

Báahaálí Chapter

Community Based Land Use Plan

Báahaálí Land Use Planning Committee

2026

Figure 1 Rainbow over Báahaálí

Acknowledgments

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1. Introduction

Overview

Bááháálí Chapter Comprehensive Land Use Plan is a community-based plan covering a broad range of topics for a long-term planning horizon. The purpose of the Bááháálí Chapter Comprehensive Land Use Plan is to (1) establish guidelines for community development and organized growth, (2) address issues and seek opportunities; and (3) support community development, recreation/open spaces, public facilities, and economic development projects.

Bááháálí Chapter's first land use plan was adopted in 2006. Then the 2018 plan was developed with the assistance of Planners from ETD, Inc of Flagstaff, Arizona. Currently, the land use planning committee is working on updating the land use plan.

Local Government Act

The 1998 Navajo Nation Local Governance Act (LGA) grants chapters authority over local issues relating to economic development, taxation and revenue generation, infrastructure development, and land use planning. By assisting chapters in becoming self-governing entities, the LGA creates opportunities for the improvement of the chapter members' quality of life by:

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

The LGA sets forth a process by which local chapters are granted authority over local issues. As part of this process Chapters must adopt the Five Management System (FMS) which entails policies and procedures for chapter administration of 1) personnel, 2) property, 3) procurement, 4) fiscal, and 5) record keeping.

Chapters must develop and adopt a comprehensive, community-based land use plan which provides local chapters with the tools to administer their land. This comprehensive plan, according to the LGA, section 2004 (B), is based on "the guiding principles and vision as articulated by the community; along with information revealed in inventories and assessments of the natural, cultural, human resources, and community infrastructure." The LGA states that such a plan shall include "a land use plan which projects future community needs, shown by location and extent. (and) areas to be used for residential, commercial, industrial and public purposes." While the main intention of this planning document is to develop a land use plan specific to housing, the information presented in this plan will provide technical and informational support to the Bááháálí Chapter in the development of their comprehensive land use plan.

Chapter History

Bááháálí translates to “Bread Springs” or “Bread Flowing Out”. The actual springs is located high on a ridge that separates the Chapter from Fort Wingate Army Depot (FWAD). Per Navajo Nation Council Legislation CAP-13-07 Title officially changed the Bread Springs Chapter to its original Navajo name “Bááháálí Chapter” in 2008. Honorable Delegate Charles Damon III sponsored the legislation, and it unanimously passed at Navajo Nation Council Session.



Figure 2 Chapter's front entrance

This area is part of a checkerboard region; a vast expanse of land in which alteration sections of land were granted to the Santa Fe Railroad prior to the expansion of the reservation into this region. The land grants extend 40 miles both north and south away from the railroad tracks (Linford, 2000). When the reservation was expanded, the checkerboard land ownership added tribal trust land. The land ownership inside the Chapter’s planning service areas includes private, BLM, state, Forest Service, Department of Defense (DOD), and tribal trust land/allotments.

Bááháálí Chapter is part of the Eastern Navajo Agency (ENA). In 1956, the Navajo Nation Council recognized Bread Springs Chapter as a government entity of the Navajo Nation. The Chapter Community Service Area (CSA) encompasses 77 square miles. Figure 3 presents a map showing the general location of Bááháálí Chapter.

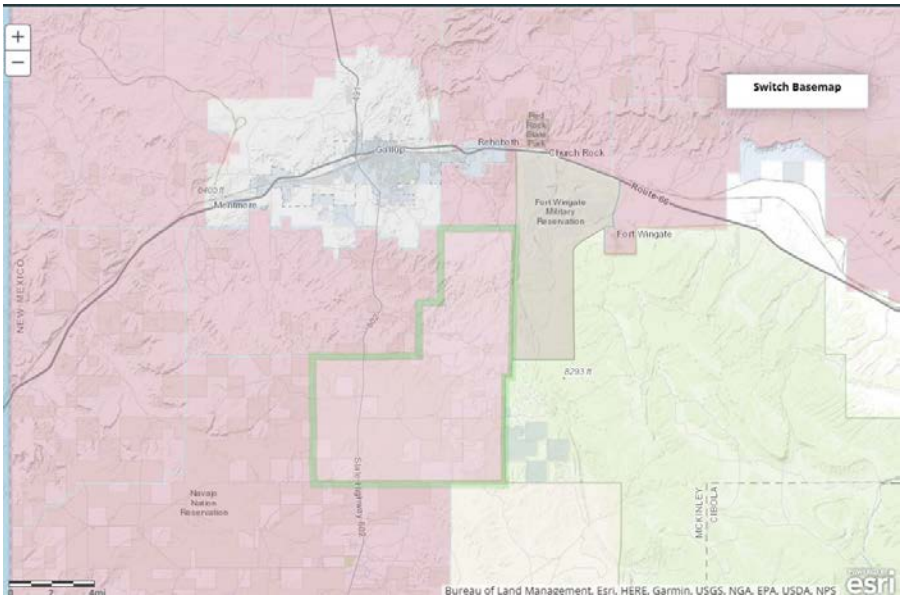


Figure 3 Location map of Baahaali Chapter in relation to Gallup, New Mexico

The Chapter is situated along the west flanks of the Zuni Mountains. Streams flow westerly toward the Rio Puerco River. Fort Wingate Army Depot and Cibola National Forest are located next to the Chapter on its northeast and east boundaries. El Morro National Monument, Ramah Navajo Chapter, and the Zuni Reservation lie further to the south. Gallup lies 20 miles to the north.



Figure 4 East view towards McGaffey area in the Cibola National Forest

Bááháálí Chapter has several interpretations as to the origin of its name. One-version comes from the U.S. Calvary-era when soldiers came upon a mountain spring, where they dipped their bread to make it soft enough to eat. This caused some bread pieces to flow downstream and be seen by the locals, who then called the area “Bread Springs” (where the bread come from the spring), which is the English translation of “Bááháálí.”

The first documented record of Navajo grazing in this area occurred in 1861 before the presence of the railroad. However, Navajos claim they were grazing livestock in the region as early as 1866 (Unford, 2000). In the late 1950s, the first leaders of the community began meeting under a tree near the old Bread Springs Day School, which was built by local tradesmen. It was from these first meetings that a Chapter community was established.

The original Bááháálí Chapter House was first constructed in 1959 and is currently used as an all-purpose building. Since then, the Chapter House has been relocated to its current site. In the late 1970s, one major roadway was paved in Bááháálí (Bread Springs Road). Additionally, later in the 1990s, the Blue Medicine Well Road was constructed and made a gravel road. This allowed residents to access State Route 602 and travel to Gallup. Before the roads were paved, Bááháálí was a self-sustaining agrarian community (Navajo Times, 2012).

Pinehaven

Pinehaven is a community that consists of private land and is surrounded by tribal trust land, i.e., Bááháálí Chapter. Around 1881, several trading posts were established in the region along with white settlements.

The name “Pinehaven Valley” was given to this area by the settlers who saw this beautiful land with pine trees that covered the entire valley and beyond. The valley was over three to four miles long (from the east side of the Hogback to the south-westerly direction).

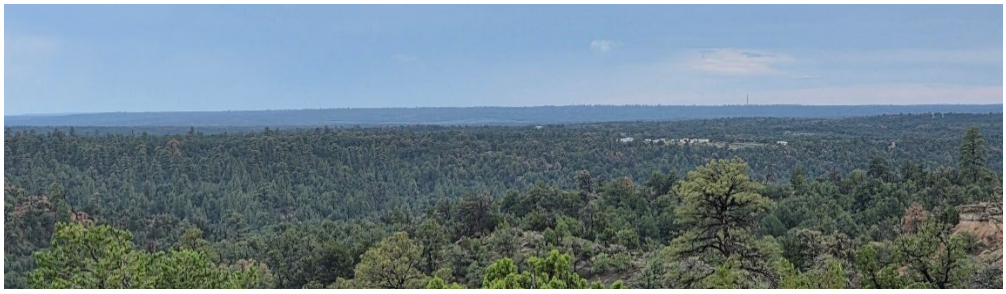


Figure 5 View towards Pinehaven area

In the mid-1800s, there was a great demand for lumber in Gallup, Grants, and other towns. This demand brought forth construction of a sawmill, which was established in Pinehaven. Outsiders used local people who were hired to cut all the good pine trees in Pinehaven Valley, all the way to the Hogback area. The resulting stumps are still visible today.

With this settlement came demands for groceries and dry goods, resulting in the establishment of trading posts. The most well-known trading post was called “Painted Beard,” located along Pinehaven Road. The owner of Painted Beard respected the Navajo-way-of-life and held an “Appreciation Day” with activities for men, women, and children. Horse races were held that had a grand prize (predominately for the men). The participants of the race started with a saddle in their hand, and following the firing of the shotgun, the men saddled and raced their horses for two or three miles. The owner gave away groceries, saddles, and other necessities as prizes.

Another trading post located a half mile west of Painted Beard Trading Post, was called “Hard Nose Store” and the owner was known to have 93333problems with outlaws. In one instance, there was a gun fight during which three or four men were killed (one of whom may have been the owner but is unknown). Buck Wilson also opened another trading post along Pinehaven Road that went out of business in the mid-1990s.

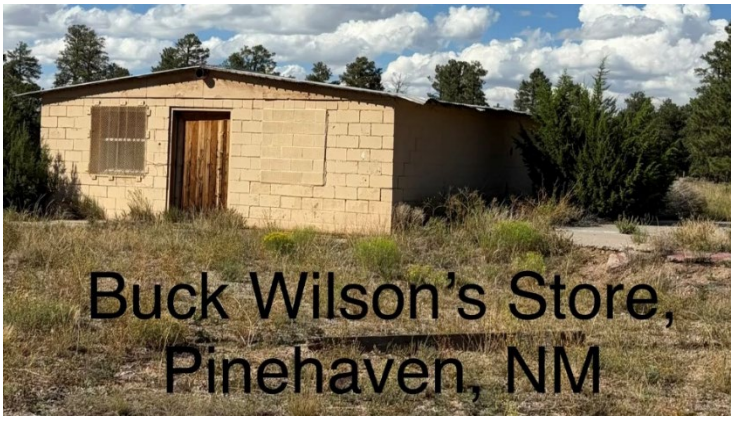


Figure 6 Buck Wilson's Store, also known as Ké’achogii

South of Pinehaven is a place called “Stinking Springs” in the Cibola National Forest, and a mountain called “Des Quai.” Traditional stories reveal that this mountain was a good monster that went to sleep and turned into a low-lying mountain. The mountain exhibits the monster laying with the head to the west and is considered a holy mountain by the Navajos.

Vision Statement

The Bááháálí Chapter is committed to provide leadership, where we value the community and our land, entrusted to our people, we envision a place where people can come together and pursue their independent goals by practicing K’e (kinship), hozho (harmony), ajoobá (compassion/kindness), doo il iglii’ (respect).

Mission Statement

The Bááháálí mission is to promote t'áá hwó' ají t'éego and family values by practicing K’e (kinship), hozho (harmony), ajoobá (compassion/kindness), doo il iglii’ (respect) for future generations. The goal is to improve and sustain the quality of life for residents by the planning and development of infrastructure projects, providing affordable housing plans, support quality education, encouraging economic opportunities, and promoting healthy lifestyles.

Planning Goals

Using the information gathered during the CLUP Committee Work Session, the following were identified as desirable goals for the Bááháálí Chapter:

Short Term Goals (1 – 5 years)

1. Community land use plan
    a. To accomplish the completion of the land use plan.
2. Blue Medicine Well Road
    a. Right of way consent signatures for the allotted land.
    b. Complete the unfinished road.
    c. Work with Senator Munoz and County Commissioner
    d. Bridge replacement
    e. Enhance safety traffic regulation
3. Rodeo Arena Improvements
    a. Follow up with CPMD on RFP the announcer stands and lighting.
    b. Follow up on the project and the scope of work
4. Tribal Road Improvement Projects
    a. Meet with priority projects

   b. Follow the process of the priority road listing
   c. Low water crossing areas
   d. Develop a transportation plan

5. Community Cemetery
   a. Complete fencing around the cemetery and clean it up.
6. Rural Addressing/E911
   a. Purchase signs, t-post and channel locks.
7. Báháálí Community Water well
   a. Add a 50,000-gallon tank next to the water well.
   b. Funding secured and follow-up on the status
8. Chapter Warehouse
   a. Funding secured
   b. Follow up on the status
9. Sewer Lagoon
   a. Relining of the existing lagoon
   b. Scope of work needed
   c. Add a second cell to the existing which can be a potential long-term project
10. Main/Secondary Chapter Access Road
   a. Funding secured from the state of the NM to start Planning and Design
   b. Work with NDOT to initial surveys and clearances of the road (preplanning phase)

Long Term Goals (10 + years)

1. All housing, commercial development, church sites, ceremonial areas users must have valid leases or permits.
   a. identify land uses without lease/permit, develop list of land use violations, and contact Navajo Land Department/BIA Natural Resources for guidance on how to get in compliance on Navajo land regulations.
   b. Submit letters to responsible parties to inform them of the requirements and assist them in completing the process for home site leases, church site leases, business site leases, and grazing permits.

c. Conduct a public awareness campaign regarding illegal land use with assistance from the land board member, Navajo Land Department, and/or appropriate entity to the remain compliance.

d. Finalize the Chapter's Church Site Lease Policy.

2. Family Plot Cemeteries

a. Family Plot Cemeteries are generally prohibited on Navajo Nation Lands.

b. Any pre-existing burials will be grandfathered-in to not violate these Regulations.

c. When a Family Plot Cemetery is authorized pursuant to a lease specifically designated for a Family Plot Cemetery, the following policies shall apply.

d. The family shall designate a person to be responsible for administering the family plot consistent with these Regulations.

e. The designated family member shall apply for a land withdrawal with the General Land Development Department consistent with the Navajo Land Withdrawal Designation Regulations. This includes new and existing Family Plot Cemeteries. Any person, business, or entity shall not bury anyone unless the family has complied with these Regulations.

f. The family shall draft a *"Family Plan of Operation"* for the Family Plot that defines the administration of the Family Plot and records the names of decedents which shall be made available to the Nation upon request.

g. The designated family member shall serve as the sexton and be the sole person to authorize a burial within a properly authorized Family Plot Cemetery.

h. Any individual may file a court action in an appropriate Navajo court if a family is violating these Regulations.

3. Fire Support Water Tank

4. Assessment of all community roads

5. Helipad

6. Roads/ROWs and improvement

a. Pinetree Wash Road 1 mile

b. Umbrella Canyon Road .5 mile

c. Tiger Road 1 mile (residents living beyond the 1 mile)

Authority to Regulate Land

Bááháálí Chapter is a political subdivision of the Navajo Nation government and its subject to Navajo Nation laws, regulations, rules, and policies. The Navajo Nation Local Governance Act (LGA), Title 26 of the Navajo Nation Code, gives delegation of authority to Navajo Chapters for managing land within its boundaries. Bááháálí Chapter received LGA certification on December 24, 2008. Under LGA Section 103, Certified Chapters by resolution, may exercise the following authorities, including, but not limited to:

1. Issue home and business site leases or permits. The issuance of leases and permits shall be done in accordance with uniform rules and regulations promulgated by the Resources and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council. This provision shall not apply to allotments.
2. Acquire, sell, and lease property of the Chapter.
3. Enter into agreements for the provision of goods and services.
4. Enter into agreements with other Chapters to undertake a common goal or interest which will benefit the Chapters.
5. Enter into intergovernmental agreements with federal, state, and tribal entities and/or their agencies, subject to the approval of the Naa’bik’iyati’ (NABI) Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.
6. Enter into contracts or sub-contracts with the Navajo Nation for federal, state, county, and other funds, subject to the approval of the NABI Committee. This provision is not intended to alter federal contracts between Chapters and the United States, which pre-date the enactment of this Act.
7. Enter into contracts or sub-contracts for Navajo Nation general funds, with appropriate Navajo Nation division programs or agendas for service delivery programs.
8. Appropriate funds, according to conditions set forth by the Navajo Nation Council, divisions, departments, or other funding sources, including Chapter claims funds and Chapter scholarship funds.
9. Retain legal counsel.
10. Establish a peacemaking system or administrative procedure for resolving disputes arising from Chapter resolutions, ordinances, or administrative action, including matters arising from personal disputes. The peacemaking system emphasize Navajo customs for resolving disputes not otherwise contrary to Navajo Law and/or customs.
11. Generate revenue through means established by the Chapter consistent with this Act.

Community Service Area

The proposed community service line the Bááhaálí Chapter Community Land Use Planning Committee is proposing encompasses the use of the established Grazing Units as identified by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The decision to use the grazing units came from the Land Board's, Emery Chee, suggestion. The reasoning came out that there would be a problem with grazing unit holders who would live on one side of the boundary and the rest of their grazing unit on the other. The original plan was to keep the section lines in order to simplify the upcoming land withdrawal process. However, the reasoning that Mr. Chee shared made sense.

The proposed community service line will expand the Bááhaálí Chapter's service area into Chichiltah and Tse Łichii Chapters; and will give the northern panhandle of the existing service area to Churchrock Chapter that is located on the north side of the Hogback. The establishment of the Baahaali service area will allow for the chapters to serve the community members more effectively and efficiently, especially in times of emergency. With clear service areas established, each chapter will have better control over projects and may be able to get additional funding when it comes to the project funding.

Key objectives for the boundaries are:

To enable each chapter to identify the service area to allow for a more extensive view of the area that will be served and allow for different types of assistance.

To decrease the possibility of double-dipping by residents who "straddle" the boundary and keep switching their voter registration to get most of the available assistance from the chapter.

The chapters will benefit from the community service area because assistance will be given according to where the person lives as opposed to where they are registered. This will allow chapters to track assistance more efficiently.

Contents of the Plan

The Bááhaálí Chapter Comprehensive Land Use Plan contains ten (10) sections as listed below:

- Part 1 Community Participation Plan
- Part 2 Community Assessment (Community Profile)
- Part 3 Community Facility Plan
- Part 4 Land Suitability Plan
- Part 5 Land Use Plan
- Part 6 Infrastructure Plan
- Part 7 Thoroughfare Plan

- Part 8 Open Space Plan
- Part 9 Zoning and Ordinance
- Part 10 Implementation Plan

2. Community Participation Plan

In accordance with LGA Section 2004 C.3 (b), the duties and responsibilities of the Planner and the Báahaálí Chapter Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) include implementing a community education and participation plan. The following statement further clarifies the above-cited regulations. “Chapter members will be periodically informed on the progress of the land planning activities. All information pertaining to the plan shall be available to the public.” Báahaálí Chapter’s community participation plan involved a community values survey, planning workshops, and updates at the Chapter meetings as discussed below.





Figure 7 Work Session at Chapter

The CLUPC held monthly meetings beginning February 2026 that incorporated numerous discussions on the Land Use Plan and the process to update it. The meetings held are listed below:

Community Land Use Planning Committee Meetings		
Meeting Type	Date	Location
CLUPC Regular Meeting	05-Feb-2026	Báahaálí Chapter House
CLUPC Regular Meeting	05-Mar-2026	Báahaálí Chapter House
CLUPC Regular Meeting	02-Apr-2026	Báahaálí Chapter House
CLUPC Regular Meeting	07-May-2026	Báahaálí Chapter House
CLUPC Regular Meeting	4-Jun-2026	Báahaálí Chapter House
CLUPC Regular Meeting	2–Jul–2026	Báahaálí Chapter House
CLUPC Regular Meeting	6-Aug-2026	Báahaálí Chapter House
CLUPC Regular Meeting	3-Sept-2026	Báahaálí Chapter House

CLUPC Regular Meeting	1-Oct-2026	Báahaálí Chapter House
CLUPC Regular Meeting	5-Nov-2026	Báahaálí Chapter House
CLUPC Regular Meeting	3-Dec-2026	Báahaálí Chapter House
CLUPC Regular Meeting		
Land Use Plan Work Session		
CLUPC LUP Work Session	4-Mar-2026	Navajo Tech University Innovation Center
CLUPC LUP Work Session	10-Apr-2026	ERBDO
CLUPC LUP Work Session	7-May-2026	Báahaálí Chapter
CLUPC LUP Work Session	3-June-2026	Báahaálí Chapter
CLUPC LUP Work Session	8-Jul-2026	ERBDO
CLUPC LUP Work Session	20 & 21-Aug-2026	Churchrock Chapter ERBDO
CLUPC LUP Work Session	2-Sept-2026	ERBDO
CLUPC LUP Work Session	23-Sept-2026	ERBDO
CLUPC LUP Work Session	7-Oct-2026	Navajo Technical University-Innovation Center
CLUPC LUP Work Session	26-Oct-2026	
CLUPC LUP Work Session	4-Nov-2026	

Table 1 Baahaali Land Use Planning Committee Meeting Listing



Figure 8 Draft review of Land Use Plan

Work Session Timeline

The CLUPC held several meetings and planning workshops during the planning process. These workshops included discussions about community issues, goals, and land designations. CLUPC work sessions were held on the following dates:

Apr 10, 2026 **Community Profile**	**May 7, 2026** **Community Participation Plan**	**June 03, 2026** **Land Suitability** **Land Use Plan**
July 08, 2026 **Land Suitability** **Land Use Plan**	**August 2, 2026** **Thoroughfare/ Transportation**	**August 20-21, 2026** **Infrastructure/Utilities/ Ordinance**
August 20-21, 2026 **Open Space**	**September 23, 2026** **Thoroughfare / Open Space / Ordinance**	**October 7, 2026** **Review & Edit Document**
October 26, 2026 **Review & Edit Document** **Ordinance Review**	**November** **Public Hearing 1 & 2**	**December - February** **60-Day Comment Period** **DOJ Review** **RDC Certification**

Table 2 Work Session Timeline

3. Community Profile: Understanding the Community of Bááháálí

Regional Setting

Bááháálí Chapter is located in western New Mexico, approximately 20 miles south of the City of Gallup and near the Arizona–New Mexico border. The Chapter is situated along the western slopes of the Zuni Mountains, providing the community with a distinctive mountainous landscape characterized by elevated terrain, forested areas, mesas, sandstone formations, washes, and valleys.

The elevation within the Chapter generally ranges from approximately 7,000 feet at the base of the Zuni Mountains to approximately 7,900 feet at the top of the Hogbacks, a prominent sandstone rock formation. The elevation and mountainous setting contribute to the community's unique environmental conditions, including its vegetation, wildlife habitat, drainage patterns, and recreational and cultural resources.

Bááháálí's location within the Zuni Mountain region also contributes to its connection with surrounding natural areas, including lands associated with the Cibola National Forest. The community's natural environment is an important component of its identity and provides opportunities as well as considerations for future land use, transportation, infrastructure, conservation, and community development.

Demographics

The following demographic information was extracted from the 2020 Census Data in order to provide information regarding the community. In addition, community survey assessments were collected by the CLUPC members in 2025 – 2026. The surveys were analyzed and graphed in this section.

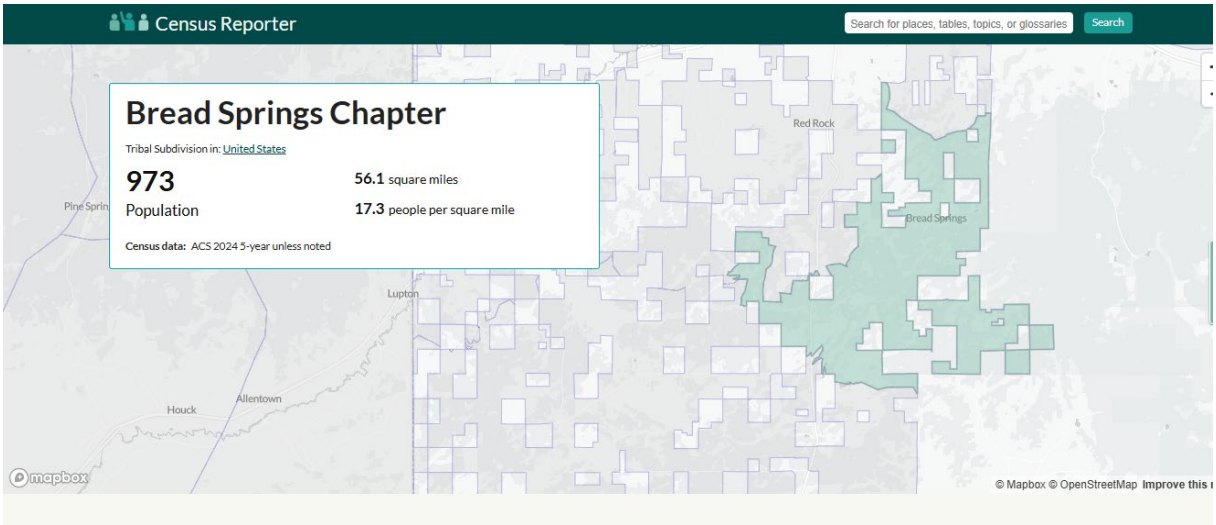


Figure 9 Census Data on Demographics

According to the 2020 Census Data, the population size in the Bááháálí Chapter community is 973.

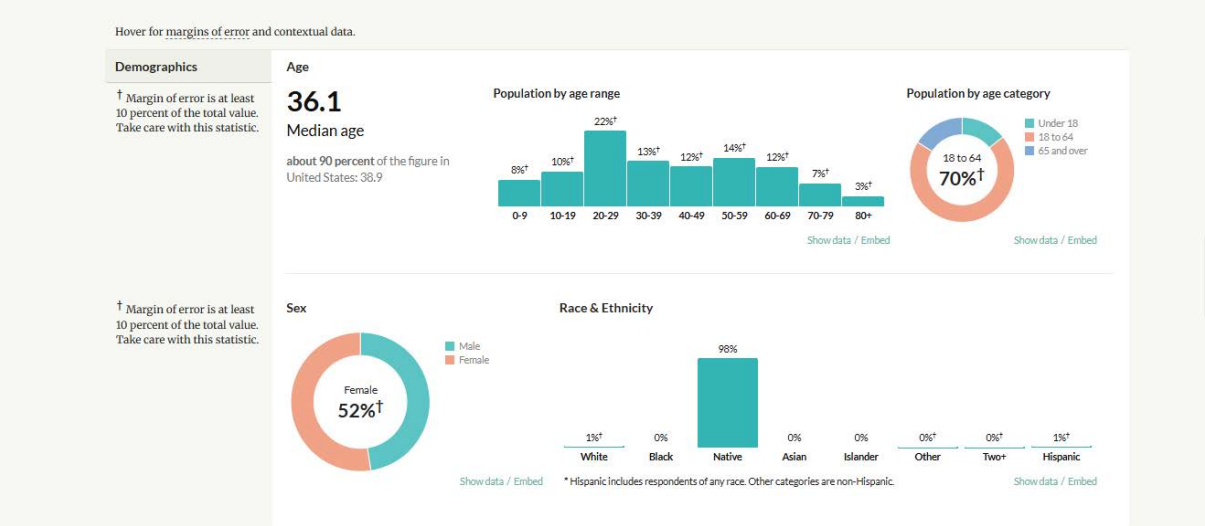


Figure 10 Census Data on Median age and Race in the Community

The chart shows the median age is 36 years old and 52% of the population are females and 98% of the population are Native/American Indian.

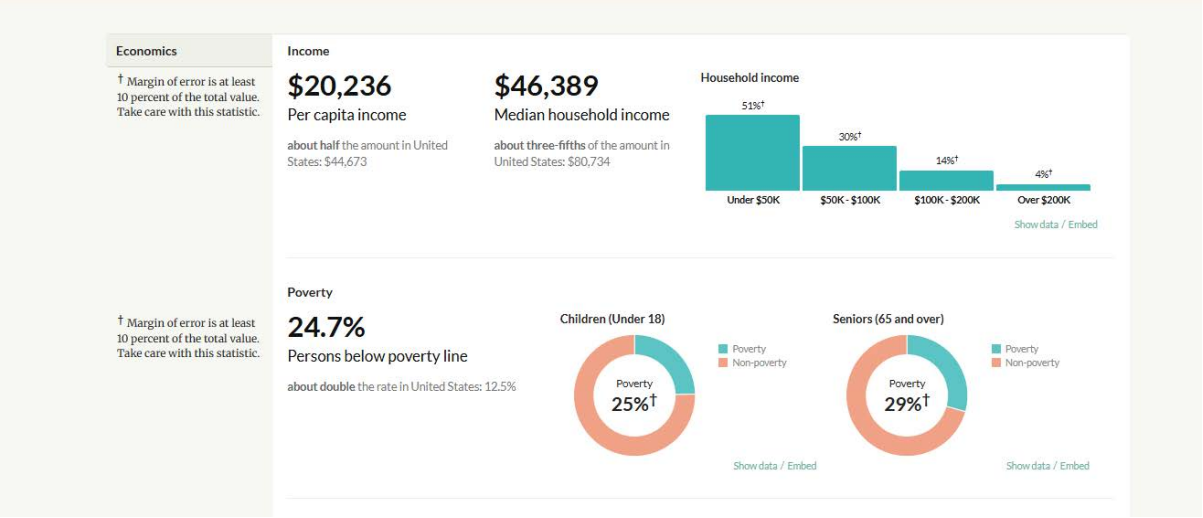


Figure 11 Census Data on Economics

The median income for a household is $46,389 and that 24.7% of the community is below the poverty level.

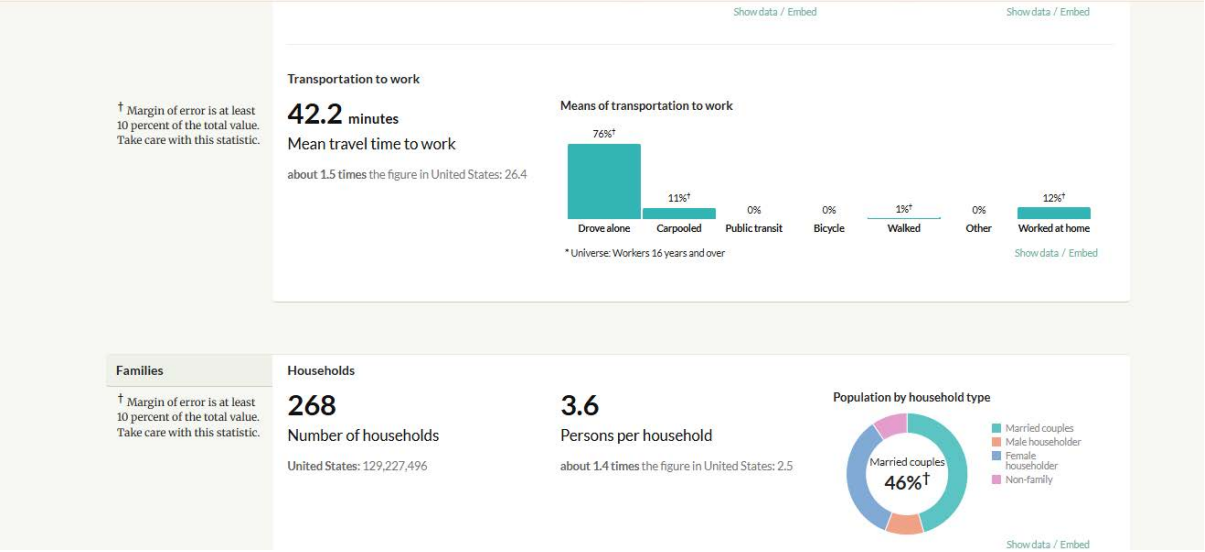


Figure 12 Census data on transportation and number of households

On average, community members travel 42.2 minutes commute to work and a majority of the respondents drive alone.

There are 268 households with 3.6 persons per household.

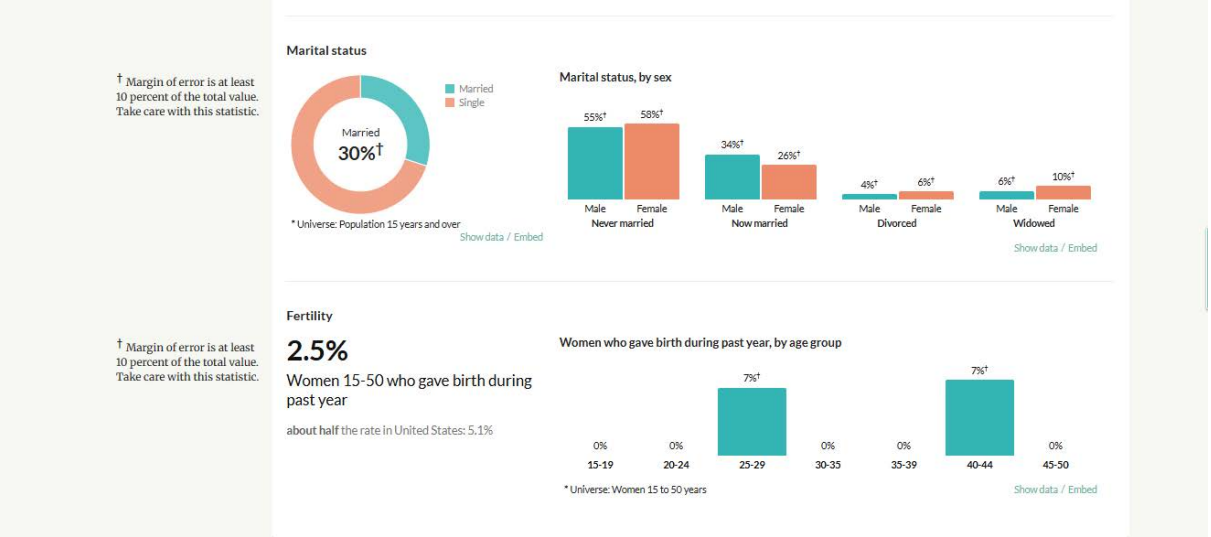


Figure 13 Census data on Marital Status and Fertility rates

According to the chart, only 30% of the respondents are married and 70% were either single, divorced, or widowed.

The fertility rate is 2.5% for ages 25-29 and 40-44.

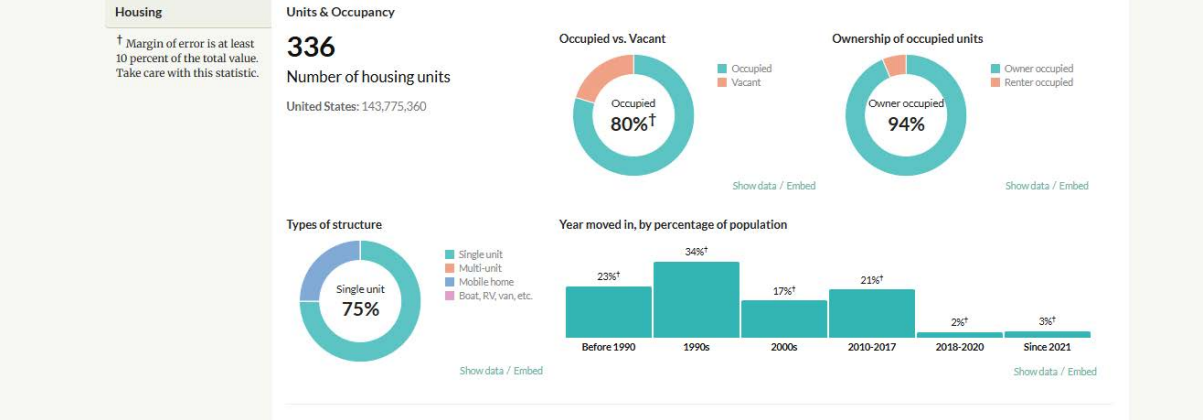


Figure 14 Census data on Housing

There are 336 housing units in the Bááháálí Chapter community, of which 94% are owner occupied. 75% are single unit housing following mobile homes.

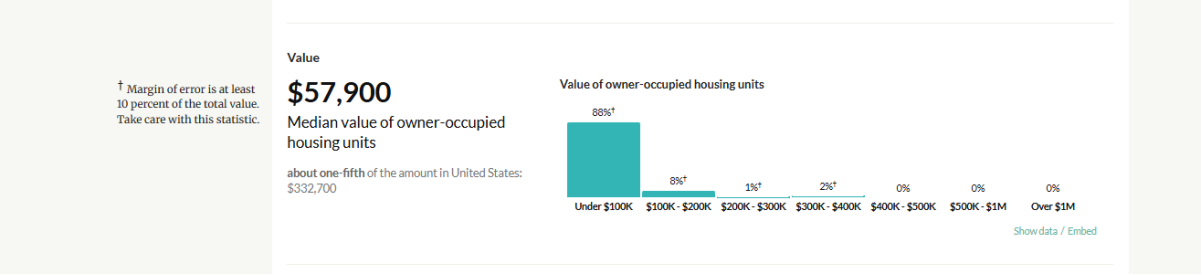


Figure 15 Census data on Housing Values

The median value of the owner-occupied homes units at $57,900.

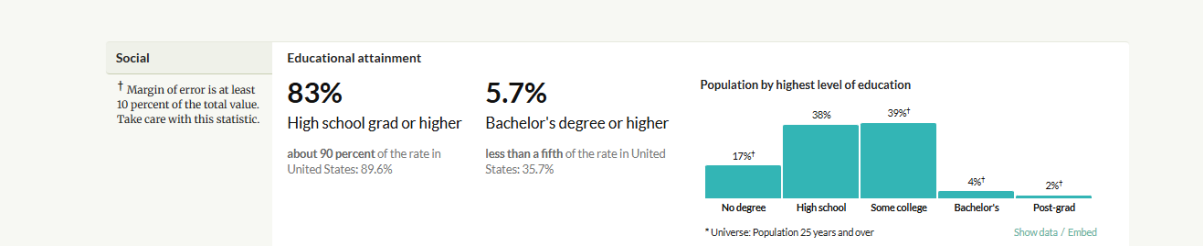


Figure 16 Census data on Education

83% of the community members are high school graduates and 5.7% hold a bachelor's degree or higher.

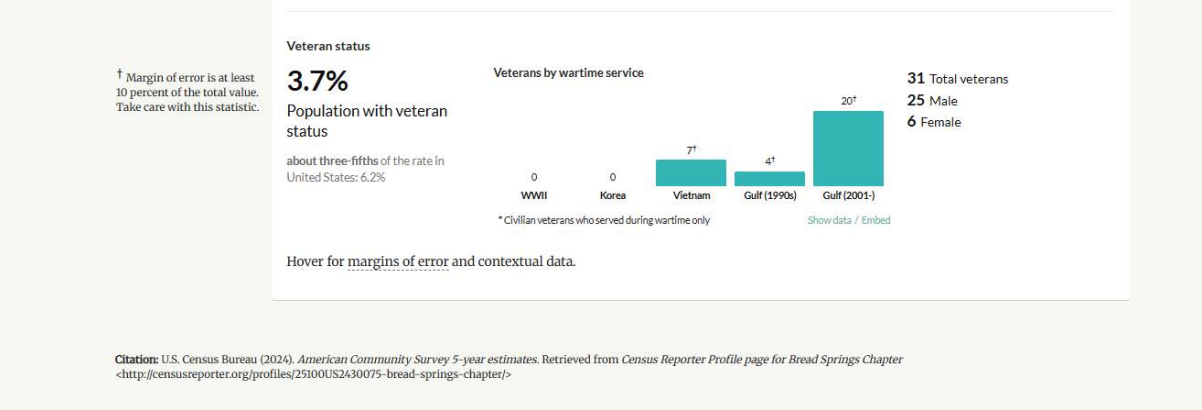


Figure 17 Census data on Veterans

According to the chart, 3.7% of the population are Veterans.

A second part of the demographics share information gathered during the 2026 Community Assessment in which 88 surveys were collected by the Community Land Use Planning Committee members over a four-month period. A total of eighty-eight surveys were collected and have been included below:

Number of household members and their ages

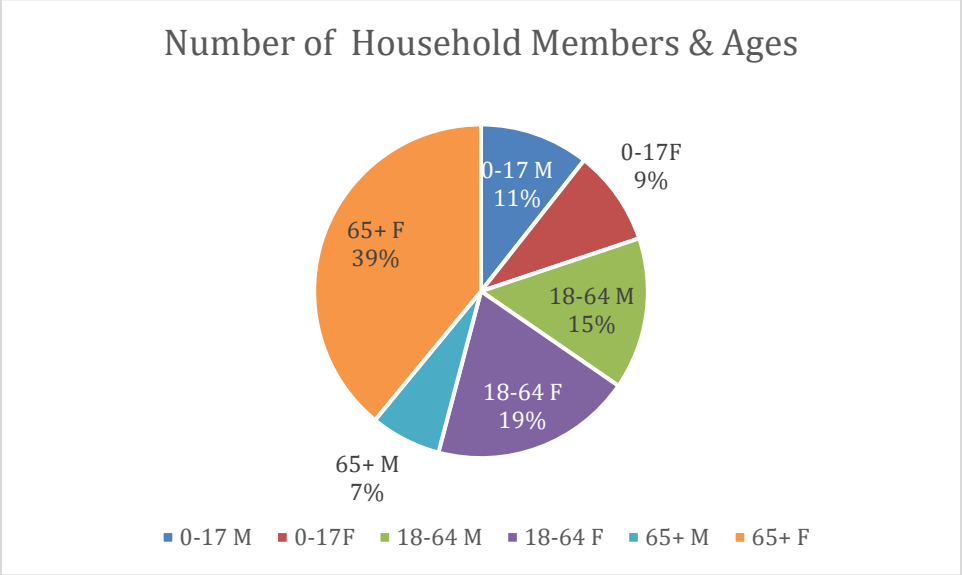


Figure 18 Community Assessments on Households

There are 39% of household members that are 65+ years of age and female, followed by the female 18-64 group at 20%, and 15% are male, aged 18-64 years old.

Employment

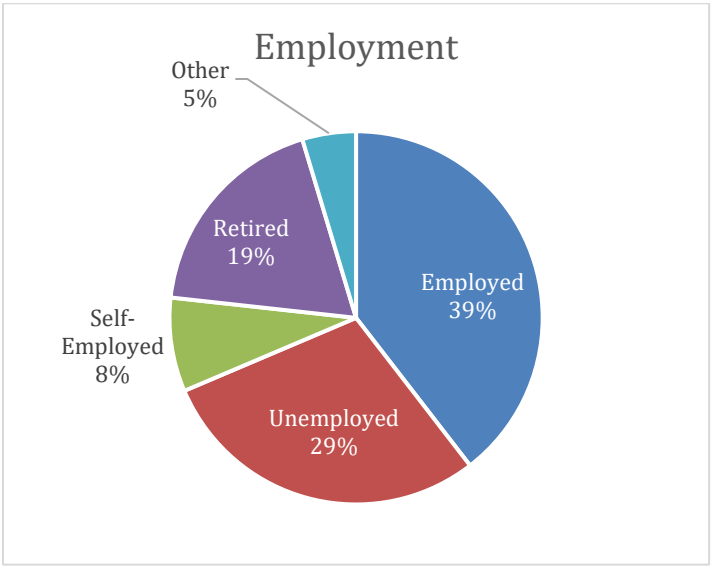


Figure 19 Community Assessments on Employment

39% of the community are employed followed by 29% are unemployed and 19% are retired.

Type of Housing and their Conditions

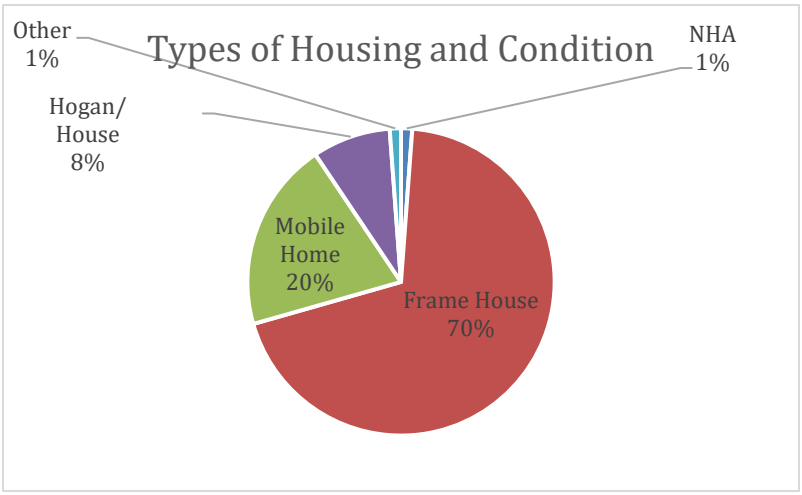


Figure 20 Community Assessments on Types of Housing & Condition

58% of respondents live in frame homes and 20% live in mobile homes.

Utility Services

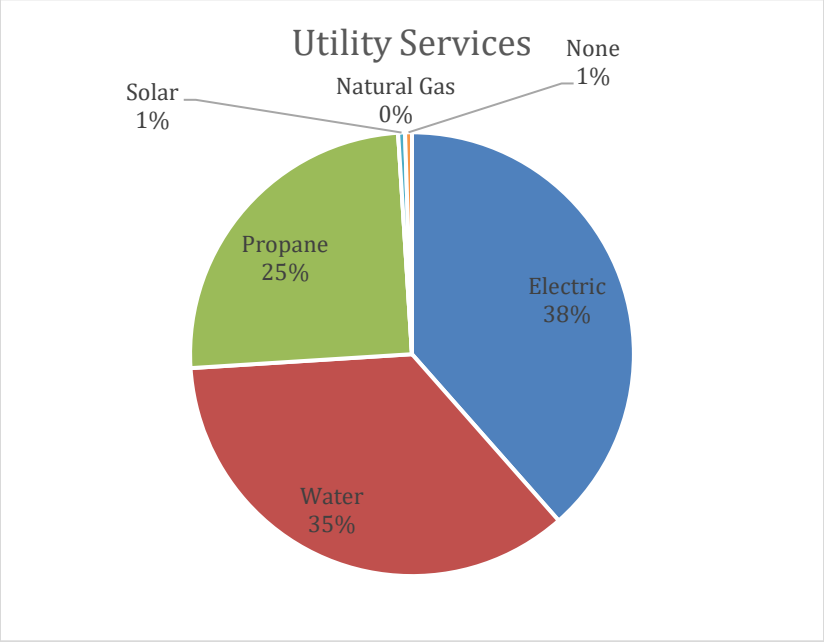


Figure 21 Community Assessments on Utility Services

39% of the respondents of the community have electric, 36% have running water, and 25% use propane.

Telecommunications

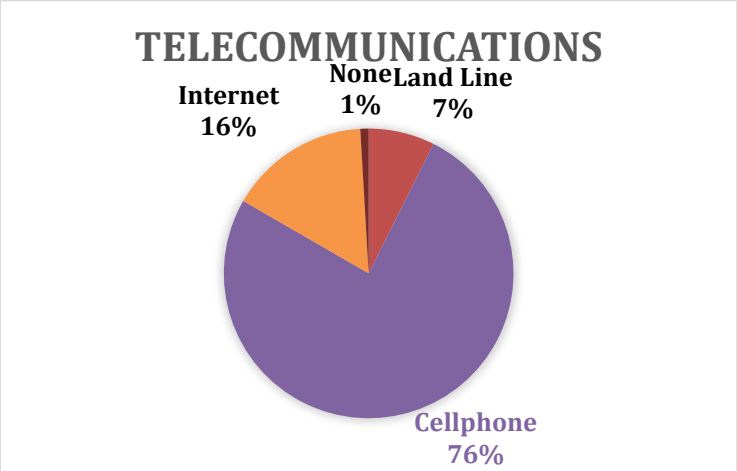


Figure 22 Community Assessments on Telecommunications

76% of respondents have cell phones, 16% have internet, and 7% have land lines.

Heat Sources used in the Community

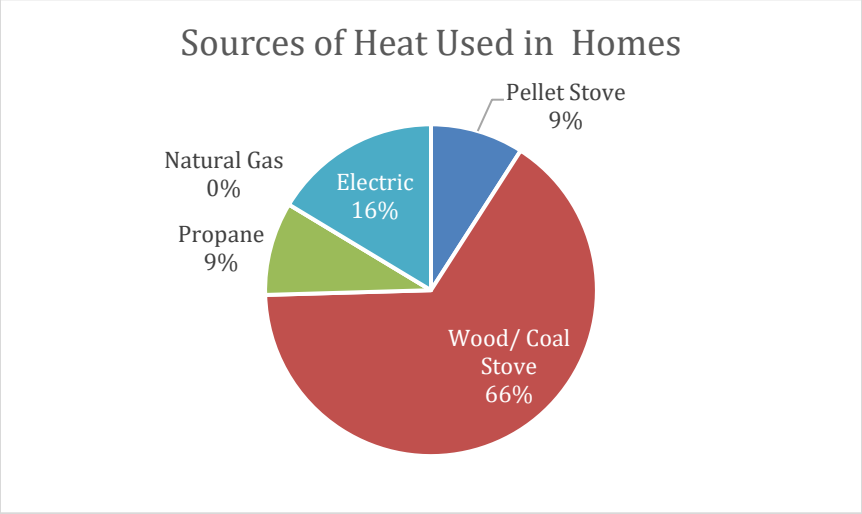


Figure 23 Community Assessments on Heat Sources

According to the chart 65% use wood and coal for heating, 16% use electric, 9% use either propane or pellet stoves.

Waste Disposal Practices

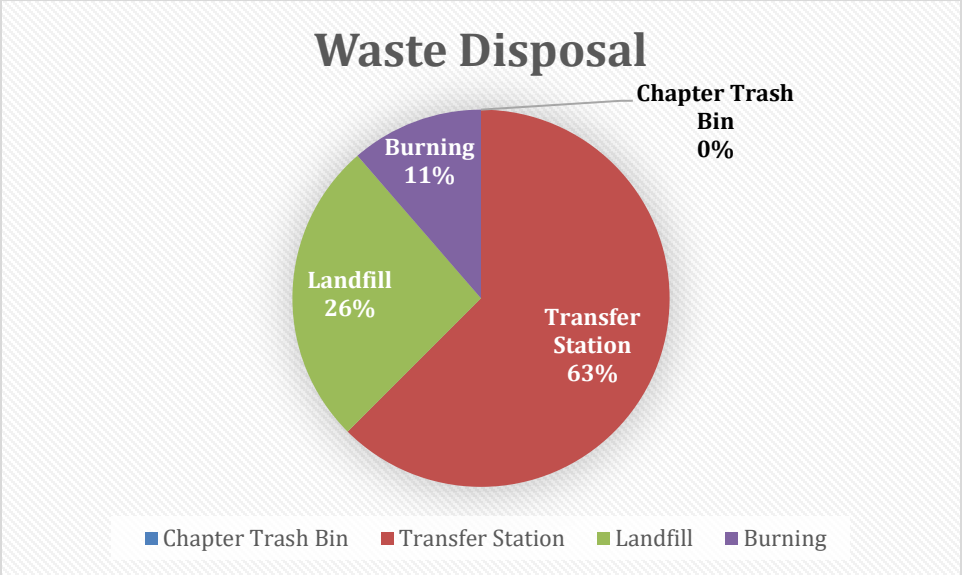


Figure 24 Community Assessment on Waste Disposal

According to the chart, a majority of those surveyed use the Transfer Station (Collection and Recycling Center).

Grazing and Agriculture

Thirty-seven surveys were returned reporting that they owned livestock. However, out of those surveys, none reported that they had a grazing permit. The chart indicates the different kinds of livestock owned by the group.

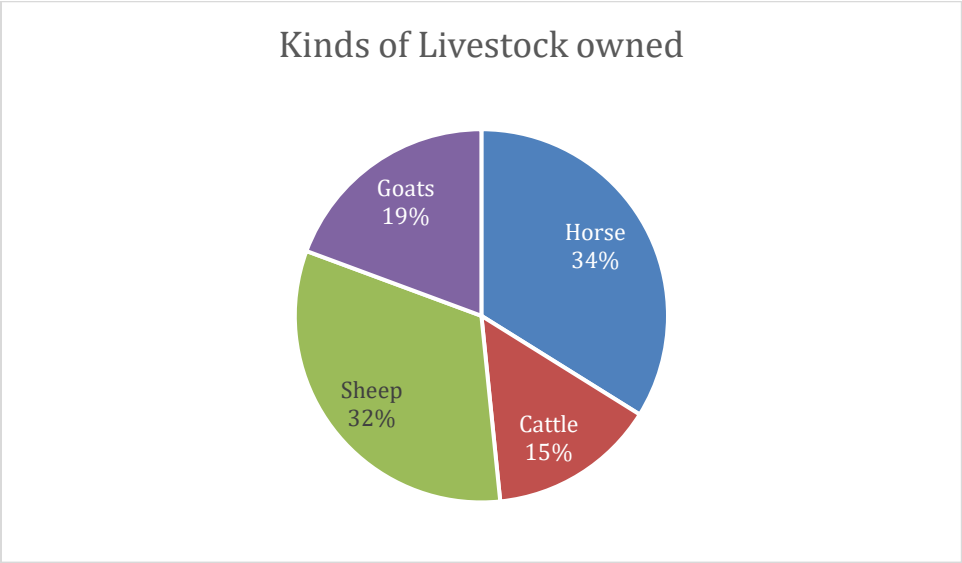
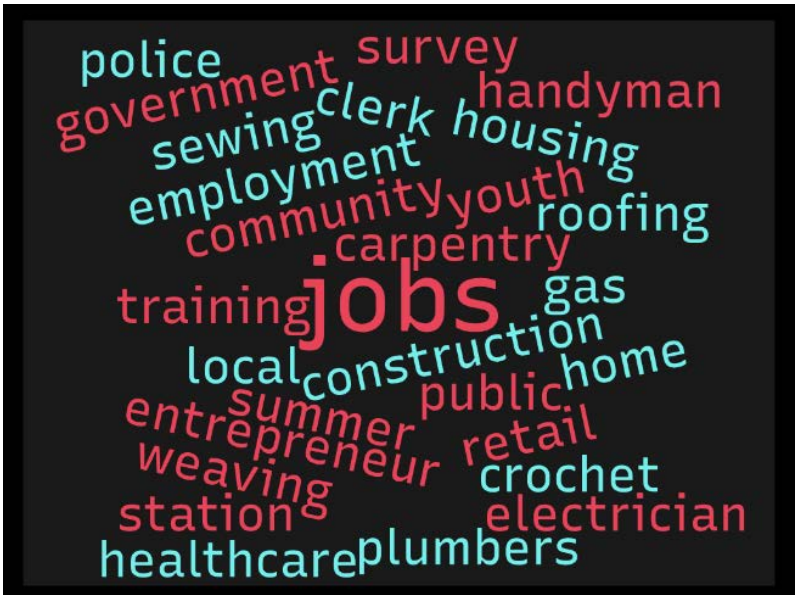


Figure 25 Community Assessments on livestock owned

Job Creation

Of the eighty-seven surveys submitted, sixty-eight surveys indicated that there needed to be more local jobs. When asked what kind of jobs, there were suggestions made. The word cloud identifies what was shared by the surveyors.



Community Future Projects

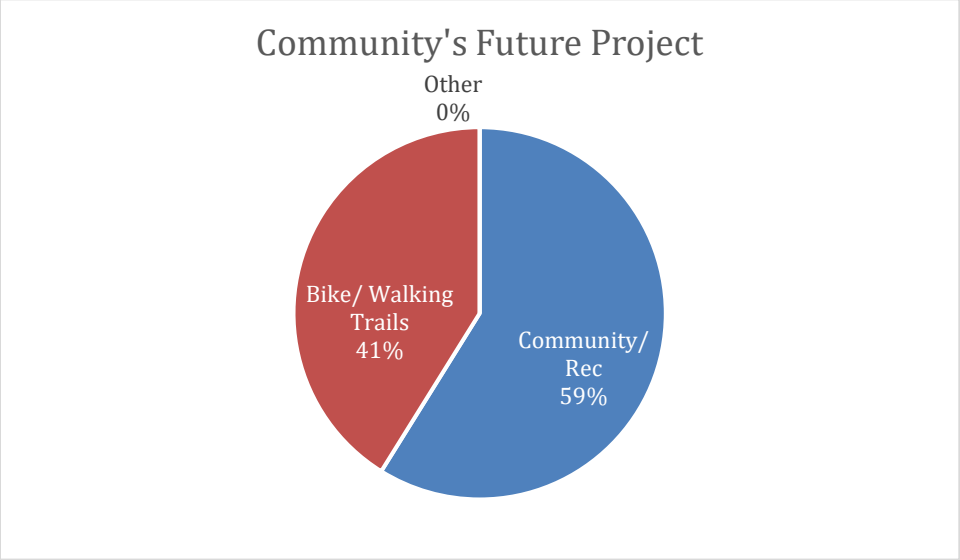


Figure 26 Community Assessments on Community Future Projects

Respondents reported that 59% would like to see more recreation facilities and 41% would like a bike/walking trail.

Community Concerns

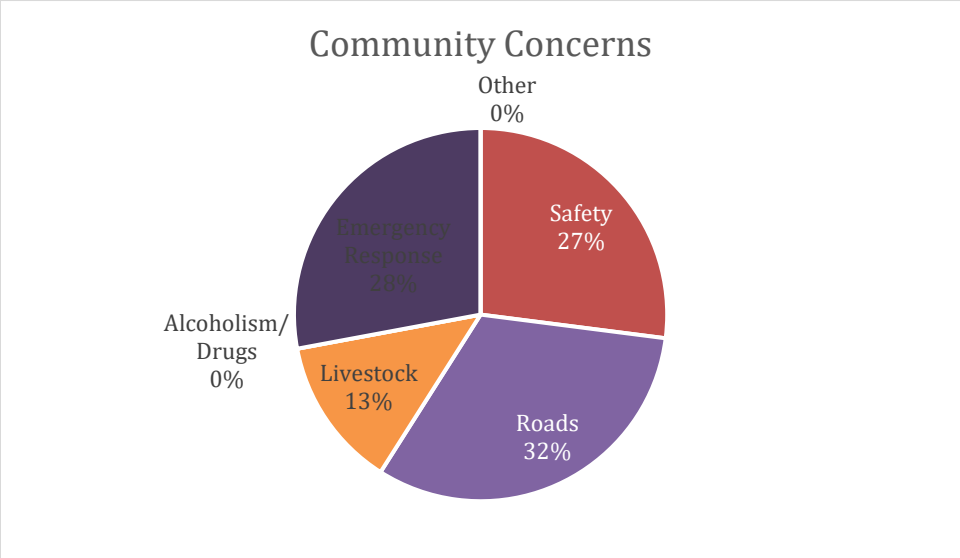


Figure 27 Community Assessments on Community Concerns

Respondents also reported 32% of the roads need improvement, 28% felt emergency response needs to be improved, and 27% have safety concerns.

