of the facilities needed for the small community was 2,000 square feet; the medium 4,000; & the large 16,000.*

*This space could be in one building or several.*

*It could be part of another facility or it could simply be a detached or multi-family residence used for this purpose.*

### **Community Elder Living Center**

The Elder Living Center provides both living quarters and day care for the elderly. The resident rooms would be equipped with showers and toilets. Most rooms would be for individual occupancy, with some big enough for double occupancy. The core of the facility houses the activity rooms – a dining room and lounges for residents and day care users. An on-site kitchen serves meals to the users. There are offices for administrator and visiting medical personnel, and a nurse's station would be centrally located.

There is an Independent Living Center built to house the elderly for their days in enjoying the living space for their needs. But this plan has been changed to some degree at the last report to our Chapter. It will be housing for the Veterans who need local housing instead of for the elderly as it was intended. However, presently there is a problem with the authorization to begin using the new facility until NHA with the NAHASDA make their final decision to give its Ok to open the facilities.

*In the small chapters, 15 resident rooms can be constructed for the budget recommended.*

*The medium chapters would have a center with 45 resident rooms, and the large Chapter, 150 rooms.*

*The facility was intended to be used as an independent and assisted living and daycare center.*

*It was not intended for users needing intensive physical or mental medical attention such as patients suffering from Alzheimer's.*

*In some cases the Community requested a larger Senior Center.*

*A Senior Center cannot provide the services anticipated by an Elder Living Center; however, the Elder Living Center day care and the food service can provide the services provided by a Senior Center.*

*This would be a decision for the Community during the feasibility study. For this report, a Senior Center is generally included in the space for a Community or Multi-Purpose Center.*

*However, our Community is working on constructing a Senior Independent Living Center.*

*A land space has been identified & an Advisory Group to be identified soon.*

On the next page is the Table showing the costs of housing that is adjacent to our Community. It is a cost estimate cluster and other housing. It is also projected to be for the FBFA resident that need temporary housing. It also covers the need for repairs of housings for the FBFA residential that are looking for housing.

In that identified graph on the next page (Table 55) it details the costs of housing projects that should be funded within our ChapterCommunity. It depicts the general estimated costs such as Architectural & Engineering, Construction Cost, Management, and Fixtures, Furnishings & Equipment costs.

It should also be identified in the Navajo Nation WIND System on Internet as



part of our Chapter Community planning tool and keep track of our Chapter Projects. It is incumbent up our Chapter to continue to work with every available support such as the WIND on the Internet to move forward with our Community Projects to its fruition.

**Table 55: Housing Cost Estimate**

Housing Project	Start Year	Housing Units*	Planning Cost	A/E Cost	Constr. Cost	Project Mgmt	F & E	Total
New Cluster Residential in FBFA	2016	1	\$266,220	\$532,440	\$5,324,400	\$1,064,880	\$159,732	\$7,277,672
New Cluster Residential	2017	6	\$1,503,360	\$3,006,720	\$30,067,200	\$6,013,440	\$902,016	\$41,492,736
New Elder Living	2016	45,000 SF	\$1,095,000	\$2,190,000	\$21,900,000	\$4,380,000	\$657,000	\$30,222,000
New Group Residential	2017	4,000 SF	\$63,000	\$127,000	\$1,268,000	\$254,000	\$38,000	\$1,750,000
New Multifamily in FBFA	2017	2	\$38,880	\$77,760	\$777,600	\$155,520	\$23,328	\$1,070,088
New Multifamily	2018	1	\$291,600	\$583,200	\$5,832,000	\$1,166,400	\$174,960	\$8,048,160
New Scattered Residential in FBFA	2018	2	\$524,880	\$1,049,760	\$10,497,600	\$2,099,520	\$314,928	\$14,496,688
New Scattered Residential	2018	15	\$2,993,750	\$5,987,520	\$59,875,200	\$11,975,040	\$1,796,256	\$84,627,766
Power & Water Upgrades in FBFA	2018	4.5	\$18,900	\$37,800	\$378,000	\$75,600	\$11,340	\$521,640
Power & Water Upgrades	2019	11	\$442,250	\$884,520	\$8,845,200	\$1,769,040	\$265,356	\$12,206,366
Repair Residential in FBFA	2019	7.1	\$84,000	\$168,000	\$1,680,000	\$336,000	\$50,400	\$2,318,400
Repair Residential	2019	30	\$1,836,000	\$3,672,000	\$36,720,000	\$7,344,000	\$1,101,600	\$50,673,600
TOTAL HOUSING COST IN 10 YEAR PERIOD		6					Total	\$82,198,166

### 18.1.2 Community Education

Most of what our Chapter requested was educational facilities for Kindergarten through the high school grade for our students. The population of our Chapter falls into the population range of the medium size considering part of the surrounding chapter areas. For our Community the educational facility would be different based on the requirement of our elevation and environmental situation from other communities.

The medium community would fall in between a small and large school population. The difference occurs because of the fixed size of certain elements of the educational buildings which would vary on account of student population counts. However, our medium size Kindergarten and high school complex would be determined at the time of its preliminary planning.

A gymnasium, a school library, administrative area and others are basically the same size regardless of the number of students. Classrooms and cafeterias are driven by the size of the student's population.

In developing these estimates, a core size was assumed for all public schools and the student-driven elements were added on a square footage per student basis. This number was compared to averages from around the U.S. for comparison and verification of student population. Other assumptions including the following were used in this analysis:

*Typically 100 square feet is assumed for elementary students, 125 for mid-school, and 150 for high school students.*

*The estimated size of the facilities needed for a small community was 38,000 square feet; the medium is 96,000; and the large, 225,000.*

*In determining the number of students from each community, a capture rate of 80 percent was used.*

*It was assumed that the other 20 percent of eligible students would be home-schooled, attend private school, or go to a boarding school out of the Community.*

*Normally, a high school drop-out rate of up to 50 percent is calculated into the formula. For this analysis 100 percent graduation was assumed.*

*This conservative approach was taken because of the strong belief expressed by participants that families left the south part of Chapter's FBFA partly because of the absence of educational opportunities for the children.*

*However, many of those families are expected to return when new schools made are available locally & when roads are better improved.*

*While enough funds are being requested to construct stand-alone schools where requested, there are economic as well as educational advantages in consolidating educational facilities.*

*A medium or larger school would allow for more efficient operation and broader curriculum offerings.*

*It was expected that the feasibility study phase of these projects would examine the regional opportunities for combining student populations into larger schools.*

#### ***Community Daycare and Head Start Centers***

These types of care and early childhood education are the basics of a Community like ours where many parents of the Community work every day to maintain their family income. Day Care Center is greatly needed by especially young families in the local Community so that the family could have the opportunity to secure jobs to support their families.

In addition, as those children grow older into preschool age, continued early education would help in having young children begin their introduction to learning experiences. It is especially important in our culture where because of bilingual language spoken in the home, our fifth and sixth year olds need an opportunity to become adjusted to early educational experience.

More important is the need for our Native children to get an early start in proper care where they can begin socializing with their peer group. And for those young local Community children to begin to start in an early childhood educational opportunity where they learn to interact with ages of children their own age. And at the same time teach early school environment thereby the following highlights day care and head start children facilities needed:

*Day Care & Head Start facilities were requested by our Chapters within the south portion of our K'ai'Bii'Tó's FBFA.*

*Using traditional population methods, the number of children eligible for Head Start & our potential Day Care participants was estimated for our Chapter size.*

*Day Care & Head Start facilities for small community would require 2,000 & 1,000 square feet; medium community would need 4,000 & 2,000; and the large community 8,000 &*



4,000 square feet.

### **Community Lifelong Learning Centers**

Our Chapter requested some type of a local Community learning center. Suggestions included computer labs, arts and crafts studios, libraries, vocational training, and other worthwhile Community educational activities. This facility would primarily serve the adults and older young people in our Community. And it should be adaptable to the changing needs and priorities of our local Community.

The importance of adaptability was amply evidence by the number of ideas from our Community on how to use this type of facility. Rather than try to meet every perceived need, it was decided to designate a budget large enough to construct a facility that could house several of these functions and leave the specifics to the local Community to decide during the feasibility study. There were other assumptions presented which were:

*This type of facility was not strictly driven by population size.*

*There are certain minimum sizes that must be maintained to have a functional building.*

*Based on professional judgment & experience with similar buildings, it was determined that the medium size community has 8,000 square feet of floor space & large community 15,000 square foot.*

*This facility does not necessarily need to be a stand-alone building.*

*It could be constructed in conjunction with a Multi-Purpose building, a Senior Center or even a school facility.*

*It is expected that these opportunities would be explored during the feasibility study.*

In (Table 56) below details the costs of education projects that include a lifelong Learning Center, Day Care, Head Start, and Kindergarten to high school facilities that should be funded within the planning of our local Community. It depicts the cost estimates of day care, lifelong learning center, head start, and K-12 public school.

**Table 56: Education Cost Estimates**

K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Infrastructure and Capital Improvements Education							
	Year	Population	Cost (\$)	Cost (\$)	Cost (\$)	Cost (\$)	Cost (\$)
Day Care Center	2018	4000	59,800	119,600		239,379	1,614,79
Lifelong Learning Center	2019	8000	152,400	304,800	1,196,000	610,057	4,115,257
New Head Start Center	2020	2000	29,900	59,800	598,000	119,690	807,390
New K-12 Public Schools	2021	96000	1,860,000	3,720,000	37,200,000	14,439,180	57,219,180
							63,756,60

### **18.2 COMMUNITY RURAL DEVELOPMENT:**

Several potential development sites were identified at locations away from the local Community business center. These include locations suitable for wind power generation, agricultural development, and home based small businesses. Improvements in our regional communication infrastructure would enable residents to conduct business from remote sites. In the world of updated technological environment our Chapter must begin moving forward to make it feasible for new



entrepreneurial ventures to take advantage of the opportunities.

There are some potential sites for wind farm that could be developed within the surrounding area of our Community and along the State Route 98. It is the same for the small business development which would be feasible provided there is water and power line. The State Route 98 and the N21 coming from Tonalea into K'ai'Bii'Tó are certainly potential paved road site for businesses.

Agricultural projects are geared for places of on-site improved locations such as an earthen dam banks where soil was washed out from over the years flooding. It may be a nearby water pond for livestock and with permanent cornfield fences. These kinds of projects are dispersed throughout the region and would benefit individual families for dry farming sites.

Other facilities that would serve as a larger business may include community farms as a corporation type where a more intensified planning and production of crop may be utilized. A centralized warehousing and distribution for such agricultural products or agricultural retail such as feed store, sales outlets for agricultural products, a community livestock corrals, a livestock auction yard, and other related services such as a veterinarian.

In (Table 57) describes feasibility studies for programs and projects that would improve the long-term viability toward agriculture throughout the region. Land needs to be withdrawn for water infrastructure and water rights need to be secured to help ensure that the communities can prosper with these types of businesses.

It seems to be on the other hand, our younger generation seems to go into jobs that are more towards a daily employment type of income for their families. Our Chapter would like to see that other ways of making a living can be reinstituted for our Navajo people which could be on a long range basis.

**Table 57: Community Regional Agriculture Projects**

Regional Projects Infrastructure and Capital Improvements Agriculture								
Range and Farm Management (various locations)	n/a	201	n/a	500,000	0	0	0	500,000
Water for Agriculture Study (various locations)	n/a	201	n/a	500,000	0	0	0	500,000

In (Table 58) describes a feasibility study for a solar farm possibly within the Regional Area of our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter. The possibly long range project would help provide clean renewable energy to the entire region.

**Table 58: Community Regional Rural Economic Development**

Regional Projects Implementation Plan Economic Development										
K'ai'Bii'Tó Solar Farm NE Sites K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter along St.R.98	Out	2018	n/a	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	200,000

### 18.3 COMMUNITY'S PRIORITY IMPLEMENTATION:

The completion of any planning project is the time for our Chapter and its Community members to start working on decision-making. While a plan lays out a

possible course of action, it is up to the Community people who would be affected by these recommendations to: (1) discern their inner wisdom, (2) assess their own level of motivation to take action to implement, and (3) create the needed partnerships, policies, and environments through which their Community plan can succeed.

It is too often the Community plan seems to be the easiest step to achieve if thought of it at the moment. But on the other hand it may not be the only remaining ones that should be accomplished. In other words, problems or concerns with projects could become more and more delayed.

While many decisions need to be made by our Chapter such as the Former Bennett Freeze Area Task Force by working with Navajo Nation Divisions and Departments it may still take time for federal funding. So, there is a general approach that can be applied of thinking strategically about how to implement these multiple demanding projects.

Our Chapter needs to utilize the process of planning by first prioritizing the projects after careful deliberation of it. Then to work with it until that prioritized project is in progress or near completion. The problem might be to try handling more things without prioritization and get overwhelmed with tasks to be done. Therefore, taking one subject at the time is said to be the best way to accomplish projects.

The information was gathered from the participation process to the Chapter's Community Land Use Planning Committee and/or other to the Chapter Planning Meeting with defined documentation. These tables would need to be updated on a regular basis with information needed which may not have been available at the planning team session of August 2008. So, in that way our periodic updating of accurate information can be utilized for planning.

### *Strategic Implementation*

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

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

The Navajo Nation Division of Community Development, together with the Former Bennett Freeze Task Force, has responsibility for supporting the efforts of chapters, agencies, and departments to implement sponsored projects. This responsibility could include the creation of new working groups, partnerships, and roles and responsibilities for existing and new entities. These relationships will be



instrumental in answering the many thorny questions that arise in the next step of implementation, which are previewed in Section 5.0 of the Recovery Plan for FBFA.

After chapters prioritize projects, the next step is to identify projects to accomplish through partnerships with other chapters, departments, or agencies. Agencies and departments should eliminate projects from the FBFA Recovery Plan already included in ongoing efforts. There may also be projects to add to the Recovery Plan that were missed during data gathering in the summer of 2008.

Any projects taken on by these sponsors should be adjusted for new start years, if necessary, which will affect the six-year spread of funding needs. Adjusted costs can then be subtotaled to identify funding needs and potential funding sources.

It is because these are brand-new ideas and therefore not project-ready (i.e. site selected, clearances done, and land withdrawn have no utility infrastructure), many projects will require feasibility studies to determine how best to move forward. As these studies take time, the Economic Recovery Plan recommends beginning house repairs immediately to show progress quickly.

As repairs begin, assessments for power and water access for remote homes should be conducted. Feasibility studies should be conducted next for projects deemed important by chapters, agencies, and departments as funds and project managers are available.

The next step is to think about projects that are project-ready and can be relatively easily and quickly accomplished. These should be prioritized first for funding and staff efforts. Accomplishing these projects helps to show progress which encourages others to become involved to share in the benefits and proves that it is not foolish to hope for change. Our hope to accomplish those identified Community projects would prepare us for further development.

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

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

In the meantime, project staff at the relevant departments or chapters should begin feasibility studies for other priority projects. These studies typically take anywhere from six months to two years, depending on their complexity and size. By the time they are complete and generate new capital projects, project managers and



staff should be available as shorter-term projects are completed.

In general, FBFA communities identified housing, including power and water improvements, overwhelmingly as the first priority for projects and funding. Water projects and road projects were the next highest priorities and should be phased accordingly. Health and public safety, including access to medical care and emergency response, was the next most-valued project.

The next priorities varied from community to community, person to person, project to project. Individual chapters must balance community priorities carefully. There were many community facilities that residents care deeply about, including recreational facilities, parks, multipurpose centers, government buildings, and cemeteries. In Figure 49, it is the FBFA Strategic Implementation.

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

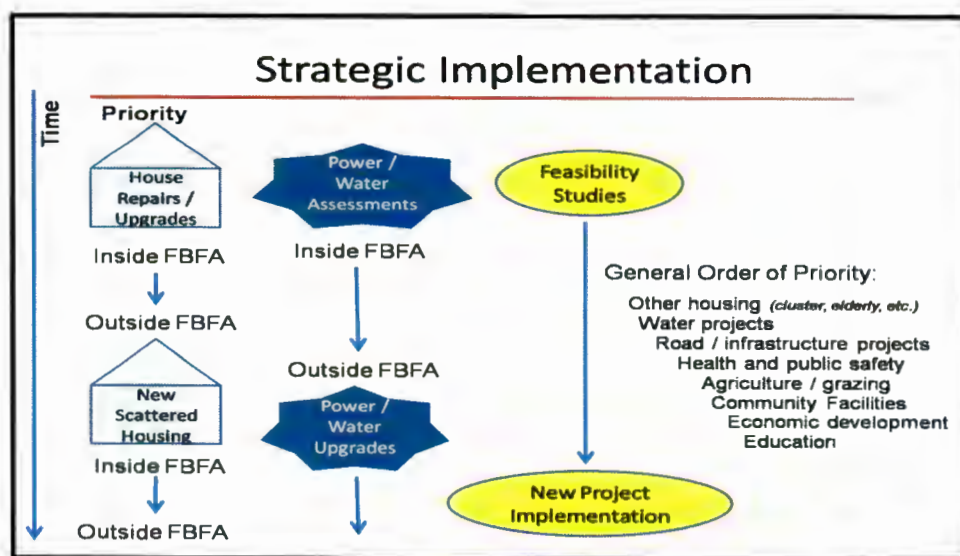


Figure 49: Sample of FBFA Strategic Implementation.

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

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

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

*Power, water, wastewater, and roads, must be in place before buildings can be designed and constructed. Economic development is particularly dependent on location and access to provide customers and employees to support businesses.*

*Economic development projects and vocational training facilities can help generate revenue*

and activities to fund and support other types of projects.

### Priority Implementation by Year

The following sections are organized by the estimated start year of each project. Each section includes two tables that reflect priority projects (housing, then power and water, then roads) and project readiness. These can be matched to project descriptions in the previous sections for more details.

*The first table for each year includes those projects that are considered "priority projects" or have some degree of project readiness.*

*The second table for each year includes projects not in the top 10 priorities gathered throughout this planning process that also do not have known progress toward implementation.*

Start years were produced first by participants at the second community workshop in each chapter and adjusted using professional judgment based on similar project experience. These projects must be reassessed by potential project sponsors. Any change in their estimated start years will change the estimated cost, as inflation increases costs each year.

The following tables appear only as a strategic implementation planning tool for chapters, project managers, and department and agency staff. The list must be updated as conditions change, more information is gathered, and more input is provided about this plan's ability to meet community goals for area recovery.

Because the Recovery Plan includes the biggest list of projects possible, its costs total to billions of dollars. While representing the broadest potential needs in the FBFA, implementing all these projects is not realistic or practical.

The following two sections detail how much funding will be required to implement projects over the next five years. Section 4.3.1 shows projects that are funded at the Chapter level, and Section 4.3.2 shows projects that are funded at regional level. Table 59 is the Regional Projects Implementation Plan with 7 tables.

### 18.4 COMMUNITY REGIONAL PROJECTS:

**Table 59: Regional Projects Implementation Plan (7 tables).**

Regional Projects Implementation Plan											
Agriculture											
Range and Farm Management (various locations)	n/a	2012	n/a	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,000
Water for Agriculture Study (various locations)	n/a	2012	n/a	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000
Communications											
Communications Study (Telephone, Cell Towers, internet for various locations)	n/a	2010	n/a	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000



Regional Projects Implementation Plan Economic Development											
Project	FBFA (%)	Start Year	Sq. Ft.	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Funding after 2021	Total
Community Solar Sites (across local Community off Hwy. 98 & N21)	Out	2010	n/a	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000

Regional Projects Implementation Plan Environmental Protection											
Project	FBFA (%)	Start Year	Sq. Ft.	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Funding after 2021	Total
Wetlands and Plants Study (various locations)	n/a	2010	n/a	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,000

Regional Projects Implementation Plan Environmental Remediation											
Project	FBFA (%)	Start Year	Sq. Ft.	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Funding after 2021	Total
Uranium or other Contamination Remediation Plan (various locations)	n/a	2010	n/a	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,000

Regional Projects Implementation Plan Health											
Project	FBFA (%)	Start Year	Sq. Ft.	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Funding after 2021	Total
Community Senior Independent Living Center & Clinic	In	2010	28,800	360,000	230,000	500,000	400,000	300,000	200,000	0	1,990,000
Local Community Health Clinic & Hospital	In	2012	45,000	0	544,000	510,600	500,200	300,200	250,800	100,900	2,206,700

Regional Projects Implementation Plan Historic and Archaeological Preservation											
Project	FBFA (%)	Start Year	Sq. Ft.	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Funding after 2015	Total
Historic and Archaeological Preservation Study (various locations)											

Table 60: K'ai'Bii'Tó Projects Implementation Plan

K'ai'Bii'Tó Projects Implementation Plan											
Transportation Projects	FBFA (%)	Start Year	Sq. Ft.	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Funding After 2018	Total
Paved roads inventory (Map, Evaluate & Develop road upgrade)	n/a	2016	n/a	150,000	0	150,000	0	0	0	0	300,000
NNDDT Transportation Improvement Program	in	2016	n/a	1,000,000		1,000,000		500,000		500,000	3,000,000
	in	2017	n/a	200,000							200,000
Unpaved Roads Inventory	in	2017	n/a	100,000							100,000
Shuttles	in	2018	n/a	300,000		300,000					600,000

Table 61: K'ai'Bii'Tó Regional Projects Implementation Plan



K'ai Bii'Tó Regional Projects Implementation Plan											
Waste Disposal											
Projects	FBFA (%)	Start Year	Sq. Ft.	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Funding After 2018	Total
Solid Waste Feasibility Study	in	2016	n/a	100,000							100,000
Solid Waste Disposal & Recycling Operation	in	2016	n/a	100,000		100,000					200,000
Infrastructure Construction Cost											500,000
										Total	800,000

### 18.5 CHAPTER PROJECTS:

Table 62: K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Implementation

K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Implementation Community									
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Funding after		Total
Additional office space at Chap.	0	10,00	10,00	15,00	5,00	0	0		
New Community/Veterans Cemetery	0	0	30,00		0	0	0		30,00
New Faith-Based District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
New Boys & Girls Club, New Center& New Recreational Complex	0	0	0	550,00	600,00	50,00	60,00		
New Multi-Purpose Center	0	500,50		25,00	0	0	0		1,025,50
New Office	0	0	50,00	0	0	0	0		50,00
							810		
Education									
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Funding after		Total
New Community Day Care	0	0	100,00	200,00		200,00	0		500,00
New Lifelong Learning	0	0	300,00	200,00	400,00	300,00	0		1,200,00
New Head Start Center	0	0	200,00	100,00	200,00	75,00	0		575,00
New PUSD K-12 Public	0	700,00		3,000,00	2,600,00	3,200,00	3,000,00		11,500,00
							6,800		11,506,800

### 18.6 A BRIEF HISTORY OF FORMER BENNETT FREEZE AREA (FBFA) REGION:

About the FBFA there is approximately 46,210 acres of land that became disputed and of which approximately 19% was within the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter precinct. The dispute called for prohibiting any tangible development of infrastructures or it forbid repairs and new development. Any effort of approval was based on a policy to express consent from both the Navajo and Hopi Indian tribes for even just minor improvements.

It has been years after the Treaty of 1868 or about fourteen years in 1882 when lands of the Navajos and other tribes were described as boundaries. In other words, it has been about one hundred thirty-four years ago when the federal government began defining lands for the Southwestern Indian tribes.

The Former Bennett Freeze or referred to as Section 10(f) of the Public Law 93-531 arose from decades of lengthy land disputes between the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe. It began after the United States describe boundaries of the Hopi reservation in 1882 which excluded some Hopi villages. And it was also found





so Navajo families can begin repairs of their infrastructures. Arizona District Court then ruled Hopi Tribe had legal Title to 64,000 acres within the Bennett Freeze Area. The remaining balance was then awarded to the Navajo Nation.

The Navajo and Hopi tribal residents found themselves on the “wrong side” of the dividing line and forced to be relocated which affected most Navajo residents. In 1995, the Bennett Freeze was reinstated when Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed Arizona District Court ruling on the question of whether Hopi religious practices gave rise to their rights of occupancy.

In 1966, the BIA Commissioner Robert L. Bennett issued series of his Administrative Orders restricting development in Western Navajo as it is defined in the 1934. This said FBFA has for over 50 years been mandated by the federal government as a Land Frozen. It was decreed by Robert L. Bennett, an Indian Commissioner with his Administrative Orders from Washington, D.C.

**Table 63: Home Assessment of FBFA: K'ai'Bii'Tó (Date: 02-29-16)**

<i>NAMES</i>	<i>In FBFA, South of K'ai'Bii'Tó</i>	<i>Need Home Repairs</i>	<i>NAMES</i>	<i>In FBFA, South of K'ai'Bii'Tó</i>	<i>Need Home Repairs</i>
<i>Begay, Benny</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Henry, Yuzzie</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>Begay, Susie</i>			<i>June, Victoria</i>		
<i>Begay, Tina</i>			<i>Kanawood, Kathy</i>		
<i>Benally, Alex</i>			<i>Manyturquoise, Julia</i>		
<i>Benally, Dean</i>			<i>Onesalt, Michael</i>		
<i>Blake, Elroy</i>			<i>Smith, Billy</i>		
<i>Blacksmith, Willie</i>			<i>Slim, Donald</i>		
<i>Claw, Frannie</i>			<i>Spencer, Larry</i>		
<i>Corbell, Peter</i>			<i>Slim, Carl</i>		
<i>Deel, Leander</i>			<i>Sampson, Arlinda</i>		
<i>Deel, John</i>			<i>Slim Jr., Kee Y.</i>		
<i>Denetdeal, Romanual</i>			<i>Slim Sr., Kee Y.</i>		
<i>Denetdeal, Romanly</i>			<i>Slim, Marilyn</i>		
<i>Farley, Keith</i>			<i>Warner, Leta</i>		
<i>Henry, Cleveland</i>			<i>Warner, Louise</i>		
<b>Totals: 15</b>			<b>Totals: 15</b>		

In 1997, Federal District Court approved an agreement between tribal parties by lifting half of Bennett Freeze Area. But litigation continued regarding land status of the remaining Bennett Freeze Area.

The “Land Freeze” for many years meant there was to be no improvement and development of homes or any other infrastructures in Bennett Freeze Area. It was prohibited from actually any tangible development or in making any housing repairs. It was based on the policy to have an express approval from both the Navajo and Hopi Indian tribes for even minor development.

That Land Freeze stipulation has devastated in a negative impact on the FBFA. And it resulted in substandard family housing in regards to its community infrastructures. Family grazing permits were invalidated, new home site leases could not be issued, community facilities and utilities could not be constructed. And it wasn't done unless one had to go through a long joint use agreements process.

The Former Bennett Freeze of Section 10(f) of Public Law 93-531 arose from decades of lengthy land dispute between the Navajo Nation and Hopi Nation. It was known as exclusive District 6 which was reserved for the use of the Hopi Tribe.



The Bennett Freeze Area policy rule restricted property development without joint consent of Hopi or Navajo tribes. The stipulation devastated impact on the Area resulting in substandard family housing and community infrastructure deterioration.

In 2006, Navajo and Hopi tribal leaders signed Inter-governmental Compact which was approved by federal Court in 2007, thereby lifting Former Bennett Freeze. The Compact clarifies boundaries of Navajo and Hopi reservations in Arizona and ensures access to sacred sites of both tribes was protected.

The land utilization was based on following a well-known tribal land dispute that resulted in the so called Former Bennett Freeze before it was finally lifted for good in 2009. It was under the Obama Administration, the U.S. President who has done away with any freezing of land. However, this lifting of the Freeze has further stalled the recovery of people from their unhappiness for fifty years.

For about fifty years the Former Bennett Freeze Area resulted in limited improvements and severe Navajo social and economic problems. Navajo people lived in substandard housing conditions in dilapidated homes because of restrictions prohibiting new housing construction or repairs. On the next page is Figure 51, is USGS Topographical Map showing the FBFA at the lower left area of the Map.

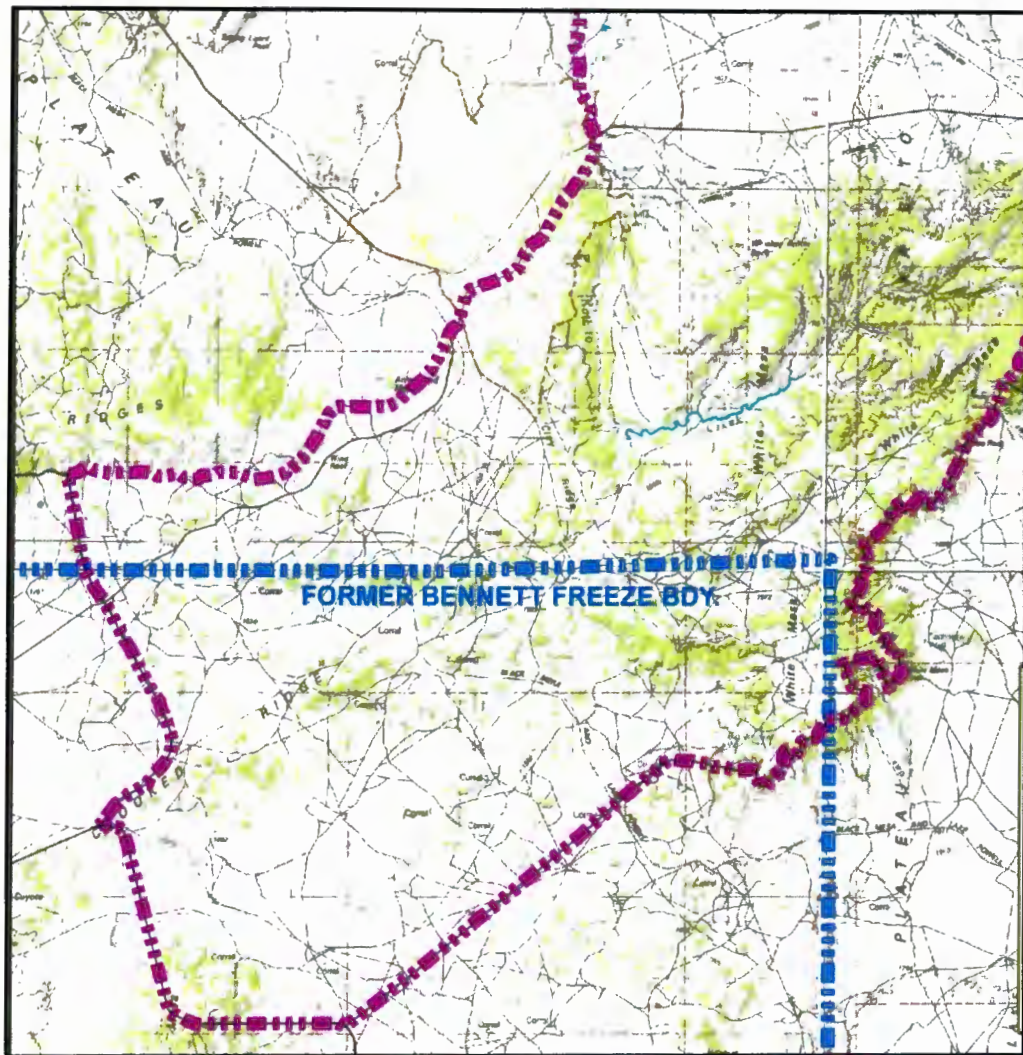
Due to these Navajo's poor living conditions many young people, families, and elderly relocated to nearby towns for better health services, education, convenient necessities, better family homes, and available job opportunities. Rehabilitation of the Former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA) was continued as priority for more years to come through federal assistance which is anticipated.

On the above Map of the FBFA, there are identified 3 Areas of development which are referred to as Alternative 1, 2 & 3. Each of these Alternatives has the following Project proposed to be developed which include: All weather met road of new Highway between K'ai'Bii'Tó and Bodaway-Gap for 23 miles; supplies and materials for 10 homes; scholarship for college students; Multi-Purpose Center for recreation center, senior center, head start & health clinic; power & water line extensions to homes; farming rejuvenations; flea market and tourist center.

These are thus further depicted under the heading: (17.0 IMPLEMENTATION & RECOMMENDATIONS) which is on page 132.

### ***18.7 SORT OF DISRESPECTFUL TO FBFA'S IMPACTED PEOPLE:***

Since the FBFA was a very small portion of K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter and lack funding, the projects within that area haven't been a crucial priority in our Chapter planning. Many of the displaced residents have felt much of being ignored because the projects outside of FBFA boundary have not taken priority in planning or funding.



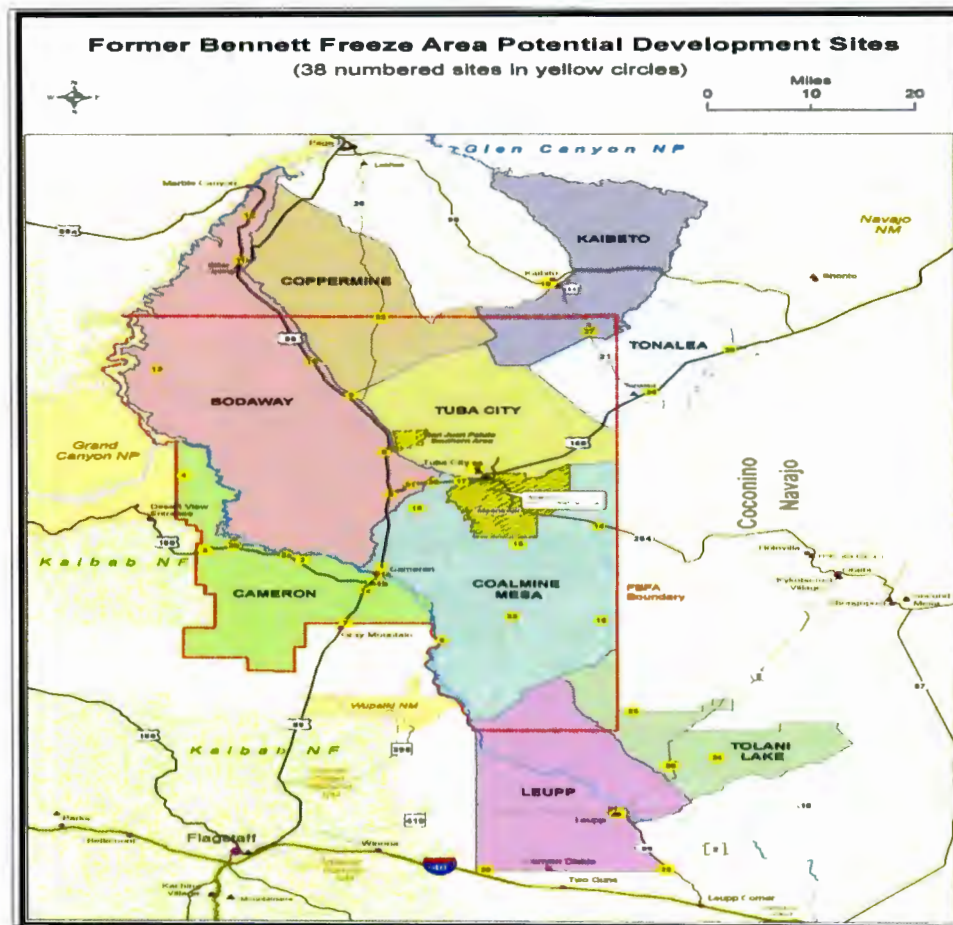
*Figure 51: South of K'ai'Bii'Tó is the USGS Topographic Map of FBFA.*

It was thought that because they were ineligible for development and improvements with previous restrictions and difficulty of approval processes it caused FBFA to be neglected. But that kind of attitude makes that intend as like disrespecting those impacted Navajo people. But they should not be abandoned or they ought to be offered development since they do need that assistance. This would certainly include their home renovation and other infrastructural development so they could regain some recovery.

However, since recently the federal government has made it official to lift any and all freeze of the Area so that people can begin rebuilding their homes. President Obama has also stated through his Executive Order to do away with the so call "Bennett Freeze" all together. Thereby, it means that these people are now free to build and/or repair their homes and to do other needed infrastructures.

Furthermore, there would be federal funding made available to assist families with new construction of housings and other needed local infrastructural development. Application for redevelopment or recovery of FBFA was submitted to





*Figure 52: FBFA Potential Business Development Sites.*

Washington, D. C. for securing funding for that purpose. There may also be a plan put in-place as to how that Economic Recovery within FBFA would be address. It was made available for the implementation of that recovery for FBFA residents. Fig. 52, above is the depiction of the FBFA Potential Business Development Sites.

### **18.8 SERVICES FOR FORMER BENNETT FREEZE VICTIMS:**

A policy for helping displaced residents to return after the Former Bennett Freeze needs has been established so to assist them with the needed services. An orderly process for obtaining home site leases needs was created to help residents acquire a home in a timely manner. Utilities and other infrastructural need must be improved for residents returning to their land area in FBFA.

Counseling and support services for FBFA victims also needs to be provided with available resources. Planning for this assistance was made part of the Economic Recovery Plans for that Section of our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter members. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter should continue to work with FBFA Task Force and Design and Engineering Services in implementing fair policies and procedures to restore the needs of that Area.

A need is imperative to ensure delivery of assistance and infrastructural benefit to be provided FBFA residents in suitable method after funding from Washington, D.C. The Navajo Nation in coordination with the Washington Office and with the



Obama Administration commits to provide an Economic Recovery Assistance to this devastated Area.

It would be an achievement that would be made which has never happened before until hopefully this day. It is essential in providing recovery to our Community members in this particular part of our Chapter. They have been forgotten long enough and assistance is due them.

*The End of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's*  
Community Based-Chapter Land Use Plan  
Committee's Manual,  
CB-CLUPC Manual

***May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2016***



K'ai'BiTo Chapter  
C.L.U.P.C. Agenda  
April 27, 2016

Preliminaries:

- I. Call meeting to order
- II. Invocation
- III. Review minutes from last mtg.

Old business:

- I. Training in Window Rock w/ MC Baldwin
- II. Work session at Tuba City
- III. Home site lease

New Business:

- I. Update on work session
- II. Update on LRAC training in Window Rock
- III. Public hearing schedule: April 28, 2016

Reports:

- I. Andrew Welch ~ CLUP member
- II. Joann Secody, Chapter Coordinator
- III. Adolph June, Planner

Announcements:

- May 3, 2016 ~ Kaibeto Chapter Meeting
- May 5, 2016 ~ Kaibeto Grazing Committee meeting
- May 9, 2016 ~ Kaibeto Chapter meeting
- May 10, 2016 ~ Food Distribution Day
- May 12, 2016 ~ Kaibeto CLUP 2<sup>nd</sup> Public Hearing
- May 17, 2016 ~ Coconino County Election
- May 18, 2016 ~ Kaibeto Brdg. Kindergarten Promotion
- May 19, 2016 ~ Kaibeto Brdg. School 8<sup>th</sup> grade promotion
- May 19, 2016 ~ Kaibeto Veterans mtg.

MAY CLUP MTG.: MAY 25, 2016 @ 6:00 PM (DST)



Kai'bi'to Chapter

CLUP Committee

Meeting Minutes

April 27, 2016

Meeting called to order: 7:00 PM

Invocation: Andrew Welch

Merlinda reviewed Agenda. Roll Call: Merlinda Begay, Pearlina Nanonka, Andrew Welch, Vantino Begaye, Joann Secody, Chapter Coordinator, Neal John, Kaibeto Grazing Man, and Adolph June, Chapter Planner were present at this meeting.

Absent: Miranda Haskie

Old business: We didn't attend our scheduled training on April 6. Due to Rachelle Silver-Tagabaan calling saying she was too sick to conduct the training.