4. Community Facilities Plan

Chapter Compound

Within the Chapter House tract, Bááháálí Chapter public facilities include:

Chapter House



Figure 28 Bááháálí Chapter House

Services provided at the chapter house include:

- Housing assistance, home repairs, water line extension, power line extension, and road improvements
- Homesite lease paperwork
- Southwest Indian Foundation to obtain housing
- Public Employment Program (PEP)
- Youth Employment Program (YEP) – Weaving and Intern Programs
- Polling place for elections for Navajo Nation and McKinley County
- Bááháálí Chapter meetings, CLUPC, Veteran meetings (local), and Land Board meetings
- Meeting space for community members

Senior Center



Figure 29 Bááháálí Senior Citizens Center

Services provided at the Senior Center include:

- Provide breakfast and lunch to seniors
- 55+ is the starting age
- Elders to congregate, to visit, to fellowship
- Arts and crafts, games, puzzles
- Provide elderly care and health services

Navajo Head Start – Pre School



Figure 30 Bááháálí Pre School Building

Currently is closed due to low enrollment and has been combined with the nearby Red Rock Head Start-I School. The building may be used during emergency situations as a shelter.

Bááháálí Rodeo Arena



Figure 31 Bááháálí Rodeo Grounds

The Báahaálí Rodeo Arena is home to annual bull riding events such as the Memorial Day Bullarama and Mariano Bull Fest. The arena is also used for livestock owners to give vaccinations to their livestock or do tally counts.



Figure 32 Báahaálí Rodeo Arena

Community Water Well



The Báahaálí Community Water Well provides water to local livestock owners. This water well is in need of updating but is heavily used.

Figure 33 Báahaálí Community Well

Safe Drinking Water



During the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Indian Health Service installed a Safe Drinking Water faucet just outside the Chapter House. The intent was to provide safe drinking water to community members who did not have running water at home. Although the pandemic has lifted, the Chapter continues to keep the faucet available for those community members in need of clean drinking water. The water source is not for livestock.

Figure 34 Safe Drinking Water

Facilities within the Community

Other public facilities surrounding the Chapter area include:

- Storage/Warehouse Building



Figure 35 Bááháálí All-Purpose Building and Warehouse

The Storage/Warehouse Building is located 3 miles southwest of the Bááháálí Chapter House. It is hardly used and needs to be relocated to the Chapter Compound. It was originally built near the Bááháálí All-Purpose Building, which is no longer used.

- Pinehaven Fire Station 51



Figure 36 Pinehaven Volunteer Fire Department

The Pinehaven Volunteer Fire Department is an all-volunteer fire department located at 2 Pine Garden Road, along Pinehaven Road. This volunteer group responds to emergencies within the regional area it covers until EMS and/or police can arrive. Due to the distance of the community from the nearest police station (Navajo Police Department – Crownpoint District) and the nearest EMS (Gallup, NM), the Pinehaven Volunteer Fire Department is an important facility and group within the community.

- Bááháálí Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center (BCRSWCRC)



Figure 37 Baahaali Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center

The BCRSWCRC or simply the CRC, is a joint solid waste collection and recycling center between Bááháálí and Chichiltah Chapters. It is located at 1274 New Mexico State Highway 602, between Bááháálí and Chichiltah Chapters. The CRC collects household trash and charges a nominal fee that is charged per bag or a truckload. Coupon sales are also offered to the communities and surrounding area.

Area Schools

- Elementary Schools
  - Bureau of Indian Education (BIE): Bread Springs Day School – Kindergarten to 3rd grade
  - Gallup McKinley County School: David Skeet Elementary – Kindergarten to 5th grade
  - Bureau of Indian Education (BIE): Chichiltah School – Kindergarten to 8th grade
- Middle School
  - Gallup Mid School – 6th – 8th grade
  - Chief Manuelito School – 6th – 8th grade
- High School
  - Gallup High School – 9th to 12th grade
  - Hiroshi Miyamura High School– 9th to 12th grade
  - McKinley Academy – 9th to 12th grade, dual credit
  - Middle College High School – 9th to 12th grade, dual credit
- Religious Schools
  - Rehoboth Christian School – Kindergarten to 12th grade
  - Sacred Heart Catholic School– Kindergarten to 12th grade
- Charter Schools

  - Six Directions Indigenous School – 6th to 12th grade
  - Hozho Academy– pre-Kindergarten to 12th Grade
- University/Trade School
  - University of New Mexico – Gallup Branch
  - Navajo Technical University, Crownpoint, NM

Churches

There are six churches located within Bááháálí Chapter. The churches are as follows: Pinehaven Mission Church, Good Shepard Catholic Church, Bread Springs Church of God, the Baah Haali Church of God Holiness, Fellowship Church of God, and Valley View Church. Only two churches have valid leases, and the rest are in the process of getting a valid site lease. The Chapter has drafted a Church Site Leasing Regulations that follows the Navajo Nation Mission Site Lease Regulations.

Baah Haali Church of God Holiness



Figure 38 Baah Haali Church of God Holiness

Non-denomination Church run by the Yazzie family. The land is in the process of being withdrawn as a mission site lease.

Bread Springs Church of God

Non-denomination Church which is run by the Martinez family. The land is currently in the process of being withdrawn as a mission site lease.



Figure 39 Bread Springs Church of God

Good Shepard Catholic Church



Figure 40 Good Shepard Catholic Church

A Catholic Mission Church located within the Pinehaven area. This church is located on private land

Pinehaven Bible Church

Non-denomination Church currently being run by the Davis family. The land was withdrawn when the land was private land. In 1980, there was a land exchange completed and the surrounding land is characterized as Navajo Trust Land. The Church had planned on expanding their site by 10 acres but has not been completed.



Figure 41 Pinehaven Bible Church

Fellowship Church of God



Non-denomination Church is currently being run by the Thomas family. It is located on Skeets Road.

Valley View Church



Non-denomination Church located on Skeets Road. The land was donated by the Noble Family.

Cemetery

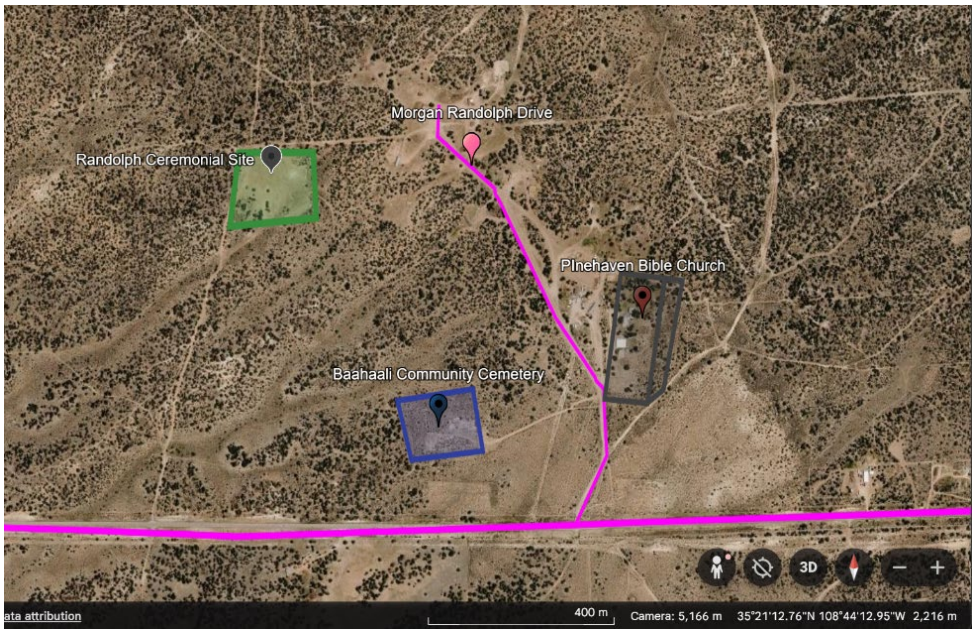


Figure 42 Bááháálí Community Cemetery

The chapter's cemetery is located west of the Bááháálí Pinehaven Development Site in Section 14. The existing community cemetery has physical constraints, because its location is an area with shallow soil over bedrock. Imported soil, plus a retaining wall, would resolve the problem (Miller, Arviso, and Associates, 2006). The current site is five-acres in size.

There are approximately 150 interred bodies within the site; however, records for the earliest interments have been lost. The pastor of Pinehaven church oversees the cemetery on behalf of the Chapter and keeps record of the newly interred. The cemetery has expanded by five acres to the north of the current site with the addition of a parking lot. The Chapter's Cemetery Plan of Operations is presented in the appendix.

There are also unofficial family cemetery plots, and Bááháálí Chapter is aware of five family plots that are not formally designated under the Land Designation Policy of the Navajo Land Department #RDCJN-33-15. These sites will be identified and the families worked with to get it properly designated.

5. Land Suitability Analysis

Earthquake/Seismic Analysis

Bááháálí Chapter is not in an earthquake prone zone. This information was gleaned from the U.S. Geological Seismic Hazard Maps, based on probabilistic ground motion values at the nearest grid point, which encompassed the designated area. (Reference materials: National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project; U.S. Geological Survey, Central Region, Golden, Colorado.

The data is deemed reliable through November 14, 2000, but periodic seismic events may naturally occur over time, therefore all or some of the sites chosen for housing or economic development purposes will require an analysis by the designer, prior to the preparation of plans, specifications and construction drawings.

Flood Hazards

Consultants have reviewed the maps prepared by the Federal Emergency Agency and determined that the areas chosen for home, community center, and administrative office complex would not be affected. Arroyo flow and minor waterways can be addressed during the design for a particular project site.

Water Quality

Residents in the Bááháálí Chapter (also known as Breadsprings) rely heavily on groundwater pumped through the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA). Many households without running water haul it from chapter-managed or NTUA watering points. The quality of water from regulated NTUA taps is heavily tested and meets U.S. EPA safety standards.

However, water quality and safety are complex issues in the region:

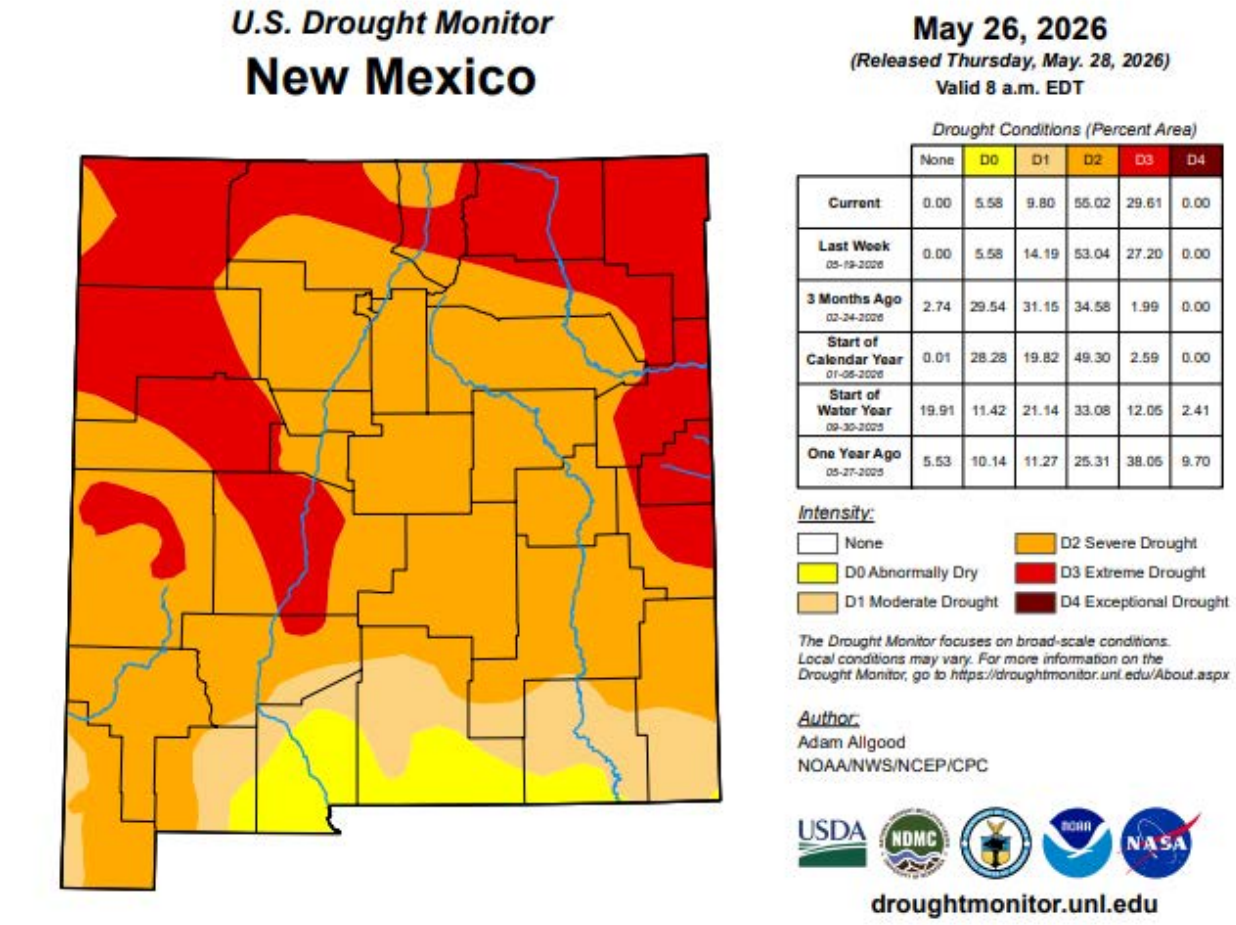
- **P**iped Water Safety: Piped water provided by utility systems is regularly monitored and treated, making it safe for daily consumption.
- The Danger of Unregulated Sources: Because up to a third of Navajo residents must haul water for miles, many have historically relied on unregulated livestock wells or springs. These unregulated sources frequently contain unsafe, naturally occurring levels of arsenic and uranium.

Soil Analysis

The soils in the Bááháálí Chapter varies very slightly from one location to another, therefore, several sites may be combined as follows. It should be noted that expansive clay is found throughout the reservation. The soils are predominately alluvial material derived from sandstone and shale, with slopes varying 1-9 percent. Typically, the landform consists of ridges and dip-slope on Cuesta and Mesa. For more information on the different types of soil within the community, follow this link: https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx.

Vegetation: The potential vegetation consists of Gambel's Oak, antelope bitterbrush, banana yucca, big sagebrush, blue grama, bottlebrush squirrel tail, broom snakeweed, trigonum, mutton grass, one seed juniper, prairie June grass, two needle pinon, and western wheatgrass.

Annual Precipitation: The Bááháálí Chapter (also known as Breadsprings) in McKinley County, New Mexico, is currently experiencing Severe to Extreme Drought conditions (D2 to D3 category). The broader region, including the majority of the Navajo Nation, continues to face severe water scarcity and degraded rangeland.



Permeability: Permeability of the soil varies from moderately slow to slow.

Wildlife Habitat: Habitat for rangeland wildlife is considered limited. Wildlife attracted to this area includes deer, coyote, jackrabbit, hawks, elk, mountain lions, bears, and ground squirrels. The potential as habitat for these sites for housing is extremely poor. There are no known protected species under the Navajo Nation or Federal Endangered Species Act or Wildlife Laws known to be in these areas.

Bark beetles (such as the Piñon Ips and Ponderosa pine engraver) are native to the Southwest but have devastated forests on the Navajo Nation due to prolonged drought and rising temperatures.

In areas like the Bááháálí (Bread Springs) Chapter near the Zuni Mountains, stressed trees are highly vulnerable to beetle attacks

Environmental: These sites will require application of an environmental assessment. In early spring, windblown dust is common to the area, but the pinon junipers and other vegetation served as partial barriers.

Disclaimer – Engineering: According to the Soil Conservation Service, the aforementioned technical information is not site specific and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation of soils or for testing and analysis by personnel experienced in the design and construction of engineering works.

Culturally Significant Areas

Arviso conducted Class I Surveys of each potential housing site to determine whether any archeological sites were in the identified areas, or vicinity thereof. The specific results of the surveys are documented in technical report Number 2000-53.

Specific results and recommendations are contained in the referenced Technical Report Number 2000-53 and not repeated here to protect the confidentiality and nature of the archeological sites.

Chapter Officials, community leaders and community members have affirmed that the potential sites chosen for housing have not been used in the past for traditional purposes, for gathering of herbs for medicinal uses, or ceremonial activities, such as N'da's, religious and ceremonial sites.

Land classified as Sacred Sites, or archeological purposes are identified under the Class I Survey Technical Report.

Biological Resource Land Clearance Policies and Procedures

On the Navajo Nation, RCP stands for Review Clearance Process (historically and sometimes still referred to as the Biological Resource Land Clearance Policies and Procedures, or BRLC).

Overview of the RCP

- Purpose: It helps the Navajo Nation government and local chapters make sure land use projects comply with federal and tribal environmental laws.
- Management: It is overseen by the Navajo Nation Department of Fish & Wildlife (NNDFW) under the Division of Natural Resources.
- Goal: It works to protect wildlife resources, rare plants, and natural habitats while speeding up the land clearance process for development.

Sensitivity Zones
The RCP Overview categorizes land into different zones based on biological sensitivity:

- Area 1 (Red): High sensitivity (best habitats for endangered or rare species).
- Area 2 (Purple): Moderate sensitivity.
- Area 3 (Blue): Low sensitivity.

- Area 4 (Gray): Community development.
- Area 5 (Green): Biological preserves.
- Area 6 (Brown): Recreational areas.

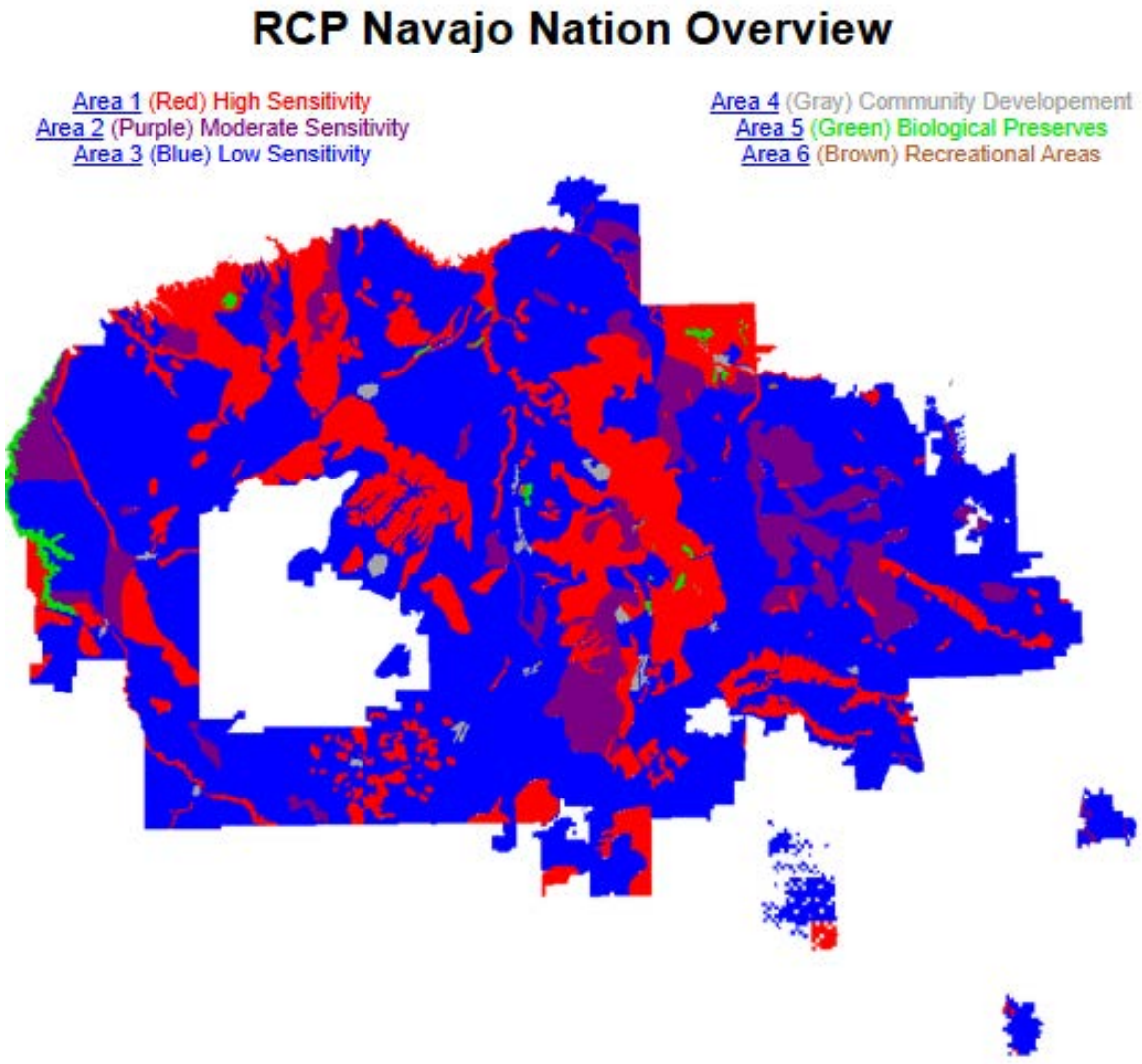


Figure 43 RCP Overview with color meanings

The map below depicts the regional area around Bááháálí, while showcasing the Chapter itself.

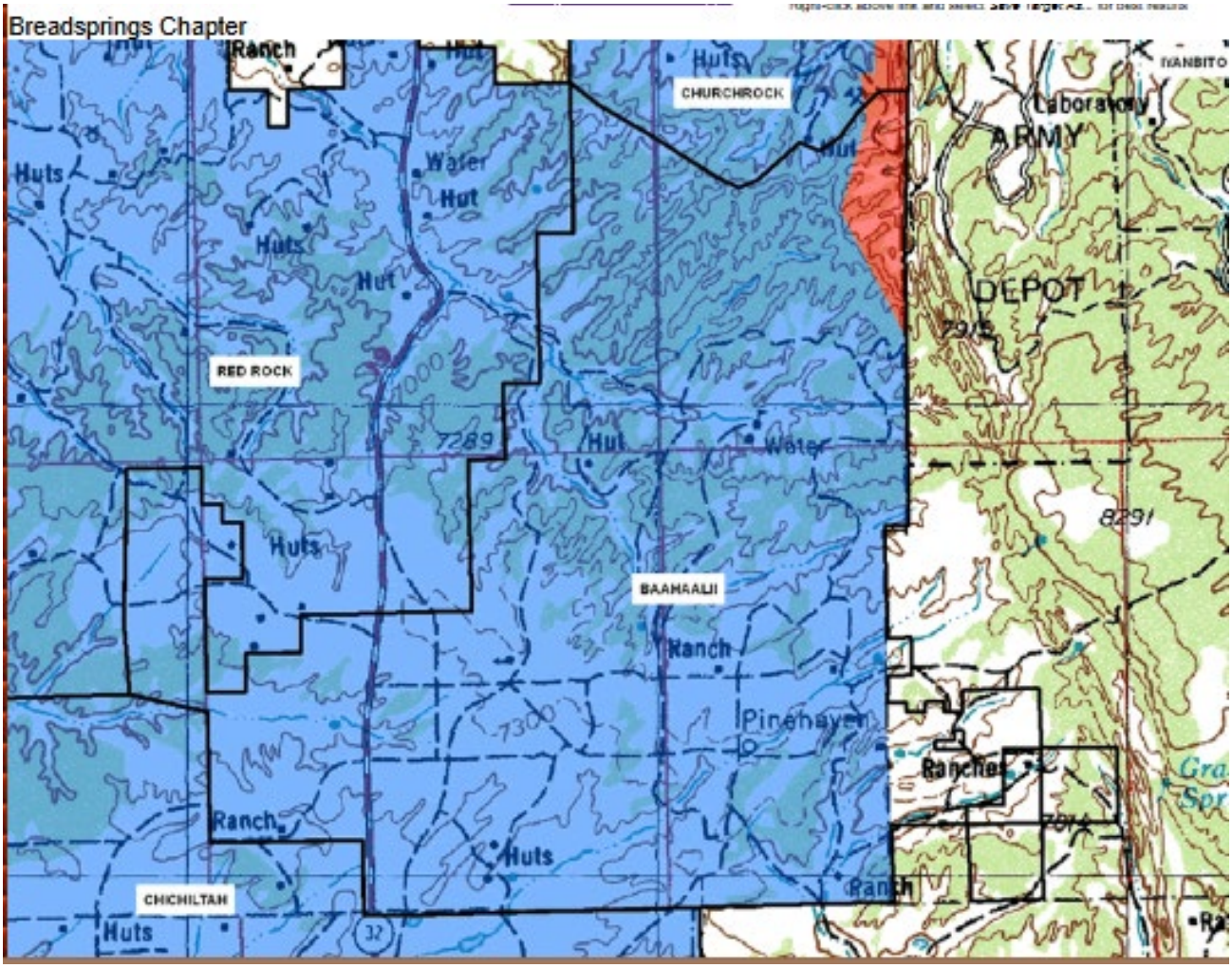


Figure 44 Bááháálí RCP Map

6. Land Use Plan

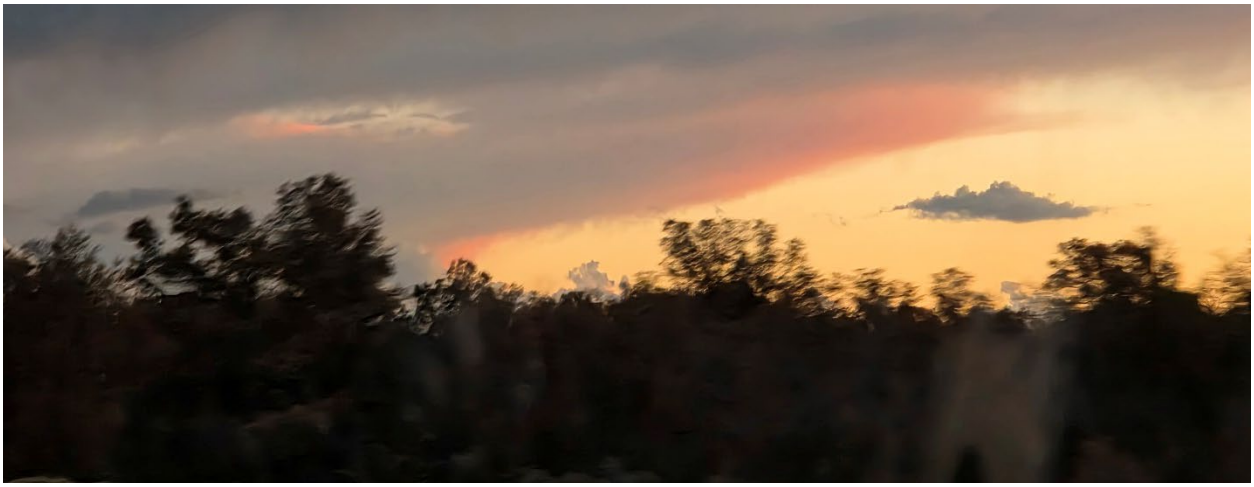


Figure 45 Evening view of Báahaali

The land use plan is the core of the community planning, outlining how land within the Báahaali Chapter can be used and managed to support current and future community needs. It identifies areas appropriate for different types of land use and development including residential, commercial, public and institutional facilities, farming, recreation, conservation and wooded areas. In addition, to planning land use, the Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP) plays a vital role in community development. Currently, the chapter has twenty-two (22) active projects listed below:

Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan Listing

The 2028-2032 Infrastructure Capital Improvement plan ICIP) projects are listed below:

1. Báahaali Chapter New White Cliffs Road Development
2. Water Well Improvement
3. Chapter House Improvement
4. Sewer Lagoon Improvements
5. Cemetery Improvement
6. Rodeo Arena Improvement
7. Chapter House Parking Lot
8. Báahaali Access Road Improvement
9. Báahaali Chichiltah Regional Transfer Station Improvements
10. Baahali Chapter Rural Addressing
11. Báahaali Chapter Land Development Comprehensive Master Plan
12. Báahaali Blue Medicine Well Road
13. Báahaali Chapter Warehouse Construction
14. Báahaali Senior Citizen’s Renovation

15. Bááháálí Pinehaven Road Improvements
16. Bááháálí Chapter Bathroom Additions
17. Bááháálí Chapter Heavy Equipment Purchase
18. Bááháálí Chapter New Maintenance Yard
19. Bááháálí Chapter Powerline Extension Project
20. Bááháálí/Chichiltah Police Substation
21. Bááháálí Vehicle Purchase
22. Bááháálí Rodeo Road

Current projects

1. New White Cliffs Road: Bááháálí Chapter has withdrawn 160 acres for the Bááháálí Pinehaven Development Site. Within this site, Bááháálí Chapter has designated 18 acres for 1-acre homesite leases for 18 households. This project can be completed in two phases: (1) Plan and design; (2) Construct and equip the access road. The construction of the access road will include a bus turn-around and installing cattle guards and culverts. The access road will benefit approximately 100 citizens in the Bááháálí community. The road will become a new bus route for Head Start, BIE and Gallup McKinley County schools.

2. Chapter House Improvement: The Bááháálí Chapter House is in dire need of improvements to meet the growing demands of services to the community. The chapter house was built in 1961; major improvements and additions were completed in 1989 that expanded the administrative staff offices, the kitchen, the men and women's bathrooms, the chapter officials' meeting area, and the main meeting room. The new plans and design for this project were completed by Navajo Nation Design and Engineering Services (DES) in 2013 and updated in 2016 thus making this project "construction ready". Plans are to construct a new roof, replace all the gutters, upgrade the HVAC system. renovate and equip the office assistant office, the chapter officials' meeting area, expand the janitor's closet, and replace the sidewalks surrounding the chapter house. Flooring and baseboards throughout the chapter house need to be replaced. The 10-acre chapter compound was officially withdrawn in the mid-1980s. New equipment, office furniture, tables, and chairs need to be purchased for the kitchen, chapter officials' meeting room, and three (3) offices. Bááháálí Chapter will follow the Navajo Nation and the State of New Mexico procurement laws. This project is construction ready. Navajo Nation will be the fiscal agent.

3. Sewer Lagoon Improvements: Plan, design, construct and equip improvements to the Bááháálí sewer lagoon, Bááháálí Chapter, McKinley County. Replace fencing and gate around the lagoon for better safety and security, install new signage, construct improvements to access road to the lagoon, improving the entrance to the lagoon and install lining of the lagoon to prevent weeds from growing. The chapter is seeking funds

to construct upgrades to the sewer lagoon to meet OEH standards and Navajo EPA Codes. Phase I included the land acquisition, easements/rows, archaeological and environmental studies and is completed. Phase II will construct new fencing and install new signage to meet Navajo EPA and OEH standards. The Sewage Lagoon is operated and maintained by Bááháálí Chapter. The fiscal agent will be the Navajo Nation

4. Cemetery Improvement: Bááháálí has a community cemetery which has been in existence since 1949 and is in dire need of improvements. Presently, the fence and gate need to be replaced, a cattle guard needs to be installed, and the access road needs to be improved and chip sealed. The main entrance into the cemetery is less than a quarter of a mile from the main road. The Bááháálí Chapter Manager will be responsible for the implementation of the cemetery improvement and will work closely with members of the Bááháálí Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC). When the Chapter began to address the need to improve the Cemetery, it was discovered that land withdrawal was never completed. The Chapter is currently in the process of withdrawing the land

5. Rodeo Arena Improvement: Bááháálí Rodeo Arena was built in 1968 and needs major improvements and renovations. Presently the Rodeo Arena generates the largest revenue for the chapter. Improvements to the rodeo area include installing electrical lines to the arena and announcer stand, installing a water line and trough for livestock, graveling the entranceway and parking area to reduce dust, replacing the rodeo arena stand, building a ramada for concessions stands and an eating area and building a secure fence around the rodeo grounds to prevent people from sneaking in without paying a fee during rodeo events. Improving the rodeo grounds will allow the chapter to increase its revenues by renting out the facilities for evening events

6. Chapter House Parking Lot: Plan, design and construct improvements to the Bááháálí Facility Parking Lot. The parking lot provides 54 parking spaces for the staff and customers at the chapter house, the Head Start, and the Senior Centers. The parking lot was constructed in May 2011 and the improvements can be completed in one phase. Improvements have been made over the years by the chapter custodian but is now in dire need of professional repair services as many of the cracks have widened and become worse. Improvements will include repairing the cracks, re-painting the parking lot designated spaces, and erecting new signage. An estimate was secured in August 2021 at 75k but with now inflation of road and parking lot repair costs the estimate is now around 125k. The Bááháálí Chapter 10-acre compound is withdrawn with full Right of Way

7. Bááháálí Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center Improvements: Construct improvements to the Bááháálí/Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center (aka CRC) facility by fencing the 5-acre facility, installing new signage and replacing the roof to the office and storage shed. Phase I of the

project was the purchase and installation of a trash compactor at the Transfer Station (Completed). Phase II was the construction of the framed bathroom/cistern system installation (Completed). Phase III was the upgrade (double chip seal) the access road (Completed). The Bááháálí/Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Collection & Recycling Center tract which is jointly operated and maintained by Bááháálí and Chichiltah Chapters. Phase IV is to complete improvements to the facility with new fencing, new signage, replacing the roof of the Station Attendants' office and storage shed and expanding to provide bulky waste services. The five-acre facility is fully withdrawn with all the easements/rows, archaeological and environmental studies completed. Bááháálí Chapter is LGA Certified with the Navajo Nation and serves as the fiscal agent for the Collection and Recycling Center.

8. Baahali Senior Citizen's Renovation: Design and construct a new grease trap for the kitchen and construct a new storage shed for the Bááháálí Senior Center. The existing grease trap is old and needs to be replaced and relocated further away from the sidewalk. The existing storage shed is a small, outdated mobile unit, with no electricity and is situated on cinder blocks. A new storage shed needs to be constructed with electricity and heating and built on a solid foundation. Funding from the Navajo Nation and the State of New Mexico were used to expand the Senior Center's dining area, construct an ADA compliant men's and women's bathroom with showers, and add 2 new office spaces for the Senior Center staff (supervisor, van driver, and cook). Additional improvements include adding a recreation room, an outdoor patio, and walking trail with exercise units for strengthening upper body. Bááháálí has secured the land, archaeological and environmental studies. The Chapter owns the center, Navajo Division of Aging and Long-Term Care Support will operate the center and the Bááháálí Chapter will be the fiscal agent for the project.

9. Bááháálí Pinehaven Road Improvements: Plan, design and construct improvements to Pinehaven Road (County Road 10). Pinehaven Road (CR 10) is a major school bus route in the Bááháálí community. The project is to resurface 1.7 miles of road with chip seal. The improvements will include constructing ROW fencing, installing cattle guards, turnouts, installing culverts and gates. Phase 1 is underway and includes legal survey, archaeology studies, environmental assessment, drainage studies, planning, and design. Phase 1 will also include the construction of the ROW Fence. Phase II construction of the road. The Bááháálí Chapter will work closely with McKinley County Road Department. McKinley County will do the procurement for the project. McKinley County will own, maintain and be the fiscal agent for the road.

10. Bááháálí Chapter New Road Maintenance Yard: The Road Maintenance Yard will fulfill a long-term community need to maintain and upgrade school bus and community service routes. Bááháálí is in a mountainous region of northwestern New Mexico and tends to get

a higher level of precipitation than its neighboring Chapter communities. The Bread Springs Road Maintenance Yard will also provide much-needed road maintenance and upgrade for the surrounding chapter communities of Chichiltah, Red Rock, Manuelito, Church Rock, Pinedale, and Iyanbito. The Road Maintenance Yard will also provide storage services to the BIA-Road Department, McKinley County Road Department, and New Mexico Department of Roads Departments to store heavy equipment, cinder, gravel, and other road supplies needed for road improvements and winter road emergencies. The Navajo Division of Transportation will own, operate and maintain the yard. The Navajo Nation will be the fiscal agent for the project. This project had been funded for $175,000 from Navajo Nation and NM State Legislature. The NM State funds were reverted, and the Navajo Nation funds were transferred to improve Tiger Lane, the number one priority road identified by Bááháálí Chapter.

11. Bááháálí Rodeo Road: The project has full Right of Way and serves as a major thoroughfare in the community. The road was resurfaced in the fall of 2025.

Future Projects

1. Water Well Improvement: The project is to upgrade the existing Bááháálí livestock water well. Bááháálí Chapter will work with the Navajo Water Resource Department to complete the project, and the project will take 8 months to complete. The Chapter has completed the land withdrawal which includes the ROW, the cultural resource inventory, and environmental studies. Improvements to the water well will include installing a coin operation system for the well, erecting a secure fence around the 1-acre well, paving the surface around the well 50 feet, replace the old 5,000-gallon water tank with a 10,000-gallon tank; install a new water pump, and install a 50,000-gallon storage water tank for wildfire purposes. The project is ready for construction. The Bááháálí Chapter will own, operate, and maintain the well and will be the fiscal agent for the project
2. Bááháálí Access Road Improvement: Plan, design, construct, and equip improvements to the access road into the 10-acre chapter compound which also houses the Head Start and Senior Centers. The access road needs to be resurfaced, double-chip sealed and widen by an additional 4 -6 feet to accommodate the daily flow of vehicles and heavy equipment. The access road is 1,000 feet long and can be completed in one phase. Bááháálí Chapter will follow Navajo Nation and State of New Mexico procurement laws. The chapter owns, operates, and maintains the road.
3. Bááháálí Chapter Rural Addressing: Bááháálí Chapter will complete the rural addressing on all residential roads and install signs that identify the name of each road in the community
4. Bááháálí Chapter Land Development Comprehensive Master Plan: Develop Comprehensive Master Plan for land development to include 683 acres with five land

tracts: Bááháálí-Pinehaven site (640 ac), Bááháálí Chapter Compound (22 ac), Cemetery Tract (10 ac), Warehouse Tract (5 ac), and Transfer Station Tract (5 ac). The Bááháálí Chapter plans for 40 units of housing, an adult day care center, a Head Start Learning Center, a Regional Veterans Center, a Day Care Center, a walking/running/ biking trail, a Fitness Center, a community garden, a laundromat, convenience store, warehouse site, cemetery, and the transfer station site. The comprehensive master plan will serve as a "road map" for a planned community. The 22-acre chapter compound will assist the chapter for the expansion of the rodeo arena, pow wow arena, recreational vehicle & camping site, recreation center, facility care taker's home. Bááháálí Chapter will own and update the master plan. The Navajo Nation will be the fiscal agent.

5. Bááháálí Blue Medicine Well Road: Plan, design and construct improvements to Blue Medicine Well Road (County Road 46). The project is to resurface 5.55 miles of road with chip seal. Phase 1 is complete and includes legal centerline survey, archaeology studies, environmental assessment, and drainage studies. The centerline Survey and archaeological studies have been completed. The environmental assessment needs to be completed before construction begins. The consent forms need to be completed as well, before construction begins. Phase II is securing funds to resurface the road with chipseal. The Bááháálí Chapter will work closely with McKinley County Roads Department. McKinley County will do the procurement for the project. McKinley County will own, maintain and be the fiscal agent for the road.

6. Bááháálí Chapter Warehouse Construction: Plan, design and construct a fence and gate around the Bááháálí Warehouse facilities. Install a cattle guard at the main entrance of the Warehouse compound. The Bááháálí Chapter uses the warehouse to store construction supplies, hay, cement mixer and other big items and heavy equipment used by the Chapter for the community. In the past two (2) years the chapter has experienced several break-ins and theft. It is critical for the warehouse to be secured with a high fence and strong gate to prevent break-ins, theft and vandalism. Plan, design and construct a fence and gate around the Bááháálí Warehouse facilities. Install a cattle guard at the main entrance along with signage of the Warehouse compound. This project can be phased into two (2) parts: 1. To plan and design Improvements; and 2. To construct improvements and equip the Warehouse.

7. Bááháálí Chapter Bathroom Additions: To plan, design and construct bathroom additions for various community members. The bathroom addition project at Bááháálí is an ongoing partnership with Indian Health Service Office of the Environmental Health-Engineering Department. As more families have water lines connected to their residence, there will always be a need for bathroom additions.

8. Bááháálí Chapter Heavy Equipment Purchase: The Bááháálí Chapter is in dire need of a motor grader that will be used to grade community roads throughout the year when needed.

9. Bááháálí Chapter Powerline Extension Project: Secure easements/ROW, archaeological and environmental studies, to plan, design, construct Phase IV powerline extensions (approximately 3 miles) and construct electrical house wiring for households in the Bááháálí Community, McKinley County. Phase I and II consisted of the planning/design, archaeological and environmental studies, easement/ROW and powerline construction for six homes and is complete. Phase III consists of the planning/design, archaeological and environmental studies, easement/ROW and powerline construction for 6 homes and is still in process. Phase IV consists of the planning/design, archaeological and environmental studies, easement/ROW and powerline construction for 4 homes. The powerline project will be managed by Bááháálí Chapter and Continental Divide Electric Cooperative, Inc, Continental Divide Electric Cooperative, Inc will operate and maintain the line after construction through an MOU. The fiscal agent is the Navajo Nation.

10. Bááháálí/Chichiltah Police Substation: To plan, design, and construct a Police sub-station, for the Chichiltah, Bááháálí, and Tse Lichii communities south of Gallup, NM. Phase I included acquiring land, archaeological, and EA studies and have been completed. Phase II: will include planning and design of the police sub-station. The size and type of building will be determined during the planning and design phase of the project. The building will include an office, bed area, space for emergency supplies & material, HVAC, and a meeting room. Phase III is to complete the construction of the building. Phase IV to purchase equipment and furnishings. Furnishings and equipment include tables, chairs, office desks and furniture, kitchen appliances, storage lockers, and beds. The project will follow the Navajo Nation and the State of New Mexico procurement laws. The purchase will bid out to vendors and then a vendor will be selected to purchase the equipment and furnishings. The Navajo Nation will own, operate, and maintain the facility. The Navajo Nation will be the fiscal agent.

11. Bááháálí Vehicle Purchase: The Bááháálí Chapter will purchase a Chevy vehicle for Chapter administration to conduct official business on behalf of the Chapter and the community. The Chapter will follow Navajo Nation and State of New Mexico procurement laws. The purchase will bid out to vendors and then a vendor will be selected. The vehicle will be stored at the Bááháálí Chapter Tract. Purchase new vehicle for chapter administration to conduct official business on behalf of the Chapter and the community. The Bááháálí will own, operate and maintain the vehicle. The Navajo Nation will be the fiscal agent.

Commercial

Currently the chapter does not have any plans for commercial development.

Economic Development

According to the Survey, 78% of community residents support economic development, because it can provide local goods and services, jobs, and tax revenue for Chapter projects. Two proposed economic development areas are (1) The southwest section of the negotiated property from FWAD that will be turned over to the Bááháálí Chapter; and (2) Section 16, located along Highway 602. FWAD land can provide ecotourism and outdoor tourism opportunities; while Section 16 can provide a prime location for commercial development.

First, the land needs to be acquired by the Chapter, then designated for commercial development and master planned. A planned development site is more attractive to a potential business owner. Also, some chapters choose to adopt a tax ordinance to generate revenue for their community. Nonetheless, chapters that conduct limited transactions or purchases may conclude that it is fruitless to develop and adopt a tax ordinance.

Housing

Residential

Residential development must abide by the Navajo Nation's and Bááháálí Chapter's Home Site Lease Policy. The Chapter's policy is presented in the Appendix. Not all homes have valid leases, and the Chapter is actively addressing this issue.

The U.S. Census Bureau reveals there are 268 occupied households and 336 housing units, and 20% are not occupied. Homes in Bááháálí Chapter with an average household size of 3.6, based on the CSA boundaries used by the Census Bureau. Google Earth aerial imagery shows about 575 rural addresses to homesites within the Chapter's CSA. Ninety-five percent of the homes in the Chapter have running water and power, and only a few newer homes lack these services. Under the Navajo Nation Addressing Authority's Rural Address Verification program, and as part of the development of the Navajo Nation's E-911 response plan, the houses in the Chapter will be inventoried. This information will provide the best housing data when it is complete. The Chapter's Local Rural Addressing Plan of Operation is presented in the appendix.

Future Housing Plans

Housing Service providers for the Chapter include Navajo Housing Authority (NHA), and Southwest Indian Foundation (SWIF). Currently, Bááháálí Chapter is working with NHA to develop future housing subdivision and cluster home in Section, known as the Bááháálí Pinehaven Development Site (BPDS). In addition, other sites are identified in the 2006 plan for future housing development.

A housing assessment was conducted as part of the Bááháálí Chapter Housing Plan (Miller, Arviso, and Associates, 2006). According to the housing needs, there are categories of housing needs:

- Develop a rural housing development plan - homes, roads, utilities, water, wastewater and community facilities.
- Affordable housing - smaller energy-efficient homes designed for rural areas.
- Replacing housing is needed, however, families are choosing to make improvements on their homes and also asking for home improvement funds. Replacement housing is an urgent need, however, funding the project is limited.
- New housing needs for new young families is predicted for the next generation. The number of housing units needed is undetermined.
- New housing for off-reservation members who would return to Bááháálí Chapter, along with a need to create space for members without allotments having been identified; but the number of housing sites needed is unknown.
- Emergency shelter is needed for families who suffer loss of their homes from fire or other damage. An estimated 10 units under Chapter control would meet the needs of the homeless and others. Shelter would be temporary, with a limit of stays set in place based on circumstances.

Potential housing sites were identified by the Chapter in consultation with community members:

- Plan for Bááháálí Pinehaven Development Site (BPDS) housing site encompassing 160 acres. It includes White Cliffs Public Housing and Ponderosa Homeownership projects.

Land Status

According to the Navajo Nation census data, Bááháálí Chapter is composed of 47,476 acres (approximately 74.18 square miles) with the following land status:

Trust:	36,596 acres
Private:	3,320 acres
State:	3,200 acres
Indian Allotted:	2,040 acres
BLM:	1,200 acres
Navajo Fee Land:	1,120 acres

The list above of each land status is estimated numbers based upon the map on the next page. Bááháálí Chapter is composed mostly of Navajo Trust Land, Private Land and State Land.

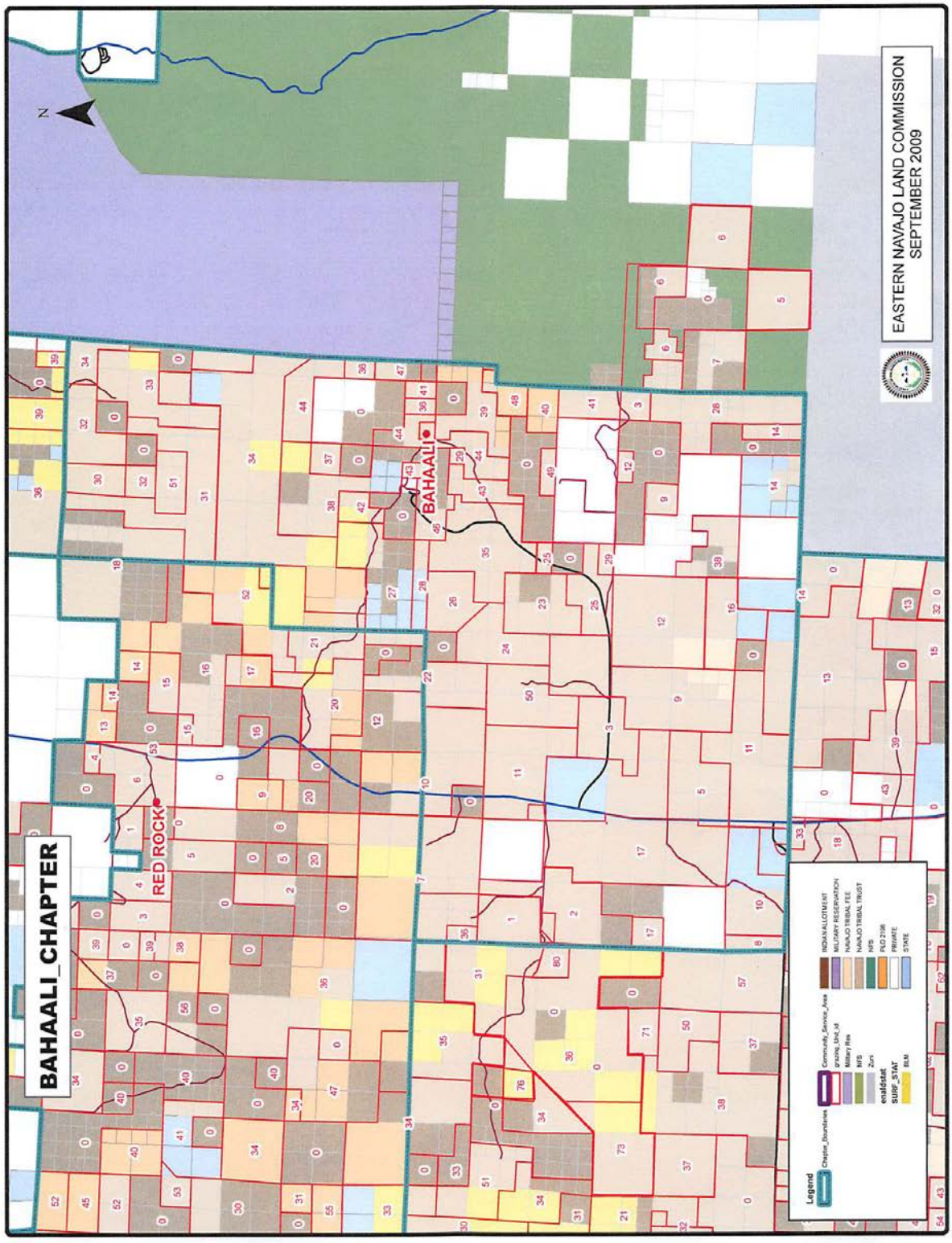


Figure 46 Bááháálí Land Status Map

Fort Wingate Army Depot (FWAD)

Future Plans

Fort Wingate Army Depot (FWAD)

In 1870, a U.S. Executive Order designated the land for military use, and by 1919, the Army had built the largest storage of high explosives in the world. The land falls within the traditional territory of both Navajo and Zuni people. Bááháálí Chapter, along with Iyanbito and Churchrock Chapters, are located adjacent to the property. FWAD is undergoing clean-up and has had no active mission since January 1993. It was selected as one of several U.S. military sites under the Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRCA). The goal of the BRCA is to close the reclaim areas no longer useful to the military, allowing the land to be used for other purposes. The Army has already transferred 5,854 acres to the U.S. Department of Interior, and the goal is to turn the lands (after final environmental clean-up) over the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to benefit the Navajo Nation and the Pueblo of Zuni. Thereafter, the Navajo Nation government will decide which Chapters will get these lands, along with any land restrictions (https://www.ftwingate.org/history.html).

Continuation of the Navajo Nation and the Bááháálí Chapters

Bááháálí Chapter is involved with a Tri-CLUP group which is comprised of Iyanbito, Churchrock, and Bááháálí Chapters. The group meets periodically to discuss the situation of the land return, and how it will impact on the surrounding communities. Based on information received from the Honorable Edmund Yazzie (Council Delegate who represented Iyanbito and Churchrock Chapters), the land has been approved for a 50/40 split with the Pueblo of Zuni by the Department of the Interior. Additionally, current plans include holding commemorative memorials for the Navajo Long Walk, as the journey to Fort Sumner began at Fort Wingate.

- Bááháálí will be involved in the Tri-CLUPC group when the committee schedules more meetings.
- The plan is to create an eco-tourism/open space within the section. Preserving the land.



Figure 47 East view towards Ft. Wingate area and Cibola National Forest

7. Community Infrastructure Plan

The Community Infrastructure Plan identifies the infrastructure systems and services needed to support Bááhaálí Chapter residents, community facilities, and future development. It addresses key areas including transportation, water, wastewater, electricity, solid waste, rural addressing, and supporting public facilities.

Bááhaálí Chapter has identified several infrastructure priorities, including road improvements, water well and sewer lagoon upgrades, powerline extensions, rural addressing, transfer station improvements, and maintenance facilities. These projects address current needs while preparing the community for future growth.

The Community Infrastructure Plan will help coordinate these improvements with the Community-Based Land Use Plan by identifying infrastructure needs, establishing priorities, and guiding future development toward areas where adequate services and access can be provided.

Utility Infrastructure

The power, water, and sewer utility systems in Bááhaálí Chapter are owned and operated by the Continental Divide Electric Cooperative, Inc. (CDEC, Inc) and Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA). Indian Health Service (IHS) builds water and wastewater systems for residential developments but turns them over to NTUA for operation and maintenance. Utilities needed for public facilities or economic development usually are built on a case-by-case basis. Currently, there is no natural gas service, so most residents utilize propane gas.

Electricity

Power lines extend throughout most of the developed areas in Bááhaálí Chapter, and power is owned and operated by the CDEC, Inc. Almost 95% of homes within the Chapter have access to electricity. Currently, the Chapter is working with CDEC, Inc to complete rights-of-way within the community to ensure BIA compliance.

Current Project:

Bááhaálí Chapter Powerline Extension Project – it is an ongoing project, the funding is available if their home is complete and a letter of compliance is issued.

Proposed Project

Residential Solar Energy Systems for Remote Areas

The proposed project will provide solar energy systems for homes in remote areas that have limited or no access to reliable electrical service. The project will include planning, design, and

installation of residential solar systems, including solar panels, battery storage, inverters, and other necessary equipment.

The project will improve access to reliable and sustainable electricity, reduce dependence on generators and other temporary power sources, and support basic household energy needs. These improvements will help improve living conditions and energy reliability for residents in remote areas while supporting long-term, renewable energy solutions.

Water

About 95% of homes in Bááháálí Chapter are connected to the public water system own and operated by NTUA; only a few new homes lack connections. The water system includes three (3) water tanks that store water throughout the Chapter, plus a water tower located at Bread Springs Day School. In addition, two wells provide domestic water service of the community.

Domestic Water Wells			
Well No.	**Name/Owner**	**Status**	**Type**
BRD SPRG PM1	NTUA	Active	Domestic
BRD SPRG PM2	NTUA	Active	Domestic
BRD SPRG PM3	NTUA	Active	Domestic

Table 3 Domestic Water Well Listing



Figure 48 NTUA water well on top of hill from the Chapter

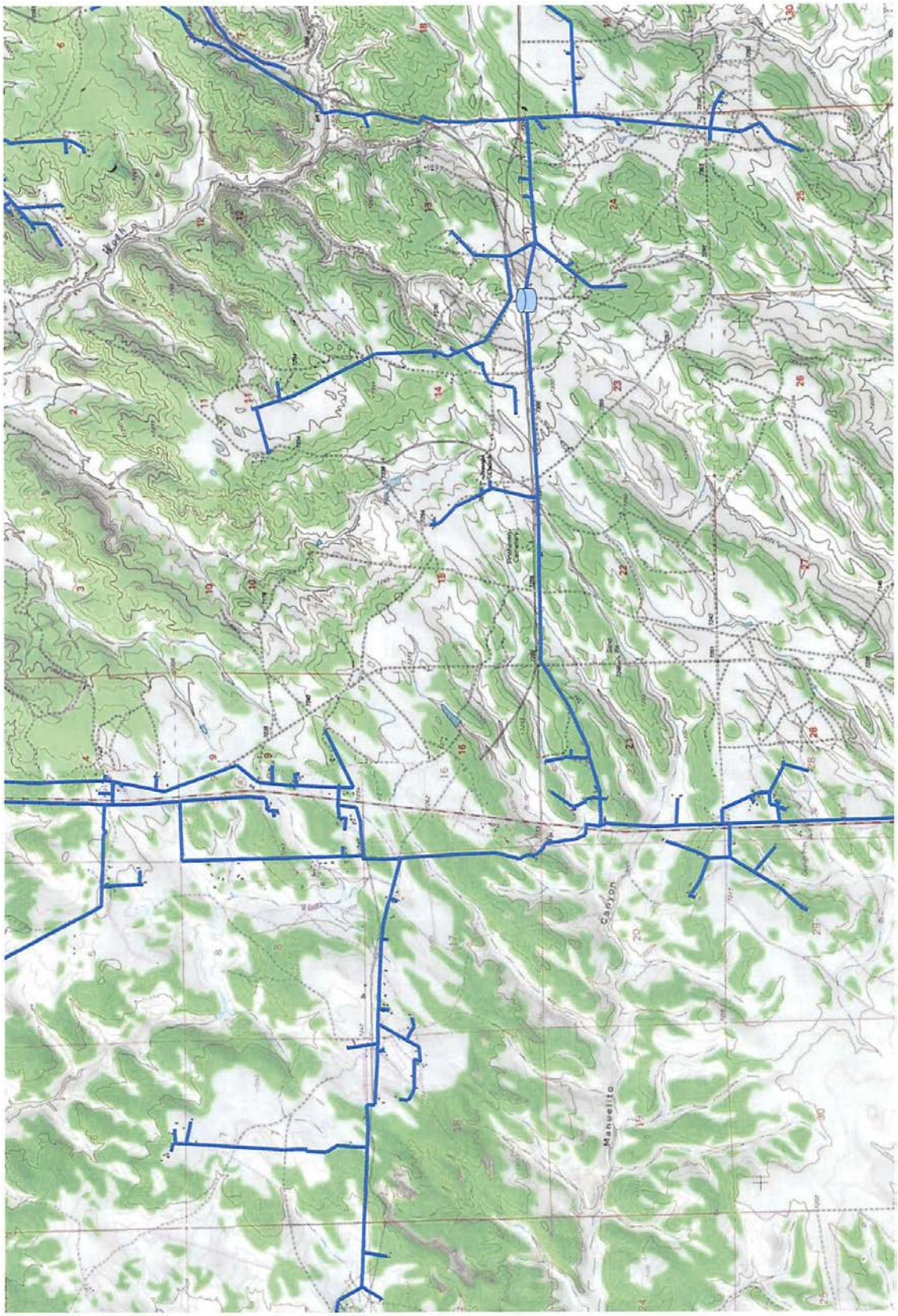


Figure 49 Waterlines on NM Hwy 602 - Skeets Rd - Bread Springs Rd

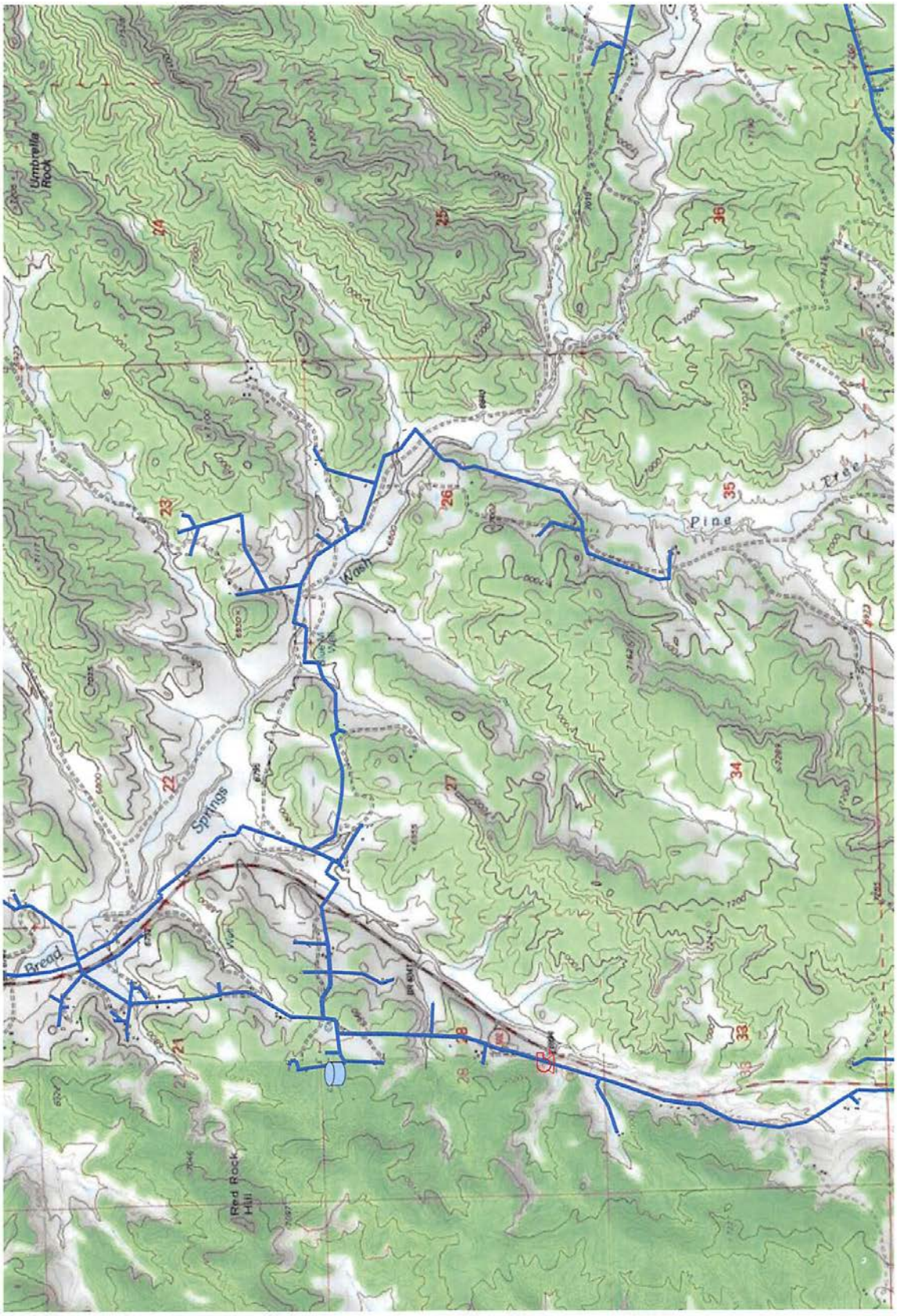


Figure 50 Waterlines on Hwy 602 - Blue Medicine Well Rd.

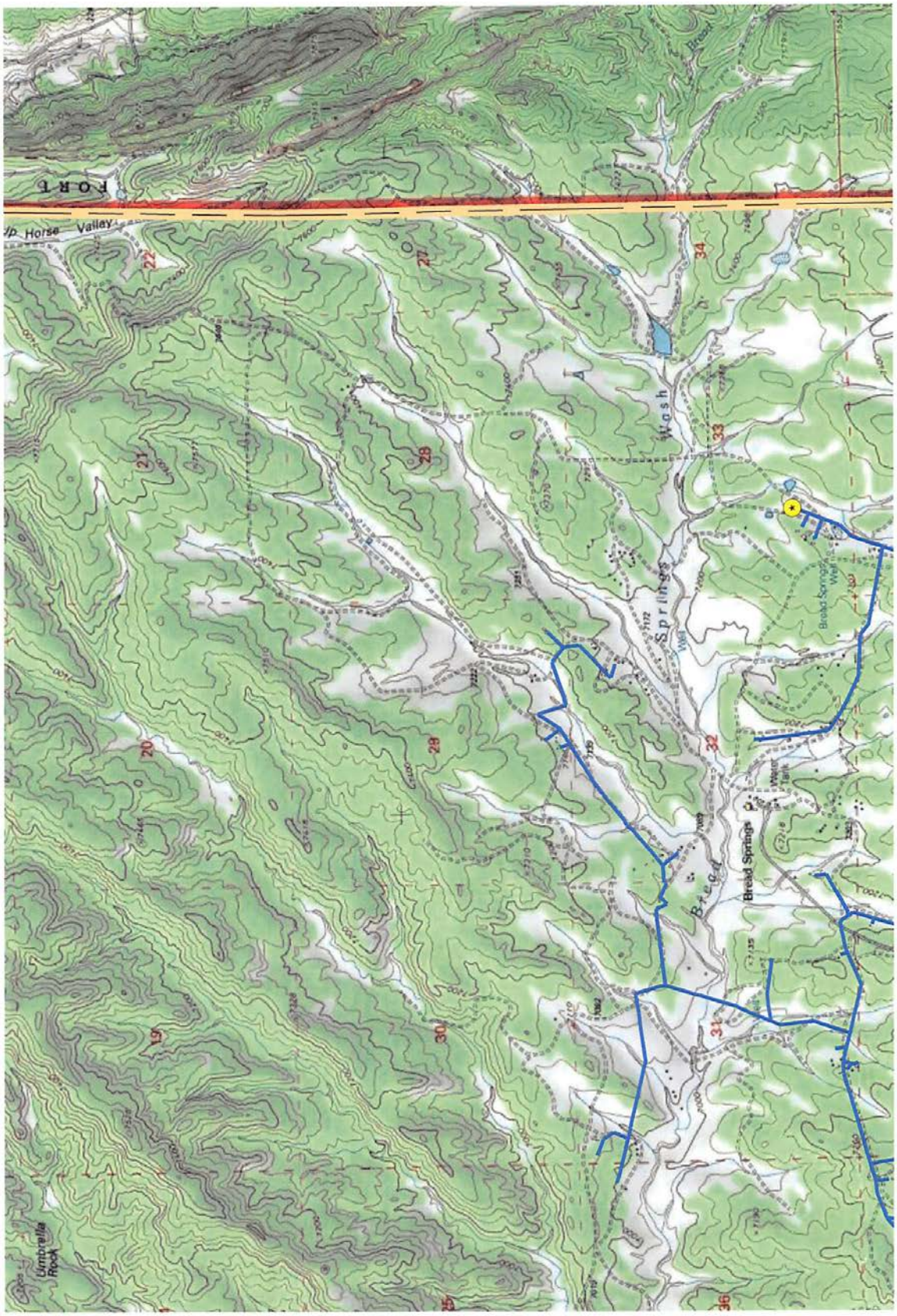


Figure 51 Waterlines on Bread Springs Rd

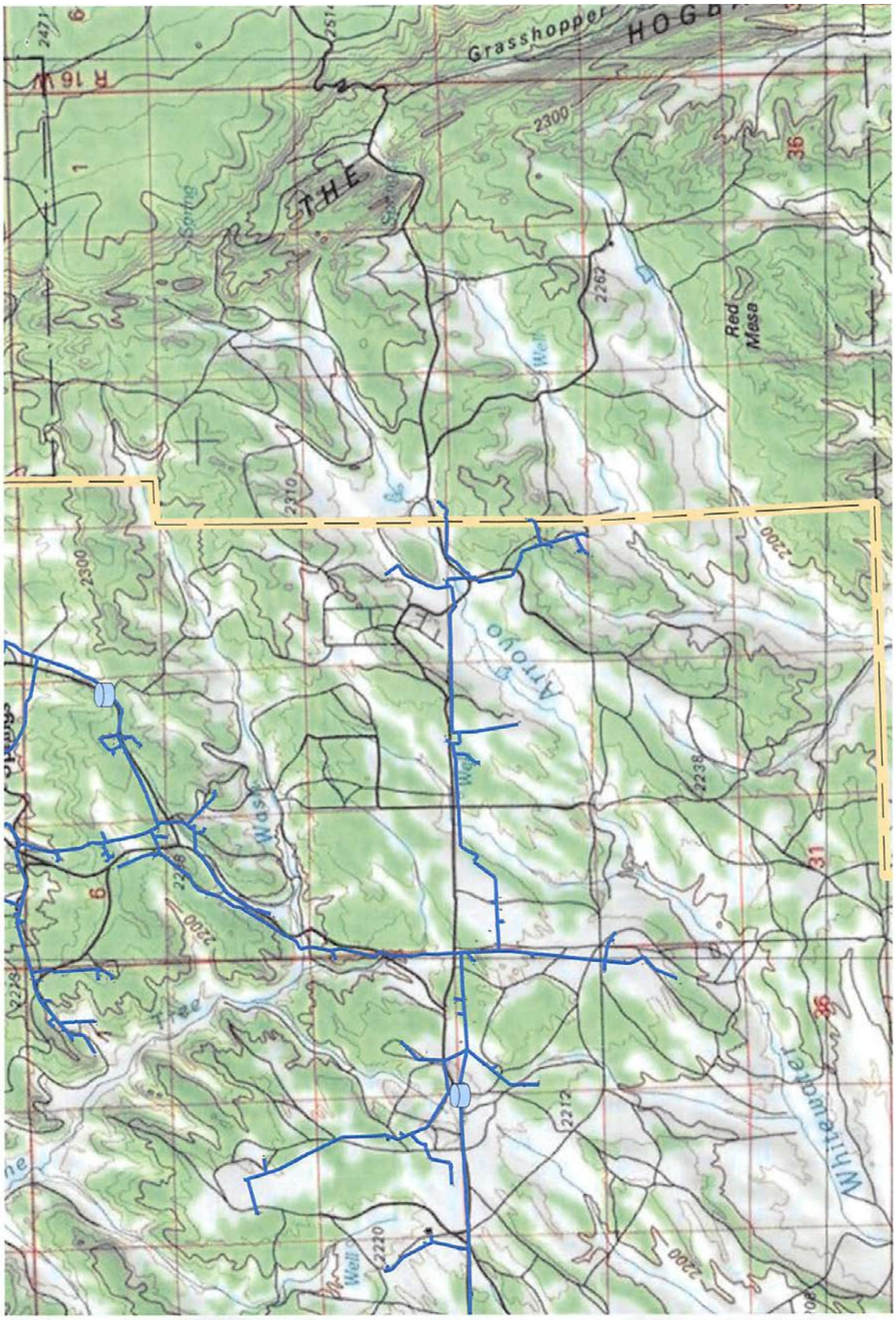


Figure 52 Waterlines on NM Hwy 602 - Pinehaven Rd

The remaining wells are considered livestock wells. These wells pump groundwater from either Crevasse Canyon Formation, the Mesa Verde Group, or the Gallup Sandstone. Groundwater from the Crevasse Canyon Formation and the Mesa Verde Group are found at depths varying from 360 to 822 feet below ground surface. Groundwater from the Gallup Sandstone is found at 1,800 feet below ground surface. The table below lists an inventory of the wells.

Livestock Water Wells and Windmills			
Well No.	**Name/Owner**	**Status**	**Type**
16A-299			
16K-341			
16T-342	Larry Chee	Inactive	Windmill/Livestock
16T-502			
16T-530	Deswood	Inactive	Windmill/Livestock
16T-547	Big Falls Road	Active	Windmill/Livestock
16T-562	Lincoln	Active	Windmill/Livestock
16T-563	Chris Begay	Active	Windmill/Livestock
16T-564	Westley Begay	Active	Windmill/Livestock
16T-569	Ray Francisco	Inactive	Windmill/Livestock
16T-570	White Davis	Active	Windmill/Livestock
16T-579	Charley Davis	Active	Windmill/Livestock
16T598	NTUA	Active	
16T-599	Brenda James	Active	Windmill/Livestock

Table 4 Livestock Water Wells and Windmills Listing

Navajo Gallup Water Supply

The Chapter depends on groundwater for its domestic water supply, which is in limited supply and will impact future development. The Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project (currently under construction) is a major infrastructure project that, once constructed, will convey a reliable municipal and industrial water supply to a region that is dependent on limited groundwater supplies.

The Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project, when completed, will include 280 miles of pipeline from the San Juan River to Gallup and south of Gallup. The system also includes several pumping plants, and two water treatment plants. It is designed to provide a long-term sustainable water supply to meet the future population needs through the annual delivery of 37,764 acre-feet of water from the San Juan Basin. NTUA eventually will own and operate the pipeline, and when complete, the Chapter will have ample water supply to meet economic and housing plans (https://usbr.gov/uc/rm/navajo/nav-gallup/index.html).

The Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project is the cornerstone of the Navajo Nation water rights settlement in New Mexico's San Juan River Basin, and it resolves longstanding disputes about the Navajo Nation's rights to water in the area. Public Law 111-11, signed on March 30, 2009, provided the authorization to construct this important project as a major component of the Navajo Nation San Juan River Basin Water Rights Settlement in New Mexico. The Act requires that all project features are completed no later than December 31, 2029.

Current Project

Water Well and Access Improvements

The proposed project will improve the existing water well currently used exclusively for livestock watering. Improvements will include upgrading the well's water storage capacity through installation or replacement of a water storage tank (for environmental disasters), as well as upgrading the existing water pump to provide reliable and efficient water delivery.

The project will also include paving and improving the access road leading to the water storage tank to provide safe, reliable access for operation, maintenance, and servicing of the water system. All improvements will be designed to support continued livestock use of the water source and enhance the overall functionality and reliability of the existing water infrastructure

Sewer Lagoon

Planned improvements include installation of a new perimeter fence, updated signage around the lagoon, and maintenance/upgrade (i.e. replace the sludge withdrawal pipe) of the existing sewer lagoon. These improvements will help control access to the facility, clearly identify the site and associate safety requirements, and support the continued operation and maintenance of the sewer lagoon. The project will focus on improving the existing facility and maintaining reliable wastewater infrastructure for the chapter while promoting public safety and protecting the surrounding area.

Bááháálí Chapter Bathroom Additions

It is an ongoing project; the funding is available through the Office of Environmental Health-Engineering Department if their home is complete and a letter of compliance is issued.

Telecommunications

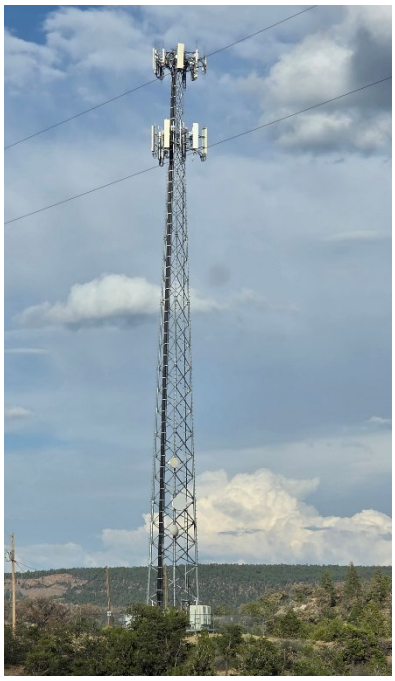


Figure 53 Cellular One Tower

Telecommunications service includes hardwire and wireless infrastructure. CenturyLink supplies the hardwire service and is currently working to secure the right-of-way and to upgrade their system to provide high speed internet via fiber-optics.

Wireless service providers include Cellular One, AT&T, Sprint, and Verizon. Most residents utilize wireless services since it is available; yet they are not reliable.

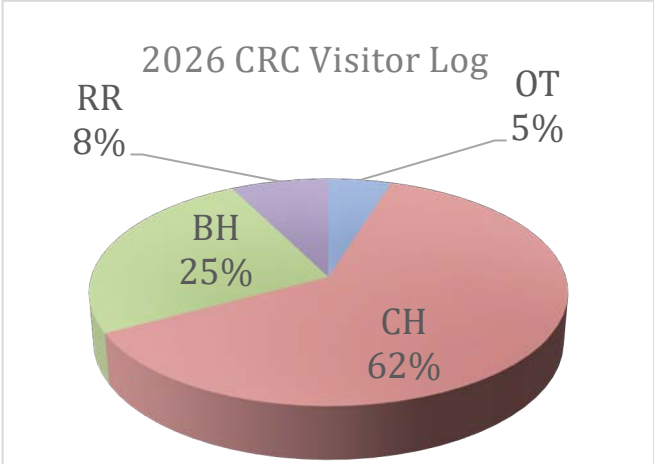
Internet satellite service providers include HughesNet, Starlink and Exceed Wildblue.

Future Plans: include the new internet service being provided through Continental Divide Electric Cooperative called Red Bolt.

Solid Waste Management

In 2013, Bááháálí Chapter, in partnership with Chichiltah Chapter, reopened the Bááháálí Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center (CRC) to address the need for waste disposal. The solid waste collected at CRC is transported to Red Rock Landfill in Thoreau, New Mexico. The Center has a trash compactor and 40-cubic yard bin, ramp, storage shed, office building, and a skid steer carport.

As part of this initiative to provide a location to reduce illegal dumping, Bááháálí Chapter will be developing an ordinance addressing illegal dumping.



Date	Amount	OT	CH	BH	RR
Annual Totals	20311	130	1673	680	202

Figure 54 BCRSWCRC visitor log data

The CRC keeps track of visitors to the location and beginning October 2025 to July 2026, a total of 62% of the total visitors were from Chichiltah, 25% were from Bááháálí, 8% were from Red Rock, and 5% were from areas other than the surrounding chapters.

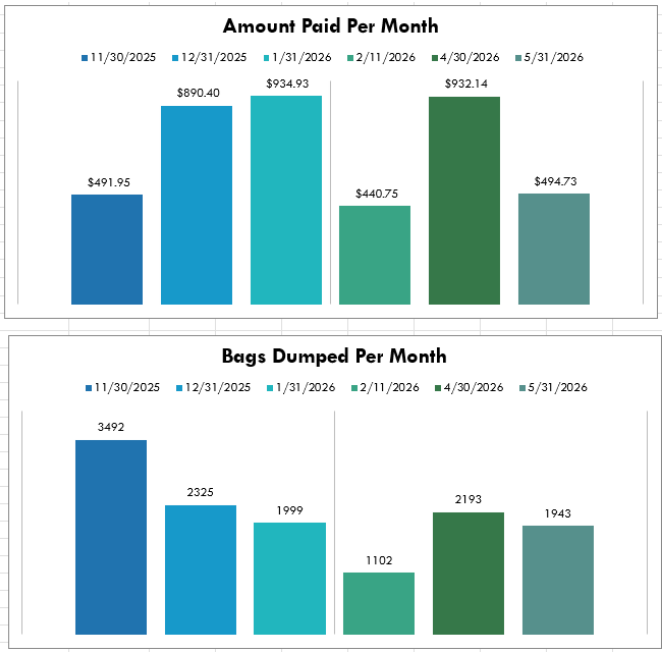


Figure 55 Waste Disposal and Amounts Paid data

This data allows the chapters to see who the customer base is and where the two chapters need to expand their education and grow their customer base.

In 2026, a total of 13,054 bags of waste was dumped, which totaled 76.01 tons of waste was collected. This data was collected from October 1, 2025 to May 31, 2026. Records indicate that in June 2017, 0.55 tons of recycling were collected by the CRC, and in February 2018, it collected 0.96 tons of recycling. In November 2019, 1.57 tons of recycling was collected. No other data is available currently.

Current Project

Planned improvements include a new ramp to provide a bulky waste 40-cy bin for community members to use, as well as road improvements to the new ramp.

Conclusion

In conclusion Bááháálí Chapter's utility infrastructure is primarily provided and operated by Continental Divide Electric Cooperative, Inc. (CDEC, Inc.) and the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA), with the Indian Health Service (IHS) supporting the development of water and wastewater systems.

Approximately 95% of homes have access to electricity and public water service, while residents without natural gas service primarily rely on propane. The Chapter's water system includes multiple storage tanks, a water tower, domestic wells, and livestock wells, although limited groundwater availability may affect future growth.

The Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project is expected to provide a long-term, reliable water source to support future housing and economic development. Telecommunications services are available through both wired and wireless providers, although reliability and high-speed internet access remain areas for improvement.

Current and ongoing infrastructure projects include livestock well and access improvements, sewer lagoon upgrades, transfer station improvements, bathroom additions, residential solar systems for remote homes, and powerline extensions. These projects are intended to improve the reliability, safety, accessibility, and long-term sustainability of essential utility services throughout the Chapter.

8. Thoroughfare Plan (Transportation)

Introduction

The Bááháálí Chapter Thoroughfare Plan identifies the community's primary roads, access routes, and transportation priorities. The plan provides a framework for maintaining existing roads, addressing access and safety needs, and planning future improvements to support residents, community facilities, and future development.

Road Inventory and Priority Roads

The Chapter's identified road inventory and priority routes include:

- New White Cliffs Road
- Bááháálí Access Road
- Blue Medicine Well Road
- Pinehaven Road
- Old Breadsprings Road (Danoff Road)
- Rodeo Road

These roads provide important connections between residential areas, community facilities, water infrastructure, recreational areas, and surrounding communities.

Road Priorities

Bááháálí Chapter has identified the following transportation priorities:

- Complete the New White Cliffs Road Development.
- Improve the Bááháálí Access Road.
- Address improvements to Blue Medicine Well Road, including right-of-way needs and unfinished road sections.
- Improve Pinehaven Road.
- Improve Rodeo Road and access to the rodeo arena.
- Identify additional road maintenance, drainage, safety, and right-of-way needs.
- Coordinate priority road projects with Navajo Nation, county, and state transportation programs.

The Thoroughfare Plan will be used to guide road improvements, establish transportation priorities, and coordinate future development with adequate road access and connectivity.

The table below describes the Tribal Road Improvements Projects:

Bááháálí Chapter Tribal Road Improvement Projects		
Priority 1	**Priority 2**	**Priority 3**
County Rd. 46-Blue Medicine Well Road	Seven Sisters Road (7548)	Pinto Drive (7402)
Cty Rd. 46-Rodeo Road	Yazzie Circle (7620)	Eagle Roost Road (7611)
Cty Rd 10-Pine Haven Road	Morgan-Randolf Road (7299)	Lincoln Loop
Cowboy White Road (7629)	Yazzie-Livingston Lane (7409)	Dubois Lane
Tsosie Lane (7601)	Begay-Saunders Loop (7626)	N. Longhair Loop
Tiger Lane (7619)	Clani Drive (7401)	Arviso Lane
S. Longhair Road (7622)	Ponderosa Loop	
Locust Grove Road (7407)	Jewelryman Road	
Larry Drive (7406)		
E. Bean Farm Road (7653)		
James Drive		

Table 5 Baahali Road Project Listing

Transportation Network

There are five types of roads in Bááháálí Chapter: State Road, County Roads, BIA Roads, Navajo Tribal Roads, and many residential access roads. Jurisdiction over the BIA and Navajo tribal roadways are now under the Navajo Department of Transportation (NDOT). Bread Springs Road, Rodeo Road, Bittersprings Road and Skeets Road are the only roads with a valid right-of-way (ROW), whereas the remaining Bááháálí Chapter roads lack a right-of-way, making it difficult to propose road improvement projects. The table below presents an inventory of the roads in Bááháálí Chapter.

Inventory of Roads in Bááháálí Chapter			
A. **State Road:** Highway 602			
B. County Roads			
Road # and Name	Road # and Name	Road # and Name	Road Name
10 – Old Bread Springs	46 – Bittersprings Rd	350 – Howard Lane	3 Private (no names)
10A – Pinehaven	46 – Blue Medicine Well	C350 – Glory Land Lane	Pine Grove Dr
24 – Bean Farm Rd	250 – R. Chavez Rd	Uprooted Tree	Pine Garden Dr
34 – Skeets Road	350 – Tracy Lane		Panther
C. BIA Roads			
7273 – E Skeets Rd	7062 – Bread Springs Rd.		

D. **Tribal Roads**:			
7299 – Brown Rd.	7598 – Seven Sisters	7626 – Begay Saunders	Dubois Ln
7401 – Clani Dr.	7601 – Tsosie Ln	7628 – Chapter House Dr	James Dr
7402 – Pinto Dr.	7609 – Tiger Ln.	7629 – Cowboy White Rd	Jewelryman Rd
7403 – Livingston Rd.	7611 – Eagle Roost Rd.	7630 – Morgan-Randolph	N Longhair Loop
7406 – Larry Dr	7620 – Yazzie Cr.	7653 – E. Bean Farm Rd.	Arviso Ln
7407 – Locust Grove Rd	7621 – Umbrella Canyon	Ponderosa Loop	
7409 – Yazzie-Livingston	7622 – S. Longhair Rd.	Ponderosa	
7412 – Pine Tree Wash	7623 – Lee Loop	Lincoln Loop	

Table 6 Baahaali Road Inventory

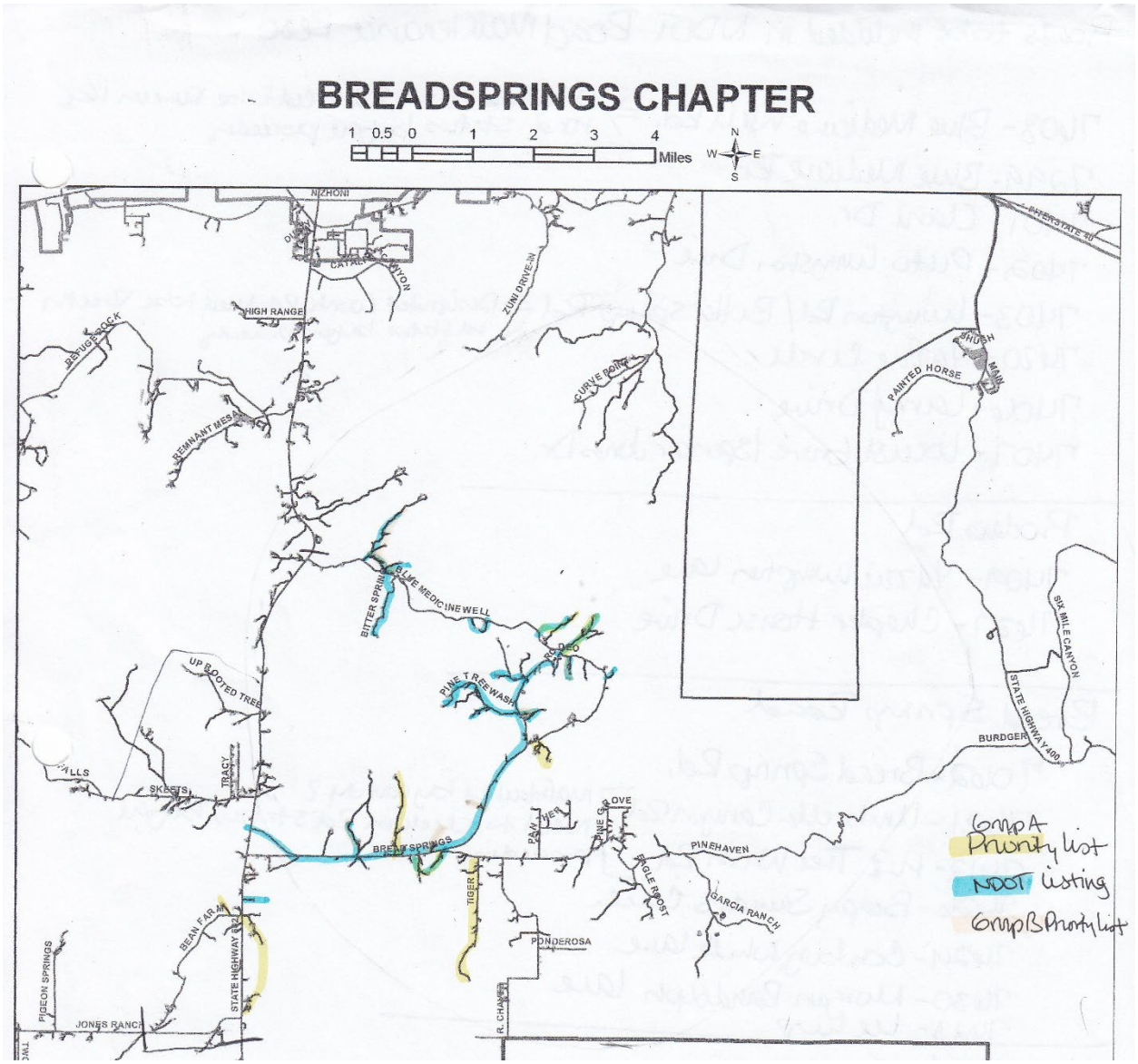


Figure 56 Bááháálí Road Map

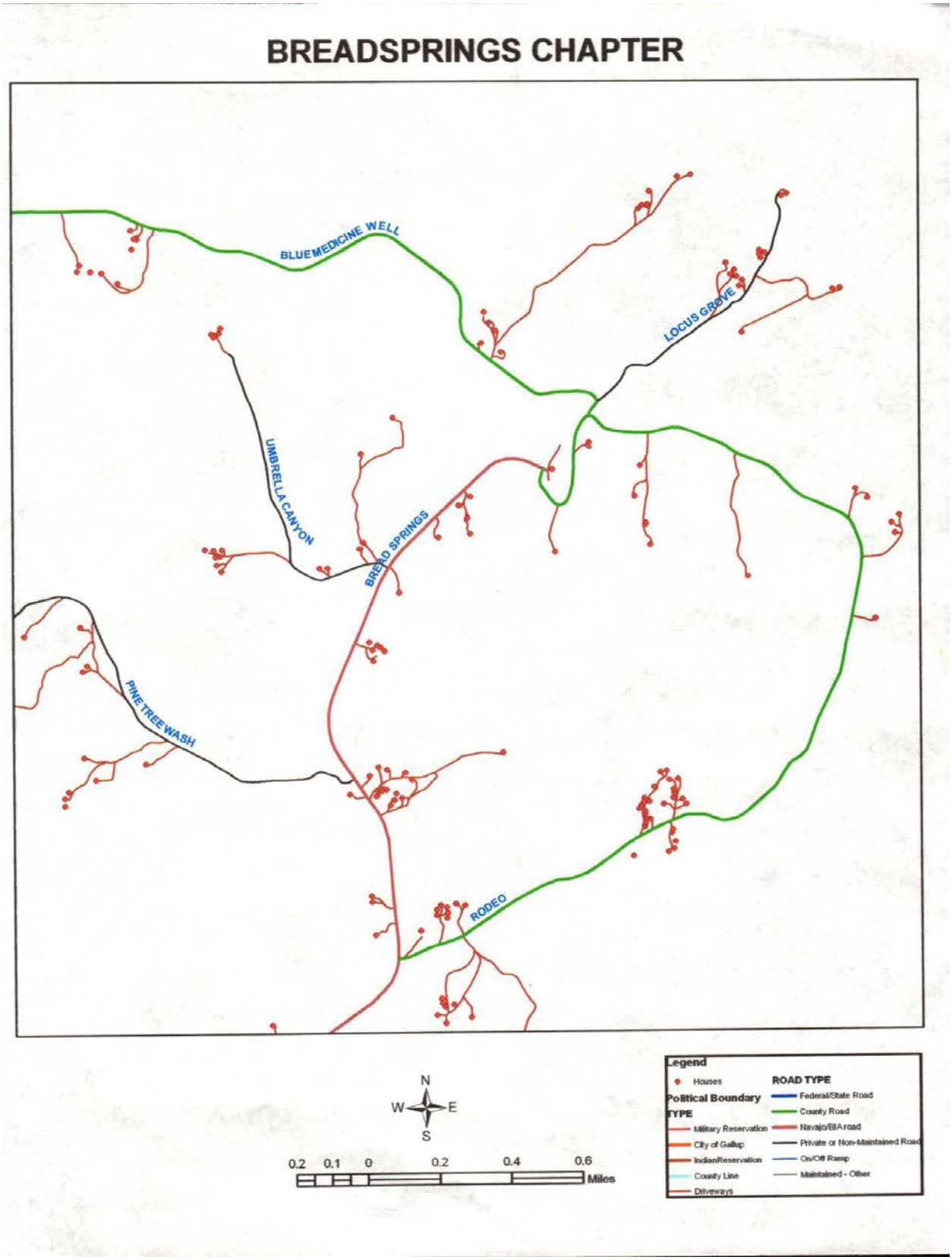


Figure 57 Bááháálí Road Map - Central area

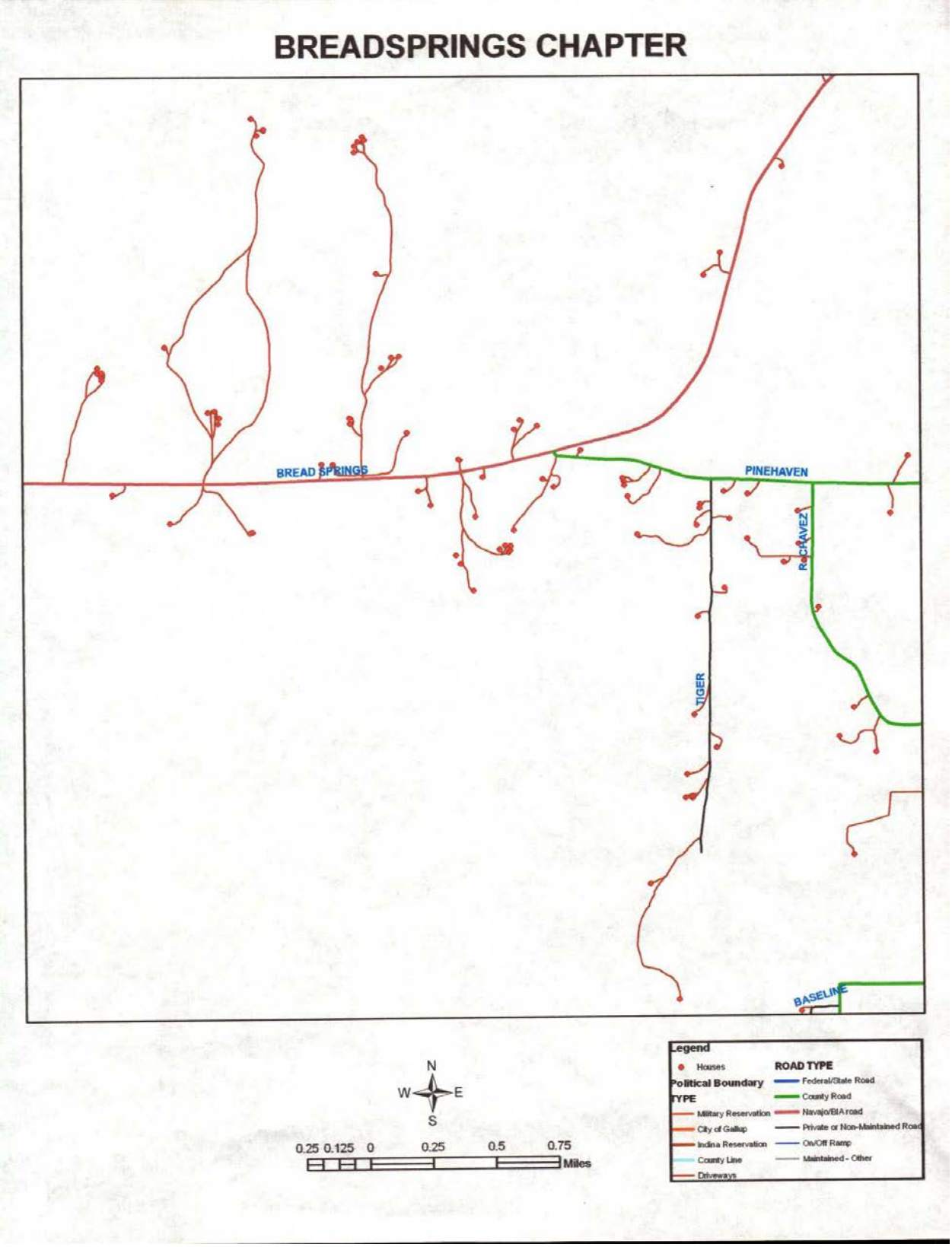


Figure 58 Bááháálí Road Map - from NM Hwy 602 to central area

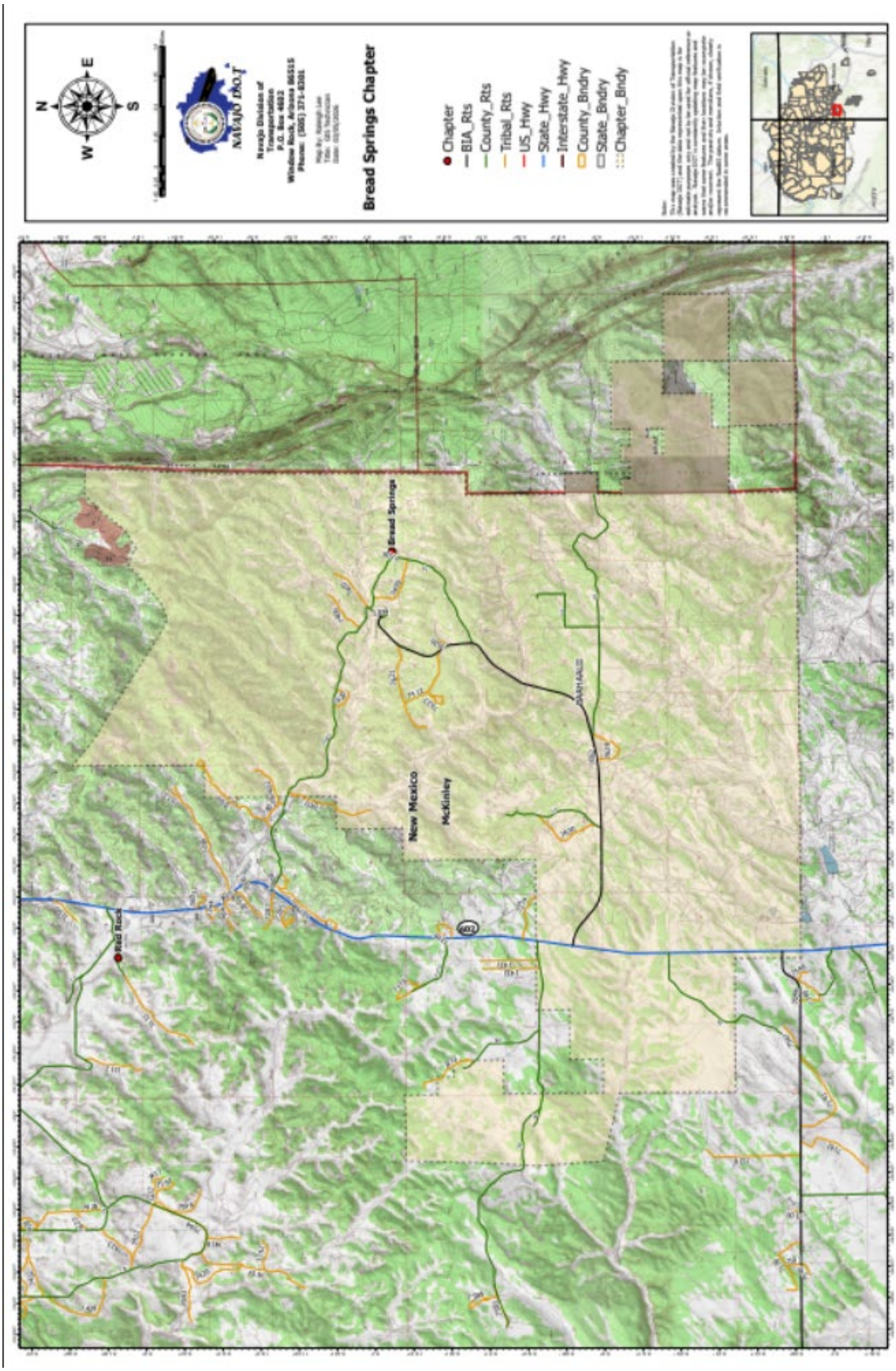


Figure 59 NDOT Road Map

Bridges



Figure 60 Bridge 3 - Blue Medicine Well Road

Blue Medicine Well Road has four bridges along its route. Of the three, the one at the intersection of Blue Medicine Well Road and Rodeo Road needs repairs.



Figure 61 Bridge 1 Blue Medicine Well Road





Figure 62 Bridge 2 and Clani Bridge on Blue Medicine Well Road

WebID	Project Title	Fund Amount	Amount Requested this Session	County	Project Description	ICIP ID	Total Project Cost	Secured to Date	Existing Capital Project?	Locale
1145	LONE PINE DR/CEDAR AVE IMPROVE	150,000.00	500,000	McKinley	to plan, design, construct and improve roads, including Lone Pine drive and Cedar avenue, for the Red Lake 18 chapter of the Navajo Nation in McKinley county	14873	4,935,000	435,000	Yes	Red Lake Chapter
1232	YAH-TA-HEY WSD WWATER TRTMNT PLAN	100,000.00	200,000	McKinley	to plan, design, construct, install and equip wastewater system improvements for the Yah-Ta-Hey water and sanitation district in McKinley county	27975	300,000	100,000	Yes	Yah-ta-hey WSD
1323	TSE'LICHII CHP SENIOR CTR CONSTRUCT	200,000.00	5,000,000	McKinley	to plan, design, construct, equip and furnish a senior center for the Tse'Lichii chapter of the Navajo Nation in McKinley county	12639	13,406,000	8,406,000	No	Red Rock Chapter
1398	FRANCISCO POND RD BRIDGE UPGRADE ROCK SPRINGS CHP	300,000.00	220,000	McKinley	to acquire rights of way for and to plan, design, construct and improve the Francisco pond road bridge in the Rock Springs chapter of the Navajo Nation in McKinley county	29624	2,220,000	-	Yes	Rock Springs Chapter
1608	MCKINLEY CO HEAVY EQUIP PRCHS	300,000.00	260,000	McKinley	to purchase and equip heavy equipment for the roads department in McKinley county		260,000	-	No	McKinley County
1696	GAMERCO WSD GATE VALVE RPLC	100,000.00	250,000	McKinley	to purchase, replace, install and equip gate valves in the Gamerco water and sanitation district in McKinley county	37169	150,000	50,000	No	Gamerco WSD
204 1	BADGER LOOP/N9505 PLAN	300,000.00	1,000,000	McKinley	to plan, design, construct and improve Badger loop, also known as Navajo route 9505, in the Mexican Springs chapter of the Navajo Nation in McKinley county	17737	1,392,751	129,751	No	Mexican Springs Chapter
2134	GALLUP NP INDUSTRIAL WORKFORCE BLDG CONSTRUCT	100,000.00	500,000	McKinley	to plan, design, construct, purchase and equip an industrial workforce program facility and housing construction warehouse in Gallup in McKinley county	43038	500,000	-	No	Gallup
2158	ALLISON RD CORRIDOR UTLTY RELOCATION DES	500,000.00	600,000	McKinley	to plan, design, construct and improve the Allison road corridor, including utilities relocation, in Gallup in McKinley county	38737	56,712,618	56,112,618	No	Gallup
2199	BAAHAALI CHICHILTAH RGNL WASTE CTR COMPACTOR PRCHS	200,000.00	150,000	McKinley	to purchase, equip and install a trash compactor and bin for the Baahaali Chichiltah regional waste collection and recycling center in the Baahaali chapter of the Navajo Nation in McKinley county	19164	660,000	150,000	Yes	Baahaali Chapter
2288	TSAYATOH CHP UTILITY INFRA CONSTRUCT	150,000.00	200,000	McKinley	to plan, design, construct, improve and equip utility infrastructure, including power line extensions, in the Tsayatoh chapter of the Navajo Nation in McKinley county		500,000	300,000	Yes	Tsa-Ya-Toh Chapter
2523	MILAN INDUSTRIAL PK INFRA IMPROVE	100,000.00	20,000,000	Cibola	to plan, design, construct, equip and improve infrastructure at the Milan industrial park in Milan in Cibola county	38717	99,800,000	6,300,000		Milan
	Your Total Funding Amount	**2,500,000.00**								

Rock Springs

I am here today to help my wife she got double booked - She would like to thank all of you for continued support she just finished a 30 day session Her focus was SB2 as a co-sponsor to get more $ toward 3 lane both ways to A&Q - on I-40 She put funds into the above projects Also put funds into Bi County pair & working pgt NM Dept. of Trans Did GMem. Milan. to Mem cattle guards - Pretty to summer for us - all in Milan

Figure 63 Bridges Listing from NWNMCOG

Current Projects

Chapter House Parking Lot

Plan, design and construct improvements to the Bááháálí Facility Parking Lot. The parking lot provides 54 parking spaces for the staff and customers at the Chapter House, the Head Start, and the Senior Center. The parking lot was constructed in May 2011 and the improvements can be completed in one phase. Improvements have been made over the years by the Chapter Custodian but is now in dire need of professional repair services as many of the cracks have widened and become worse. Improvements will include repairing the cracks, re-painting the parking lot designated spaces, and erecting new signage. An estimate was secured in August 2021 at 57k but with now inflation of road and parking lot repair costs the estimate is now around 75k. The Bááháálí Chapter 10-acre compound is withdrawn with full Right of Way

Pinehaven Road Improvements

Plan, design and construct improvements to Pinehaven Road (County Road 10). Pinehaven Road (CR 10) is a major school bus route in the Bááháálí community. The project is to resurface 1.7 miles of road with chip seal. The improvements will include constructing ROW fencing, installing cattle guards, turnouts, installing culverts and gates. Phase 1 is underway and includes legal survey, archaeology studies, environmental assessment, drainage studies, planning, and design. Phase 1 will also include the construction of the ROW Fence. Phase II construction of the road. The Bááháálí Chapter will work closely with McKinley County Roads Department. McKinley County will do the procurement for the project. McKinley County will own, maintain and be the fiscal agent for the road.

Bááháálí Chapter New Maintenance Yard

The Road Maintenance Yard will fulfill a long-term community need to maintain and upgrade school bus and community service routes. Bááháálí is located in a mountainous region of northwestern New Mexico and tends to get a higher level of precipitation than its neighboring Chapter communities. The Bááháálí Road Maintenance Yard will also provide much-needed road maintenance and upgrade for the surrounding chapter communities of Chichiltah, Red Rock, Manuelito, Church Rock, Pinedale, and Iyanbito. The Navajo Division of Transportation will own, operate and maintain the yard. the Navajo Nation will be the fiscal agent for the project. This project had been funded for $175,000 from Navajo Nation and NM State Legislature. The NM State funds were reverted and the Navajo Nation funds were transferred to improve Tiger Lane, the number one priority road identified by Bááháálí Chapter.

Bááháálí Rodeo Road

The Right of Way, which includes, consent forms, archaeological, environmental and biological clearances, have been completed for this route. The plan and design need to be completed; the next step will be to complete the construction of the road and install signage and culverts to in-out driveways. Rodeo Road is 2.45 miles and serves as a major thoroughfare in the community

New White Cliffs Road:
Bááháálí Chapter has withdrawn 160 acres for the Bááháálí Pinehaven Development Site. Within this site, Bááháálí Chapter has designated 18 acres for 1-acre homesite leases for 18 households. This project can be completed in two phases: (1) Plan and design and (2) Construct and equip the access road. The construction of the access road will include a bus turn-around and installing cattle guards and culverts. The access road will benefit approximately 100 citizens in the Bááháálí community. The road will become a new bus route for Head Start, BIE and Gallup McKinley County schools.

Bááháálí Blue Medicine Well Road
It is county road and serves as major thoroughfare. This project is pending the completion of the right of way. Currently waitlist on the county road listing. All the (environment, land suitability, etc.) assessments were completed.

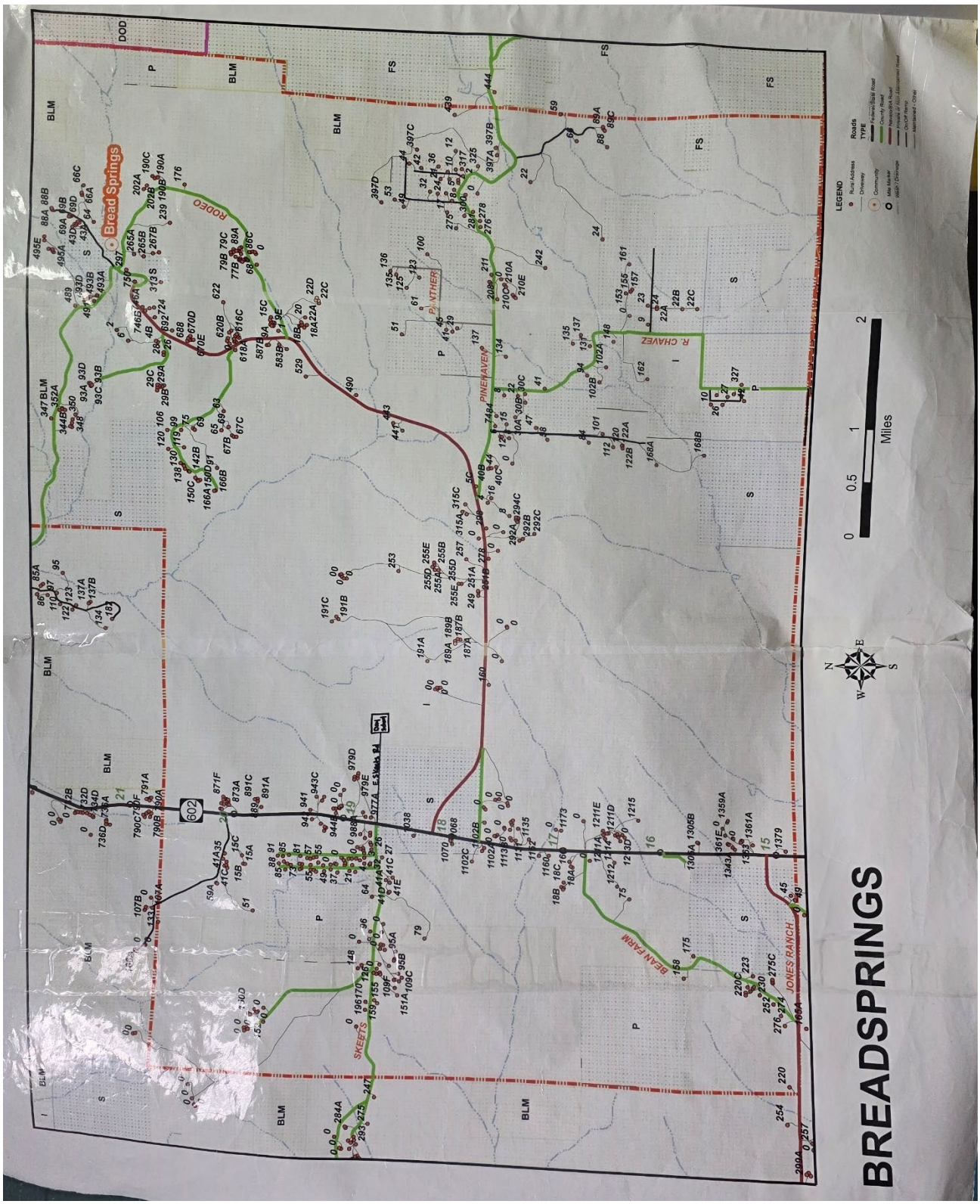
Bááháálí Access Road Improvement
Access Road to the chapter compound. The road is very narrow but needs improvement (resurfacing and winding of the road).

Bááháálí Chapter Rural Addressing
The McKinley County GIS Office provided the overall listing of rural addresses within the Bááháálí/Pinehaven community. The verification was completed in 2017, with new addresses being assigned by the Chapter as new families move in. The road signs need to be purchased to be placed at intersections.

Rural Addressing Project

The Rural Addressing project is a responsibility of the Baahaali Chapter and McKinley County for the addressing system. The Navajo Nation Addressing Authority (NNAA) is the rural addressing system of the Navajo Nation, and the existing system will be shared with this office to keep the collaboration up to date. It is the CLUPC responsibility to develop and improve adequate communication and expedite emergency services.

Rural addressing will benefit the community and make the community system more efficient for E911 services. The Baahaali Chapter Administration and CLUP Committee members will be working together with McKinley County GIS Department and the NNAA to keep the existing rural addressing project updated. Through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Expenditure Plan funding made available through the Council Delegates, the Chapter has project funding available to update road signs.


BREADSPRINGS
Bread Springs
RODEO
PINEHAVEN
R. CHAVEZ
PANTHER
BEAN FARM
JONES RANCH
SKEETS
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9. Open Space

Introduction

The Bááháálí Chapter Open Space Plan identifies areas and practices that contribute to the community's natural environment, cultural character, agricultural activities, recreation, and quality of life. The plan recognizes the importance of protecting open land while allowing appropriate uses that support residents and the community.

Bááháálí Chapter's location along the western slopes of the Zuni Mountains provides forests, open lands, washes, wildlife habitat, grazing areas, agricultural areas, and scenic landscapes. These resources should be considered when making decisions regarding future development and infrastructure.

The Open Space Plan focuses on reducing illegal dumping, improving solid waste management, protecting ceremonial areas, supporting grazing and agriculture, providing recreational opportunities, and maintaining important lands in their natural condition.

1. Illegal Dump Sites

   Illegal dumping can negatively affect the appearance, safety, and environmental quality of the community. Abandoned vehicles, household waste, construction materials, appliances, and other discarded materials can create hazards and impact wildlife and natural drainage areas.

   Goals:

   - Identify and document known illegal dump sites.
   - Remove accumulated waste where feasible.
   - Prevent the establishment of new illegal dumping areas.
   - Educate residents about proper waste disposal.
   - Coordinate cleanup activities with appropriate Navajo Nation programs.
   - Monitor previously cleaned areas to prevent recurring dumping.

2. Solid Waste Management

   Proper solid waste management is important for maintaining clean and healthy open spaces. Bááháálí Chapter will support the use of appropriate disposal facilities and continue coordination with the Bááháálí Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center.

   Goals:

   - Encourage residents to use designated waste disposal facilities.
   - Improve access to solid waste services.

- Support improvements to the regional transfer station.
- Establish regular community cleanup activities.
- Reduce illegal dumping and littering.
- Promote responsible disposal of large items, appliances, tires, and other difficult-to-dispose materials.
- Explore recycling and waste-reduction opportunities when feasible.

3. Ceremonial Sites and Cultural Areas

Ceremonial and culturally significant areas are important community resources and should be respected and protected. Some locations may be sensitive and should not be publicly identified or mapped in detail.

Goals:

- Identify and document culturally important areas through appropriate community processes.
- Protect ceremonial areas from incompatible development.
- Maintain access for traditional and ceremonial activities.
- Consider cultural resources when reviewing proposed roads, infrastructure, and development.
- Coordinate with knowledgeable community members and appropriate Navajo Nation programs when planning near culturally significant areas.
- Protect sensitive cultural information from unnecessary public disclosure.

4. Grazing and Agriculture

Grazing and agricultural activities remain important land uses within Bááháálí Chapter. Open lands provide opportunities for livestock grazing, gardening, farming, and other traditional or agricultural activities.

Goals:

- Maintain suitable areas for grazing and agricultural use.
- Protect grazing areas from incompatible development.
- Support responsible livestock management.
- Identify areas where agricultural activities can continue or expand.
- Protect water sources and vegetation needed for livestock and agriculture.
- Encourage responsible land stewardship to prevent overuse and degradation.
- Coordinate grazing and agricultural activities with applicable Navajo Nation land requirements.

5. Recreation

Open spaces provide opportunities for recreation, community gatherings, outdoor activities, and enjoyment of the natural landscape. Recreation areas should be accessible while protecting sensitive environmental and cultural resources.

Goals:

- Identify areas suitable for recreational activities.
- Maintain existing recreation facilities and open areas.
- Support improvements to the rodeo arena and Rodeo Road.
- Consider walking, gathering, youth, and outdoor recreation opportunities.
- Provide safe access to appropriate recreation areas.
- Avoid locating intensive recreational development in environmentally or culturally sensitive areas.