Matilda Black and her husband attended our CLUP meeting informing us that NHA staff addressed to them to come to CLUP meeting, ask the members to withdraw land for clustered housing for NHA, also she ask how she can withdraw homesite lease. Matilda said she filed a homesite lease back in 2008, the requirements was to have two signature on the lease she got two local permittees signatures, where she withdrew land.

Mr. Neal John wants her to refile a new homesite lease and start all over again with a new homesite lease application, she wanted to know why the grazing official was saying that to her.

Merlinda, Vantino, and Mr Adolph went to FBFA worksession in Tuba City at Legacy Inn, Merlinda made a report about the session, she stated that the president and the vice president of the Navajo Nation said that their mission is to focus on your community, the western agency are the forgotten people.

Merlinda also hand out all the FDC sheets and told the members to complete the forms and finish the job.

NEW BUSINESS:

Andrew, Joann, and Adolph updated us on the worksession they attended at Tuba City chapter house. The committee is encouraging all the chapters to work and complete the CLUP manuals and to update. The schedule that was scheduled for the manual book is as follows, 1<sup>st</sup> public hearing is scheduled on April 28, 2<sup>nd</sup> hearing is for May 2<sup>nd</sup>, May 9<sup>th</sup> resolution for re-certify CLUP manual. May 9<sup>th</sup> – 5 day comment period. After May 13<sup>th</sup> RDCcommittee approval, May 31 CLUP manual due date for FBFA.. We need updated, bigger area maps.

We need everyone to be involved with all our projects, the chapter officials, grazing official, the administration, the clup members to be successful and get the CLUP manual recertified'

The boundary is known as Administration Service Line. The recent census count isn't approve by the council because the federal and the Navajo nation didn't agree on the numbers. We are using the 2000 census count due to this.

Our community base is 3 by 3

Regionalization wants to group all the chapters into regional areas, they want to do away with 110 chapters.

The administration added the grazing official to the CLUP committee to take part in the planning and be involve.

We need badges to identify ourselves to our local people when we go out within our community to collect datas and are making home visits.

K'ai'BiiTo Chapter  
SIGN In Sheet

Date: 04-27-16

[Signature] DGC1-2

\_\_\_\_\_  
President

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_  
Vice President

\_\_\_\_\_  
Treasurer

1 Melinda Begay

2 Andrew C. Welch

3 Vantina A. Begay

4 Adolph Thum - T. Plunk

5 Upel John DGC 1-2

6 Rebecca Navarrete

7 Joan Secordy

8 \_\_\_\_\_

9 \_\_\_\_\_

10 \_\_\_\_\_

11 \_\_\_\_\_

12 \_\_\_\_\_

13 \_\_\_\_\_

14 \_\_\_\_\_

15 \_\_\_\_\_

16 \_\_\_\_\_

17 \_\_\_\_\_

18 \_\_\_\_\_

19 \_\_\_\_\_

20 \_\_\_\_\_

21 \_\_\_\_\_

22 \_\_\_\_\_

23 \_\_\_\_\_

24 \_\_\_\_\_

25 \_\_\_\_\_

26 \_\_\_\_\_

27 \_\_\_\_\_

28 \_\_\_\_\_

29 \_\_\_\_\_

30 \_\_\_\_\_

31 \_\_\_\_\_

32 \_\_\_\_\_

33 \_\_\_\_\_

34 \_\_\_\_\_

35 \_\_\_\_\_

36 \_\_\_\_\_

37 \_\_\_\_\_

38 \_\_\_\_\_

39 \_\_\_\_\_

40 \_\_\_\_\_

41 \_\_\_\_\_

42 \_\_\_\_\_

43 \_\_\_\_\_

44 \_\_\_\_\_

45 \_\_\_\_\_

46 \_\_\_\_\_

47 \_\_\_\_\_

48 \_\_\_\_\_

49 \_\_\_\_\_

50 \_\_\_\_\_

51 \_\_\_\_\_

52 \_\_\_\_\_

53 \_\_\_\_\_

54 \_\_\_\_\_

55 \_\_\_\_\_

56 \_\_\_\_\_

57 \_\_\_\_\_

58 \_\_\_\_\_

59 \_\_\_\_\_

60 \_\_\_\_\_



~~Dear KINN~~

Please announce our:

**K'ai'Bii'To Chapter (Kaibeto)**

**PUBLIC HEARING**

for

**COMPREHENSIVE**

**COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN MANUAL**

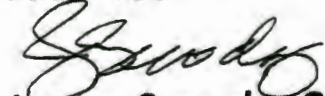
on

**April 28, 2016**

**@**

**10:00 am (DST)**

Ahe'hee'



Joann Secody, CSC

4/26/16



**K'AI'BI'TO CHAPTER**  
**RE-CERTIFY COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN**  
**PUBLIC HEARING AGENDA**  
**APRIL 28, 2016**

- I. Invocation
- II. Welcome Address/Introduction – Kelsey A. Begaye, President
- III. Introduction and History on Community-Base Land Use Plan  
Update on Manual from Page 1 – 32 – Andrew Welch, Sr.
- IV. Update on Manual from Page 32 – 67 – Merlinda Begay
- V. Update on Manual from Page 67 – 102 – Vantino Begaye  
Lunch
- VI. Update on Manual from Page 102 – 128 – Neal John
- VII. Update on Manual from Page 128 – 162 – Joann Secody
- VIII. Closing Remarks
- IX. Benediction
- X. Adjournment

*Travel Home Safely!*

K'ai'BiTo Chapter  
SIGN In Sheet  
CLUP Public Hearing

Date: 4-28-16

Chapter President

Secretary

Council Delegate

Vice President

Treasure

Grazing Committee

[Signature] DGC 1-2

1	ANDREW L. WECCH	31	
2	Neal John DGC 1-2	32	
3	Raymond Tsosie-ONGD	33	
4	JAMIE HENIO ONGD	34	
5	Phillip Tallman	35	
6	Phiscilla Mann	36	
7	Merlinde Beyer CLUPC	37	
8	Joann Secody, Ose	38	
9		39	
10		40	
11		41	
12		42	
13		43	
14		44	
15		45	
16		46	
17		47	
18		48	
19		49	
20		50	
21		51	
22		52	
23		53	
24		54	
25		55	
26		56	
27		57	
28		58	
29		59	
30		60	



**K'ai'Bii'To Chapter  
Public Hearing  
Community-Based Land Use  
Plan  
with Former Bennett Freeze Area**

**MAY 02, 2016**

**@**

**10:00 AM (DST)**

**LUNCH - Potluck Style**

**POSTED 4/27/16**



**K'AI'BII'TO CHAPTER**

**RE-CERTIFY COMMUNITY- BASED LAND USE PLAN**

**PUBLIC HEARING AGENDA**

**MAY 02 , 2016**

- I. INVOCATION**
- II. WELCOME ADDRESS / INTRODUCTION**
- III. INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY ON COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN**  
**UPDATE ON MANUEL FROM PAGE 1 -32**
- IV. UPDATE ON MANUEL FROM PAGE 32- 67**
- V. UPDATE ON MANUEL FROM PAGE 67- 102**
- LUNCH**
- VI. UPDATE ON MANUEL FROM PAGE 102- 128**
- VII. UPDATE ON MANUEL FORM PAGE 128- 162**
- VIII. CLOSING REMARKS**
- IX. BENEDICTION**
- X. ADJOURNMENT**

**TRAVEL HOME SAFE!!**

# K'ai'BiiTo Chapter SIGN In Sheet

PUBLIC HEARING\_CLUP MANUEL

Date: May 02, 2016

Chapter President

Secretary

Council Delegate

Vice President

Treasure

Grazing Committee

1 <u>Joe Smith</u>	31
2 <u>Samuel Smith</u>	32
3 <u>John Deed</u>	33
4 <u>Ross Lee Deed</u>	34
5 <u>Alvin Smith</u>	35
6 <u>Edward Smith Jr</u>	36
7 <u>Ableen Shortman</u>	37
8 <u>Arhene Bender</u>	38
9 <u>Ally Benally Jr</u>	39
10 <u>Joann Seedy</u>	40
11 <u>Mark Deed Gofman</u>	41
12 <u>Michaela Vazze-Gorman</u>	42
13 <u>Mildred Vazze</u>	43
14 <u>Willie Vazze</u>	44
15 <u>Willie Vazze</u>	45
16 <u>Joe Balow</u>	46
17 <u>Andrew L. Welch</u>	47
18 <u>Benny Begay</u>	48
19 <u>Norman Grey</u>	49
20 <u>Grace B Grey</u>	50
21 <u>Willie Vazze</u>	51
22 <u>Willie Vazze</u>	52
23 <u>Willie Vazze</u>	53
24 <u>Willie Vazze</u>	54
25 <u>Willie Blacksmith</u>	55
26 <u>Barry " "</u>	56
27 <u>Larry Spencer</u>	57
28 <u>Jack Mays</u>	58
29 <u>Willie Vazze</u>	59
30	60





**THE K'AI'BII'TO CHAPTER**

**P.O. Box 1761 • Kaibeto, AZ 86053**

**Phone#: (928)673-5850/5851**

**Fax#: (928)673-5853**

# **K'ai'Bii'To Chapter Public Hearing**

## **Community-Based Land Use Plan with Former Bennett Freeze Area**

**MAY 12, 2016**

**@**

**10:00 AM (DST)**

**LUNCH – Potluck Style**



## **THE K'AI'BI'TO CHAPTER**

**P.O. Box 1761 \* Kaibeto, AZ 86053 Phone#: (928)673-5850/5851 Fax#: (928)673-5853**

### **K'AI'BI'TO CHAPTER**

#### **RE-CERTIFY COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN**

#### **PUBLIC HEARING AGENDA**

**MAY 12, 2016**

- I. INVOCATION**
- II. WELCOME ADDRESS/INTRODUCTION**
- III. INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY ON COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN**
- IV. UPDATE ON MANUAL FROM PAGE 1-32**  
**UPDATE ON MANUAL FROM PAGE 33-67**
- V. UPDATE ON MANUAL FROM PAGE 68-102**  
**LUNCH**
- VI. UPDATE ON MANUAL FROM PAGE 103-128**
- VII. UPDATE ON MANUAL FROM PAGE 129-162**
- VIII. CLOSING REMARKS**
- IX. BENEDICTION**
- X. ADJOURNMENT**

***TRAVEL HOME SAFE!!!***

K'ai'BiiTo Chapter  
SIGN In Sheet

Date: May 12, 2016

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chapter President

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_  
Council Delegate

\_\_\_\_\_  
Vice President

\_\_\_\_\_  
Treasure

\_\_\_\_\_  
Grazing Committee

1 Priscilla Mann	31
2 <del>Betty Ranas</del>	32
3 <del>RUSSELL YAZZIE</del>	33
4 <del>Jack Munn</del>	34
5 <del>Merlinea Begay</del>	35
6 <del>Indigo L. White</del>	36
7 <del>Mildred Yazzie</del>	37
8 <del>Wilma Yazzie</del>	38
9 <del>Clint Coleman</del>	39
10 <del>Joann Seedy</del>	40
11	41
12	42
13	43
14	44
15	45
16	46
17	47
18	48
19	49
20	50
21	51
22	52
23	53
24	54
25	55
26	56
27	57
28	58
29	59
30	60





## Resolution of the K'ai'bii'Tó Chapter

KB3QTR-02-05/16

P.O. Box 1761 \* Kaibeto, AZ 86053

Phone#: (928)673-5850/5851

Fax#: (928)673-5853

### **SUPPORTING & AUTHORIZING THE AMENDED K'AI'BII'TO CHAPTER SUBMITTAL OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (ICIP)'S YEARLY PRIORITY PROJECT LISTING FOR THE YEAR 2016 PLAN**

#### **WHEREAS:**

1. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is a local government entity within the Western Navajo Agency, and is a duly certified Navajo Nation Chapter Government, pursuant to Navajo Nation Resolution CAP-34-98 and thereby is delegated government authority with respect to local matters; and
2. Pursuant to 2 NCC Section 4028 (A): K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is vested with authority to review all matters affecting the community and make appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State and local agencies for appropriate actions; and
3. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter makes its amendment on the Yearly Submittal of Priority Listing by Amending its Annual ICIP, since its Capital Improvement Project is still needs funding of its Solid 's Waste Disposal as an on-going Project yet to be funded by its funding sources; and
4. It is pursuant to the Navajo Nation Appropriations Act & its Infrastructure Capital Improvement Project's Policies & Procedures, our Chapter must acquire in approving by a certified Chapter Resolution, its Capital Improvement Projects as is supported & deemed critical by its Local Community; and
5. Thereby, the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter, hereby, approves its top seven (7) Infrastructure Capital Improvement Projects with the following required Priority Project Listing as it is approved by our local Chapter:
  1. Community Solid Waste Disposal & Transfer Station
  2. Impending, Designing & Construction of Waterlines & Power Lines
  3. P/D/C of Local Community Roads & Streets Access
  4. P/D/C the K'ai'Bii'Tó Local Public Safety Complex
  5. K'ai'Bii'Tó's Multi-Purpose Building Edifice
  6. P/D/C Local One-Stop Tribal Office Complex
  7. P/D/C K'ai'Bii'Tó Community's Veterans Cemetery
6. In consistent with the Navajo Nation Appropriation Act, the K'ai'Bii'To Chapter conducted an inventory of all physical property of the Chapter (i.e. Chapter House, Pre-School, Warehouse, Senior Citizen Center, etc.), the 2012's Comprehensive List of the attached, hereto, as an: "Exhibit A;" and
7. The K'ai'Bii'To Chapter, hereby, requests of the Navajo Nation's Resources & Development Committee; the Budget & Finance Committee; the Division of Community Development and the Capital Improvement Office to use the attached information in prioritizing in funding the Projects & to incorporate it into an overall Navajo Nation Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:**

1. The K'ai'Bii'To Chapter, hereby, supports & approves its Seven (7) Infrastructure Capital Improvement Project's Priority Listing; and
2. The K'ai'Bii'To Chapter, hereby, further requests that the information to prioritize these funding Projects be incorporated into the Listing of an overall Navajo Nation Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan for the Fiscal Year.

**CERTIFICATION**

We, hereby, certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the K'ai'Bii'To Chapter at a duly called meeting in Kaibeto, Navajo Nation, Arizona at which a quorum of Chapter members was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 35 in favor, 0 opposed and 0 abstained this 09<sup>th</sup> of May, 2016.

Motioned by: Clyde Sampson

Seconded by: Justin DeJolie

Kelsey A. Begaye  
Kelsey A. Begaye, President

Ernest Goatson  
Ernest Goatson, Vice-President

Yolanda Ellis-Bileen  
Yolanda Ellis-Bileen, Sec/Treasurer

Neal John, Sr.  
Neal John, Sr., Grazing Official

Tuchony Slim, Jr.  
Tuchony Slim, Jr., Council Delegate





# RESOLUTION OF THE K'AI'BII'TO CHAPTER

P.O. Box 1761 \* Kaibeto, AZ 86053

Phone#: (928)673-5850/5851

Fax#: (928)673-5853

SUPPORTING & APPROVING THE AMENDED & UPDATED K'AI'BII'TO CHAPTER'S MARCH 30, 2010 COMMUNITY LAND USE PLAN MANUAL TO REFLECT AN UPDATED COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN COMMITTEE'S MANUAL AS REVISED TO REFLECT CHANGES FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS

## WHEREAS:

1. It is recognized pursuant to 2 NNC, Section 4028 (a), the K'ai'Bii'To Chapter is vested with authority to review all matters affecting the local Community & make appropriate recommendation to the Navajo Nation, federal, state, & local agencies for appropriate actions; and
2. The K'ai'Bii'To Chapter is an approved presently as a non-certified Navajo Nation Chapter delegated the authority & responsibilities to promote its Community-Based Land Use Plan for its overall Community growth as it was established by its Navajo Nation Council in 1955, to manage its Local Governance; and
3. The K'ai'Bii'To Chapter has constituted its responsibility to have two required Public Hearings & Comment Periods to complete its authority as a Local Administrative Body in representing its constituencies in executing its role as a Local Governance Entity; and
4. Thus, our local K'ai'Bii'To Chapter abides by its decree of complying with the Navajo Nation Council's Title 26, LGA to initiate its recertification by its Navajo Nation Council's Resource & Development Committee.

## NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The K'ai'Bii'To Chapter by its official authority, hereby, supports & approves in amending & updating its K'ai'Bii'To Chapter's March 30, 2010 Community Land Use Plan Manual (Exhibit "CB-CLUPC Manual") to reflect an updated Community Based Land Use Plan Committee's Manual as revised to reflect changes for the last six years.

## CERTIFICATION

We, the K'ai'Bii'To Chapter, hereby, take this resolution that was duly considered by our K'ai'Bii'To Chapter at its duly called Regular Chapter Meeting at K'ai'Bii'To Chapter House in the Navajo Nation, Coconino County, AZ; with a Vote of 31 In Favor, 0 Opposed, and 0 Abstained on this \_\_\_ day of May 2016. And, thereby,

a motioned was made by: Justina Rejolia Seconded by: Jane Batoo

Kelsey A. Begaye  
Kelsey A. Begaye, President

Ernest Goatson  
Ernest Goatson, Vice-President

Volanda Ellis-Bileen  
Volanda Ellis-Bileen, Sec'y./Treasurer

Tuchoney Slim Jr.  
Tuchoney Slim Jr., Council Delegate

Neal John, Sr.  
Neal John, Sr., Grazing Official





**SOUTH K'AI'BII'TO REGIONAL SECTION OF THE  
FORMER BENNETT FREEZE AREA**

# **RECOVERY PLAN**

**A PROPOSAL TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.,**

**THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION,  
EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

**February 29, 2016**

PREPARED BY: ADOLPH JUNE, JR., CHAPTER PLANNER



**SOUTH K'AI'BII'TÓ REGIONAL SECTION**  
**OF LOCAL FORMER BENNETT FREEZE AREA (FBFA) RECOVERY PLAN**

**A PROPOSAL TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.,**  
**TO OBAMA ADMINISTRATION, EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

PROPOSAL COVER

TABLE OF CONTENTS . . . . .	1 - 2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. . . . .	3
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	3
OFFICIAL FOUNDATION . . . . .	4
Map #1: FBFA Regional Map Depicting its Location in Western Agency . . . . .	5
<u>OUR K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S GOALS/OBJECTIVES</u> . . . . .	6
K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's Goal . . . . .	6
K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's Objectives . . . . .	6
THE NEED FOR PUBLIC SERVICES' PARTICIPATION IN F.B.F.A. . . . .	7
Added Evident Of Adversity Of Life Attached From F.B.F.A. . . . .	8
Our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's Community Strategic Sessions: . . . . .	8
Map #2: Preferred Development Sites within FBFA, below K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter . . . . .	9
K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's Prerequisite Is Hereby Demonstrated: . . . . .	10
K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN (CB-LUP) POLICY: . . . . .	10
Overall K'ai'Bii'Tó's Strategic Attainment Is Noteworthy: . . . . .	11
THE PURPOSE OF SUGGESTED REGIONAL COMMUNITY PRIORITY PROJECTS . . . . .	12
LOCAL K'AI'BII'TÓ GOVERNANCE & ITS POLICY ISSUES: . . . . .	12
Revenues Of Navajo Nation, Other Entities & Service Providers To Diné Governance: . . . . .	14
RECENT K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S WORKSHOP REPORTS (Strategic Planning Sessions): . . . . .	15
K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION . . . . .	16
Map #3: K'ai'Bii'Tó USGS Topographic Map of F.B.F.A., south of K'ai'Bii'Tó . . . . .	17
K'ai'Bii'Tó Has Added Members From F.B.F.A.: K'ai'Bii'Tó Term "H2O In Willow Tree" . . . . .	18
FUNDINGS FROM AGENCIES & OTHER SERVICES: . . . . .	18
Indian Health Services, Inscription House & Other Clinics are Accessible to F.D.F.A. . . . .	18
WESTERN NAVAJO AGENCY ROAD COMMITTEE'S RECEIPT OF REQUESTS . . . . .	19
HOME SITE LEASE & ARCHEOLOGICAL CLEARANCE PROCEEDURE'S RECOVERY . . . . .	20
F.B.F.A.'S INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (ICIP) LIST . . . . .	20
SOUTHERN CHAPTER AREA FBFA K ADMINISTRATION SERVICE DOMAIN . . . . .	21
Map #4: F.B.F.A. K Grazing Edge & Conflicts; Administration Service Area . . . . .	22
Reasons why we are asking for "waiver of the Code of Federal Regulations (25CFR162, Business, Recourse Leasing), "the Following are the Grounds of This Request: . . . . .	22
Reason #1: The need of FBFA Residents' Health be Improve & Gain better Opportunities . . . . .	22
Reason #2: The Need for FBFA Residents to have Restored Social Wellbeing to Endure . . . . .	22
Reason #3: There's great Need for FBFA Residents have Environmental Harmony Recovery anew . . . . .	22
Reason #4: Their Need as FBFA Residents in having local Economic Fruition to grow desires a Surging . . . . .	22
Reason #5: The FBFA Residents do seriously Need Opportunity of Public and Cultural Education . . . . .	22
AGRICULTURE & LOCAL GRAZING OF LIVESTOCK . . . . .	24
EDUCATION IN PLANNING & CLUSTERED GRAZING MANAGEMENT PROJECT . . . . .	24
REFINING OUR OVERALL LANDS THROUGH GRAZING IMPROVEMENT AND CONSERVATION: . . . . .	25
ENTIRE F.B.F.A. STRATEGIC ORDER TO FULFIL RENEWAL OF THESE TENANTS' LIFESTYLE IS VITAL . . . . .	25



K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S LOCAL STRATEGIC COMJUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN & ITS PRIORITY PROJECTS SUMMERIZED . . . . .	26
LISTED ARE THREE ALTERNAIVE RESOLUTIONS NEED FUNDING ON PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BY FEDERAL FUNDING: . . . . .	26
<u>ALTERNATIVE # ONE:</u> . . . . .	27
Other Minor Building Dirt Road to Upgrade on do Gravel-Based Hard-Top Road Edifice. . . . .	27
<u>FBFA Regions Land Housing Request, Renovations &amp; Upgrade of Homes.</u> . . . . .	27
FBFA REGION'S LOCAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS @ COLLEGE/VOCATIONAL: . . . . .	27
FBFA REGION'S LOCAL REC/SR/HEADSTART/CIVIC/FLEA/TOURIST/CLINIC CENTERS: . . . . .	27
<u>FBFA Regions Local Housing Water/Power Line Extensions &amp; Upgrades.</u> . . . . .	27
Map #5: K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter USBS Topographic Map of Three Alternatives Growth Centers . . . . .	28
Other FBFA Infrastructure Repairs & Rehabilitation of Homes. . . . .	28
Rehabilitation of From Lands K'AI'BII'TÓ/FBFA Regions. . . . .	28
Other Farming Infrastructure Public in/outside FBFA Regions . . . . .	28
FBFA Power & Water Assessment Projection Costs . . . . .	29
BUILD NEW LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL COMPLEX AT (K'AI'BII'TO) FOR FBFA STUDENTS @ \$20 M : . . . . .	29
<u>ALTERNATIVE # TWO:</u> . . . . .	29
NEW HIGHWAY K'AI'BII'TÓ/BODAWAY-GAP ALL-WEATHER ROAD EDIFICE: . . . . .	29
OTHER ESTIMATE OF K'AI'BII'TÓ & FBFA INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT . . . . .	29
ELDERLY MEAL CENTER BY NAVAJO HOUSING AUTHORITY (NHA) . . . . .	30
GROWTH CENTER #2: SOUTH IN K'AI'BII'TO/FBFA 12 MILES ON N21(A) ROUTE, LARGE . . . . .	30
BOYS & GIRLS ACTIVITY CENTER. . . . .	30
GROWTH CENTER #3: SOUTH K ROAD ON N21(B) ROUTE LARGE RECREATION . . . . .	30
NEW SCATTERED HOUSING IN FBFA POWER LINE & WAER LINE UPGRADES. . . . .	30
ADDITIONAL NEW HOUSING INFTRASTRUCTURE IN FBFA COMMUNITIES. . . . .	30
WATER & POWER LINE INFRASTRUCTURE IN K'AI'BII'TO/FBFA COMMUNITIES. . . . .	30
NEW LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL COMPLEX AT (K'AI'BII'TO) FOR FBFA STUDENTS . . . . .	30
<u>ALTERNATIVE # THREE:</u> . . . . .	31
COMMUNITY WATER LINE & POWER LINE PROJECTS IN F.B.F.A.: . . . . .	31
MAJOR ROADS & INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS WITHIN F.B.F.A. . . . .	31
New Highway K'ai'Bii'Tó/Bodaway-Gap All-Weather Road Edifice: . . . . .	31
Gravel-Based Dirt-High Top Road Constructions: . . . . .	31
COMMUNITY HEALTH & PUBLIC SAFETY IN F.B.F.A. . . . .	31
Regional Health Clinic At (K'ai'Bii'Tó) Land Site: . . . . .	31
Regional Public Safety Head-Quarters At (K'ai'Bii'Tó) Land Site: . . . . .	31
OTHER MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURES IN F.B.F.A. . . . .	31
Other Infrastructure Repairs: . . . . .	31
F.A.F.A. Community Facilities: . . . . .	31
LOCAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITHIN F.B.F.A. . . . .	32
Local Community Education In F.B.F.A. . . . .	32
<u>OTHER COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURES ANTICIPATED IN F.B.F.A.:</u> . . . . .	32
OTHER PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE BUILDINGS: . . . . .	32
BUILD NEW LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL COMPLEX AT (K'AI'BII'TO) FOR F.B.F.A. STUDENTS . . . . .	32
THE TIME-LINE OF THE OVERQALL K'AI'BII'TO CHAPTER'S PROJECTED TO 2020: . . . . .	32
CAPITAL PROJECT COST & ESTIMATED APPROACH IN F.B.F.A. . . . .	32
LOCAL CHAPTER POPULATION GROWTH (2000, 2010 & 2020 CENSUS) IN F.B.F.A. . . . .	32
END OF THE PROPOSAL . . . . .	32
(NEXT PAGE IS THE SUPPORTING RESOLUTION) . . . . .	32
K'AI'BII'TO CHAPTER PROPOSES A SUPPORTING RESOLUTION: . . . . .	33
ATTACHMENT: BUSINESS SITE LEASE CHECK-OFF (2 PAGES): . . . . .	33-34
PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY IN INTERNET (UNDER EXECUTIVE POWERS) : . . . . .	35

# THE "OUT OF THE BOX" K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S F.B.F.A. PROPOSAL & IT'S C-B CLUP STRATEGY

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA) implemented from 1966 to about 2014 when the Land Freeze was unfrozen by the Executive Branch of the United States under the Obama's Administration. It has been a long-standing land dispute between the Navajo and Hopi Tribes. It has adjudicated through federal District Courts and the U.S. Supreme Court.

This terrible denial of people about any kind of economic, social and medical services has been devastating for decades. The repairs and development of local infrastructures have been the cause of our Navajo indigent population to suffer greatly. The assessments on any kind of human problems in F.B.F.A. ignored and so was any local community development.

Ever since the supposedly needed resolution of the Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute between the two Tribes

21es, there has been few federal funding to try to rehabilitate the Former Bennett Freeze. The population continues to be in disrepair and any attempt to address it has been unsuccessful. During those years of having medical and social conditions, the indigent Indian population within the said FBFA has continued without care for any redevelopment. It has fallen behind in the light of improper community recovery in the Former Bennett Freeze Area.

There has been continuous talk and requests of additional federal funding to try in rehabilitating the FBFA for fifty years and Court decisions were unreliable. After its much litigation, attempts have made regarding its recovery of the population within the FBFA. However, that effort by the Tribe has been unsuccessful thus far because of too many broken promises of the past. Now it has now turned up on reports of mishandling what little federal funding that was available for them. Questions like was it covered up by those who supposedly presumed to have planned in dealing with reconstruction of the communities within the FBFA?

Because of the dreadful need presented, a reliable plan needs its recovery from that suffering population is evident at this time. In addition, the isolated communities' renewed proposal be presented and to come up with a viable plan to heal the said Former Bennett Freeze Area. The need for an actual Plan of Action to address the problems and concerns of this afflicted population is required as the days continue to pass.

A large region of FBFA is in the Western Navajo and below K'ai'biit'ó as partly within the western end of the Navajo reservation. Nevertheless, a smaller part or about 19% of it is located in the southern portion of the K'ai'Biit'ó Chapter. It is where our Chapter boundary extends to the borderline of the FBFA. The following is the desired presentation for the need of a Recovery Plan and along with it an estimated funding to address its essential request for some resolution.

## INTRODUCTION

The plight of FBFA is continuing to go on without its intended recovery and heading into passing its fiftieth year by this New Year of 2016 A.D. The Navajo Nation Government's Commission on the FBFA has tried to deal with the situation but they are quite so far unsuccessful. Each Navajo Nation Tribal Elections year the politicians make promises to address the FBFA as their top priority. However, because of its difficulty and complex situation that effort of its resolution is actually not carryout.

Still we must deal with it for the benefit of those forgotten residents whom annoyed by its long desolation and of which they ought to be after 50 years. In addition, in the main time the community populations have continued to suffer and still need of its recovery. It definitely calls for its direly needed infrastructures in regards to roads, housings, recreational facilities, economic developments, secondary dirt road improvements, the need to have nearby clinics, need for elderly meal centers, preschool learning centers and other major amenities infrastructures.

Many of the families are in dire need of electrical benefits, waterline provision to their homes, repairs of their existing housings, need for recreational facilities and other health & social needs. Many of their elders have completely given up on promises made on fixing of their homes. It may need repairs but new housing construction is more feasible since their old house terribly warned out. Some do have their children and grandchildren who live with them since there is no place for them to go because they may have no home. It sounds unbelievable but it is a true state of affairs for those in rural and isolated communities.

However, there continues to be delays and broken promises about requests on their dirt road improvements, power lines and waterlines extensions. Their livestock permits reduced and there are no provisions for new plans to help them in rehabilitating their grazing lands. Alternatively, it is for them to obtain water for their livestock by having to repair their broken down windmills. What little social security, disability, retirement or general assistance they received as their fixed income it is what they get but it only provides them with survival needs.

Therefore, a viable plan is present for doing the needed infrastructures in repairing of their homes, roads, water outlets, livestock improvement and other subsistence recovery to benefit the FBFA families. This Recovery Plan must be prepared as quickly as possible instead of dragging it on and on again. That is the case because of the required compliance with the federal CFRs' Land Clearance provisions. In reference to this delivering of the needed edifice, a "waiver request" must need completion before its implementing of construction can begin.

Our K'ai'Bii'Tó Region's Southern Section of F.B.F.A. Recover Plan would be presented to the Navajo Nation's Central Government and to the Navajo Nation's FBFA Commission. However, it needs to present the "request of waiver" to the United States Executive Branch in Washington, D. C. by or through a presentation of the President of the Navajo Nation. It is for the purpose of the federal funding and its prompt implementation. That is the actual appeal for a resolution in this Proposal Outline Plan. It is for the urgent Recovery of our K'ai'Bii'Tó's Southern Region locality of the FBFA and for the rest of its FBFA Executive Order lands.

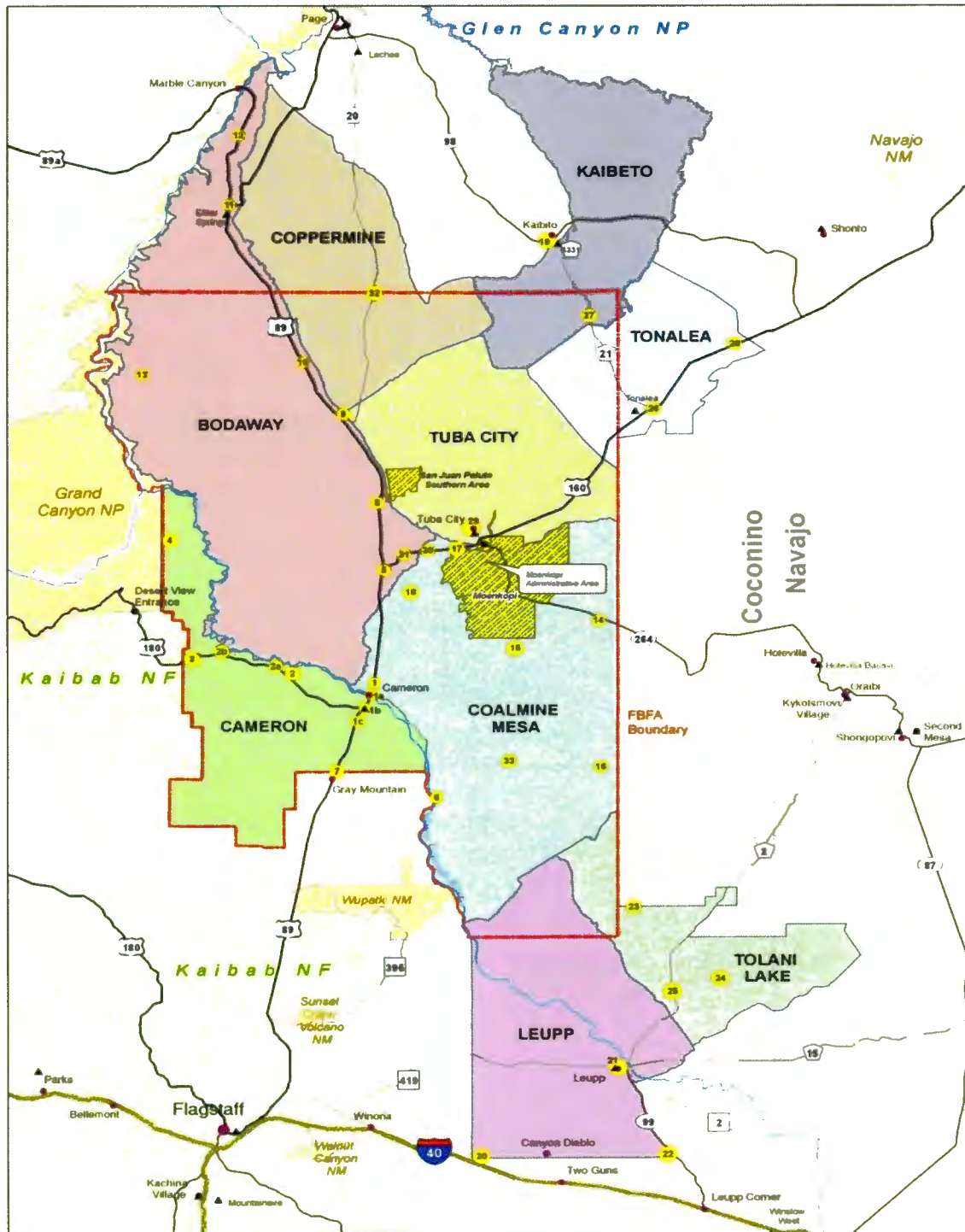
### OFFICIAL FOUNDATION

The Navajo Nation's FBFA Land Commission has taken upon itself to tackle the task of having all nine (9) Bennett Freeze Chapters to draft a proposal on their desire of how each of their Chapter's FBFA Recovery Plan implementation is preferred. They need to admonish in vision new ideas on the need to execute the task of resolving the issue. This task jointly pursued in cooperation with all chapters involved from the FBFA. It is the request of each Nine Chapters to come up with a draft plan by undertaking it through their strategic planning. At their Regional FBFA, they needed to focus on the needs of their individual chapters.

The Navajo Nation FBFA Land Commission is sponsoring this Project with the cooperation of each chapter affected within the FBFA Recovery Plan region. It is with those ideas of making the combined effort to assist in funding the needed infrastructures within those distressed communities in the FBFA. These very critical needs are the long standing and emotional impact affected especially within the Western Navajo Agency on the Navajo reservation



Because of that reason, it is request of their input and incumbent upon the Local Navajo Chapters to meet the February 29, 2016 deadline. Proposal needs submittal from all chapters within the deadline from these FBFA regions. On January 14, 2016, an Initial Kick-off Conference held at Twin Arrows Casino Resort to present a formal introduction to begin making FBFA Recovery Plan a reality. All chapters from the Western Navajo Agency that are within the FBFA invited to receive briefings from the Navajo Nation's department directors and the President's Office on FBFA history and its status.



**Map # 1: FBFA Regional Map Depicting its Location in Western Agency**

Although, further meetings to be planned to continue inviting FBFA chapters to participate in furthering their input and discussion regarding plans for the FBFA Recovery. Jointly, they want to submit the gathering of new ideas and inputs into this renewed Recovery Plan that is going to Washington, D. C. through and by the President of the Navajo Nation. The Navajo Nation's Window Rock Headquarter will be responsible in compiling the FBFA Recovery Plans submitted from chapters for putting it forward to the United States President's Office.

### OUR K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S GOALS/OBJECTIVES

#### K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S GOALS:

1. Our goal as a Chapter is to obtain the desires of our Community's ambitions and purposes. These things would be to achieve our general health, mental, social and economic needs. Many of our desires include those that affect our local population and those living in the FBFA residents. Our overall human life's survival needs are important to us. Our people's want is in getting through the next day and year with set goals in mind.
2. Our next high priority is to ensure that our Local Chapter Governance is in its best operation mentally and in actuality. It is to serve its best to its constituency in regards to providing a better organization. It is to offer knowledgeable use of policies and budgeting of its Chapter functional operation. Furthermore, it is to continue in carrying out its governance authority and responsibilities to its finest capabilities.
3. It is with the reflection of the first and the second, is especially to serve our indigent FBFA resident population so they would provide with most of the things they are in need. These may include to improved health, enhanced mental abilities, better social respect and gaining an economically extent need.
4. It is to gain a need for our FBFA residents to increase their cultural and public education by having children continue attending school daily closer to home. In addition, to provide cultural learning either at home or at especially offered tutor counseling in learning more about their cultural values. This kind of educational opportunity needed to enhance the learning of FBFA parents and children on a regular basis instead of going far away for such learning period.
5. The need of relief from land clearance by obtaining "a waiver" on the specific CFRs that hinders construction of the desired infrastructures. In doing this "waiver," it will not prolong the accomplishment of assembling edifices in rural areas within FBFA regions. It is mostly because of the prolonged land clearance processes that have become so costly. It takes years to approve construction that should complete right away instead of putting off its execution. Therefore, a definite request is to "waive" the Land Clearance Section of CFRs. Then to fund all projects need addressing in FBFA's infrastructure projects. This "waiver clause" is to include all projects pertaining to local FBFA's health, mental and social facilities constructions. It would also include any roads and economic infrastructure edifices within nearby FBFA. Land Clearances "waiver" should also include those in close proximity of FBFA and its related projects that called for land clearances.

#### K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S OBJECTIVES:

1. To accomplish the needs of FBFA's health benefits that are to bring in the resources necessary to provide clinical, special care services to serve the needy population. To claim and treat those identified resident having severe mental health needs by offering the needed treatment so they would begin to overcome their distresses and traumas. To help those in FBFA residents needing social survival with depression or rundown social insecurity with the needed healing such as with both cultural and modern cure applications. Besides, to assist with the need to initiate or improve the local economic activities to create jobs so families can afford paying for their rent or new housings mortgaging.