6. Maintaining Natural Areas and Preserving the Land

Maintaining portions of Báháálí Chapter in their natural state is important for wildlife habitat, scenic value, traditional uses, drainage, recreation, and future generations. Natural areas should be considered when determining where future development is appropriate.

Goals:

- Preserve important natural landscapes and open areas.
- Protect sensitive wildlife habitat, including the Sundance Zone 1 Sensitive Area.
- Maintain natural drainage areas, washes, and surrounding vegetation.
- Limit unnecessary disturbance of undeveloped lands.
- Consider environmental conditions before locating roads, utilities, housing, and other development.
- Encourage development in suitable areas where infrastructure and access can be provided.
- Protect scenic and culturally significant landscapes.
- Promote responsible stewardship of land and natural resources.

Recreation

Báháálí Chapter has an outdoor recreational area, which is a rodeo arena located next to the Chapter House that has been in existence since 1930. It is located on the Baahaali Chapter Compound Annex, which is a total of seventeen acres.

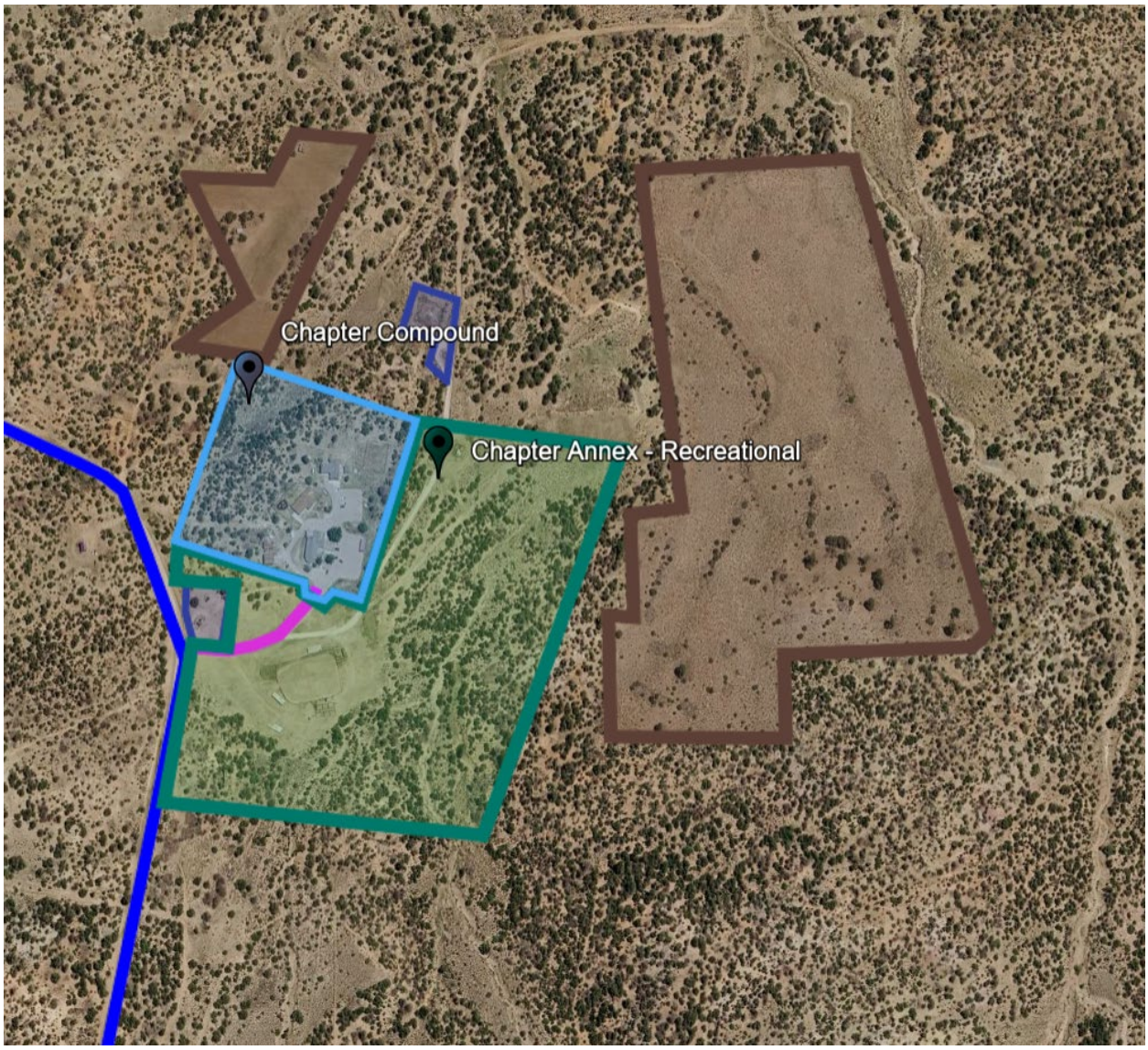

Figure 64 Recreational area near Chapter zoned areas

Proposed Project

On the Báahaálí-Pinehaven Development Site, there is a site reserved for a recreational place that will include a multi-use ballpark, picnic area, basketball goals, volleyball pits, and other areas for families to congregate for events.

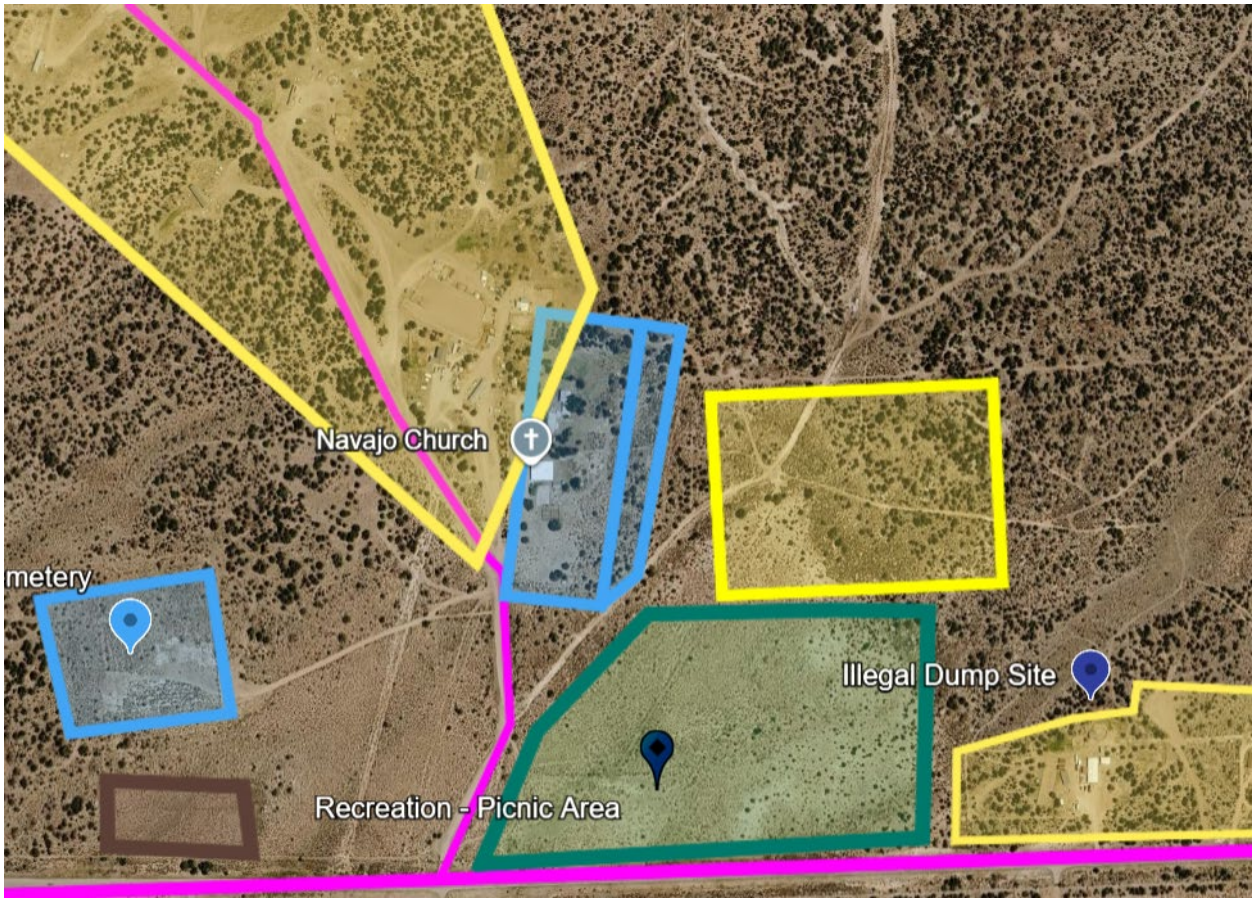

Figure 65 Recreational area near Bááháálí Pinehaven Development Site

On the Bááháálí Chapter Compound Annex, there is a plan to develop a walking trail to the southeast of the chapter house. The trail will be approximately a quarter of a mile.

Grazing and Agriculture

Grazing

Bááháálí Chapter lies in Grazing District 16 of the Eastern Navajo Aency. Livestock permits are issued by BIA Natural Resources, and are listed as Red Rock and Pinehaven units. The types of livestock that graze on Bááháálí are horses, cows, sheep and goats. The total number of livestock grazing is tallied each year by the Eastern Navajo Land Board District Office. The tally count for Pinehaven and Red Rock grazing units (within the Chapter CSA) was provided by the current Land Board Member:

- Pinehaven; 810 sheep units and 205 animal (cattle) units. No horses were counted, but each unit is allowed up to 2 horse per unit, and there are 24 units in this district.
- Red Rock: 110 sheep units and 22 animal (cattle) units.

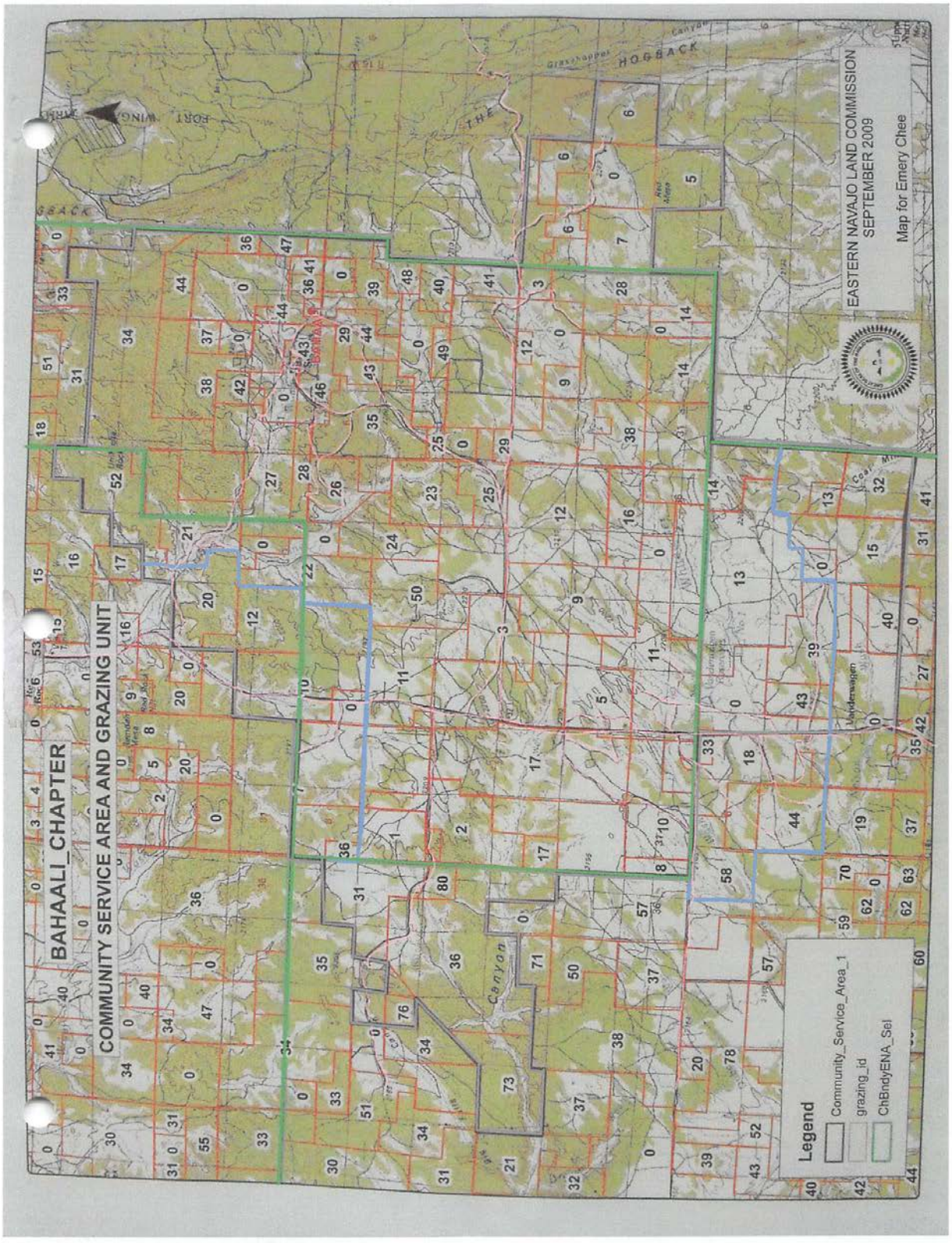

Figure 66 Grazing Unit Map

Grazing continues to decline in importance as traditional lifestyles compete with other means of livelihood, and as the rangelands also decline. Today, animals graze for part of the year and are supplemented with hay for the remainer of the year. Báahaálí Chapter is primarily forest land, and is not as well suited to grazing and agriculture as areas of the reservation with open grasslands and water sources developed for irrigation (Miller, Arviso, and Associates, 2006).

Agriculture

Farming is a minor economic activity, and family farms produce fresh produce where suitable. Corn is often planted as a supplemental livestock food. The practice of dryland farming results in wide variations in productivity, depending on prescription during the growing season. After the corn is harvested, the remaining stalks and stubble are made available for livestock grazing.

Farming is no longer an option near streams, because the streams have turned into gullies. Examples of deepening gullies from erosion exist near the Chapter House. Bread Springs Wash has side banks that are eroding and pose a risk of damage to the Chapter House parking lot. Flooding is also a possibility, and erosion with associated flood hazards must be corrected before additional housing gets built on the north and south sides of Bread Springs Wash, west of the Chapter House.

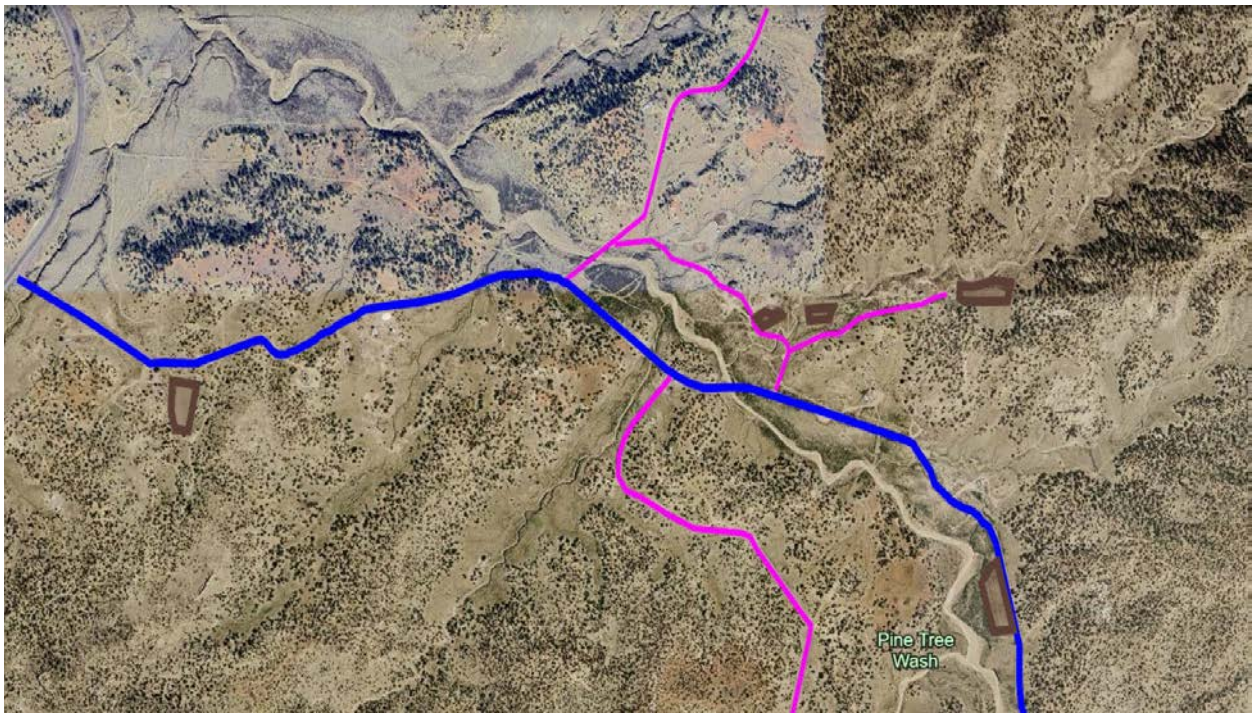

Figure 67 Farming areas on



Figure 68 Farming areas in Bittersprings and Blue Medicine Well areas

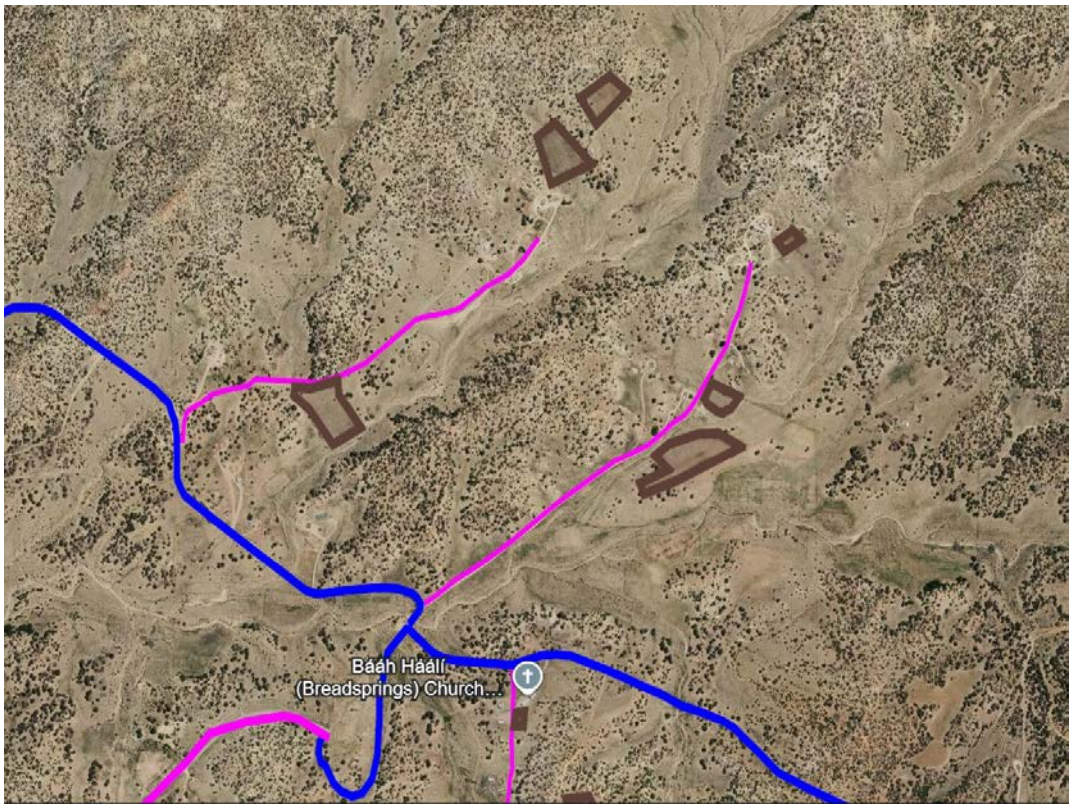

Figure 69 Farming areas near Larry Drive and Locust Grave areas



Figure 70 Farming areas along NM Hwy 602, South Bááháálí area

Ceremonial Sites

A site designated for nondenominational religious use has been identified near the Chapter House to eliminate conflicts among residents, and to provide a more orderly process in which health and spiritual practices can occur. Chapter members hope their having the site will encourage young adults to train as practitioners. Within the community, there are two locations that are commonly used for ceremonies.

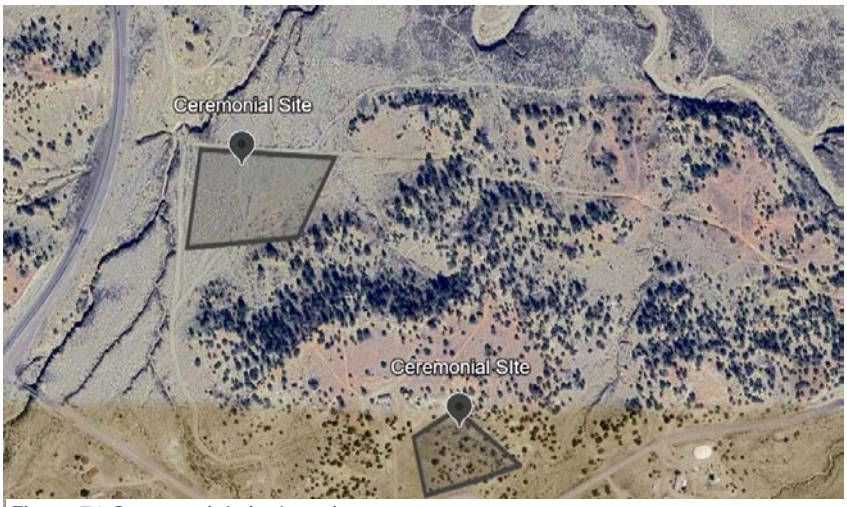

Figure 71 Ceremonial site locations



Figure 72 Ceremonial sites in the community

Illegal Dump Sites and Solid Waste Management

Solid waste dumping is an ongoing problem in Bááháálí, and there are about 20 illegal dump sites throughout the Chapter. In 2023. the Chapter has applied for the Recycling and Illegal Dumping (RAID) Grant from the New Mexico Environment Department. With the Grant, the chapter cleaned up two illegal dump sites within the community. Bááháálí is working with neighboring Chapters to reduce the potential of new dumping and remove existing material. The problem is principally one of solid waste dumping. The extent of hazardous materials that may have been dumped, if any, is not known.

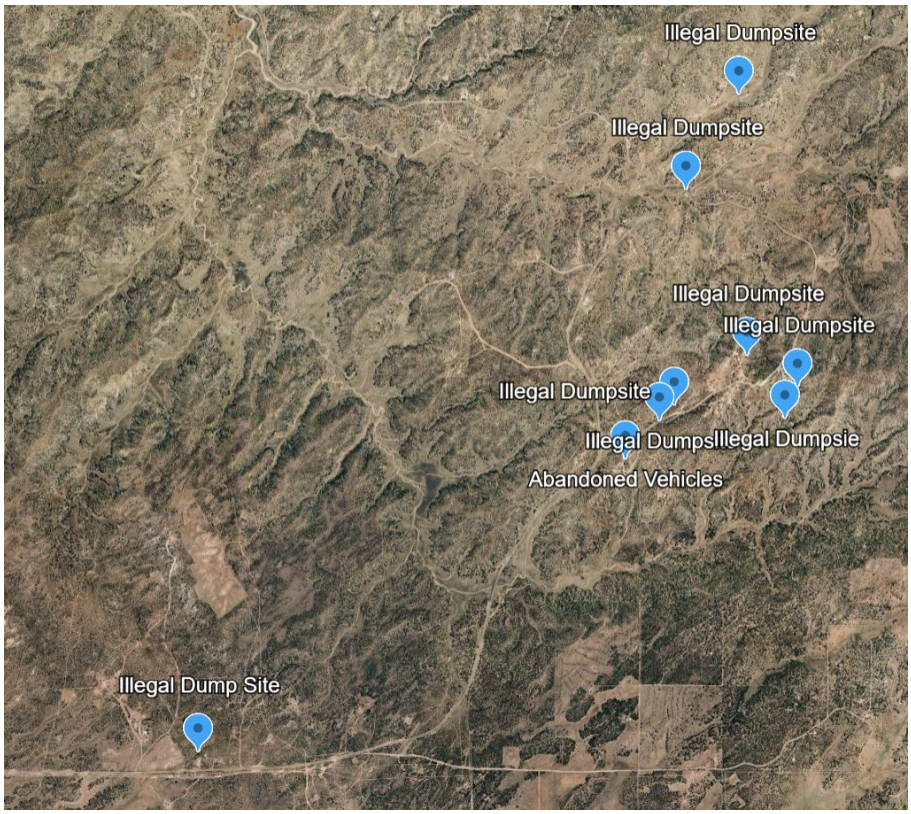

Figure 73 Illegal dump sites in community

Although not an illegal dumpsite, there is a covered land fill west of the Collection and Recycling Center that was built in the 1970’s by the Indian Health Service. It was later closed near the end of the 1980’s.

Implementation Priorities

Báháálí Chapter should incorporate open-space considerations into future land-use and development decisions. Priority actions include identifying illegal dump sites, supporting solid waste improvements, protecting ceremonial and culturally significant areas, maintaining grazing and agricultural lands, improving recreational opportunities, and identifying areas that should remain largely in their natural condition.

The Open Space Plan should be reviewed as part of future updates to the Community-Based Land Use Plan. As new development projects are proposed, the Chapter should consider their potential effects on open space, wildlife, cultural resources, agricultural activities, drainage, and the overall character of the community.

10. Zoning and Ordinances

Ordinances

The basic components of a land use regulatory system include zoning ordinances and a comprehensive plan (Kelly and Becker, 2000). This system regulates the types of uses that may be applied to parcels of land. For example, a zoning ordinance can stipulate where the uses may be located; how the uses may be conducted; and can place restrictions on uses of land to further the public health, safety and general welfare of the community (Kelly and Becker, 2000).

Navajo Chapters may enact zoning ordinances if the membership adopts and implements a community land use plan. In fact, part of the tasks involved in the actual implementation of the Bááháálí Chapter Comprehensive Land Use Plan will involve translating the goals into ordinances as necessary. However, local ordinances meet the specific needs of the local government, such as illegal dumping and tax ordinances. Ordinances must provide equal treatment and due process for all individuals, including non-tribal members.

Administration/Enforcement

Once a zoning ordinance is adopted, it requires the following: (1) daily administration; (2) monitoring; (3) a quasi-judicial permit process; (4) legislative amendments; (5) allowances for variance; and (6) enforcement mechanisms (Kelly and Becker, 2000). A Planning and Zoning Enforcement Officer (or the Community Land Use Planning Committee) will be responsible for reviewing all proposed ordinance drafts to ensure their compatibility with the Comprehensive Plan and the zoning ordinances.

Other ordinances, such as a subdivision ordinance, can further define the quality of new developments. This includes the specifications regarding lots, blocks, streets, utilities, and other improvements within the subdivision (Kelly and Becker, 2000). Building codes can regulate factors like building height, materials, size, and other design criteria to ensure a building is visually appropriate in the existing physical fabric of the community. In addition, said ordinances can stipulate building permit requirements.

Ordinance Procedure

According to LGA Section 2001, a proposed ordinance of LGA-certified chapters shall contain the following:

a. An ordinance number
b. A title that indicates the nature of the subject matter of the ordinance.
c. A preamble that states the intent, need, or reason for the ordinance.
d. Rules and regulations governing the enforcement of the ordinance, budgetary information, and where applicable, a statement indicating the penalty for violation of the ordinance.

e. A statement indicating the date when the ordinance shall become effective.

f. The signature of the Chapter President; thus, officially recording the transaction or writing.

g. The proposed ordinance shall be read into the record at two consecutive Chapter meetings, of which one may be designated a special meeting, in order to provide information and an opportunity to discuss and comment on the proposed ordinance(s).

h. All ordinances shall be read in both English and Navajo. After the final reading, the proposed ordinance shall be posted at public places within the Chapter boundaries at least 14 calendar days prior to the vote. The date of the vote shall be decided upon by the Chapter elected officials.

i. All ordinances shall be compiled and maintained by the Chapter for public information. Copies of ordinances shall be filed with the central Records Management Department of the Navajo Nation.

Chapter Ordinance

Based on the Plan, the following ordinances will be required for its support. Bááháálí Chapter will use resources available from departments within the Navajo Nation to enforce the ordinances, and if necessary, the Chapter will enter into Intergovernmental Agreements.

At the Navajo Nation Chapter level, an ordinance is a formal law adopted by the local chapter to regulate or manage matters within a community, but its legal authority depends on the Navajo Nation law and the Chapter's delegated powers.

A chapter might adopt an ordinance addressing things such as:

Land use development where certain types of development should or should not occur. Building and zoning requirements, grazing or livestock management, illegal dumping, littering, or environmental concerns, roads and community infrastructure, and conservation or protection of community resources.

Ordinance

1. Illegal dumping ordinance (Draft or purpose)

   An ordinance of the Baahaali Chapter, McKinley County, New Mexico. Defining refuse, rubbish, litter, weeds, garbage, and hazardous waste; Establishing requirements for the disposal of refuse; Prohibiting the throwing or depositing of litter in the chapter; Prescribing general controls and regulations and concerning litter and the accumulation of refuse, litter, hazardous waste, and weed control; Providing a severability clause; Declaring an effective date; and Repealing and superseding all previous ordinances and/or parts of ordinances dealing with the same subject matter.

Conclusion

Upon adoption of a zoning ordinance by the Chapter membership, the Chapter government must be prepared to monitor and enforce the ordinance. The Chapter government will need to develop both an administrative process and staff position for monitoring and enforcing zoning; an example of this would be a Planning and Zoning Office and board.

The Bááhaálí Chapter Comprehensive Land Use Plan requires the development and adoption of ordinances to ensure that future development consistency with the Plan. At a minimum, Chapter officials must do the following: meet with stakeholders to obtain their approval for future zoned areas; compile and organize all records related to land withdrawals, leases, and rights-of-ways (ROWs); hire Planners and/or Architects to develop Master Plan for Sections 14, 16, and 29; hire legal counsel to develop land use ordinances to give authority to the Chapter to regulate the land use plan; and continue to have the CLUPC review proposed developments and make recommendations to the Chapter. illegal dump site identification and mapping, dumping prevention signage, and community clean-up program Lastly, coordination with stakeholders and education and outreach.

Zoning

Zoning in a rural community is a method of identifying areas that are used for a specific purpose. The goal that zoning provides is to preserve open space areas and to regulate how the land is used.

The community of Báahaálí has five zoning districts: residential -yellow, Commercial – red; social, institutional, and/or infrastructure related – blue; mass assembly of people (Churches/ceremonial sites) – dark grey; recreational – light green; and open space has no color.

Common Tribal Zoning Districts		
Zoning District	**Purpose**	**Color Code**
Residential	Homes and related residents	Yellow
Commercial	Stores, offices, restaurants, and businesses	Red
Industrial	Manufacturing, heavy equipment, storage, and other industrial activities	Grey
Agricultural	Farming, livestock, and agricultural activities Windmills & Earthen Dams	Brown 8pt border
Institutional/Public	Chapter houses, schools, government buildings, and public facilities Churches, Cemetery, Family Burials, Public Safety, Helipad	Light Blue
Open space/conservation	Parks, natural areas, cultural resources, and environmentally sensitive areas	Green
Open space	Ceremonial Areas Rodeo Arena	Green with a thick border
Infrastructure	Utilities Communication Wastewater Solid Waste	Dark Blue

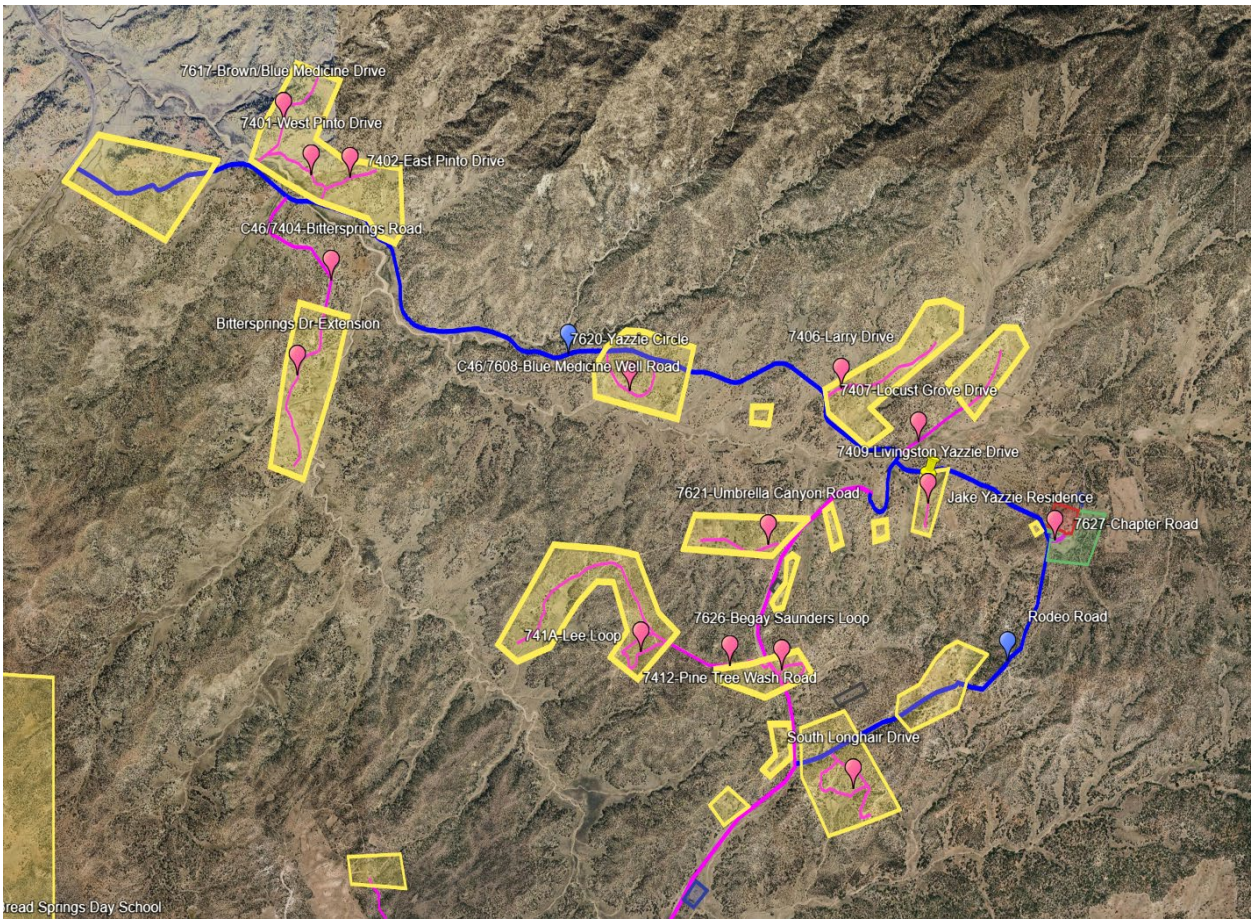

Figure 74 Zoned areas on Blue Medicine Well Road to Rodeo Road

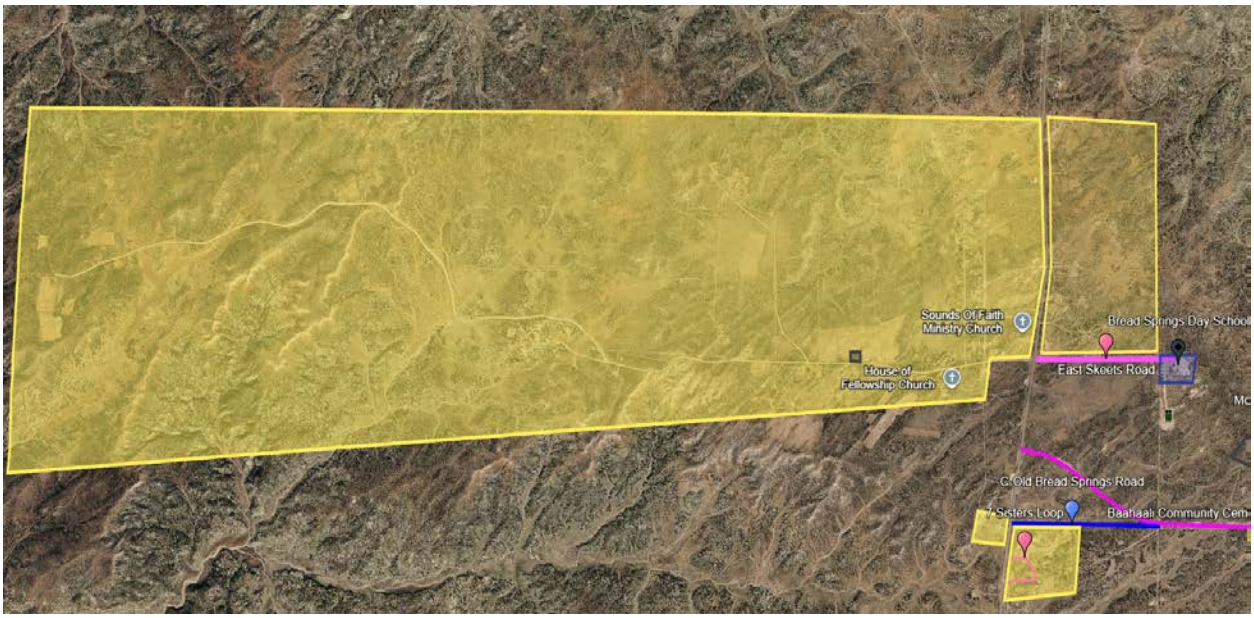

Figure 75 Zoned areas on NM Hwy 602 down Skeets Road

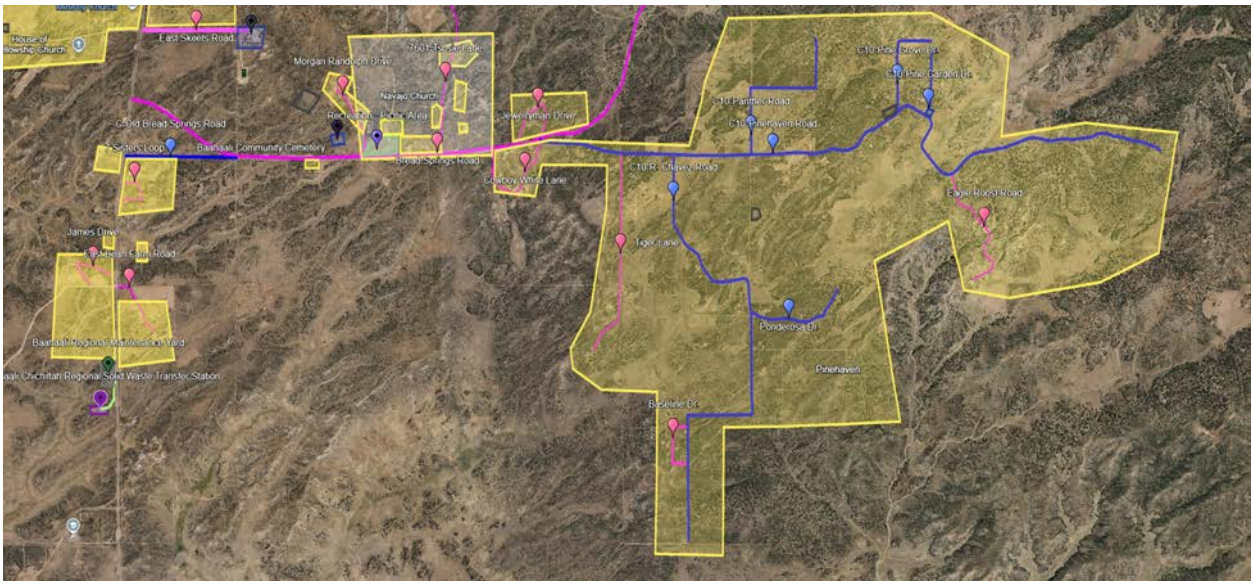

Figure 76 Zoned areas on Bread Springs Road, Pinehaven Road and south Bááháálí area

Mixed Use Areas within the Community

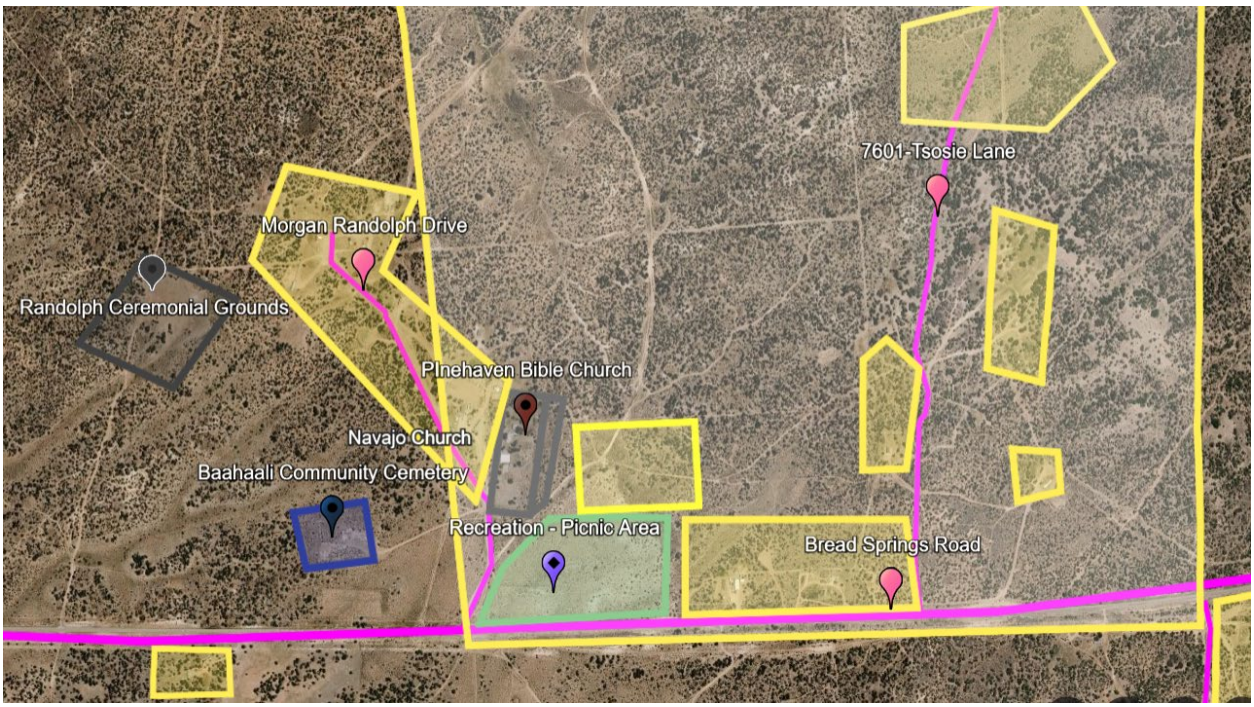

Figure 77 Mixed use area on Bááháálí Pinehaven Development Site



Figure 78 Mixed use area on Pinehaven Road area



Figure 79 Mixed use area at the Chapter House

11. Implementation

The following implementation plan identifies the Chapter's short-term and long-term priorities for improving community infrastructure, transportation, land use, public facilities, and community services. The plan is intended to guide the Chapter in coordinating with Navajo Nation programs, county and state agencies, and other partners to secure funding and complete identified projects.

Short-Term
Goals — 1 to 5 Years

1. **Community-Based Land Use Plan**

   Goal: Complete and adopt the Chapter's Community-Based Land Use Plan.

   Actions:

   - Complete the remaining sections of the Community-Based Land Use Plan.
   - Conduct community review and public participation.
   - Finalize the plan and obtain Chapter approval.
   - Submit the plan for the appropriate Navajo Nation review and certification process.
   - Use the adopted plan to guide future development, infrastructure, zoning, and community investment decisions.

2. **Blue Medicine Well Road**

   Goal: Complete improvements to Blue Medicine Well Road and improve transportation safety.

   Actions:

   - Obtain right-of-way consent signatures from affected allotted-land owners.
   - Complete the unfinished portion of the road.
   - Coordinate with Senator Munoz and County Commissioner regarding road improvements and funding.
   - Pursue replacement or improvement of the existing bridge.
   - Identify and implement traffic-safety improvements, including appropriate signage and traffic regulations.

3. **Rodeo Arena Improvements**

   Goal: Improve the Chapter's rodeo arena facilities to support community events and activities.

   Actions:

- Follow up with CPMD regarding the Request for Proposal (RFP) for the announcer stand and lighting improvements.
- Confirm the project scope of work.
- Coordinate with Chapter Officials and CPMD regarding project status, construction requirements, and next steps.
- Monitor the project through completion.

4. **Tribal Road Improvement Projects**

   Goal: Improve priority tribal roads and establish a coordinated transportation planning process.

   Actions:

   - Identify and meet with stakeholders regarding priority road projects.
   - Follow the established process for placing projects on the priority road listing.
   - Identify low-water crossing areas requiring improvements.
   - Develop a comprehensive transportation plan for the Chapter.
   - Prioritize road improvements based on safety, residential access, emergency response, economic development, and community needs.

5. **Community Cemetery**

   Goal: Improve and maintain the Chapter's community cemetery.

   Actions:

   - Complete fencing around the cemetery.
   - Clean and maintain the cemetery grounds.
   - Identify additional maintenance and improvement needs.
   - Establish a regular maintenance schedule.

6. **Rural Addressing / E911**

   Goal: Improve rural addressing and emergency response capabilities.

   Actions:

   - Purchase rural addressing signs.
   - Purchase T-posts and channel locks for installation.
   - Install addressing signs throughout the community.
   - Coordinate with appropriate emergency response agencies to ensure addresses are properly recognized for E911 purposes.

7. **Bááháálí Community Water Well**

   Goal: Expand water storage capacity and improve reliability of the community water system.

   Actions:

   - Install a 50,000-gallon water storage tank adjacent to the existing water well.
   - Confirm that project funding has been secured.
   - Follow up on project status, design, procurement, and construction.
   - Coordinate with the appropriate water and infrastructure agencies.

8. **Chapter Warehouse**

   Goal: Develop a functional warehouse facility for Chapter operations and community needs.

   Actions:

   - Confirm that funding has been secured.
   - Follow up on the project's current status.
   - Confirm the project scope, design, and construction schedule.
   - Coordinate with the responsible Navajo Nation program or funding agency.

9. **Sewer Lagoon**

   Goal: Improve the existing wastewater lagoon system and plan for future capacity.

   Actions:

   - Reline the existing sewer lagoon.
   - Develop or confirm the required scope of work.
   - Assess the condition and capacity of the existing lagoon.
   - Evaluate the feasibility of adding a second lagoon cell.
   - Consider the second cell as a potential long-term infrastructure project.
   - Identify potential funding sources for future wastewater improvements.

10. **Main/Secondary Chapter Access Road**

    Goal: Advanced planning and design for the Main/Secondary Chapter Access Road.

    Actions:

    - Utilize funding secured from the State of New Mexico to begin planning and design.
    - Coordinate with the Navajo Division of Transportation (NDOT) and other entities.
    - Conduct preliminary surveys.
    - Complete the required environmental reviews and clearances.

- Address right-of-way and other pre-planning requirements.
- Advance the project toward final design and construction funding.

Long-Term Goals — 10+ Years

1. **Land Use Compliance for Housing, Commercial, Church, and Ceremonial Sites**

   Goal: Ensure that housing, commercial development, church sites, ceremonial areas, and other land uses have the appropriate leases, permits, or authorizations.

   Actions:

   - Identify existing land uses that do not have a valid lease or permit.
   - Develop a list of identified land-use compliance issues.
   - Coordinate with the Navajo Land Department, BIA, Natural Resources, and other appropriate entities to determine the requirements for bringing uses into compliance.
   - Notify responsible land users of applicable requirements.
   - Assist residents and organizations with the process for obtaining:
   - Homesite leases
   - Church site leases
   - Business site leases
   - Grazing permits
   - Other applicable land-use authorizations
   - Conduct community education and public awareness regarding land-use requirements.
   - Coordinate with the Land Board member, Navajo Land Department, and other appropriate agencies.
   - Finalize and implement the Chapter’s Church Site Lease Policy.
   - Incorporate land-use compliance information into future community planning and zoning activities.

2. **Family Plot Cemeteries**

   Goal: Address existing and future family plot cemeteries in accordance with applicable Navajo Nation land-use and cemetery requirements.

   Actions:

   - Identify existing family plot cemeteries within the Chapter.

- Document existing burial sites and distinguish pre-existing sites from proposed new cemeteries.
- Coordinate with the appropriate Navajo Nation/Bureau of Indian Affairs land-management entities regarding applicable requirements.
- For authorized family plot cemeteries, establish a designated person responsible for administration and maintenance.
- Complete applicable land withdrawal or land-use authorization requirements.
- Develop a Family Plan of Operation identifying the administration and management of the family plot.
- Maintain records of individuals buried within the family plot.
- Designate a sexton or responsible family member to authorize burials.
- Ensure future burials occur only within properly authorized cemetery areas.
- Provide community education regarding cemetery and burial requirements.

3. Fire Support Water Tank

Goal: Increase the community's capacity to respond to structure and wildland fires.

Actions:

- Identify a suitable location for a fire-support water tank.
- Determine required tank capacity and supporting infrastructure.
- Coordinate with the Chapter, fire department, Navajo Nation programs, and potential funding agencies.
- Pursue funding for construction and installation.
- Establish a maintenance plan for the tank and associated equipment.

3. Road Assessment

Goal: Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the Chapter's road network.

Actions:

- Inventory the existing roads and access routes.
- Identify roads requiring maintenance, reconstruction, drainage improvements, or safety improvements.
- Document low-water crossings and other problem areas.
- Identify roads serving residences, community facilities, emergency services, and economic development areas.

- Prioritize improvements based on community needs and available funding.
- Incorporate the findings into the Chapter Thoroughfare Plan

5. **Helipad**

Goal: Establish a safe and accessible emergency helipad for the community.

Actions:

- Identify a suitable location based on emergency response needs and community access.
- Coordinate with emergency medical services and other appropriate agencies.
- Evaluate site access, safety, lighting, and supporting infrastructure.
- Complete required site review and approvals.
- Pursue funding for construction and improvements.
- Establish a maintenance and emergency-use protocol.

6. **Roads, Rights-of-Way, and Road Improvements**

Goal: Improve local road access and address right-of-way needs for priority community roads.

Priority Road Projects:

Road	Approximate Improvement
Pinetree Wash Road	1 mile
Umbrella Canyon Road	0.5 mile
Tiger Lane	1 mile

Actions

- Confirm existing right-of-way status for each priority road.
- Identify affected landowners and obtain necessary rights-of-way or consents.
- Conduct road condition assessments.
- Determine engineering, drainage, and construction needs.
- Develop cost estimates for each project.
- Submit projects through applicable Navajo Nation, county, state, and federal transportation programs.
- Prioritize improvements based on residential access, emergency response, safety, and community needs.
- Monitor projects through design, funding, construction, and completion.

Implementation Approach

The Chapter should review this implementation plan annually to document progress, update project priorities, identify funding opportunities, and add newly identified community needs. Projects should be coordinated with the Community-Based Land Use Plan, Throughfare Plan, Capital Improvement priorities, and available Navajo Nation, county, state, and federal funding programs.

The Chapter may also establish a simple tracking system showing each project’s status, responsible agency, funding source, next action, and anticipated completion date. This will help the Chapter monitor progress from planning through implementation.

References Cited:

Kelly and Becker. 2000. Community Planning: An Introduction to the Comprehensive Land Use Plan. Copyright 2000, by Island Press, Washington, DC.

Linford, 2000. Navajo Places, History, Legend, Landscape. University of Utah Press. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Navajo Times, 2012. "Sandwiched between Gallup and Zuni, a Navajo chapter slices out an identity." http://www.navajotimes.com/news/chaptes/100412san.php. (Date Accessed: October 18, 2016..

U.S. Census Bureau. 2020. American Fact Finder. Available from: www.census.gov.

12. Appendices

A. Public Hearings 1 & 2
B. CLUPC Plan of Operation & Resolution
C. Community Assessment
D. Title 26 – LGA
E. Community Land Use Plan Checklist
F. Planning Definitions
G. Acronyms and Abbreviations
H. Past and Present Chapter Leaders
I. New Mexico ICIP Resolution
J. Project Chapter Resolutions
K. Emergency Response Plan
L. Solid Waste Management Plan
M. Vanderwagen Land Exchange
N. Cemetery Plan of Operation
O. Home Site Lease Policy
P. Church Site Lease Policy (Draft)
Q. Community Service Line
R. NTUA Water Quality
S. Bark Beetle Information
T. McKinley County Wildfire Protection Plan
U. Zoning Color Codes
V. Approving Land Use Plan Resolution

Appendix A: Public Hearing Information

Bááháálí Chapter
P.O. Box 6118, Gallup, New Mexico 87305
PHONE (505) 778-5788 or 778-5796
FAX (505) 778-5915
http://baahaali.navajochapters.org

Lee C. Jim, Chapter President
Benjamin Livingston, Chapter Vice President
David M. Emerson, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer
Noreen Kelly, Land Board Member
Lester C. Yazzie, Council Delegate

Gloria M. Skeet, Chapter Manager
Vacant, Administrative Assistant

Baahaali Chapter
Land Use Plan Public Hearing
November 12, 2026 9:00 am to 12:00 pm

I. Meeting called to Order

II. Invocation

III. Action Items:

a. Land Use Plan Presentation

b. Questions/Concerns/Comments

IV. Land Use Plan Renewal Process

V. Adjournment

SIGN-IN SHEET

TYPE OF MEETING: Public Hearing #1

DATE: November 12, 2026

1 Cecilia Lincoln
2 Ella Yazzie
3 Lorella Garcia
4 Patrick Lincoln
5 Lee Calvin
6 David M. Emerson
7 Eleanor Adley
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Lee C. Jim, Chapter President
Benjamin Livingston, Chapter Vice President
David M. Emerson, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer
Noreen C. Kelley, Land Board Member
Lester Yazzie, Council Delegate

Vacant, Administrative Assistant

Land Use Plan Public Hearing
November 12, 2026, from 9:00 am to 12:00 pm

I. Meeting called to order by CLUPC members, Patrick Lincoln and Loretta Arviso.

II. Invocation: Patrick Lincoln

III. Action Items:

A. Land Use Plan Presentation: Loretta Arviso presented on the First sections which consists of the overview, Local Governance Act, Chapter History, Vision and Mission Statements, Planning Goals, Plan contents, Community Service area, Community Participation Plan, Community Profile and the Community Facilities Plan. Gloria Skeet presented on the Land Sustainability Analysis, and Land Use Plan. Patrick presented the Community Infrastructure Plan. The rest was presented by Guarena.

B. Questions/Concerns/Comments – Q/A was done by discussion. Concerns and Comments were documented on the CLUPC Public Hearing Comment Form.

IV. Land Use Plan Renewal Process – Documents were laid out for all to see and review. If additions are needed, they will be added.

V. Adjournment- meeting was adjourned with all participants in agreement.

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Lester C. Yazzie, Council Delegate

Gloria M. Skeet, Chapter Manager

Vacant, Administrative Assistant

Baahaali Chapter
CLUPC Public Hearing Comment Form

Date of Hearing: Nov. 12, 2026

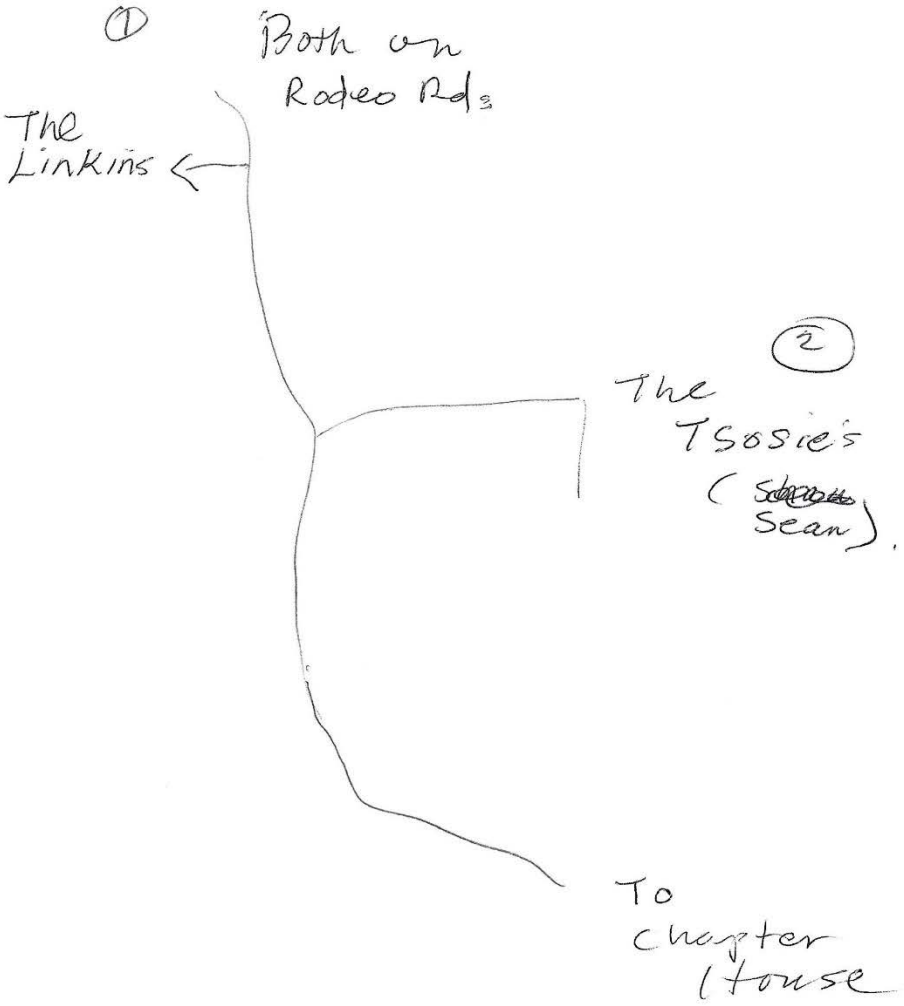
1. Participant Information
   Full Name: Cecilia Lincoln
   Mailing Address: Po. Box 992
   City, State, Zip Code: Gallup, NM. 87305
   Phone Number: (505) 979-8233
   Email address (optional): ceceelincoln1965@gmail.com
2. Public Comment
   Please share your comments, concerns, recommendations, or support regarding the proposed Community Land Use Plan (CLUP) item:
   There are two ceremony site that needs to be implemented on the maps. See back for locations

3. **Position on Proposal**
   - ☑ Support
   - ☐ Support with Conditions
   - ☐ Oppose
   - ☐ Neutral / Informational Comment

   If applicable, please describe suggested changes or conditions:

4. **Signature**
   I certify that the above comments reflect my views regarding the CLUPC public hearing matter.
   Signature: C. Lincoln
   Date: 11/12/26

For Office Use Only:
Date Received: _____
Received by: _____
Comment Recorded in Minutes: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Follow-Up Required: ☐ Yes ☐ No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The Linkins
②
The Tsosie's
(Sean).
To chapter House

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Noreen Kelly, Land Board Member
Lester C. Yazzie, Council Delegate

Gloria M. Skeet, Chapter Manager
Vacant, Administrative Assistant

Baahaali Chapter
CLUPC Public Hearing Comment Form

Date of Hearing: 11/12/26

1. Participant Information
   Full Name: Loretta Arviso
   Mailing Address: P.O. Box 179
   City, State, Zip Code: Vanderwagen, NM.
   Phone Number: (505) 870-1078
   Email address (optional): _____
2. Public Comment
   Please share your comments, concerns, recommendations, or support regarding the proposed Community Land Use Plan (CLUP) item:
   Nicely done - includes alot of information. Looks great w/ pics too.

3. **Position on Proposal**
   - ☑ Support
   - ☐ Support with Conditions
   - ☐ Oppose
   - ☐ Neutral / Informational Comment

   If applicable, please describe suggested changes or conditions:

4. **Signature**
   I certify that the above comments reflect my views regarding the CLUPC public hearing matter.
   Signature: L Arviso
   Date: 11/12/26

For Office Use Only:
Date Received: _____
Received by: _____
Comment Recorded in Minutes: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Follow-Up Required: ☐ Yes ☐ No

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Noreen Kelly, Land Board Member
Lester C. Yazzie, Council Delegate

Gloria M. Skeet, Chapter Manager
Vacant, Administrative Assistant

Baahaali Chapter
CLUPC Public Hearing Comment Form

Date of Hearing: November 12, 2026

1. Participant Information
   Full Name: DAVID M. EMERSON
   Mailing Address: P.O. Box 39
   City, State, Zip Code: Lahabtl, NM 87301
   Phone Number: 928-313-1770
   Email address (optional): dave7emerson@outlook.com
2. Public Comment
   Please share your comments, concerns, recommendations, or support regarding the proposed Community Land Use Plan (CLUP) item:
   2018 vs 2026 — Very comprehensive work.

3. **Position on Proposal**
   - ☒ Support
   - ☐ Support with Conditions
   - ☐ Oppose
   - ☐ Neutral / Informational Comment

   If applicable, please describe suggested changes or conditions:
   Post on Chapter Website. Now - after final approval

4. **Signature**
   I certify that the above comments reflect my views regarding the CLUPC public hearing matter.
   Signature: David M. Emerson
   Date: 11/12/26

For Office Use Only:
Date Received: _____
Received by: _____
Comment Recorded in Minutes: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Follow-Up Required: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Bááháálí Chapter
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Lester C. Yazzie, Council Delegate

Gloria M. Skeet, Chapter Manager
Vacant, Administrative Assistant

Baahaali Chapter
CLUPC Public Hearing Comment Form

Date of Hearing: 11-12-24

1. Participant Information
   Full Name: Lee C. Jim
   Mailing Address: P.O. Box 63
   City, State, Zip Code: Gallup, NM 87305
   Phone Number: 505-400-1674 (Son's phone
   Email address (optional): _____
2. Public Comment
   Please share your comments, concerns, recommendations, or support regarding the proposed Community Land Use Plan (CLUP) item:
   This is very much needed to protect sacred sites.

3. **Position on Proposal**
   - ☒ Support
   - ☐ Support with Conditions
   - ☐ Oppose
   - ☐ Neutral / Informational Comment

   If applicable, please describe suggested changes or conditions:
   will submit other comments later

4. **Signature**
   I certify that the above comments reflect my views regarding the CLUPC public hearing matter.

   Signature: _____
   Date: _____

For Office Use Only:

Date Received: _____
Received by: _____
Comment Recorded in Minutes: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Follow-Up Required: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Bááhááłí Chapter
P.O. Box 6118, Gallup, New Mexico 87305
PHONE (505) 778-5788 or 778-5796
FAX (505) 778-5915
http://baahaali.navajochapters.org

Lee C. Jim, Chapter President
Benjamin Livingston, Chapter Vice President
David M. Emerson, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer
Noreen Kelly, Land Board Member
Lester C. Yazzie, Council Delegate

Gloria M. Skeet, Chapter Manager
Vacant, Administrative Assistant

Baahaali Chapter
CLUPC Public Hearing Comment Form

Date of Hearing: 11/12/26

1. Participant Information
   Full Name: Patrick Lincoln
   Mailing Address: P.O Box # 748
   City, State, Zip Code: Gallup NM 87305
   Phone Number: 505-567-9199
   Email address (optional): patricklincoln544@gmail.com
2. Public Comment
   Please share your comments, concerns, recommendations, or support regarding the proposed Community Land Use Plan (CLUP) item:
   Did a good job. Lots of information again

3. **Position on Proposal**
   - ☒ Support
   - ☐ Support with Conditions
   - ☐ Oppose
   - ☐ Neutral / Informational Comment

   If applicable, please describe suggested changes or conditions:

4. **Signature**
   I certify that the above comments reflect my views regarding the CLUPC public hearing matter.
   Signature: Patrick Lincoln
   Date: 11/12/26

For Office Use Only:
Date Received: _____
Received by: _____
Comment Recorded in Minutes: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Follow-Up Required: ☐ Yes ☐ No

SIGN-IN SHEET

TYPE OF MEETING: Land Use Plan Public Hearing #2

DATE: November 15, 2026

1	Loretta Arviso	28	
2	Jonathan Yazzie	29	
3	Carlene Yazzie	30	
4	Dave Emerson	31	
5		32	
6	Cecelia Tiger	33	
7		34	
8	Shaina Clark	35	
9		36	
10		37	
11	Shawna Ashley	38	
12	Patricia Lucas	39	
13		40	
14		41	
15		42	
16		43	
17		44	
18		45	
19		46	
20		47	
21		48	
22		49	
23		50	
24		51	
25		52	
26		53	
27		54	

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Lester C. Yazzie, Council Delegate

Gloria M. Skeet, Chapter Manager
Vacant, Administrative Assistant

Baahaali Chapter
CLUPC Public Hearing Comment Form

Date of Hearing: 11-15-2026

1. Participant Information
   Full Name: Lorraine S Adeky
   Mailing Address: P.O Box 2271
   City, State, Zip Code: Gallup nm 87305
   Phone Number: 505 879 6311
   Email address (optional): _____
2. Public Comment
   Please share your comments, concerns, recommendations, or support regarding the proposed Community Land Use Plan (CLUP) item:
   much positive information given. ones involved put a lot of work for our community to get this together and have plan in placed.

3. **Position on Proposal**
   - ☒ Support
   - ☐ Support with Conditions
   - ☐ Oppose
   - ☐ Neutral / Informational Comment

   If applicable, please describe suggested changes or conditions:
   I trust this planning is the best for our community. I appreciate everyones time and work into this planning

4. **Signature**
   I certify that the above comments reflect my views regarding the CLUPC public hearing matter.
   Signature: _____
   Date: 11-15-2026

For Office Use Only:
Date Received: _____
Received by: _____
Comment Recorded in Minutes: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Follow-Up Required: ☐ Yes ☐ No

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Lester C. Yazzie, Council Delegate

Gloria M. Skeet, Chapter Manager
Vacant, Administrative Assistant

Baahaali Chapter
CLUPC Public Hearing Comment Form

Date of Hearing: Nov. 15, 2026

1. Participant Information
   Full Name: Benjamin Livingston
   Mailing Address: PO Box 328
   City, State, Zip Code: Vanderwagen N.Mex 87326
   Phone Number: 505-409-4062
   Email address (optional): -None-
2. Public Comment
   Please share your comments, concerns, recommendations, or support regarding the proposed Community Land Use Plan (CLUP) item:

3. **Position on Proposal**
   - ☒ Support
   - ☐ Support with Conditions
   - ☐ Oppose
   - ☐ Neutral / Informational Comment

   If applicable, please describe suggested changes or conditions:

4. **Signature**
   I certify that the above comments reflect my views regarding the CLUPC public hearing matter.
   Signature: Benjamin Livingston
   Date: 11-15-26

For Office Use Only:
Date Received: _____
Received by: _____
Comment Recorded in Minutes: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Follow-Up Required: ☐ Yes ☐ No

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Noreen Kelly, Land Board Member
Lester C. Yazzie, Council Delegate

Gloria M. Skeet, Chapter Manager
Vacant, Administrative Assistant

Baahaali Chapter
CLUPC Public Hearing Comment Form

Date of Hearing: 11/15/26

1. Participant Information
   Full Name: DAVE EMERSON
   Mailing Address: P.O. Box 35
   City, State, Zip Code: Rehoboth, NM 87322
   Phone Number: 928-313-1770
   Email address (optional): dave7emerson@outlook.com
2. Public Comment
   Please share your comments, concerns, recommendations, or support regarding the proposed Community Land Use Plan (CLUP) item:
   old warehouse, ~~future~~ former chapter house
   list as abandoned building
   Head Start - Notice cited by EPA
   abandon building?

3. **Position on Proposal**
   - ☐ Support
   - ☐ ~~Support~~ with Conditions
   - ☐ Oppose
   - ☐ Neutral / Informational Comment

   If applicable, please describe suggested changes or conditions:
   follow project years planning
   2 years review on current officials
   & chapter manager
   need transition plan to continue
   implementation of plan

4. **Signature**
   I certify that the above comments reflect my views regarding the CLUPC public hearing matter.
   Signature: Dave E.H.
   Date: 11/15/26

For Office Use Only:
Date Received: _____
Received by: _____
Comment Recorded in Minutes: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Follow-Up Required: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Bááháálí Chapter
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Noreen Kelly, Land Board Member
Lester C. Yazzie, Council Delegate

Gloria M. Skeet, Chapter Manager
Vacant, Administrative Assistant

Baahaali Chapter
CLUPC Public Hearing Comment Form

Date of Hearing: 11-15-26

1. Participant Information
   Full Name: Jonathan Yazzie
   Mailing Address: PO Box #1113
   City, State, Zip Code: Gallup, New Mexico 87305
   Phone Number: (505) 728-5381
   Email address (optional): _____
2. Public Comment
   Please share your comments, concerns, recommendations, or support regarding the proposed Community Land Use Plan (CLUP) item:

   God bless all

3. **Position on Proposal**
   - ☐ Support
   - ☐ Support with Conditions
   - ☐ Oppose
   - ☒ Neutral / Informational Comment

   If applicable, please describe suggested changes or conditions:

   Let see what happens

4. **Signature**
   I certify that the above comments reflect my views regarding the CLUPC public hearing matter.
   Signature: Jonathan Yazzie
   Date: 11-15-2026

For Office Use Only:
Date Received: _____
Received by: _____
Comment Recorded in Minutes: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Follow-Up Required: ☐ Yes ☐ No

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Noreen Kelly, Land Board Member
Lester C. Yazzie, Council Delegate

Gloria M. Skeet, Chapter Manager
Vacant, Administrative Assistant

Baahaali Chapter
CLUPC Public Hearing Comment Form

Date of Hearing: 11-15-26

1. Participant Information
   Full Name: Ella Yazzie
   Mailing Address: PO Box 1113
   City, State, Zip Code: Gallup NM 87305
   Phone Number: (505)280-2456
   Email address (optional): _____
2. Public Comment
   Please share your comments, concerns, recommendations, or support regarding the proposed Community Land Use Plan (CLUP) item:
   Wind mill for Wesley Begay is inactive struck by lightening and it fell to pieces on the ground.
   page page 62 16T-564
3. **Position on Proposal**
   - ☒ Support
   - ☐ Support with Conditions
   - ☐ Oppose
   - ☐ Neutral / Informational Comment

   If applicable, please describe suggested changes or conditions:
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
4. **Signature**
   I certify that the above comments reflect my views regarding the CLUPC public hearing matter.
   Signature: Ella Yazzie
   Date: 11-15-26

For Office Use Only:
Date Received: _____
Received by: _____
Comment Recorded in Minutes: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Follow-Up Required: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Appendix B: Plan of Operation and Resolution

Appendix C: Community Assessment Survey Form

No: _____

Opted Out ❑

Completed:

Date: _____

Time: _____

COMMUNITY BASED LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE (CLUPC)

Baahaali Navajo Community Assessment (2026)

1. Name: _____
2. Address, City, State, Zip: _____
3. Phone Number: _____
4. Marital Status: ❑ Married ❑ Single ❑ Divorced ❑ Common Law
5. Number of Household members: ___ What are their ages?
   0-17 Year Old: Boy _____ Girl _____
   18-64 Year Old: Men _____ Women _____
   Elders 65+: Men _____ Women _____
6. Do you have a disability? ❑ Yes ❑ No
7. Education level of each household members:
   Elementary ___ Middle School ___ Junior High ___ High school ___
   2 yr College Degree ___ 4 yr College Degree ___ Trade School ___ Other ___
8. Are you a Military Veteran? ❑ Yes ❑ No Branch of Service: _____
   Years of Service: _____ Disabled? ❑ Yes ❑ No
9. What is your source of income? ❑ Employed ❑ Unemployed ❑ Self-Employed ❑ Retired ❑ Other
   If employed, how many miles do you drive to work? _____ miles
10. Are you a registered voter with Baahaali Chapter? ❑ Yes ❑ No
11. In which area do you live? _____
12. How far do you live from the Chapter House? _____ Miles
13. How long have you lived in the Baahaali Area? _____ Years
14. How many extended family members do not live in the Community? _____
    If so, where do they live? _____ (Gallup, Albuquerque, etc.)
15. Are you a homeowner? ❑ Yes ❑ No If yes, which do you have? ❑ Home Site Lease ❑ Residential Lease ❑ Homestead ❑ Other
16. Presently, what type of house do you live in?
    ❑ Frame House ❑ Hogan ❑ NHA Housing (Homeowner/Rental) ❑ Mobile Home
    ❑ Relocation Home Other: _____
17. From your home, how far off the main road do you live? ___ Miles
18. Does your road have a name? ❑ Yes ❑ No If yes, what is the name of that road? _____
19. Do you have utility service? ❑ Electric ❑ Water ❑ Propane ❑ Natural Gas
20. Do you have phone service? ❑ Land line ❑ Cell phone ❑ Internet
21. What type of heating do you use? ❑ Pellet Stove ❑ Wood/Coal Stove ❑ Electric Heating ❑ Propane ❑ Natural Gas
22. How do you dispose of your trash? ❑ Transfer Station ❑ Burning ❑ Landfill ❑ Illegal Dumping
23. What do you think of the road conditions in your community? _____
    _____
24. Do you think we have a trash problem in the Baahaali Chapter Community? ❑ Yes ❑ No
25. Do you own any livestock? ❑ Yes ❑ No If so, check all that you have: ❑ Sheep ❑ Cattle ❑ Horses ❑ Goats ❑ Other: _____
26. Do you think we need more jobs locally? ❑ Yes ❑ No If Yes, what type of jobs? _____
27. What kind of businesses do you want to see in Baahaali? _____
28. What would you like to see in the community? ❑ Rodeo Grounds ❑ A Walking Trail ❑ Community Center/Gym ❑ Recreational Center
29. What are the community's concerns? ❑ Public Safety ❑ Roads ❑ Livestock/Range Management ❑ Emergency Response

Appendix D: Title 26-Local Governance Act

[Reserved]

Title 26

Navajo Nation Local Governance Act

Chapter 1. Navajo Nation Chapters

Subchapter 1. Generally

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

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

B. Purpose.

1. The purpose of the Local Governance Act is to recognize governance at the local level. Through adoption of this Act, the Navajo Nation Council delegates to chapters governmental authority with respect to local matters consistent with Navajo law, including custom and tradition. This Act clearly defines the executive and legislative functions of the chapter as well as the duties and responsibilities of chapter officials and administrators consistent with the Navajo Nation's policy of "separation of powers" and "checks and balances."

2. Enactment of the Local Governance Act allows Chapters to make decisions over local matters. This authority, in the long run, will improve community decision making, allow communities to excel and flourish, enable Navajo leaders to lead towards a prosperous future, and improve the strength and sovereignty of the Navajo Nation. Through adoption of this Act, Chapters are compelled to govern with responsibility and accountability to the local citizens.

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

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

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

History

CAP-34-98, April 20, 1998.

Cross Reference

Navajo Election Code of 1990, apportionment, see 11 N.N.C. § 9.

§ 2. Definitions

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

1. "Accounting system" means the methods and records established and maintained to identify, assemble, analyze, classify, record and report a chapter's financial transactions and to maintain accountability, in accordance with generally accepted governmental accounting principles (GAGAP), or another comprehensive basis of accounting, other than (GAGAP) of such transactions and for the related assets and liabilities.

2. "Administrative functions" are those activities of the chapter government which are non-legislative, and involve the conduct of programs.

3. "Allotment" means a parcel of land either owned by the United States in trust for an Indian (trust allotment) or owned by an Indian subject to restriction imposed by the United States against alienation (restricted fee allotment).

4. "Alternative form of chapter governance" means to give a new design, function or organization to the existing chapter government.

5. "Attendance" means to be present.

6. "Chapters" are units of local government which are political subdivisions of the Navajo Nation.

7. "Chapter Certification" means the process required of a community group, pursuant to Section 3, seeking to establish a certified chapter of the Navajo Nation Government.

8. "Chapter employee" means any person or entity working for, or rendering or exchanging any services or performing any act for or on behalf of the chapter in return for any form of payment or other compensation or thing of value received or to be received at any time temporarily, permanently or indefinitely, in any capacity; whether as agent, servant, representative, consultant, advisor, independent contractor or otherwise.

9. "Chapter meeting minutes" means the record of all action taken at a duly called meeting of the chapter.

10. "Chapter membership" means:

a. For voting purposes and participation in the chapter government, all registered voters of the chapter, or those representing such voters pursuant to governing models adopted by the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council pursuant

to this Act.

b. For purposes of services and benefits, all tribal members, young and old, who either reside within or are registered in the chapter. An individual may not be a member of more than one chapter.

11. "Chapter officials"-The President, Vice-President, and Secretary/Treasurer of a certified chapter, or, for purposes of the Election Code, other officials who may be locally elected based upon governing models adopted by the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council pursuant to this Act.

12. "Chapter ballot measure" means the official action of a chapter's registered voters on a proposed resolution or ordinance pursuant to §§ 1003(B) and 2001(H) *et seq*. of this Act.

13. "Chapter resident" means one who dwells permanently or continuously within the boundaries of a chapter.

14. "Chapter resolution" means the document recording the official action taken by the chapter membership at a duly called chapter meeting.

15. "Community based land use plan" means a document adopted by chapter resolution setting forth current and proposed uses of land within chapter boundaries, illustrating such uses by map or plat.

16. "Contracting" means the act of entering into written agreements which impose legal obligations on the parties who are signatories to the agreement.

17. "Custodian" means having day to day charge of official books, records, documents, equipment, property and funds of the chapter.

18. "Eminent domain" means the taking of land used by an individual, or legal person or entity, in which an individual, or legal person or entity, has an interest for a governmental purpose. "Just compensation" must be paid to the user for taking of such as prescribed by Navajo law.

19. "Filing system" means the system by which all chapter documents are maintained.

20. "Five Management System" means a management system which includes: accounting, procurement, filing, personnel and property management.

21. "Governance procedure requirements" means the process chapters must complete pursuant to § 102 to begin exercising authorities pursuant to this Act.

22. "Governmental purposes" means activities carried out by the chapter for the general health, safety and welfare of the chapter membership.

23. "Local governance" means governance by and through chapter governmental bodies as set forth by this Act.

24. "Manager" means the individual who is responsible for administering the Five Management System and the administration of the chapter.

25. "Navajo Nation law" means Navajo statutes, administrative regulations and Navajo common law.

26. "Ordinance" means a local law, rule or regulation enacted by a chapter pursuant to this Act.

27. "Oversight" means the general supervision of administrative functions by the chapter officials and/or the manager to ensure accountability.

28. "Personal property" is all supplies, materials, equipment and other property, including expendable and nonexpendable property, capitalized and non-capitalized, but does not include real property or fixtures. Capitalized property is nonexpendable property having acquisition value of one thousand dollars ($1,000) or more.

29. "Personnel management" means the system by which recruitment, retention and termination of employees is administered at the chapter.

30. "Property management" means the system by which the chapter administers accounts for real and personal property obtained or controlled as a result of past transactions, events or circumstances.

31. "Real property" is any interest in land, together with the improvements, structures and fixtures located thereon.

32. "Registered voter" means having one's name officially placed on a list of eligible voters.

33. "Subcontract" means the act of entering into a written agreement between a Navajo Nation chapter and a Navajo Nation division, program or entity.

34. "Technical assistance" means services rendered by the central Navajo Nation government with respect to the authority to be exercised by chapters as described herein.

History

CO-51-04, October 18, 2004. Amended subsections 10(a) "Chapter membership," 11 "Chapter officials," and 12 "Chapter ballot measure." Majority chapter approval of Resolution CO-51-04 obtained on August 26, 2007.

CJY-42-04, July 23, 2004. Majority chapter approval of Resolution CJY-42-04 obtained on October 7, 2004.

CAP-34-98, April 20, 1998.

Annotations

1. Chapter employee

"It is clear to this Court, then, that the CSC position is an administrative position, and that the duties of the position fall within the definition of 'chapter employee' in 26 N.N.C. § 2(8). Whether the chapter receiving those services is certified pursuant to the LGA or not does not change the nature of the services nor the position of the employee. A CSC is a chapter employee." *In the Matter of the Termination of: Yazzie* and *Barney v. Division of Community Development, Local Governance Support Center,* No. SC-CV-37-05 and No. SC-CV-42-05, slip op. at 5 (Nav. Sup. Ct. June 14, 2007).

§ 3. Chapter certification

A. There shall be certified at least one chapter organization in each chapter precinct which elects delegates to the Navajo Nation Council. The list of certified chapters is at 11 N.N.C. § 10.

B. Until increased by certification by the Navajo Nation Council, the number of certified chapters shall not exceed 110.

C. Additional chapters may be certified only if all of the following are met:

1. Upon presentation of evidence to the Navajo Nation Council that the proposed chapter represents a community group which has existed and functioned as a community for four continuous years.

2. Upon presentation of evidence that the population of the area exceeds 1,000 persons for each of the existing chapters and that there is a need to establish others.

3. Upon presentation of evidence that the topography or the unique demography of the chapter area makes it necessary to have more than one chapter to allow residents access to chapter meetings.

History

CAP-34-98, April 20, 1998.

Subchapter 3. Navajo Nation Chapter Governance

§ 101. Chapter government requirements

A. To ensure accountability, all chapters are required to adopt and operate under a Five Management System. Chapters shall develop policies and procedures for the Five Management System consistent with applicable Navajo Nation law.

B. Chapters wanting to administer land, pursuant to this Act, are required to develop a community based land use plan based upon results of a

community assessment.

History

CAP-34-98, April 20, 1998.

§ 102. Governance procedure requirements

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

B. Upon review and recommendation by the Auditor General's office, the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council shall certify the Five Management System policies and procedures. Also, the committee shall review, if applicable, the chapter's community based land use plan. Upon governance certification by the Transportation and Community Development Committee, the chapter may exercise authorities pursuant to § 103 of this Act.

C. Chapters subsequently approving a community based land use plan must receive certification from the Transportation and Community Development Committee. Certification by the Transportation and Community Development Committee authorizes chapters to administer land pursuant to § 103(D)(1).

History

CAP-34-98, April 20, 1998.

§ 103. Chapter authority

A. The members of each chapter, at a duly called meeting, are authorized to oversee the authority delegated to the chapter pursuant to this Act.

B. All authority exercised by a chapter shall be consistent with Navajo Nation law.

C. All authority exercised by a chapter, pursuant to this Act, may be preempted by Navajo Nation Council statutes and/or resolutions.

D. All chapters, by chapter resolution, may exercise the following authorities, including, but not limited to:

1. Issue home and business site leases or permits. The issuance of leases and permits shall be done in accordance with uniform rules and regulations promulgated by the Resources Committee and the Economic Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council. This provision shall not apply to allotments.

2. Acquire, sell or lease property of the chapter.

3. Enter into agreements for the provision of goods and services.

4. Enter into agreements with other chapters to undertake a common goal or interest which will benefit the chapters.

5. Enter into intergovernmental agreements with federal, state, tribal entities and/or their agencies, subject to the approval of the Intergovernmental Relations Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

6. Enter into contracts or subcontracts with the Navajo Nation for federal, state, county and other funds, subject to the approval of the Intergovernmental Relations Committee. This provision is not intended to alter federal contracts between chapters and the United States which pre-date the enactment of this Act.

7. Enter into contracts or subcontracts for Navajo Nation general funds, with appropriate Navajo Nation divisions, programs or agencies for service delivery programs.

8. Appropriate funds, according to conditions set forth by the Navajo Nation Council, divisions, departments or other funding sources, including chapter claims funds and chapter scholarship funds.

9. Retain legal counsel.

10. Establish a peacemaking system or administrative procedure for resolving disputes arising from chapter resolutions, ordinances, or administrative action; including matters arising from personal disputes. The peacemaking system should emphasize Navajo custom for resolving disputes not otherwise contrary to Navajo law and/or custom.

11. Generate revenue through means established by the chapter consistent with this Act.

E. Chapters may adopt the following ordinances pursuant to § 2001 of this Act.

1. Amend the land use plan to meet the changing needs of the community.

2. Acquire property by eminent domain, pursuant to § 2005 of this Act. This provision shall not apply to allotments.

3. Acquire and administer capital improvement project funds.

4. Zoning ordinances consistent with the chapter's community based land use plan.

5. Regulatory ordinances for governmental purposes, enforcement of which shall be by the chapter, for the general health, safety and welfare of the chapter membership, consistent with Navajo Nation law.

6. An alternative form of chapter governance based upon models provided by the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

7. A municipal form of government or chapter subunits based upon models provided by the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

8. Local taxes pursuant to a local tax code developed by the Navajo Tax Commission and approved by the Navajo Nation Council.

9. Local fees based upon guidelines established by the Navajo Nation Council.

10. Issue community bonds.

11. Compensate the chapter president, the vice president, and the secretary/treasurer.

12. Others, subject to the approval of the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council.

F. Chapter members may delegate the resolution authority to the chapter administration through the chapter ordinance process. The delegation of authority specifically applies to: the issuance of home, business and other site leases, contracting, the authority to acquire, sell or lease personal property of the chapter, and to appropriate funds.

G. The chapter officials and/or the chapter membership are prohibited from granting monetary loans and approving per capita distribution of chapter funds to the chapter membership.

H. All residents of the chapter, whether registered voters or not, are subject to the jurisdiction of the chapter pursuant to this Section.

History

CJY-42-04, July 23, 2004. Majority chapter approval of Resolution CJY-42-04 obtained on October 7, 2004.

CAP-34-98, April 20, 1998.

Cross References

Navajo Election Code, referendum, see 11 N.N.C. § 401 *et seq.*

Chapter 2. Chapter Government

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

§ 1001. Duties and responsibilities of chapter officials

A. Chapter officials are elected by the chapter membership to facilitate the conduct of chapter meetings and guide policy making within the chapter. The administrative functions of the chapter government are to be left to the chapter employees. An individual may not serve as both a chapter official and chapter employee at the same time.

B. The duties and responsibilities of the chapter officials are as follows:

1. The chapter president shall:

a. Consult with the chapter vice president, secretary/treasurer, council delegate(s), and chapter staff in preparation of the agenda for each chapter meeting. If applicable, the president shall also consider proposed agenda items from the planning meeting.

b. Preside and maintain order over chapter meetings. All chapter meetings shall be conducted according to the standard order of business pursuant to § 1003 of this Act.

c. Provide all residents of the community with equal opportunity to speak on issues before the chapter.

d. Recommend the establishment of and appointment to the standing and special committees of the chapter to the membership for approval.

e. Adjourn or postpone a chapter meeting in the event of:

(1) A lack of quorum;

(2) Disorder at the meeting;

(3) Unforeseen emergency;

(4) When a chapter meeting is adjourned or postponed, the chapter president shall provide notice to the chapter members as to the time and place of the next or continued chapter meeting.

f. Vote in case of a tie.

g. Call emergency or special chapter meetings.

h. Coordinate, plan and organize to improve chapter functions and activities.

i. Ensure that the duties and responsibilities of the vice president and the secretary/treasurer are carried out in the best interest of the chapter community.

j. Work closely with the vice president, and secretary/treasurer, to ensure that the chapter administration is adequately meeting the chapter's directives and expending funds according to conditions of the Navajo Nation Council and/or the chapter's annual budgetary objectives; and shall report to the chapter membership.

k. Follow-up with Tribal, Federal and State governments or their agencies on resolutions, ordinances, recommendations, proposals and projects of the chapter.

l. Take action to protect the life and property of the members of the chapter in case of an emergency or other crisis.

m. Carry out the decisions of the chapter and not frustrate those decisions in any way.

n. Work closely with council members, chapter elected officials, committees and other concerned groups or agencies.

o. Encourage and promote community participation in planning and development.

p. Mediate disputes, if appropriate, of families residing within the chapter and/or refer such family disputes to appropriate social service or law enforcement authorities, as the circumstances may require.

q. Represent the chapter at meetings which the chapter has interest.

r. Keep informed of all chapter related activities and acts to advance the interests of the community in all matters.

s. Have authority to sign all contracts, leases and all other official documents of the chapter, unless otherwise stated.

t. Delegate to the vice president certain duties and responsibilities of the presidency, when the president is otherwise incapacitated or is unavailable to perform his duties.

2. The chapter vice president shall:

a. Automatically assume the duties and responsibilities of the chapter president, in the absence of the president during chapter meetings.

b. In the event of an unforeseen situation, assume delegated duties and responsibilities of the chapter president for a reasonable time period.

c. Assist the president and secretary/treasurer with their duties and responsibilities.

d. Work closely with chapter elected officials, committees and other concerned groups or agencies.

e. Monitor community projects.

f. Represent the chapter at meetings of which the chapter has interest.

g. Support and assist the president and secretary/treasurer in carrying out the decisions of the chapter and not act to frustrate

those decisions.

3. The chapter secretary/treasurer shall:

a. Maintain complete and accurate records of all chapter activities and provide written information when called upon.

b. Assist the president and vice president in preparing the agenda.

c. Prepare and finalize all resolutions, proposals, letters and other important documents for distribution to appropriate agencies.

d. Take the minutes of chapter meetings and record in detail all resolutions, votes and other official actions of the chapter. Discussion of all action items shall be recorded with a tape recording machine.

e. Follow up with the chapter president and vice president on all referrals of resolutions, proposals, correspondence and other related matters.

f. Represent the chapter at meetings of which the chapter has an interest.

g. Work closely with the chapter president, vice president, and other chapter committees.

h. Monitor the maintenance of an adequate accounting system to ensure accountability of all funds and expenditures; and shall report to the chapter president and membership.

i. Shall, in consultation with the chapter president and vice president, ensure that the administration prepares monthly financial reports of all transactions and expenditures of the chapter by categories. The secretary/treasurer is responsible for providing all financial reports to the chapter membership at duly called chapter meetings.

j. Keep records of meeting claims, attendance and payment of chapter officials.

k. Turn over, to the chapter manager, within 10 working days of the official action, all resolutions, minutes and other official documents finalized by the secretary/treasurer.

l. Co-sign all chapter checks along with the chapter manager. In the event that the secretary/treasurer is unavailable, the chapter president or the vice president may co-sign chapter checks.

C. Elected officials of the Navajo Nation chapters shall serve for a term of four years and shall not be limited to the number of terms he or she may serve.

D. Elected officials of the Navajo Nation chapters shall take the oath of office before assuming official duties.

E. Elected officials are prohibited from direct involvement in the management and operations of the chapter administration.

F. Elected officials, immediately upon resignation, removal or expiration of the term of office, shall turn over to the duly certified successor, all books, records, and property in his/her possession belonging to the chapter.

G. Elected officials shall comply with all Navajo Nation laws, chapter ordinances and resolutions. These officials shall perform the duties enumerated above, and such other duties as may be consistent with Navajo law, including this Act and applicable plans of operation enacted by the chapter membership.

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

History

CJY-43-04, July 23, 2004. Majority chapter approval of Resolution CJY-43-04 obtained on October 7, 2004.

CAP-34-98, April 20, 1998.

Annotations

1. Construction and application

"In this case, the law is clear and unambiguous. The Local Governance Act, 26 N.N.C. § 1001(A) prohibits an individual from serving both as a chapter official and chapter employee at the same time. A general provision within the personnel manual cannot supersede provisions in the Code appropriately considered and approved by the Council. Therefore, a CSC is a chapter employee, and that position cannot be held simultaneously with that of a chapter official." *In the Matter of the Termination of: Yazzie* and *Barney v. Division of Community Development, Local Governance Support Center,* No. SC-CV-37-05 and No. SC-CV-42-05, slip op. at 4 (Nav. Sup. Ct. June 14, 2007).

"The Local Governance Act, 26 N.N.C. § 1001(A) is clear and unambiguous, and will be held to mean what it says. 'An individual may not serve as both a chapter official and chapter employee at the same time.' 26 N.N.C. § 1001(A). There are no conditions precedent to the implementation of that prohibition. A CSC is a chapter employee. Therefore, all appellees were simultaneously serving as both chapter employees and as chapter officials. That is prohibited by law." *In the Matter of the Termination of: Yazzie* and *Barney v. Division of Community Development, Local Governance Support Center,* No. SC-CV-37-05 and No. SC-CV-42-05, slip op. at 5 (Nav. Sup. Ct. June 14, 2007).

§ 1002. Meetings; Meeting notice requirement; Compensation of chapter officials

A. Number of meetings. Each chapter shall determine the number of meetings to be held each month and the time and place for such meetings (subject to the right of the chapter president to call special or emergency meetings when necessary).

B. Meeting notice. The chapter officials shall post all chapter meeting agendas within the chapter boundaries at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.

C. Compensation of chapter officials

1. Chapter officials shall be compensated for only the number of meetings provided for in the Navajo Nation approved budget. It is nonetheless the obligation of chapter officials to be present at all chapter meetings.

2. A chapter meeting claim form signed only by the claimant shall be attached to each of the regularly scheduled chapter meeting reports filed by the chapter secretary/treasurer with the chapter Government Development Department, Division of Community Development, or if applicable, by the chapter administration.

a. Each regularly scheduled chapter meeting report and claim form shall be correctly filled out before it will be accepted and processed for payment by the Chapter Government Development Department, Division of Community Development, or if applicable, by the chapter administration;

b. Each chapter president, vice president, secretary/treasurer (the appointed acting secretary and/or the chapter president pro-tempore) shall be paid in accordance with the approved fiscal year budget;

c. No chapter official shall be compensated for a chapter meeting unless he or she was in official attendance at that meeting; and

d. Reports will be furnished for all chapter meetings, regular or special, and state whether or not chapter officials are to be compensated for attendance at such meetings.

History

CAP-34-98, April 20, 1998.

§ 1003. Order of business

A. The chapter president or in the absence of the president, the vice president shall chair all regular or special chapter meetings. In the absence of the president and vice president, the chapter members present may select a chairperson pro tempore for that meeting only.

B. All chapter meetings require a quorum of twenty-five (25) registered chapter members to conduct official chapter business. Chapters, whether governance-certified or not, may amend the quorum requirement, based upon models and procedural regulations adopted by the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council. Adoption of an amended quorum requirement requires approval by chapter ballot measure in accordance with 11 N.N.C. §§ 401-408.

C. Chapters may adopt standard rules for conducting chapter meetings.

D. Procedural Rules for Motions.

1. The approval or amendments to the agenda, minutes, report(s) and resolution(s) under old and new business of the agenda shall be done in the following manner:

a. Upon presenting the agenda, minutes, report(s), resolution(s) and/or issue(s) of the agenda, the chapter president shall request a motion to accept the matter before the chapter membership and recognize a second to the main motion.

b. Upon receiving a motion and a second to the main motion, the chapter president shall provide an opportunity to members of the chapter to address the matter before the chapter membership.

c. Any member of the chapter may propose an amendment to the main motion which would require a second. The chapter membership shall vote on the proposed amendment motion. If the amendment motion passes, it shall take precedence over the part of the main motion subject to a proposed amendment. Only one motion to amend the main motion shall be on the floor.

d. Any member of the chapter may propose a substitute motion and if it passes, it shall take the place of the main motion. The substitute motion shall be seconded and voted on.

e. Any member of the chapter may propose to table the legislation or issue before the chapter. The motion to table the matter shall be seconded and voted on. If the tabling motion passes, it shall take precedence over other motions.

2. The chapter president, vice president, and secretary/treasurer, at a duly called chapter meeting, are prohibited from making main motions and second motions on substantive and administrative matters. They may make motions and second motions during planning meetings.

History

CO-51-04, October 18, 2004. Amended subsection B. Majority chapter approval of Resolution CO-51-04 obtained on August 26, 2007.

CAP-34-98, April 20, 1998.

Cross References

Navajo Election Code, referendum, see 11 N.N.C. § 401 *et seq.*

§ 1004. Chapter administration

A. The chapter shall enact, by resolution, plans of operation for all executive functions and administrative policies of the chapter, including but not limited to: record keeping, accounting, personnel, payroll, property management, contracting procurement and program management. The Five Management System shall be the basis of enacting the plans of operation and administrative policies. The chapter administration shall follow the duties and responsibilities prescribed in the plans of operation and shall comply with all administrative policies and procedures enacted by the chapter.

B. The chapter manager shall co-sign all chapter checks.

C. The chapter manager shall be the custodian of all official books, records, documents, and funds of the chapter. Failure of the manager to safeguard these items is cause for removal and assessment of applicable penalties pursuant to Navajo Nation law.

D. Members of the chapter, individually, are prohibited from direct involvement in the management and operations of the government or administration.

History

CAP-34-98, April 20, 1998.

Subchapter 7. Navajo Nation Chapter Regulations and Procedure

§ 2001. Chapter ordinance procedure

A. All proposed ordinance(s) shall contain the following:

1. An ordinance number;

2. A title which indicates the nature of the subject matter of the ordinance;

3. A preamble which states the intent, need or reason for the ordinance;

4. The subject of the ordinance;

5. Rules and regulations governing the enforcement of the ordinance, budgetary information, and where applicable, a statement indicating the penalty for violation of the ordinance;

6. A statement indicating the date when the ordinance shall become effective;

7. The signature of the chapter president to make an official

recording of the transaction or writing.

B. The proposed ordinance shall be read into the record at two consecutive chapter meetings, of which one may be designated a special meeting, to provide information and an opportunity to discuss and comment on the proposed ordinance(s).

C. All proposed ordinances shall be read in both English and Navajo.

D. After the final reading, the proposed ordinance shall be posted at public places within the chapter boundaries a minimum of 14 days prior to the vote. The date of the vote shall be decided upon at this time.

E. Passage of all ordinance(s), except those listed in subsection H, requires a majority of the votes cast, by the chapter membership during a regular or special meeting.

F. All ordinances shall be compiled and maintained at the chapter for public information. Copies of ordinances shall be filed with the central Records Management Department of the Navajo Nation.

G. Ordinances shall be amended or rescinded by the process provided in this Section. All ordinances proposing amendments shall clearly indicate new language by underscoring and deletions by overstriking.

H. A chapter ballot measure shall be used for the adoption of an alternative form of chapter governance, a municipal form of government, chapter subunits, local taxes and fees, issuance of community bonds and compensation of chapter officials. Adoption of a chapter ballot measure shall be in accordance with 11 N.N.C. §§ 401-408.

I. Challenges to ordinances shall be pursuant to 1 N.N.C. § 501 *et seq.*

History

CO-51-04, October 18, 2004. Amended subsections E and H. Majority chapter approval of Resolution CO-51-04 obtained on August 26, 2007.

CAP-34-98, April 20, 1998.

Cross References

Navajo Election Code, referendum, see 11 N.N.C. § 401 *et seq.*

§ 2002. Chapter contract requirements

A. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, all contracts authorized to be executed on behalf of a chapter, and utilizing Navajo Nation funds shall:

1. Expressly state the liability of the chapter under the contract;

2. Be approved by the chapter membership, before being executed on behalf of the Chapter;

3. Have sufficient funds appropriated and available;

4. Comply with the Navajo Business and Procurement Act, 12 N.N.C. § 1501 *et seq.*, the Navajo Preference in Employment Act, 15 N.N.C. § 601 *et seq.*, the Navajo Nation Business Opportunity Act, 5 N.N.C. § 201 *et seq.* and rules and regulations promulgated thereto;

5. Be awarded only after public advertisement and bidding;

6. Not waive the sovereign immunity of the Navajo Nation;

7. Provide access to all contracts or papers to the public; and, if applicable

8. Not exceed ten percent (10%) of the accepted bid. If the ten percent (10%) cap is exceeded by change orders, modifications or amendments, such change orders, modifications or amendments shall be subject to the provisions of § 2002(A)(5) above.

B. All executed contracts and papers, and any modifications thereof, shall be filed at the chapter.

History

Note (2005). Reference to "Business Preference Act" at Subsection(A)(4) changed to "Navajo Nation Business Opportunity Act" pursuant to CAP-37-02, April 19, 2002.

CAP-34-98, April 20, 1998.

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

A. The chapter shall adopt an accounting system deemed acceptable by the Auditor General.

B. In accordance with the exception provided in 12 N.N.C. § 820(N), funds appropriated to the chapters by the Navajo Nation Council shall not be subject to a lapse of appropriation at the end of the fiscal year provided that chapters shall budget those funds in the subsequent fiscal year in accordance with the purposes and conditions originally set forth by the Navajo Nation Council in its appropriations.

C. Budget Process

1. At least one month before the end of the Navajo Nation fiscal year, the manager, in consultation with the chapter officials, shall prepare, schedule and explain the annual chapter budget to the membership. Chapters are required to follow the annual budget instruction of the Navajo Nation Office of Management and Budget when formulating the annual chapter budget and when the budget concerns Navajo general funds. At a duly called planning meeting, the manager shall present a proposed annual budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The manager shall, to the extent allowed by law, include the objectives of the membership in the

proposed budget.

2. The budget shall consist of financial information, including but not limited to: a statement on prior financial expenditures; capital improvement funds; debts; encumbrances; and budget objectives from the current year and the status of those objectives.

3. The manager, in consultation with the chapter officials, shall finalize the budget for approval by the chapter membership. The chapter membership shall vote upon the budget at a duly called chapter meeting in which reasonable notice has been given to the chapter membership that said meeting will include approval of the annual budget. The budget expenditures shall not exceed the total of the estimated income for the fiscal year. No payments shall be made or obligated except in accordance with the appropriation duly enacted by the chapter or adopted by the Navajo Nation Council.

D. To protect the interests of the chapter, the chapter shall participate in the Navajo Nation's insurance and employee benefit programs, subject to the terms and conditions of such programs. In the event that a chapter elects not to participate in the Navajo Nation's programs, the chapter shall establish adequate coverage through the creation of a self-insurance program or the procurement of appropriate policies.

E. Chapter funds shall not be used for personal, business or other forms of loans. Per capita distribution of funds by the chapter is prohibited.

F. Any person, agent, or chapter official misappropriating or misusing chapter funds or property shall be subject to prosecution under the applicable laws of the Navajo Nation, and, if appropriate, under the laws of the United States federal government.

History

CJY-42-04, July 23, 2004. Majority chapter approval of Resolution CJY-42-04 obtained on October 7, 2004.

CJY-43-04, July 23, 2004. Majority chapter approval of Resolution CJY-43-04 obtained on October 7, 2004.

CAP-34-98, April 20, 1998.

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

A. Zoning

1. Chapters may enact zoning ordinances provided that the membership adopt and implement a community based land use plan pursuant to § 2004(B).

2. Adoption of all local zoning ordinances shall be done pursuant to § 103(E)(4) of this Act.

3. The chapter shall be responsible for the enforcement of all

zoning ordinances adopted by the membership. The chapter shall provide and maintain information relative to all matters arising from adopted zoning ordinances.

4. All proposed amendments to zoning ordinances shall first be reviewed by the Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC), and shall require approval by the chapter membership before becoming effective.

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

1. An open space plan which preserves for the people certain areas to be retained in their natural state or developed for recreational purposes.

2. A thoroughfare plan which provides information about the existing and proposed road network in relation to the land use of the surrounding area.

3. A community facilities plan which shows the location, type, capacity, and area served, of present and projected or required community facilities including, but not limited to, recreation areas, schools, libraries, and other public buildings. It will also show related public utilities and services and indicate how these services are associated with future land use.

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

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

2. The CLUPC may hire a planner, subject to availability of funds, to be responsible for preparing the community based land use plan. At a minimum, the planner shall exhibit leadership qualities and organizational abilities along with experience or education in the discipline of land planning.

3. The planner shall work under the supervision of the CLUPC and

with the community residents. The duties and responsibilities of the planner shall include the following:

a. Coordinating all land planning activities.

b. Developing a community education and participation plan describing methods that will foster public education and participation through public hearings, newspaper and radio. Chapter members will be informed periodically on the progress of the land planning activities. All information pertaining to the plan shall be available to the public. The CLUPC shall approve the community participation plan.

c. Developing and implementing a community assessment ascertaining the goals, priorities, and vision for the future of the community.

d. Inventorying and assessing pertinent data. The planner shall request data and seek technical assistance when necessary for compilation of all available data from tribal, federal, and state agencies for inventorying and assessing natural, cultural, and human resources, as well as community infrastructure. In addition, chapters may hire consultants to assist with the inventory and assessments.

e. In the event a chapter lacks the resources to hire a planner, the CLUPC shall be responsible for conducting the duties described in this Subsection.

D. Presentation and Approval of the Community Based Land Use Plan by the Chapter and Certification by the Transportation and Community Development Committee

1. Upon completion of the resource inventory, assessments, and community assessment, the CLUPC shall prepare a community based land use plan as described in § 101. Local planning and zoning ordinances may also be presented at this time. The community based land plan shall be presented to the local residents in one or more public meetings and through various multimedia. The community members shall have 60 days to comment in writing or in testimony at a final public hearing. Upon compliance with the notice requirements, the chapter, at a duly-called chapter meeting, shall by resolution, vote to adopt the community based land use plan.

2. The CLUPC shall make necessary adjustments, as approved by the chapter membership, and shall submit the plan to the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council. The Transportation and Community Development Committee by resolution shall certify the community based land use plan. Every five years the plan shall be reevaluated and readjusted to meet the needs of the changing community.

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

History

CJY-41-04, July 23, 2004. Majority chapter approval of Resolution CJY-41-04 obtained on October 4, 2004.

CAP-34-98, April 20, 1998.

Cross Reference

Regarding zoning and land use, see also 6 N.N.C. § 1051 *et seq.*, and 16 N.N.C. § 1 *et seq.*

§ 2005. Eminent domain requirements

A. Damages to Improvements of Individual Navajo Indians

1. Whenever a Navajo Nation chapter disposes of land containing any improvement belonging to a Navajo Indian who will not donate the same, whether the disposition is made by surface lease, permit, consent to grant of right-of-way or consent to commencement of construction on a proposed right-of-way, or in any other manner that gives the grantee or proposed grantee exclusive use of the surface of the land containing such improvement, or authorizes the grantee or proposed grantee to use the surface of the land in such manner that said improvement or improvements must be removed, damaged, or destroyed, the chapter will pay damages to the rightful claimant of such improvement or improvements.

2. As used in this Section, "improvement" means houses, hogans, sunshades, stables, storage sheds, dugouts, and sweathouses; sheep and horse corrals, and pens, and fences lawfully maintained; irrigation ditches, dams, development work on springs, and other water supply developments; any and all structures used for lawful purposes and other things having economic value. Where any improvement by a Navajo Indian is readily removable and such person has an opportunity to remove the same, damages payable on account of said improvement shall be limited to the reasonable cost of removal, if any, even though the claimant thereof may have failed to remove such improvement and it may have been destroyed or damaged in the authorized course of use of the land on which it is located.

3. No damages shall be paid to any person for any improvement, when such person at the time of building or acquiring said improvement knew or with reasonable diligence ought to have known that the area in which it was located was proposed to be disposed of by the chapter adversely to such person's interest.

4. Damages to be paid to individual Navajo Indians under this Section shall be fixed by negotiation and consent between the chapter president of the chapter or his or her authorized representative and the individual involved. If no agreement satisfactory to the chapter president or his or her representative can be reached within a reasonable time, the chapter president shall appoint one appraiser, the individual shall appoint one appraiser, and the two appraisers so appointed shall

appoint a third appraiser; but if they cannot agree upon the third appraiser within 10 days, the chapter president may appoint him or her. The three appraisers shall examine the improvement alleged to be damaged and shall appraise and determine the damages. Their determination shall be submitted to the Resources Committee of the Navajo Nation Council and when, if, and as approved by said Committee the amount thereof shall be final. The chapter shall pay the fees of said appraisers, except where they are regular Navajo Nation employees, in which case they shall not be entitled to any fees. In addition, the chapter shall pay the reasonable and necessary expenses of said appraisers, whether or not such appraisers are Navajo Nation employees.

B. Economic Damage to Intangible Interests of Navajo Indians

1. Whenever as a result of a Navajo Nation chapter granting any lease or permit embracing Navajo Nation land, or granting permission by the chapter for the use of Navajo Nation land, or as a result of the use of Navajo Nation land under such lease, permit or permission, the value of any part of such land for its customary use by any Navajo Indian formally lawfully using the same is destroyed or diminished, the chapter will compensate the former Navajo Indian user in the manner hereinafter specified.

2. When the livelihood of the former Navajo Indian user is gravely affected by the new use, such user shall have first priority in resettling on other lands acquired by the Navajo Nation, except the area acquired pursuant to the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1686); and the chapter shall pay the expense of removing said person, his or her family, and property to any new land made available for his or her use, and such shall constitute full compensation to such Navajo.

3. In all other cases involving damages under this Paragraph, the amount thereof shall be fixed and determined in the manner specified in 26 N.N.C. § 2005(A)(4) above.

4. Whereby reseeding, irrigation, or otherwise, the remaining land in the customary use area of any individual damaged by the governmental exercise of eminent domain is within a reasonable time made able to provide the same economic return as his or her former entire customary use area, no damages shall be payable to such person, except for the period, if any, between adverse disposition of the land in the customary use area and the time when the productivity of the remaining land achieves equality with the entire former customary use area.

5. Only lawful and authorized use shall be compensated under this Section. Thus, no person shall be compensated for loss of use of land for grazing animals in excess of his or her permitted number, or without a permit.

6. Every person otherwise entitled to damages under Subsection (3) of this Section shall not be entitled to receive any payment thereof until that person has surrendered for cancellation that person's grazing permit as to all animal units in excess of the carrying capacity of the land remaining in that person's customary use area. Persons so

surrendering their grazing permits shall be entitled to an immediate lump sum payment based on the current market value for each sheep unit canceled.

C. Adverse Disposition of Navajo Nation Land Not to be Made Until Individual Damages are Estimated. Neither lessee, permittee, or the grantee of a right-of-way or other interest in or right to use Navajo Nation lands shall commence any construction thereon, nor make any change in the grade or contour thereof or remove any surface vegetation thereon until the damages to the improvements thereon or the customary use rights of all the individuals affected thereby have been estimated by the Navajo Land Department of the Navajo Nation. Unless the chapter membership has previously authorized the payment of such damages from nonreimbursable funds of the chapter, the chapter president shall require the applicant for such lease, permit or grant of a right-of-way or other interest in or right to use Navajo Nation lands to deposit with the chapter secretary/treasurer an amount equal to at least double the estimate of damage made by the Navajo Land Department. After the lease, permit, or grant of right-of-way or user has become final and the damages have been determined, either by appraisal, estimate or by consent as hereinbefore provided, the chapter president shall cause the secretary/treasurer to pay, from and out of this deposit, to the person or persons damaged thereby such sum as he, she or they may be entitled to under the terms of this Section, and to return to the applicant the excess thereof, except that where the individual damaged has not consented to the determination of the amount thereof, it shall be withheld in order to satisfy the excess amount, if any, determined under 26 N.N.C. § 2005(A)(4). Such disbursements shall be made without further appropriation of the Navajo Nation chapter membership. All sums held by the secretary/treasurer of the Navajo Nation chapter, pursuant to the terms of this Section, for a period of more than 30 days shall be deposited in a Federal Savings and Loan Association or invested in the bonds of the United States until needed for disbursement.

History

CAP-34-98, April 20, 1998.

Note: Slightly reworded for clarity.

§§ 2006 to 2008. [Reserved]

Subchapter 9. [Reserved]

Subchapter 11. [Reserved]

Subchapter 13. [Reserved]

Appendix

Intergovernmental Relations

TREATY OF 1850
TREATY of 1868

Appendix E: Land Use Plan Requirements

The Navajo Nation
Yideeskąądi Nitsáhákees

DR. BUU NYGREN PRESIDENT
RICHELLE MONTOYA VICE PRESIDENT

COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN

REQUIREMENTS COMPLIANCE COVER SHEET

Chapter: Baahaali Chapter
Date: 10/05/2026

RE: Compliance with Navajo Nation Code Title 26, § 2004

This cover sheet certifies that the **Community-Based Land Use Plan (CLUP)** for the **Baahaali Chapter** has been reviewed for compliance with the requirements established under **Navajo Nation Code, Title 26, § 2004 – Zoning; Community-Based Land Use Plan; Land Use Variations**.

Based on the documentation submitted and the attached **Community-Based Land Use Plan Requirements Checklist**, the required planning components, community participation activities, public hearings, adoption procedures, and applicable review and certification requirements have been addressed.

The Community-Based Land Use Plan includes, as applicable:

- CLUPC Plan of Operation and Chapter Resolution establishing CLUPC membership;
- Community Education and Participation Plan;
- Community Assessment, including demographics and community needs;
- Community vision, mission, goals, and project priorities;
- Open Space Plan and identification of areas for natural, recreational, and other community purposes;
- Land Use Plan and identification of future residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, public, and community needs;
- Chapter projects and Capital Improvement Plan;
- Land Suitability Inventory and Assessment;
- Natural, cultural, and human resources;
- Land carrying capacity;
- Community Infrastructure Plan;
- Thoroughfare/Transportation Plan and corresponding maps;
- Community Facilities Plan;
- Corresponding land use, transportation, facilities, and infrastructure maps;
- Zoning/Ordinance provisions, when applicable to LGA-certified Chapters;
- First Public Hearing
- Sixty (60)-Day Community/Public Comment Period;

- Second Public Hearing and additional public hearings, when necessary;
- Chapter Resolution adopting and approving the Community-Based Land Use Plan;
- Council Delegate review, legislation, and required five-day comment period; and
- RDC Committee review and certification/recertification, as applicable.

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION

The attached checklist documents that the applicable requirements for development, review, community participation, adoption, and certification of the Community-Based Land Use Plan have been completed.

Therefore, the Community-Based Land Use Plan is submitted as having met the applicable requirements of Navajo Nation Code Title 26, § 2004, subject to final review and certification by the appropriate Navajo Nation authorities.

This cover sheet and checklist are intended to provide a clear record of compliance and to accompany the Community-Based Land Use Plan throughout the review, approval, legislative, and certification process.

Reviewed By: _____
Title: *Senior Planner, Division Director, Division of Community Development*
Date: 10/05/2026

Concurred by: _____
Guarena Adeky, Senior Programs Projects Specialist, Administrative Services Center (ASC), *Division of Community Development*
Date: 10/05/2026

Community - Based Land Use Plan (CLUP) Requirements

Chapter: Baahaali Chapter
Date: 10/05/2026

Please check the documents that were received.