2. It is to assist local Chapter Governance with their expertise in management, trainings and improving of its capabilities. Additionally, so that for them to function in a manner proper and in compliance with its regulatory manuals. It may include its Community-Based Land Use Plan (CB-LUP) so to better assist those needing help in the FBFA population.
3. To have the local Community Governance promotes and supports its residents in the FBFA so to gain their needed survival including assistance with the well-being of constituencies. In addition, being able to get-together to be friendly or being sociable, being aware of the emotional wellness of others and being able to be profit in gaining employment in supporting self and others.
4. To provide learning by tutoring or counseling adults and children so to be able in help in easing and relieving the burden of adversity from living in FBFA's poor quality of lifestyle. This maybe has happened for close to fifty years or maybe less time for the younger generations. Those from outside FBFA may not really understand or realize what FBFA residents have gone through living daily with such hardship. Most FBFA residents have experienced the unbearable destitution of living in dilapidated homes for the most part of their lives. It is hard to imagine how it is being in depressing situation or stuck in such an environment especially for small children.
5. To be able to acquire the critical need in "waiving" the federal Land Clearance Code of Federal Regulation by the Navajo Nation President in consulting with the President of the United States. Since the United States President has the Executive Authority to "waive" regulation on, in this case just the Land Clearance provisions. It would only apply to the affected FBFA's Land Freeze that was lift back in 2012. This is so that a prompt resolution on the needed FBFA infrastructures delivering can occur in a reasonable time. Otherwise, a continued lingering of unfinished FBFA infrastructures will be a long and drawn-out process again. This problem will delay fixing the needed projects even after the 50 years of no development directive.

### *NEED FOR PUBLIC SERVICES' PARTICIPATION IN F.B.F.A.*

The wide-ranging and existing agencies of the Public Services entities are duty-bound and needed in assisting within FBFA Recovery Plan Project. Each civic services department must help in the FBFA Regional Recovery Plan. This is so that every FBFA chapter prolonged in suffering from "no development" need a survey of their input into the Regional Recovery Plan. Each chapter is realizing the FBFA Recovery Project as it has affected the residents who need to participate in their input. It is a very crucial responsibility in presenting this Recovery Plan to Washington, D.C. as soon as possible so it can be implement after funding.

Each appropriate Agency must identify the needed funding resources so to expedite the overall Recovery of the FBFA. All involved groups or interested factions associated and/or concern are to assist in refining the Proposal they will submit to Window Rock FBFA's Land Commission via the President's Office. Our responsibility is part of meeting that February 29, 2016 closing date.

It is that fundamental documentation that is being requested and for it to be presented as an assessment of FBFA. It will help make each of the Agency's FBFA chapters to give assistance in that review consideration. In its place, being involved in the program must ensue receiving it from our Navajo Nation's FBFA Region as an input. The real dilemma and alarm of this evaluation is the lingering problem that now is in neglect for some time now. That difficulty of engaging in its process of demanding strategy and begin addressing the problem so to deal with that anxiety.

Our focus here is to have each Navajo Nation chapters to present its concerns for the last five decades in essence suspended from any progress. That inactivity of the postponement in growth surely has further delayed their progress within inside the borders of FBFA. Thus, it has really devastated the spirit of our people that have been negatively affected their livelihood. However, we must continue making efforts in tackling this just as the way our traditional legend has spoken of as real "monsters" that the early ancestors' faced.



## ADDED EVIDENTS OF ADVERSITY OF LIFE ATTACHED FROM F.B.F.A.:

During the last period of unending predicament of existing FBFA there were much assessments submitted for reviews in weighing this problem. In these recurring years of struggle, our people living there depicted on continuous notions of ideas that occurred. In addition, with the little feedback from communities within FBFA is important. However, our FBFA residents have patiently waited for a resolution of the tragedy in the FBFA. Because of the recurring promises for its recovery, the FBFA residents were numb with positive spiritual outlook.

The dwellers in FBFA are in need and anxiously looking forward to salvaging their passion for a better life in this our American land of plenty. Their own motherland so long ago been forgotten that they revered it as left silent with undeveloped conveniences. Still they are willing to try to invite some deliverance of comfort once again with some faith of recovery. In addition, these FBFA occupants want to rejuvenate their lives in the thought of sound passion for the sake of their children and grandchildren.

Therefore, in this latest proposal more attachment of the circumstances is present for review and understanding by authorities of the local leaders. There has been much uncovering of statistics and pictographic images that increased as highlighted in the inquisitors' observation and decision. It has presented a true and detail tragedies that are being endured daily by the FBFA residents. Some calamities that are happening in isolated regions of the Navajo reservation and in Regions of northern Arizona, U.S.A. is actually evidence in FBFA location.

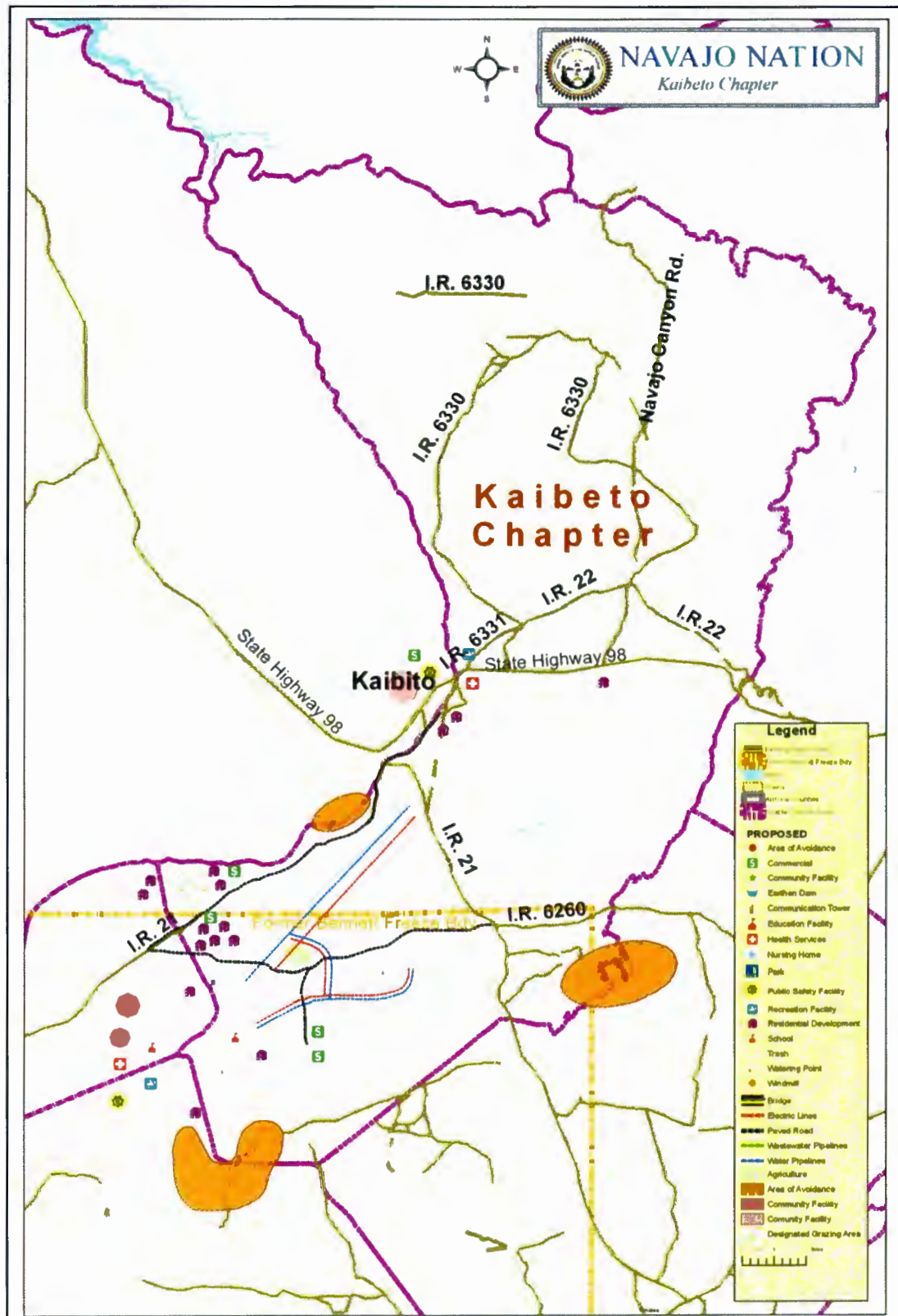
### OUR K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY STRATEGIC SESSIONS:

Our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter and its Community members have periodically spent some time coming together in discuss their local people's needs and circumstances within and around its restrained FBFA. The unsatisfactory situation of FBFA lies within the southern border of K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter. Apparently, the overall Community of K'ai'Bii'Tó is actually under-developed due to lack of attention from the focuses of the dominate society but it still somehow survives from year to year.

An annual or at times biannual K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's Strategic Sessions are held to review the actual conditions of our local Community's scattered population. Inclusive is the FBFA, which is actually in slower growing capacity because of its federal mandate emphasizing "no development" of any kind within the FBFA. It has been required as law for the last fifty demoralizing years for those residents to comply with the federal order. No repairs of homes or its restriction on development of the overall communities are compulsory.

The FBFA families' life since that time have been without employment, no modern minimal recreational activities and furthermore they have been either actually cutback in stock or taken away their livestock permits. It is the livelihood of each family to depend on the little livestock-grazing permit, which they have as their life's main occupation within FBFA. In addition, it is because of this ungainliness in regular income is the reason that their surrounding neighborhood has been almost very shattered with grief and making their lives depressed.

There is a slightest improvement on local dirt eroded roads in FBFA causing depletion of any available automobiles, which have replaced their old traditional means of horse transportation. Few buses that haul children to schools constantly damaged from rough dirt roads that cover with washboard pathways and ruts from drenched rains that come drizzle down off and on during raining seasons. Their vehicle stuck frequently as evidenced where family members traveling to health facilities are most of the time stranded.



**Map #2: Preferred Development Sites within FBFA,  
below K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter**

In most case FBFA, families have to go for more than fifty or more miles away for any emergency attention they need. It is hard for most residents to travel such a distance just to get to a clinic or hospital to attention on their welfare needs. This unfortunate reality is what our FBFA's life is part of their chore they face and that is what they have to endure daily. It is a missed reality of life in the Americas to see such neglectful way of livelihood to behold which our everyday Americans seldom understand.

Family members both adults and young children may suffer from unreliable home heating, no running water, no electricity and no modern recreational activities at or near their residential areas. Besides, these inconveniences contribute to unhealthy and endangered life in their local society. The depicted study done by the WHPacific, Inc. has outlined very well most all of the statistical information that provide for review as that our resident in the FBFA regions is enduring actual devastated disturbances.

### OUR K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S PREREQUISITE DEMONSTRATED:

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is within District 1 among other chapters of the Navajo Nation's Western Navajo reservation that are grouped on the land in northwestern Arizona in the Southwest. Our Chapter presents here in narrative with the attachment of its local governance's reaction in requesting of its FBFA Proposal. This said Proposal has a more defined clarity by its being able to focus on the localized FBFA regional responsibility.

It has to do with its concerns on repairs and new housing constructions, development of infrastructural roads, educational facilities, health buildings, economic development and public safety provisions. Within the last few years, our Chapter has focus on its withdrawal of lands for infrastructural, commercial and industrial development. Its establishment here in our central K'ai'Bii'Tó Community can accommodate of its local Township growth in a 3x3 miles square.

Additional information regarding statistical and graphics in enlightenments presented which may depict specific needs and concerns of the dilapidated Regions of FBFA communities. The spiritual fortitude of our FBFA Regional residential neighborhood has been in an appalling and firmness path. It is doubtlessly accurate that by their difficult customary adjustment it was actually how their local FBFA members have been in grim survival mode within their communities.

If we try to duplicate or add-on to the present accessed outlines and study it again, it would only further complicate the matter of its true valuation. So that the possibility of its endorsement from the outside with federal assistance could not be obtained if and when it becomes more challenging. It would also put in place its rationale in spinning our wheels in trying to justify or deceive its actual existing problems. This could further the problem of complicating its management outcome concern more readily.

Therefore, our brief recognition of assistance and its requisition exhausted with that need of help in alleviating the FBFA set back situation at hand. It is our top priority on the remaining option that we have now before us is to turn to Washington D. C. It is to request for an Executive Order by President Obama to address this grave problem. This will increase our chance of alleviating the problem by responding to the fifty-year old challenge that is before us. Otherwise, our strategy lightly prolonged again as in the past and disappointing to our FBFA residents yet again.

### K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN (CB-LUP) POLICY:

Our K'ai'Bii'Tó's Community-Base Land Use Plan Ordinance pretty much depicts the existence and goals of its Strategic Plans in the next five years afterwards. In addition, since the last updating in 2012, thus again was updated on August 2017 as a renewed document. It is with this aspect in mind that this text put together despite its unforeseen reality of how local governance be given a certification later. Thereupon,



this manuscript has its duty on even though having limited resources to implement the priorities that were present.

It however will revise it again within its continuing period of existence by updating its plans and goals that the CB-LUP has set forth in its said Policy. Nevertheless, our purpose is to look forward with optimistic at the challenges foreseen ahead even though it seems positive to ideal with its nature. Therefore, with that understanding we take pride in our preliminary logical position to proceed into the forefront.

It is rather well identified that because of our non-tax based planning and implementation that this Ordinance Policy will be difficult to address in a meaningful manner. In addition, because our Chapter is in an auspicious position overall within the Tribal Government which is far distance away and that it offers very little resources to depend on as reliable resource. Evidently, it is not a surprising thing to understand that reality.

Certainly, it would have its drawbacks but it will expect to have much to accomplish in retrospect to its ideal CB-LUP Policy. However, it definitely will move forward notwithstanding its problematic footing of little financing background. It is with that peculiarly that this Community-Based Planning Ordinance will involve the residents of the FBFA. First, there must be a sure strategy to implement the tasks of infrastructure and real services secured within a reasonable period to accomplish the task.

Even though the theory of it in having a tried certified chapter it will still have challenges to do more with its opportunities to move ahead. We would have to take a hard look at furthering its complicated avenues toward progress in finding its future fruition. It is because of having little operating revenues and grey area of technical labor in implementing its goals and responsibilities. Thus, this set goal is such as a challenge to implement.

Notwithstanding the critical environment, that it is where those available resources are prevalent as the most desirable goal for our ultimate success. By overlooking, the fact that there are too many factions of authorities to relate to in conforming them is the part of clarifying its opportunities. It is for us to concentrate on the needs of our local government to succeed more than ever before up to this point in time. That is what the challenge in its implementation is.

In addition, because of these hindrances the future progress of our chapter maybe is in its procrastinating stage of its legal evolvement. Especially that our local chapter is in a prearranged reliability and dysfunction in appropriately dealing with its needs and problems that it may confront in the future. Upon these grounds, our Chapter's Community-Based Land Use Plan might be idling now even though it has its identified procedures drawn up for its implementation.

#### OVERALL K'AI'BII'TÓ'S STRATEGIC ATTAINMENT IS NOTEWORTHY:

We will expect the overall K'ai'Bii'Tó to present its future by sharing their strategic planning outlined as a need to achieve efficiency in Community growth. It should be most advantageous to members of the Community to know of their culture. Our local Community members are in need of furthering their public learning pertaining to local strategic planning which they should be considerate of its accessibility.

Each child from grade school to college bound who are in FBFA should receive some idea about its local Community planning initiative. Their outlook on life aided now by knowing that someday they will develop an understanding. It is part of their community's experienced, which they are going through right now. It should be one of their most vital understood and by it gained more self-esteem as an individual native person.

In regards to our Community's progress in FBFA that should go forward in an untarnished manner that would help provide more productive and localized development. Thereby, it will greatly help to have more

capital resources to use for local investment. It will help in funding their infrastructures so to entice added growth instead of just lacking the needed assets within FBFA. The continued wasting of funds seems to be true if we look at the continued neglect in FBFA communities for improvement.

It is very unfortunate that FBFA is not so self-confident in their future and thereby neglect to deal competently in addressing their own health problems and economic needs. The Region really abandoned with the land freeze for at such as with the lack of education, no economic development and that need of infrastructures all deprived in its establishment. In addition, that it negatively affected with its community not being able to survive with its needed essential amenities.

Even though we speak of FBFA, residential situations who are in need of that soberness of life many of those families are still moving constantly from one place to another. In the FBFA some of those who are outside of the local K'ai'Bii'Tó Community or others closer to surrounding communities they are still relatives and neighborly. Interestingly, they intermingle with one another on a daily basis thereby try to assist each other as fellow citizens willing to be helpful.

They as members of a cultural society such as likening to the older generational adults is where they do group activities that provide them with continuing local traditional valued events. It is comparing to their ceremonial function where they try to keep their spirits and language interchanged on a daily basis. Surprisingly, this norm has kept their social life alive throughout that ordeal of the impact of the Former Bennett Freeze mindset.

However, that continuous reality of their dysfunctional society seems to continue its impairment on their spiritual portion of their local population in acute manner. Therefore, on that basis the effects of FBFA are disrupting their Community's oneness of culture within its endured language, economic and social status quo. In addition, it is in their home life's educational pastime children who are in the FBFA treated with unequal learning opportunities.

That need of training should respect with better opportunities given that they are longing for tutoring comfort. There is a chance that they would meet head-on with the upsetting measures of the status quo in FBFA Region. Thereby, whatever the public education is available for them it generally does not help overcoming the stress they may encounter.

Therefore, there is a great need to assist the youngsters as well as adults to try in adapting to the devastation and the abandonment of that kind of lifestyle. These are the untold stories that people generally suffer from day to day. There is no close study or evaluation of what our people in the FBFA residents are facing in the end on the effects of this terrible predicament. Of course, few especially the elderly are doing what they can to utilize their traditional approach to deal with this crisis.

### PURPOSE OF SUGGESTED REGIONAL COMMUNITY PRIORITY PROJECTS

#### LOCAL K'AI'BII'TÓ GOVERNANCE & ITS POLICY ISSUES:

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is nearing its approval authority to be a Certified Chapter which will mean it then can take on further responsibilities to govern itself. There is much accountability to consider when the Chapter is authorizing as an entity to begin exercising its new obligations. Although, our K'ai'Bii'Tó has already had its Community-Base Land Use Plan Policy certified by the Navajo Nation Council it still needs improving.

Even more things are address such as basic organizational capability, long-range revenues to expedite governance, hiring proficient personnel and implementing operating governing procedures. The CB-CLUP

document must positively depict its Community plans and visions those confines to its population. As well, it has to identify its available local and outside resources for continued functioning in its progress.

It has an updated illustration of its Five Management System Policies that portrays its operation as an effective local governing organization. It is when this Chapter is certified would show its clear obligations to their local constituencies. It must try very hard to show and implement its considerable regards for its Community mission and overall Chapter visions. With this kind of focus and attitude, the local and its FBFA will be successful in their operation as a local governing body.

Historically, it was back in 1983 and 1984 that our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter initially put forth its first Local Governance Pilate Project. That initially proposed Local Pilate Governing Project implemented to serve its local Community population. That advantage realized before any other Navajo Nation's 110 Chapters who later began forming their local empowerment initiatives. Therefore, it is most fitting to make its progress even more relevant and significant as the years pass from this decade to the next.

It was after that new vision the Navajo Nation Government began its mission to offer its support to have local chapters considered as localized entities. At their urging, the chapters then began towards becoming local self-governing entities. It was later then that the idea of becoming "certified" initiated as native chapters. Since that, time chapters began as recognize homegrown governing bodies.

Since that time of its new beginning, chapters sanctioned as local emerging communities to address the needs of their constituencies. Some chapters that were ready to be viable local government entities were then introduce as partly funded organization. Thereby, our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter was then one of the first to implement its vision as how local chapters could begin managing its own affairs.

It was through the local community based process that chapters began practicing their peculiar and native way to implement the rule of empowerment. The initial K'ai'Bii'Tó's Local Government Pilate Project put forth as possible plan to establish a locally viable governing operation is history. In the offering of a home based management of local governmental affairs, it was a goal for developing local chapter policies.

That proposal presented as a homegrown format that surprisingly funded by the Tribal Administration at that time. Our Chapter began implementing its initial Local Government Pilate Project with the intention of forming its governance based at rural region in managing its services to local constituencies. Since that time Navajo Nation, chapters started forming their local level governing through approval of the local empowerment initiative from the Navajo Nation Council.

The Local Government Pilate Project presented in a contractual format to the Central Government in Window Rock under the auspicious of former Zah Administration back in 1984 was first. Later that year our local K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has become self-sufficiently planned with its goals to implement the new Project. After that, first initiative took place then other Navajo Chapters began implementing their local chapter government initiatives agendas.

Now because of the dire needs of chapters in getting its revenues as like FBFA's nearby chapters are unable to muster success to address their governance. The result has been a powerless thing to attain the needed funding for local chapters. It is necessary for chapters to be able to succeed in going forward in that capital building capacity. However, it behooves the need for local FBFA involved chapters certified and afford enough finance to endure in its progress as a viable local entity to govern itself.

It is so unfortunate that the cause of the chaotic land dispute within the FBFA communities make it impossible to address the needs of our people with neighboring chapter organization. Our latest effort to group chapters into regionalization may help to combat the FBFA's disorganized situation. Many feel it still



will not able to succeed because of the need to understand better that process and educating of our Navajo people even more needed for learning.

#### REVENUES OF NAVAJO NATION, OTHER ENTITIES & SERVICE PROVIDERS TO DINÉ GOVERNANCE:

The idea of actually to advance funding from the outside sources is part of the plan if when chapters' accountability is established essentially. Furthermore, it is most feasible to have set in place as a sure agreement to fix an annual funding for local chapter governance. This agreed upon local chapter entity must unquestionably establish with annual base funding for its sure operation just as liken to a tax-based off reservation resources.

Starting with the Navajo Nation's Legislative and Executive Branches' annual funding of local chapter's financial budget is the main source of revenue for local chapters. This possible funding source would be for the purposes of implementing the local governance by empowering and undertaking the real local governing capability. This enabling idea is to identify the alternative ideas for succeeding in our local communities' governance initiatives.

Upon such upstanding in initiating the Navajo communities by being able to learn and understand the rule of governance by strengthening their managing opportunities they will succeed. In addition, seriously develop skills in municipal governance by developing the Navajo Nation is local governing. This will truly introduce the seriousness of local chapter regional governance system on the Navajo reservation. Our initiative to build local governing capacity will make it to grow into viable local communities' governing bodies.

In the realm of small-scale resources in the management of our own local governmental affairs, the Regionalization initiative maybe nearer to our chapters concerned for being within a smaller population base join with a larger populace. In observing, the principle of providing necessary technical assistance to carry out the purposes in working with small government is not so easy. Therefore, our Central Government's role of support needed to finance chapters with seed money necessary to initiate a mini-government to larger scale governance capacity.

The result is to obtain success in the management of the program and gain expertise needed through funding that personnel skill desired. This kind of program improvement will help to monitor the local program's essential operation on a regular basis. It would be wholesome to have this manner of program operation to manage in implementing the desired procedure.

Thus, today many of our local chapters are struggling to get on their feet to administer their affairs trying to provide growth at local communities. It maybe because of the non-tax based that local chapters are confine within the scarcity of funds to operate. That concern could be the key in its detriment to self-sufficiency on the Navajo reservation.

Even more devastating is where there is minimal amount of economic base for most chapter communities. That kind of less economy minimizes their local governmental revenues in operating their local governance adequately. Therefore, some means of capital adjustment would help in alleviating that deficient problem. Evidently, it is rightly promising to have more economic growth at the local communities by in large to help resolve this problem.

In the FBFA Regions most all of the local communities are in despairing situations from their home environment to nearby chapter governmental operations. This situation of hardship entails their life's social, health, mental and economic needs. In addition, it involves the desire of trying to obtain the

infrastructural needs that directly lacks ground works for the wellbeing and commercial essentials of their communities.

These distresses of their communities are left unresolved with neglect of local development because of the lack of working together to plan and support from outside assistance financially. Therefore, in that light there is a dire need to revitalize their communities at large. In addition, if it is address, it will help to cause great improvement among the discouraging population because of the need it has to depress FBFA.

A need for recovery of the FBFA is greatly crucial with any assistance available from federal and tribal agencies or services to combat the absence of amenities. It would considerably be an advantage from tribal, state, county, federal government and other private entities to constrain the anguishes of regional residents in FBFA Regions.

People in the FBFA gave continuous promises from year to year especially during election time on their need of home repairs. It has gotten to the point that they disbelieve of any effort are to be done about their housings or stock upgrading. Also, if there will be any financial assistance that provides to improve their deploring housings that remains to be repair from year to the next.

This predicament of the FBFA has been going on for so long that it has aligned the impairment of their spiritual fiber. Physical and spiritually they have been harm as individual within their human organs' hopelessness. Thereby, there arises in the forefront of dealing with such catastrophe to community members that slightly debased their human life.

So, now is the time to address an underling federal CFRs that are in this case a disadvantageous law that trouble our indigent Navajo population whom were so devastated from fifty years of torment on these residents. It is so over whelming to realize that this kind of suffering should go on within an abundant and well-to-do American Country. If it can be relieved with, a pressing declaration to ease or settle the FBFA residents will cherish it without any further delays.

### RECENT K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S WORKSHOP NEWS (Strategic Planning Sessions):

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter on an annual basis has in its quarterly basis has endowed strategic planning sessions. It is where the gathering of Community Officials, personnel staff and other concern citizens meet in hashing out topics of concerns regarding their Community projects, infrastructures, land use, farming, etc. It is where participants of the Chapter members discuss and plan their future vision of local problems and needs. The leaders would implement their Community's priorities that are pressing to plan for or its construction of outlook.

In these group sessions, the contributors spend their time in serious discussions regarding FBFA and outsides its boundary infrastructures. These dialogues about nearby constituency population are regional Land Use Plan that may include various local Communities' comprehensive planning matters. It is a time for looking at the Community-based infrastructural development in light of the future foresight.

The population within our Communities' strategies definitely relates to both FBFA residents and adjacent peripheral of our constituency population. The far-reaching priorities within and without FBFA were approached with ultimate care considering its enormity of the situation. It was a very delicate impediment to be addressed knowing of its heartbreaking circumstances encounter on cost and human suffering involved.

Incidentally, the total number of longstanding FBFA offers great concern for its anguished residents who endured living in that tragic state of its affair everyday of their lives. On the contrary, that serious situation

makes anyone to be distressed with its reality of its circumstances. However, by in large the local communities' patriots cannot standby to see such tragedy be untold so somebody must speak out.

## K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The K'ai'Bii'tó's Community-Based Land Use Plan is parallel with Land Use Plan planning version being present for discussion. At first, the Contract was with Eunice Tso, Inc. a Technical Assistance Project Planner, who put our initial Local Land Use Plan's first description together in a brief booklet form. It was a Project under a Contract from the Central Government level to assist local chapters.

In addition, from that time since the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has come a long way to developed its own updated Land Use Plan Policy Manual that was documented to assist in our planning. Furthermore, the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is besides doing that has its Community-Based Land Use Plan (C-BLUB) certified. In addition, this Land Use Plan Policy was under the promises of the Navajo Nation Government for them to provide its technical assistance and resources to support our Community.

That initiative with the available Technical Assistant helped our initial local Community plan and needs assessment. It was a tool to bring land use planning creativity together into one component. It was how our local land use plan actually was developed and became appreciated. That Community projection really took place by identifying our local infrastructure and other resources.

It was that benefactor in arranging our CB-CLUP that encouraged our K'ai'Bii'Tó Community to plan for its plan development. Even though with minimum funding sources from Window Rock, Arizona our continued persistence realized thereafter. That outcome was what made it possible to promote local empowerment initiative. In that way, our Community became successful in putting a viable Community-Base Land Use Plan Manual together.

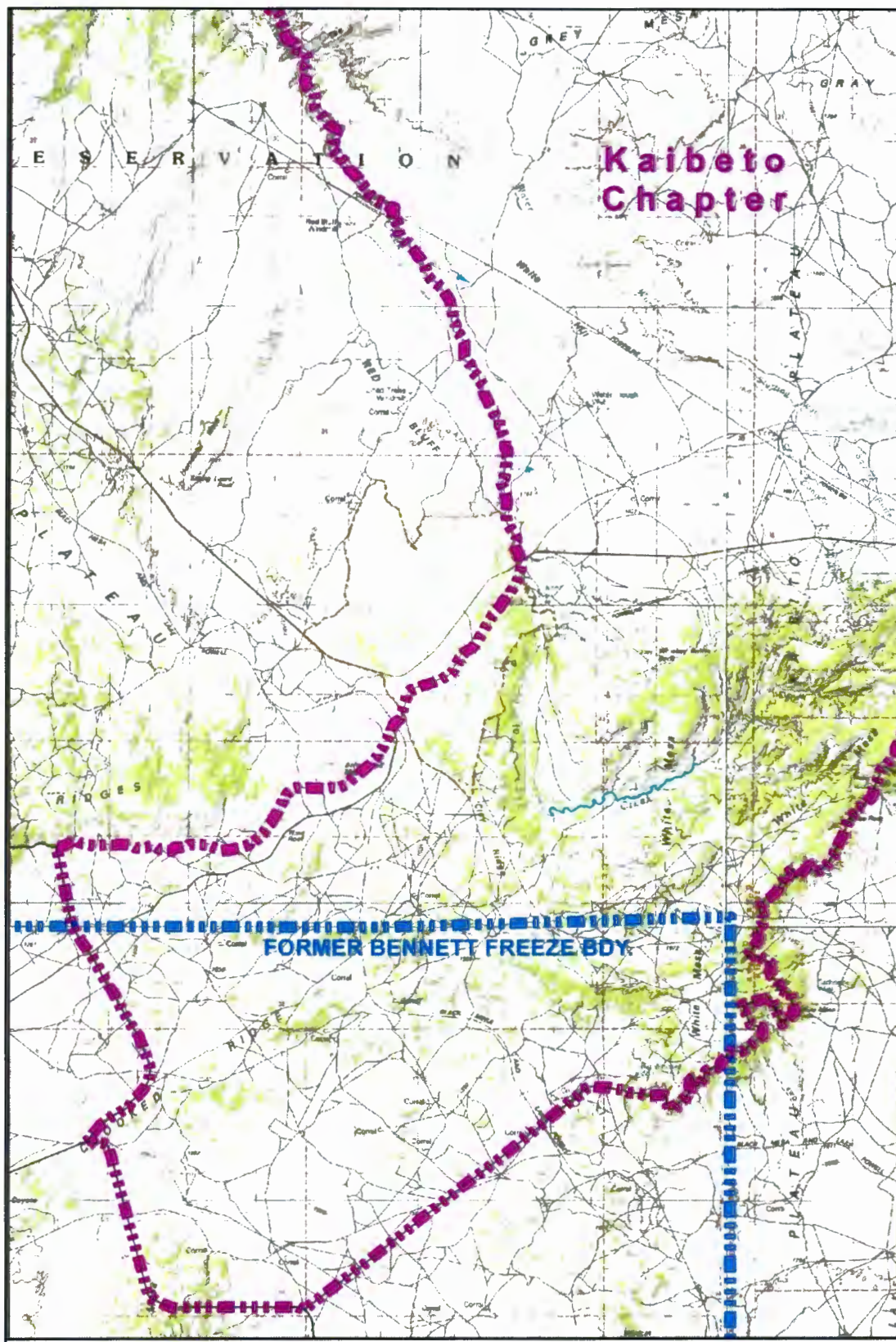
Furthermore, it even then challenges to bring advantage in lifting our people from the lack of continuous resolutions to change the attitudes in dealing with their displeasure and un-interest in moving forward. In so doing that, still our greatest challenge seems to be our local economic development so that locally to build on creating more jobs for our Community. That kind of insignificance of our cultural growth has been stagnated in the communities within the FBFA as well.

Thus, that said Community-Based Land Use Plan Policy underscores the need in establishing goals for our K'ai'Bii'Tó Community's historical, present and future depiction including our FBFA's community population region. These goals would include our Community education, social, economic, health and physical infrastructural prerequisites of our Chapter Community comprising also of our FBFA population.

This viably mentioned Community-Based Land Use Plan Policy is design to update every five years as to its changes and concerns relating to its updated challenges. It would include any of its changing environment and social status within and outside the boundary of our FBFA communities. Therefore, it is incumbent upon our southerly neighbors to become more involve with their Chapter even as being part FBFA community.

In this way, they would be part of a larger group of their constituents to deal with the outside entities in making their position more influential in advocating for their dire needs. It would be the case where their requests could become much better understood by external powers. In that, since they may hear more in terms of an immediate assistance on their needs to be relieve from their devastated situation. Alleviation from the distressful feeling is a dilemma that needs to correction as part of an attitude change dealt with in our FBFA communities.





**Map # 3: K'ai'Bii'Tó USGS Topographic Map of F.B.F.A.,  
South of K'ai'Bii'Tó**

## K'AI'BII'TÓ HAS ADDED MEMBERS FROM F.B.F.A. K'AI'BII'TÓ TERMED "H<sub>2</sub>O IN WILLOW TREE"

Our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is within the northern boundary of FBFA and it lists membership from a section of its population. These members are part of our Local Land Use Plan Policy either as it is being completed or in the process of completion. K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter will hopefully be soon certified under the auspicious of the Navajo Nation Council. Its positive and general outlook on our local Chapter is most certainly being part of the Chapter to stand with few differences from the other chapters.

It is credible that K'ai'Bii'Tó Community has existed since about early 1865 by few local Diné Senior citizens. In addition, they tell of the famous pioneer whose name was *Keshquoli* as his Navajo name. People describe him as "one with injured foot," is interpreted from *Kesquoli*, a Diné surname in those days. He was one of our historic during the Long-Walk period where battles took place and as heroes who often told of him by our ancestor. He was the one who first named this location as K'ai'Bii'Tó, "water in willow Creek."

So, K'ai'Bii'Tó is the earliest Community to be realized as a place of refuge by our ancestors as it has become established in the early Diné's frontier days. Hence, the historic beginning that is stated by K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter stands a reason as a consciousness to every child who is born as descendant of this known local Community that has been highlighted. This comprehensive knowledge gives strength to every member of our Community who say they are descendants from those early native pioneers.

In addition, it offers the need of endurance for each individual who is a member of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Community. Our Chapters hereby lists its footings of the actual status about its endeavor of implementation and accomplishments. It is incumbent upon each local K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter member to do what he can to work with their partner FBFA residents pertaining to social, economic, mental and physical infrastructural needs as being part of their constituencies as well.

### FUNDINGS FROM AGENCIES & OTHER SERVICES

#### INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES, INSCRIPTION HOUSE & OTHER CLINICS ARE ACCESSIBLE TO F.D.F.A.:

The Tuba City Regional Health Corporation, the Inscription House Clinic and others outside the Navajo Nation boundary private health clinic services are also part of the amenities provided to all local FBFA clientele. However, a great need continues to exist with the safe travel to these health facilities in transporting our FBFA residents to those support services. Available are some transportation services provided either by community health clinical free carriage sponsors and/or by the patient's own personal vehicle transportation.

It could greatly be helpful to have better and improved roads, which are the needed have focused within the FBFA. It is where very little attention given to the FBFA Region of our Chapter clientele. Most of our Regions in FBFA are actually dilapidated to the point of roads having crumbling land used as heavy traffic for clients. It is with those blow sand, its domed sandy spots and gullied old roadways that do damage to vehicles and bumpiness to passengers. It is especially true with the public dirt roads that really depolarized from either excessive use or weather stricken down by natural erosion.

Focusing on this portion of our Community means meeting residents who are disenchant with any type of federal government or other newcomer who looks suspicious. Therefore, the isolated dwellers are in need of health services since little done to provide Regional residents with field health amenities. These kinds of resources denied to the FBFA population for unknown number of years, sadly it is the norm for a very long time.



If any new infrastructural development that were incomplete, it usually occurred outside the affected area of that federally forbidden construction Region. Because of that setback on any development within FBFA it was evident that a new Senior Independent Living Complex was built in our local K'ai'Bii'Tó Site recently. It is unfortunate that that kind of infrastructural enhancement denied to those in FBFA. Surely, there must be something done to assist the people who are living in a deplorable lifestyle.

Truly, our FBFA is in dire need of some health facility infrastructure to serve these communities or some type of senior meal and health center on a landscape for their assembly. Although often times small isolated community gathering moments, they do express their desire for some enhancing groundwork. They could have a local facility where they can rest from their daily struggles. More importantly, they really do need assistance in some infrastructure building instead of trying to travel for long distances.

However, those providers of health would surely be willing to present their own statistics of how many FBFA residents are living in that neighborhood. The FBFA Regional need for increasing the enhancement of needed health services is great, that is for sure. Some of those residents attend health clinics on their own even though with least amount of assistance by providers. People are trying to do for themselves as much as they can even with little effort of health providers.

But what health needs are needed from these communities of FBFA Regions which is quite a lot, however they do attend minor and far distance to clinic services on their own. The surveys of the FBFA Regional health needs do call for a periodic assessment that could provided by assigned staff. Other status of the FBFA residents' health problems and its distresses should be part of the surveys regarding its statistical data.

There needs to be update FBFA statistical health appraisals such as its actual digital numbers of how many diabetic patients are within the isolated part of FBFA Regions. Furthermore, the numbers on the actual death rates within each community counted as well. The FBFA dwellers have their periodic traumas of family deaths that these residents encounter and such things are apparent health battle that affect people.

#### WESTERN NAVAJO AGENCY ROAD COMMITTEE'S RECEIPT OF REQUESTS:

The Navajo Nation Department of Transportation and Agency BIA Roads Office with its Committee provides for the needs of the Agency's roads. They periodically prioritize for a ten or twenty-year plan in scheduling their road construction in the Agency. Accordingly, each local chapter also presents its recommendations how many and where its community's dirt road would need some improvement. It was indicated to either recommend their preference as all whether or blacktop, graveled-based high top and hard-surfaced roads.

Now, within the FBFA it was difficult for a long time to get their road improvement resolve in having them scheduled for road maintenance or if any construction was implemented. However, on a temporary basis few main bus routes approved for grading which may not serviced often, as it should have been. Periodically, there mishaps buses stranded because of irregular road maintenance. Few places a contract made with Counties to grade the dirt roads.

In our FBFA Region took much crouching and prowling to get the 23 miles of road completed in the portion of the boundary line within FBFA side on N-21(A) from Tonalea to K'ai'Bii'Tó. Thus far, this particular endless preceding dirt road finally constructed after 40 years of demanding of its improvement with an all-weather highway thoroughfare. It is still not complete to connect to the State Highway 98 at K'ai'Bii'Tó Community.

On the contrary, it very anticipated that the other dirt roads within the FBFA improved so that those residents in that Region receive the relief they need for road improvement. Our community members in the destitute region of the Western Navajo Agency do need every improvement necessary to gain a better



life. That is so to enjoy the fruits of the American wealth. It needs being regularly remind that the FBFA was left behind for the last fifty years or more in the infrastructure recovery.

### HOME SITE LEASE & ARCHEOLOGICAL CLEARANCE PROCEDURE'S RECOVERY:

This is the subject of controversy and hence been detrimental in it as an obstacle in lacking processing that turns off the individuals who have interest in it. There permeates so much disputed that it lags from the beginning of its implementation to process its paperwork. In addition, because of that many of the families in the FBFA just turn away from dealing with it.

Because of no prolonged development because of the last fifty years of the frozen land Regions, it initiates no more development as being a continued mentality for residents. Therefore, on that basis the denial of any local improvement is prevalent within the FBFA. In addition, presently with the ending of the freeze the lifting of its land freeze is easily almost gone by in the last three years but still no activities..

The problem of the frozen land disputed between the Navajo and Hopi tribes for decades meant nothing done which caused so much suffering on our FBFA residents. Now, there seems so much federal red tape in regards to CFRs that it is not easy to process any land clearances. This continued stalemate of the required regulation will definitely cause so much lengthy time span for its clearances. Therefore, that prolonging consumption of resources and delayed timetable cause doubt in having to expand its process.

This kind of added detriment will cause much more suffering and it will affect these FBFA residents once again for possibly decades more if no alternative decreed. Many of our FBFA chapters and their population are burnout by federal CFRs and it is not only within the FBFA. Moreover, the mandate of CFRs only provides more profit to outside archeology companies from off of the reservation about local infrastructure development.

Many of our Navajo people especially, are and have become unenthusiastic and losing interest in dealing with the federal clearances that are required "as law of the land" which is only mandated on the Navajo Indian reservation. Why cannot our leaders make amendments for the benefit of its people and not for the greedy companies that wait and ready for more cash to profit?

Most of these CFR rules have destroyed the hopes of our residents in approving requests for any construction effort on the Navajo Nation. It is time when in opening new ideas that bring forth this kind of problems and concerns. It seems every time funds are available it causes a very high cost of doing land clearances because of the mandated CFRs. It clearly drains the little budgets allocated to local chapter government organizations. Surely, it is true also for both the federal and tribal government departments and programs.

### F.B.F.A.'S INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (ICIP) LIST:

There is much preliminary planning to work on like in strategizing the process to forecast our local FBFA Infrastructural Capital Improvement Projects (ICIP). It is a hassle to try in dealing with the organizational bottle necked from Agency to Central Tribal echelon on processing ICIP. Understandably, it is just too time consuming to expedite the need for improvements in the FBFA Regions.

Mainly, it is because of the numerous federal regulations that we are required to abide by regardless of what our people's desires maybe. This is true even with our communities that are outside the remote boundaries of the FBFA. It seems very unfair for especially, the most residents in need and those who fell behind in advancement but are not being at fault.

In such case, many of those who definitely dragged behind in their chapters would leave out and stamp out from any future development. They absolutely could be hindering the growth by that unavoidable impact within the borderline of FBFA. Yes, in this way many in the FBFA would cruelly continue to toil in that gone by Land Dispute between the Navajo and the Hopi tribes.

It is with that very small amount of funding made least available each year to the Navajo Nation that continues to limit the desired projects. In spite of the high cost that is required by the mandated land clearance, it is a bit of restriction that may result in delays. That project is to be in diminish and unfinished conclusion in development. Because of these abnormal situations in addressing such infrastructures building, the required clearance, which then become sun feasible.

In addition, either in most cases addressing these needful clearances to build infrastructure causes incomplete clearances or it may again determine that that immediate construction problem then postponed. There are CFRs that establish since the early 1970s that makes federal government to intercede by its authority to delay the desired development.

It was over one-hundred forty-seven years ago that few of these CFRs were pass that maybe are out of date but it is still on the books. In a rare case, an environmental impact statement may cause longer hindrances in declaring its procedures to stipulate advantages to our community growth. Some changes to the CFRs need addressing so that a more expeditious clearance and construction is achieve. If these are not dealt with then years of red tape could problematic our progress.

#### SOUTHERN CHAPTER AREA IS WITHIN F.B.F.A.: K'AI'BII'TÓ ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE DOMAIN:

Our Community affected by its prerequisite to homely utilizes any direly vital infrastructure whether it is in social, mental, economic or physically essentials to our Chapter. Therefore, with the circumstance of the damaging effects brought on by the unhelpful federal CFRs it is our recommendation that a determination made to the United States' Executive Branch to "waive" those that withholds our positive progress.

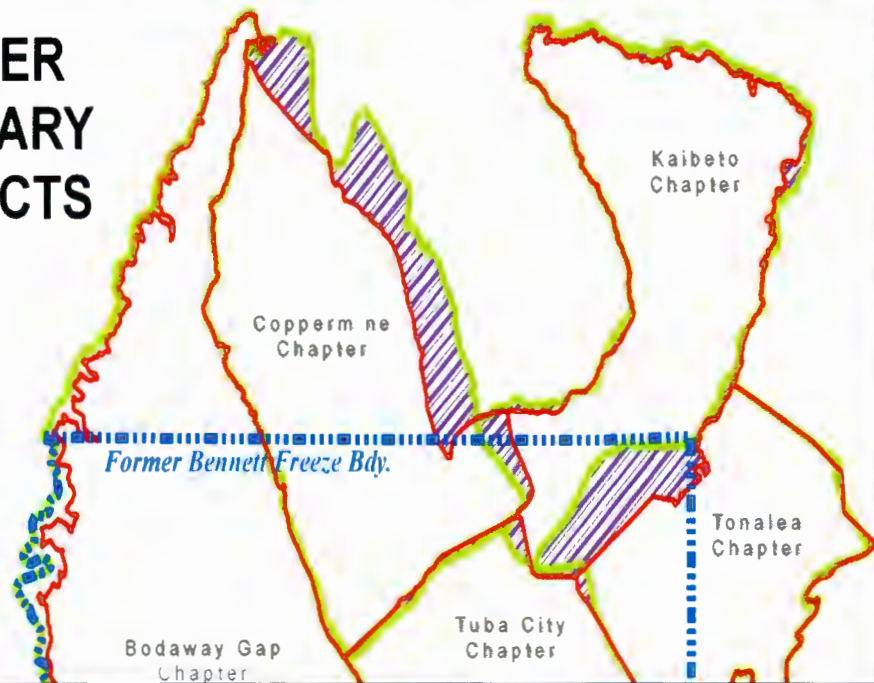
According to the powers of the President of the United States, one of his authorities is by law he could legally "do a waiver." Therefore, upon our Navajo Nation's request the President can enact an "emergency declaration" to waive mandate son any CFR that hinders our progress. That is what we need to advocate for as soon as possible so the FBFA residents can get infrastructure development.

If our Navajo Executive Branch makes a formal request for FBFA, pertaining to citizens' health restraints that inhibit or endanger their lives with hidden or disguised its population generally. That reality of relief could occur in an emergency directive for our local FBFA communities. In fact, it is a real possibility since our FBFA residents greatly denied of their liberty to pursue happiness and freedom. It was because of their hopelessness tolerated for decades in enduring non-development.

It is very evident that land clearances in FBFA Regions of Navajo reservation holds up and impairs with non-execution of the needed projects. Therefore, we must make the case to explain that our Navajo reservation has fallen behind in economic growth and other construction outcome preventable because of enormous laws mandated by federal CFRs.

Our forefront in explaining before the United States Executive Branch's Obama Administration is to "relinquish" some of the CFRs on Land Clearance Provisions. This is so that an immediate construction started on the withdrawn lands. Waiver of CFRs can make it possible to address edifice infixing that long-standing Land Freeze's deadlock. The idling of such and unable to move any type of construction has destroyed the spirit of our Navajo people in FBFA.

## CHAPTER BOUNDARY CONFLICTS



**Map #4: F.B.F.A. K'ai'Bii'Tó Grazing Edge & Conflicts;  
Administrative Services Area**

**REASONS WHY WE ARE ASKING FOR “WAIVER OF THE CODE OF  
FEDERAL REGULATIONS (25CFR162, Business Leasing),” THE  
FOLLOWING ARE THE GROUNDS OF THIS REQUEST:**

**Reason # 1:** The Need of our FBFA Residents' Health to be Improve & gain better Opportunities

FBFA residents' healthiness denied in terms of spiritual and emotional well-being, which over the years has deteriorated to the point of breakdown in mental privilege. This mental and physical strength disordered because of the fifty years of torture from loneliness and fatigue. These local residents battered with continuous neglect of healthy lifestyle because of denial in health provisions of care.

The devastation of the emergency brought about such a deteriorating health mistreatment that has greatly caused impairment to each individual person affected over numerous years. It was institute from that quick and misguided finding by a bureaucratic authority. It unfortunately happened over unresolved and archaic land questions that came from before undue native tribes in earlier Nineteenth Century.

Thus, a decision made without pertinent investigative outcome in the matter before the actual American discovery occurred. The component of our tribal traditional way of life in the past cultural society was unrealized about our Navajo and Hopi peoples. Our traditional ways in that earlier dawn hour of practicing to walk and run exercising crash into ignorance as a result. It had made our healthy bodies to undergo a different environmental endurance in those days but it has now come and gone by in times past.

Now in uncertainty of our FBFA little effort being made to go in meeting the challenges of life that encircles our routine society. It is of poor quality by its devastating life environment in the atmosphere of the long-standing land dispute between the two neighboring Native American Indian nations. It is causing great harm to each individuals living in this substandard environment on a daily basis.



**Reason # 2:** The Need for our FBFA Residents to have a Restored Social Wellbeing to Endure

There was a time when each individual Navajo had gone out to be able to mingle with his neighboring relatives in their practical state of affairs within their frequent traditional ceremonial activities. It was where their native social Diné life leisurely spent after the hard toil of the day. Now there is no engagement whatsoever or no more leisurely minding his livestock since their stock permit exist taken away. Even the little time of delightful chores of the dry farming pursuits also denied him.

At one time he had a happy moment when there used to be no concerns or worries of his personal welfare or having had enough few livestock to support his family from day to day. Now that overbearing misunderstanding of his life's cherished mother earth that he used to endure shattered. It is all but now just a daily thought of devastating life's misery of the endless land dispute with his seeming liken an enemy domain or it is like a bad neighboring property owner.

**Reason # 3:** There is a great Need for FBFA Residents to have Environmental Harmony Recovery anew

Every family member was relaxed from day to day in tending his cattle, sheep and horses that grazed in the grassland swaying in the sunshine or blowing in the wind. They were content to do their chores in supporting his family from day to day without some demoralizing concern or land issues. But now all that's provoking into strenuous land dispute creating disorders of anxieties from year to year that is not letting up for a minute.

A catastrophe of circumstances is haunting without an ending in sight that actually will institute nightmares at every awakening time of the day. It is here in lives that lengthen without any remorse of those who have no doubt are in tenure of disadvantage. In this human emergency within the plight of FBFA Residents who cry daily for compassion. It ought to befall on anybody who may listen as for a sign of relief from their desolation of depressing quandary.

So, in that state of awful affair we the responsiveness plead for your relief from this detrimental and suffering populace life that is so distained from such terrible status quo. In recollection of its deprived conditions, we are now intervening in the plight of Diné for their liberation of agony from economic, social, mental, physical and spiritual anguish as being in an emergency footing.

**Reason # 4:** Their Need as FBFA Residents' in having local Economic Fruition to Grow desires a Surging

Their human welfare discouraged from inability of creatively tend their livestock or to become unable to work at some manual labor. Additionally, to provide them with little bit of income for their family is so nil. Therefore, from one day to the next they have endured their plight with thoughtless of being disoriented from endless cries of land dispute is disruptive and reckless. There have not been enough orders on gainfully trading in sales of few lambs, wool or cattle to none at the post accounts merited from local auctions.

Overall things have been negatively and essentially unimportant in light of the terrible land dispute's predicament that has caused their misfortune in FBFA's family life. Therefore, in a way they feel devalued with those continuing sufferings that go on within individual person's being. It is especially true for the children and young people who have become unacquainted with the fact of the situation.

They have actually turned completely away from any participation in the yearly setbacks and the fundamentals of planning their life's role as future inhabitants in FBFA destroyed. The thought of living an

enthusiastic and positive life and being proud of their heritage is deteriorating as the years go by. In addition, to be future homeowners with a future vision in mind are choked out of them it so seems. In addition, they to have the joyfulness living in FBFA as citizens are being shuddered from day to day.

**Education # 5.** The FBFA residents do Seriously Need the Opportunity of a Public and Cultural Education

It is true that children from Kindergarten through high school are attending either public or boarding schools but some are missing school perhaps once or twice a week. It is good that these kids are attending school from the FBFA on a daily basis. However, the point is being silent and going through the motion of looking like being obedient is not a true sign of being happy and getting on the bus daily.

What is missing is that these children may need to be provided with closer to home recreational activities and for them not be sent away daily to a different environment for learning and for their lunch. Our question ought to be, are they able to enjoy their educational opportunities and knowing that at home parents and grandma are happy or unhappy with their daily affairs tending to whatever.

As leaders and distance adults do we or are we able to realize or visualize what a family goes through on a daily basis, as they have to survive from day to day. As they try to find a job or trying to find some means of economic comfort from day to day or from year to year. Alternatively, they maybe are in a position of gotten to the point of quit finding some means of income altogether, because there is none whatsoever.

A young child does have an idea of what is going on in their world and it certainly affects the way they feel daily. It would especially affect their thoughts and daily routine life of endurance whether we know it or not. It is so amazing and complicated on how our FBFA residents have obstructed from the so-called Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute and then further intense by federal mandates and regulations for many years. Our kids need available daily educational opportunity at as close to home as much as possible and not have to travel so far away each day.

### **AGRICULTURE & LOCAL GRAZING OF LIVESTOCK**

#### **EDUCATION IN PLANING FOR CLUSTERED GRAZING MANAGEMENT PROJECT:**

In cooperation with the Local District Grazing Committee, members to educate and implement localized plans to practice the rotation of grazing land to preserve vegetation's roots. It would happen by training local Permit-holders through workshops, conferences, community meetings, strategic sessions& public discourse. There is a need to better practice our Grazing Land Management at the grassroots level by our land users on the reservation.

These community workshops would be a way to coordinate with the Agency BIA Department of Agriculture & its Natural Resources in the community public workshops and trainings. In this way, Permit-holders will exercise their role in restoring the grazing land to its more productive land utilization. It will improve of their local grazing management enhancement efforts. Not only to improve grazing methods but also to take care of our environment generally by restoring our mother land through its natural preservation.

As land users, we must better understand that our land restored from over grazing, to care for its vegetation as well as to illuminate the infestation of weeds and to deal with gully eradication. Our children need to also be better educated about their environment and ensure they become aware of land use and learn to handle their environment's local wildlife and nature system. Some of these things ought to be part of their introductory learning at our children's early grade school education.

## REFINING OUR OVERALL LANDS THROUGH GRAZING IMPROVEMENT & CONSERVATION:

Our Navajoland needs its natural resource better planned by upgrading it to a better organized the overall Land Management Program in cooperating with each local Permit-holder. That is to realize and understand there is a need for such kinds of natural environmental planning. It could implement this by improving our Navajo Nation's land within the local chapter regions.

That conservational improvement should be coordinated with the Local Grazing Officials and the Agency BIA Land Conservation and Management through collaboration with local Navajo land users. Preparing all agencies and stakeholders to become aware and in participating is part of the effort to address this critical local responsibility as members of the Navajo Nation land users.

It will be the rightful way of implementing the land preservation and its improvement of our people's livestock production through utilizing pasture fencing and rotating of grazing land. The best use of grazing land from one section of Western Navajo land to the other parts of Navajo rangeland is critical since our land become too neglected for many years. It will take few more years and to the next to deal with what needs done to accomplish our grazing land goals and objectives.

It will take planning, trainings and attending workshops by each grazing land users and their next land users to meet the task of improving our natural environment. Attending to our Natural Resources and implementing its goals to meet our expectation to improve local Grazing Land Management and conservation in FBFA is also real. This will be in coordination with Navajo Nation's local land users and with the Chapter level grassroots Navajo people, especially in the FBFA region.

### OUR ENTIRE F.B.F.A. STRATEGIC ORDER TO FULFIL THE RENEWAL OF THESE TENANTS' LIFESTYLE IS VITAL

Our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has been working on spending its time on Local Community Strategic Planning Session by identifying its goals and objectives. Thereby, in its strategic planning the Community has had its spell in addressing our quarterly conferences to come up with an organized policies and procedures. Our continuous reports of how, when, where and what things were safeguarded in our Chapter Strategic Planning Sessions are being always evaluated and prioritized on a periodic basis.

These logical and very important Planning Sessions are only a part of the overall K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is strategic planning process. In addition, through the hiring of a local Chapter Planner who is to bring together the policies and procedures that has needed in implementing its planned project objectives. Thus, in a short and long-term projection those plans will be prepared for its funding through any available allocation of various funding sources from whoever provides resources.

The most vital concern presently is the problem and needs of the suffering residents of the FBFA because of the devastation of their Land Dispute in that regional area. The FBFA Residents whom it was not their fault caught up in the two Tribal land disputes but it has resulted in their slow difficulty in addressing their needs. Alternatively, it is where the federal government made its mandate to put a land freeze on any improvement or construction of their local homes.

This enormous dilemma has caused desolation on our local FBFA dwellers that made them feel to be in a setback in their economic and social progress. It has caused such undue harm to them that they disbelieve in any new way to approach them with new ideas or different method of campaign to address their problems at hand. It is quite confusing to differentiate in making an appeal to their mentality of land frozen or unfrozen. Besides, since there is no surety on the coming forth of either the funding or their housing



repair assistance for them but mistrusts the thought of it. On the other hand, that for them to be able to obtain any other assistance in material things that is to come forth for them has its doubts about it.

We try without doubt in our minds to assist them but their hearts have had that long standing suffering effects of the wreckage in their lives that causes more harm with the overhanging Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute's aftermath. It was mandated by the federal government over fifty years ago of no repairs or new construction. It definitely has affected their mental and physical health about their communities' rehabilitation in FBFA. It has not only affected them with no development of infrastructures but the hurt of their spiritual fiber in each individual is still there with or without the FBFA Regional anxiety.

Thereby, one of the ways to address this destruction is by fairly and reasonably makes initiative planning to institute it for the benefit of those residing in the FBFA Regions. Instead of trying to go through the numerous land clearance regulations required by the federal laws, make a request in waiving the land clearance process to the President of the United States who can make an Executive Order on it. The President's stipulation order will make construction of all needed edifice a reality and avoid prolonging the building of the needed infrastructures in FBFA for an unknown years again.

How many more unnumbered years will our FBFA dwellers suffer the result of this unfortunate state of affairs to Diné residents in FBFA. A very high priority is in-place in complying with these federal laws now. If it continues in implementing it, there would no doubt mandatorily make it to exist by an act of Congress, it will continue to prolong the process of any resolution to the problem in utilizing it to address the plight of the affected Navajo people.

It will be of a compassionate matter to assist our Diné and furthermore it will be a historic act by our President of these United States of America to act. That is to have addressed the grave problem of inaction of resolving it after this long overdue resolution of no relief finally made to cleared up as though upon the backs of FBFA Navajo people. It will definitely regard it as social and economic justice from the continuance of suffering for more years after it is lifting a few years ago.

We must be able to stand up to fight in correcting the wrongs done to our Diné and it is now a prime moment to make that request hereto by our President Russell Begaye of the Navajo Nation. He should confer with President Obama Administration prior to closing his Office or fully before January of 2017. Then it needs be that he makes a proper decision with his Executive Order to answer this issue at hand. It certainly will benefit our FBFA Navajo residents who suffered this ominous ordeal long enough.

They, our FBFA Dine are the ones who on a daily basis are hoping for some relief of their depressing and injurious human suffering. It is happening in this the wealthiest Nation on earth and in the land of plenty in the United States of America. It is where it is a Land of Freedom and preserved by using our Navajo language in World War II. It has been over fifty years that our Dine'é's inconvenience and virtually an illness in spiritual, emotional and mental turmoil of our patron *Nihidi Dine'é* from this longstanding Land Dispute disguised.

THE K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S  
LOCAL STRATEGIC COMMUNITY-BASE LAND USE PLAN  
& ITS PRIORITY PROJECTS SUMMARIZED

LISTED ARE THREE ALTERNATIVES TO RESOLVE THE NEED FUNDING ON  
THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BY THE FEDERAL FUNDING

ALTERNATIVE # ONE:

A NEED FOR F.B.F.A.'S NEW HIGHWAY THAT IS AN ALL-WEATHER MET ROAD:

Our Local Regional & Major Highway Road Construction within FBFA Region:

From K'ai'Bii'Tó to Bodaway-Gap's Dirt Road to be paved with a Highway Edifice for 23 Miles for our Community's Bus Route& FBFA's residents traveling to and from School, Market, Clinic and Hospital Transportation @ a projected Cost of: \$30 Million.

*FBFA MAJOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION GRAND TOTAL: \$30 M*

FBFA REGION'S LOCAL HOUSING REPAIRS, RENOVATIONS & UPGRADES OF HOMES:

Home Repairs; Supplies/Material 10 Houses in K'ai'Bii'Tó/FBFA Communities @ \$5K/House = \$50K

10 scattered Housings repairs at \$5K/House in K'ai'Bii'Tó/FBFA Communities @ 10 X \$5K = \$50K

Land Use Plan Grazing Upgrades\$5K/2Areas, Grazing Regeneration @ K'ai'Bii'Tó/FBFA: \$10K

*HOUSING REPAIRS/REOV/HOMES GRAND TOTAL: \$60K*

FBFA REGION'S LOCAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS @ COLLEGE/VOCATIONAL:

Long-term Scholarship Program for College Students: FBFA Communities @ \$100K

Long-term Vocational Educational Funding Program FBFA Communities @ \$100K

*LOCAL SCHOLARSHIPS GRAND TOTAL: \$200K*

FBFA REGION'S LOCAL RECREATION/SR/HEADSTART/CIVIC/FLEA/TOURIST/CLINIC CENTERS:

1 Recreation Ctr. \$250K @ K'ai'Bii'Tó/FBFA's Young Adults, Teens/Children within FBFA = \$250K

1 Senior Meal Ctr. \$300K @ K'ai'Bii'Tó/FBFA Elderly Congregated Meals within FBFA = \$300K

1 Preschool/Head Start Education Ctr. \$500K @ K'ai'Bii'Tó/FBFA in/outside FBFA's Sites = \$500K

One Flea Market Arts/Crafts Vending Ctr. \$75K @ K'ai'Bii'Tó/FBFA Communities = \$750K

One Tourist Business Ctr. with Tour Routes at K'ai'Bii'Tó/FBFA Communities @ \$175K: \$175K

One General Health Clinic Convenient Ctr. K'ai'Bii'Tó/FBFA Communities @ \$50K

*EC/SR/HEADSTART/CIVIC/FLEA/TOURIST/CLINIC GRAND TOTAL: \$422,000K*

*GRAND TOTAL: \$682,000K*

FBFA REGION'S LOCAL HOUSINGS WATER/POWER LINES EXTENSIONS & UPGRADES:

30 Homes Water Line in FBFA Region's Isolated Homes @ FBFA Communities= \$150K

20 Homes Power Lines to Homes& House Wiring @ FBFA Communities = \$100K

*HOUSING WATER/POWER LINES GRAND TOTAL: \$250K*

OTHER FBFA INFRASTRUCTURES REPAIRS & REHABILITATIONS OF HOMES:

Rehabilitation of Farm Lands in/outside K'ai'Bii'Tó/FBFA Regions:

At K'ai'Bii'Tó or In/Outside FBFA Regions (Fencing/Soil Conditioning):

1. South K'ai'Bii'Tó Family Crop Farming @ \$50K

2. Southern K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek Farms Rejuvenations @ \$50K

*COMMUNITY FARMS REJUVENATIONS GRAND TOTAL: \$1000 K*

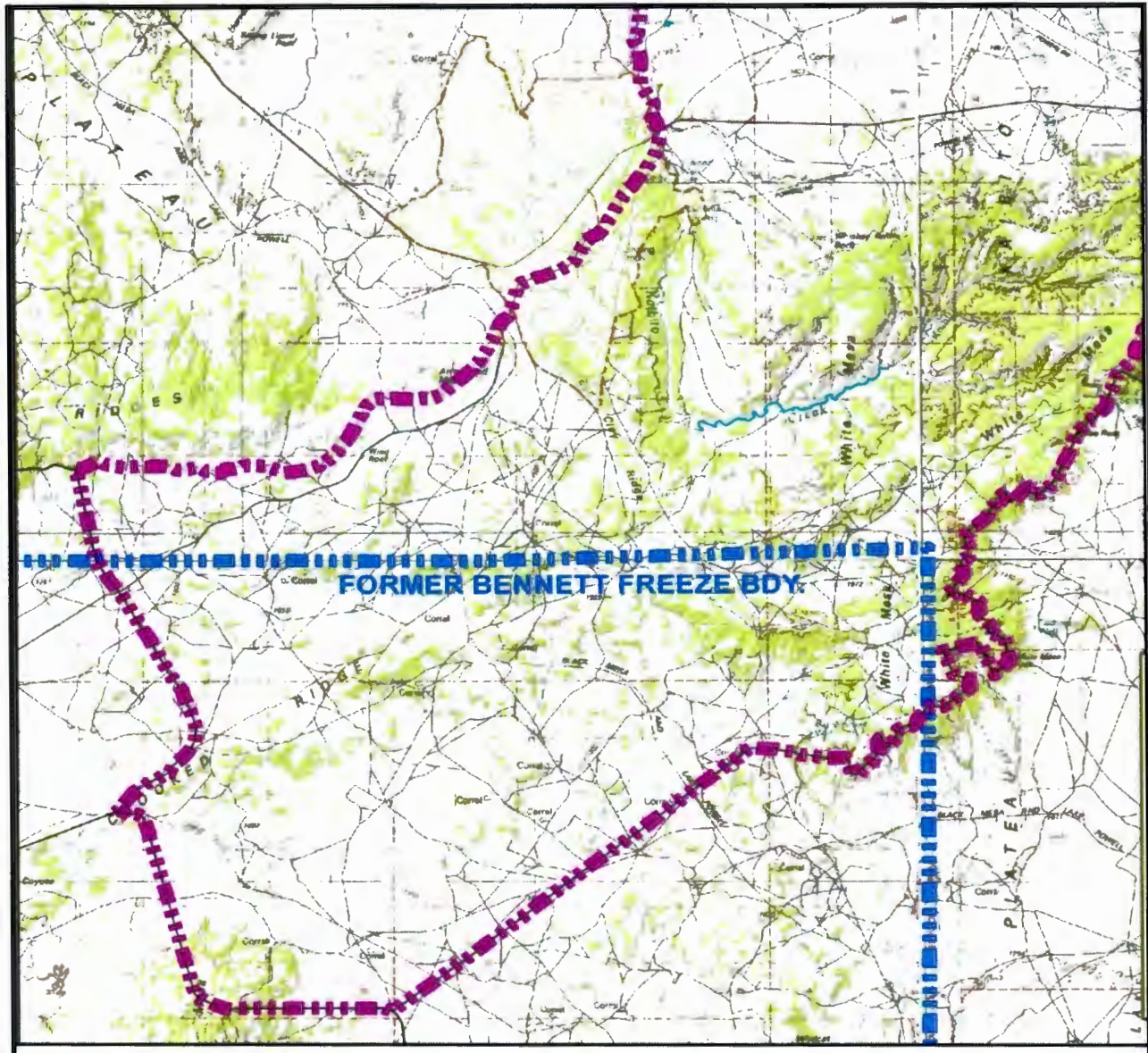


Other Farming/Other Infrastructure Buildings In/Outside FBFA Regions:

K'ai'Bii'Tó In/Outside FBFA Farming Region:

1. Community Grave Site Fencing= \$5K
2. 5 Windmill Repairs & Tank Coverings, \$2Kx5= \$10K
3. Sand Bank Repairs (removing sand & rebuilt banks) 3 BanksX1K = \$3K
4. Shallow Well Repairs, 3 Shallow WellsX\$1K = \$3K

**COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE GRAND TOTAL: \$21K**



**Map #5 K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's USGS Topographic Map of Three Alternative Growth Sites**

**F.B.F.A. POWER & WATER ASSESSMENT & PROJECTION COSTS:**

Local FBFA/K'ai'Bii'Tó Regions In/Outside with a Total of in the Regions

Local Water Line Extension Costs at:

1. Southwest-White Mesa homes' W/L Extension @ \$40K

Local Power Line Extension Costs at:

1. Southwestern Area White Mesa Homes W/L, \$100K



2. Farther South-south Homes' Water Line, \$100K  
COMMUNITY WATER& POWER LINES ASSESSMENT GRAND TOTAL: \$2400K  
GRAND TOTAL: \$611 K

BUILD NEW LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL COMPLEX AT (K'AI'BII'TO) FOR FBFA STUDENTS @ \$20 M

1<sup>ST</sup> ALTERNATIVE: OVERALL GRAND TOTAL: \$51,293,000 Million

ALTERNATIVE # TWO: (Under this are Three Growth Center Proposals)

GROWTH CENTER #1: K'ai'Bii'Tó Community has land set aside for the purpose of accommodating the FBFA residents to utilize as their location of construction for housings and other infrastructure development including Multi-Purpose Center used for Head-Start, VA Ctr. & Community Chapter Meetings with Offices. Other infrastructures including: 10 clustered NHA Housing, Recreation Center, Flea Market Center, Tourism Center and General Health Clinic Center. Residents from FBFA would come to utilize these facilities on a regular basis.

GROWTH CENTER #2: This second Growth Center will be located in the south direction on Highway N21 (A), which is about 11 miles; where on the northeast side of the Highway N21 (A) near the old Mental Warehouse is situated. A 10 Acre Site is to be withdrawn for infrastructure development. At this location a 10 Units of NHA Cluster Housings be constructed, a Preschool Center and a Large Boys & Girls' Club, Arts& Craft Center & with a Senior Meal Center Edifice to be constructed. Added to would be an economic development of small businesses could be entertained.

GROWTH CENTER #3: This third Growth Center is being proposed at and to be located at the southwest direction from K'ai'Bii'Tó Community to Bodaway-Gap N21 (B) Dirt Road. It is about 10 miles, where on the northeast side of N21 (B) near the northeast of First Windmill coming from K'ai'Bii'Tó. At this location a 10 Units of NHA Cluster Housings be constructed, a Preschool Center and a Large Recreation Ctr., Arts& Craft Center& Senior Center building. This Site is proposed because the land needs to be withdrawn for propose of infrastructure development. Added to would be an economic development of small businesses could be entertained.

F.B.F.A RECOVERY PREDICTABLE COST PROJECTION

Under ALTERNATIVE # TWO:

NEW HIGHWAY K'AI'BII'TÓ/BODAWAY-GAP ALL-WEATHER ROAD EDIFICE:

FBFA New Paved Highway Construction:

Bodaway-Gap to K'ai'Bii'Tó N21 (B) 23 Miles Road Paving @\$30M

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION; GRAND TOTAL: \$30 M

OTHER ESTIMATE OF K'AI'BII'TÓ & F.B.F.A. INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS:

These for Uses of F.B.F.A. outside of F.B.F.A.'s Proposed Development (Land Available):

CLUSTERED GROWTH CENTER #1: Large K'ai'Bii'Tó Multi-Purpose Center with Head-Start, Veteran Center & Community Meeting Center @ projected cost of: \$2.5M

MULTI-PURPOSE CENTER BUILDING; GRAND TOTALS: \$2.5 M

K'AI'BII'TÓ CLUSTER INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION:

10 clustered Housing FOR FBFA by NHA \$50K/House at K'ai'Bii'Tó Community = \$500K

1 Flea Market Center in K'ai'Bii'Tó/F.B.F.A. @ \$75K/Flea Market Center = \$50K

1 Tourism Center (Tour Routes) in K'ai'Bii'Tó/F.B.F.A. @ \$50K/Tourist Center = \$50K  
1 General Health Clinic Center in K'ai'Bii'Tó/F.B.F.A. @ \$500K/Clinic Center = \$500K  
**GRAND TOTALS OF NEW HOMES/FLEA/TOURISM/CLINIC; GRAND TOTAL: \$1.1 M**

**ELDERLY MEAL CENTER BY NAVAJO HOUSING AUTHORITY (NHA)**

Senior Meal Center \$500K in K'ai'Bii'Tó/F.B.F.A. for Congregated Meals = \$300K  
NEW LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL COMPLEX @ K'AI'BII'TO FOR F.B.F.A. STUDENTS @ \$20 M  
**GRAND TOTAL: \$20.3M**

**CLUSTERED GROWTH CENTER #1: GRAND TOTAL \$53.9M**

**Under ALTERNATIVE # TWO:**

**CLUSTERED GROWTH CENTER #2: South K'ai'Bii'Tó 9 Miles on N21 (A)**

Large Boys; Girls' Arts; Craft Ctr. & Senior Ctr. @ projected cost of: \$2.5 M  
10 Cluster Housings by NHA at K'ai'Bii'Tó/FBFA @ \$50K/10Hses = \$500 K  
1 Senior Meal Center in K'ai'Bii'Tó/FBFA @ \$300K/Senior Meal Center = \$300K  
Preschool Center in K'ai'Bii'Tó for FBFA Community @ \$400K/Head Start Center = \$400K  
**TOTAL OF CLUSTERED ARTS/CRAFT, SR. CTR./Head Start: at: \$3.7M**

NEW LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL COMPLEX @ K'AI'BII'TO FOR F.B.F.A. STUDENTS @ \$20 M

NEW HIGHWAY FROM K'AI'BII'TÓ TO BODAWAY-GAP FOR 23 MILES: \$30 M  
K'AI'BII'TÓ'S SOUTH NHA HOUSING & RODEO GROUNDS, MULTI-PURPOSE FOR

**TOTAL COST OF: \$20.5 M**

**GRAND TOTAL: \$50.5M**

**CLUSTER GROWTH CENTER # 2: GRAND TOTAL \$74.2M**

**Under ALTERNATIVE # TWO:**

**CLUSTERED GROWTH CENTER #3: Southwest K'ai'Bii'Tó 10 Miles on N21 (B) Route a Large**

Recreation Ctr., Arts/Crafts Ctr. & Senior Meal Ctr., projected cost: \$2.5 M  
10 cluster housing by NHA \$50,000/house at southwest Community = \$500K  
**Southwest K'ai'Bii'Tó's N21 (B) Multi-Purpose & NHA Hsing, Grand Total: \$3.0M**

**NEW SCATTERED RURAL HOUSING IN F.B.F.A. POWER & WATERLINE UPGRADES:**

INSIDE FBFA: 10 P/L Ext. In FBFA Power Lines in Rural Regions @ \$3/House = \$30K

Ten Waterline Ext. In FBFA Water Lines in Rural Regions @ \$3/House = \$30K

**TOTALS OF P/W LINES @: \$3.6K**

**STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP FOR K'AI'BII'TÓ/F.B.F.A. COMMUNITIES:**

1 Scholarship Program for Students in K'ai'Bii'Tó/FBFA @ = \$500K

1 Vocational Funding Program for Students in K'ai'Bii'Tó/FBFA = \$500K

**TOTALS STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP: \$1M**

NEW HIGHWAY FROM K'AI'BII'TÓ TO BODAWAY-GAP FOR 23 MILES: \$30M

NEW LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL COMPLEX @ K'AI'BII'TO FOR F.B.F.A. STUDENTS: \$20 M

**GRAND TOTAL ROAD: \$51M**

**CLUSTER GROWTH CENTER # 3: GRAND TOTAL \$57.6M**

### ALTERNATIVE # THREE:

#### *COMMUNITY WATERLINE & POWER LINE PROJECTS IN F.B.F.A.:*

##### Water Line Extensions:

1. 20 Homes Southwest of K'ai'Bii'Tó Area Homes, Water Line Extensions:  
20 Homes X \$5K Homes on FBFA Rural Regional Area: \$50K

##### Power Lines Extensions:

1. Southwest of K'ai'Bii'Tó Region Homes Power Line Extensions:  
20 Homes X \$5K Rural Regional Power Lines: @ \$100K

*GRAND TOTAL: \$150K*

#### *MAJOR ROADS & INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS WITHIN F.B.F.A.*

##### NEW HIGHWAY K'AI'BII'TÓ/BODAWAY-GAP ALL-WEATHER ROADEDIFICE:

Paved Highway Constructions: Bodaway-Gap to K'ai'Bii'Tó N21 (B) 23 Miles paving @: \$30M

*GRAND TOTAL: \$30,150,000M*

#### *COMMUNITY HEALTH & PUBLIC SAFETY IN F.B.F.A.*

##### REGIONAL HEALTH CLINIC AT K'AI'BII'TÓ'S LAND SITE:

Single Local Community Health Clinic Facility for K'ai'Bii'Tó/FBFA at: \$700K

##### REGIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY HEADQUARTERS AT K'AI'BII'TO'S LAND SITE:

Local Community Public Safety/Jail Facility for K'ai'Bii'Tó/FBFA at: \$500K

*GRAND TOTAL HEALTH & PUBLIC SAFETY: \$1,200,000M*

*Third ALTERNATIVE OVERALL GRAND TOTAL: \$1,350,000M*

#### OTHER MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURES IN F.B.F.A.

##### OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE REPAIRS:

###### Rehabilitation of Farm Lands:

1. South K'ai'Bii'Tó Farms in Creek Bed Area (Fencing & Treating Soil) at: \$50K
2. White Mesa Baseline Farms (Fencing & Treat Soil) at: \$50K

*GRAND TOTAL FARM LAND INFRASTRUCTURE: \$100K*

##### F.B.F.A. COMMUNITY FACILITIES:

BUILD LOCAL RECREATION COMPLEX (OUT DOOR) FACITY IN/OUTSIDE K'AI'BII'TÓ at: \$10K

*GRAND TOTAL RECRATION & PLAYGROUND: \$10K*

*GRAND TOTAL: \$110,000K*

##### LOCAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN F.B.F.A.

WITHDRAW LAND FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTIN/OUTSIDE OF (K'AI'BII'TÓ) at: \$10K

IDENTIFY REGIONAL TOURISM BUSINESS SITES IN/OUTSIDE OF(K'AI'BII'TÓ) at: \$10K

*GRNAD TOTAL FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC & TOURISM BSLs: \$20K*

#### OTHER COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURES ANTICIPATED IN F.B.F.A.:

##### OTHER PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE BUILDINGS:

1. Grave Site Land Site Cleanup K'AI'BII'TÓ Community at: \$5K



2. Windmill Repairs & Tank Coverings in K'AI'BII'TÓ Community (Earth Sand Bank Repairs) & (Removing sand & rebuilt Earth Dam banks) at: \$5K
3. Shallow Well Repairs in K'AI'BII'TÓ Community at: \$5K

GRNAD TOTAL IINFRASTRUCTURES: \$15K

GRAND TOTAL OVERAL COST PROJECTED: \$235K

THE TIME-LINE OF OVERALL K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER PROJECTED TO 2020:

<u>TIME LINE</u>	<u>INSIDE FBFA</u>	<u>OUTSIDE FBFA</u>
From 2016 to 2020	2016 to 2019	2017 to 2020

CAPITAL PROJECT COST & ESTIMATED APPROACH IN F.B.F.A.

<u>PROJECT COST ELEMENTS</u>	<u>COST ESTIMATES</u>
LOCAL COMMUNITY PLANNNG	5%
ARCTITECTURAL/ ENGINEERING	10%
PROJECT MANAGEMENT	20%
FIXTURE, CONSTRUCTION& EQUIPMENT	65%

LOCAL CHAPTER POPULATION GROWTH (2000, 2010 & 2020 CENSUS) IN FBFA

<u>COMMUNITIES:</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>
K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER	1970	2127 (ADD 10%)	2340 (ADD 10% of 2010)

- THE END OF THE F.B.F.A. PROPOSAL -

(SAMPLE: SUPPORTING RESOLUTION)

THE K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER PROPOSES THIS SUPPORTING RESOLUTION:

RESOLUTION OF THE NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL

BECAUSE THIS IS A "NATIONAL EMERGENCY," THE K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER PROPOSES TO THE NAVAJO NATION'S EXECUTIVE BRANCH TO MAKE ITS REQUEST TO WASHINGTON D.C., TO THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH'S PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES' OBAMA ADMINISTRATION; TO REQUEST A "WAIVER" ON THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATION (CFR) REQUIREMENTS ON LAND CLERANCE WITHIN SELECTED LANDS OF THE F.B.F.A.; SO THAT TO IMMEDIATELY ASSIST THE FBFA RESIDENTS, SINCE NO EDIFICE OF INFRASTRUCTURES REPAIRS HAS CAUSED A HOLDUP FOR FIFTY (50) YEARS BY THE FEDERAL COURT MANDATES THAT RULED TO HAVE NO DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE F.B.F.A.