- ☑ CLUPC Plan of Operation: *Chapter Resolution on the CLUPC membership names of CLUPC members.*
- ☑ Community Education Participation Plan (on going process)
- ☑ Community Assessment:
  - *Community Demographics/Census (working on the section)*
  - *Goals/Projects Priorities*
  - *Vision and Mission Statement*
- ☑ *Open Space Place and the Identification of Certain Areas of Land of:
  - *Maintaining its Natural State*
  - *Recreational Purposes*
- ☑ Land Use Plan:
  - *Chapter projects – Capital improvement plan*
  - *Identification of Future Community Needs*
  - *Residential, Commercial, and Industrial*
  - *Public Purposes: cemetery, agriculture, farming*
  - *Corresponding maps*
  - *Zoning/Ordinance (LGA Certified Chapters only)*
- ☑ Land Suitability - Inventory and Assessment of Pertinent Existing Data:
  - *Natural, Cultural, and Human Resources*
  - *Land Carrying Capacity*
  - *Community Infrastructure*
- ☑ *Thoroughfare Plan – System of and Design for:
  - *Existing and Proposed Major Streets*
  - *Distinguishing Between:*
    - Limited Access Routes
    - Primary and Seconding Thoroughfares; and
    - Relation Major Thoroughfare to the Road Network and Land Use of the Surrounding Area.
    - Road related; bridges, low water crossings, sidewalks, streetlights, pedestrian traffic
    - Corresponding Maps
- ☑ Community Facilities Plan:
  - *Recreational Areas/Trails*

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- *Schools*
- *Libraries*
- *Other Public Buildings*

☑ *Community Infrastructure Plan

- *Powerline*
- *Waterline*
- *Sewer Lagoon*
- *Solid Waste*
- *Telephone Services*

☑ First Public Hearing on the updates.

☑ 60 Day Community/Public Comment Period

☑ Second Public Hearing. Additional public hearing if needed.

☑ Chapter Resolution Adopting and Approving the Community Based Land Use Plan

☑ Council Delegate for Legislation, Review, and Five-Day Comment Period

☐ RDC Committee Resolution Granting Certification/Recertification

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Appendix F: Planning Definitions

Land Use Planning Definitions

Average Daily Traffic: a measure of the average number of vehicles that pass through a location along a road in a day.

Candidate Species: a species being considered for listing as threatened or endangered.

Clustered Housing: housing developed in subdivisions or in a close-together pattern.

CLUPC Committee: Comprehensive Land Use Planning Committee – committee designated under the LGA to oversee the development of a land use plan.

Community Facilities: schools, preschools, clinics, chapter houses, police/fire stations, recreation and senior centers, etc.

Development Plan: a site plan showing how the land will be developed: location of structures, parking, access, signs, utility connections, drainage, etc.

Economic Development: training programs, taxes or other incentives designed to retain existing businesses as well as create and/or attract new businesses.

Endangered Species: a species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Extirpated Species: a species that has been eliminated from its range, usually in a specific geographic area.

Infrastructure: utilities (water, sewer, gas, electricity, telephone, solid waste facilities), and roads.

Land Status: type of land ownership as identified below:

Allotment – Land in legal title of the U.S. held in trust for an individual Indian. The BIA has power over this land and the Tribe has no consent privilege. The land can be leased to non-Indians or sold to a tribe with the consent of an individual.

State Land – Lands in legal title of the State of New Mexico.

U.S. Purchase Lands – Lands purchased from 1915 to 1933 using tribal and government funds. Total purchase in New Mexico is 188,342 acres. These lands are held in trust by the Navajo Tribe.

Public Domain – Lands owned by U.S. and administered by the BLM.

2198 Land – BLM land slated to be exchanged with individuals to consolidate Tribal lands.

Administrative Reserve – Lands specifically set aside by executive order or statute to be used as administrative sites for agency or school purposes. Lands in legal title of the U.S. conveyed into trust statue. These lands are specifically set aside for administrative uses.

Private Land – Lands with legal title owned by a person or legal entity. These lands belong to individuals or legal entities and are taxable. The owner, who can be Indian, has power over the land.

Land Use Plan: a document identifying existing and future land use. It serves as a guide for the orderly development of a community. It generally contains information about current conditions and needs as well as goals, priorities, and vision for the future. Additionally, it identifies recommendations for implementing the plan. A land use plan is only one component of a **Comprehensive Plan** which may also include components on open space, community facilities, transportation, economic development, etc.

LGA: Navajo Nation Local Governance Act of 1998. This Law was passed by the Navajo Nation that grants local authority over local issues related to:

- Economic development
- Taxation and Revenue Generation
- Bonds
- Infrastructure Development
- Land Use Planning/Zoning/Ordinances
- Federal, State and Tribal Contracts
- Public Safety/Recreation
- Rural Addressing

The LGA has two requirements:

- The adoption of the Five Management System – accounting, personnel, property, procurement, and record keeping policies and procedures.
- If a chapter wants to administer land," it must develop and adopt a comprehensive, community-based land use plan.

NAHASDA: Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act of 1996

NAHASDA reorganized the system of federal housing assistance to Native Americans by:

- Eliminating several separate programs and replacing them with a single program
- Recognizing the right of Indian self-determination and tribal self-governance

- NAHASDA provides for tribal governing bodies to name a tribally designated housing entity (TDHE) to prepare an Indian Housing Plan (IHP}

Participation Process: process adopted by the CLUP committee to ensure community participation and education during the preparation of the land use plan.

Performance-Based Zoning: developments are evaluated on a case-by-case basis to ensure that all of the potential impacts are addressed before approval. The land use plan serves as a guide to which uses are appropriate.

Planning Process: steps involved in preparing a land use plan.

Community Assessment – assess community needs for housing, economic development and community facility.

Infrastructure Analysis – compile data on transportation and utilities needed for development to occur.

Suitability Analysis – examine the natural and cultural resources and environmental constraints to development.

Scattered Housing: housing developed in a spread-apart pattern.

Service Area: the planning area of a chapter encompassing all lands within it. Chapter members may live outside of this area and still be eligible for chapter programs.

Threatened Species: a species that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.

Traditional Zoning: automatically permits and excludes certain types of uses and developments, without regard to how impacts are addressed. A proposed use not listed as permitted requires that the land be 'rezoned.'

Withdraw Land: sites for which all clearances and approvals have been given.

Appendix G: Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms and Abbreviations used in the Land Use Plan

ADT	Average Daily Traffic
AHP	Affordable Housing Program
ARPA	American Rescue Plan Act
ASC	Administrative Services Center
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BIDF	Business and Industrial Development Fund
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CLUPC	Community Land Use Planning Committee
CR	County Route
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDEC	Continental Divide Electric Cooperative, Inc.
CPMD	Community Projects Management Development
EPA	U.S. or Navajo Environmental Protection Agency
EPA	Eagle Protection Act
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FNLB	Federal Home Loan Bank
FRF	Fiscal Recovery Funds
GED	General Education Degree
HIP	Housing Improvement Program
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IAD	Indian Affairs Department
I.H.S	Indian Health Service
IHP	Indian Housing Plan
ISR	Indian Service Route
LGA	Local Governance Act

LIHTC	Low Income Housing Tax Credit
MELP	Micro Enterprise Lending Program
MBTA	Migration, Bird Treaty Act
NCC	Navajo Communications Company
NDOT	Navajo Department of Transportation
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Agency
NESL	Navajo Endangered Species List
NHA	Navajo Housing Authority
NHS	Navajo Housing Services
NMDOT	New Mexico Department of Transportation
NNFW	Navajo Nation Fish and Wildlife
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NSR	Navajo Service Route
NTUA	Navajo Tribal Utility Authority
OEDP	Overall Economic Development Program
OEH	Office of Environmental Health
ONAP	Office of Native American Programs
RBDO	Regional Business Development Office
RCP	Biological Resource Land Use Clearance Policies and Procedures
RRR	Revenue Recovery Reserve Fund
SBA	Small Business Administration
TDHE	Tribal Designated Housing Entity
TNT	Tribal Navajo Trust Land
USDA	US Department of Agriculture

Appendix H: Past Chapter Officials

CHAPTER: Bááhááłi, #063 AGENCY: Eastern Navajo Agency Updated: 013017.ky
CERTIFIED: March 20, 1956 DISTRICT: #16

YEAR	COUNCIL DELEGATE	PRESIDENT	VICE-PRESIDENT	SECRETARY/TREASURER
1955	David Skeets	Jeff Davis	Tom Pinto	Wallace Tennison
072157			Ralph Livingston	
1959	David Skeets	Jeff Davis	Fred Lincoln	Wallace Tennison
012961				Willis y Skeet
1963	David Skeets	Jeff Davis	Ben Pinto	Isabelle Dixon
060263			Fred Willie	
061463		Jeff Davis	Fred Linkin	Wilson C. Skeet
020364				Wallace Tennison
1967	Wilson C. Skeets	Jeff Davis	Fred Willie	Wallace Tennison
1971	Edward T. Begay	James C. Begay	Jeff Davis	Annie Descheny
1975	Edward T. Begay	Annie Descheny	Ambrose Lincoln	Rose Duboise
1979	Edward T. Begay	James C. Begay	Ralph Livingston	Annie Descheny
1983	Robert Ortiz	Joe Livingston	Frank Jones	Judy Davis
1987	Annie Descheny	Joe Livingston	Bobbie J. Willie	Betty C. Hood
1992	Edward T. Begay	Joe Livingston	Charlie Davis	Ruth D. Yazzie
	Annie Descheny			
1996	Edward T. Begay	Joe Livingston	Charlie Davis	Alexander Thomas
	Annie Descheny			
2000	Annie B. Descheny	Isabelle A. Morgan	Ben Livingston	Melissa M. Spencer
	Edward T. Begay			
2002	Charles Damon, II	Isabelle Morgan	Ben Livingston	Melissa M. Spencer
	Ernest D. Yazzie			
2004	Charles Damon, II	David M. Emerson	Ben Livingston	
	Ernest D. Yazzie			
2006	Charles Damon, II			
	Ernest D. Yazzie			
2008	Charles Damon, II	Isabelle Morgan	Ben Livingston	Annie Descheny
	Ernest D. Yazzie			
2010	Charles Damon, II (NOTE: beginning of 24 NNC Delegate apportionment)			
2012	Charles Damon, II	Lee C. Jim	Ben Livingston	Annie B. Descheny
2014	Seth Damon			
2016	Seth Damon	Lee C. Jim	Ben Livingston	Annie B. Descheny

Continuation:

2018	Seth Damon			
2020	Seth Damon	Lee C. Jim	Gerald Skeets Jr	David Emerson
2021	Lester C. Yazzie (Resignation of Seth Damon)			
2022	Lester C. Yazzie			
2024	Lester C. Yazzie	Lee C. Jim	Ben Livingston	David Emerson

Appendix I: New Mexico Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan Resolution

Appendix J: Project Resolutions

Appendix K: Emergency Response Plan

Emergency Response Plan

September 6

2026

Bááháálí Chapter

By: Guarena Adeky, SPPS
Acting Admin Assistant

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- C. Chapter Emergency Assessment Form
- D. Criteria for Declaration of Emergency
- E. Emergency Plan Priorities Emergency Response Activities
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- G. Maps

I. PURPOSE

A. The purpose of the Bááháálí Chapter Emergency Response Plan is to establish a policy in which to disseminate Emergency Funds in times of Emergency as well as provide a precedent on how handling community matters in times of Emergency.

B. The Community of Bááháálí needs a thorough Emergency Response Plan due to the location of the community and the high density of trees. The Administrative Staff is in the process of developing a Risk Assessment of the community.

II. Responsibilities

A. The Bááháálí Chapter will establish an Authorized Local Emergency Response Team or A.L.E.R.T. to be on hand during emergencies as well as meet on a regular basis to prepare for any and all emergencies that may threaten the lives of its community members.

B. Members of the ALERT will include, but are not limited to, Bááháálí Administrative Staff, Senior Center Staff, Head Start Staff, Pinehaven Volunteer Fire Department, and community members. The members will begin training with the Navajo Department of Emergency Management and become certified in CERT Training.

C. CERT training and certification is given by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and each member will become certified on each level in order to provide the best possible information on how to mitigate and prepare for emergencies in the community.

III. Components of an Emergency Response Plan

A. Mitigation

- Conduct community assessment, establish coordination of resources, develop plan of actions for preventive programs, develop policies to govern local response procedures.
- Determine the community's vulnerability to disasters.
- Identify facilities, agencies, personnel, and resources to support ALERT activities.
- Survey communications and auxiliary power needs; identify and provide facilities and equipment to meet these needs.
- Analyze Emergency Operation Center (E.O.C.) location in relation to potential hazards and disaster conditions. The Bááháálí Authorized Local Emergency Response Team will select equipment on alternate EOC site.
- Develop a public information program.
- Develop a basic plan to complement in case of emergency.

- Review Navajo Nation and county ordinances and regulations.
- Review funding sources and recommend funding usage for emergency management activities and ensure accountability of all funds.

1. At a minimum of once every year, the ALERT will conduct an assessment of the community for potential hazards and the community's vulnerability to disasters.
2. Prior to any winter season, the ALERT will conduct an assessment of all those community members that are considered at risk from severe snow and/or mud conditions. The Community Health Representative and Adult In-Home Care worker will develop a list of community members that are considered at risk. At risk community members may include, but are not limited to, elderly individuals, heart patients, renal dialysis patients, and other community members with serious health conditions. Assessment of these individuals will include medical conditions, degree of disability, and availability of heating fuel sources, water supply, road conditions, and housing conditions.
3. On an annual basis, the ALERT will identify, update, and develop a list of facilities, agencies, personnel, and resources that will support ALERT activities.
4. The ALERT will provide information to Chapter Members on preparing for the winter months at Chapter meetings. Other public gatherings, and through local media.
5. As the primary Emergency Operations Center (EOC) the ALERT will conduct a survey of the Bááháálí Chapter's communications, auxiliary power, and equipment to determine its readiness on an annual basis. Other surveys will be conducted to determine a secondary site for an EOC, in case the chapter is not available to be utilized.

B. Preparedness

- Plan to ensure that the most effective and efficient response efforts are in place to minimize damages and prevent crisis.
- Prepare plans and standard operating procedures for emergencies.
- Arrange training sessions for crisis management personnel and support staff.
- Stock food and water supplies.
- Stock administrative supplies and equipment.
- Develop and maintain schedule of testing, maintenance, and repair of equipment.
- Establish media and rumor control program.
- Develop a set of general guidelines for activities of the EOC.

1. The ALERT members will conduct monthly meetings to review and update emergency plans, discuss ongoing activities, plan training sessions, discuss available resources, and other items related to ALERT activities.

	condensed solid chemical deposits. Try not to inhale gases, fumes, and smoke. If possible, cover mouth with a cloth while leaving the area. • Stay away from accident victims until the hazardous material has been identified.
In a motor vehicle	• Stop and seek shelter in a permanent building. If you must remain in your car, keep car windows and vents closed and shut off the air conditioner and heater.
Requested to stay indoors	• Bring pets indoors. • Close and lock all exterior doors and windows. Close vents, fireplace dampers, and as many interior doors as possible. • Turn off air conditioners and ventilation systems. In large buildings, set ventilation systems to 100 percent recirculation so that no outside air is drawn into the building. If this is not possible, ventilation systems should be turned off. • Go into the pre-selected shelter room. This room should be above ground and have the fewest openings to the outside. • Seal gaps under doorways and windows with wet towels or plastic sheeting and duct tape. • Seal gaps around window and air conditioning units, bathroom and kitchen exhaust fans, and stove and dryer vents with duct tape and plastic sheeting, wax paper or aluminum wrap • Use materials to fill cracks and holes in the room, such as those around pipes. • If gas or vapors could have entered the building, take shallow breaths through a cloth or a towel. Avoid eating or drinking any food or water that may be contaminated.

c. Safety for Sealed Rooms

i. Ten square feet of floor space per person will provide sufficient air to prevent carbon dioxide build-up for up to five hours, assuming a normal breathing rate while resting.

ii. However, local officials are unlikely to recommend the public shelter in a sealed room for more than 2-3 hours because the effectiveness of such sheltering diminishes with time as the contaminated outside air gradually seeps into the shelter. At this point, evacuation from the area is the better protective action to take.

iii. Also you should ventilate the shelter when the emergency has passed to avoid breathing contaminated air still inside the shelter.

3. <u>After a Hazardous Material Incident</u>

a. The following are guidelines for the period following a hazardous materials incident:

I. PURPOSE

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- Develop a basic plan to complement in case of emergency.

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- Stock food and water supplies.
- Stock administrative supplies and equipment.
- Develop and maintain schedule of testing, maintenance, and repair of equipment.
- Establish media and rumor control program.
- Develop a set of general guidelines for activities of the EOC.

1. The ALERT members will conduct monthly meetings to review and update emergency plans, discuss ongoing activities, plan training sessions, discuss available resources, and other items related to ALERT activities.

Meeting will be held in accordance to item IV. Order of Business, of the plan of operation as adopted by the Bááhááłí Chapter.

2. Arrange for attendance in seminars conducted by the State of New Mexico and other agencies on predictions of snow run off and drought conditions.
3. Arrange for attendance of ALERT members in training related to response to Hazardous Materials Incidents. Arrangement may be made for all ALERT members to attend informational seminars on Weapons of Mass Destruction and other man-made destruction and catastrophes that may be provided by Tribal, State and Federal Agencies. Arrangements for attendance in informational seminars on domestic terrorism will be a priority.
4. Prior to the winter season, ALERT members will assess wood supplies as well as other sources for heating fuel. Identify sources for water and food supplies.
5. During summer months, ALERT members will monitor drought conditions. Close monitoring of water wills will be conducted.
6. Arrange for the training and certification of ALERT members in basic First Aid and Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR).
7. Coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Affairs Road Maintenance Department and the Navajo Division of Transportation Roads Maintenance Department in assessing the conditions of gravel and dirt roads, and the availability of heavy equipment in preparation for the winter months.

C. Response

- Respond to any type of emergencies, human-caused and natural disasters by implementing emergency operations as applicable to the type of incident.
- Activate EOC as required or dictated by disaster condition(s).
- Coordinate all operations.
- Establish contact with higher levels of government.
- Implement mutual aid agreements.
- Inform resources and emergency services.

1. In the event of a declaration of an emergency or disaster, the ALERT will activate the EOC and respond to any emergency, human caused or natural disaster implementing emergency operations as applicable to the type of incident.
2. The Navajo Nation Office of Emergency Management will be notified of the declaration. In the event that the Navajo Nation President declares an

emergency of various Chapters including Bááháálí Chapter, notification of the Chapter ALERT activities will be provided to the Office of Emergency Management, Crownpoint Office.

3. Bread Springs Day School, Bááháálí Head Start, and David Skeet Elementary will be notified immediately of any emergency and disaster situations.
4. ALERT members will be notified of the declaration and will be instructed to be on standby and/or report to the EOC.
5. Current emergency conditions will be communicated to ALERT members and Chapter Officials.
6. Once information is gathered, notification of the emergency will be provided to the community with any instructions and vital information.
7. Inform local, county, and neighboring emergency management agencies and implement any Mutual Aid Agreements that are established.
8. In the event of a snow emergency and/or severe mud conditions, ALERT will activate the EOC.
9. In snow emergencies, an immediate assessment of weather and snow conditions will be obtained. ALERT members will constantly monitor weather conditions.
10. In snow and mud emergencies, ALERT members will initiate a process of visiting community members that were classified as high risk by the use of four-wheel drive vehicles and all-terrain vehicles. Resources may be requested from the Navajo Nation such as the use of a helicopter.
11. In the event of emergencies based on drought situations, ALERT will activate emergency operations to assist livestock owners by providing feed and water. This type of assistance will be provided based on the availability of feed supplies.
12. In extreme snow and mud conditions, emergency supplies of medication, food, water, and wood may be delivered to those in immediate need and who are unable to travel using conventional means of transportation. The Chapter may make wood supplies available to community members at a reduced cost for those families that do not require emergency supplies. In some cases, emergency feed for livestock may be provided.
13. Evacuation centers may be established for evacuation purposes. The Bááháálí Chapter House will be the primary evacuation facility. The surrounding schools and churches will be asked permission to establish a partnership in times of emergency to utilize their facilities as an evacuation site.
14. In snow and mud emergencies, ALERT will coordinate with the BIA Road Maintenance Department to clear roads for emergency vehicles and bus

routes. Any other activity in making roads accessible will be conducted in accordance to established prioritization protocols of road maintenance department.

15. In the event of a Hazardous Material Incident, the first responding personnel will determine if the accident is a HazMat incident. Immediate notification will be made to the New Mexico State Police. The immediate area around the incident will be secured and evacuated if necessary. Under the direction of the State Police, a command post will be established and located at a safe distance from the incident. Further response, onto the scene and clean up, will be conducted by trained personnel only.

16. During a response, a Chapter Emergency Assessment report will be forwarded to the Navajo Nation, Department of Emergency Management. The report shall be completed with the required information.

D. Recovery

- Return all operational back to normal through an active recovery program.
- Prepare necessary damage assessment report.
- Consult appropriate agencies for information about disaster assistance.
- Seek all necessary medical care at the nearest hospital(s).
- Initiate cleanup activities

1. The ALERT members will have the primary responsibility of coordinating cleanup activities.
2. ALERT members will meet with Chapter Officials to discuss the extent of the damage and any needs for complete recovery.
3. The ALERT will prepare the necessary damage and injury reports and assessments and forward to the Navajo Nation Office of Emergency Management.

IV. Community Risk Assessment

The Baahaali Chapter will conduct a community risk assessment to determine risk areas and provide information on how to provide response. Listed below include but are not limited to tree assessment, illegal dump sites, road conditions, and home areas. The list will grow as continued assessments are conducted.

A. Trees

1. Bááháálí Community is surrounded on the Eastern side of the boundary with the Cibola National Forest.
2. Tree species most commonly found in this area are pine trees, ponderosa pine, oak, and juniper trees. A rare species found in the area are aspen trees.
3. The density of trees is high in areas where there are no infrastructure and homes.
   a. A tree thinning project is needed in order to reduce the risk of wildfire.
      1) Trees that have been cut down will be transported to one location in order to cure, and be distributed during the winter season.
   b. Trees around residential areas need to be cleared 100-feet from home.
4. The Bááháálí Chapter Emergency Priority Listing and Eligibility Requirements will be followed when distributing the wood.
5. Branches will be stockpiled and the Pinehaven Volunteer Fire Department will be contacted to set fire to those branches. All trees will be raked around the trunk to make piles of pine needles and other debris and also set fire to by the Volunteer Fire Department in order to clear the area.

B. Illegal Dump Site

1. Several dump sites have been identified and GPS coordinates were recorded.
2. Bááháálí ALERT will work with the Chapter to begin clean up proceedings.
3. Each dump site will be inventoried to identify the type of materials at the illegal dump site.
4. The Navajo EPA will be contacted to report the sites and request for guidance in the clean-up.
5. Those individuals who have been identified to have dumped illegally will be reported to the Navajo EPA and request to have the areas cleaned up at their own cost.

C. Road Conditions
1. An assessment may be conducted to determine if the Navajo Department of Transportation and the McKinley County Roads Department need to be contacted to request for snow removal.
2. The Chapter Administrative Staff along with the Senior Center, Head Start, Adult In-Home Care Worker, and the Community Health Representative will meet to develop a High-Risk List of patients and identify which roads need to monitored for any threat or problems.
3. Road statuses include:
   a. BIA
   b. Navajo Route
   c. County
4. The appropriate road department offices will be contacted for any maintenance or road clearing.

D. Home Areas
1. There is a concern about some homes getting too congested with solid waste and other forms of waste.
2. Another concern is that, in some cases, there may be trees that are located too close to homes and may cause a fire hazard.
3. The homeowners will be contacted to clean their areas up, and the chapter will develop an ordinance within their land use plan to keep solid waste and abandoned vehicles in moderate control.

V. Emergency Plan Priorities

The priority of an emergency and/or disaster is to save lives, protect property and restore the community to normal condition of living life.

A. Save Lives
1. Save human lives
2. Treat the injured
3. Warn the public to avoid further casualties
4. Evacuate from the effects of an emergency
5. Shelter and care for those evacuated
6. Save animals

B. Protect Property
1. Save property from destruction
2. Take action to prevent further loss
3. Provide security to property, especially in evacuated areas

C. Restore the Community to Normal

1. Restore the essential utilities
2. Restore community infrastructure such as roads
3. Help restore economic basis of the community

VI. Auditor General Recommendations

A. The Chapter must refrain from expending emergency funds for unauthorized purposes. The Emergency Fund is a restricted fund and should be expended only in accordance with its established objectives.

B. All emergency fund disbursements must have supporting documents properly files at the chapter.
   1. For financial assistance or distribution, an emergency assessment form must be attached, per family, per situation.
   2.

C. Emergency fund revenues, if any, should be recorded in pre-numbered cash receipts, which should be summarized and classified by the type of revenue generated. All generated revenues should be deposited intact into the chapter bank account.

D. List of recipients of emergency fund commodities distributed free of charge should be accurately maintained and filed at the chapter.

E. The chapter should expend the emergency fund only after the chapter approval at duty called chapter meetings.

F. Required financial report should be submitted to the Emergency Fund Management on all emergency fund allocations.

VII. Emergency Funds Budget

A. The Emergency Fund Budget shall be determined based upon the current Fiscal Year Budget Allocation.

B. Any purchases made during the course of a State of Emergency, declared by the Navajo Nation or Chapter President shall follow the Fiscal Management and Procurement Management Policies and Procedures Manual.

C. No Expenditure shall be approved without following the established policies and procedures.

VIII. Emergency Funds Expenditures

A. Purchasing Method(s) For Emergency Fund:
   1. The Bááhááłí Chapter will utilize the Fund Approval Process method in Section VI (B), for all weather-related emergencies or natural disasters.

2. The Bááhááli Chapter, when practical, will utilize the Fund Approval procurement method and cycle in Section VI (B) for emergency prevention and maintenance situations.

B. Unforeseen Emergency Purchases:

1. The Chapter will provide for unforeseen emergency purchases in cases the Chapter tractor, skid steer, or backhoe is in need of emergency repair, such as purchase a battery or other parts.

C. The individual who is purchasing the items will submit the original receipts from the vendor and refer to Section VI (B) for FAF Payment method.

IX. Close Out Procedures

A. Once the emergency is deemed concluded, the Chapter Manager (Community Services Coordinator) and the Administrative Assistant (Accounts Maintenance Specialist) will compile all assessment forms, fund approval form packets, and check out lists to ensure all records are secured and organized.

B. The documents must be filed according to the Five Management System Records Management Policy and Procedures Manual.

C. The Administrative Assistant (Accounts Maintenance Specialist) shall provide a close out expenditure report that will include the number of people assisted, type of assistance provided and the amount of emergency funds expended.

D. The Secretary/Treasurer shall provide the report from the Administration at the following Chapter Meeting.

X. Amendments

A. Any amendments to the Community Emergency Response Plan may be addressed to the Chapter Manager for consideration and review.

B. All amendments to the Plan will be approved at a duly called Chapter Meeting.

XI. Appendixes

A. ALERT membership
B. ALERT Plan of Operation
C. Emergency Assessment Form
D. Criteria for Declaration of Emergency
E. Emergency Response per Emergency Type
F. CERT Activation Plan and Duties and Responsibilities
G. Maps
   1. Community Service Boundary
   2. High-Risk Clients
   3. Community Road Maps

Appendix A

ALERT MEMBERSHIP

Name	Title	Phone Number	E-mail

Appendix B

ALERT PLAN OF OPERATION

I. ESTABLISHMENT

The Authorized Local Emergency Response Team (ALERT) is hereby established as an emergency response unit within the local chapter government.

II. PURPOSE

A. To coordinate available resources for effective and efficient response to emergency/disasters

B. To save lives, avoid injuries, and minimize economic loss by implementing a comprehensive emergency management plan at the local level

III. OBJECTIVES

To develop an organized and comprehensive emergency management system capable of efficient and effective treatment of potential and actual emergency situations

IV. MEMBERSHIP

A. The Authorized Local Emergency Response Team may consist of the following:
   1. The Chapter President and/or delegated representative
   2. Community Health Representative
   3. Community Member
   4. Professional members of the community (3 people)

B. Selection of membership will be made throughout local chapter procedures with a certified chapter resolution.

C. The Authorized Local Emergency Response Team shall consist of six (6) members.

D. Term of membership will be on a staggered four (4) year terms.

E. Members of ALERT shall be certified in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and First Aid. Must attend mandatory training that will be made available to them.

F. Three consecutive unexcused absence will be cause for removal.

V. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A.L.E.R.T.

The primary responsibility of the ALERT is to ensure that local emergency response plan is in place at their chapter, which consists of:

A. MITIGATION
   1. Conduct community assessment, establish coordination of resources, develop plan of actions for preventive programs, and develop policies to govern local response procedures.
   2. Determine the community's vulnerability to disasters.

3. Identify facilities, agencies, personnel, and resources to support ALERT activities
4. Survey communications and auxiliary power needs; identify and provide facilities and equipment to meet these needs.
5. Analyze Emergency Operation Center (E.O.C.) location in relation to potential hazards and disaster conditions. The Bááháálí Authorized Local Emergency Response Team will select equipment on alternate EOC site.
6. Develop a public information program.
7. Develop a basic plan to complement in case of emergency.
8. Review Navajo Nation and county ordinances and regulations.
9. Review funding sources and recommend funding usage for emergency management activities and ensure accountability of all funds.

B. PREPAREDNESS
1. Plan to ensure that the most effective and efficient response efforts are in place to minimize damages and prevent crisis.
2. Prepare plans and standard operating procedures for emergencies.
3. Arrange training sessions for crisis management personnel and support staff.
4. Stock food and water supplies.
5. Stock administrative supplies and equipment.
6. Develop and maintain schedule of testing, maintenance, and repair of equipment.
7. Establish media and rumor control program.
8. Develop a set of general guidelines for activities of the EOC.

C. RESPONSE
1. Respond to any tope of emergencies, human-caused and natural disasters by implementing emergency operations as applicable to the type of incident.
2. Activate EOC as required or dictated by disaster condition(s).
3. Coordinate all operations.
4. Establish contact with higher levels of government.
5. Implement mutual aid agreements.
6. Inform resources and emergency services.

D. RECOVERY
1. Return all operational back to normal through an active recovery program.
2. Prepare necessary damage assessment report.
3. Consult appropriate agencies for information about disaster assistance.
4. Seek all necessary medical care at the nearest hospital(s).
5. Initiate cleanup activities.

VI. ORDER OF BUSINESS

A. The designated chairperson shall chair all regular and special meetings. Meetings will be held once a month; special meetings will be at the discretion of ALERT. ALERT meetings will be conducted in accordance with "Rules of Order".

B. Standard meeting agenda
   1. Roll call and call meeting to order
   2. Minutes read by secretary
   3. Review and approval of agenda
   4. Report(s) on emergency related activities
   5. Consideration of all business/new business
   6. Adjournment of meeting

VII. TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Training programs will be made available through applicable Navajo Nation and other offices to ALERT when deemed necessary or as requested by the Bááháálí Chapter.

VIII. AMENDMENT AND REVISION

A. This plan of operation may, as deemed necessary, be amended by Bááháálí Chapter and recommended to the Commission on Emergency Management.

Appendix C

CHAPTER EMERGENCY ASSESSMENT

Date of Assessment: _____ Type of Assessment: Telephone On-Site

Time of Assessment: _____ Via Telephone _____ On-Site ____ Person: _____

Describe Assistance Received:

County: _____

State: _____

Other: _____

Describe How Assistance Was Delivered:

Describe your Primary Concern Relating to the Emergency (In order of Emergency Priority Listing attached)

Plan of Action:

Condition of Livestock (Water and Forage; Is area overgrazed. Health of Livestock)

Condition of Water Sources (Artesian wells, shallow wells, earthen dams, windmills, etc.)

Available Resources
Water Truck: Yes ___ No ___ If "Yes", carrying capacity: _____
Driver available: Yes No

Back Hoe: Yes _____ No ___ Operator available: Yes ____ No ___

Type of trucks available (list by tonnage and carrying capacity)

Heavy Equipment: Yes _____ No ___ Operator available: Yes ____ No ___

Describe equipment:

Identify Roads Needing Grading and Clearing

BIA_____

County_____

Chapter A.L.E.R.T. Team Notified and on Stand By? Yes ____ No ___

Critical Resources/Services Needed

Appendix D

CRITERIA FOR DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

The Bááháálí Chapter shall use the following criteria to determine an emergency or disaster exists in the community. The lives and/or basic wellbeing of persons and/or livestock in the community are in jeopardy due to the impact of a severe weather related natural disaster or human cause.

a. Condition resulting from natural or weather related events severely obstructing the access of person(s) and/or livestock to obtain critical life sustaining supplies and medical care.

b. Community utilities have stopped functioning, thereby jeopardizing community services, communications and/or emergency care systems.

c. The need for emergency assistance to safeguard the lives of person and/or livestock cannot be met with existing local resources.

d. The National Weather Services and/or the Department of Emergency Management broadcast notification of imminent danger of a natural disaster. Notification can also come from other sources, including local Chapter officials and members.

Appendix E

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PER EMERGENCY EVENT

A. Hazardous Materials

1. Before a Hazardous Material Incident

a. Many communities have Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) whose responsibilities include collecting information about hazardous materials in the community and making this information available to the public upon request. The LEPCs also are tasked with developing an emergency plan to prepare for and respond to chemical emergencies in the community. Ways the public will be notified and actions the public must take in the event of a release are part of the plan.

b. Contact the LEPCs to find out more about chemical hazards and what needs to be done to minimize the risk to individuals and the community from these materials. Your local emergency management office can provide contact information on the LEPCs. Find your state office or agency of emergency management

c. You should add the following supplies to your disaster kit:
- Plastic sheeting
- Duct tape
- Scissors

2. During a Hazardous Material Incident

a. Listen to local radio or television stations for detailed information and instructions. Follow the instructions carefully. You should stay away from the area to minimize the risk of contamination. Remember that some toxic chemicals are odorless.

b. Follow the information in the table

If you are:	Then:
Asked to Evacuate	• Do so immediately. • Stay tuned to a radio or television for information on evacuation routes, temporary shelters, and procedures. • Follow the routes recommended by the authorities—shortcuts may not be safe. Leave at once. • If you have time, minimize contamination in the house by closing all windows, shutting all vents, and turning off attic fans. • Take pre-assembled disaster supplies. • Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance—infants, elderly people and people with disabilities.
Caught Outside	• Stay upstream, uphill, and upwind! In general, try to go at least one-half mile (usually 8-10 city blocks) from the danger area. • Move away from the accident scene and help keep others away. • Do not walk into or touch any spilled liquids, airborne mists, or

	condensed solid chemical deposits. Try not to inhale gases, fumes, and smoke. If possible, cover mouth with a cloth while leaving the area. • Stay away from accident victims until the hazardous material has been identified.
In a motor vehicle	• Stop and seek shelter in a permanent building. If you must remain in your car, keep car windows and vents closed and shut off the air conditioner and heater.
Requested to stay indoors	• Bring pets indoors. • Close and lock all exterior doors and windows. Close vents, fireplace dampers, and as many interior doors as possible. • Turn off air conditioners and ventilation systems. In large buildings, set ventilation systems to 100 percent recirculation so that no outside air is drawn into the building. If this is not possible, ventilation systems should be turned off. • Go into the pre-selected shelter room. This room should be above ground and have the fewest openings to the outside. • Seal gaps under doorways and windows with wet towels or plastic sheeting and duct tape. • Seal gaps around window and air conditioning units, bathroom and kitchen exhaust fans, and stove and dryer vents with duct tape and plastic sheeting, wax paper or aluminum wrap • Use materials to fill cracks and holes in the room, such as those around pipes. • If gas or vapors could have entered the building, take shallow breaths through a cloth or a towel. Avoid eating or drinking any food or water that may be contaminated.

c. Safety for Sealed Rooms

i. Ten square feet of floor space per person will provide sufficient air to prevent carbon dioxide build-up for up to five hours, assuming a normal breathing rate while resting.

ii. However, local officials are unlikely to recommend the public shelter in a sealed room for more than 2-3 hours because the effectiveness of such sheltering diminishes with time as the contaminated outside air gradually seeps into the shelter. At this point, evacuation from the area is the better protective action to take.

iii. Also you should ventilate the shelter when the emergency has passed to avoid breathing contaminated air still inside the shelter.

3. <u>After a Hazardous Material Incident</u>

a. The following are guidelines for the period following a hazardous materials incident:

i. Return home only when authorities say it is safe. Open windows and vents and turn on fans to provide ventilation.
ii. Act quickly if you have come in to contact with or have been exposed to hazardous chemicals. Do the following:
1) Follow decontamination instructions from local authorities. You may be advised to take a thorough shower, or you may be advised to stay away from water and follow another procedure.
2) Seek medical treatment for unusual symptoms as soon as possible.
3) Place exposed clothing and shoes in tightly sealed containers. Do not allow them to contact other materials. Call local authorities to find out about proper disposal.
4) Advise everyone who comes in to contact with you that you may have been exposed to a toxic substance.
iii. Find out from local authorities how to clean up your land and property.
1) Report any lingering vapors or other hazards to your local emergency services office

B. Wildfire
1. Preparing for a Wildfire
a. Listed here are several suggestions that you can implement immediately.
b. Others need to be considered at the time of construction or remodeling.
c. You should also contact your local fire department, forestry office, emergency management office or building department for information about local fire laws, building codes and protection measures.
d. Obtain local building codes and weed abatement ordinances for structures built near wooded areas.
e. Find Out What Your Fire Risk Is
i. Learn about the history of wildfire in your area.
ii. Be aware of recent weather. A long period without rain increases the risk of wildfire.
iii. Consider having a professional inspect your property and offer recommendations for reducing the wildfire risk.
iv. Determine your community's ability to respond to wildfire.
1) Are roads leading to your property clearly marked? Are the roads wide enough to allow firefighting equipment to get through? Is your house number visible from the roadside?
f. Learn and teach safe fire practices.
i. Build fires away from nearby trees or bushes.
ii. Always have a way to extinguish the fire quickly and completely.
iii. Install smoke detectors on every level of your home and near sleeping areas.
iv. Never leave a fire--even a cigarette--burning unattended.
v. Avoid open burning completely, and especially during dry season.

g. Always be ready for an emergency evacuation.
   i. Evacuation may be the only way to protect your family in a wildfire. Know where to go and what to bring with you. You should plan several escape routes in case roads are blocked by a wildfire.

h. Create Safety Zones Around Your Home
   i. All vegetation is fuel for a wildfire, though some trees and shrubs are more flammable than others. To reduce the risk, you will need to modify or eliminate brush, trees and other vegetation near your home. The greater the distance is between your home and the vegetation, the greater the protection.

i. Create a 30-foot safety zone around the house.
   i. Keep the volume of vegetation in this zone to a minimum. If you live on a hill, extend the zone on the downhill side. Fire spreads rapidly uphill. The steeper the slope, the more open space you will need to protect your home. Swimming pools and patios can be a safety zone and stone walls can act as heat shields and deflect flames. In this zone, you should also do the following:
      1) Remove vines from the walls of the house.
      2) Move shrubs and other landscaping away from the sides of the house.
      3) Prune branches and shrubs within 15 feet of chimneys and stove pipes.
      4) Remove tree limbs within 15 feet of the ground.
      5) Thin a 15-foot space between tree crowns.
      6) Replace highly flammable vegetation such as pine, eucalyptus, junipers and fir trees with lower growing, less flammable species. Check with your local fire department or garden store for suggestions.
      7) Replace vegetation that has living or dead branches from the ground-level up (these act as ladder fuels for the approaching fire).
      8) Cut the lawn often keeping the grass at a maximum of 2 inches. Watch grass and other vegetation near the driveway, a source of ignition from automobile exhaust systems.
      9) Clear the area of leaves, brush, evergreen cones, dead limbs and fallen trees.

j. Create a second zone at least 100 feet around the house.
   i. This zone should begin about 30 feet from the house and extend to at least 100 feet. In this zone, reduce or replace as much of the most flammable vegetation as possible. If you live on a hill, you may need to extend the zone for several hundred feet to provide the desired level of safety.

k. Clear all combustibles within 30 feet of any structure.
   i. Install electrical lines underground, if possible

ii. Ask the power company to clear branches from power lines.
iii. Avoid using bark and wood chip mulch
iv. Stack firewood 100 feet away and uphill from any structure.
v. Store combustible or flammable materials in approved safety containers and keep them away from the house.
vi. Keep the gas grill and propane tank at least 15 feet from any structure. Clear an area 15 feet around the grill. Place a 1/4 inch mesh screen over the grill. Always use the grill cautiously but refrain from using it all during high risk times.

l. Protect Your Home
i. Remove debris from under sun decks and porches.
Any porch, balcony or overhang with exposed space underneath is fuel for an approaching fire.
ii. Overhangs ignite easily by flying embers and by the heat and fire that get trapped underneath.
iii. If vegetation is allowed to grow underneath or if the space is used for storage, the hazard is increased significantly.
iv. Clear leaves, trash and other combustible materials away from underneath sun decks and porches.
v. Extend 1/2-inch mesh screen from all overhangs down to the ground.
vi. Enclose wooden stilts with non-combustible material such as concrete, brick, rock, stucco or metal.
vii. Use non-combustible patio furniture and covers. If you're planning a porch or sun deck, use non-combustible or fire-resistant materials.
viii. If possible, build the structure to the ground so that there is no space underneath.

m. Enclose eaves and overhangs.
i. Like porches and balconies, eaves trap the heat rising along the exterior siding. Enclose all eaves to reduce the hazard.

n. Cover house vents with wire mesh.
i. Any attic vent, soffit vent, louver or other opening can allow embers and flaming debris to enter a home and ignite it. Cover all openings with 1/4 inch or smaller corrosion-resistant wire mesh. If you're designing louvers, place them in the vertical wall rather than the soffit of the overhang.

o. Install spark arrestors in chimneys and stovepipes.
i. Chimneys create a hazard when embers escape through the top. To prevent this, install spark arrestors on all chimneys, stovepipes and vents for fuel-burning heaters. Use spark arrestors made of 12-gauge welded or woven wire mesh screen with openings 1/2 inch across. Ask your fire department for exact specifications. If you're building a chimney, use non-combustible materials and make sure the top of the chimney is at least two feet higher than any obstruction within 10 feet of the chimney. Keep the chimney clean.

p. Use fire resistant siding.
   i. Use fire resistant materials in the siding of your home, such as stucco, metal, brick, cement shingles, concrete and rock. You can treat wood siding with UL-approved fire retardant chemicals, but the treatment and protection are not permanent.

q. Choose safety glass for windows and sliding glass doors.
   i. Windows allow radiated heat to pass through and ignite combustible materials inside. The larger the pane of glass, the more vulnerable it is to fire. Dual- or triple-pane thermal glass, and fire resistant shutters or drapes, help reduce the wildfire risk. You can also install non-combustible awnings to shield windows and use shatter-resistant glazing such as tempered or wire glass.

r. Prepare for water storage; develop an external water supply such as a small pond, well or pool.

s. Other safety measures to consider at the time of construction or remodeling.
   i. Choose locations wisely; canyon and slope locations increase the risk of exposure to wild land fires.
   ii. Use fire-resistant materials when building, renovating, or retrofitting structures.
   iii. Avoid designs that include wooden decks and patios.
   iv. Use non-combustible materials for the roof.
   v. The roof is especially vulnerable in a wildfire. Embers and flaming debris can travel great distances, land on your roof and start a new fire. Avoid flammable roofing materials such as wood, shake and shingle. Materials that are more fire resistant include single ply membranes, fiberglass shingles, slate, metal, clay and concrete tile. Clear gutters of leaves and debris.

2. <u>Before the Wildfire</u>

If you see a wildfire, call 9-1-1. Don't assume that someone else has already called. Describe the location of the fire, speak slowly and clearly, and answer any questions asked by the dispatcher.

a. Before the Fire Approaches Your House
   i. Evacuate. Evacuate your pets and all family members who are not essential to preparing the home. Anyone with medical or physical limitations and the young and the elderly should be evacuated immediately.
   ii. Wear Protective Clothing.
   iii. Remove Combustibles. Clear items that will burn from around the house, including wood piles, lawn furniture, barbecue grills, tarp coverings, etc. Move them outside of your defensible space.
   iv. Close/Protect Openings. Close outside attic, eaves and basement vents, windows, doors, pet doors, etc. Remove flammable drapes

6) Essential medicines.
7) Cash and credit cards.
8) Sturdy shoes.

v. Develop an Emergency Communication Plan
1) In case family members are separated from one another during an earthquake (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school), develop a plan for reuniting after the disaster.
2) Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the "family contact." After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Make sure everyone in the family knows the name, address, and phone number of the contact person.

vi. Help Your Community Get Ready
1) Publish a special section in your local newspaper with emergency information on earthquakes. Localize the information by printing the phone numbers of local emergency services offices, the American Red Cross, and hospitals.
2) Conduct a week-long series on locating hazards in the home.
3) Work with local emergency services and American Red Cross officials to prepare special reports for people with mobility impairments on what to do during an earthquake.
4) Provide tips on conducting earthquake drills in the home.
5) Interview representatives of the gas, electric, and water companies about shutting off utilities.
6) Work together in your community to apply your knowledge to building codes, retrofitting programs, hazard hunts, and neighborhood and family emergency plans.

2. <u>During an Earthquake</u>

a. Stay as safe as possible during an earthquake. Be aware that some earthquakes are actually foreshocks and a larger earthquake might occur. Minimize your movements to a few steps to a nearby safe place and if you are indoors, stay there until the shaking has stopped and you are sure exiting is safe.

b. If indoors
i. DROP to the ground; take COVER by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture; and HOLD ON until the shaking stops. If there isn't a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
ii. Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, such as lighting fixtures or furniture.
iii. Stay in bed if you are there when the earthquake strikes. Hold on and protect your head with a pillow, unless you are under a heavy

and curtains. Close all shutters, blinds or heavy non-combustible window coverings to reduce radiant heat.

v. Close Inside Doors/Open Damper. Close alt doors inside the house to prevent draft. Open the damper on your fireplace, but close the fireplace screen.

vi. Shut Off Gas. Shut off any natural gas, propane or fuel oil supplies at the source.

vii. Water. Connect garden hoses. Fill any pools, hot tubs, garbage cans, tubs or other large containers with water.

viii. Pumps. If you have gas-powered pumps for water, make sure they are fueled and ready.

ix. Ladder. Place a ladder against the house in clear view.

x. Car. Back your car into the driveway and roll up the windows.

xi. Garage Doors. Disconnect any automatic garage door openers so that doors can still be opened by hand if the power goes out. Close all garage doors.

xii. Valuables. Place valuable papers, mementos and anything "you can't live without" inside the car in the garage, ready for quick departure. Any pets still with you should also be put in the car.

b. Preparing to Leave

i. Lights. Turn on outside lights and leave a light on in every room to make the house more visible in heavy smoke.

ii. Don't Lock Up. Leave doors and windows closed but unlocked. It may be necessary for firefighters to gain quick entry into your home to fight fire. The entire area will be isolated and patrolled by sheriff's deputies or police.

3. <u>During a Wildfire</u>

a. Survival in a Vehicle

i. This is dangerous and should only be done in an emergency, but you can survive the firestorm if you stay in your car. It is much less dangerous than trying to run from a fire on foot.

ii. Roll up windows and close air vents. Drive slowly with headlights on. Watch for other vehicles and pedestrians. Do not drive through heavy smoke.

iii. If you have to stop, park away from the heaviest trees and brush. Turn headlights on and ignition off. Roll up windows and close air vents.

iv. Get on the floor and cover up with a blanket or coat.

v. Stay in the vehicle until the main fire passes.

vi. Stay in the car. Do not run! Engine may stall and not restart. Air currents may rock the car. Some smoke and sparks may enter the vehicle. Temperature inside will increase. Metal gas tanks and containers rarely explode.

b. If You Are Trapped at Home

i. If you do find yourself trapped by wildfire inside your home, stay inside and away from outside walls. Close doors, but leave them unlocked. Keep your entire family together and remain calm.

c. If Caught in the Open

i. The best temporary shelter is in a sparse fuel area. On a steep mountainside, the back side is safer. Avoid canyons, natural "chimneys" and saddles.

ii. If a road is nearby, lie face down along the road cut or in the ditch on the uphill side. Cover yourself with anything that will shield you from the fire's heat.

iii. If hiking in the back country, seek a depression with sparse fuel. Clear fuel away from the area while the fire is approaching and then lie face down in the depression and cover yourself. Stay down until after the fire passes!

4. <u>After a Wildfire</u>

a. Check the roof immediately. Put out any roof fires, sparks or embers. Check the attic for hidden burning sparks.

b. If you have a fire, get your neighbors to help fight it.

c. The water you put into your pool or hot tub and other containers will come in handy now. If the power is out, try connecting a hose to the outlet on your water heater.

d. For several hours after the fire, maintain a "fire watch." Re-check for smoke and sparks throughout the house.

C. Fire

1. <u>Before the Fire</u>

The following are things you can do to protect yourself, your family, and your property in the event of a fire:

a. Smoke Alarms

i. Install smoke alarms. Properly working smoke alarms decrease your chances of dying in a fire by half.

ii. Place smoke alarms on every level of your residence. Place them outside bedrooms on the ceiling or high on the wall (4 to 12 inches from ceiling), at the top of open stairways, or at the bottom of enclosed stairs and near (but not in) the kitchen.

iii. Test and clean smoke alarms once a month and replace batteries at least once a year. Replace smoke alarms once every 10 years.

b. Escaping the Fire

i. Review escape routes with your family. Practice escaping from each room.

ii. Make sure windows are not nailed or painted shut. Make sure security gratings on windows have a fire safety opening feature so they can be easily opened from the inside.

iii. Consider escape ladders if your residence has more than one level, and ensure that burglar bars and other antitheft mechanisms that block outside window entry are easily opened from the inside.

iv. Teach family members to stay low to the floor (where the air is safer in a fire) when escaping from a fire.
v. Clean out storage areas. Do not let trash, such as old newspapers and magazines, accumulate.

c. Flammable Items
i. Never use gasoline, benzine, naptha, or similar flammable liquids indoors.
ii. Store flammable liquids in approved containers in well-ventilated storage areas.
iii. Never smoke near flammable liquids.
iv. Discard all rags or materials that have been soaked in flammable liquids after you have used them. Safely discard them outdoors in a metal container.
v. Insulate chimneys and place spark arresters on top. The chimney should be at least three feet higher than the roof. Remove branches hanging above and around the chimney.

d. Heating Sources
i. Be careful when using alternative heating sources.
ii. Check with your local fire department on the legality of using kerosene heaters in your community. Be sure to fill kerosene heaters outside, and be sure they have cooled.
iii. Place heaters at least three feet away from flammable materials. Make sure the floor and nearby walls are properly insulated.
iv. Use only the type of fuel designated for your unit and follow manufacturer's instructions.
v. Store ashes in a metal container outside and away from your residence.
vi. Keep open flames away from walls, furniture, drapery, and flammable items.
vii. Keep a screen in front of the fireplace.
viii. Have heating units inspected and cleaned annually by a certified specialist.

e. Matches and Smoking
i. Keep matches and lighters up high, away from children, and, if possible, in a locked cabinet.
ii. Never smoke in bed or when drowsy or medicated. Provide smokers with deep, sturdy ashtrays. Douse cigarette and cigar butts with water before disposal.

f. Electrical Wiring
i. Have the electrical wiring in your residence checked by an electrician.
ii. Inspect extension cords for frayed or exposed wires or loose plugs.
iii. Make sure outlets have cover plates and no exposed wiring.
iv. Make sure wiring does not run under rugs, over nails, or across high-traffic areas.

v. Do not overload extension cords or outlets. If you need to plug in two or three appliances, get a UL-approved unit with built-in circuit breakers to prevent sparks and short circuits.
vi. Make sure insulation does not touch bare electrical wiring.

g. Other
i. Sleep with your door closed.
ii. Install A-B-C-type fire extinguishers in your residence and teach family members how to use them.
iii. Consider installing an automatic fire sprinkler system in your residence.
iv. Ask your local fire department to inspect your residence for fire safety and prevention.

2. During the Fire
a. If your clothes catch on fire, you should:
i. Stop, drop, and roll - until the fire is extinguished. Running only makes the fire burn faster.
b. To escape a fire, you should:
i. Check closed doors for heat before you open them. If you are escaping through a closed door, use the back of your hand to feel the top of the door, the doorknob, and the crack between the door and door frame before you open it. Never use the palm of your hand or fingers to test for heat - burning those areas could impair your ability to escape a fire (i.e., ladders and crawling).

Hot Door	Cool Door
Do not open. Escape through a window. If you cannot escape, hang a white or light-colored sheet outside the window, alerting fire fighters to your presence.	Open slowly and ensure fire and/or smoke is not blocking your escape route. If your escape route is blocked, shut the door immediately and use an alternate escape route, such as a window. If clear, leave immediately through the door and close it behind you. Be prepared to crawl. Smoke and heat rise. The air is clearer and cooler near the floor.

ii. Crawl low under any smoke to your exit - heavy smoke and poisonous gases collect first along the ceiling.
iii. Close doors behind you as you escape to delay the spread of the fire.
iv. Stay out once you are safely out. Do not reenter. Call 9-1-1.

3. After the Fire
a. The following are guidelines for different circumstances in the period following a fire:

i. **If you are with burn victims, or are a burn victim yourself**, call 9-1-1; cool and cover burns to reduce chance of further injury or infection.
ii. **If you detect heat or smoke** when entering a damaged building, evacuate immediately.
iii. **If you are a tenant**, contact the landlord.
iv. **If you have a safe or strong box**, do not try to open it. It can hold intense heat for several hours. If the door is opened before the box has cooled, the contents could burst into flames.
v. **If you must leave your home** because a building inspector says the building is unsafe, ask someone you trust to watch the property during your absence.

D. Flooding

1. Before a Flood

a. To prepare for a flood, you should:

i. Avoid building in a flood prone area unless you elevate and reinforce your home.
ii. Elevate the furnace, water heater, and electric panel if susceptible to flooding.
iii. Install "check valves" in sewer traps to prevent floodwater from backing up into the drains of your home.
iv. Contact community officials to find out if they are planning to construct barriers (levees, beams, floodwalls) to stop floodwater from entering the homes in your area.
v. Seal the walls in your basement with waterproofing compounds to avoid seepage.

2. During a Flood

a. If a flood is likely in your area, you should:

i. Listen to the radio or television for information.
ii. Be aware that flash flooding can occur. If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. Do not wait for instructions to move.
iii. Be aware of streams, drainage channels, canyons, and other areas known to flood suddenly. Flash floods can occur in these areas with or without such typical warnings as rain clouds or heavy rain.

b. If you must prepare to evacuate, you should do the following:

i. Secure your home. If you have time, bring in outdoor furniture. Move essential items to an upper floor.
ii. Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves if instructed to do so. Disconnect electrical appliances. Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

c. If you have to leave your home, remember these evacuation tips:

i. Do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. If you have to walk in water, walk where the

water is not moving. Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you.

ii. Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely. You and the vehicle can be quickly swept away.

d. Driving Flood Facts

i. The following are important points to remember when driving in flood conditions:

1) Six inches of water will reach the bottom of most passenger cars causing loss of control and possible stalling.

2) A foot of water will float many vehicles.

3) Two feet of rushing water can carry away most vehicles including sport utility vehicles (SUV's) and pick-ups.

3. <u>After a Flood</u>

a. The following are guidelines for the period following a flood:

i. Listen for news reports to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink.

ii. Avoid floodwaters; water may be contaminated by oil, gasoline, or raw sewage. Water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.

iii. Avoid moving water.

iv. Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded. Roads may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a car.

v. Stay away from downed power lines, and report them to the power company.

vi. Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.

vii. Stay out of any building if it is surrounded by floodwaters.

viii. Use extreme caution when entering buildings; there may be hidden damage, particularly in foundations.

ix. Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits, and leaching systems as soon as possible. Damaged sewage systems are serious health hazards.

x. Clean and disinfect everything that got wet. Mud left from floodwater can contain sewage and chemicals

E. Thunderstorm

1. <u>Before a Thunderstorm</u>

a. To prepare for a thunderstorm, you should do the following:

i. Remove dead or rotting trees and branches that could fall and cause injury or damage during a severe thunderstorm.

ii. "*If thunder roars, go indoors*" because no place outside is safe when lightning is in the area. We want everyone to stay indoors until 30 minutes have passed after they hear the last clap of thunder.

b. Summary of Lightning Safety Tips for Inside the Home

i. Avoid contact with corded phones
ii. Avoid contact with electrical equipment or cords. If you plan to unplug any electronic equipment, do so well before the storm arrives.
iii. Avoid contact with plumbing. Do not wash your hands, do not take a shower, do not wash dishes, and do not do laundry.
iv. Stay away from windows and doors, and stay off porches.
v. Do not lie on concrete floors and do not lean against concrete walls.

c. The following are guidelines for what you should do if a thunderstorm is likely in your area:
i. Postpone outdoor activities.
ii. Get inside a home, building, or hard top automobile (not a convertible). Although you may be injured if lightning strikes your car, you are much safer inside a vehicle than outside.
iii. Remember, rubber-soled shoes and rubber tires provide NO protection from lightning. However, the steel frame of a hard-topped vehicle provides increased protection if you are not touching metal.
iv. Secure outdoor objects that could blow away or cause damage.
v. Shutter windows and secure outside doors. If shutters are not available, close window blinds, shades, or curtains.
vi. Avoid showering or bathing. Plumbing and bathroom fixtures can conduct electricity.
vii. Use a corded telephone only for emergencies. Cordless and cellular telephones are safe to use.
viii. Unplug appliances and other electrical items such as computers and turn off air conditioners. Power surges from lightning can cause serious damage.
ix. Use your battery-operated NOAA Weather Radio for updates from local officials.

d. Avoid the following:
i. Natural lightning rods such as a tall, isolated tree in an open area.
ii. Hilltops, open fields, the beach, or a boat on the water.
iii. Isolated sheds or other small structures in open areas.
iv. Anything metal—tractors, farm equipment, motorcycles, golf carts, golf clubs, and bicycles.

2. <u>During a Thunderstorm</u>

If you are:	Then:
In a forest	Seek shelter in a low area under a thick growth of small trees.