WHEREAS:

1. THE NAVAJO NATION GOVERNMENT'S PRESIDENT OBAMA HAS THE AUTHORITY TO ADDRESS THE DIRE NEEDS OF THE NAVAJO PEOPLE IN REGRADES TO IT'S PEOPLE IN THE F.B.F.A. WHO ARE PLACED IN EMERGENCY POSITION REGARDING THEIR HEALTH, MENTAL, SOCIAL & ECONOMIC NEEDS; AND
2. OUR NATIVE AMERICAN POPULATION WITHIN THE F.B.F.A. ARE IN A DEVISTATED SITUATION WITH REGARDS TO THEIR WELLBEING, SPIRITUAL, SOCIAL & FISCAL EMERGENCY AFFECTED BY THE PROLONG DISHARMONY IN CONDITIONS CAUSING THEIR PAIN, SUFFERING & MISERY IN EVERYDAY LIFE; AND
3. THAT MISADVENTURE WAS PUT ON THEM FOR FIFTY YEARS FROM LAND DISPUTE BETWEEN NAVAJO & HOPI TRIBES THAT MADE AN INJURIOUS HARM WITH THE FEDERAL COURTS' MANDATING RESTRICTION ORDERS ON ANY KIND OF IMPROVEMENTS; AND
4. ALTHOUGH, NOW THAT THE LAND FREEZE HAS BEEN LIFTED BUT STILL THE F.B.F.A. RESIDENTS HAVE FALLEN BEHIND IN THEIR HEALTH MAINTENANCE, PYSCOLOGICAL CARE, PUBLIC ANXIETY AND RESOURCEFULNESS NECESSARY TO GO FOREWARD; AND
5. NOW, OUR F.B.F.A. POPULACE IS IN DIRE NEED OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT BUT THEY CANNOT MOVE FORWARD BECAUSE OF THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR) THAT CONTINUES TO BLOCK IN MAKING PROGRSS IN DOING ANY IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF INFRASTRUCTURES AND SERVICES TO ASSIST THE F.B.F.A. INHABITANTS.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. THE NAVAJO NATION'S BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT BY ITS TREATY AND FUNDAMENTAL AUTHORITY, HEREBY, REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THESE UNITED STATES TO ADDRESS THIS GRAVE CONCERN BY "WAIVING THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR)" IN THE SELECT LOCATIONS ON THE DINÉ TREATY RESERVATION WITHIN THE F.B.F.A. WHERE ITS LAND FREEZE WAS LIFTED BUT IT STILL HAVE NO DEVELOPMENT FORETH COMING; AND
2. THE NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL, HEREBY, AUTHORIZES THE PRESIDENT OF THE NAVAJO NATION TO PLEA WITH THE UNITED STATES' OBAMA ADINISTRATION TO "RELINQUISH" THE SPECIFIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR) WITHIN THE SELECTED LAND REGIONS OF THE F.B.F.A. WITHIN THE NAVAJO NATION'S 1934 EXECUTIVE ORDER BOUNDARY; AND
3. THAT THE F.B.F.A. IMMEDIATELY BE RELIEVED OF ITS STALEMATE IN NO DEVELOPMENT ON ITS INFRASTRUCTURES, SO THAT THE F.B.F.A. RESIDENTS CAN MOMENTARILY BE ASSISTED WITH THEIR NEEDED AMINITIES IN LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT REGARDING THEIR UNDEFINED SPIRITUAL AND ECONOMIC WELFARE.

CERTIFICATION

WE, THE NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL, HEREBY, CERTIFY THAT THE FOLLOWING VALID RESOLUTION WAS ENTERTAINED BY ITS QUORUM ON THIS \_\_\_\_ DAY OF MARCH 2016, WITH A QUORUM PRESENT & WITH A VOTE OF \_\_\_\_ IN FAVOR AND \_\_\_\_ OPPOSED AND \_\_\_\_ ABSTAINED.

NNC SPEAKER & CHAIR,







# THE RESOLUTION OF K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER

KB2QTR-03-03/16

P.O. Box 1761 • Kaibeto, AZ 86053 Phone#: (928)673-5850/5851 Fax#: (928)673-5853

THE K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER, HEREBY, SUPPORTS AND APPROVE THE SOUTH K'AI'BII'TÓ REGIONAL SECTION OF THE FORMER BENNETT FREEZE AREA'S RECOVERY PLAN PROPOSAL TO THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON D.C. TO "WAIVER 25 CFR 162," ON HOME SITE, BUSINESS SITE & OTHER LEASE PERMITTING UNDER LAND CLEARANCE WITHIN THE F.B.F.A. & RELATED SITES OUTSIDE F.B.F.A. REGION SO A REASONABLE TIME IN EXECUTING INFRASTRUCTURE EDIFICES IN F.B.F.A. REGION CAN COME TO PASS & ESPECIALLY FOR MINOR CHILDREN APPREHENSIVE

## WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to 2 N.N.C., Section 4028 (a), the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is vested with authority to review all matters affecting the local Community & make appropriate recommendation to the Navajo Nation, Federal, State, and local agencies for appropriate actions; and
2. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is approved as non-certified Chapter of the Navajo Nation and is delegated the authority & responsibility to submit a Proposal on the Former Bennett Freeze Area Recovery Plan after a Kick-off Meeting at Twin Arrows Casino Resort on January 14, 2016 with a deadline of February 29, 2016; and
3. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter afterwards has worked on the "attached Proposal" for submission to the RDC and President's Office for final review & for the Navajo Nation Council to support the measure for submittal to Washington, D.C. for approval; and
4. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter would like to plea for its constituency in the F.B.F.A. Residents to received fair and equable health, mental, social and economic needs so to address their deplorable wellbeing necessities which was neglected for fifty years with no improvements, repairs of homes or any infrastructure edifices in that incapacitated conditions.

## NOW, THEREFORE, BE RESOLVED THAT:

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter, hereby, supports and approves the locally south K'ai'Bii'Tó Regional Section of the Former Bennett Freeze Area Recovery Plan Proposal to the Obama Administration, 'Washington' D.C. to "Waiver, 25 CFR 162," on home sites, business sites & other leases permitting within the F.B.F.A. & related sites outside F.B.F.A. Region so a reasonable time in executing the infrastructure edifices in the F.B.F.A. Region can come to pass & especially for minor children apprehensive.

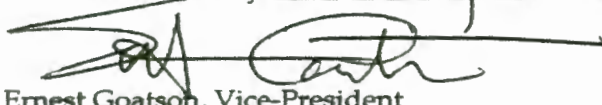
## CERTIFICATION

We, the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter, hereby, take this important resolution that was duly considered by our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter at its duly called Regular Chapter Meeting at K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter House, of the Navajo Nation, Coconino County, AZ, with a Vote of 25 In Favor, 0 Opposed, 0 on this 8<sup>th</sup> day of March 2016.

Motioned by: Clyde Sampson

  
Kelsey A. Begaye, President

Seconded by: Kimberly Williams

  
Ernest Goatson, Vice-President

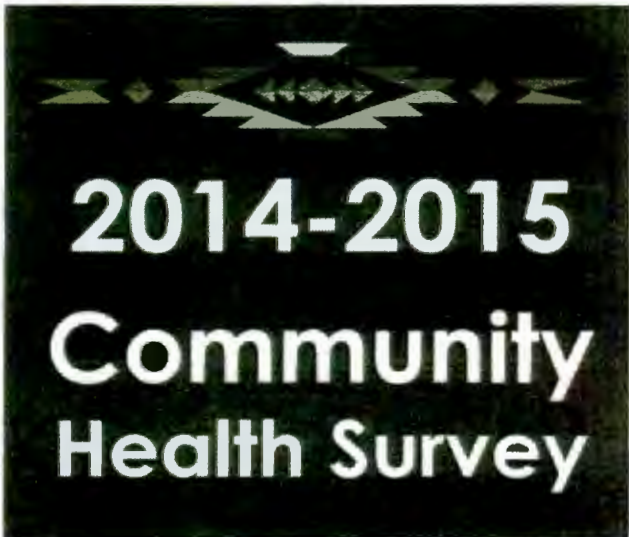
Yolanda Ellis, Secy/Treasurer

  
Tuchony Slim, Jr., District Council Delegate



# Tuba City

Regional Health Care Corporation



Mel & Enid Zuckerman  
College of Public Health



**2014-2015**



# **Community Health Survey**



**Tuba City**  
Regional Health Care Corporation

167 N. Main Street • P.O. Box 600 • Tuba City, AZ • 928-283-2501 • [TCHEALTH.ORG](http://TCHEALTH.ORG)



## **Executive Summary**

Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation (TCRHCC) is located in the western portion of the Navajo Nation in Coconino County, Arizona. The Tuba City service area is 5,013 square miles plus an additional 3,000 square miles as the regional referral medical center for the western part of the Navajo and Hopi reservation.

TCRHCC is a tribal organization and a 501© (3) nonprofit organization. Since September 2002, TCRHCC has had a P.L. 93-638 Indian Self-Determination contract with the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS), Indian Health Service (IHS) and was granted Title V of the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act (25U.S.C. 450 et seq.) status in July 2010.<sup>1</sup> Today, TCRHCC is in its fifteenth year of 638 funding and operation, and it continues to grow as a regional, community based health care system.<sup>2</sup>

## **Purpose**

The purpose for the Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation 2015 Community Needs Survey is two-fold:

1. to document the current health care need of the service population and;
2. compare the current needs with the 2011 Community Needs Survey to determine gaps in services.

Ultimately, the results from the current survey will assist the TCRHCC organization, eight chapters, the Hopi community of Moenkopi, and the San Juan Southern Paiute community in;

- program planning
- Infrastructure
- service development
- grant opportunities

## **Process**

The Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation (TCRHCC) initiated a Community Health Survey in the fall of 2014. The survey was completed in May 2015. The goal of the survey involved the interviewing and collection of information directly from the service area community as related to Demographics, Access to Health Care, Health Status, Community Services and Community Issues. The survey was conducted in all eight Chapters in the TCRHCC service area: Bodaway/Gap, Cameron, Coalmine Canyon, Coppermine, Kaibeto, LeChee, Tonalea, and Tuba City; as well as the Hopi community of Moenkopi and the San Juan Southern Paiute community.

The survey tool was a thirty-eight question survey questionnaire. This was the original survey tool created for the 2010 survey and was minimally revised for the 2015 survey. The timeframe for the interview for each individual was approximately one to one and a half hours.

The survey team consisted of four community surveyors who were hired specifically to conduct the surveys. Two team members were fluent in Navajo and specifically focused on obtaining surveys from the older non English speaking community members. Training on survey techniques, individual safety was provided to the team. The survey team collected surveys from each community chapter in a variety of locations including; local shopping centers, schools, chapter houses, senior centers and walking door to door in the larger residential areas.

## **Final Report**

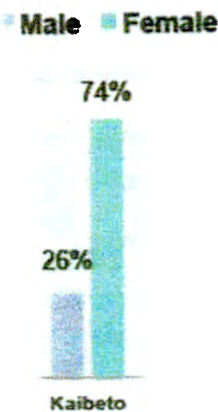
The final report was compiled with the assistance of Ms. Tammy Trujillo, MPH Intern from the University of Arizona, Mel and Enid Zuckerman College of Public Health, Additional technical assistance was provided by Ms. Agnes Attakai, Director, Health Disparities Outreach & Prevention Education, University of Arizona, Mel & Enid Zuckerman College of Public Health, Arizona Rural Health Association. The report will be disseminated to the chapters within the Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation's service area and other tribal, state and regional partners.

<sup>1</sup>Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation, 2011 Community Needs Survey.

<sup>2</sup>Congress passed the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93-638, as amended) to provide tribes and tribal organizations the option of assuming from the IHS the administration and operation of health services and programs in their communities. Congress consequently and subsequently passed the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (Public Law 94-437) that is a health specific law that supports the options of P.L. 93-638. Under the 638 contract both Native American patients can be and are seen.

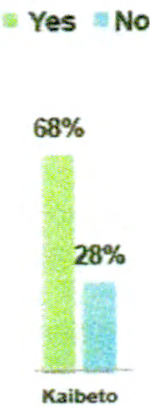
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

Gender



**DEMOGRAPHICS**

Are You the Head of the Household?

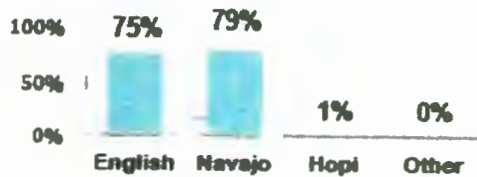




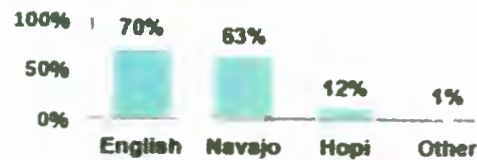
## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Language(s) Spoken

Kaibeto



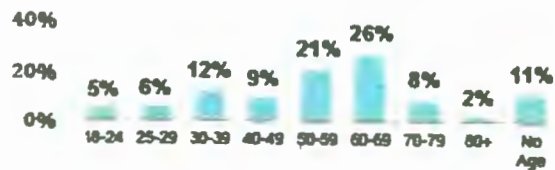
TCRHCC Service Area



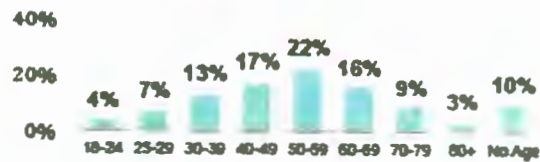
## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Age

Kaibeto



TCRHCC Service Area



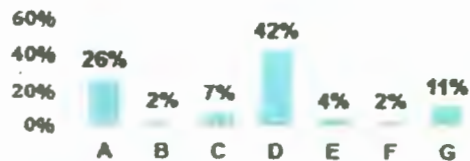
A - Single  
B - Never Married  
C - Unmarried Partnership  
D - Married

E - Divorced  
F - Separated  
G - Widowed

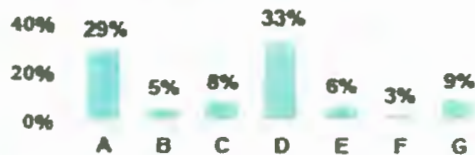
## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Current Marital Status

Kaibeto



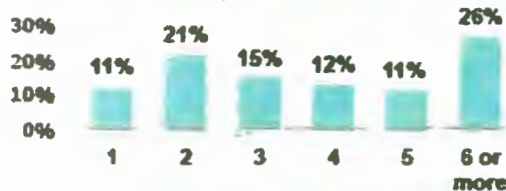
TCRHCC Service Area



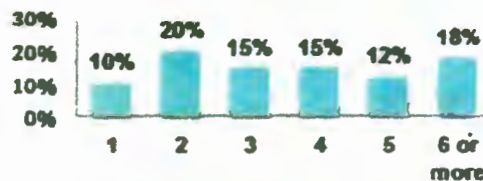
## DEMOGRAPHICS

How many people live in your household?

Kaibeto



TCRHCC Service Area



A – 8<sup>th</sup> grade or less

B – Some high school, did not graduate

C – High school graduate or GED

D – Vocational certificate

E – Associates degree

F – Some college

G – Completed college

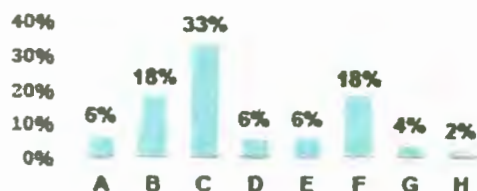
(undergraduate degree)

H – Graduate or professional degree

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Highest Level of Education

Kaibeto



TCRHCC Service Area



## DEMOGRAPHICS

What is your occupation?

A – Agriculture

B – Mining

C – Construction

D – Manufacturing

E – Wholesale Trade

F –

G – Transportation/

Warehouse

H – Information

I – Healthcare

J – Education

K – Jewelry

L – Professional/Office/

Administration

M – Skilled Supervisor/

Foreman

N – Skilled/Lab/

Craft/Clerical

O – Semi-Skilled/

Aide/Cook

P – Unskilled Labor

Q – Rancher/Farmer

R – Homemaker

S – Retired

T – Artist

U – N/A

V – Other

Kaibeto



A - Agriculture  
B - Mining  
C - Construction  
D - Manufacturing  
E - Wholesale Trade  
F -  
G - Transportation/  
Warehouse  
H - Information

I - Healthcare  
J - Education  
K - Jewelry  
L - Professional/Office/  
Administration  
M - Skilled Supervisor/  
Foreman  
N - Skilled/Lab/  
Craft/Clenical

O - Semi-Skilled/  
Aide/Cook  
P - Unskilled Labor  
Q - Rancher/Farmer  
R - Homemaker  
S - Retired  
T - Artist  
U - N/A  
V - Other

## DEMOGRAPHICS

What is your occupation?

### TCRHCC Service Area



## DEMOGRAPHICS

A - Health Problem  
B - Mental Health  
C - Looking for work

D - Not looking for work  
E - No jobs  
F - Caretaker

G - Elderly  
H - Other

If you are not working, why are you unable to work?

### Kaibeto



### TCRHCC Service Area



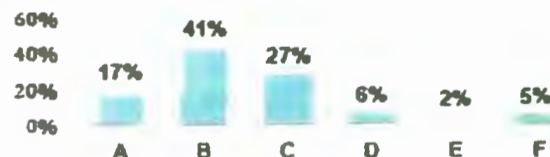
A - Very Good  
B - Good  
C - Fair

D - Poor  
E - Very Poor  
F - Don't Know

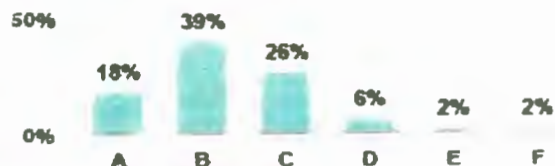
## HEALTH STATUS

How would you describe your current physical health?

### Kaibeto



### TCRHCC Service Area





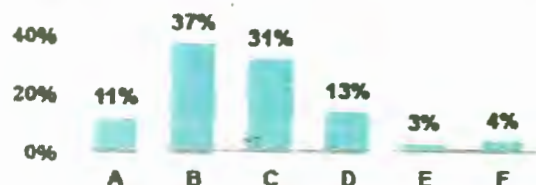
## HEALTH STATUS

A – Very Good  
B – Good  
C – Fair

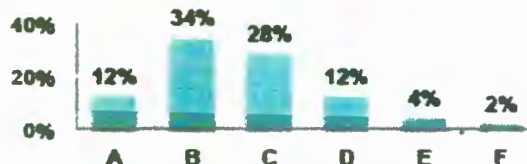
D – Poor  
E – Very Poor  
F – Don't Know

How would you describe your current dental health?

Kaibeto



TCRHCC Service Area



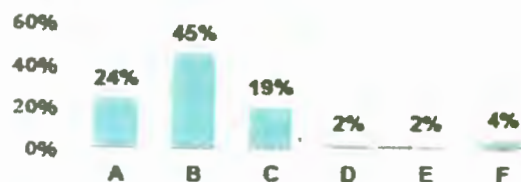
A – Very Good  
B – Good  
C – Fair

D – Poor  
E – Very Poor  
F – Don't Know

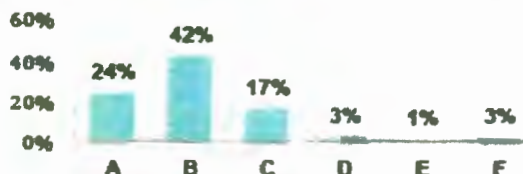
## HEALTH STATUS

How would you describe your current mental health?

Kaibeto



TCRHCC Service Area



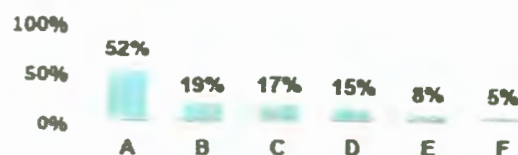
## HEALTH CARE ACCESS

A – Medicaid  
B – Indian Health  
Services (IHS)  
C – Medicare

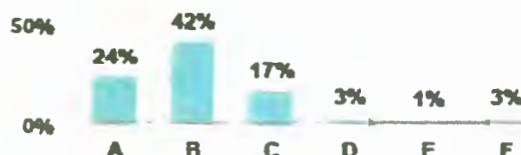
D – Employee Provided Healthcare  
E – Don't have Health Insurance  
F – Other

How is your health care paid for?

Kaibeto



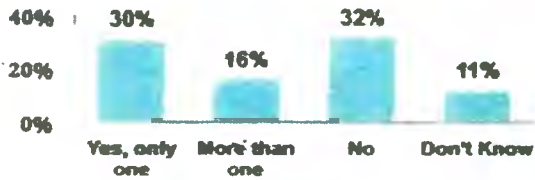
TCRHCC Service Area



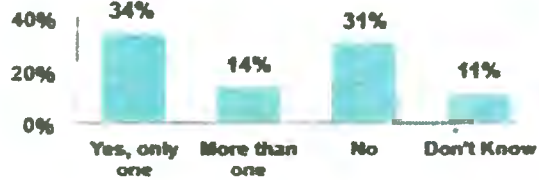
## HEALTH CARE ACCESS

**Do you have one person you think of as your Primary Care Provider?**

**Kaibeto**



**TCRHCC Service Area**



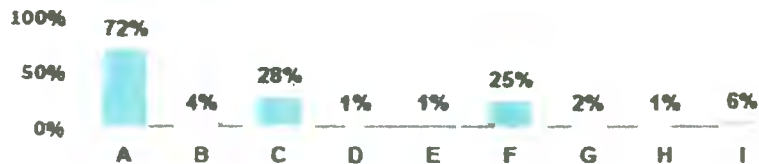
A – TCRHCC  
B – Flagstaff  
C – Inscription House  
D – Kayenta  
E – Hopi

F – Page  
G – Emergency Room  
H – Sacred Peaks  
I – Other

## HEALTH CARE ACCESS

**Where do you receive the majority of your medical care?**

**Kaibeto**



**TCRHCC Service Area**

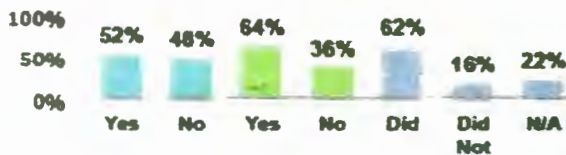


## HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Are you able to see the doctor in a timely manner?



Kaibeto



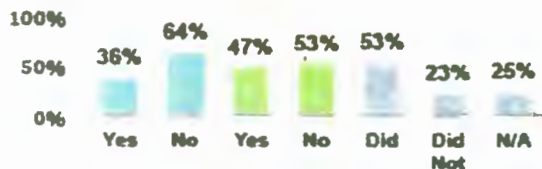
TCRHCC Service Area



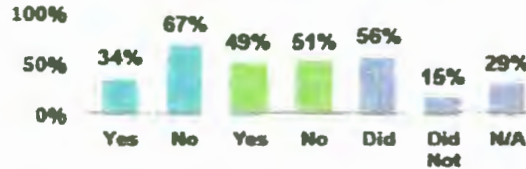
## HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Are you able to be seen in dental in a timely manner?

Kaibeto



TCRHCC Service Area

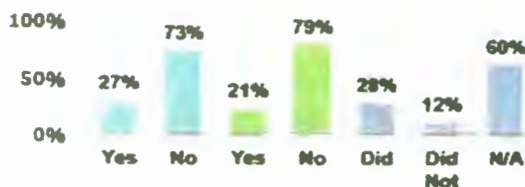


## HEALTH CARE ACCESS

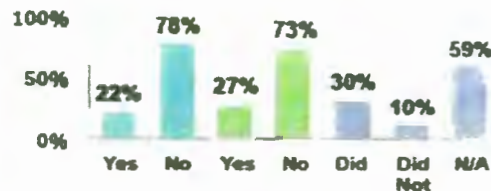
Are you able to be seen in mental health in a timely manner?



Kaibeto



TCRHCC Service Area





Appointments

Did it meet expectations?

Walk-ins

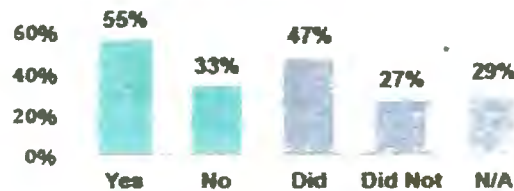
## HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Are you able to get into the Emergency Room in a timely manner?

Kaibeto



TCRHCC Service Area



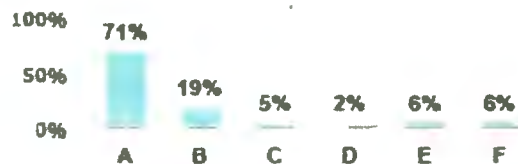
A – Drive  
B – Get a Ride  
C – Hitchhike

D – Walk  
E – Public Transportation  
F – Other

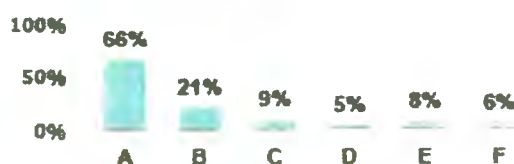
## HEALTH CARE ACCESS

How do you get to the clinic most often?

Kaibeto



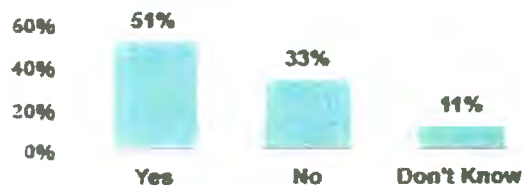
TCRHCC Service Area



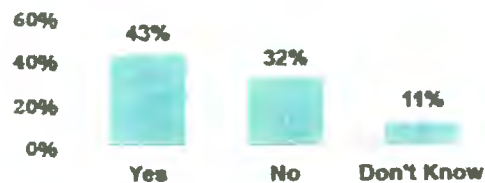
## TRADITIONAL MEDICINE UTILIZATION

Do you know where to find a traditional healer and/or herbalist?

Kaibeto



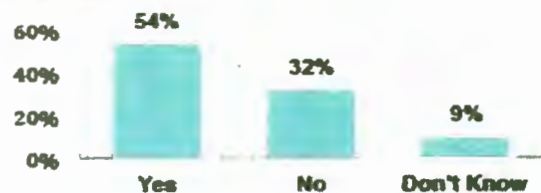
TCRHCC Service Area



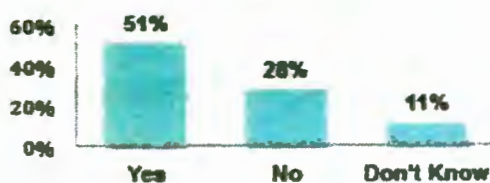
## TRADITIONAL MEDICINE UTILIZATION

Do you use a traditional healer and/or herbalist?

Kaibeto



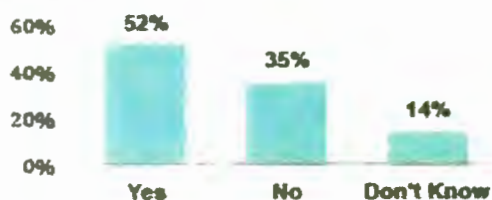
TCRHCC Service Area



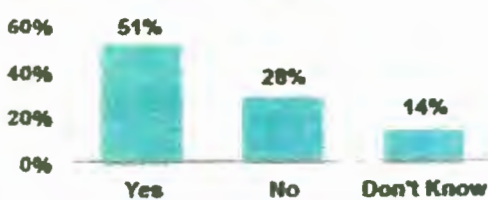
## TRADITIONAL MEDICINE UTILIZATION

Is a traditional healer and/or herbalist available to you?

Kaibeto



TCRHCC Service Area



## TRADITIONAL MEDICINE UTILIZATION

A – Traditional Healer

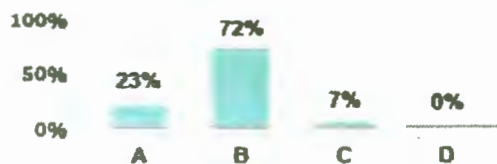
C – Don't Know

B – Clinic

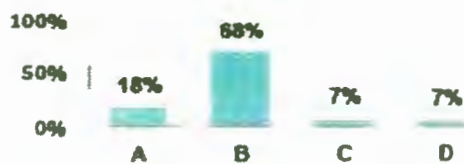
D – Left Blank

If you are ill, do you go to a traditional healer or clinic first?

Kaibeto



TCRHCC Service Area



## IDENTIFIED COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

In your community, how do you rate the following issues?

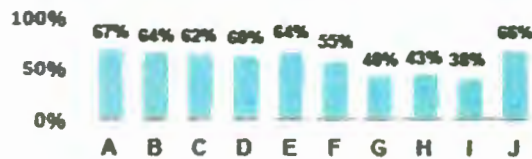
Percentage Reporting "Big Problem"

Response options included "big problem, little problem, no problem"

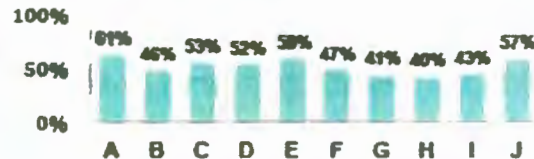
A – Alcohol Abuse  
B – Child Abuse  
C – Criminal Activity  
D – Domestic Violence  
E – Drug Abuse

F – Water Contamination  
G – Sex Abuse  
H – Suicide  
I – Water Contamination  
J – Animal Control

Kaibeto



TCRHCC Service Area



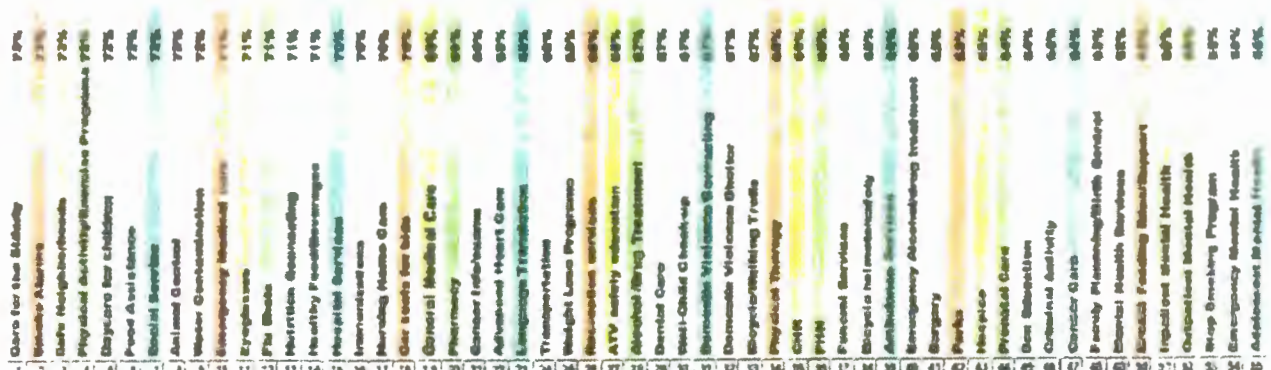
## IDENTIFIED COMMUNITY NEEDS

In your community, how important are these services to you?

Percentage Reporting "Absolutely Needed"

Responses options included "absolutely needed, somewhat needed, and needed"

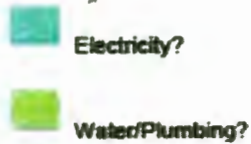
Kaibeto



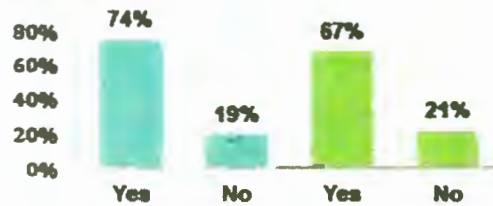


## HEALTH CARE ACCESS

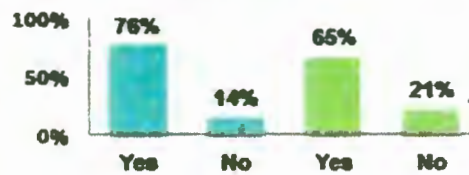
Do you have the following?



Kaibeto



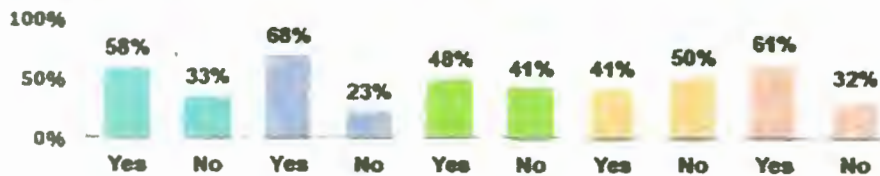
TCRHCC Service Area



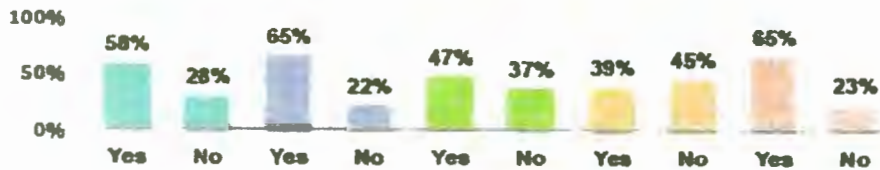
## HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Do you have the following?

Kaibeto



TCRHCC Service Area



# **Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation**

## **Board of Directors**

**Christopher Curley** (Tonalea Chapter ) - *President*  
**Tincer T. Nez** ( Coalmine Chapter ) – *Vice President*  
**Dolly Lane** (Bodaway/Gap Chapter) – *Treasurer*  
**Alan Numkena** (Hopi Representative) - *Member*  
**Esther Tsinigine** (Coppermine Chapter) – *Member*  
**Laura Gon** (Cameron Chapter) – *Member*  
**Herman Tso** (Lechee Chapter) – *Member*  
**Kimberlee Williams** (Kaibeto Chapter) – *Member*  
**Merle Beard** (Tuba City Chapter) – *Member*  
**Vacant Position** (San Juan Southern Paiute Tribal Representative)

## **Senior Leadership Council**

**Lynette Bonar, RN, BSN, MBA** – *Chief Executive Officer*  
**James Kyle MD** – *Chief Medical Officer*  
**Holly Van Dyke MD** – *Deputy Chief Medical Officer*  
**Christine Keyonnie** – *Deputy Chief Financial Officer*  
**Shawn Davis BS, MIS** – *Chief Information Officer*  
**Dollie Smalcanyon RN, MSN** – *Chief Community Health Services Officer*  
**Alvina Rosales RN, MSN** – *Chief Nursing Officer*  
**Joette Walters RN, BSN** – *Deputy Chief Nursing Officer*  
**William Dey RN, MHA** – *Chief Quality Officer*  
**Tim Newland MHA, RN, CHSP**– *Chief Support Services Officer*  
**Kathryn Magee MD** – *Outpatient Medical Director*  
**Kathleen Harner MD** – *Chief of Medical Staff*  
**John Wright MD** – *Deputy Chief of Staff*  
**Veronica Hardy- Becenti BSBA** – *Executive Assistant*  
**Lisa Butler**- *Executive Assistant*  
**Vanessa Lee** – *Administrative Assistant*



**Tuba City**  
Regional Health  
Care Corporation



# *The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Boundary's Dispute*

## I. INTRODUCTION

### BRIEF BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON K'AI'BII'TÓ:

The K'ai'Bii'Tó Community existed ever since the return from Fort Sumner's Long Walk or actually at the end of Kit Carson's Roundup of Diné in north Western Navajo Country. In that day there was no such thing as land dispute over the settled Regions or no quarreling over grazing land. But at the time of the early period in Indian Country there were no debating between Diné about property or residential sites. They just roamed periodically from one place to another where good rangeland for livestock was all that mattered.

In fact, they shared regions without any problem and did not imagine owning land. Given that traditionally, their culture was not to practice in gaining it but considered it sacred land. Squabbling over land was tabooed in conflicting over it as personal property. They did value it but not to the point of disputing over territory or create disturbance among each other. There was plenty of it and of course less number of people in the area but it was used as survival intended object, certainly that was their belief.

The regulation of administering land and people came when the BIA began to set up reservations, District Lines and Grazing Land Units was meant for controlling livestock. So, within each District that was composed of a number of chapters or communities the problem of dispute could be minimized. It has evolved without letting our local Diné understand its purposes. But of course, there was reasoning behind that initial planning in setting up Grazing Management Unit Lines.

### INITIALLY & CUSTOMARILY K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER'S TERRITORY LINE SETUP

In earlier days during the beginning of Navajo northwestern chapters' establishments K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Boundary Line was at the edge of the Colorado River's southern rim's edge. It was the dividing line that is between Coppermine and K'ai'Bii'Tó actually started at the Antelope Hill. And it went on to or along southwardly in the Antelope Creek up to Alkali Earth Dam. And from there on to the other side of a Sandstone Rock Image that looks like a saddle buried in the sand and on to the burned hogan, then on to Second Windmill from Bodaway or from Coppermine's side. From there to the west of Preston Mesa and around its south side then straight to appreciate southern point of White Mesa.

It was from there along the eastern edges of White Mesa all the way to the north at the beginning of Navajo Canyon. Or from there it went east of Standing Rock and then following the Navajo Canyon Wash to the merging K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek and Navajo Canyon. From that point on in following the main Colorado River Tributary Canyon back to the Colorado River's Rim and then returned to Antelope Hill. That Region was the first territorial scale of land size when first identified with the surrounding communities were then just emerging at the time.

But since the new Glen Canyon Dam and the McCracken Land Exchange for the Town of Page which was the land exchanged that is referred to as the "McCracken Mesa Exchange" with the land in southern Utah. So, actually that land is our District One source or root that was taken from us as a land we should still have interest for. And its field of grease is or should be shared with our District as part of our royalty beneficial to utilize.

But now in its place our people should have the convenience of the City's Lake water for our irrigation. And the government's Park free of charge as an appreciation for our relinquishment or sacrifice of our resources is for their cause of settlement on the Land, Lake and Shoreline for their pleasure. It was for their enjoyment in recreation and beautiful landscape like the way the other Parks do to allow natives to also have some amusements.

These new developments changed K'ai'Bii'Tó Land Boundary between here and the Land Exchanged for the recent development of the Glen Canyon Dam Site and the City of Page that now is in its place. These changes were planned back in about early 1940s off somewhere far away from Northern AZ Indians. But the Navajo (Diné) Indian Tribe was not involve which made it hard for us to appreciate the single greatest manmade Lake in North America. And it has sure partly affected our Chapter Boundary because of the need for a new Chapter for our

Navajo people who would come to live near the Site of new developments.

## HISTORY OF DISTRICT ONE CHAPTER'S LAND DISPUTE

It was ever since at that time our rural Diné in District One began its differences of opinions over things at the local communities, especially in K'ai'Bii'Tó on religious denominational church. During one of the Chapter meetings a subject of questioning for land withdrawal was brought up by a group of these religious members, Mr. Pete Riggs. It was during when there was talk of movement in considering a new Chapter northwest of K'ai'Bii'Tóat near LeChee Rock. It was when the subject came up of consideration to perhaps the Tribal Council in Window Rock anticipated in sanctioning a new precinct in or around the vicinity of LeChee Rock.

There were pros and cons on the subject of constructing a large Rock Dam to hold back water in the Colorado River. It was already in the business of groundwork for construction from the federal level and state's contractors making excavation of the site. Previously, before the Dam construction in 1955 the Navajo Tribal Council approved a new location for new Chapter and it was a site nearer to the new trailer camp where future Page Town was to be.

Then it was proposed to put the new chapter first a located at about halfway toward K'ai'Bii'Tó from the Glen Canyon Dam workers' new Trailer Camp Site. And then it was moved further north toward LeChee Rock. But finally, after disagreements on its location it was moved to near the present site of the Rolling Mesa.