In an open area	Go to a low place such as a ravine or valley. Be alert for flash floods.
On open water	Get to land and find shelter immediately.
Anywhere you feel your hair stand on end (which indicates that lightning is about to strike)	Squat low to the ground on the balls of your feet. Place your hands over your ears and your head between your knees. Make yourself the smallest target possible and minimize your contact it the ground. DO NOT lie flat on the ground.

3. <u>After a Thunderstorm</u>
   a. Call 9-1-1 for medical assistance as soon as possible.
   b. The following are things you should check when you attempt to give aid to a victim of lightning:
      i. Breathing - if breathing has stopped, begin mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
      ii. Heartbeat - if the heart has stopped, administer CPR.
      iii. Pulse - if the victim has a pulse and is breathing, look for other possible injuries. Check for burns where the lightning entered and left the body. Also be alert for nervous system damage, broken bones, and loss of hearing and eyesight.

F. Winter Storm
   1. <u>Before a Winter Storm</u>
      a. Prepare your home and family
         i. Prepare for possible isolation in your home by having sufficient heating fuel; regular fuel sources may be cut off. For example, store a good supply of dry, seasoned wood for your fireplace or wood-burning stove.
         ii. Winterize your home to extend the life of your fuel supply by insulating walls and attics, caulking and weather-stripping doors and windows, and installing storm windows or covering windows with plastic.
         iii. Winterize your house, barn, shed or any other structure that may provide shelter for your family, neighbors, livestock or equipment. Clear rain gutters; repair roof leaks and cut away tree branches that could fall on a house or other structure during a storm.
         iv. Insulate pipes with insulation or newspapers and plastic and allow faucets to drip a little during cold weather to avoid freezing.
         v. Keep fire extinguishers on hand, and make sure everyone in your house knows how to use them. House fires pose an additional risk, as more people turn to alternate heating sources without taking the necessary safety precautions.
         vi. Learn how to shut off water valves (in case a pipe bursts).

vii. Know ahead of time what you should do to help elderly or disabled friends, neighbors or employees.
viii. Hire a contractor to check the structural ability of the roof to sustain unusually heavy weight from the accumulation of snow - or water, if drains on flat roofs do not work.

b. Prepare your car
   i. Check or have a mechanic check the following items on your car:
      1) Antifreeze levels - ensure they are sufficient to avoid freezing.
      2) Battery and ignition system - should be in top condition and battery terminals should be clean.
      3) Brakes - check for wear and fluid levels.
      4) Exhaust system - check for leaks and crimped pipes and repair or replace as necessary. *Carbon monoxide is deadly and usually gives no warning.*
      5) Fuel and air filters - replace and keep water out of the system by using additives and maintaining a full tank of gas.
      6) Heater and defroster - ensure they work properly.
      7) Lights and flashing hazard lights - check for serviceability.
      8) Oil - check for level and weight. Heavier oils congeal more at low temperatures and do not lubricate as well.
      9) Thermostat - ensure it works properly.
      10) Windshield wiper equipment - repair any problems and maintain proper washer fluid level.
   ii. Install good winter tires. Make sure the tires have adequate tread. All-weather radials are usually adequate for most winter conditions. However, some jurisdictions require that to drive on their roads, vehicles must be equipped with chains or snow tires with studs.
   iii. Maintain at least a half tank of gas during the winter season.
   iv. Place a winter emergency kit in each car that includes:
      1) a shovel
      2) windshield scraper and small broom
      3) flashlight
      4) battery powered radio
      5) extra batteries
      6) water
      7) snack food
      8) matches
      9) extra hats, socks and mittens
      10) First aid kit with pocket knife
      11) Necessary medications
      12) blanket(s)
      13) tow chain or rope
      14) road salt and sand

15) booster cables
16) emergency flares
17) fluorescent distress flag

c. Dress for the Weather
   i. Wear several layers of loose fitting, lightweight, warm clothing rather than one layer of heavy clothing. The outer garments should be tightly woven and water repellent.
   ii. Wear mittens, which are warmer than gloves.
   iii. Wear a hat.
   iv. Cover your mouth with a scarf to protect your lungs.

2. <u>During a Winter Storm</u>
   a. Guidelines
      i. Listen to your radio, television, or NOAA Weather Radio for weather reports and emergency information.
      ii. Eat regularly and drink ample fluids, but avoid caffeine and alcohol.
      iii. Conserve fuel, if necessary, by keeping your residence cooler than normal. Temporarily close off heat to some rooms.
      iv. If the pipes freeze, remove any insulation or layers of newspapers and wrap pipes in rags. Completely open all faucets and pour hot water over the pipes, starting where they were most exposed to the cold (or where the cold was most likely to penetrate).
      v. Maintain ventilation when using kerosene heaters to avoid build-up of toxic fumes. Refuel kerosene heaters outside and keep them at least three feet from flammable objects.
   b. If you are outdoors
      i. Avoid overexertion when shoveling snow. Overexertion can bring on a heart attack—a major cause of death in the winter. If you must shovel snow, stretch before going outside.
      ii. Cover your mouth. Protect your lungs from extremely cold air by covering your mouth when outdoors. Try not to speak unless absolutely necessary.
      iii. Keep dry. Change wet clothing frequently to prevent a loss of body heat. Wet clothing loses all of its insulating value and transmits heat rapidly.
      iv. Watch for signs of frostbite. These include loss of feeling and white or pale appearance in extremities such as fingers, toes, ear lobes, and the tip of the nose. If symptoms are detected, get medical help immediately.
      v. Watch for signs of hypothermia. These include uncontrollable shivering, memory loss, disorientation, incoherence, slurred speech, drowsiness, and apparent exhaustion.
      vi. If symptoms of hypothermia are detected:
         1) get the victim to a warm location
         2) remove wet clothing

3) put the person in dry clothing and wrap their entire body in a blanket
4) warm the center of the body first
5) give warm, non-alcoholic or non-caffeinated beverages if the victim is conscious
6) get medical help as soon as possible.

c. If you are driving
   i. Drive only if it is absolutely necessary. If you must drive, consider the following:
      1) Travel in the day, don't travel alone, and keep others informed of your schedule.
      2) Stay on main roads; avoid back road shortcuts.
   ii. If a blizzard traps you in the car:
      1) Pull off the highway. Turn on hazard lights and hang a distress flag from the radio antenna or window.
      2) Remain in your vehicle where rescuers are most likely to find you. Do not set out on foot unless you can see a building close by where you know you can take shelter. Be careful; distances are distorted by blowing snow. A building may seem close, but be too far to walk to in deep snow.
      3) Run the engine and heater about 10 minutes each hour to keep warm. When the engine is running, open a downwind window slightly for ventilation and periodically clear snow from the exhaust pipe. *This will protect you from possible carbon monoxide poisoning.*
      4) Exercise to maintain body heat, but avoid overexertion. In extreme cold, use road maps, seat covers, and floor mats for insulation. Huddle with passengers and use your coat for a blanket.
      5) Take turns sleeping. One person should be awake at all times to look for rescue crews.
      6) Drink fluids to avoid dehydration.
      7) Be careful not to waste battery power. Balance electrical energy needs - the use of lights, heat, and radio - with supply.
      8) Turn on the inside light at night so work crews or rescuers can see you.
      9) If stranded in a remote area, stomp large block letters in an open area spelling out HELP or SOS and line with rocks or tree limbs to attract the attention of rescue personnel who may be surveying the area by airplane.
      10) Leave the car and proceed on foot - if necessary - once the blizzard passes.

1. Before a Tornado
   a. Be alert to changing weather conditions.
      i. Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or to commercial radio or television newscasts for the latest information.
      ii. Look for approaching storms
      iii. Look for the following danger signs:
         1) Dark, often greenish sky
         2) Large hail
         3) A large, dark, low-lying cloud (particularly if rotating)
         4) Loud roar, similar to a freight train.
   b. If you see approaching storms or any of the danger signs, be prepared to take shelter immediately.

2. During a Tornado
   a. If you are under a tornado WARNING, seek shelter immediately!

If you are in:	Then:
A structure (e.g. residence, small building, school, nursing home, hospital, factory, shopping center, high-rise building)	Go to a pre-designated shelter area such as a safe room, basement, storm cellar, or the lowest building level. If there is no basement, go to the center of an interior room on the lowest level (closet, interior hallway) away from corners, windows, doors, and outside walls. Put as many walls as possible between you and the outside. Get under a sturdy table and use your arms to protect your head and neck. Do not open windows.
A vehicle, trailer, or mobile home	Get out immediately and go to the lowest floor of a sturdy, nearby building or a storm shelter. Mobile homes, even if tied down, offer little protection from tornadoes.
The outside with no shelter	Lie flat in a nearby ditch or depression and cover your head with your hands. Be aware of the potential for flooding. Do not get under an overpass or bridge. You are safer in a low, flat location. Never try to outrun a tornado in urban or congested areas in a car or truck. Instead, leave the vehicle immediately for safe shelter. Watch out for flying debris. Flying debris from tornadoes causes most fatalities and injuries.

H. Earthquake
   1. Before an Earthquake
      a. Earthquakes strike suddenly, violently and without warning. Identifying potential hazards ahead of time and advance planning can reduce the dangers of serious injury or loss of life from an earthquake. Repairing

deep plaster cracks in ceilings and foundations, anchoring overhead lighting fixtures to the ceiling, and following local seismic building standards, will help reduce the impact of earthquakes.

b. Six Ways to Plan Ahead
   i. Check for Hazards in the Home
      1) Fasten shelves securely to walls.
      2) Place large or heavy objects on lower shelves.
      3) Store breakable items such as bottled foods, glass, and china in low, closed cabinets with latches.
      4) Hang heavy items such as pictures and mirrors away from beds, couches, and anywhere people sit.
      5) Brace overhead light fixtures.
      6) Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections. These are potential fire risks.
      7) Secure a water heater by strapping it to the wall studs and bolting it to the floor.
      8) Repair any deep cracks in ceilings or foundations. Get expert advice if there are signs of structural defects.
      9) Store weed killers, pesticides, and flammable products securely in closed cabinets with latches and on bottom shelves.
   ii. Identify Safe Places Indoors and Outdoors
      1) Under sturdy furniture such as a heavy desk or table.
      2) Against an inside wall.
      3) Away from where glass could shatter around windows, mirrors, pictures, or where heavy bookcases or other heavy furniture could fall over.
      4) In the open, away from buildings, trees, telephone and electrical lines, overpasses, or elevated expressways.
   iii. Educate Yourself and Family Members
      1) Contact your local emergency management office or American Red Cross chapter for more information on earthquakes. Also read the "How-To Series" for information on how to protect your property from earthquakes.
      2) Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1, police, or fire department and which radio station to tune to for emergency information.
      3) Teach all family members how and when to turn off gas, electricity, and water.
   iv. Have Disaster Supplies on Hand
      1) Flashlight and extra batteries.
      2) Portable battery-operated radio and extra batteries.
      3) First aid kit and manual.
      4) Emergency food and water.
      5) Nonelectric can opener.

6) Essential medicines.
7) Cash and credit cards.
8) Sturdy shoes.

v. Develop an Emergency Communication Plan
1) In case family members are separated from one another during an earthquake (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school), develop a plan for reuniting after the disaster.
2) Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the "family contact." After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Make sure everyone in the family knows the name, address, and phone number of the contact person.

vi. Help Your Community Get Ready
1) Publish a special section in your local newspaper with emergency information on earthquakes. Localize the information by printing the phone numbers of local emergency services offices, the American Red Cross, and hospitals.
2) Conduct a week-long series on locating hazards in the home.
3) Work with local emergency services and American Red Cross officials to prepare special reports for people with mobility impairments on what to do during an earthquake.
4) Provide tips on conducting earthquake drills in the home.
5) Interview representatives of the gas, electric, and water companies about shutting off utilities.
6) Work together in your community to apply your knowledge to building codes, retrofitting programs, hazard hunts, and neighborhood and family emergency plans.

2. <u>During an Earthquake</u>

a. Stay as safe as possible during an earthquake. Be aware that some earthquakes are actually foreshocks and a larger earthquake might occur. Minimize your movements to a few steps to a nearby safe place and if you are indoors, stay there until the shaking has stopped and you are sure exiting is safe.

b. If indoors
i. DROP to the ground; take COVER by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture; and HOLD ON until the shaking stops. If there isn't a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
ii. Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, such as lighting fixtures or furniture.
iii. Stay in bed if you are there when the earthquake strikes. Hold on and protect your head with a pillow, unless you are under a heavy

light fixture that could fall. In that case, move to the nearest safe place.

iv. Use a doorway for shelter only if it is in close proximity to you and if you know it is a strongly supported, loadbearing doorway.

v. Stay inside until the shaking stops and it is safe to go outside. Research has shown that most injuries occur when people inside buildings attempt to move to a different location inside the building or try to leave.

vi. Be aware that the electricity may go out or the sprinkler systems or fire alarms may turn on.

vii. DO NOT use the elevators.

c. If outdoors

i. Stay there.

ii. Move away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires.

iii. Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops. The greatest danger exists directly outside buildings, at exits and alongside exterior walls. Many of the 120 fatalities from the 1933 Long Beach earthquake occurred when people ran outside of buildings only to be killed by falling debris from collapsing walls. Ground movement during an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of death or injury. Most earthquake-related casualties result from collapsing walls, flying glass, and falling objects.

d. If in a moving vehicle

i. Stop as quickly as safety permits and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires.

ii. Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped. Avoid roads, bridges, or ramps that might have been damaged by the earthquake.

e. If trapped under debris

i. Do not light a match.

ii. Do not move about or kick up dust.

iii. Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.

iv. Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can locate you. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort. Shouting can cause you to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

3. <u>After an Earthquake</u>

a. Expect aftershocks. These secondary shockwaves are usually less violent than the main quake but can be strong enough to do additional damage to weakened structures and can occur in the first hours, days, weeks, or even months after the quake.

b. Listen to a battery-operated radio or television. Listen for the latest emergency information.

c. Use the telephone only for emergency calls.

d. Open cabinets cautiously. Beware of objects that can fall off shelves.

e. Stay away from damaged areas. Stay away unless your assistance has been specifically requested by police, fire, or relief organizations. Return home only when authorities say it is safe.

f. Be aware of possible tsunamis if you live in coastal areas. These are also known as seismic sea waves (mistakenly called "tidal waves"). When local authorities issue a tsunami warning, assume that a series of dangerous waves is on the way. Stay away from the beach.

g. Help injured or trapped persons. Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance such as infants, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Give first aid where appropriate. Do not move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of further injury. Call for help.

h. Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline or other flammable liquids immediately. Leave the area if you smell gas or fumes from other chemicals.

i. Inspect the entire length of chimneys for damage. Unnoticed damage could lead to a fire.

j. Inspect utilities.

i. Check for gas leaks. If you smell gas or hear blowing or hissing noise, open a window and quickly leave the building. Turn off the gas at the outside main valve if you can and call the gas company from a neighbor's home. If you turn off the gas for any reason, it must be turned back on by a professional.

ii. Look for electrical system damage. If you see sparks or broken or frayed wires, or if you smell hot insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician first for advice.

iii. Check for sewage and water lines damage. If you suspect sewage lines are damaged, avoid using the toilets and call a plumber. If water pipes are damaged, contact the water company and avoid using water from the tap. You can obtain safe water by melting ice cubes.

I. Land Slides

1. <u>Before a Land Slide</u>

a. Protect yourself from the effects of a landslide or debris flow:

i. Do not build near steep slopes, close to mountain edges, near drainage ways, or natural erosion valleys.

ii. Get a geologic hazard assessment of your property.

iii. Contact local officials, state geological surveys or departments of natural resources, and university departments of geology. Landslides occur where they have before, and in identifiable

hazard locations. Ask for information on landslides in your area, specific information on areas vulnerable to landslides, and request a professional referral for an appropriate hazard assessment of your property, and corrective measures you can take, if necessary.

iv. If you are at risk from a landslide talk to your insurance agent. Debris flow may be covered by flood insurance policies from the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

v. Minimize home hazards:

1) Have flexible pipe fittings installed to avoid gas or water leaks, as flexible fittings are more resistant to breakage (only the gas company or professionals should install gas fittings).
2) Plant ground cover on slopes and build retaining walls.
3) In mudflow areas, build channels or deflection walls to direct the flow around buildings.
4) Remember: If you build walls to divert debris flow and the flow lands on a neighbor's property, you may be liable for damages.

b. Recognize Landslide Warning Signs

i. Changes occur in your landscape such as patterns of storm-water drainage on slopes (especially the places where runoff water converges) land movement, small slides, flows, or progressively leaning trees.
ii. Doors or windows stick or jam for the first time.
iii. New cracks appear in plaster, tile, brick, or foundations.
iv. Outside walls, walks, or stairs begin pulling away from the building.
v. Slowly developing, widening cracks appear on the ground or on paved areas such as streets or driveways.
vi. Underground utility lines break.
vii. Bulging ground appears at the base of a slope.
viii. Water breaks through the ground surface in new locations.
ix. Fences, retaining walls, utility poles, or trees tilt or move.
x. A faint rumbling sound that increases in volume is noticeable as the landslide nears.
xi. The ground slopes downward in one direction and may begin shifting in that direction under your feet.
xii. Unusual sounds, such as trees cracking or boulders knocking together, might indicate moving debris.
xiii. Collapsed pavement, mud, fallen rocks, and other indications of possible debris flow can be seen when driving (embankments along roadsides are particularly susceptible to landslides).

2. <u>During a Landslide</u>

a. What you should do if a landslide or debris flow occurs:

i. Stay alert and awake. Many debris-flow fatalities occur when people are sleeping. Listen to a NOAA Weather Radio or portable, battery-powered radio or television for warnings of intense rainfall. Be aware that intense, short bursts of rain may be particularly dangerous, especially after longer periods of heavy rainfall and damp weather.

ii. If you are in areas susceptible to landslides and debris flows, consider leaving if it is safe to do so. Remember that driving during an intense storm can be hazardous. If you remain at home, move to a second story if possible. Staying out of the path of a landslide or debris flow saves lives.

iii. Listen for any unusual sounds that might indicate moving debris, such as trees cracking or boulders knocking together. A trickle of flowing or falling mud or debris may precede larger landslides. Moving debris can flow quickly and sometimes without warning.

iv. If you are near a stream or channel, be alert for any sudden increase or decrease in water flow and for a change from clear to muddy water. Such changes may indicate landslide activity upstream, so be prepared to move quickly. Don't delay! Save yourself, not your belongings.

v. Be especially alert when driving. Embankments along roadsides are particularly susceptible to landslides. Watch the road for collapsed pavement, mud, fallen rocks, and other indications of possible debris flows.

b. What to Do if You Suspect Imminent Landslide Danger

i. Contact your local fire, police, or public works department. Local officials are the best persons able to assess potential danger.

ii. Inform affected neighbors. Your neighbors may not be aware of potential hazards. Advising them of a potential threat may help save lives. Help neighbors who may need assistance to evacuate.

iii. Evacuate. Getting out of the path of a landslide or debris flow is your best protection.

iv. Curl into a tight ball and protect your head if escape is not possible.

3. <u>After a Landslide</u>

a. Guidelines for the period following a landslide:

i. Stay away from the slide area. There may be danger of additional slides.

ii. Listen to local radio or television stations for the latest emergency information.

iii. Watch for flooding, which may occur after a landslide or debris flow. Floods sometimes follow landslides and debris flows because they may both be started by the same event.

iv. Check for injured and trapped persons near the slide, without entering the direct slide area. Direct rescuers to their locations.

v. Help a neighbor who may require special assistance - infants, elderly people, and people with disabilities. Elderly people and people with disabilities may require additional assistance. People who care for them or who have large families may need additional assistance in emergency situations.
vi. Look for and report broken utility lines and damaged roadways and railways to appropriate authorities. Reporting potential hazards will get the utilities turned off as quickly as possible, preventing further hazard and injury.
vii. Check the building foundation, chimney, and surrounding land for damage. Damage to foundations, chimneys, or surrounding land may help you assess the safety of the area.
viii. Replant damaged ground as soon as possible since erosion caused by loss of ground cover can lead to flash flooding and additional landslides in the near future.
ix. Seek advice from a geotechnical expert for evaluating landslide hazards or designing corrective techniques to reduce landslide risk. A professional will be able to advise you of the best ways to prevent or reduce landslide risk, without creating further hazard.

J. Terrorism
1. Definition:
a. Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States for purposes of intimidation, coercion, or ransom.
b. Terrorists often use threats to:
i. Create fear among the public.
ii. Try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism.
iii. Get immediate publicity for their causes.
c. Acts of terrorism include threats of terrorism; assassinations; kidnappings; hijackings; bomb scares and bombings; cyber attacks (computer-based); and the use of chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological weapons.
d. High-risk targets for acts of terrorism include military and civilian government facilities, international airports, large cities, and high-profile landmarks. Terrorists might also target large public gatherings, water and food supplies, utilities, and corporate centers. Further, terrorists are capable of spreading fear by sending explosives or chemical and biological agents through the mail.
e. Within the immediate area of a terrorist event, you would need to rely on police, fire, and other officials for instructions. However, you can prepare in much the same way you would prepare for other crisis events.
2. General Safety Guidelines:
a. Be aware of your surroundings.
b. Move or leave if you feel uncomfortable or if something does not seem right.

c. Take precautions when traveling. Be aware of conspicuous or unusual behavior. Do not accept packages from strangers. Do not leave luggage unattended. You should promptly report unusual behavior, suspicious or unattended packages, and strange devices to the police or security personnel.
d. Learn where emergency exits are located in buildings you frequent. Plan how to get out in the event of an emergency.
e. Be prepared to do without services you normally depend on—electricity, telephone, natural gas, gasoline pumps, cash registers, ATMs, and Internet transactions.
f. Work with building owners to ensure the following items are located on each floor of the building:
    i. Portable, battery-operated radio and extra batteries.
    ii. Several flashlights and extra batteries.
    iii. First aid kit and manual.
    iv. Hard hats and dust masks.
    v. Fluorescent tape to rope off dangerous areas.

3. Explosions
    a. Terrorists have frequently used explosive devices as one of their most common weapons. Terrorists do not have to look far to find out how to make explosive devices; the information is readily available in books and other information sources. The materials needed for an explosive device can be found in many places including variety, hardware, and auto supply stores. Explosive devices are highly portable using vehicles and humans as a means of transport. They are easily detonated from remote locations or by suicide bombers.
    b. Conventional bombs have been used to damage and destroy financial, political, social, and religious institutions. Attacks have occurred in public places and on city streets with thousands of people around the world injured and killed.
    c. <u>How can I protect myself from explosions?</u>
        i. What to do if your receive a bomb threat
            1) If you receive a telephoned bomb threat, you should do the following:
                a) Get as much information from the caller as possible. Try to ask the following questions:
                    i) When is the bomb going to explode?
                    ii) Where is it right now?
                    iii) What does it look like?
                    iv) What kind of bomb is it?
                    v) What will cause it to explode?
                    vi) Did you place the bomb?
                    vii) Why?
                    viii) What is your address?
                    ix) What is your name?

b) Keep the caller on the line and record everything that is said.
c) Notify the police and building management.

ii. What to do during an explosion
1) Get under a sturdy table or desk if things are falling around you. When they stop falling, leave quickly, watching for obviously weakened floors and stairways. As you exit from the building, be especially watchful of falling debris.
2) Leave the building as quickly as possible. Do not stop to retrieve personal possessions or make phone calls.
3) Do not use elevators.
4) Once you are out:
a) Do not stand in front of windows, glass doors, or other potentially hazardous areas.
b) Move away from sidewalks or streets to be used by emergency officials or others still exiting the building.
5) If you are trapped in debris:
a) If possible, use a flashlight to signal your location to rescuers.
b) Avoid unnecessary movement so you don't kick up dust.
c) Cover your nose and mouth with anything you have on hand. (Dense-weave cotton material can act as a good filter. Try to breathe through the material.)
d) Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can hear where you are.
e) If possible, use a whistle to signal rescuers.
f) Shout only as a last resort. Shouting can cause a person to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

iii. What to do after an explosion
1) Recovering from a disaster is usually a gradual process. Safety is a primary issue, as are mental and physical well-being. If assistance is available, knowing how to access it makes the process faster and less stressful. This section offers some general advice on steps to take after disaster strikes in order to begin getting your home, your community, and your life back to normal.

iv. Be wary of suspicious packages and letters
1) They can contain explosives, chemical or biological agents. Be particularly cautious at your place of employment.
2) Some typical characteristics postal inspectors have detected over the years, which ought to trigger suspicion, include parcels that:
a) Are unexpected or from someone unfamiliar to you.

b) Have no return address, or have on that can't be verified as legitimate.
c) Have protruding wires or aluminum foil, strange odors, or stains.
d) Show a city or state in the postmark that doesn't match the return address.
e) Are of unusual weight given their size, or are lopsided or oddly shaped.
f) Are marked with threatening language.
g) Have inappropriate or unusual labeling.
h) Have excessive postage or packaging material, such as masking tape and string.
i) Have misspellings of common words.
j) Are addressed to someone no longer with your organization or are otherwise outdated.
k) Have incorrect titles or titles without a name.
l) Are not addressed to a specific person.
m) Have hand-written or poorly typed addresses.

3) With suspicious envelopes and packages other than those that might contain explosives, take these additional steps against possible biological and chemical agents.
a) Refrain from eating or drinking in a designated mail handling area.
b) Place suspicious envelopes or packages in a plastic bag or some other type of container to prevent leakage of contents. Never sniff or smell suspect mail.
c) If you do not have a container, then cover the envelope or package with anything available (e.g., clothing, paper, trash can, etc.) and do not remove the cover.
d) Leave the room and close the door, or section off the area to prevent others from entering.
e) Wash your hands with soap and water to prevent spreading any powder to your face.
f) If you are at work, report the incident to your building security official or an available supervisor, who should notify police and other authorities without delay.
g) List all people who were in the room or area when this suspicious letter or package was recognized. Give a copy of this list to both the local public health authorities and law enforcement officials for follow-up investigations and advice.
h) If you are at home, report the incident to local police.

4. Biological Threats
   a. Biological agents are organisms or toxins that can kill or incapacitate people, livestock, and crops. The three basic groups of biological agents that would likely be used as weapons are bacteria, viruses, and toxins. Most biological agents are difficult to grow and maintain. Many break down quickly when exposed to sunlight and other environmental factors, while others, such as anthrax spores, are very long lived. Biological agents can be dispersed by spraying them into the air, by infecting animals that carry the disease to humans, and by contaminating food and water. Delivery methods include:
      i. Aerosols - biological agents are dispersed into the air, forming a fine mist that may drift for miles. Inhaling the agent may cause disease in people or animals.
      ii. Animals - some diseases are spread by insects and animals, such as fleas, mice, flies, mosquitoes, and livestock.
      iii. Food and water contamination - some pathogenic organisms and toxins may persist in food and water supplies. Most microbes can be killed, and toxins deactivated, by cooking food and boiling water. Most microbes are killed by boiling water for one minute, but some require longer. Follow official instructions.
      iv. Person-to-person - spread of a few infectious agents is also possible. Humans have been the source of infection for smallpox, plague, and the Lassa viruses.
   b. Before a Biological Attack
      i. What you should do to prepare:
      ii. Check with your doctor to ensure all required or suggested immunizations are up to date. Children and older adults are particularly vulnerability to biological agents.
      iii. Consider installing a High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filter in your furnace return duct. These filters remove particles in the 0.3 to 10 micron range and will filter out most biological agents that may enter your house. If you do not have a central heating or cooling system, a stand-alone portable HEPA filter can be used.
   c. During a Biological Attack
      i. In the event of a biological attack, public health officials may not immediately be able to provide information on what you should do. It will take time to determine what the illness is, how it should be treated, and who is in danger. Watch television, listen to radio, or check vaccinations are being distributed, and where you should seek medical attention if you become ill.
      ii. The first evidence of an attack may be when you notice symptoms of the disease caused by exposure to an agent. Be suspicious of any symptoms you notice, but do not assume that any illness is a result of the attack. Use common sense and practice good hygiene.

iii. If you become aware of an unusual substance nearby:
1) Move away quickly
2) Wash with soap and water
3) Contact authorities
4) Listen to the media for official instructions
5) Seek medical attention if you become sick

iv. If you are exposed to a biological agent:
1) Remove and bag your clothes and personal items. Follow official instructions for disposal of contaminated items.
2) Wash yourself with soap and water and put on clean clothes
3) Seek medical assistance. You may be advised to stay away from others or even quarantined

v. Using HEPA Filters
1) HEPA filters are useful in biological attacks. If you have a central heating and cooling system in your home with a HEPA filter, leave it on if it is running or turn the fan on if it is not running. Moving the air in the house through the filter will help remove the agents from the air. If you have a portable HEPA filter, take it with you to the internal room where you are seeking shelter and turn it on.
2) If you are in an apartment or office building that has a modem, central heating and cooling system, the system's filtration should provide a relatively safe level of protection from outside biological contaminants.
3) HEPA filters will not filter chemical agents.

d. <u>After a Biological Attack</u>

i. In some situations, such as the case of the anthrax letters sent in 2001, people may be alerted to potential exposure. IF this is the case, pay close attention to all official warnings and instructions on how to proceed. The delivery of medical services for a biological event may be handled differently to respond to increased demand. The basic public health procedures and medial protocols for handling exposure to biological agents are the same as for any infectious disease. It is important for you to pay attention to official instructions via radio, television, and emergency alert systems.

5. Chemical Threats

Chemical agents are poisonous vapors, aerosols, liquids, and solids that have toxic effects on people, animals, or plants. They can be released by bombs or sprayed from aircraft, boats, and vehicles. They can be used as a liquid to create a hazard

to people and the environment. Some chemical agents may be odorless and tasteless. They can have an immediate effect (a few seconds to a few minutes) or a delayed effect (2 to 48 hours). While potentially lethal, chemical agents are difficult to deliver in lethal concentrations. Outdoors, the agents often dissipate rapidly. Chemical agents also are difficult to produce.

A chemical attack could come without warning. Signs of a chemical release include people having difficulty breathing; experiencing eye irritation; losing coordination; becoming nauseated; or having a burning sensation in the nose, throat, and lungs. Also, the presence of many dead insects or birds may indicate a chemical agent release.

a. Before a chemical attack
   i. Check your disaster supplies kit to make sure it includes:
      1) A roll of duct tape and scissors
      2) Plastic for doors, windows, and vents for the room in which you will shelter in place. To save critical time during an emergency, pre-measure and cut the plastic sheeting for each opening.
   ii. Choose an internal room for shelter, preferably one without windows and on the highest level.
b. During a chemical attack
   i. If you are instructed to remain in your home or office building, you should:
      1) Close doors and windows and turn off all ventilation, including furnaces, air conditioners, vents, and fans.
      2) Seek shelter in an internal room and take your disaster supplies kit.
      3) Seal the room with duct tape and plastic sheeting.
      4) Listen to your radio for instructions from authorities.
   ii. If you are caught in or near a contaminated area, you should:
      1) Move away immediately in a direction upwind of the source.
      2) Find shelter as quickly as possible.
c. After a chemical attack
   i. Decontamination is needed within minutes of exposure to minimize health consequences. Do not leave the safety of a shelter to go outdoors to help others until authorities announce it is safe to do so.

ii. A person affected by a chemical agent requires immediate medical attention from a professional. If medical help is not immediately available, decontaminate yourself and assist in decontaminating others.

iii. Decontamination guidelines are as follows:

1) Use extreme caution when helping others who have been exposed to chemical agents.

2) Remove all clothing and other items in contact with the body. Contaminated clothing normally removed over the head should be cut off to avoid contact with the eyes, nose, and mouth. Put contaminated clothing and items into a plastic bag and seal it. Decontaminate hands using soap and water. Remove eyeglasses or contact lenses. Put glasses in a pan of household bleach to decontaminate them and then rinse and dry.

3) Flush eyes with water.

4) Gently wash face and hair with soap and water before thoroughly rinsing with water.

5) Decontaminate other body areas likely to have been contaminated. Blot (do not swab or scrape) with a cloth soaked in soapy water and rinse with clear water.

6) Change into uncontaminated clothes. Clothing stored in drawers or closets is likely to be uncontaminated.

7) Proceed to a medical facility for screening and professional treatment.

6. Nuclear Blast

A nuclear blast is an explosion with intense light and heat, a damaging pressure wave, and widespread radioactive material that can contaminate the air, water, and ground surfaces for miles around. A nuclear device can range from a weapon carried by an intercontinental missile launched by a hostile nation or terrorist organization, to a small portable nuclear devise transported by an individual. All nuclear devices cause deadly effects when exploded, including blinding light, intense heat (thermal radiation), initial nuclear radiation, blast, fires started by the heat pulse, and secondary fires caused by the destruction.

i. Hazards of Nuclear Devices

1) The extent, nature, and arrival time of these hazards are difficult to predict. The geographical dispersion of hazard effects will be defined by the following:

2) Size of the device. A more powerful bomb will produce more distant effects.

3) Height above the ground the device was detonated. This will determine the extent of blast effects.
4) Nature of the surface beneath the explosion. Some materials are more likely to become radioactive and airborne than others. Flat areas are more susceptible to blast effects.
5) Existing meteorological conditions. Wind speed and direction will affect arrival time of fallout; precipitation may wash fallout from the atmosphere.

ii. Radioactive Fallout

1) Even if individuals are not close enough to the nuclear blast to be affected by the direct impacts, they may be affected by radioactive fallout. Any nuclear blast results in some fallout. Blasts that occur near the earth's surface created much greater amounts of fallout than blasts that occur at higher altitudes. This is because the tremendous heat produced from a nuclear blast causes an up-draft of air that forms the familiar mushroom cloud. When a blast occurs near the earth's surface, millions of vaporized dirt particles also are drawn into the cloud. As heat diminishes, radioactive materials that have vaporized condense on the particles and fall back to Earth. The phenomenon is called radioactive fallout. This fallout material decays over a long period of time, and is the main source of residual nuclear radiation.
2) Fallout from a nuclear explosion may be carried by wind currents for hundreds of miles if the right conditions exist. Effects from even a small portable device exploded at ground level can be potentially deadly.
3) Nuclear radiation cannot be seen, smelled, or otherwise detected by normal senses. Radiation can only be detected by radiation monitoring devices. This makes radiological emergencies different from other types of emergencies, such as floods or hurricanes. Monitoring can project the fallout arrival times, which will be announced through official warning channels. However, any increase in surface build-up of gritty dust and dirt should be a warning for taking protective measures
4) In addition to other effects, nuclear weapon detonated in or above the earth's atmosphere can create an electromagnetic pulse (EMP), a high-density electrical field. An EMP acts like a stroke of lightning but is stronger, faster, and shorter. An EMP can seriously damage electronic devices connected to power sources or antennas. This includes communication systems, computers, electrical

appliances, and automobile or aircraft ignition systems. The damage could range from a minor interruption to actual burnout of components. Most electronic equipment within 1,000 miles of a high-altitude nuclear detonation could be affected. Battery-powered radios with short antennas generally would not be affected. Although an EMP is unlikely to harm most people, it could harm those with pacemakers or other implanted electronic devices.

b. Radiological Dispersion Device

i. Terrorist use of an RDD—often called "dirty nuke" or "dirty bomb"—is considered far more likely than use of a nuclear explosive device. An RDD combines a conventional explosive device—such as a bomb—with radioactive material. It is designed to scatter dangerous and sub-lethal amounts of radioactive material over a general area. Such RDDs appeal to terrorists because they require limited technical knowledge to build and deploy compared to a nuclear device. Also, the radioactive materials in RDDs are widely used in medicine, agriculture, industry, and research, and are easier to obtain than weapons grade uranium or plutonium.

ii. The primary purpose of terrorist use of an RDD is to cause psychological fear and economic disruption. Some devices could cause fatalities from exposure to radioactive materials. Depending on the speed at which the area of the RDD detonation was evacuated or how successful people were at sheltering-in-place, the number of deaths and injuries from an RDD might not be substantially greater than from a conventional bomb explosion.

iii. The size of the affected area and the level of destruction caused by an RDD would depend on the sophistication and size of the conventional bomb, the type of radioactive material used, the quality and quantity of the radioactive material, and the local meteorological conditions—primarily wind and precipitation. The area affected could be placed off-limits to the public for several months during cleanup efforts.

Appendix F

CERT: Community Emergency Response Team

ACTIVATION PLAN AND DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

PREPARED BY:

Guarena M Adeky, Acting Administrative Assistant
SPPS, ASC-Gallup

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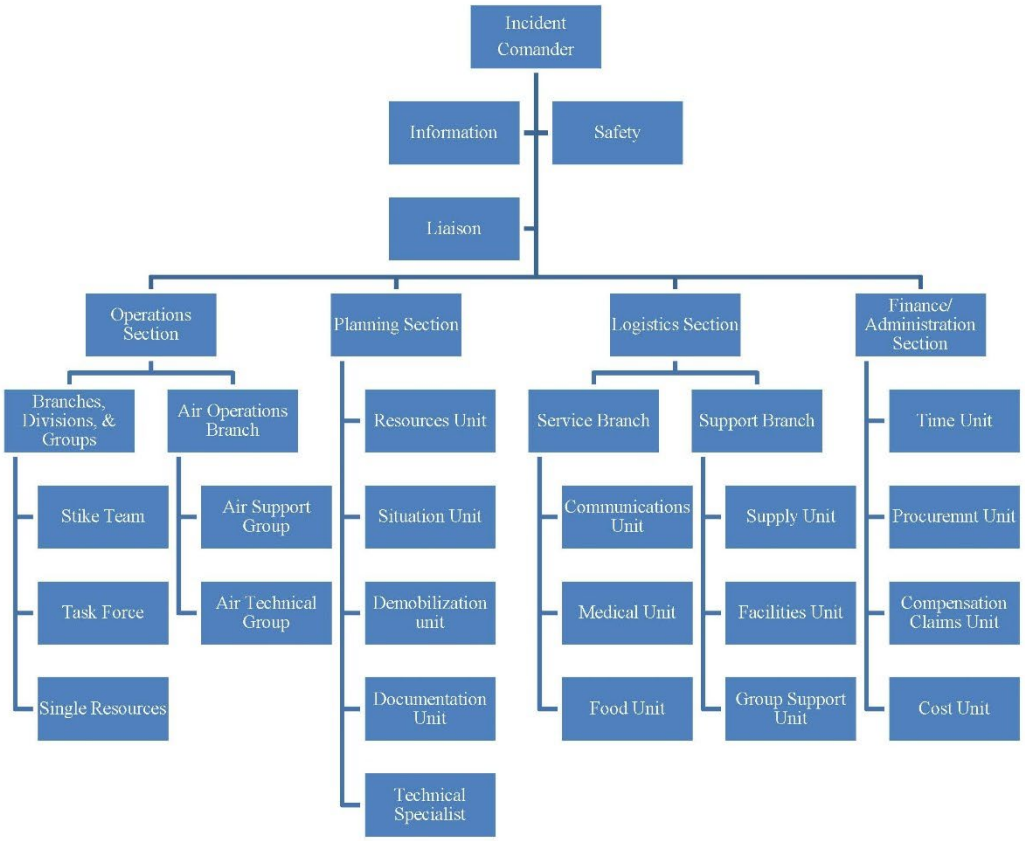
RESOLUTION TO BE INSERTED

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM ORGANIZATION



CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN

BÁÁHÁÁLÍ CHAPTER

AND

_____

SUBJECT: The use of _____ facilities, not limited to but including those listed on *Attachment A* of this document, during an emergency or disaster and especially a bio-terrorist incident. This agreement entered into this _____ day of _____ _____, 2011 by and between the Bááháálí Chapter and the _ _____.

I. Purpose:
To provide proper coordination and expeditious delivery of support and assistance to the community members of Bááháálí Chapter, New Mexico and neighboring communities, during an emergency or disaster response.

II. Terms of Agreement:

a. Designate _____ facilities, not limited to, but including those listed on *Attachment A* of this document, to the Bááháálí Chapter for the purposes of, but not limited to:

1. Emergency Services Coordination
2. Staging Area
3. Distribution sites for medication and medical supplies
4. Vaccinations
5. Prophylaxis
6. Treatment
7. Medical Triage
8. Decontamination
9. Other emergency response activities

b. Expeditiously vacate any users of _____ facilities, not limited to but including those listed on *Attachment A* of this document, at the time use is

requested by BCERT officials or within 3 hours of notice of need for response to an emergency.

c. Assist BCERT officials, to the extent possible, with facility set-up, cleanup, and security.

d. Allow BCERT to install additional communication and information technology equipment at the site, which will be removed at the time BCERT vacates the premises. This does not include portals for communication lines in the walls of the facility.

e. Maintain the confidentiality of this agreement, maintain the agreement in a secured and protected manner and not disclose or reproduce its contents in any form, either verbally or in writing except as needed to carry out the terms of this agreement.

f. BCERT will be given advance notification and opportunity to respond, should this agreement, its contents or any witness to its contents become subject to subpoena, discovery request, notice of deposition, public records request or court order, which seeks disclosure of its contents.

III. The Bááháálí Chapter Emergency Response Team will:

a. Provide the Emergency Response (SNS) Coordinator (authorized designee) with prompt notice of need for the use of _____ facilities, not limited to but including those listed on *Attachment A* of this document;

b. Exercise care while occupying the facility;

c. Provide necessary and appropriate clean up and decontamination prior to vacating premises and returning use to the _____.

IV. Termination of Agreement:
This Agreement may be terminated by either of the parties hereto upon written notice delivered to the other party at least 30 days prior to intended date of termination.

V. Liability:
Each party shall be solely responsible for sanctions occasioned because of its own violation or alleged violation of requirements application to the performance of the agreement. Each party shall be liable for its actions in accordance with this agreement and with applicable law, specifically the Navajo Nation Sovereign

Immunity Act. Nothing herein shall be construed, expressed or implied, as a waiver of the Navajo Nation's Sovereign Immunity.

VI. Period of Agreement

This agreement shall become effective on _____ or as soon thereafter as approved by respective Agencies and shall remain in effect indefinitely unless termination pursuant to paragraph 3. Any amendments shall be made in writing and shall be agreed to and executed by the respective Agency Heads before becoming effective.

By: _____ Date: _____
Bááháálí Chapter President

By: _____ Date: _____
Authorized Designee

By: _____ Date: _____
Approved as to Form and Legal Sufficiency
School Attorney

TEAM MEMBERS

	Title	Name	Phone Numbers (Home, Work, Cell)
1.	Chapter Officials		
2.	Chapter Manager		
3.	Health Representative		
4.	Communication/Telephone Operator Representative		
5.	Roads & Transportation Representative		
6.	Equipment Coordinator		
7.	Shelter Representative/ Coordinator		
8.	Livestock Representative		
9.	Budget (Finance & Accounting) Representative		
10.	Command Post/Incident Commander		
11.	Donations & Contributions Representative		
12.	Volunteers	a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i.	

List team member's name and phone number and what they will be responsible for in case of an emergency.

HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE

Contact Team Member Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Team members are usually the CHR, PHN, EMT, or volunteers who have had experience in the medical field. The Adult In-Home Care worker needs to assist in providing information on his/her elderly clients in this area.

1. Identify high-risk elderly, handicapped individuals, medical patients, etc.
2. Provide a map of home location.
3. Medical patient's condition need not be revealed, due to confidentiality. Make sure the patient has plenty of medication and supplies handy for their medical condition.
4. The response team should carry a first aid kit, some food, water, medicine if prescribed, firewood, coal, flashlight, blankets, radios, etc.

COMMUNICATION REPRESENTATIVE

Contact Team Member Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

1. Establish a central phone location to receive all incoming emergency calls.
2. Establish a Radio Contact #.
3. Have a Cellular Phone #.
4. Have a list of emergency phone #s with names available at the EOC.
5. Have a Base Station radio to monitor PD, FD, etc.
6. Purchase hand held radios for response team.
7. Make contact with all parties involved, and gather all the available resources to assist.

ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION REPRESENTATIVE

Contact Team Member Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

1. County Office
2. BIA Roads Department
3. Navajo Division of Transportation
4. New Mexico Highway Department
5. Navajo Nation Water Resources Department
6. Navajo Tribal Utility Authority
7. Navajo Nation Transit System
8. Navajo Nation Fleet Management

Instruction: List how you will coordinate with these agencies. If you need to transport people or deliver items, whom do you call? You need to coordinate how you will receive road condition reports. Complete an inventory list on which agency handles the roads in your community.

EQUIPMENT REPRESENTATIVE

Contact Team Member Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

1. Identify all available equipment:
   a. Generators
   b. Axes
   c. Chainsaws
   d. Portable Heaters
   e. Water Barrels
   f. Shovels
   g. Propane Bottles
   h. Tractors
   i. Trucks
   j. Heavy Equipment (graders, loaders, etc.)
   k. 4 x 4 trucks

Instructions: working with the surrounding resources will enable you to identify all available equipment. List individual names, company names, and phone numbers of all resources available. Do an inventory of all equipment that is available.

SHELTERS AVAILABLE

Contact Team Member Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Identify all available buildings that can be used as a shelter.

1. Chapter House
2. Group Home
3. Private Home
4. Churches
5. Stores
6. Vacant NHA Homes
7. Head Start Center
8. Senior Citizen Center
9. Others

Instructions: You need to do an inventory of the shelters available in your community. You need to consider whether the shelter will be open on a 24-hour basis, whether it has a kitchen for feeding, bathroom, etc. You also need to consider the size of the shelter, and this will be based on the emergency or disaster. Do these shelters have bedding available such as beds, sheets, blankets, etc. If not, you need to provide them. MOU's need to be developed with the places you are going to use for sheltering.

LIVESTOCK REPRESENTATIVE

Contact Team Member Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

1. Department of Agriculture
2. Hay (Daily Inventory)
3. Hay (Purchase of Hay)
4. Salt & Mineral Blocks for animals
5. Grain & Feed
6. Vaccination (Medication)
7. Record (Livestock Tally and valid Grazing Permits)
8. Sheltering of animals

Instructions: Individuals need to do an inventory of how much hay, grain, feed, salt & mineral blocks are available for immediate disbursing. You need to determine how much hay, geed, etc., you will need to purchase. Livestock tally needs to be current. This record should indicate whether the animal has been vaccinated or not. Does the family have a summer sheep camp and a winter sheep camp?

BUDGET – FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

Contact Team Member Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

1. Monitors costs related to incident.
2. Provides accounting, procurement, time recording, and cost analysis of operation.
3. Individual needs to keep good record of all expenditures. Copies of all financial transactions must be attached to the reports. The community members must approve the use of any Emergency Funds by a resolution.

Items	Vendor	Amount	Cost
Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:

COMMAND POST – EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER

INCIDENT COMMANDER

Contact Team Member Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

1. Establish communication with chapters and other resources.
2. Follow up and maintain communication with Emergency Management Office.
3. Provide instruction to all team members with current information.
4. Sets objectives and priorities. Has overall responsibility at the incident or event.
5. The Incident Commander is the person in charge at the incident, and must be fully qualified to manage the incident.
6. Depending on the size of the incident, the IC may decide to have one or more deputies from the same agency or from other agencies or jurisdictions. The deputy must be as qualified as the person for whom they work.
7. The Incident Commanders needs to be knowledgeable with the five (5) major management activities of the Incident Command System.

DONATIONS/CONTRIBUTIONS REPRESENTATIVE

Contact Team Member Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

1. Contact businesses with a letter/phone call, requesting for assistance, manpower, material items, food or shelter.
2. Ask what the organization can do to assist.
3. List and contact all organization, offices, and schools.
4. Organize a team to obtain the list for contribution.
5. Develop a telephone list of all vendors and resources available to the community and surrounding areas.
6. Thank you letters need to go out after the incident has been stabilized.
7. MOU's with various resources need to be developed before any incident occurs.

PERSONNEL REPRESENTATIVE

Contact Team Member Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

List all the Contract Team Members, volunteers, and other personnel, names and phone numbers from various agencies that are assisting the operations. Always write down their phone number. This is for accountability purposes and liability.

Example:

a. Back-hoe Operators
b. Personal Tractor Owner
c. EMTs
d. Road Blade Operator
e. Police Officers
f. Fire Department
g. Etc.

Community Emergency Assessment

1. Name of Chapter: _____
2. County: _____
3. Condition of Area being Reported: _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
4. Number of homes affected: _____
5. Number of Families: _____
6. High Risk Lists: Listing of most in need and high risk community people:
   a. Medical High Risk, Requiring frequent RTC, i.e. Dialysis

Name	Address	Phone #	Risk Level

   b. In-home medical equipment, i.e. Oxygen
   c. Difficult/poor socio-economic conditions
   d. Severe road conditions to home
7. Priority Human Needs:
   a. Shelter _____
   b. Water _____
   c. Food _____
   d. Heating _____

e. Clothing _____

8. Priority Livestock Needs:

a. Water _____

b. Feed _____

c. Salt/Mineral Blocks _____

d. Shelter _____

9. What (is/are) the greatest needs now? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

10. What is the Chapter doing about the situation? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

11. Map of Community Showing Impacted Areas:

Emergency Information:

Police Department _____

IHS Hospital _____

PHN _____

EMT _____

CHR _____

Chapter Manager _____

Administrative Assistant _____

Drought Assessment

NAVAJO NATION DROUGHT ASSESSMENT FORM
Department of Emergency Management
P.O. Box 2908, Window Rock, Arizona 86515
Office: (928) 871-6892 Cell: (928) 309-9259 Fax: (928) 871-7569

For purposes of deciding where our resources will be prioritized and for analyzing drought impacts, please read and answer the following questions to the best of your ability.

This is part one of a preliminary assessment. This may require additional research or field visits for an in-depth and more detailed assessment to gather more information.

1. Chapter:_____ Agency:_____
2. Has the chapter declared an Emergency? Yes_____ No_____
3. Has the chapter passed a Drought Resolution? Yes_____ No_____
4. Does your chapter have an ALERT Plan? Yes_____ No _____
   Has it been activated? _____
5. Is the chapter Emergency Drought Plan in place? Yes_____ No_____
6. Chapter population: People_____ Livestock_____
   Crops/Fields_____
7. What is impacted or affected by the drought and at what level?

	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Major
Humans				
Rangeland				
Livestock				
Farm/Crops				
Businesses				

8. Has the chapter requested for assistance from: (please check):

   DEM_____ County _____ State_____ Federal_____ Private_____ Others_____

9. Chapter funds expended: Yes_____ No_____ Amount: $_____
10. Watering Points utilized:

	Humans	Livestock	Farming	Business
NTUA				
Windmills				

Dams				
Springs				
Chapters				
Other				

11. Number of livestock deaths:

Sheep	
Goats	
Cattle	
Horses	
Llamas	
Mules/burros	

12. Number of livestock sold:

Sheep	
Goats	
Cattle	
Horses	
Llamas	
Mules/burros	

13. Is there a scheduled livestock sale in your region? Yes_____ No_____

14. Estimate number of livestock now on the land:

Sheep	
Goats	
Cattle	
Horses	
Llamas	
Mules/burros	

15. Comments:

I attest this information is to the best of my knowledge, has been obtained and provided by:

_____ Date of Assessment:_____

Chapter Representative/Grazing Official

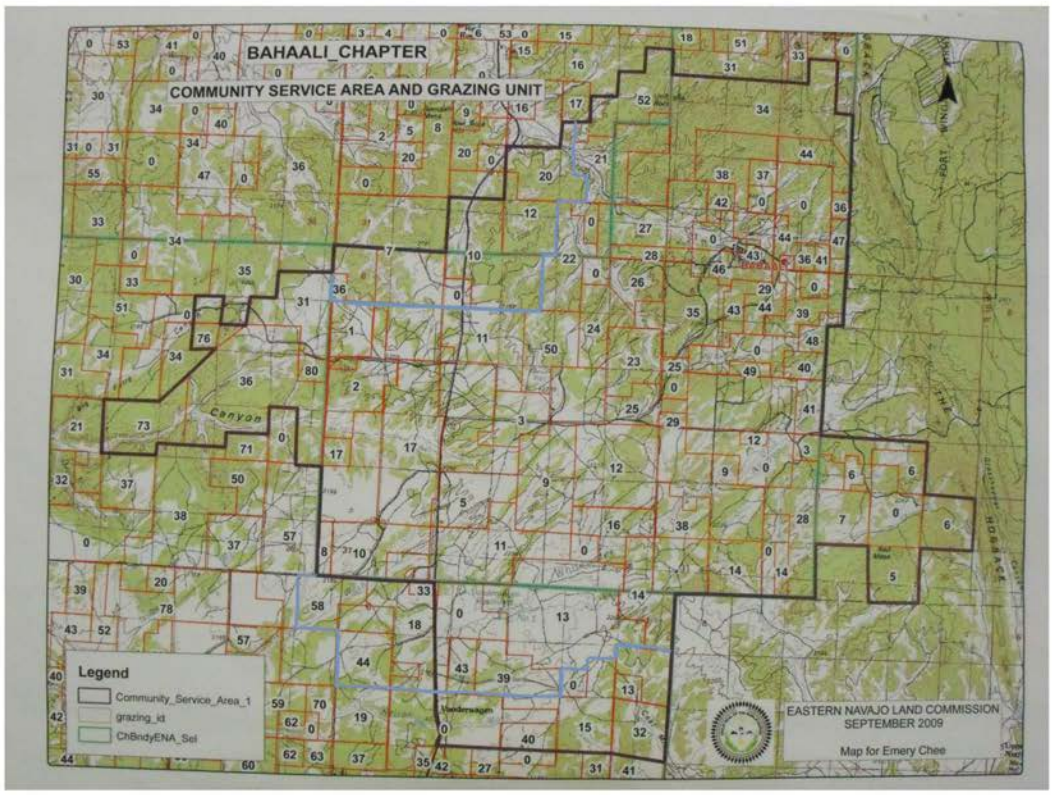
Appendix G

Maps

1. Community Service Boundary
2. High-Risk Clients

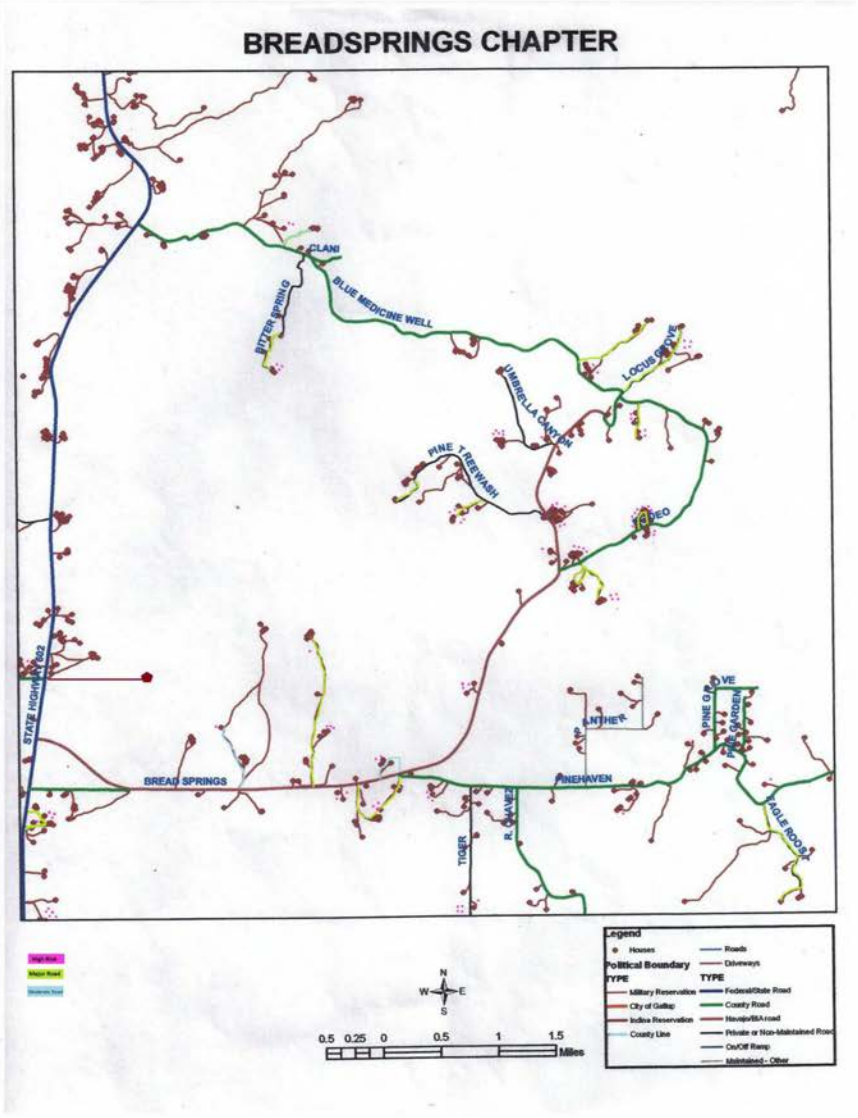
Maps-1

Community Service Boundary

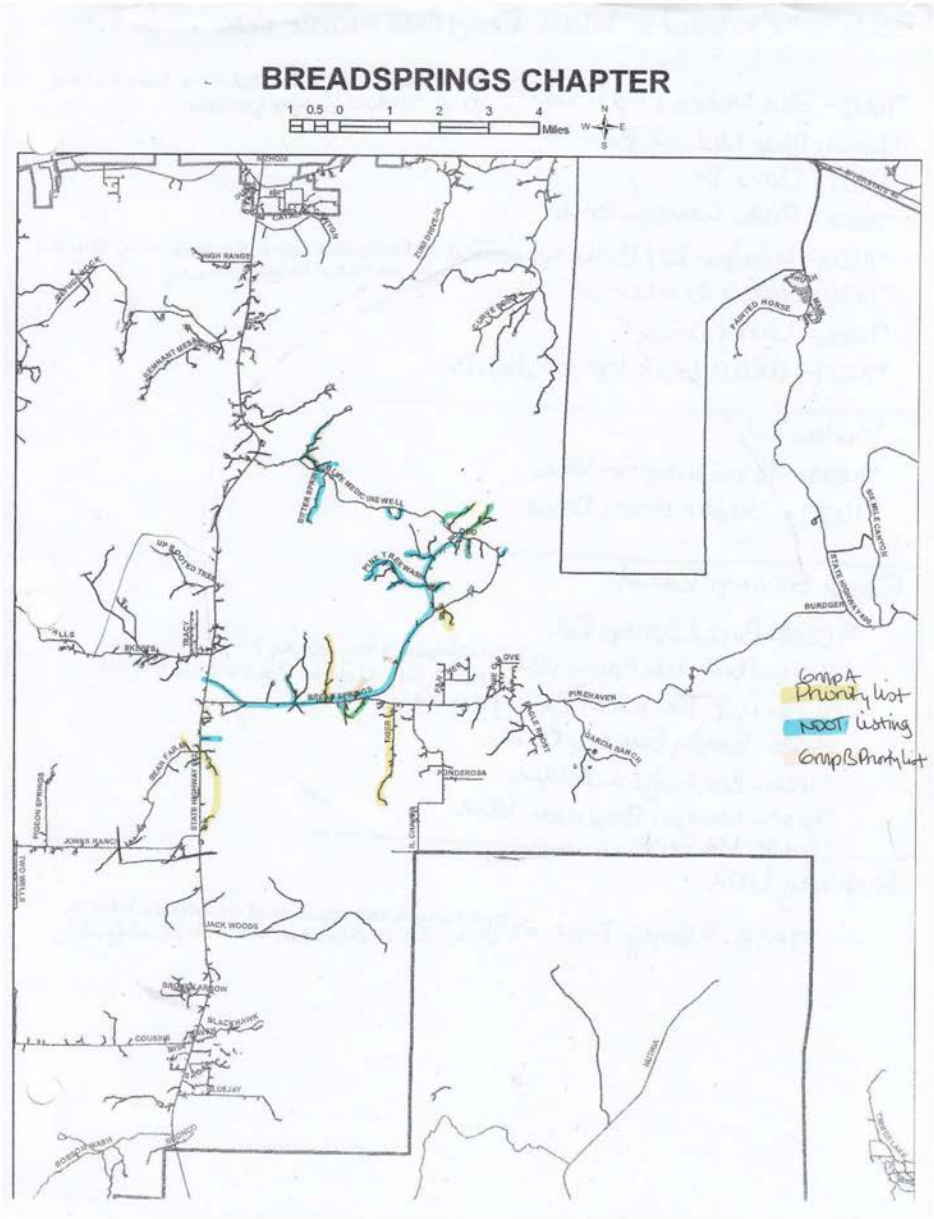


Map-2

High-Risk Clients



Map 3


BREADSPRINGS CHAPTER
1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 Miles
N
W E
S
6mpA Priority list
NDOT listing
6mpB Priority list

M

Resources:

Bááháálí Chapter. (2008). Five Management System: Procurement Policy and Procedures Manual.