It was a quite contentious compromise way in selecting the new location for chapter house. And the other major factor that affected the outcome was drilling to find fresh drinking water. There were about four or five places where IHS tried drilling for deep N-aquifer water but these tests for it was found to be dry. So, it cost a lot of money trying to find domestic water for the new site for chapter house.

And previously, since there were already plans for building a new Glen Canyon Dam in 1956 has started, the new LeChee Chapter House was in the process of funding its construction. It was the time when most other nearby community leaders were unlearned in the western Anglo way in influencing others. In that period of time was when they, the close relatives, were already working with BIA Land Management in bring about District One's Grazing Land Management Units between K'ai'Bii'Tó, Coppermine and LeChee chapters.

## EARILIER ABOUT OR AFTER 1956 PLANNING OF GRAZING MANAGEMENT STARTED

However, according to our Diné Elder Leaders since about that time, they in 1984 informed our leaders then that an Administrative Service Line was drawn between K'ai'Bii'Tó and LeChee chapters. This occurred after the Navajo Tribal Council's approved the new LeChee Chapter site. As stated, it was put closer to Glen Canyon Dam's construction or where at the time a Trailer Camp existed where now Page Town is.

The assessment of the Administrative Service Line was done with our prominent Diné Leaders. They at that time witnessed who rode their horses to identify the new Service Line contours between fresh LeChee, our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter and Coppermine. They spoke of putting marks on juniper trees with an axe showing the points of the border line.

And they learned from appointed line riders who drew Administrative Lines used Ridge contours, a well-known rock points or mesas was their established Administrative Service connection lineup. And some of these early Elder Leaders were interviewed by recording of their testimonies in 1984. There was individual discussion with them of what took place as being eye witnesses to the event in drawing Administrative Service Lines.

They were quite happy to remember their involvement in the drawing line for division between chapters involved. They said it was a time when the Community Civic Conservation (CCC) work was taking place. It was what they were working on which its planning were all done or implemented from K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter precinct. K'ai'Bii'Tó was the Central Office with its federal Land Management and Livestock Operation that was to supervise the Region for any and all land use planning and constructions.

It wasn't fenced but it was reliable enough line that it was made to be a dividing line for chapters including LeChee, Coppermine, Tuba City, Tonalea, Tuba City and Inscription House which surrounded K'ai'Bii'Tó's original land base. These natural boundary lines that were identified separating the border line between the then



existed chapters at the time.

But it was after about 1957 or so when the Grazing Land Management Unit Lines were set up with BIA personnel who were involved in sorting out area oflines for livestock Grazing Units within District One. It was to ensure in controlling of livestock within District One and to divide the District into Grazing Management Units. It was to help better supervise the annual livestock tallying and branding in and each chapters that were responsible for animal inspection by Local Grazing Officials.

#### THE AIM OF CHAPTER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE IS FOR AUTHORITY & POLLING

But that particular line drawn by our Elders was for specific purpose of Administrative Service Lines. It means to have each chapter to have political authority within the identified Administrative Lines. But on the other hand, a different Grazing Land Management Unit Lines were developed sometime after the first drawn lines probably in about 1963-64.

On the other hand, it was in 1956 or earlier the Administrative Service Line for chapters' dividing line was drawn according to Eye Witnesses who most of them said they were present during the charting of these lines. It was a wise idea to do that because it would avoid the kind of dispute which chapters tangle up in. That dispute is what is going on even today quietly between relative families. And indeed, it has negatively affected the coordination effort between chapters even in today's technological age causing much difficulty in governance.

Our Elders who testified of the survey by the insightful group of individuals said these Administrative lines are political subdivisions that actual are midpoint lines for chapter planning and decision-making. Each chapter's concentrated area was for clear identification and to avoid any future challenges over chapter's demarcation. While this went on with the mentioned Elders participation in Line depiction was done previously, there was unrest sketching of an outline being prepared by BIA for livestock management. It was the District Grazing Land Management Unit Borderline with different individual participants who have met with BIA Agricultural and Land Management Branch. Or it was with same BIA's Livestock and Soil Conservation Offices situate at K'ai'Bii'Tó Substation.

Evidently, BIA Land Management has afterwards avoided that Community mandate for chapter administrative resolve that was presented by our Navajo's outstanding Elder Leaders. Our research indicates it maybe in historic archive somewhere of what was previously drawn out stashed away by the federal government. It's because of some reasons they are not stepping up to respect this Chapter Service Line survey that was done. It is even though one of BIA's land assessors who was mentioned as Mr. Cotton.

Or, participation of two land conservationist crews were thereas part of those doing that assessment. But this earlier borderline description reported was an evidence that it was performed by a group which was told of since that time. Thus, our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has researched it and there is a light place where in a Historic Archives the testimony of our Elders are actually stored.

A probing visit of the evidence needs to be arranged and initiated to where federal historic information is stored safely. So, according to our Chapter making some calls around to federal Agency and BIA Area Office they were not aware of the issue. Probably they were new and the old timers have retired leaving the Bureau many years ago is the reason the new staff are unaware of the history.

But it was indicated that in Denver, Colorado there are Native American records that are in vaults hidden for safeguarding. It surely is where some of the federal archives are in bound for safekeeping. Perhaps, if it is possible, our Chapter could venture traveling to that Archive Site to actually find out if our information on it can be recovered. What a historical evident treasury it would be if our passed-on Diné Elders' testimony can be found hidden for all these many years.

Thus, in about as early as 1960s some of our local Navajo Leaders began questioning where bouts are our records that supposed to be stored regarding Chapter Administrative Service Lines. This concern was increased more and more with the rising grazing land disputes among District One chapters. Some local Area's chapter border lines where families disputed were especially concern about of the increasing grazing land questions that were occurring.



And it was mentioned that confusing information was disseminated around to try to avoid further problems of those permit holders. In some places the land use disputes were evidenced with heated discussions.

## II. BODY

### TRIBAL DISTRICT COURT GOT INVOLVED IN CHAPTER LAND DISPUTES

The community leaders began fussing over chapter boundary line disputes saying that it was set up without a public hearing. Or, the local Land Users didn't have input into the earlier District chapters' involvement in planning Grazing Land Management. It got to the point where even the Tribal District Courts got involved to try making judgment on chapter disputes over grazing rights. The resolution of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter dated December 31, 1977, with 52 In Favor and 4 Opposed was passed at the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter House requesting that the land dispute between the K'ai'Bii'Tó and LeChee be taken to the Tribal District Court for resolution. (An Exhibit "A," resolution of K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter, Exhibit "B,")

Thereafter, this request for District Court Public Hearing took place at Tuba City District Court where a quick decision without delay was rendered within about three hours. The District Court made its judgment to have LeChee Chapter's Grazing Land Management (Unit #4) be moved from the K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek up to the Old BIA Dump Yard. The decision by the District Court was to move the Grazing Land Management Line back westward to the new Line starting from Lower and North of K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter House in the Creek turning up new Highway 98 to south of K'ai'Bii'Tó Spur Junction.

From south at the top of the Ridge or Hill on Highway 98 and turn southeast along southerly on top of Ridge Hill or west of the Market and NHA Housing and pass BIA Elementary Boarding School. And keep on going along the Ridge back to old Grazing Land Management Line coming up from the old BIA Dump Yard. And it continues the new Court Adjudicated Line that meets backwith and following the Old Sited Grazing Land Management Unit Line that goes westward along the south side of Mormon Ridge Mesa going west.

So, after few hearings to resolve chapter lands dispute many were dissatisfied with the way District Courts were handling the hearings. There was no investigation as to if what was being presented was true or further understanding be called for. That dissatisfaction finally reached the Window Rock's Tribal political Legislative Branch and Executive Administration. And on account of that dissent or miss arbitration a different and new ruling by the higher Navajo Tribal Council dismissed the judgments of District Courts. And then Council stated that it's the Tribal Council who makes its own ruling on this matter of the chapter land disputes.

Therefore, the Navajo Tribal Council in Window Rock's Council Session passed a resolution mandating that Tribal District Courts do not have jurisdiction over Tribal land dispute issues. It stated clear that it was only the Navajo Tribal Council had jurisdiction over Tribal Chapter Land Dispute questions. So, then that was when the District Court Hearings were voided in resolving chapter grievances on land dispute settlements.

It was until up to that time, the families still disputed over their customary grazing land more especially where over lapping chapters confused the residents. It also creates the double-dipping between chapters on services and other assistances either in housing or monetary aid. Thus, the local and regional disputes over grazing and chapter boundary lines for services are still a continuing issue today. Although, dispute happens once in awhile but there is not any resolution to the problem for our Land Users, the new comers, the passersby or the settled residents.

To add upon this grazing and chapter line dispute many are confused over where to register to vote or report for any housing or scholarship assistance. There are continuous movement taking place from one area to another or children and grandchildren finding new home sites. Or, in cases where new marriages are taking place causing much confusion or disruption of family members to identify their registration or which chapters do they now belong to. It is only one of the reasons why this major problem needs to be resolved right away or some decision made to soften the confusion to members of the Navajo Nation's people.

### BRIEF ORIGIN IN HISTORIC TRADITIONAL FAMILY OF RESPECT, "KEI'":

Years before or in the old days, Diné families live in an undisputed and on their customary grazing land when there was no federal government to tell them what or how to graze their livestock. There were no lines of

divide but Diné lived wherever they temporarily lived grazing their livestock was practiced by Kei'. There were no grazing permits to speak of but families had large herds of livestock. Along with that occupation they made dry farming their spring season activities and their daily fall season chores spent harvesting their cropson lands they inherited.

There was no dividing of families or any identified services separatingthem becausethey knew how to serve their families. There were no assistance with water or power lines and/or depended on different kinds of federal or tribal assistance. Otherwise, some may have taken advantage of getting served from both sides of the chapters to gain things which are referred to as "double-dipping." This may cause few families to complain about one another that caused a debate with neighbors about whatever they acquire from little services or assistances.

Another resolve is regarding land use by chapters for development in serving its residents is through respect for Kei'. It is for the purpose of planning by each chapter in infrastructure and other local development. This problem will probably increase as the years passes since growth of communities is desirable in terms of economic development for each chapter. And because of that the Central Tribal committees are concern by it becoming a problem that maybe why they want boundaries of chapters defined.

The problem with grazing of animals in certain districts is controlled by fencing the District Lines so animals cannot wander into other districts. The same way the grazing Units were identified so to control the grazing in tallying and other need for serving land users with their livestock. But where "Kei'," is in people would help to better understand diverse viewpoints where it benefits administrative service topic. It is important because that is how each chapter will understand in recognizing dividing line for services and assistance for their local chapter operation.

Other problems that cause from unidentified boundary are the grazing and homesteading rights of chapter members. Although each family or individual has a choice to be counted as a member of a chapter as they want but there needs to be a guide to their decisions regarding chapter privileges. This will help to avoid confusion of regional settlement of residents where development of housing or homesteading would take place.

It is important to provide an organized way of dealing with these things as more of our children and grandchildren begin to grow into adulthood. And important for them is to find Kei' as their right as they too find settling down in location for their future life. If no planes in place for identifying service boundary then it would be confusing for them. The thought of Kei' will help them decide where to make their home or from which side to receive services.

If this service line is not defined then problems arise in disagreement over where services can be provided to the population. Or, distributed of revenues from Central Government becomes a problem to local chapters and it will be a hindrance for everybody. This type of confusion will further cause residents to do things or move wherever they want without respecting their neighbors in the Kei' way. The process of changing environment and habits of people will always change but it should be in an orderly way through identified administrative service lines.

#### THE PURPOSE OF HAVING CHAPTER'S PRESENT & FUTURE PLANS:

It is important to realize how our Senior Leaders have thought and planned regarding the need for land and resource identification. It was what they saw among the growing chapters as they realized it early on. Some have decided to assist us through providing their testimonies on the subject matter of chapter administrative service line. A clarity that is needed which they have estimated into our impending progression as chapter associates. They figured out in knowing what we would eventually encounter on that problem in our day. So, upon them by realizing it they gave us their clear vision and helpful understanding about assistance.

Our resolution to the problem is urgently needed so that our present and future leaders on our Navajo reservation, state and federal associates to realize our position. We hope they will understand our position regarding how to handle our affairs in an organized way. It is our chapter's jurisdictional concern to fine tune our local governance at our local communities. It will help us to have an effective organization in regards to any planning or development that we may take advantage of at our chapter local.



In retrospect, our children and grandchildren will also see and understand our position on being serious about planning and understanding our organized growth. When they decide to return to their homeland there will be an organized way of handling their affairs. This is especially true with grazing as well as infrastructure development for our people.

Our daily concerned neighbors who concern themselves with housing, business development, homesteading and improving their land for a better land use. It might be for grazing livestock and venturing in economic development. Hopefully, they would realize from their decision to bravely become more organized knowing the importance of administrative service in our region. This will help them and us to move forward in assisting our people with effective planning in land and other community development.

#### TRICKYFOR CHAPTERSTO GET USE TO BIA'SGRAZING LAND MANAGEMENT UNITS:

The BIA's Grazing Land Management Units were drawn without consideration that chapters could misread it to mean existence of a historic chapter politicalboundary lines. It really is without question thatit could misrepresent in corresponding with the jurisdictional and administrative service within District One region. This problem of the misconception of Grazing Land Management Units is misunderstood by some as being a misinterpreted AdministrativeService border. And it is viewed as chapter's politicaland jurisdictional lines not a true appraisal. And it is a false impression by some who advocate erroneously as land conspiracy or to declare itreally asa large open space is incorrect. It is not safekeepingfor individual or for a single chapter's security.

This is a mistaken view by few chapter officials and a small number of other community leadersbelieving that that notion isinfact unreasonable. This problem has become a major challenge between local chapter members with their surrounding chapteraffiliates. Especially, it trulyis not really owned when customary grazing of livestock is fenced for land management but it is for preserving foliage for land user's livestockoperation.

Few leaders have tried to cause more harm by pressuring family residents to take sides on thisissue and to even try to cause family clash either by physical means or by verbal attacks. This problem has induced disrespect for families' personal property even at the point of interfering with their grazing rights. It was important to have resolved this matter by respecting Kei' towards families who hold livestock permit in their customary grazing area.

The other intention that may have prompted the way this has come to fruition is the family group effort. It was advocated the notion that in taking steps to organized their positional stands. This disputable affair occurred even though they were still members of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Community at the time. It was a tool to quietly manage to take advantage of the situation. It was the case where Alvin Tso being a Livestock Inspector, his sister Nina Riggs a Grazing Committee member and his biologicalsister's husband selected got on the Council to represent the new LeChee Chapter as Councilman.

It surely was the case where a relative group convinced BIA Department of Agriculture to come into making a decision. That was to go along with the family's sponsored diagramof Grazing Land Management Unit is believed as boundary line. That is to draw a line beyond K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter House going up K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek and following the Mormon Ridge's southern edges all the way towards Coppermine. It seems that an obligingpersuasion was offered to Bureau of Indian Affairs during early 1960s. It was a successful accomplishment in making K'ai'Bii'Tó as part of LeChee's Grazing Land Management Unit by relatives of local Community in their role as leaders at the time of this background platform.

This disorderly concern in land issue or squabbling between neighbors has established a sense of irresponsibility. That objectionable behavior pertaining to property disagreement regarding these of livestock watering points or pasture land is a disturbance to all. Individual family member might dispute over rights of land's turfin ownership which is actually a fallacy idea. Instead land users need to respect andshare theircustomary grazing areas by following the accepted grazing regulation guidelines.

Another problem has arisen about the idea to compete for and to gain land areas by putting up hogans or shacks to show tenure of land. This unfound plan andcontinuously wearingdown land that is for grazing has caused much overgrazing of vegetation. In other words, there exist too many roads and trails being made by trying to maintain one's land use areas for home turf. It is either a done idea of having home occupancy or to graze



more livestock than it was allowed in a grazing permit, whichever the case maybe.

Problems such as using vehicles to look after grazing livestock and home residence so that land used as territorial possession is being preserved by few families is not feasible. Because of the continuous competition of this sort of land erosion, it has greatly damaged vegetation, is being irresponsible. And instead of having only one place for summer and winter home, it's a need for over grazing. Some of the families have the idea of letting their horses become populated without regard to responsible grazing of their animals.

This kind of erroneous belief about land use does show that livestock will wander anywhere they know where vegetation is or where supply of water or feed is available. Besides this kind of grazing of land mismanagement is not properly employed or managed. BIA Land Operation Office has a difficult position to inform local livestock owners on matters of land use. This is true when more land users, non-users of land, passersby and residential individual ignoring the value of their mother earth.

#### OUR CHAPTER'S JURISDICTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARY LINES:

Some of our Navajo Nation leaders at the chapter level and other local or agency authorities confuse the chapter jurisdiction or administrative boundary with BIA's Grazing Land Management Units. The purposes of the two concepts are totally different as far as uses of such community border lines. This opposite concept is confused by some local leaders in regards to land purposes or the uses of it. If correctly understood, it can help serve as a lifetime confident in benefiting one's survival.

The chapter jurisdictional boundary is for the purposes of chapter's political administration that involves decision-making authority for the local chapter. Now, each chapter is concerned with local housing, economic development and the overall community land use planning. Therefore, local CLUPC is or should be evaluating and making plans to consider its Grazing Land Management Unit boundary. Sure it's for the purpose of livestock control and proper management of livestock.

But on the other hand, CLUPC needs to be able to assist Navajo families who desire to maintain good grazing practices or use land for some infrastructural development in coordination with local Grazing Official. Proper land management is like avoidance of often seen land erosion because of accesses to grazing pasture land where vehicle roads do not exist. That local committee who try to take charge is the body of the community entity who meet regularly for land use planning. The definition of chapter boundaries takes into account the jurisdictional identity that depends on population explained through surveys or Tribal census counts.

Chapters were established so to be able to make it convenient in accessing information at the local community meetings. And it is tube able to provide an overall administrative service and in administering its jurisdictional region on a regular basis. This foremost description can be a hindrance if interference is made from nearby neighboring chapter meddling with Administrative Service Line or its residential needs.

There cannot be continuous confusion, disagreements, noncooperation, dissension and family hostility over grazing or chapter authority being undermined. This may involve purposely dividing the local chapter's administrative capability through creating disputes. Our community members only want their input to be part of the decision making process in utilizing jurisdictional boundaries. It seems at times only few participants desire to be part of local community decision-making. And thereby, only few try to make decisions for everybody in the chapter's regular meetings.

In that way the affected area of the dispute will not have two or three chapters making decisions concerning chapter jurisdictional boundaries. Accordingly, most decisive management can be a one unison vote and in proper manner instead of unresponsiveness on the needs and wants of local community members. It would be soon a problem if only few are making group decision without consideration of other chapter membership. This way of operating the local chapter is inappropriate considering the local area land dispute.

In that way the affected area of arguing will not have two chapters making decision which would greatly confuse the Navajo citizens in the problem affected area. In many cases, Navajo people are unaware or confused over which chapters they belong to instead try to put up with each chapter. So, being prudent of where one votes by registering or not to decide which of the two chapters is their home turf land.

Therefore, this problem over chapter jurisdictional boundaries has to be resolved once in for all or in the best interest of our local Navajo people. It would now be in the future generation's hand, which will someday come or return to their homeland. Thus, without further confusion and increasing problems lets us all support the chapter's Administrative Services our local governance concept.

#### COMMUNITIES OF COWSPRINGS, LECHÉE & K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTERS

The newer chapter was done with suspicions and with full of questions at its beginning. This leads us to LeChee and K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapters whose boundaries are in disagreement. LeChee contends that they are satisfied with BIA's Grazing Land Management Units as being their borderline. And they stand on its jurisdictional boundary line since it was drawn by BIA Land Operation. But K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has a different position on this subject than the notion being presented by the baffling analysis of LeChee. This difference makes a huge disparity because of Grazing Land Management Unit is misunderstood. Thus, both chapters' jurisdictional and political administrative lines are in divergence of opinions at the present time.

According to our research regarding this disparity, we have been informed that our Navajo Elders have already made proper provisions as to where Chapters jurisdictional and political administrative service line are set. Otherwise, it is exactly where the divided line should be between K'ai'Bii'Tó and LeChee chapters that needs to be worked out. Over the years, that understanding of initial conceptual configuration on the problem was hid. It was the case, until recently through our Senior Leaders' interviews it was found its reality was addressed before. And that there was a definite Administrative Service Line established in the early fifties.

During early development of each chapters, especially for K'ai'Bii'Tó that was the original chapter territorial administrative region that was in existence. It included dividing line with Coppermine along the Antelope Canyon. And it was known literally by going south along the west side of Alkali Dam (Behooteel) to south where sandstone that looks like a Saddle Rock and on to southern edge of Preston Mesa. Things was changed when BIA's Indian Affairs became more involved in dealing with our Navajo people on Grazing Land Units within District One.

Therefore, most of LeChee area was totally part of K'ai'Bii'Tó Administrative Region including about half way to Coppermine. Most all land improvement work was done under the Community Civil Conservation or BIA's conservation workers who did a lot of work from K'ai'Bii'Tó Substation. This location was supervised by Gus Griffin, a white man who supervised the Land and Livestock Operation Office at K'ai'Bii'Tó from early 1934. And from that Centralize Grazing and Land Management Office any and all windmills, earth dams, boundary surveys were done from the first and only K'ai'Bii'Tó Agricultural work Substation up to about 1956 or thereafter.

That sandstone building was then replaced recently with NASHASDA federal housing program. It was where the original Indian Affairs for Land Operation office built as early as 1933. And its location was used for the management of District One's regional land conservation. It was how the territory of District One became upgraded into Land and Livestock advancement for our Navajo people since that time.

In about 1950s, there were some plans being developed to establish a new chapter in the far northern area of K'ai'Bii'Tó near Colorado River. It was on account of the beginning time of building a huge Glen Canyon Dam. The Dam was a plan of Bureau of Reclamation and nine Regional Western States to develop Water Hydro-electric Power in the proposed Colorado River's Dam. It was for the use of the large metropolitan states' population in the Southwest and California.

Also, at the same time Cowsprings Community's residents it was told that a Navajo Tribal Council's badge was to be taken to northwest of K'ai'Bii'Tó. It was by Charley Young, Sr. who had the badge but moved out of Cowsprings Region. And it was in his possession so the means of assignment was in order by the Tribal Council at that time so the badge was assigned to new proposed LeChee Chapter in about 1954. So, this Council badge was taken from Cowsprings and it was utilized elsewhere, as it has been told by Elderly resident since.

Therefore, without the knowledge or understanding of the Cowsprings residents their Council Seat was moved to a far northwest region of District One. Since that area was most feasible for establishing a new chapter the Tribal Council acted to certify LeChee before the construction of Glen Canyon Dam. And the Council also certified the others surrounding chapters at the same time in District One province. Through the Council's



meetings chapter delegates knew of the events that took place in the changes of that moment at the time.

Therefore, LeChee Rock was identified as a location point for the new chapter as was recognized in 1955. At that same time our local Chapter Officers were in the frame of mind in splitting to that new Chapter of LeChee. It was told of few leaders who were K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Officials at the time, records of it are hidden somewhere. But some names mentioned are Shank Tsosie was president, Eugene Bennett was vice president and Amos Singer was secretary wash what some have told those stories.

And of course other K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Officials were mentioned above. It has been told that it was because of local disagreements over one church institution. And there were other things that related to finale relative differences that provide the movement of some local K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter members to elsewhere. They then slowly join the new LeChee Chapter as it developed with housing and other infrastructures.

#### NAVAJO TRIBAL CODE ON CHAPTER'S ESTABLISHMENTS:

Tribal Laws pertaining to Chapter establishment is in the Tribal Code under Title II, Administration of Tribal Affairs, Chapter Nine (9). Under Tribal Chapters, Section 1351, the Certification of Navajo Nation Chapters is spelled out as to its reason for establishment. The certifications are made according to the following manner as it is quoted in the Code, Section(c): "Such additional Chapters may be certified for any one of the following reasons." These Laws are stated in the Navajo Tribal Code with respect to Certifying chapters:

The first reason for Chapter Certification is:(1) "Upon presentation of evidence that the Chapter represents a community group which has existed and functioned as a community for many years." This was not applicable for LeChee Chapter but for K'ai'Bii'Tó it did exist for many years and it's valid under this Code reasoning. And before K'ai'Bii'Tó was recognized as a certified Chapter its Community had existed with residents who met periodically like monthly before its certification in 1955 in a Tribal Council action.

Before that time a couple of Navajo families lived near K'ai'Bii'Tó Wash just across from the then new location of the first local Trading Post. These families were Attakai'sani as the first appointed headman and William Henry's family, they had settled there about or right after early 1900s. And of course, K'ai'Bii'Tó Community has been in existence for decades. In fact, it was since about 1914 when the local K'ai'Bii'Tó Trading Post was under construction and the Day School in 1920.

In the case of LeChee Chapter's establishment, the first reason does not apply since there was no existing community where the new LeChee Chapter was to be constructed. It was at that time or about 1955 the place only was an isolated flat red ridge on top of a down sloping Mesa. There were only a few families who used to move into that region during the fall and winter season since it was warm during those months before that time.

However, the major planning activity was by couple of the Nine Western States including Arizona and Utah. These States help planned with Bureau of Reclamation to building the Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River it was told. This is near where the new Town of Page has emerged during the construction of the Dam. First, it was just a large Trailer Campsite where workers at the Dam lived until the growth of the City soon materialized thereafter.

The second reason for Chapter Certification is:(2) "Upon presentation of evidence that the population of the Chapter area exceeds 1,000 persons for each of the existing Chapter and that there is need to establish others." This reason was also applicable for the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter since there was untold number living in and around the K'ai'Bii'Tó region. But for LeChee, this was not applicable since there was no community or no group of families living in the area of the proposed new chapter location. It was until the Navajo workers at the nearby Glen Canyon Dam construction that few Navajos began coming together near the future Page Town.

The only possible way of getting the population to move to the area of the new LeChee Chapter was to have families from K'ai'Bii'Tó, Coppermine and other chapter communities to relocate into the new Chapter location. This began to occur during and after the beginning construction of the Glen Canyon Dam. And it was when the new oiled paved road was made from Bittersprings area to the new Dam's construction during about 1956 and 1957 that made it convenient to relocate to these new sites.



The third reason for chapter certification is:(3) "Upon presentation of evidence that the topography of the chapter area makes it necessary to have more than one chapter to allow residents' access to chapter meeting." This particular reason is more applicable to LeChee Chapter's location since the understanding was that there will be new sites for topography's growth so to establish a new chapter. The new location of development included the Glen Canyon Dam and the new Town of Page near the site selected. And the new location for a large Recreation area on Lake Powell was also a contributing factor. Because of these topography or the natural and man-made features for a place where this new site was feasible particularly the regions within the Colorado River.

Here the proposed new Glen Canyon Dam site, the new land identified which was an exchanged with Utah's land of McCracken Mesa in southern State of Utah. It was for the new Town Site on which a new town became excluded from the Western end of Navajo reservation. It was especially true with the new Lake Powell shores controlled by Nation Parks Service which is part of it feature. Therefore, according to the evidence of topography development, the Tribal Code here provides a provision for establishing a new chapter house. It was established with a new precinct which may be accessible to the members of the Navajo community to have their local meetings in accordance to the Code.

This topography of the new chapter area allowed a new Navajo community in having access to Tribal governmental function. It is for the new chapter to not interfere with other already existing chapters but afterwards trying to encompass the whole land area from other chapters. That move was a clear mistake taken without consultation with Tribal Affairs looking into the matter. But the new Chapter was to maintain its purpose by making the chapter available for those families living near the new development sites.

Therefore, LeChee Chapter is most convenient for those Navajo families who are living in and near the new Town of Page, the Glen Canyon Dam, Lake Powell recreation area and now the new site for a new Antelope Point Marina development. It all fell into place as the area grew without evaluating the misunderstanding of abiding by the laws of the Tribal Code. The new Chapter's establishment has extended its lawful purposes by accepting the Grazing Land Management as its Chapter Political and Administrative Boundary.

#### K'AI'BII'TÓ COMMUNITY SEVALUTION ON LAND DISPUTE WAS ON TRIAL

It may have been reasonable at the time when the new location for LeChee Chapter House to allow them time for families from K'ai'Bii'Tó to move to the new Chapter site. It is the unnecessary challenged that has been an uncooperative stance because of land boundary dispute. This was done using BIA's Grazing Land Management Units to identify its new Chapter as its Land Boundary, supposedly. With that LeChee Chapter was established where only a few years ago and now 60 years have passed since 1955, it is trying to still succeed in its maturity.

Despite that by now there are more families relocated from K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter which after it was first named and recognized some 152 years ago. It was recognized that long ago in about after a century and more than five decades since 1864, it was beneficially established, no doubt. It is impolite to have a new Chapter try to dismantle the long time existed K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter. They are trying to do it by overturning its historic K'ai'Bii'Tó growth of longstanding history. It is significantly disrespectful for handling its celebrated existence in that way by nearby Chapter just born in so recent of a time.

Most all of the families that wanted to be part of the new LeChee Chapter have moved to the new location immediately after the Glen Canyon Dam construction and the settlement of Page Town. The other man-made feature constructed was in 1969 as a new electric power plant or the Navajo Generating Station was constructed. It provides employment and additional families living in either at LeChee Community or nearby areas of the Town of Page. But many of them also commute from K'ai'Bii'Tó, Coppermine and other surrounding communities to work for NGS either in night or day time.

Therefore, there is no need at this point in time to keep advocating that District One Grazing Land Management Unit be considered as an official chapter boundary line. Clearly, this is a misconceived notion and it is an inappropriate reasoning for any solution of this debate. It is our understanding that through a thorough research the Chapter Boundary Line has never been established by the Navajo Tribal Council. Or, there has been no recommendation or input by the chapters involved during their time of unawareness of the situation. BIA says

they are not aware of such planning or decision as to chapter's developments and deny any involvement.

The Tribal District Courts are reminded by the Navajo Nation Council that they do not have any authority to settle chapter land disputes. It is only the Council who has authority to settle Tribal chapter land issues or disputes according to their resolution. This has been the understanding established since the Agency District Court Hearings as a result of chapter challenges on land issues to its opponents in 1977.

#### NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION OF AUTHORITY FOCUSED

These above mentioned Navajo Nation Tribal Code has been established by the Navajo Tribal Council resolution by CM-28-58, which passed on May 5, 1958. Before this passage of the Tribal law, the resolution CJ-20-55 established the procedure for chapters are to be certified. This resolution contained that the purpose for chapter establishment was (and is) to "... met an urgent need of Navajo communities in providing a medium for the dissemination of information, a center for local planning and discussion, and a ready agency for the mediation of local disputes, and ... to constitute a 'grassroots' foundation for the (local) Navajo tribal government, ..."

These identified purposes for local chapter community establishment can be effective when the population served is within the reach or within a reasonable distance surrounding the chapter location. Therefore, inconsistent with this Tribal policy, the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter must be at least half way toward the LeChee and vice versa. In this way the chapters involved will be most effective and reasonable for the involved community members, and more important, it will be efficient and most convenient for each local community chapter members.

This has been the position of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter all along since our parents and grandparents had visualized these same ideas in supporting the development of the new chapter in the far north of the K'ai'Bii'Tó and Coppermine chapters. In every community chapter meetings whether it is in K'ai'Bii'Tó, in LeChee, in Tonalea or in Coppermine our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter has been most supportive of this position.

We have opposed the BIA Grazing Land Management Unit as being applicable to the Chapter Boundary Lines and if so it is an interference with chapter rights of authority. It is evident that the management of livestock is not consistent with the way the Navajo people are provided with services. Grazing Land Management Unit is to control and maintain livestock tally, branding, offer shots to prevent parasites and ensure foliage availability by not overgrazing stock. It is not for counting people or drawing chapter administrative boundary lines.

Therefore, it is our K'ai'Bii'Tó position to clarify this proposition that our Chapter Jurisdictional and Administrative Service within the District One boundary needs fixing in a correct manner. Because of our K'ai'Bii'Tó position and advocacy is in-line with the Navajo Nation Tribal Code and policy pertaining to the Chapter certification. And it is our position as K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter to formally document the planning and submitting of resolutions for the purpose of the future resolve sourdire concern.

The drawback of Chapter Boundary Line dispute and confusion has been in existence for a long period of time. And it has greatly caused much interference, hardship on our Chapter and its families. Furthermore, it has diminish and impediment our economic and/or social plans for local development. It has also meddled with our local and area community's cooperation to in working together. It has been an interference with our direneeds and hindrance of our local Navajo population in doing our Land Use planning as well.

The local chapter members are to have and gain personal comforted as being community members who will have opportunity to gain insights and properly participate in political, social, educational and recreational activities. It is how it's stated in the general policy statement of the Tribal Code in the edifices of chapter houses. This is the main and important reason for building and establishing of local chapter houses. And it is not to put hardship on people in traveling long distances from their homes to their chapter house. Or, it's as well of the other recreational performances that a local chapter house may provide.

According to the Navajo Tribal Code, Title Six, under Community Development, local Chapter Houses, Section 42, and on location it states: "The final approval, standards for selection of the building and establishments of chapters clearly depicts the guidelines in its justification for existence of a local community chapter house. These Tribal criteria for selecting new location for chapter house was establish in the year 1960 in the month of April 29<sup>th</sup> day." These criteria are general in nature due to setting an overall Navajo Nation policy so that some order of



chapter house establishments can be attained.

#### RATIFYING NAVAJO CHAPTERS IN ACCEPTING ITS BARGAIN & MATURITY

And it is the policy to have each (new) chapter to avoid its chapter organization to encompass or interfere with the next neighboring chapter house operation. Therefore, the following provisions are spelled out in the Navajo Nation Code in certifying and ratifying each new chapter before its establishment.

The number one and (it) is assumed as its first priority, is that: (1) "The site shall be so located that it will conveniently serve the entire (local chapter) community. This guiding criteria being the most important, provides for an organized way of the Navajo Nation community (to) development (its) program (s). If this is not consistently followed, there would be chapter houses popping up all over the Navajo Nation without regard to order; or in other words, there would be mass confusion through the Navajo Nation."

This has occurred relative to our K'ai'Bii'Tó and LeChee Chapter organizations, that is that our Chapter Administrative Services authority has been interfered with by insistence of LeChee Chapter. In which they may have initially with the BIA Department of Agriculture have recognized the Grazing Land Management Unit Lines as the future chapter dividing line for services and administration. It is because of this dilemma some of our past leaders have been ignored in being listened to by some other past leaders. It is our intentions here to clarify the related laws of the Navajo Tribal Code pertaining to local chapter house establishments.

The second in priority is:(2) "The site shall be chosen giving consideration to the road network of the community." Both the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter and LeChee Chapter were established with these very criteria in mind even before the town edifice of Page. LeChee Chapter was located so that the road network will be coming into the town of Page and the Glen Canyon Dam. It was not intended to have LeChee Chapter to proposed a Boundary or a Jurisdiction that is to be inclusive of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter community. It is evident that LeChee Chapter House is at least 37 miles away from K'ai'Bii'Tó to the very northwest Section of District One.

This long distance is a hardship and very inconvenient for Community members of LeChee Chapter members especially those without transportation. And even if they do travel to K'ai'Bii'Tó it will cost them gasoline, time and lunch or dinner to attend K'ai'Bii'Tó Meetings. It is surely to manipulate K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's interest in an unfair means so that their purpose can be accomplish in trying to take K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's location by capturing through its unwarranted actions.

It maybe that was the thought which was an opportune time by those involved at the time to venture into their conspiring effort. And sure enough within about 10 years of certifying LeChee Chapter or in 1965, the Tribe and BIA came out with a Tribal Map. It supposedly was considered wrongly as a chapter boundary or indicating that the Grazing Land Management Unit lines within District One as chapter boundary. This is not so since Grazing Land Management Unit is for the controlling of livestock and not chapter residential people.

This meddling and egotistical approach was done without proper input from our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter or other nearby chapters such as Coppermine Community. Maybe it was done just at initially when the new leaders of LeChee Chapter were sworn in as new Officials. Since these new leaders were closely involved in changes of their new Chapter introductory movement early on. This unfairly manipulation of one Chapter's interest into another is definitely our dire concern for quite some time now.

Because of this major chapter's puzzling operational affairs, the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's testimonial is a resolve needed to support any future resolution of its dire interest. In the past our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter leaders have not been able to do an in-depth research in the matter which made it difficult to approach an immediate resolution of this challenge. This predicament has always been a political issue at each Tribal election for local Council Delegate and Chapter Officials and it includes Chapter Grazing Committee member selections as well.

The Navajo Tribal Code is solemn on chapter founding and it has made some definite provision of law pertaining to the Navajo Nation chapter establishments. These rules and guidelines were passed by the Navajo Tribal Council so that an orderly development will be provided. And instead of having disorder, confusion and disharmony among Navajo community members a clear organization is best followed. This difficulty has been the



case regarding this very obstacle on fixing our local boundary line dispute.

However, in our situation this provision has been neglected in setting up our Chapter's jurisdictional boundary line if LeChee's position is taken. On the other hand, our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is trying to maintain its corrective respect in the testing implementation of the Navajo Tribal Code. It's reasoning on the Navajo Nation chapters' authorities are well thought out and presented for our use.

In the Navajo Tribal Code, Title Six, within Community Development, the Navajo Nation community can propose a local center for "Political, social, educational, and recreational activities . . . in the chapter house . . . ." This was passed by the Advisory committee of the Navajo Tribal Council on June 21, 1957. This was the guiding Statement of Policy by the Navajo Tribal Council through its Advisory Committee. In order for this policy to be implemented, the location of its new chapter facility must be at a centralized location. So, it makes it convenient for all local chapter members of the said community to be part of the chapter organization.

Now, the key idea here is that of convenience for each member of the local community, it means that the chapter facility is suited for residents' personal sacrifice financially and/or in terms of their timespent aspect. Mostly every LeChee Chapter meetings are held in the Evenings lasting very late into the night. This will make it very inconvenient for those traveling from near K'ai'Bii'Tó or with those especially without transportation to maybe hitch-hike to meetings. And it would be only those upper economic income group will have the use of LeChee Community buildings if it the case where distance is not resolved.

The third priority is:(3) "The Chapter building shall be located near a developed source of water . . . ." It is most understandable that during an initiation of LeChee Chapter there were about four dry wells found from the nearer K'ai'Bii'Tó to where now LeChee Chapter is located. It has cost thousands of dollars to drill for water either by Navajo Nation or HIS. It was done in trying to find fresh drinking water for the new chapter house at the time of its establishment of that new Chapter.

And LeChee Chapter does now have available water from Lake Powell (not underground but surface water from Lake Powell), or from the Page Town's water pumps. And it comes directly from Lake Powell for their domestic drinking watering. The Community chapter members need not haul water from near K'ai'Bii'Tó Community. That water source by the City is convenient for the LeChee Chapter members even for livestock consumption.

Therefore, there is no need to live in surrounding or nearer to K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter if register at LeChee Chapter. Or, for its Chapter members to be wrongly be informed by their LeChee Chapter Officials of an incorrect belief of having its jurisdiction at the K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek. That is bizarre and disgraceful because their Chapter Boundary Line is supposedly beyond our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter House. It's within the K'ai'Bii'Tó Wash according Map's of the District One's Grazing Management Units' border as drawn on Map is certainly a fallacy planning or is a fabricated idea.

The fourth priority is:(4) "The Chapter building shall be near (electric) power (line)." This is truly the correct case for LeChee Chapter where the power of electricity is made available from NTUA. And the AZ Public Service from the Town of Page through certain terms of agreement it's assumed with the Glen Canyon Dam building or City of Page, maybe it's not the case. It is most certain that this criterion is available to local community members of LeChee Chapter and there shouldn't be any need to rely on K'ai'Bii'Tó Community for that sort of obligation.

And the fifth priority is:(5) "... the site shall be adjacent to a school, clinic, police substation . . . ." This is no problem now concerning the site for LeChee Chapter because most all of these things are available to its Community. In addition, there is the Town of Page, the Glen Canyon recreation area and now the developed Tribal recreation site at Antelope Point Marina. But at its initial development these were not feasible at the time. Furthermore, there is no need to be included on to K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Boarding School facilities and the Navajo Police substations at K'ai'Bii'Tó.

These are the major areas of Tribal law that need to be followed so to be more consistent with the laws of the Navajo Nation. It certainly offers a limited confusion as to the problem of chapters' jurisdictional dispute that

exist within District One of the Navajo Nation. For these very reasons, our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter is addressing this particular dilemma in the manner being presented here. It is presented because a lot has to do with clarifying the Tribal laws and identifying the need for consistency in abiding by Tribal policies.

#### TESTIMONIES OF OUR K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTER MEMBERS' WELL-KNOWN ELDERS:

The following are general statements which are taken as actual testimonies from our Navajo Renown Elders; these interviews were taken on audio-tapes which were recorded for our reference. It is really important that our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter carefully listen to and take these testimonies of our prominent Community Elders. They were very serious and sincere since they were promptly entangled in the early days of Chapters' boundary line developments with their equivalent friends and others involved.

Mr. Amos F. Singer, was then of age 84, and had been a Chapter Officer and he was on the Navajo Tribal Council for many years. He definitely was aware of the chapters' land growth and establishments in District One's Unit chapters. Mr. Singer has stated that, "Our Navajo land is not an Indian reservation, (it is our Diné's land he used to say) our Navajo traditional legends tell us that this Navajo Land is ours (without assignment from the federal government, he used to say). It is detailed by our Four Sacred Mountains, and it is specifically depicted through our Navajo Traditional songs and prayers," he said.

He also stated, "Up and through the 1940s our Diné only travel and moved about by wagons and on horseback. But most people did herd livestock on foot and there were no such things as motor vehicles. In 1946, I was elected to the Navajo Tribal Council. There were no small communities in this region as it is known now. Everyone lived apart and were scattered throughout the land within the District One," he stated.

And he continued: "In the 1940, there was established in K'ai'Bii'Tó a new substation for Land and Livestock Management. A tall and thin white man called Gus Griffin was the first person to be assigned to supervise this newly formed substation Office in District One region. At that time there was discussion about the District One Boundary Line which was for the purpose of Livestock Grazing Unit controls," he reiterated.

Mr. Singer testifies further: "At that time horses were given vaccination shots since there were too many of them roaming the country. Many horses were slaughtered because it was determined that they had blood disease. Also, then came a white man named John Collier, a BIA Commissioner, who reduced our livestock by slaughtering them because he said those livestock were over grazing the land."

He continues to make his statement: "Up to about 1927, and thereafter, only wild antelope roamed the region north of K'ai'Bii'Tó towards the isolated Colorado River Canyons. There were only about three Navajo families that lived in and around the area to graze their livestock on the good pasture range during the spring, summer and fall seasons. Only after local employment by BIA through Land Management Units was there land and water development implemented."

Mr. Singer further testified: "During about 1950s, some of our in-laws including Pete Riggs moved back to K'ai'Bii'Tó with his wife who is from the local area and daughter of Curley Tso. It was evident at the time that those who just came to the this area or are married into our clan system from the outside, seems to be the very ones that stir up people about land ownership and grazing rights disputes. The discussion of chapter land division became the issue by those people that just came here for marital purposes. Also, few of the relatives and their in-laws came here to settle when they came from the eastern side of K'ai'Bii'Tó by migration or by inter-marriages," he told these events."

"These very people moved into LeChee Area during the development of that new LeChee Chapter. Alvin Tso and his sister Nina Riggs, Pete Riggs' wife, they were our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's community leaders at the time of the new LeChee Chapter establishment. Mr. Tso was elected to be K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's Grazing Committee member before LeChee Chapter was established. Mr. Tso and his brother-in-law, Pete Riggs, were very instrumental in Husband and wife team were elected by the new LeChee Chapter to be a Councilman and his wife as a Grazing Committee Representative," was Mr. Singer's testimony. Drawing up the District One Grazing Unit lines without them informing or involving the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter.

Mr. Singer goes on to state that, "At the same time Mr. Riggs and his family and in-laws worked hard to



convert many people into his Nazarene Church. Mr. Riggs and his in-laws used that religious preaching as a leveraged to get lots of people from K'ai'Bii'Tó Area to join their new LeChee Chapter. We should utilize the land, water and other resources instead of disputing over who owns the land for grazing!" he stated with insistence.

"See how the Anglos came to Page to work together in developing their community by using our Navajo Tribal resources. Therefore, let us all work together and keep the District One as a District without boundary line disputes. We say we're religious, all of us, but we dispute over grazing lands and chapter boundary lines. Why then do we disagree and not work together about our problems and concerns?" he stated.

#### IDENTIFYING DETAILS& TESTIMONIES OF OTHER LOCAL RESIDENTIAL LEADERS

##### 1. DAVID CURLEY, AN ELDER, CHAPTER MEMBER

The next person from K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Elder was David Curley, who stated that, "The late Mr. Littleman (an elderly Navajo) was the brother to me. Also, the late Mr. Blueman (Navajo name) was my oldest brother." This conversation was exchanged in solemn agreement before an interview with Mr. Curley on 12-04-83, on the same day as Mr. Amos Singer's testimonial interview.

Mr. Curley quickly made a short statement saying that, "My brother, Mr. Littleman, was living west of Hogan That Steals (Navajo name). And that was where I understand that the chapter boundary line begins going towards or to Red Hill (Navajo name). These boundary lines were marked, I know," he said.

##### 2. RAY MARTIN, ELDER COMMUNITY MEMBER

Then the next person was Ray Martin, another of our Navajo Elders, he stated that, "We were working at Antelope Earth Dam, when it was under construction. Albert Tso, Councilman from K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter and Mr. Cotton, a white man who worked for BIA, came on horseback. It was at where we were working and at that time he told us of the chapter boundary line being drawn for K'ai'Bii'Tó and LeChee Chapters' a jurisdictional boundary line which was along where they were traveling then."

"They told us that the boundary line was being drawn from K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek's and Navajo Canyon comes together or the Trail that was Dynamited Into the Canyon (Navajo name) as the beginning point. And it then went on to southwesterly where Colorado tributary that empties into K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek. It is where it begins then near Antelope Earthen Dam which was under construction at that time. From there on to southwesterly along the Line of White rocks or on to near a place called the Herding Horses On Top of Rock Mesa. From this Line of Whiterocksite it goes on to the Pond in Blackrock and on to along the Ridge toward west side of Cedar Wood Forest Mesa."

"It is then turn from here to southerly direction to Big Rock Ridge and to where the Water Well is located. From this point to the very tip of southern point of Preston Mesa. And from there to Water Comes Together and on to where Alkali Sand is, it was where a rock was marked. Albert Tso, Councilman and Mr. Cotton were both identifying the chapters' boundary line at that time. I know because they told us so when they visited us when we were working at Antelope Earthen Dam."

Another way Mr. Martin explained it was by other topographical points, "K'ai'Bii'Tó and LeChee boundary line came from the Dynamite Trail up to southerly tributary towards the Alkali Valley into the Pond. Or, it was along there from Canyon Tributary to Alkali Earthen Dam and west to the Antelope Dam. The K'ai'Bii'Tó and Coppermine boundary line begins from that Alkali Valley into the Pond or the Antelope Earthen Dam southwesterly along the Antelope Corn Field."

"Then on toward southerly along the Whiterock Line and still southerly along or near Black Rock Water which is called Red Wires. From here along the Ridge to the Smoked Hogan and on to Big Rock Ridge then it crosses along the southern fence of the Old Ram Pasture where a Windmill is situated, from there on to Preston Mesa. These lines are the boundary line for all K'ai'Bii'Tó, LeChee and Coppermine chapters," Mr. Martin stated.

Mr. Martin also explained that, "All the Windmills around the region between K'ai'Bii'Tó, Coppermine, and LeChee were constructed under the direction and requests of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter. And it was with the work of Mr. Griffin, Supervisor under the K'ai'Bii'Tó's local BIA Grazing Land Management Office or its Substation."



### 3. JAMES MANN, ELDER COMMUNITY MEMBER

Our next Elder was James Mann who stated that: "When we worked at Antelope Dam near the Whitehill constructing an earth dam, Hastiin Bayah and Mr. Cotton came to where we were working. They said they were identifying the boundary line for K'ai'Bii'Tó, LeChee and Coppermine chapters."

He began by starting it from, "The Piled Up Standing Rocks near where Naa'kai Man use to live and where the two valleys come together on to the Antelope Dam. From here to southerly to near the Red Ridge on to and along White Line Ridge or along the top of the Mesa. Then along the Ridge on this side of the Coppermine Trading Post. This was where the K'ai'Bii'Tó, LeChee, and Coppermine chapters' boundary line was being drawn, they said."

"From here on to the Preston Mesa and on to near Wild Cat Peak or just on this northwest side of it, then on to north to White Mesa's Window Rock Arch. Then along the White Mesa Ridge through the cornfields and northwardly near the Police Man's home which used to be across the flat lands behind White Mesa. It is from here to Crooked Earth Dam and then on to north to Drinking Man's residence. And the Salty Water Pond is used both from K'ai'Bii'Tó and from Inscription House."

"From here on to the Potato Fields near Standing Rock or Square Butte or where Navajo Canyon starts. Then along Navajo Canyon and us from K'ai'Bii'Tó we used the stream by planting corn and apricots in the Canyon. And all the way down to where the Navajo Canyon and K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek Canyon comes together. It was then from there on up towards the southerly direction along the Creek from where Naa'kai Man lives then by those two gentlemen. This was about 1931, when we were working at the Antelope Dam when I was about 30 years old then and I am now 82 years old in 1983."

"And Pete Riggs came from Big Mountain area, since then Curley Tso requested his marriage to his daughter. He came without any livestock to K'ai'Bii'Tó Area, then he raised livestock from Curley Tso's herd. Some say they, Pete Riggs and others, brought in cattle from off-reservation in trucks." This was the end of his testimony in his testimonial interview on the subject of chapter boundary line dispute.

### 5. CLEMENT HENRY, ELDER, GRAZING OFFICIAL, COMMUNITY MEMBER

And then Clement Henry or our late Elder who was K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's Grazing Official then when he testified on boundary line. He also testified of the drawing of K'ai'Bii'Tó and LeChee chapters' Administrative Service Line during the days of its forming the chapter boundaries.

"A white man who had traveled on horseback came to K'ai'Bii'Tó. There was a corral near the Trading Post then. He is the one that planted the trees around the Lower Kaibeto School. During livestock reduction, goats only cost 3 dollars so was the horses. Cows cost 12 dollars that is how the livestock permit was issued. We were boys then, when Mr. Griffin, use to tell us to roundup people's livestock."

"I use to herd goats too, when 1000 head were herd from Navajo Mountain. Don Coleman and one other lady, we herd goats back to Navajo Mountain. People were told to pick out their goats and butcher them right there, they could not take goats home. The leftover sheep and goats were just herd against the canyon and put gasoline on them and burn them up."

"Then came the building of shallow well and put up springs," he told. "Then also cut down the canyon, by dynamite. This Chapter Grazing Management Unit Area was up to the District Grazing Committee. Now, on K'ai'Bii'Tó Boundary Line," he said. "From the Lower Trail into K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek Canyon which was dynamite or cut into the Canyon and on to the White Hill and southerly to White Ridge or near Horses Herd upon the Mesa. Then the Coppermine, LeChee Boundary is from Antelope Dam to White Hill Dam on to the now highway to the Cut through the Ridge to Page and down into across to Lee's Ferry."

"We have not gotten together to finalize the division of the Chapter Boundary Lines. The District Court Hearings was not binding on the Chapters. Our people were not all involved in these Hearings. District Boundary Lines was up the Tribal District Courts. Mr. Pete Riggs came from Big Mountain and he was married Nina Curley or his wife and now her name is Nina Riggs. They found each other in Phoenix Indian School somewhere. As soon as he came here, immediately he selected an area. This is when Charley Young was still alive."

"Burt Curley disagreed with Pete Riggs over Mr. Riggs requested to build a Church. It was reported that Bert Curley told Mr. Riggs to build his Church, not here in K'ai'Bii'Tó but in the area of LeChee Rock. That is how they all moved towards the LeChee area. That is why they, Riggs and Tso's, say that K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter House is within the LeChee Chapter Boundary Area. Because they were told to build their Church somewhere else and not in K'ai'Bii'Tó. Mr. Burt Curley used to live just north along the Creek at that time."

"Then the boundary line was identified from Old Ram Pasture southern end along the Big Rock Ridge toward north along Rocky Ridge. There is a pond near the White Ridge which is used or shared by K'ai'Bii'Tó and Coppermine areas. This was the Boundary Line between K'ai'Bii'Tó and Coppermine chapters."

"Now, the LeChee Chapter Officials are saying to their residents to identify grazing lands and begin fencing it in right away. Even those that do not have livestock permits have them identify homesteading places. Jack Hudson will not let us look at the livestock permit for LeChee Chapter."

"One way is to recount the livestock within the areas in the District. This is according to the livestock or grazing permits and to see how many are in LeChee and how many in K'ai'Bii'Tó area. This recount of livestock would evidently show the land base according to numbers of livestock and permits which will probably cover over and beyond the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter Boundary Line, we are talking about. This is one way to settle the dispute," he said.

### III. CONCLUSION

#### SOME ESTABLISHED DETAILS ARRANGED IN 1960, BUT NOT VALID ANYMORE

It was back in about early 1960, when the early day leaders of the new LeChee Chapter managed to put together some items for arrange in establishing local Chapter Grazing Land Management Unit. The reason for doing this was to justify in forming boundary lines first for livestock management. It was proposed that since the new Chapter was far away to the north near the newly Glen Canyon Dam's Site in Colorado River Canyon to draw a livestock management plan. Range and Grazing Management Unit was to be large enough to cover down to K'ai'Bii'Tó Community by way of K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek.

This was when the group or few selected leaders recommended to BIA's Department of Agricultural Livestock control to present a detail reasoning to draw lines for an ideal grazing management. And the following motivations were collected to make their proposal to BIA Department Agriculture's personnel in Tuba City:

Number 1<sup>st</sup> Rationalization: The propose livestock Grazing Management Line was to be at K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek because these new leaders had just moved from that location. They migrated to their new site of LeChee Chapter near the new town of Page, Arizona. They wanted to maintain contact with friends and relatives who remained in the vicinity of K'ai'Bii'Tó Community. They including Mr. Pete Riggs' family and close relatives wanted a new Nazarene Church build at K'ai'Bii'Tó but was denied in a heated Chapter Meeting, it was reported. They wanted to build at the north of the present K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter House. But they were told to build their Church at LeChee Chapter not here in K'ai'Bii'Tó vicinity by the local Chapter members.

But by now in 2016 the Number 1 reasoning is not valid any longer because it is not a compelling reason anymore because now after many years it's not valid since their friends and relatives joined them. Most have left from K'ai'Bii'Tó to find new homes in or near LeChee Chapter area. And they have built their Nazarene Church at or near LeChee Chapter and still there is a Nazarene Church in K'ai'Bii'Tó vicinity for those attending that religious denomination. It is no longer valid reasoning to have LeChee Chapter boundary in the K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek.

Number 2<sup>nd</sup> Rationalizations: It was believed by those recommending Grazing Land Management Unit that their next reasoning was to be able to have rain water for their livestock. It was at the shallow wells near K'ai'Bii'Tó, earth dam banks and/or rocky crevices puddles from rains for their livestock. It was where their herd of livestock can drink rain water near sandstone rock formation on periodic bases. This they wanted to explained that most developed man made livestock drinking water were at or nearer to K'ai'Bii'Tó region. Since most all of the building of livestock watering points were planned and work done from K'ai'Bii'Tó's Central Soil&



Livestock operation stationed at K'ai'Bii'Tó in previous years, they reasoned that they needed access to those water points for their livestock.

The number 2 reasoning is not valid anymore because there are places where there are rain collecting earth dams or if they need to they can haul water for the Chapter freely from Page watering point. Even those watering sites that were built before can still be used without any problem at few distances from the new Chapter site.

Number 3<sup>rd</sup>Rationalizations: It was also proposed that since more juniper and pinion tree forest is located far to the south from where their new Chapter was built in 1960s or since about that time. It was from where their families could get wood since at the time that was the only source of heating and cooking their home food for nourishment. Because of that reasoning they proposed to draw their LeChee Chapter boundary line at the far south. It was to be along the borders of the Mormon Ridge Mesas and Sandstone Rock Ridge lines on its southeastern edge.

The number 3 reasoning is not valid anymore because there are wood available from local wood haulers selling wood at Flea Markets or at even communities during the cold week and weekends. Besides, wood is getting to be scarce and many people living near fewerwoods are left with minimum supply. People now days are discouraging other wood haulers to go into their own customary grazing for cutting and hauling of wood. There are wood available from nearby or from National Parks free of charge but pay a small fee by the cord. And now days, most people have their own trucks to haul wood or some relative who would haul wood for them if necessary.

Number 4<sup>th</sup>Rationalizations: They also believed that there was more foliage of vegetation for their livestock farther to the south then in the vicinity of where their new Chapter was located. It was believed they thought a hardship of not having the conveniences of these natural land grass benefit. It was for their livestock as they propose it to BIA Department of Agriculture to have sympathy for them. They just wanted to be closer to not so isolated area from the world they knew at or near K'ai'Bii'Tó. It was how they could draw their Chapter Grazing Land Management line far to the east and south of K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek and beyond the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter house as being their Community at large.

The number 4 reasoning is not valid anymore because there are more grass growing in the plain open range area between K'ai'Bii'Tó and LeChee chapters. On account of this there is no need to be concern about herding livestock in the far south where pinions and cedars are plentiful. There are available feed and hay that are available to buy from people hauling these livestock feed. It is even hauled to local chapters or communities instead of traveling far distances in obtaining livestock feed.

Number 5<sup>th</sup>Rationalizations: These new migrated family leaders also thought that by drawing lines the way it is on the map will help them keep in contact with BIA Boarding School at K'ai'Bii'Tó. It was since there were no such facilities at their new location near Page, Arizona of a boarding school. At that time period most families still wanted their children to attend the benefits of attending reservation boarding school. But instead the Page Unified School District has public schools which offered their children a good education within the confines of the City of Page.

The number 5 reasoning is also not valid anymore because there are dormitories for children if parents desire their children to stay at local or distance boarding school. But most parents and their children do not leave their children in boarding schools anymore but their children attend public schools which are available nearby. It is convenient for their children to catch buses and pick them up and bring them home when necessary. For LeChee Community it is convenient for their children to attend right there or nearby at a fifteen minutes ride by buses to take them to school each day.

Number 6<sup>th</sup>Rationalization: It was their purpose to gain as much land territory as possible before other people in the area realize the fact of their changing situation. They thought that by getting ahead of everybody else perhaps they can convince BIA to try to give in to their plight of isolationism. They believed that even though they were near a new City of Page right next door.

Therefore, realizing their situation they began recruiting other K'ai'Bii'Tó families to join their cause and



to register with their new Chapter so to have their Chapter Community grow. They thereby used their Church also to bring other people to even move to the new location near LeChee Chapter House. It was believed to try getting more and more people to join their Church with their preaching and feeding them with lots of food.

The number 6 reasoning is not valid anymore because generally the residents today have become aware of what was going on and are not so fussy about territorial gain today or chapter property. It might be because less people have available livestock permit that are not so dependent on livestock fostering anymore. But they are working at labor jobs to support their families instead. Beside the range foliage for livestock is less and less available because of over grazing and not enough land to benefit every family member anymore.

Number 7<sup>th</sup> Rationalizations: Their Chapter leaders, especially Mr. Riggs was pleasing and charming because of what he knew and wanted about for his chapter's point of view. He knew what was happening with chapter benefits since being a member of the Navajo Tribal Council for over twenty years. He knew that with more and more population by registering and interested family members come to join his Chapter it will bring in more dollars to their Chapter coffers.

The number 7 reasoning is not valid anymore because people are not so easily fooled about what is really the situation. It is about things more especially where people really listen to everything they hear from Tribal headquarter. People now days actually are more independent in their thinking and are not so concern about what things others say or do. Presently, people do not choose their community on the basis of how much increase in its membership is not their thing, but they just register and leave it at that. And they do not worry about what their leaders say or think of them staying or leaving for other jobs elsewhere as they want.

## IV. ATTACHMENTS

### OVERALL RESOLUTIONS TO CHALLENGES & THE POSITON STATEMENTS

#### EXHIBIT "A"

##### Number First Resolution #: and a Description:

DEMANDING THAT THE TRIBAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, TRIBAL COUNCIL, AND ITS ADVISORY COMMITTEE APPROVE THE AMENDED PRESENT LAND UNIT BOUNDARY OF COPPERMINE, LECHEE AND KAIBETO CHAPTER SO THAT BOUNDARIES WILL COINSIDE WITH CHAPTER GRAZING UNIT PREMITEES' ISSUED IN THESE AREAS; THE PROPOSAL OF KAIBETO CHAPTER TO AMEND PRESENT BOUNDARIES BETWEEN COPPERMINE, LECHEE, AND KAIBETO CHAPTERS; Dated: August 17, 1972

#### EXHIBIT "B"

##### Number First Letter #: and a Description:

A LETTER FROM LYNN W. MITTON, DIRECTOR OF LEGAL DEPARTMENT; Dated: October 26, 1972

#### EXHIBIT "C"

##### Number Second Resolution #: and a Description:

RECOMMENDATION TO THE NAVAJO BOARD OF ELECTION SUPERVISORS ON THE FACTORS AND DETERMINATION OF THE NEW CHAPTER VOTING PRECINCT BOUNDARY LINES IN RELATION TO OUR KAIBETO CHAPTER COMMUNITY; DATED: May 21, 1977 (ATTACHMENT: MOU, Dated: 05-21-77; SUBJECT: NAVAJO NATION VOTING PRECINCT REALINEMENT VERSES THE CHAPTER BOUNDARY LINE DISPUTES, 3 Pages

#### EXHIBIT "D"

##### Number Third Resolution #: and a Description:

THE KAIBETO CHAPTER, AFTER A LONG STANDING DISPUTE, FILE A REQUEST FOR A PUBLIC HEARING CONCERNING THE CHAPTER PRECIENT BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE KAIBETO AND LECHEE CHAPTERS AND TO SETTLE ANY AND ALL OTHER SURROUNDING CHAPTER BOUNDARY LINE DISPUTE DURING THIS PUBLIC HEARING AT THE WINDOW ROCK DISTRICT COURT OF THE NAVJO NATION; Dated: December 31, 1977

#### EXHIBIT "E"

##### Number Fourth Resolution #: and a Description:

THE KAIBETO CHAPTER OF THE NAVAJO NATION OPPOSES THE INTENT AND ACTIVITIES OF THE LECHEE CHAPTER TO CONTINUE TO DISPUTE THE INTEREST OF THE KAIBETO CHAPTER IN THE CHAPTER BOUNDARY LINE DISPUTE BY TRYING TO DESIGNATE PICECES OF LAND AREAS TO CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS THAT ARE INVOLVED IN SIDING WITH THE LECHEE CHAPTER

WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE KAIBETO CHAPTER; Dated: July 08, 1978; (ATTACHED: IS A MAP)

#### EXHIBIT "F"

##### Number Fifth Resolution #; and a Description:

REQUESTING AND RECOMMENDING A NEW KAIBETO VOTING PRECINCT BE DRAWN SINCE THE ONE NOW DRAWN IS NOT CORRECT AND ITS AN INCONVENIENT FOR VOTERS; Dated: April 22, 1985, (ATTACHMENT: A MAP: PRECINCT BOUNDARY LINE)

#### EXHIBIT "G"

##### Number Sixth Resolution # KAIB-85-10-002; and a Description:

THE KAIBETO CHAPTER PLANNING MEETING REQUESTS THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE KAIBETO CHAPTER IN THE TRIBE'S ANTELOPE POINT MARINA PROPOSAL BY ITS SUPPORT AND MAKE INPUT TO THE FINALIZED TRIBAL MARINA PROPOSED PLANS AND DEVELOPMENT, Dated: October 19, 1985

#### EXHIBIT "H"

##### Number Seventh Resolution #; and a Description:

APPROVING THE CHAPTER LAND DISPUTE DOCUMENT WHICH WILL BE A GUIDE, A POLICY, AND ORDINANCE OF THE KAIBETO CHAPTER AND THEREFORE SUBMIT FOR PRINTING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO THAT THERE WILL BE A WRITTEN DOCUMENTATION FOR FUTURE USE BY OUR CHAPTER COMMUNITY; Dated: December 23, 1985

#### EXHIBIT "I"

##### Number Eighth Resolution # KAIB-86-02-040; and a Description:

AN ALTERNATIVE RECOMMENDATION WITH REGARDS TO THE LIQUOR SALES FOR THE ANTELOPE POINT MARINA WHICH WAS REQUESTED FOR TRIBAL COUNCIL APPROVAL; Dated: February 17, 1986

#### EXHIBIT "J"

##### Number Ninth Resolution #; and a Description:

A POSITION STATEMENT ON THE ANTELOPE POINT MARINA PROJECT (OF THE KAIBETO CHAPTER, A POSITION PAPER OF THE KAIBETO CHAPTER, AND A RECOMMENDATION; THE NAVAJO NATION, KAIBETO CHAPTER); Dated: February 01, 1991

#### EXHIBIT "K"

##### Number Tenth Resolution #; and a Description:

### THE END

#### OF THE ARTICLES & TESTIMONIES OF CHAPTER BOUNDARY LINE SCHEMING

Chapter governmental & jurisdictional lines  
Identifying documents & testimonial of our resident leaders  
District one grazing committee meetings tribal district court public hearings  
Disputes on land uses & other developments  
Permit-holders' customary land use areas - maps  
Goals & objectives  
Need for a change in Navajo Tribal mappings  
Final decision on settlement line outlook on future land uses - maps  
Miscellaneous appendix  
Tables, maps, & bibliography  
PRESENT PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LINES  
GRAZING LAND MANAGEMENT & LIVESTOCK CONTROL LINES

## Boundary Line Dispute in District One – Part Two

### *K'AI'BII'TÓ CHAPTERS' ACTUAL PERIPHERY LINES*

*Continued Problem of the Chapter Land Dispute within District One Region  
These include adjacent Chapters of Inscription House, Tonalea, and Coppermine*

#### The Inscription House is Over-reaching the set-in-place District One & Two Line:

*The position of the Inscription House is that they still want to make their District Two Line beyond the previously established District Line of both District One and Two. They or the residents in nearby area beginning at Navajo Canyon near its northeast White Mesa are trying encroach onto the west side of Tsé hasgai, which is called in English White Rocks Glowing Up from the Canyon. That is the named given in Navajo language by both sides of the famous Canyon.*

*These local Inscription House residents have even put a fence up along the west side of the Canyon's top ridge. It is actually going from the State Highway 98 crossing toward northwest side to some distance claiming that it is their land. This land dispute has been going on for many years in a silent manner. And occasionally in the past, families living in the area have conflicted over additional movement of family members setting up more homes in that location. And it was how additional trailers and shacks were built then later more decent homes were constructed on that small land site.*

*It was mainly to secure the land area and maintain having family members from District Two to hang-on to that small site as encouraged by former Inscription House officials. Our Chapters of both sides have tried to negotiate the problem of disagreement but the land dispute persisted until this day and still it is not resolved.*

*A number of times the involved residents were informed but the residents continued to live in the Navajo Canyon tributary's west side. The K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter's position has always been to maintain the original District One and Two Line which in the Creek of Navajo Canyon and following the tributary of the Canyon northwest to Colorado River. It is where the BIA Natural Resource and the Western Navajo Grazing Committee also set its District Line between District Lines of K'ai'Bii'Tó in District One and Inscription House in District Two.*

*But they seem to not mind the real fact of the matter to them, since they continue to advocate that it is what they want to claim as their District Two Boundary Line. This is the problem that residents who are living on the other or east side of Navajo Canyon are advocating without knowing about the original District Lines established back in the early 1950s.*

*Therefore, it is the concern of our Chapter residents who reside on the west side of Navajo Canyon who try to cope with that District Line's land dispute. They have frequently express their concern but our Chapter emphasizes to just maintain it is the District Line that it cannot be changed. It is still our Chapter's position to maintain the originally established District One and Two's designated District Line. The actual Boundary Line is within the Navajo Canyon's tributary that starts from White Mesa going northwest.*

*It is a small section of land we're talking about but it is important that it is a set and agreed upon District One and District Two Boundary Lines. It was originally a division made between District Zoning set in-place as unchangeable Perimeter Line. The Tribal Code by law*



has maintained that it is an original District Line set within inside the tributary of Navajo Canyon. It actually does go northward from White Mesa's deep beginning of Navajo Canyon along the east inside the Canyon's Creek all the way going northwest to the merging Canyons of Navajo Canyon and K'ai'Bii'Tó Creek and down into Lake Powell Lake.

#### Tonalea Chapter has reached Its Boundary beyond Southwest Pointed White Mesa:

Our Diné Elders who walked their drawn line in early 1950s was the original Line between our chapters of K'ai'Bii'Tó and Tonalea or "Red Lake" when it was referred to their chapter at that time. The actual chapter dividing line was at the beginning of "Southwest of the Pointed White Mesa." It was how the Navajo Elders at that time referred to the location or it was just north of Cristal Lake as its referred to in English or "Toh lani," Many Waters in Diné language then.

From that point of White Mesa it went southwest toward the Southern Edge of Preston Mesa originally but it was then changed to the north side of Preston Mesa by oral agreements. It was at that time disputed with Tuba City Chapter as a Line but it has been resolved to where now it is the present District One and District Three Line. That District Three/One Line is settled as the set up dividing Line between our Districts which is no problem for our Chapter.

The Tonalea Chapter is now going on with the difference in Chapter Grazing Management Lines between K'ai'Bii'Tó and the Tonalea Chapter. They are saying that their chapter line is the misguided District One's Grazing Management Unit which is usually put at either "Hill at Southeast of Where Whiteman was Kill," as it is referred to in Navajo by everyone aware of the Site. It is said it happened in early 1800's when lawlessness was still taking place by few Diné renegades.

From where that point the Ridge is high or north of the Metal Butler Building is it starting point of Tonalea Chapter Line is what they say as the dividing line according to Tonalea Officials and few residents. It is from there along where the proposed along the Crooked or Curved Ridge going southwesterly. Our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter position is way southeast from "Pointed White Mesa toward where Pillars of Sandstone Rocks jacked up and to Preston Mesa's north end where the District Two/Three Fence is positioned.

And because of this area being disputed between our K'ai'Bii'Tó and Tonalea chapters people in that location are undecided as to which chapters they belong to. Some of them say they are registered with Tonalea and others say they are members of the K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter. This situation has been a grave problem for residents and both chapter leaders are in disagreement over the issue of land.

#### Coppermine and K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapters' Line Dispute at the Old Ram Pasture

This is also our chapters' Line dispute because of the District One Grazing Management Unit Lines drawn by the BIA's Land Operation back in early 1960s. According to our Diné Elders who had walked the Line set between our chapters was commenced in early 1950s is a different chapters' dividing lines. It was the same Chapter Administrative Line identified between all these nearby chapters that surrounded K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter.

For both our Chapter and Coppermine, the Line starts from "Bihooteel, Wide Valley Northward's Earth Dam" and from there going south along the other west side Ridge Line of

where "Herding Horses on Top of Sandston Rock Mesa" as it is referred to by our Navajo people since the early times. And from there going south to where "Sandstone that Looks Like Saddle Covered Up with Sand" as it was called in the early days by our Navajo people.

From there the chapters' dividing line was drawn toward Preston Mesa right where the "Big Sandstone Rock Image Sits" and on to "Where Rabbit Pillar Hill" just south of where the Old Man Paul June's children still live just north side of the District Three Line's Windmill is situated. Our Chapter dividing line between K'ai'Bii'Tó and Coppermine is identified originally between us at that identified Line between our chapters.

#### These are the Originally Identified Chapter Boundary Lines

It was back in the early days of 1950s when the federal Civil Conservation Core under the federal department of Agriculture or USDA had worked on Navajo reservation's earth dams, shallow wells, and other conservation work. It was our Diné Elder Leaders who made it their chore to identify the chapter dividing line for the purpose of chapter administrative service lines so their children and grandchildren would not dispute over the chapter dividing lines.

It was wise investment that they have done which was recorded by our K'ai'Bii'Tó Chapter in the year of 1983 to preserve the historic knowledge of what our early Diné Leaders have done. It is the only known record preserved for our new generations as a "historic understanding that they were aware of" at that time.

It must have been written down in the Archive of our Navajo people in the early years of 1950s or even earlier. This Collection of documentation has been preserved for our generation which is probably stored in the Navajo Southwest Historic Records in Denver, Colorado. The BIA on Navajo are unaware of this preserved record of our people.

*End of Article  
on Chapter Boundary Line Disputes*





OFFICERS:  
PRESIDENT  
PH JUNE, JR.  
VICE PRESIDENT  
EUGENE BENNETT, SR.  
SECRETARY  
AMOS F. SINGER  
COUNCILMAN  
JOE F. GOWNETT

# KAIBETO CHAPTER

DISTRICT ONE, NAVAHO NATION

Box 7087

Kaibeto, Arizona 86044

17 August 1972



## PROPOSED RESOLUTION OF THE KAIBETO CHAPTER

Demanding that the Navaho Tribal Community Development, Tribal Council, and its Advisory Committee Approve the Amended Present Land Unit Boundaries of Coppermine, LeChee, and Kaibeto Chapters so that Boundaries will Coincide with Chapter Grazing Unit Permits Issued in These Areas

### WHEREAS :

1. The Coppermine Chapter, <sup>the</sup> LeChee Chapter, and <sup>the</sup> Kaibeto Chapter are located ~~on~~ the Tribal Grazing Units 2, 3, and 4 in the Tuba City Agency, <sup>the</sup> District #1, in the Navaho Nation, and

2. The BIA Land Management has assigned grazing capacity to each of these three chapters involved through the issuances of permits, and

3. At the present time the LeChee Chapter is claiming the largest of all other grazing units in the Land Management District #1, and

4. Coppermine Chapter has 168 permitholders with a population of over 1,300 people, and 172

5. LeChee Chapter has 33 permitholders with a population of 386 people, and

6. Kaibeto Chapter has 148 permitholders with a population of 999 people, and

7. The Kaibeto Chapter has outlined their grazing boundary on the attached map <sup>before and</sup> since the organizing of the LeChee Chapter, and

8. The Kaibeto Chapter had claimed most of the area of LeChee before its organization which was done without the Kaibeto people's approval, and

9. It is not right and faulty to have a small number of permit holders and small number of people claim a large grazing land unit in District #1.

10. Chapter Officers and councilmen was establish at one time. We want it like this the old Boundary line which was established at one time.

171  
Permit

Proposed Resolution of the Kaibeto Chapter continue...

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT : -

1. The Koppermine Chapter, the LeChee Chapter, and the Kaibeto Chapter call a special meeting to discuss this conflicting issue, and

2. Efforts be made to correct the Land Management boundaries according to the desires of the people living in the areas involved, and

3. A proper equitable distribution be made according to the issuance of the grazing permits and according to the population of people in the area, and

4. This issue of land dispute between three chapters need~~ed~~ to be resolved immediately so that proper cooperation can be established among the chapters, and

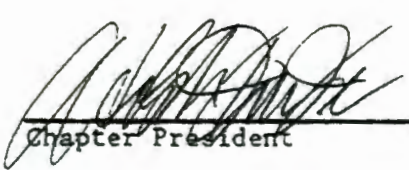
5. The Navaho Tribal Advisory Committee, the Navaho Tribal Council, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs do all possible to establish a good chapter relationship which is vital to the progress of these three said chapters.

*As this can not be agreed, then establish another chapter in the center of the three chapters. Record 100 from LeChee, 200 from Koppermine, and 100 from Kaibeto totaling 400 members.*

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Kaibeto Chapter at a duly called meeting, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 68 in favor and 0 opposed this 2 day of Sept, 1972.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Councilman

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chapter President

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chapter Vice President

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chapter Secretary

KAIBETO CHAPTER - Distric One, Navaho Nation

Box 7087

Kaibeto, Arizona 86044

November 11, 1972

Mr. Lynn W. Mitton, Director  
Legal Department, The Navaho Tribe  
Window Rock, Navaho Nation, Arizona 86515

Dear Sir:

Subject: Proposal of Kaibeto Chapter to Amend Present Boundaries Between Coppermine, Lechee, & Kaibeto Chapters

In reply to your letter or notice of October 26, 1972, we would like to inform you that your suggestions have been followed since the beginning of this dispute among the chapters about 1965. Many meetings have been held by our chapter and by other chapters concerning this problem and same with the District meetings were held to try to resolve this problem. But no united opinion has been reach yet.

This resolution by our chapter, which need to come before the council, is our final attempt to gain some kind of solution. This subject has become a political controversy and our people are not pleased with this kind of political maneuvers that take place in our tribal organization.

However, we have a question for you, concerning this vital problem when it was at its primary stages. That is, why didn't the legal department have Kaibeto, Coppermine, and Red Lake Chapters' consensus when the LeChee Chapter demanded this kind of chapter boundaries? Why is our Chapter inside the LeChee Chapter boundaries now?

We hope that you will understand our situation and sense our desires concerning this particular problem. We hope that the recommendations of our people will be implemented. Thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely,

KAIBETO CHAPTER OFFICERS

AJJ

cc: Tribal Community Development  
Office of the Chairman  
file





# THE NAVAJO TRIBE

WINDOW ROCK, NAVAJO NATION, (ARIZONA) 86515

PETER MacDONALD  
CHAIRMAN, Navajo Tribal Council

WILSON C. SKEET  
VICE CHAIRMAN, Navajo Tribal Council

October 26, 1972

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Proposal of Kaibeto Chapter to Amend Present  
Boundaries Between Coppermine, Lechee, and Kaibeto Chapters

The Legal Department of the Navajo Tribe hereby suggest that the matter referred to above not be considered by the Navajo Tribal Council until such time as the Coppermine, Lechee, and Kaibeto Chapters, together with Tribal Councilmen representing those Chapters, have arrived at a united opinion on the subject of realigning present Chapter boundaries.

It is also suggested that the various Chapter Officers and Tribal Councilmen involved maintain close relations with the Tribal Community Development Department on this subject.

*Lynn W. Mitton*

Lynn W. Mitton  
Director  
Legal Department

CS

COUNCILMAN  
EMMETT LEFTHAND

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT  
RALPH JUNE, JR.

DE PRESIDENT  
ELLIS, SR.

SECRETARY  
KEITH BLACKHAIR

GRAZINGMAN  
CLEMET HENRY

# Resolution of the Kaibeto Chapter

DISTRICT ONE, NAVAHO NATION

Kaibeto, Arizona 86044

## RECOMMENDATION TO THE NAVAJO BOARD OF ELECTION SUPERVISORS ON THE FACTORS AND DETERMINATION OF THE NEW CHAPTER VOTING PRECINCT BOUNDARY LINES IN RELATION TO OUR KAIBETO CHAPTER COMMUNITY

### WHEREAS :

1. Because of the facts and situations involved as well as our desire to have input into the plans of the Navajo Nation Reapportionment issues and about our particular chapter area in relation to surrounding chapter areas we propose our recommendation to the Board of Election Supervisors, and
2. It is our concern that the facts stated in our MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING to the Election Board Chairman, Mr. Hanley, are taken into consideration when Voting Precincts are drawn up and proposed to the Navajo Tribal Council which we feel will greatly affect our Chapter areas, and
3. It has been the case in the past that our Chapter communities are not really considered in making their input into making major decisions that would greatly affect our chapter populations which has caused much concern and conflicts or disputes over things that affect the economic and social growth of our chapter areas, and
4. That our Navajo Nation must move to make its own decision as to how and when to comply with the National Law concerning the One-Man One-Vote concept which is greatly over-due on our Navajoland.

### THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT :

1. The Board of Election Supervisors, the Navajo Tribal Chairman, and the Navajo Tribal Council do all possible to consider and make adjustments of the Chapter boundary line disputes which are major problems and concerns in determining the One-Man One-Vote concept in complying with the Federal laws on the Navajoland, and
2. The Board of Election Supervisors and the Navajo Tribal Council must be reminded that we cannot continue to delay in planning and informing the Navajo people as to how definite voting precincts will be made so that our chapter communities will have enough time to become aware of the new Voting Precincts so that most all possible confusion will be eliminated as much as possible before the Navajo Nation Election takes place, and
3. Our Kaibeto Chapter is concern in resolving these major problems stated in the MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING which is attached to this document and hereby make its recommendation to the Board of Election Supervisors and the Navajo Tribal Council as to the REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE VOTING PRECINCTS on the Navajo Nation.



C E R T I F I C A T I O N

We, the Kaibeto Chapter Officials, hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the kaibeto chapter at a duly called meeting at the Kaibeto Chapter, Navajo Nation, Arizona, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 44 in Favor and 0 Opposed this 21 day of May, 1977.

CONCURRED :

*Ernest C. Lefland*  
Kaibeto Chapter Council Delegate

*Robert J. Jones*  
Chapter President

*Joe L. Lister*  
Chapter Vice President

*Kurt Blatter*  
Chapter Secretary



COUNCILMAN  
EMMETT LEFTHAND

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT  
OLPH JUNE, JR.

DE PRESIDENT  
JLLIS, SR.

SECRETARY  
KEITH BLACKHAIR

GRAZINGMAN  
CLEMET HENRY

# Kaibeto Chapter

DISTRICT ONE, NAVAHO NATION

Kaibeto, Arizona 86044

May 21, 1977

## MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING



TO: Benjamin Hanley, Chairman, Board of Election Supervisors

FROM: Kaibeto Chapter Officials

SUBJECT: Navajo Nation Voting Precinct Realignment Versus  
the Chapter Boundary Line Disputes

We have verbally informed your office concerning the Kaibeto/LeChee Chapter boundary line dispute which does have an affect on the Chapter population determination for the purpose of Chapter precinct reapportionment in our area. It is vitally important that proper factors are considered before adjustments are made on Chapter boundary lines and for determining the new chapter precincts in electing tribal council delegates. In order to come up with the best method and an effective reapportionment determination the habitation of people in terms of where they actually reside is a matter of importance.

Therefore, we simply inform your Board Members of the following factors that must be considered in determining the adjustments of Chapter voting precinct for the purpose of electing future council delegates in our Chapter areas or vicinity:

1. The Chapter Boundary Line between the Kaibeto and LeChee Chapters was never determined by the people from Kaibeto Chapter Community or the people that live on the border line that is why most residents living in this boundary line area still consider themselves to belong and vote in the Kaibeto Chapter Precinct. This is the reason why the two chapters have been in continuous dispute for the last twenty years. This same situation exist between the Coppermine and LeChee Chapters at this time. No evidence or documents were agreed upon officially or even discussed between the three chapters as to where to draw the chapter boundary lines which has caused much conflicts between the chapters involved, especially the livestock owners that live in this boundaryline dispute area.

2. Most of the people that do live within the area of chapter boundary line dispute either are closer to the Kaibeto or Coppermine Chapters, therefore, they feel that it is convenience for them to belong to either Kaibeto or the Coppermine Chapter. This has been the situation for many years, in fact, most of the LeChee Chapter members originally came from either the Kaibeto or the Coppermine Chapter when the LeChee Chapter was organized a few years ago.

3. It is a fact that less number of people really do belong to the LeChee Chapter which verifies that few people have livestock permits in this location. Therefore, the fact of the matter is that the Chapter boundary line for LeChee is quite small in reality than the other two chapters involved.

Only the fluctuation of the labor force for the Navajo Power Plant and the town of Page provides the continuous increase or decreases of the LeChee Chapter membership which makes it so that other than few permanent residents the rest continuously are moving in and out of the LeChee Chapter area.

4. Our recommendation is that if for one the LeChee and Kaibeto Chapters are divided as a separate voting precinct, then the division should be made where our actual Chapter boundary is according to the attached map depicting the line and not according to the maps that are printed by the tribal printing office. The reasons for this recommendation are because of the above mentioned facts of the situation. And if for the other where the LeChee and Kaibeto Chapters are to be in the same voting precinct, then still this correct chapter boundary line must be identified which will clarify the boundarylines. Chapter lines or areas must be reapportioned according the needs and facts of the situations and not to just grab lands which are not in agreement with people living there or without chapter approvals. This case holds true with the Coppermine Chapter where the chapter boundary line must be clarified to minimize the confusion.

5. Our specific recommendation about reapportionment of voting precinct in these chapter vicinity is that the Kaibeto Chapter, LeChee Chapter, and the Coppermine Chapter go together if the decision is that each voting precinct has more than three thousand voting population. Few of the people living north-west of the Red Lake Chapter do express that they join the Kaibeto Chapter or voting district, however, a written document should be received from these people as soon as possible. Also, we have been aware of the concerns of the people north of the Cedar Ridge wanting to be considered with the Coppermine Chapter because these people move back and forth between the Bodaway and Coppermine chapters, however, this is there decision as to what they want to do in that area. These alternatives will depend alot on what the Council decides as to the number in the voting precinct population.

Our recommendation is based on the geographic factors as well as the economic factors that should be considered in these chapter areas and some of these are the following: First, the schools where children go either a boarding or public school, most all of the students go to Kaibeto Elementary School or the Page Public Elementary and High School. Second, the medical health clinics where people go from these mentioned areas go to the clinics either to Kaibeto, Coppermine or Page family health clinic for health services. Thirdly, most people that live in these vicinity continuously drive or catch rides from these areas to either the Trading Posts at Kaibeto and Coppermine and/or the town of Page for groceries, gas, and laundrying purposes. And forthly, the Chapter involved are centerally located in terms of geographic area where residents easily have excess in moving from one chapter area to the next chapter area, many move back and forth either as summer or winter grazing of their livestock. Also, the chapters are not divided by canyons or walls of mesas or major land disputes with outside tribes which makes it possible to have this excessibility between the chapters in this location. Such as where Inscription House is closer but there is separation in movement by the Navajo Canyon and the walls of White Mesa. And for the Red Lake community there is separation in terms of the land dispute with the Hopi Tribe and fencing of the JUA and partly by the walls of White Mesa.

These are some of the reasons for our recommendation where it is necessary for our chapter to identify the new reapportionment of voting precincts depend-



ing on the number of people voting in the set up new Precincts. These are not definite standing recommendations but at least our chapter would have made an input as to the Reapportionment issues. Now, the other Chapters, Coppermine and LeChee may have their ideas and recommendations, but this is our thoughts and ideas as far as making recommendation about Reapportionment of Voting Precincts in our chapter area.

We would very much appreciate some written and oral feedback to our Kaibeto Chapter concerning our above specific recommendations as soon as possible so that our people will begin to understand and for them to have a definite answer as to what will take place as far as Reapportionment is concern. Our Chapter is interested in establishing some definite decisions and having some input into the plans of Reapportionment of Navajo voting precinct. Also, we feel that is in the best interest of the Navajo Nation to comply with the national law as to one-man one-vote concept. We, also, believe that continuous delays by the Council will have confusing affect on the Navajo people when the election year comes in 1978 for the Navajo Tribe. People must have enough time to learn the new Navajo Nation Precinct Boundary lines before the election year.

Your response is most appreciated concerning this very important matter. Attached please find the chapter resolution.

CONCURRED :

*[Signature]*  
Kaibeto Chapter Delegate

cc: Chairman Peter MacDonald  
Advisory Committee, Chairman  
Legal Office, Navajo Tribe  
Community Development Office, Tribe

*[Signature]*  
President

*[Signature]*  
Vice President

*[Signature]*  
Secretary



COUNCILMAN  
J. L. LEPHAND

OFFICERS:

CHIEF  
J. L. LEPHAND, JR.

VICE PRESIDENT  
J. L. LEPHAND, SR.

SECRETARY  
J. L. LEPHAND

GRADINGMAN  
J. L. LEPHAND

# Resolution of the Kaibeto Chapter

DISTRICT ONE, NAVAHO NATION

Kaibeto, Arizona 86044



THE KAIBETO CHAPTER, AFTER A LONG STANDING DISPUTE, FILE A REQUEST FOR  
A PUBLIC HEARING CONCERNING THE CHAPTER PRECINCT BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN  
THE KAIBETO AND LECHEE CHAPTERS AND TO SETTLE ANY AND ALL OTHER SURROUNDING  
CHAPTER BOUNDARY LINES DISPUTE DURING THIS PUBLIC HEARING AT THE WINDOW  
ROCK DISTRICT COURT OF THE NAVAJO NATION

## WHEREAS :

1. Because of the land dispute between the Wide Ruins and Greasewood Chapters which resulted in the Navajo Tribal Courts to take charge of the Navajo Nation Chapter Boundary Line maps, and
2. Therefore, the Tribal Judges decided that the Chapters that are in dispute are to determine their own traditional Chapter Boundary Line at a scheduled Public Hearings, and
3. Because of the unfair determination of the present chapter boundary lines which was done without the proper input of the Chapters involved, and
4. Although the present boundary lines may have been for the Bureau of Indian Affairs' use in livestock management, but still the unfair boundary lines are used by other resource agencies such as the Navajo Tribal and Federal allocations of funds to the chapters, besides using it as the voting precinct chapter boundary lines for the chapter populations.

## NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT :


1. The Kaibeto Chapter officials do all possible to represent the Chapter in a fair and legal manner in resolving the land dispute between the Kaibeto and LeChee Chapters as to the definite distinction of the Kaibeto Chapter Boundary Line, and
2. The Kaibeto Chapter file a request for Public Hearing with the Window Rock District Court of the Navajo Nation to determine exactly where the traditional Kaibeto Chapter Boundary Line was drawn initially, through the support testimony of the members of the Kaibeto Chapter who had witnessed the Chapter and District Boundary Lines when it was first drawn, and
3. The Kaibeto Chapter provide reimbursement on the expenses that are and will be incurred in settling this important land dispute between chapters which may be the Fee Cost of the Tribal Advocate who will assist in handling the case for the Chapter; the mileage, meals, and lodging costs for those members of the Kaibeto Chapter involved in settling the land dispute for the Chapter, and such other costs that will directly relate to the Chapter Boundary Line dispute settlement case which may be Court Fees, etc., and
4. The Navajo Tribal Administration, the B.I.A. Programs, the IHS Programs, the State Agencies, and other Agencies are requested to recognize the results of these efforts in solving the Chapter Boundary Lines which is in the best interest of most all the chapters involved in resolving this important matter.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT :

1. The Kaibeto Chapter opposes activities of the Lechee Chapter that involves the Chapter land area south of the half-way between the two chapters which is towards the Kaibeto Chapter House, unless there is an express consent and a Resolution of approval stating the specific land use permits or other intent to assign land grazing rights to individuals which greatly causes the family and the Chapter disruptions, and
2. The Kaibeto Chapter further requests and demand there be no official approvals or non-official approvals by the BIA Land Management or Land Operations concerning the land area south of the half-way between the Kaibeto and Lechee Chapters as to the customary grazing assignments, Homesite Leases, Constructions of new homes, etc., unless with the knowledge and approval of the Kaibeto Chapter through its regular Chapter Meetings.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

We, the Kaibeto Chapter Officials, hereby certify that the foregoing RESOLUTION was duly considered at our regular Kaibeto Chapter meeting at which a quorum was present and the same was passed by a vote of 63 in favor and 0 opposed, on July 8, 1978.

  
Council Delegate

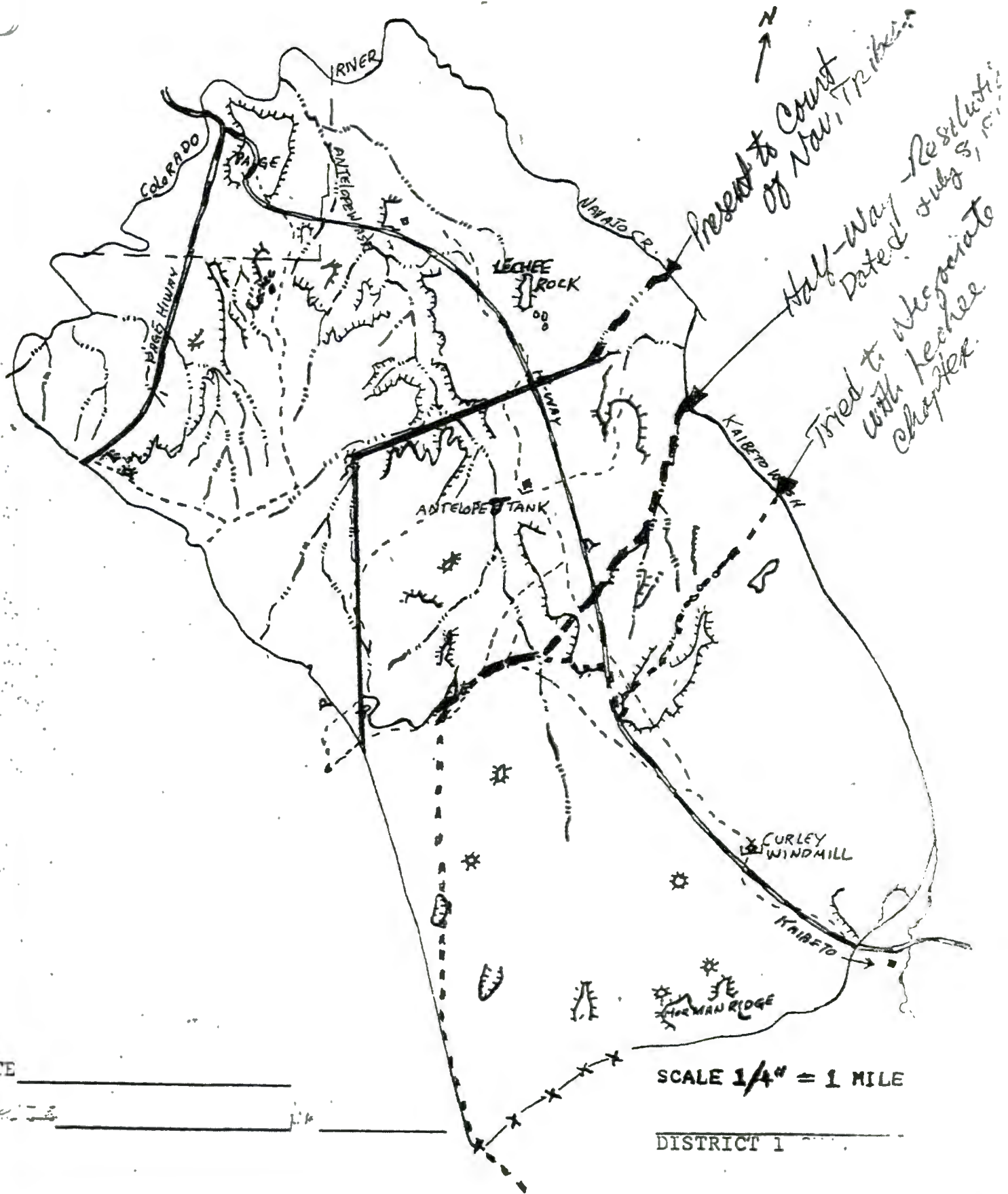
  
Chapter President

  
Grazing Committeeman

  
Chapter Vice-President

  
Chapter Secretary

# KAIBETO-LECHEE BOUNDARY Re-adjustment







WNKai-85-20  
Resolution of The Kaibeto Chapter  
DISTRICT ONE, NAVAJO NATION

Kaibeto, Arizona 86053

REQUESTING AND RECOMMENDING A NEW KAIBETO VOTING  
PRECINCT BE DRAWN SINCE THE ONE NOW DRAWN IS NOT  
CORRECT AND ITS AN INCONVENIENT FOR VOTERS



WHEREAS :

1. It is a general precedent that voting boundaries are compatible with the Precinct Electors' closeness to election voting place to avoid any unnecessary long distance travel to get to Voting Precinct; and

2. The Kaibeto Chapter has been an official local are Precinct for quite some time because of its general central location so that all those within this general location can vote here instead of traveling to Page or other distance Voting Precinct; and

3. The present Kaibeto Chapter House Precinct is out of proportion as according to the Coconino County Voting Precincts of 1984; and

4. According to this Voting Precinct Map, many of our nearby Navajo people along the western portion of Kaibeto Chapter House Precinct will have to travel to Lechee Chapter House which is almost 35 miles away, instead of going only 5 to 15 miles to Kaibeto Chapter House for voting.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT :

1. The Kaibeto Chapter, hereby, requests and recommends that the Coconino County Recorder re-consider in changing the present Precinct boundary shown on the 1984 Voting Precinct, respecting the Electors' long distance travel, their residency locations, and the hardship for those that donot have any means of transportation; and

2. Our recommended boundary line for County Voting Precinct is attached to this Resolution for your consideration in making more convenient for our Navajo electors so that a better voter turnout can be realized and to avoid confusion at the time of County, State, and National Elections.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

We hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly considered by the Kaibeto Chapter at a duly called meeting at Kaibeto Chapter House, Navajo Nation(Arizona), at which a quorum was present & that same motioned by Keith Bennett and seconded by Kee B. Tso and passed by a vote of 46 infavor and 0 opposed on this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of April, 1985.

CONCURRED BY:

Council Delegate

President

COUNCIL DELEGATE  
ADOLPH JUNE, JR

PRESIDENT  
KEITH D. MANN

VICE PRESIDENT

SECRETARY  
KELSEY A. BEGAYE

GRADINGMAN  
CLEMENT HEVRY

CAC CHAIRMAN  
BLISTER NEZ

PLANNING BOARD

CHAIRMAN

ERNEST GONTSON

VICE CHAIRMAN

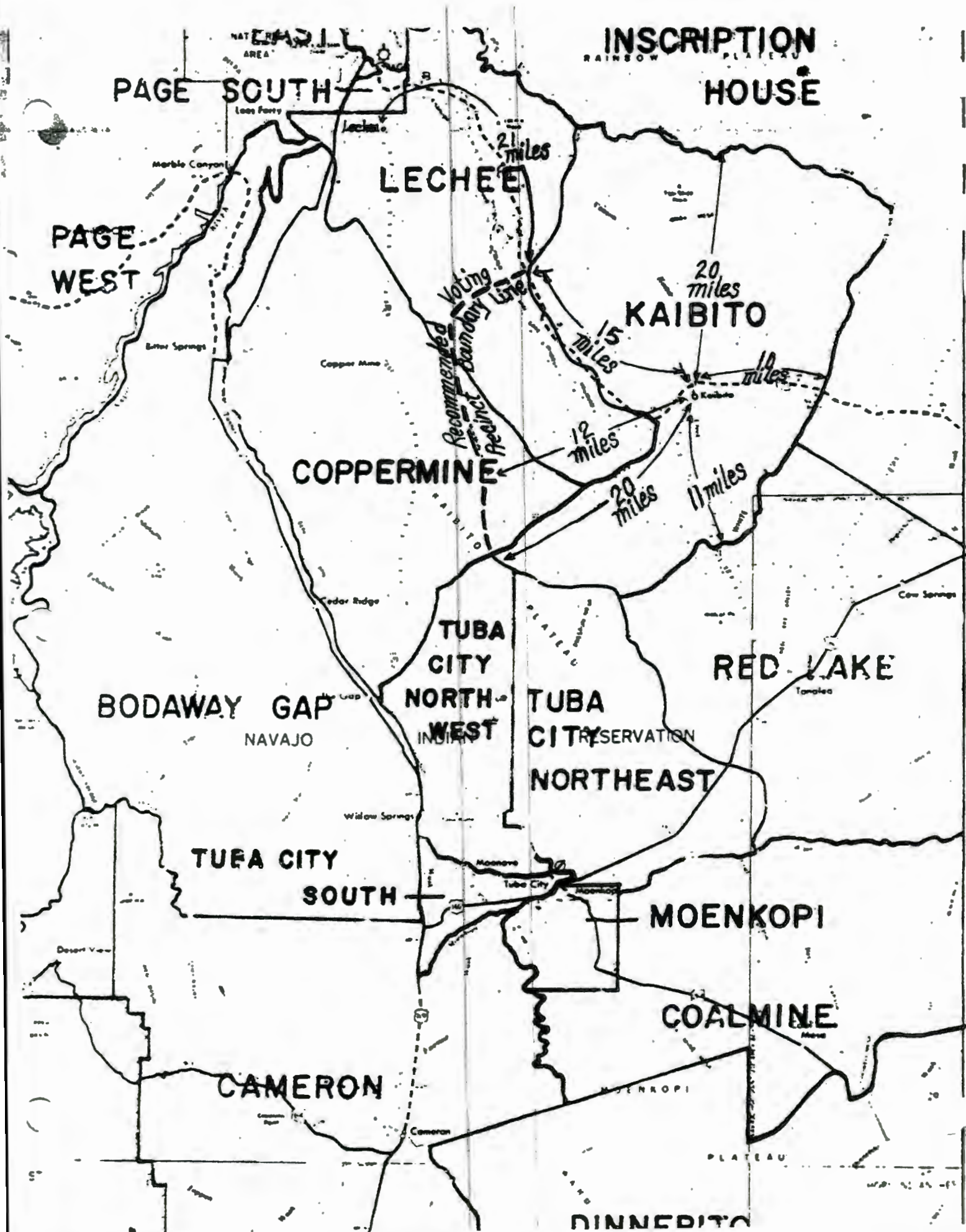
PHILIP BROWN, JR

SECRETARY

TULLY MANN

TREASURER

STANLEY PATTERSON





# Resolution of the Kaibeto Chapter

## DISTRICT ONE, NAVAJO NATION

Kaibeto, Arizona 86053



COUNCIL DELEGATE  
ADON PHILIP JR

PRESIDENT  
KELSEY A. BEGAYE

VICE PRESIDENT  
ERNEST GOATSON

SECRETARY  
LILLIE A. DODSON

GRAZINGMAN  
ALBERT HENRY

Grazing Comm. Member,

Chapter Secretary/Treasurer,

THE KAIBETO CHAPTER PLANNING MEETING REQUESTS THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE KAIBETO CHAPTER IN THE TRIBE'S ANTELOPE POINT MARINA PROPOSAL BY ITS SUPPORT AND MAKE IMPUT TO THE FINALIZED TRIBAL MARINA PROPOSED PLANS AND DEVELOPMENT

### WHEREAS :

1. The Kaibeto Chapter is one of the Navajo Nation's certified Chapters authorized to provide its input into the Tribal plannings and developments; and
2. The initial discussions, plannings, and the on-going proposed plan is being made for a Navajo Nation recreation site know as the ANTELOPE POINT MARINA project on the Navajo reservation side of Lake Powell; and
3. Our Chapter had not been initially contacted, however, our Kaibeto Chapter had ~~not~~ to do with the development of the Glen Canyon Dam and land exchanges for Page Townsite developments; and
4. It is most fitting that other Chapters besides the Lechee Chapter be involved so that a uniformed Tribal local governmetns can be in supportive of the proposed recreation and tourism development within the Navajo Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT :

The Kaibeto Chapter Planning Meeting, hereby, requests of the Kaibeto Chapter to become more involved in the planning of the proposed Antelope Point Marina development and that other Navajo Chapters immediately adjacent to the site development be also encouraged to be involved in the planning and development of the tourism on the Navajo Nation lands.

### C E R T I F I C A T I O N

We, hereby, certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Chapter Planning Meeting at the Kaibeto Chapter House, Navajo Nation, Arizona, at which a quorum was present and that same was motioned by Kelsey Begaye and seconded by Dorinda Jones Sr and vote passed by a vote of 20 infavor and 0 opposed on this 19 day of October, 1985.

CONCURRED BY

*[Signature]*  
Council Delegate

*[Signature]*  
Chapter President,  
*[Signature]*  
Vice President.



PLANNING BOARD  
CHAIRMAN  
DONALD A. JUNE, SR  
VICE CHAIRMAN  
WILLIE MARTIN





KAIB-85-12-023  
**Resolution of The Kaibeto Chapter**  
**DISTRICT ONE, NAVAJO NATION**  
 Kaibeto, Arizona 86053



APPROVING THE CHAPTER LAND DISPUTE DOCUMENT WHICH WILL BE A GUIDE A POLICY, AND ORDINANCE OF THE KAIBETO CHAPTER AND THEREFORE SUBMIT FOR PRINTING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO THAT THERE WILL BE A WRITTEN DOCUMENTATION FOR FUTURE USE BY OUR CHAPTER COMMUNITY

WHEREAS :

1. Our Chapter and nearby chapters have been disputing over Chapter boundaries for many years, since there were no defined lines established by the Navajo Tribe or the B.I.A. Land Operations, or any other body of government; and
2. It is most important that some future resolution be made with regards to this problem, therefore, our Kaibeto Chapter has taken the initiative to do a thorough ressearch into the past history and analyze the problem and then make its formal recommendation in resolving the problem within the near future; and
3. A written document will be compiled and printed through the use of the Claim Settlement Funds budget and this document will be a formal position of the Kaibeto Chapter; and
4. Also, a documented tapes of our Kaibeto Chapter elderly has been gathered and translated into a formal statement as part of the documented booklet; and
5. This indication is also made in the The Comprehensive Plan which being presently printed as the Chapter's project goals and objectives which has been sanctioned and approved by the Kaibeto Chapter in regular Chapter Meeting.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT :

The Kaibeto Chapter, hereby, approves and sanctions the Kaibeto Chapter boundary line position as it is documented in the printed handbook, and as told by our forefathers. Some day this problem of the Chapter Boundary Line Dispute will be solved so that our Chapter communities can better coordinate and cooperate in dealing with our Navajo people's problems and needs. Our Chapter is taking leadership position on this matter so that local authority and responsibility can be realized instead of leaving our concerns in the hands of the outside entities.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

We, the undersign, hereby certify that the foregoing Kaibeto Chapter Resolution was duly considered by the Kaibeto Chapter of the Navajo Nation at the Chapter House, at a duly called regular Chapter Meeting, at which a quorum was present and that same passed by a motion of Daniel Howard and 2nded by Albert Henry with a vote of 96 infavor and 0 opposed, this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of December, 1985.

CONCURRED BY:

*[Signature]*  
 Chapter President

*[Signature]*  
 Chapter President

PLANNING BOARD  
 CHAIRMAN  
 ERNEST GONTSON  
 VICE CHAIRMAN  
 PHILLIP BROWN, JR.  
 SECRETARY  
 TULLY MANN  
 TREASURER  
 STANLEY PATTERSON

Grazing Committeemember,

Secretary/Treasurer,

Vice President,

CHANCE DELEGATE  
 ADOLPH JUNE JR.  
 PRESIDENT  
 KELSEY A. BEGAYE  
 VICE PRESIDENT  
 ERNEST GONTSON  
 SECRETARY  
 LILLIE A. DOOSON  
 GRASSMAN  
 CLEMET HENRY

# Resolution of the Kaibeto Chapter DISTRICT ONE, NAVAJO NATION

Kaibeto, Arizona 86053

AN ALTERNATIVE RECOMMENDATION WITH REGARDS TO  
THE LIQUOR SALES FOR THE ANTELOPE POINT MARINA  
WHICH WAS REQUESTED FOR TRIBAL COUNCIL  
APPROVAL



COUNCIL DELEGATE  
ADOLPH JUNE, JR.

PRESIDENT  
KELSEY A. BEGAYE

VICE PRESIDENT  
ERNEST GOATSON

SECRETARY  
LILLIE A. DODSON

GRAZINGMAN  
ALBERT HENRY

PLANNING BOARD

CHAIRMAN  
DONALD A. JUNE, SR.

VICE CHAIRMAN  
WILLIE MARTIN

MEMBER  
DANIEL HOWARD

WHEREAS :

1. The Kaibeto Chapter is one of the Navajo Nation Chapters who is obligated to have input into the Antelope Point Marina development; and
2. The Kaibeto Chapter was the original land user and has made input into the development of the Page and Lake Powell Dam establishment during the 1950s and 60s; and
3. The Chapter has in its Planning and Public Meeting express the need for other nearby Chapters be involved in the planning and approval of the Antelope Point Marina development; and
4. Any major economic development and environmental impact near our Navajo Nation Chapters will greatly affect the Navajo people and their communities which maybe socially, economically, psychologically, and especially interms of health concerns; and
5. The LeChee Chapter and its Planning Committee for Marina development has requested an approval of the Navajo Tribal Council to approve the sale of liquor on the reservation land to be set aside for the Antelope Point proposed Marina development; and
6. This specific request will be brought before the Navajo Tribal Council in the near future and hopefully the Tribal Economic Development Department will provide a detail affect or impact on the Navajo people from the sale of alcohol.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT :

1. The Kaibeto Chapter, hereby, recommends an alternative plan with regards to the liquor sales within the selected area on the Navajo Nation reservation Antelope Point Marina development these are as follows:

A. If alcohol must be sold to increase business or to attract more tourists to the Marina location on the land of the Navajo Nation reservation to be set aside, liquor by the drink could be sold near or on the shore of the Lake on a floating ramp where a store can be built, instead of approving liquor sales on the reservation, and

B. Near the shore also where the waterline and footage which is under the authority of the Bureau of Reclamation and again only liquor by the drink be established, and

C. This will help to better control the sale of liquor and the possible drunkenness within the Marina business area can be avoided to some degree since presently there are people buy liquor by the case and by the pack and hauling them to the proposed Marina area; and



2. Our Kaibeto Chapter is opposed to any increase in the Navajo people, either adults or students, drunkenness; idleness or loafing under the influence of alcohol, increase in bootlegging, or just the general public disrepute of our Navajo people:

A. This is to avoid the problem of our people continuously roaming around bringing disgrace to general Navajo population and it being seen by the tourists and at the business place, and

B. To avoid the health hazards and dangers to individuals on the roads, but still there has to be some type of health and safety provisions; such as providing of over-night Dry-Out Center, where those individuals needing assistance in a place for sobering up can be transported daily, and

C. Is the Chapter of LeChee and other Navajo Nation Chapters and the Tribal government ready to deal with this situation when it becomes a problem, despite the jurisdiction of the Tribal Police, the State Police, the Marina Site or Bureau of Reclamation Security Guards, and the Page Town Police; and

3. The Marina Development is a good idea with all the money that could be made for the Tribe and Chapters, but what about the social impact on Navajo families, the child/family responsibility neglect conditions, and the problems of family stability all the must be evaluated and studied before just saying O.K. on liquor sales on the reservation; and

4. If an approval is made for the Antelope Point Marina area to increase business, what will the Tribal Council do with other requests that will be made from the bordertown and within the Navajo reservation businesses request for liquor sales to also increase business or attract tourists; why not legalize liquor overall instead of only concentrating on small portion of the Navajo Nation.

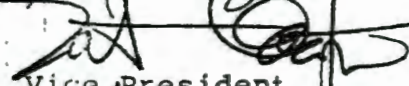
- C E R T I F I C A T I O N -

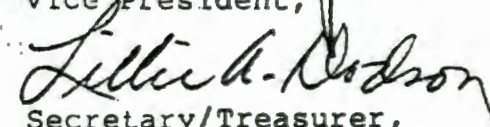
We, Officials, hereby, certify that the foregoing Chapter Resolution was duly considered at the Kaibeto Chapter House, Navajo Nation, Arizona, at which a quorum was present and same was motioned by William Martin and seconded by Ozzie G. Begay with a vote of 63 In favor and 0 opposed on this 7<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1986.

CONCURRED BY

  
Council Delegate,

  
Chapter President,

  
Vice President,

  
Secretary/Treasurer,



A P O S I T I O N S T A T E M E N T  
On the Antelope Point Marina Project  
The Kaibeto Chapter

A Position Paper of the Kaibeto Chapter,  
And A Recommendation  
THE NAVAJO NATION, KAIBETO CHAPTER

Written by and  
in coordination with  
Kaibeto Chapter Council Delegate and Chapter Officials  
and Consultant Contribution

The Kaibeto Chapter Organization  
Kaibeto, Arizona 86053

# A POSITION STATEMENT

## The Kaibeto Chapter's Position Statement on Antelope Point

### A CENTRAL PROPOSITION

Our Kaibeto Chapter's position has always been that the Antelope Point Marina development be a shared project of the Navajo people. Accordingly, our Chapter respects that all the Navajo Nation's chapters within the District One be allowed to be involved in the support of the Marina development project. It is not proper or in the best interest of the Navajo people and the Tribe to let only one chapter to isolate its support for the Antelope Point Marina Project. If this situation is allowed then the problem of disunity of the Navajo people will persist and continue to exist.

It is a fact that we cannot ignore the historical perspective, that is that both the Kaibeto and Coppermine chapters at one time have extended into the Antelope Point area. It is also a fact that because of the support of Kaibeto and other District One chapters the Lake Powell has come to be and was approved by the Navajo Tribal Council. Because of these historical events, the now Lake Powell has its recreational development and thereby people enjoy the area's tourist attraction.

And just because one chapter has become near the Antelope Point recreational location doesnot justify the need to isolate or to allow exclusive use or support of the Antelope Marina Project. Therefore, it is our strong central position that the Kaibeto and other District One chapters become totally involved in the support and eventually to share any profits with the Tribal Government so that our Navajo Nation chapters can benefit from this Project.

### SUPPORTING STATEMENT OF POSITION

The Kaibeto Chapter's Comprehensive Plan supports the development of the Navajo Nation's resources including the advocacy for such development as the Antelope Point Marina Project and thereby, to take advantage of the expected revenues thereof. Our Chapter and other surrounding chapters should be allowed to support and to eventually benefit from the Marina Project either from the local share or from the tribal general funds.

Our Comprehensive Plan's statement of purpose and goals supports the initiation of planning and development of tourism on the Navajo Nation. These goals involve the creation of tribal parks, the establishment of recreation sites, supporting of development of tribal marinas on Navajoland of Lake Powell. Also, mentioned in the Plan is to provide for the displays of and exhibits of the Navajo arts and crafts.

Our Kaibeto Chapter's objectives relating to the Antelope Point Marina Project are: to establish a planning board which would involve all the District One chapters; to support in organizing an advisory commission to deal with Project development and its implementation; establish the District's Ad Hoc Committee for the other resort development including hiking trails and camping in the outdoors; and to begin organizing in producing traditional arts and crafts such as weaving, painting, pottery, and silver-smithing. These Navajo traditional arts and crafts can be sold at the developed resorts.

Therefore, we recommend that all local chapters be involved in the equalized share of the revenues from the Antelope Point Marina Project and to assist in the hiring of Project workers through recommending available laborers, crafts, professionals, and trainees. It is just as important that surrounding chapters form an advisory committee to deal with the social impact of such problems as alcohol abuse, homelessness, child abuse, and family violence because of the spin-off from the Project development and operation.

In October of 1985, the Kaibeto Chapter Planning Board requested the sincere involvement of the chapter in the proposed Antelope Point Marina Project development. This Planning Board's resolution mentions the historical involvement by the Kaibeto Chapter in the development of the Glen Canyon Dam and the land exchange for the Page City area and the MaCracken Mesa.

This same Chapter Resolution of October, 1985, states that under Whereas, "4. It is most fitting that other chapters besides the LeChee Chapter be involved so that a uniformed Tribal local government can be in supportive of the proposed recreation and tourism development within the Navajo Nation." And the same Chapter resolution under Resolved says, "...requests of the Kaibeto Chapter to become more involved in the planned of the proposed Antelope Point Marina development and that other Navajo chapters immediately adjacent to the site development be also encouraged to be involved in the planning and development of the tourism on the Navajo Nation lands."

In February of 1986, the Kaibeto Chapter again past another of its resolution regarding that, "An alternative recommendation...on the liquor sales for the Antelope Point Marina....," with 63 infavor and Zero opposed. These are the documentive evidence that the Kaibeto Chapter continued to have their people and officials be integrally involved in the Antelope Point Marina Project.

#### A CONCLUSION OF OUR POSITION STATEMENT

Since the Navajo Nation Council in 1989, past an amendment to the law under Title II, the Nation's Economic Developemtn Committee must hear the input on the Antelope Point Marina Project and to recommend its decision to the whole Navajo Nation Council for final approval. It is true that the Division of Economic Development under the Executive Branch will do all the needed study and then recommend their input and decision to the Economic Development Committee for consideration and recommendation for approval to the Navajo Nation Council. And our chapters can do all they can to be involved in making their input to the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Navajo Nation.

Our Kaibeto Chapter's position in the selection of the Antelope Point contractor for contruction of the Marina is to divide into phases for contracting between three or even four investors. These contractors may include Equiprise, Inc., SEVA Resorts, Inc., the Navajo Nation and other capable Navajo contractor(s). These local and outside contractors can be allowed to negotiate revenue rentals on the basis of their investment and profit amounts on an escalated basis.



Our Kaibeto Chapter strongly recommends to the Nation's Economic Development Committee that a specific Ad Hoc Advisory Committee be established composing of the District One Chapters, other surrounding interested chapters, the Navajo Tribe, the BIA, the IHS and the contractors involved to assist in the planning and implementation of Antelope Point Marina Project. And that this committee be given the responsibility to recommend hiring of construction and initial operation of the Project employees. It can also assist in recruiting trainees and recommend resolutions to the Project's impact on the population in the area. The local advisory group can be helpful in the working-out of the fair share of the revenue percentage distribution to the nearby local chapters and establish a permanent plan of operation to continually advise the operation of the Project. These problems and needs would involve the local and surrounding economic and social impact caused by the establishment of the Antelope Point Marina Project.

Our Kaibeto Chapter supports the development of the Antelope Point Marina Project and at the same time to have our local chapters be integrally involved so that the need for the unity of the Navajo people can be readily be accomplished. It is not appropriate and feasible that only certain chapter(s) be part of this Navajo Nation marina resort project. The operation of a local Marina resort should not be isolated from the Navajo people like it has happened to the Navajo Generating Station and the Peabody Coal Company where these Navajo resources have no interest to involved the Navajo people or the Tribal government.

The Navajo Nation Council and its committees specifically the Economic Development Committee need to learn from our mistakes in how we handle the establishment of these projects. A continued local and tribal input in implementation and operation must be done so that some continued input and authority can be part of the future operation of Navajo Nation projects.

The Tribal Executive and Legislative Branches must also assist the local chapters to better and more wisely utilize their share of the revenues, this would involve better accountability and monitoring of funds distributed to the local chapters. The chapter governance development must be taken seriously by hiring qualified personnel in areas of accountability.

Our position is to work together in implementing this Project and to equally distribute the revenues so to promote Navajo people's unity at the chapter level. Isolating of chapters between or among themselves is in the past, a new approach to sharing of ideas and revenues must be the order of the day.