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FEMA. (2011). Disasters & Maps: Learn about the Different types of Disasters and Hazards. Retrieved from: http://www.fema.gov/hazard/index.shtm

Appendix L: Solid Waste Management Plan

5/26/2026



BCRSWCRC

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Báahaálí Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center

GM Skeet, R John, & G Adeky

Báahaálí Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center

Solid Waste Management Plan

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Introduction

The purpose of the Bááháálí - Chichiltah Chapters' Solid Waste Management Plan is to provide a guide to establish a regional transfer station; provide education and awareness on proper disposal of solid waste; adhere to the Navajo Nation Code of Proper Solid Waste Disposal Practices; and to discourage and prevent illegal dumping.

Bááháálí Chapter and Chichiltah Chapter are committed to providing an affordable and accessible location for community members to dispose of their solid waste. The overall goal of the Solid Waste Management Plan is to encourage community members to become good stewards of the environment and to restore Navajo Traditional Values of caring for the land so we may maintain a healthy and vibrant environment.

Bááháálí and Chichiltah Chapters are located in a high elevation (above 7,000 ft.), the climate is arid with short summers. The topography is a mountainous terrain and contains many ditches and gullies. The communities are surrounded by Cibola National Forest with piñon, cedar, and ponderosa pine trees. El Morro National Monument is located within the service area. There are also multiple puebloan and Navajo cultural sites within the region.

The Bááháálí Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center is located South of Gallup servicing the communities of Tselichii, Chichiltah, Bááháálí, the Pueblo of Zuni, Ramah, and Pinehill. Surrounding businesses include convenience stores, trading posts, and one retail business. Also located in the area are Navajo Chapter Houses, Bureau of Indian Education Schools, Navajo Head Start Centers, Public School, Senior Citizen Centers, Volunteer Fire Stations, Navajo Nation Water Management Office, and various Churches of different denominations.

The Working Committee was established out of a need to re-open the transfer station site after it was closed by McKinley County due to lack of funds in 2006. The working committee consists of members of the Bááháálí and Chichiltah Chapter Administrative Staff, Chapter Officials, and Council Delegate. Navajo Nation Solid Waste Management Program staff provided technical assistance. Navajo Nation Division of Community Development and McKinley County Board of Commissioners are strong supporters and partners of the Bááháálí Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center (BCRSWCRC) Working Committee.

The Solid Waste Management Plan Workshop was introduced to the chapters on March 7, 2007; the Navajo Solid Waste Management Program provided a one-day workshop on creating a solid waste management plan. In 2011, the BCRSWCRC Working Committee decided to work on the SWMP in order to complete the BCRSWCRC Business Plan. By completing the SWMP it will assist the Committee in securing funding through contract awards and provide a clear road map to a successful business. The ultimate goal of the BCRSWCRC is to expand the integrated approach to waste management and to become self-sustaining.

The Bááháálí and Chichiltah Chapters' Integrated Solid Waste Management Approach is a collection and recycling contractor-operator program. The Bááháálí Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center is currently operated four-days a week and overseen by

Bááhááłí and Chichiltah Chapters. Future plans include promoting community education and awareness on recycling and proper waste disposal.

The Solid Waste Management Plan will include the following sections:

- Past and Present Solid Waste Management Practices;
- Solid Waste Generation;
- Goals and Objectives of the Plan; and
- Integrated Solid Waste Management Approach

Each section will have information gathered pertaining to the communities and plans involved in managing solid waste practices to improve the environment. Data gathered from a community assessment survey and trash audit will be included in this plan to support the Integrated Solid Waste Management Approach that has been selected.

Community Profiles: Baahaali and Chichiltah Chapters

Include demographics, housing types (do you also need a count here?), infrastructure, economic activities, and Illegal dumping: Information from the Land Use Planning Committee

Past and Present Practices

From 1979 to 1985, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Office of Environmental Health opened a landfill at the current location of the Bááhááłí Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Collection and Recycling Center. In 1985 the landfill was closed and converted into a solid waste transfer station and operated by McKinley County. In 2006, the County closed the station due to lack of funds. Bááhááłí and Chichiltah Chapters established a partnership to re-open and upgrade the solid waste transfer station. The solid waste transfer station grand opening was celebrated on August 10, 2010.

The solid waste disposal practices vary by household. Some families will take their trash to a nearby solid waste transfer station or convenience center. Other disposal practices include illegal dumping in ditches and gullies; burning their trash; burying their trash in a family landfill; or illegally disposing in private business trash bins.

The resulting problems that arise from illegal dumping and burying trash include toxic conditions from leaching chemicals and unsafe and unhealthy conditions from piles of old metal, old appliances, and construction material. The illegal dumping and burying practices create a detriment to the public health of people, domestic animals and wildlife, and contaminating underground water springs. Problems from burning trash include air pollution, health problems, and potential forest or house fires. Businesses in Gallup and Vanderwagen have begun locking their trash bins due to the increased cost and fines from overflowing trash bags created by private homeowners. The resulting lockout leads to illegal dumping or trash burning.

Common attitudes from community members about solid waste management range from gratitude, apathy, to ignorance. A majority of community members are unaware of the collection and recycling center's existence and do not understand the negative environmental impact of illegal dumping, trash burning, and/or burying trash. Community education and awareness must be increased regarding the existence of the collection and recycling center and proper solid waste disposal practices.

When the solid waste transfer station closed in 2006 many community members expressed concern and requested the chapters to be involved in finding ways to reopen the site. The chapters have been hosting community trash pick-up events to educate the community in proper solid waste disposal practices. Chapter leadership, school programs, and church organizations need to become more involved in the BCRSWCRC Working Committee in promoting community awareness in solid waste management practices.

Bááhááłí and Chichiltah Chapters have a partnership agreement in place. In the 2014 agreement it provided for the rental of one forty-yard compactor trash bin, one portable restroom, and utility charges. New Mexico Capital Outlay funds were utilized to purchase one trash compactor to use in the operation of the collection and recycling center.

Navajo Nation Division of Community Development, Navajo Nation Council Delegates, and the McKinley County Board of Commissioners have provided matching funds for start-up costs and collection and recycling center personnel. The Working Committee will continue partnering with the McKinley County Board of Commissioners and the Navajo Nation Division

of Community Development to obtain matching funds until the solid waste transfer station is self-sustaining

Solid Waste Generation

Introduction

The BCRSWCRC Working Group will complete surveys which will include a minimum of fifty (50) community members, five (5) businesses, and nine (9) churches. In addition, the study sample will include members of family camps, random customers from the BCR Solid Waste Transfer Station, Head Start Parent Committees, School Parent meetings, Senior Citizen Centers, Community Health Representative and Adult In-Home Care clients, and Church congregations. Businesses and Churches within the region will be contacted and asked to participate in the survey.

The survey will be handed out at:

- Family gatherings,
- Waste transfer station site,
- Chapter Houses,
- Churches,
- Businesses,
- Client visits,
- Senior Citizen Centers, and
- Other public outlets.

The survey results will not be affected by the time of season the survey is given. The survey is written to allow for multiple answers in each category.

Another aspect of the Solid Waste Generation Section will include a Waste Stream Analysis. The analysis will be conducted through a trash audit. The Transfer Station Attendant will take a sample of bags from customers and the Working Group will sort each bag according to type and weigh each type. The results will be given in a table format.

2012 Survey

On March 19, 2012, the BCRWTS Working Committee began the waste stream assessment survey. One hundred twenty-five (125) surveys were completed. Multiple answers were allowed for questions 1, 2, and 9, while the rest of the questions required a simple "Yes, No, Doesn't Matter" answer. The results of the survey are included in the appendix of this plan.

1. Do you ever dispose of garbage using one or more methods?

Burn It	Bury It	Haul to TS	Haul to Dump	Picked Up
46	6	52	53	7

One participant indicated on their survey that they take their trash to the Burnham Transfer Station, where there is no charge.

2. What types of containers, if any, do you use to store and dispose of your garbage?

Plastic Cans	Metal Cans	Cardboard Boxes	55 Gallon Barrels	Plastic Bags	Other
8	13	5	11	105	5

3. Do you think Solid Waste Management within the Community should be improved?

Yes	No	Doesn't Matter
106	4	14

One participant commented that if the communities decided to improve Solid Waste Management, it would cost the community more and the money could be used elsewhere.

4. Would you be willing to pay a fee each month to have your solid waste collected and disposed of properly?

Yes	No	Doesn't Matter
71	33	21

Two participants commented on their surveys regarding the fee. One asked which chapter gets the fees from the Transfer Station, while the other commented that there will always be a place for them to dump their solid waste in someone else's bin.

5. Would you support a solid waste management program that involved collection service from homes and businesses within the community.

Yes	No	Doesn't Matter
81	17	21

One participant requested for more information to be shared during a chapter meeting so community members knew more about how the transfer station works and how it is operated.

6. Would you support a program that asks you to haul your trash to a transfer station or landfill?

Yes	No	Doesn't Matter

86	9	27

11. Would you support the construction of an environmentally sound solid waste landfill within your community?

Yes	No	Doesn't Matter
85	17	18

One participant questioned where the land would be procured to house an environmentally sound solid waste landfill. Another said it was a waste of money.

12. Would you support a recycling program?

Yes	No	Doesn't Matter
104	8	8

One participant indicated they would like to hear more at a community meeting or chapter meeting about recycling efforts. While another commented that there is an existing recycling center located in Gallup and that it would be a waste of Chapter money if one were to be put near the transfer station.

13. In what way would you be willing to participate in the recycling program?

Support Recycling Efforts but Would Not Separate or Drop Off Recyclables	Separate the Recyclables Even if There Were No Containers Provided, & Have It Picked Up	Separate the Recyclables if Containers Were Provided, and Picked Up From Home or Office	Separate Out the Recyclables and Take It To The Transfer Station or Recycling Center
25	46	19	55

One participant indicated they currently take their recyclables to Gallup and another suggested that if a recycling center were opened, it should be made available during the weekends.

Trash Audit

There were two trash audits conducted in a six-month period. The first resulted in just the analysis of the bags themselves. Based upon the waste stream analysis conducted on March 23-24, 2012, nineteen (19) bags were randomly selected with a total weight of 225 pounds. Of the nineteen (19) bags analyzed, sixteen (16) bags contained various forms of paper products, eighteen (18) bags with various forms of plastic product, two (2) bags with glass products, and fifteen (15) bags with metal products. All nineteen (19) bags contained non-recyclable solid waste materials. Each bag was weighed prior to being analyzed. The bags consisted of residential/household waste. Church and business waste will be analyzed at a later date.

On July 6, 2012, another waste stream analysis was conducted. This analysis went further into categorizing the solid waste into the different waste types. Once the sample was separated into the waste types, each sample was weighed. The results are as follows:

Paper		Plastics		Glass		Metal		Other	
Newspaper	.5	Bottles	3	Clear	1	Ferrous	3.5	Food	20
Magazines	9	Milk Jugs	2.5	Other	1	Non-Ferrous	2	Diapers	19.5
Cardboard	1	Other	9.5					Clothing	10
Other	9							Other	3
Total (lbs)	**19.5**	**Total (lbs)**	**15**	**Total (lbs)**	**2**	**Total (lbs)**	**5.5**	**Total (lbs)**	**52.5**

Based upon the first waste stream analysis method, it would be difficult to determine the overall waste generated per day for the entire community because the transfer station is operated on a limited capacity and not all community members utilize the transfer station. Some may burn their trash, bury it, or illegally dump in a business owned trash bin or an illegal dump site.

The second waste stream analysis provided data that enabled us to determine some statistics. Twenty-seven pounds of solid waste is generated per day, of that 6.75 pounds are generated per person. In an estimated population of 2,300 people in the Bááháálí-Chichiltah area, 15,525 pounds of solid waste is generated each day resulting in 2,833.31 tons per year.

A third trash audit was conducted on March 3, 2014 at the Solid Waste Transfer Station. The audit involved sorting through twenty bags, ten thirty-gallon bags and ten fifteen-gallon bags that were collected over a four-day period. The sorting and weighing procedure followed the format from the July 6, 2012 trash audit. The results are as follows:

Paper		Plastics		Glass		Metal		Other	
Newspaper	2	Bottles	8	Clear	6	Ferrous	3	Food	29
Magazines	3	Milk Jugs	9	Brown	.5	Non-Ferrous	11.5	Diapers	30
Cardboard	4	Other	11	Other	.25			Clothing	12
Other	9							Other	36
Total (lbs)	**18**	**Total (lbs)**	**28**	**Total (lbs)**	**6.75**	**Total (lbs)**	**14.5**	**Total (lbs)**	**107**

The third waste stream analysis provided data that enabled us to determine some statistics. Twenty-five pounds of solid waste is generated per day, of that 6.22 pounds are generated per person. In an estimated population of 2,600 people in the Bááháálí-Chichiltah area, 16,180.36 pounds of solid waste is generated each day resulting in 2,953.92 tons per year.

On August 29, 2016 a fourth trash audit was conducted

On December 3, 2018 a fifth trash audit was conducted

Estimated changes in population and economic activities include the establishment of recycling bins at the transfer station to encourage community members to recycle and become aware of the benefits of recycling. The initial trash audit conducted with the nineteen (19) trash bags strongly indicate over 50% of the trash is recyclable. Based upon the second audit, 85% of the trash is recyclable. Based on the third audit, 25% of the trash is recyclable and 75% is not. During the trash audit, many customers expressed interest in recycling and look forward to the placement of the recycling bins.Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the bi-annual trash audit was put on hold. The next trash audit is scheduled to be conducted in 2026 to determine the changes in the waste stream.

In the graph below, is a analysis of each trash audit's results and changes as the collection and recycling center has been in operation.

Goals and Objectives

In 2012, the Working Group met and developed the following goals and objectives to provide more guidance in growing the facility. In meeting on April 15, 2026, the Working Group reviewed the goals and objectives to determine completion and what the obstacles are in completing each one.

2012 Goals and Objectives:

The Báhá̧álí Chichiltah Regional Waste Transfer Station has several community solid waste management objectives to eliminate improper solid waste disposal. These goals and objectives are listed below.

The first community solid waste management goal is to keep the Báhá̧álí Chichiltah Regional Waste Transfer Station open permanently by:

- Extend the existing operational hours
- Increase the customer base (private citizen, private and governmental entities, etc.)
- Provide incentives to increase the sale of coupons
- Community education in the various forms of media outlets available

The second goal is to restore Navajo traditional values of caring for the land and respecting Mother Earth by:

- Provide community education
- Partner with the area schools to integrate traditional values into the classroom
- Celebrate Community Earth Day Awareness to inform community members of the dangers of illegal dumping and other improper waste disposal practices and its negative impact on the environment.

The third goal is to encourage and promote recycling by:

- Establishing a recycling center
- Encouraging recycling
- Promoting the benefits of recycling
- Educating the need to reduce landfills

The fourth goal is to reduce illegal dumping of appliances, furniture, construction materials, etc. by:

- Provide an open-top bin on an annual basis
- Educate on the hazards of abandoned appliances, construction materials, and old vehicles
- Notify the community of recycling events in the region.

The fifth goal is to promote the recycling of electronic waste by:

- Sponsoring an Annual Electronic Waste Collection Day
- Seek other funding opportunities to improve recycling awareness of electronic waste

The sixth goal is to seek other funding opportunities to improve recycling awareness by:

- Submitting proposals to the New Mexico Environment Department-Solid Waste Bureau for available grants

Submitting proposals to the Environmental Protection Agency and United States Department of Agriculture for available grants on recycling Analysis of the 2012 Goals and Objectives

A review of the goals and objectives from 2012 on April 15, 2026 revealed that some goals were met, and most still need to be worked on. The key element that was not considered in 2012 was the funding aspect, the annual funding needed to run a sustainable collection and recycling center successfully. Looking back over the sixteen years of operation, the major shortfall of the operations has been supplemental funding from the Navajo Nation and McKinley County.

2026 Goals and Objectives

Goal one, develop goals and objectives for 2026 to 2030 to determine sustainability and longevity of the collection and recycling center.

Goal two, develop a 5-year plan beginning 2030 and continue the review every 5 years

In 2026, the Management Group met again and developed updated Goals and Objectives that will be reviewed in two years.

1. Increase Customer outreach through advertisement and multimedia outlets.
    a. Signs of credit/debit card payments availability
        i. Create/design signs
        ii. Paint the signs
        iii. Install signs at entrance, facility, each chapter house
    b. Information signs with credit/debit card information
        i. Create/design signs
            1. Professionally made
            2. 3'x4' signs
        ii. Road placement of signs
            1. Look into ROW on placement (Gloria)
            2. Chapter property
    c. Greater visibility in local publications
        i. Advertisement in newspapers
            1. Flyer style
            2. Quarterly

ii. Navajo times article
    1. Contact Reporter
iii. Press Release
    1. In house process of sharing news/changes at CRC before put in publications/website

2. Obtain training on website development to improve the information provided on the Chapters' website
    a. Learn how to sign in and navigate the chapter website for Real Time Solutions
        i. Sign up for hands-on training
        ii. Develop a content map for the webpage for both chapters
    b. Update the information on both chapter website
        i. Share content maps
        ii. Enter the information on each website
        iii. Go live/publish
3. Provide continued training and equipment for the square system for CRC staff and Chapter staff
    a. Ensure provided equipment is up-to-date and usable
        i. Check tablet for updates and if needed upgrades
        ii. Train staff on square system
            1. Logging in
            2. Transactions
            3. Cancellations
        iii. Upgrade square to "tap" system
4. Develop a plan to review the current pricing at CRC to exclude coins
    a. Calculate the principal cost and the sales tax to create whole number amount for per bag/per truck load/per coupon sales
    b. Round up for all coins to create whole number amounts
        i. 3.15 increase to 4.00
        ii. 6.20 increase to 7.00
        iii. 21.20 increase to 22.00
        iv. 15.90 increase to 16.00
5. Develop and create daily checklists for CRC staff on opening and closing tasks
    a. Meet with CRC staff to review the operation and maintenance plan to determine if checklists are there
        i. Meeting by July 2026
        ii. Review the plan
    b. If it is not included, begin development
        i. Go through open/closing procedures with CRC staff
        ii. Create Checklists
    c. New Staff Orientation handbook
        i. List topics/procedures needed
        ii. Draft manual
        iii. Finalize and implement by August 2026

6. Develop a guideline to help expand and improve data gathering to accomplish effective fundraising goals and efficient site improvements
    a. List/id current data being collected and method of collection
        i. List existing data collection
        ii. Evaluate effectiveness
        iii. Compare the data from 2010 to present
    b. ID additional data forms needed for future grants/fund opportunities
        i. Look at outside grant/funding requirements
        ii. Develop data gathering mechanisms and implement
7. Develop a trash audit schedule to take place every other year on an even year
    a. Look at the waste stream coming into the CRC – trash audit provides data
        i. Schedule date
        ii. Get the supplies together
            1. Boxes for waste categories
            2. Trash bags
            3. PPE (mask, gloves, aprons, tongs)
            4. Scale
    b. CRC Attendants randomly select 8-10 bag over a 1 day period
        i. Store bags in garage
        ii. Categorize waste in boxes and conduct audit
    c. Waste stream analysis
        i. Enter wights in template
        ii. Provide report on whether or not recycling is working
8. Work with CPMD to purchase a new trash compactor within the funding cycle.
    a. Identify Project Manager
        i. Schedule meeting with CPMD
        ii. Develop timeline
    b. Update Quotes for the upgraded trash compactor
        i. Contract vendors
        ii. RDP for the purchase
    c. Purchase and install compactor
        i. Contractor/vendor choses and contract in place
        ii. Schedule delivery date for installation
9. Work with CPMD to contract with an Engineering Service to design site improvements for the CRC.
    a. Identify the Project Manager to plan/design improvements for the CRC
        i. Schedule meeting with CPMD
        ii. Identify the IDIQ firm for Engineering Service
    b. Site visit to determine proper placement for improvements
        i. Location for bulky waste ramp
        ii. Location for recycling bins with platform and bulk waste platform
        iii. Chipseal access points for bulky waste and recycle area for easier access
        iv. Evaluate the existing ramp to determine if it can handle chip sealing

c. Develop contract and timeline for the improvements
    i. Take design out to bid for construction
    ii. Create a feasible timeline for the project

10. Create a plan and develop a proposal to provide to NNC and DCD for operation shortfalls for the upcoming fiscal year.
    a. Develop a budget to identify the shortfalls
        i. Budget meeting to discuss funding trends going back 3 years
        ii. Based on trends, develop comprehensive budget to determine the shortfalls
    b. Meet with RDC & BFC to go over the comprehensive budget , SWMP, Business Plan, and Strategic Plan to share the growth of CRC
        i. Request funds from UUFB for the shortfall request
        ii. Have the opportunity to discuss fund sustainability of solid waste programs through the DCD-SWMP in the annual budget
    c. Work with Solid Waste Management Program to develop a working relationship to receive funding through DCD.
        i. Invite Lyman Tulley to work meetings to integrate the CRC program and show the need for funds

Community Involvement

Explain outreach methods used and summarize key input from the community. The methods should include holding regular community meetings to give the community a place to discuss waste issues and learn how to take an active role in the plan. Methods should also include the use of sign-in sheets, surveys, and outreach tools. Discuss how you plan to engage and encourage both you and elder participation in your awareness

Financial Plan

Outline funding sources, budget needs, and sustainability options. Guide the discussion into appropriate responses.

Identify **current funding sources**: Chapter general funds, DCD allocations, EPA/USDA/IHS/ADEQ grants, cost-sharing with nearby chapters.
Estimate **annual waste management costs** (hauling, bin rental, cleanups, staff). Fee rate for trash disposal. How much funds collected from waste disposal. How are funds being utilized at chapter after collection.

Integrated Solid Waste Management Approach

Upon the closure of the regional transfer station site on October 31, 2006, Bááháálí, Chichiltah, and Red Rock Chapters met to discuss funding options to keep the transfer station open. Illegal dumping increased once the transfer station closed and was a great concern to Bááháálí and Chichiltah Chapters. Other than reopening the existing transfer station, an integrated management approach was not considered until the Working Group began to develop the Solid Waste Management Plan. It was decided, reopening the existing waste transfer station site is more efficient and fiscally responsible than establishing a new approach. The Bááháálí Chichiltah Regional Waste Collection and Recycling Center (BCRWCRC) is a contractor-operator program in which Bááháálí Chapter serves as the lead agency with Northwest New Mexico Regional Solid Waste Authority (NWNMRSWA) as the waste receiving entity.

Presently, the BCRSWCRC is utilizing one approach: collection and transfer. This process requires community members to bag their solid waste and transport it to the waste transfer station. A fee is paid to the Station Attendant and the waste is disposed of in the compactor. Once the compactor bin is full, NWNMRSWA replaces the full bin and hauls the waste to the landfill. BCRSWCRC has a contract with NWNMRSWA to haul the solid waste to the Red Rock Landfill located in Thoreau, NM. Bááháálí Chapter is the fiscal agent In 2016, working with the McKinley County Commissioners and NWNRSWA, a five year agreement was signed to have recycling bins placed at the BCRSWCRC which contributed to a more integrated approach to solid waste management.

At the beginning, a four-way partnership was established with McKinley County, Navajo Nation, and both chapters. This partnership provided startup funds and the waste transfer station was re-opened to the community in August 2010. Since then, revenue generated from the waste disposal fees and quarterly payments from both chapters have kept the waste transfer station operating. Potential funding sources include EPA Grants, USDA Grants, New Mexico Tribal Infrastructure Funds, New Mexico Capital Outlay Funds, Inter-governmental contracts with Navajo Head Start Program, Navajo Area Agency on Aging, Bureau of Indian Education, and local businesses and churches.

Currently, the Baahaali and Chichiltah Chapters have a partnership agreement in which both chapters work together to maintain the operations of the collection and recycling center. The operations include, personnel, waste haul fees, utilities, and operation supplies. Revenue generated from the waste disposal fees and coupon sales are held in a suspended line item, to be used as reserve funds. The chapters advocate to the Navajo Nation Council for operation funding to cover the personnel and utility costs of the collection and recycling center. For four years, funding was provided with ease. Looking forward, the Navajo Nation funding may cease if support from the Council Delegate waivers. The Working Group will be looking into external funding options to maintain the collection and recycling center in future years.

Advantages to continuing operations of the collection and recycling center include:

- It is an existing site.
- It is community based
- Located on NM Highway 602
- Increased customer base
- Internet accessibility allows for credit card transactions through Square
- Land is legally withdrawn.
- A trash compactor is in place to keep the fees low.
- The site meets Navajo Nation Code, Standards, and Safety/Loss Control requirements
- Support from the New Mexico Environmental Department – Solid Waste Bureau
- New Mexico Capital Outlay awards for infrastructure improvements to the collection and recycling center
- The site demonstrates continued efforts to restore Traditional Navajo Values of protecting Mother Earth.

The disadvantages to continuing operations of the collection and recycling center include:

- No running water.
- Distance increases the cost of infrastructure costs (water).
- Fees are too low to cover operating expenses.
- No open-top bin to accept bulky items.
- Open part-time (three days a week)
- Funding sources are limited, preventing extended work hours for the attendants
- Decreased recycling options – cardboard only
- NM State funding was reverted due to roadblocks from CPMD

The continued operations of the collection and recycling center outweighs the disadvantages. The Working Committee had strong community support to reopen the site and committed partnerships were in place to operate the collection and recycling center. Once it was reopened, improvements were made to meet the Navajo Nation EPA Codes and Standards, including the Navajo Nation Risk Management and Safety/Loss Program Standards. Even though the collection and recycling center has been operating at a loss since opening, revenues are starting to increase as more people become aware of the hours and operation of the station. The Navajo Nation and McKinley County Board of Commissioners have been strong supporters in reopening and continuing the operation of the collection and recycling center .

Conclusion: Wrapping it All Up

In conclusion, the BCRSWCRC Solid Waste Management Plan's overall purpose is to provide a guide to establish affordable waste disposal practices through education and awareness on the dangers of illegal dumping in the form of trash burning, burying, and open dump sites. The ultimate goal is to encourage community members to become good stewards of the environment and to restore Navajo Traditional Values of caring for the land. Maintaining a healthy and vibrant environment will be met if everyone gets involved, from the preschooler to the elder.

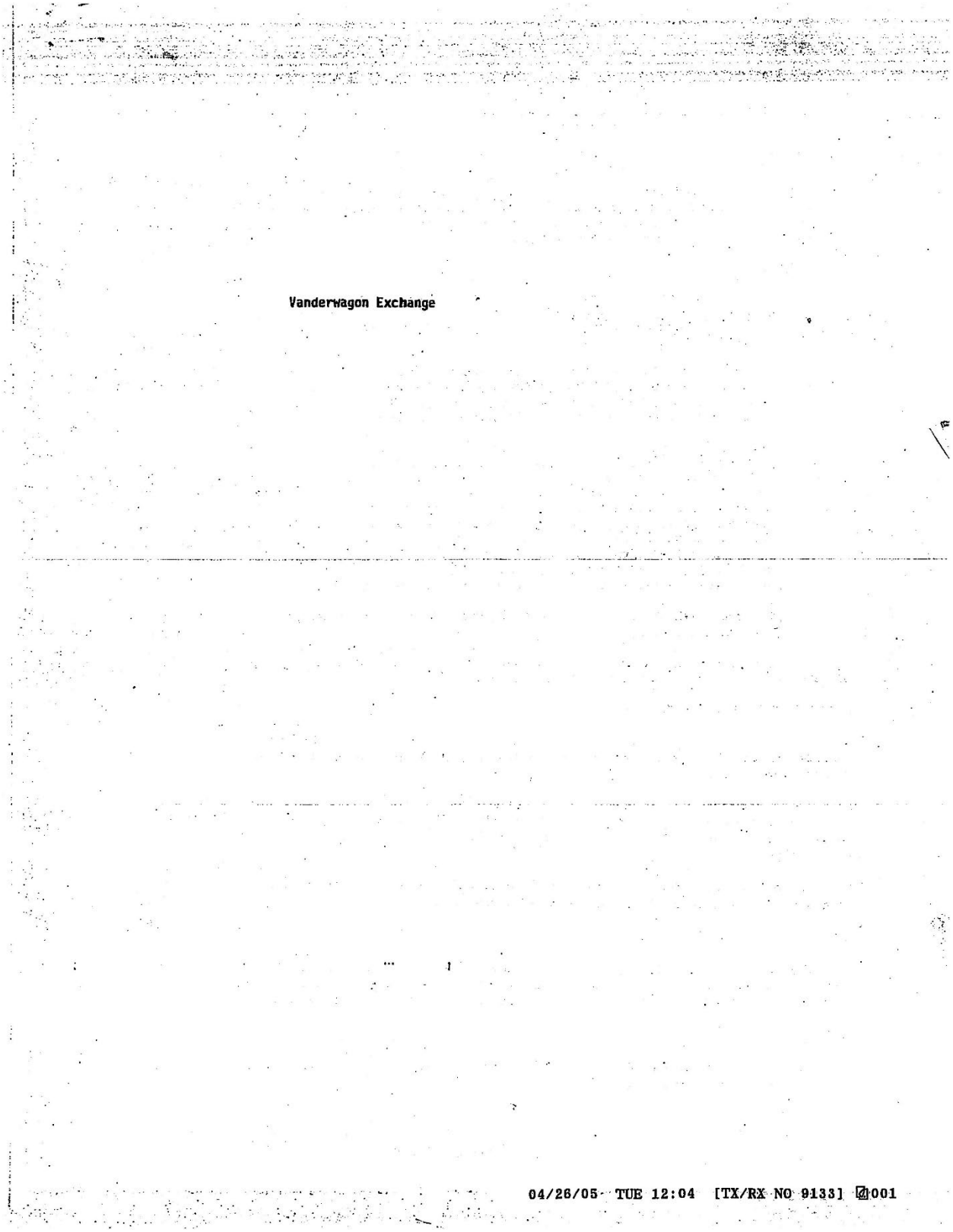
BCRSWCRC is committed to making a difference in the community. Education and awareness will serve as the key elements in encouraging for a cleaner and healthier environment that will provide a home for future generations.

Appendix

A. Chapter Resolution; Baahaali and Chichiltah Chapters
B. Solid Waste Survey
C. Biennial Trash Audit Results

D. Maps, photos, surveys, policies, and meeting documentation.

Appendix M: Vanderwagen Land Exchange



OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY CLERK
... 3 25 ... 88
McKINLEY COU...

41 547

WARRANTY DEED

THIS INDENTURE,

Made and entered into this 9th day of March 1988, by and between Linda Vanderwagen Ortega, party of the first part, and the United States of America in Trust for the Navajo Tribe of Indians, party of the second part, of the Navajo Indian Reservation.

WITNESSETH,

That said party of the first part, for and in consideration for the exchange of lands of equal value, do hereby convey unto said party of the second part the following-described real estate and premises situated in McKinley County, State of New Mexico to wit:

All of Section Fourteen in Township Thirteen North Range Eighteen West, New Mexico Principal Meridian, McKinley County, New Mexico, totalling 640 acres (+/-), less a tract previously conveyed described as follows:

Beginning at the Southwest quarter of this tract at a point on the West line of this section that is 1,000 feet Northerly, thereon from the Southwest corner of said Section, and run: thence Northerly along the West line of said section 1,000 feet to the Northwest corner of tract thence Easterly at right angles to the last course 250 feet to the Northeast corner of this tract, thence Southerly at right angles to the last course 1,000 feet to the southeast corner of this tract, thence Westerly at right angles to the last course 250 feet to the point of beginning.

Together with all the improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

This conveyance is made in accordance with the provisions of the Act of January 8, 1983, Public Law 97-428, Section 1.

RESERVATIONS AND EXCEPTIONS:

All coal and minerals reserved to the United States of America by Patent recorded in Book 7 Deed Records in the Office of the County Clerk of McKinley County, New Mexico.

Subject to the easement in favor of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Roads, more particularly described by instrument recorded March 11, 1974, in Book 66 Miscellaneous, Pages 43-45, Reception No. 144, 429, of the records in said office.

Subject to all exceptions, reservations, restrictions, conditions, easements, rights-of-way of record or in use and other matters of record.

NOW THEREFORE,

The party of the first part conveys and releases all rights, title and interest to have and to hold said described premises unto the party of the second part in trust, its successors and assigns, with warranty covenants.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF,

The said party of the first part have hereunto set its hand and seal the day and year first-above written.

Linda Vanderwagen Ortega
Linda Vanderwagen Ortega

04/26/05 TUE 12:04 [TX/RX NO 9133] 002

41 545

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
) SS:
COUNTY OF MCKINLEY)

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 9th day of March, A.D. 19 88 before the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, personally appeared to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the within instrument of writing, and such person duly acknowledged the execution of the same.

(Title)

My Commission Expires:
March 28,

The within deed is recorded in the Bureau of Indian Affairs [illegible]
N/A, Page N/A, Inherited Indian Land Book, and is assigned the Title Plant Recording Number 791-6-88.

#232,079

STATE OF NEW MEXICO }ss
COUNTY OF MCKINLEY }

Filed for record and duly recorded this
the 9th day of March
A. D. 1988 at 3:26 o'clock P.M.
and recorded in Book 41 INT.
of Deeds on page 547-548
Carole K. Shaw
By Deputy

04/26/05 TUE 12:04 [TX/RX NO 9133] 003

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY CLERK
MAR 9 3 25 PM '88
McKINLEY COUNTY

41 544

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Indian Affairs

791 - 67-88

DEED TO INDIAN TRUST LAND

THIS INDENTURE,

Made and entered into this 8th day of March, 1988, by and between the United States of America in Trust for the Navajo Tribe of Indians, party of the first part, and Linda V. Ortega, of Vanderwagen, New Mexico, party of the second part:

WITNESSETH,

That this conveyance is made in accordance with the provisions of the Act of January 8, 1983, Public Law, 97-428, Section 1, an Act to authorize the exchange of certain land held in trust by the United States for the Navajo Tribe.

That party of the second part acknowledges that upon acceptance of this deed, the described land is subject to the laws of the State of New Mexico including local taxation laws.

That said party of the first part, for and in consideration of an exchange of lands of equal value does hereby grant, bargain, exchange and convey unto said party of the second part the following described real estate and premises situated in McKinley County, State of New Mexico, on the Navajo Indian Reservation to wit:

Those parcels of land located within Township 12 North Range 18 West, New Mexico Principal Meridian, comprising a total of 548.05 acres, more or less, and described as:

Section Four: Lots 3, 4, and South-Half of the Northwest Quarter (S/2NW/4), containing 151.54 acres;

Section Five: Lot 1, Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (SE/4NE/4), and the East-Half of the Southeast Quarter (E/2SE/4) containing 156.51 acres;

Section Eight: East-Half of the Northeast Quarter (E/2NE/4) containing 80 acres;

Section Nine: Northwest Quarter (NW/4) containing 160.00 acres

together with all the improvements thereon and the appurtenances there unto belonging.

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING,

All oil, gas, coal and minerals reserved to the party of the first part, including, the right to prospect for, mine and remove same, and to use as much of

04/26/05 TUE 12:04 [TX/RX NO 9133] 004

41 545

NOW THEREFORE,

The party of the first part, for itself and its successors and assigns does hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, and will forever warrant and defend the said premises against the claim of all persons, whomsoever, lawfully claiming, or to claim the same.

To have and to hold said described premises, subject to all conditions above stated, unto the said party of the second part, her heirs, executors, administrator, and assigns, forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said party of the first part has hereunto set its hand the day and year first hereinabove written.

THE NAVAJO TRIBE OF INDIANS

Chairman, Navajo Tribal Council

STATE OF ARIZONA)
) SS:
COUNTY OF APACHE)

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 9th day of March, A.D., 1988 before the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, personally appeared J. R. Thompson, who acknowledged himself to be the Vice-Chairman, Navajo Tribal Council, and that he, as such Vice Chairman, being authorized so to do, executed the within instrument of writing for the purpose therein contained by signing the name of the Navajo Tribe of Indians by himself as its authorized agent.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal on the day and year last hereinbefore written.

OFFICIAL SEAL
JIM F. BENALLY
NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF ARIZONA
APACHE COUNTY
My Comm. Expires May 30, 1990

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: May 30, 1990

791 - 47

04/26/05 TUE 12:04 [TX/RX NO 9133] 005

41 546

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Window Rock, Arizona

The within deed is hereby approved pursuant to Redelegation Order No. 209 DM 8 and 230 DM 3.

Area Director

MAR - 8 1988

The within deed is recorded in the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Volume N/A, Page N/A, and is assigned Title Plant recording number 791-7-88.

232,078

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
County Of McKinley } ss

Filed for record in the [illegible] office the 9 day of March A. D. 1988 at 3:25 o'clock P. M. and recorded in Book 41 SRT. of Deeds on page 544-546

Carol K. Dixon
Clerk Chaves, Dy

791 - 7-88

04/26/05 TUE 12:04 [TX/RX NO 9133] 006

Appendix N: Community Cemetery Plan of Operation

AUGUST 12, 2013

COMMUNITY CEMETERY PLAN OF OPERATION

BAAHAALI CHAPTER

Community Cemetery Plan of Operation

I. Purpose
- A. The general purpose of the Community Cemetery Plan of Operation is to provide guidance for the use of the cemetery by its community members; and
- B. To provide an outline of how cemetery plots will be planned out; and
- C. To ensure the safety of the public by placing deceased members in a designated area therefore providing more land use for future development.

II. General Description of Cemetery
- A. The Bááhááli Community Cemetery is located near the Pinehaven Bible Church, two (2) miles east of New Mexico Highway 602 on Bread Springs Road.
- B. It consists of five (5) acres with a future development of five additional acres.
- C. It will be constructed and operated in accordance with Federal and Navajo Nation regulations, laws, and/or statutes.

III. Objectives
- A. Provide an ongoing public facility for the community as a cemetery.
- B. Provide the public with related information.
- C. Provide a planned and organized cemetery.
- D. Provide efficient care and maintenance of the cemetery.
- E. Implement layout for burial plots.
- F. Provide and continue safety awareness.
- G. Responsibly provide a safe and secure burial ground that permits a healthy environment for both present and future generations.

IV. Daily Operation
- A. The cemetery's hours of operation will be 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. every day.
- B. Notice shall be given to Bááháálí Chapter if interment is to be performed to allow time for burial site preparation.
- C. A sign posting hours of operation shall be installed at the access road turnoff.

V. Site Personnel
- A. The Bááháálí Chapter Manager or his or her designee will oversee the operation of the cemetery.
- B. Pursuant to Local Governance Act (LGA), the Bááháálí Chapter shall establish an office and appoint an individual to manage the operation. If any additional personnel are required, it shall be at the discretion of the Chapter Manager to hire.
- C. The Bááháálí Chapter Manager may designate a Chapter employee to make burial plot assignments.
  1. The designee shall have the responsibility for assigning interment site(s), to maintain order, and efficiently use all available space.
- D. With proper notice, the Bááháálí Chapter backhoe and operator will be available to excavate the burial site.
  1. If the backhoe and operator are unavailable, relatives of the deceased person shall seek private contractors and be responsible for the cost of the excavation.

VI. Fees
- A. To maintain the operational costs of a self-supporting cemetery, burial fees shall be established at $50.00 per interment.
  1. The monies generated from the burial fees shall be used for maintenance, repairs, and operational costs.

Community Cemetery Plan of Operation

B. If a deceased person is given the indigent's burial, the responsible organization for the interment shall pay the interment fee.

VII. Layout

A. The cemetery shall have a layout of graves in straight line incorporated into a grid system.

B. The entrance shall have a gateway with a central drive for the funeral hearse.

1. The central drive shall consist of gravel road that will be maintained throughout the year by the Bááháálí Chapter.

C. Ground Layout

1. A margin of three (3) feet inside the boundary wall of each burial ground must be allowed.
2. There shall be a passageway of three (3) feet in width between rows of grave space for pedestrian travel.

D. Burial Plot Layout

1. Grave spaces must be clearly and permanently marked, such as with a number, to facilitate the location of an individual grave at any time.
2. Grave spaces have to be at least nine (9) feet long by four (4) feet wide for adults and at least six (6) feet long by three (3) feet wide in the case of children less than twelve years of age.
3. Family interments shall be established in grave spaces only.
4. It is allowable to reopen a grave in order to bury a member of the same family but a space of at least one foot above the previous burial must be left. Generally, it is possible to bury three or four persons in each grave space.
5. At the time of first interment, or burial at a grave space, it should be sunk to a depth of at least six (6) feet or to a lesser depth.

VIII. Practices

A. Bááháálí Chapter will strictly adhere to the provisions of the Navajo Nation, Federal Laws, regulations, and statutes related to burials.

1. Request(s) shall be made to Bááháálí Chapter for interment site(s) and shall be assigned accordingly at the Chapter's cemetery policy and procedures.
2. The interment fee shall be paid before plot assignment.
3. The Chapter Manager or his/her designee shall record the description and location of each assigned plot. The purpose for this practice will be to ensure proper identification of the deceased's burial is recorded for present and future reference.
4. Person(s) visiting the cemetery shall use walkways provided.
5. Every quarter (three months), garbage and funery debris shall be removed and disposed of in proper containers located at the Bááháálí Chichiltah Regional Solid Waste Transfer Station by the designated caretaker of the Cemetery.
6. The community shall be provided with the protocols set forth in this plan of operation.

B. Indigent's grave

1. If someone dies without means to pay for burial and has no traceable next of kin, it is the responsibility of the Chapter, which the deceased person is enrolled in to ensure that he/she is buried in a dignified manner that does not impinge

Community Cemetery Plan of Operation

on public health or public decency. The responsible Chapter will also be liable for the interment and related costs.

C. It is in strict circumstances that exhumation shall occur. Some examples of situations where an exhumation of interred remains from a burial ground might be required or take place include:

1. Family reasons, (example), if the family of the deceased person requested that the remains be moved to another burial ground, another part of the country, etc. The family shall pay all expenses related to disinterment.
2. For public health reasons (i.e. if a graveyard or cemetery is being moved).
3. When a court orders an exhumation as part of a criminal investigation. At all times during the process, due regard for respect to the deceased person, other interred remains in the burial ground/graveyard and privacy of the family and friends of the deceased person is protected.

IX. Appearance

A. The landscape of the cemetery shall be closely maintained in its natural original appearance.

1. Native Vegetation – Remnants of native vegetation will be retained wherever possible.
2. Weed Removal – Through a regular maintenance program, undesired weed will be removed through use of biodegradable herbicide or hand tools.
3. Fencing and Gates – the five (5) acre cemetery will be enclosed with a wrought iron fence and gate.
4. Signage – Original signs, section markers, etc. should be conserved and retained wherever practical. Even if most must be replaced, at least some should be retained reference to original fabric.
5. Paths – Paths will be retained and conserved. No private vehicle with the exception of a funeral hearse will be allowable within the cemetery boundaries.
6. Roads – Gravel road shall be established and maintained to permit all weather access to the cemetery from Morgan-Randolph Road to the cemetery. Parking lot maintenance and repair shall be maintained by the Chapter Staff and McKinley County.

X. Funerary Items

A. Policy on floral and headstone placement

1. Fresh cut flowers are encouraged throughout the year.
2. Artificial floral arrangements may be p laced during the winter months, November through March.
3. Artificial flower arrangements shall be removed once every month. The removal shall be done without the notification of the survivors.
4. Non-floral, stand-alone decorations shall be limited to three per interment (i.e. balloons, pinwheels, etc.) this shall be observed by all community members to reduce the amount of buildup of garbage and debris.
5. Attaching (gluing, taping, wiring, etc.) trinkets or decorations to markers or monuments is not permitted.
6. Headstones will be subjected to maximum of three (3) feet high and three (3) feet wide. Headstones shall compliment to overall appearance of the cemetery layout.

Community Cemetery Plan of Operation

XI. Public Safety

A. A list of telephone numbers shall be posted next to the hours of operation at the access road and cemetery entrance in case of emergencies, they are listed below:

Gallup Indian Medical Center	(505) 722-1000
Rehoboth McKinley Christian Health Clinic	(505) 863-7200
Zuni Indian Health Service Hospital	(505) 782-4431
Navajo Police Department	(505) 786-2050
McKinley County Sheriff's Department	(505)722-7205
New Mexico State Police	(505) 863-9353
Pinehaven Volunteer Fire Department	(505)778-5959
Vanderwagen Volunteer Fire Department	(505)778-5100

XII. Dead Livestock

A. In respect to the public's health and environmental, the cultural and traditional practice of killing a livestock (i.e. horse) for afterlife travel shall not be permitted at the cemetery.

XIII. Performance Measures

A. To maintain a continuous orderly appearance, the Bááháálí Chapter Administration will conduct evaluations of the cemetery twice (2) a year.

1. Periodic inspection of the area.
2. Response to any emergency situation(s) within twenty-four (24) hours.
3. The Bááháálí Chapter to ensure the safety of the cemetery will carry out random inspection.
4. Design, construct, install, and repair equipment and facilities.

XIV. Amendment

This Plan of Operation may be amended upon recommendation of the Bááháálí Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) at any regular duly called Chapter Meeting.

Appendix O: Home Site Lease Policy



I. Authority
II. Purpose
III. Scope
IV. Applicant Eligibility Requirements
V. Amount of Land Available
VI. Annual Rental Fee
VII. Term
VIII. Application Procedures and Requirements
IX. Environmental Review Process
X. Incomplete Pending Application
XI. Homesite Lease Abandonment
XII. Assignment, Modification, and Termination of Homesite Leases
XIII. Mortgage and Default
XIV. Land Board Member Responsibilities
XV. Grazing Disputes to Department of Agriculture
XVI. Homesite Leases Compliance and Restrictions
XVII. Homesite Lease Enforcement
XVIII. Prior Approved Homesite Lease
XIX. Housing for Public Purposes Master Lease
XX. Privacy Act
XXI. Definitions
XXII. References
- A. CAP-48-99 The Privacy Act
- B. CM-9-50 NNC approved 750 feet highway ROW on both sides of highway
- C. RDC-216-99 Community Cemeteries
- D. RDC-289-93 Approving the Homesite Lease Policy and Procedures
- E. RCJA-05-06 Approving and Promulgating New Rules for Land, Grazing and Farming Disputes
- F. RCMA-34-03 Biological Resource Land Use Clearance Policies and Procedures
- G. RCN-194-02 OHA to Hear and Decide Disputes concerning Grazing Rights, Land Boundaries, and Fences

XXIII. Appendix
- A. Homesite Lease Processing Flowchart
- B. Homesite Lease Applications FORM 1
- C. Field Clearance Certification FORM 2
- D. Consent FORM 3
- E. Environmental Review Form
- F. Biological Data Request Form
- G. Request for Homesite Lease Investigation Form/Flowchart
- H. Homesite Lease Application Fee, Penalties, and Fines Fee Schedule

I. Authority

A. Pursuant to 2 N.N.C. § 501 (B) (3), the Resource and Development Committee has authority to delegate its authority to approve homesite and residential leases to the Navajo Land Department by approving rules and regulations implementing the delegation of authority. Pursuant to Resources and Committee Regulation No. RCD-289-93, the Resources Committee of the Navajo Nation Council delegated its authority to the Department Manager, NLD, to review and grant homesite leases. With the approval of the Navajo nation General Leasing Regulations of 2013 by the Secretary of Interior pursuant to the Navajo Nation Trust Land Leasing Act of 2000, 25 U.S. § 415(e), the Navajo Nation is authorized to unilaterally issue Leases, except mineral leases and Rights-of-Way, without the approval of the Secretary. These amendments to the Homesite Lease Regulations shall supersede the previous procedures approved by RCD-289-93 and implement the Navajo Nation General Leasing Regulations of 2013 as they relate to Homesite Leases. The Homesite Lease Regulations may be amended by the NLD consistent with applicable laws.

B. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C. § 2004 (B) (1), the Chapter, as a duly-called chapter meeting, shall by resolution, vote to implement a community based land use plan, after the CLUPC has educated the community on the concepts, needs, and process for planning and implement a community based land use plan. The community based land use plan shall project future community land needs, shown by locations and extent, of areas identified for residential, commercial, industrial, and public purposes. The land use plan shall be based upon the guiding principles and vision as articulated by the community; along with information revealed in inventories and assessments of the natural, cultural, human resources, and community infrastructure; and finally with consideration for the land-carrying capacity.

II. Purpose

A. To implement the Navajo Nation General Leasing Regulations of 2013, which authorizes the Navajo Nation to issue Leases, except mineral leases, and Rights-of-Way, without the approval of the Secretary.

B. To regulate the issuance of Homesite Lease amendments: assignment, termination, and modification of leases on Navajo Nation trust and fee lands.

C. To promote home ownership for qualified Navajo, Navajo with spouse, and beneficial non-Navajo applicants by providing for the encumbrance of the Lessee's interest in the leasehold to secure capital for development of private dwelling.

D. To promote and encourage housing for public purposes by the Navajo Nation or Navajo Nation Tribally Designated Housing Entity (TDHE) and housing subdivisions by public, private, and/or non-profit entities.

E. To assist the members of Bááháálí Chapter with a faster processing method for completing homesite leases in a timelier manner.

F. To monitor the process of homesite leases within the Bááháálí Community Service area to ensure homesite leases are within existing roads and infrastructure.

G. To keep track of homesite lease fees and ensure that homesite leasees understand the importance of paying their fees.

III. Scope

A. The Bááháálí Chapter Homesite Lease Policy shall apply to Bááháálí Chapter trust and fee lands, which are within the community service boundaries, as well as any allotments held by the Navajo Nation government.

IV. Applicant Eligibility Requirements

A. An applicant must be an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation; however, a non-member of the Navajo Nation who is legally married to an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation may be eligible through joint husband-wife application.

1. There must be proof of such legal marriage, by issuance of a valid marriage license or Navajo Nation Court Order validating a marriage under the laws or jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation or any State.
2. A non-member is also eligible if such individual's presence within the Navajo Nation's territorial jurisdiction is of indefinite duration and beneficial to the Navajo Nation. Non-member eligibility can be determined in the following instance and manner:
   a. Non-member eligibility will be determined by the approval of a Housing Subdivision Master Lease which pre-approves the issuance of individual homesite leases, subleases, or assignments, to non-members that meet certain well defined requirements, documenting skills beneficial to the Navajo Nation, and whose presence is of indefinite duration.
   b. Homesite lease applications that are not within a Housing Subdivision Master Lease or housing for public purpose lease will be determined on a case-by-case basis by the NLD.

B. An applicant must be eighteen (18) years of age or older.

V. Amount of Land Available

A. An applicant can apply for only one Homesite Lease, with the lease premises generally limited to one (1) acre or less of tribal trust or fee land, excluding withdrawals of lands for residential subdivisions and other types of withdrawals.

VI. Annual Rental Fee

A. Lessee shall pay the Navajo Nation, in lawful money of the United States, a monthly rental of One Dollar ($1.00), or $12.00 per year. Lessee agrees that no

refund or reimbursement of money paid in advance shall be made in the event of early termination or partial condemnation.

B. Rental payments are due and payable on or before the effective date of the Lease and thereafter on or before each anniversary date of the Lease. Lessee may pay the annual rent fee in advance at any time prior to the expiration of the Lease. Rental payments shall be made by money order made out to "Navajo Nation," and shall be paid at Bááháálí Chapter or at the local agency NLD Office. Failure to make rental payments when due shall constitute a default under the Lease.

C. On a housing for public purpose Master Lease or housing subdivision Master Lease, an annual rental fee shall not be assessed by NLD until an individual homesite lease is issued to an applicant.

D. Bááháálí Chapter shall work with the NLD in collecting lease fees on an annual basis and go as far as contacting lessees to complete their payment. A running record shall be kept at Bááháálí Chapter and shared with NLD to ensure the records are accurate.

VII. Term

A. Lessee shall have and hold the leased premises for a term of seventy-five (75) ears, beginning on the date of approval of the Lease by the Navajo Nation.

B. Lessee shall give written notice of intent to renew this Lease to the Director of the NLD, or its successor at least six (6) months, but no more than twelve (12) months, prior to the expiration date of the lease.

C. Renewal of the Lease is subject to the approval of the Navajo Nation and to the provisions of Navajo Nation law and these regulations.

VIII. Application Procedures and Requirements

A. Community Land Use Planning Committee: The applicant must attend a duly called Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) meeting to inform them of the location of the proposed homesite lease. The CLUPC shall determine the viability of the proposed site and approve or disapprove.

B. Application Procedures: Homesite Lease Applications will be made available at Bááháálí Chapter, the NLD or its agency sub-offices. Homesite Lease Applications are also available on the Bááhááli Chapter website: baahaali.navajochapters.org and the NLD website: www.dinebikeyah.org. A complete Homesite Lease Application package consists of:

1. Homesite Lease Application –FORM 1. An applicant must fill out the Homesite Lease Application using black or blue ink, or must type the application. If the applicant is unable to sign the application, a thumb print is required for acknowledgement. The thumbprint must be provided in the presence of a Bááháálí Chapter Administrative Staff member or an NLD staff member with one (1) witness from NLD attesting to the thumbprint.

a. Type of Tenancy: An applicant should specify how they want to receive the grant of a lease: as a Single Person, or co-tenants—joint tenants with the right of survivorship, tenants in common, or community property.
   i. Future property disposition will be determined by this status in cases of divorce, death of a Lessee, or probate of a Lessee's estate.
   ii. If applicants want to file as "Joint Tenants with Right of Survivorship" or "Community Property", a copy of the marriage license or validating Court Order is required, if applicable.

The following information shall be attached to the application before submission for processing at the Navajo Land Agency offices

b. Certificate of Navajo Indian Blood/Tribal Enrollment Identification Card: The applicant(s) must attach an original Certificate of Indian Blood. Copies of the Certificate of Indian Blood can be obtained from the Agency Vital Records Office. All personal data must correspond with the Certificate of Navajo Indian Blood such as: Name(s), age(s), census number(s) and signature(s).

c. Non-refundable Application Fee: Applicant must submit a $30.00 money order payable to: The Navajo Nation, PO Box 2249, Window Rock, Arizona 86515. Upon review and acceptance of the home site lease application, the NLD will issue a receipt for the filing fee.

d. Administration Fee: Applicant must submit a $10.00 money order payable to: Bááháálí Chapter, PO Box 6118, Gallup, New Mexico 87305. This fee is to cover the cost of folder development, copies of the packet to be sent to NLD and BIA, and other administrative costs.

2. Homesite Lease Application FORM 1 – Section 2: The applicant shall ensure that the Land Board Official (LBO) physically verifies and acknowledges the proposed home site location utilizing a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) unit by reading the Latitude/Longitude coordinates in North American Datum 1983 (NAD83), identifying the center point of the proposed home site location, and write the coordinates onto the Homesite Lease Application. If the homesite location is changed after acknowledgment is made by the LBO, it will render the Homesite Lease Application invalid.
3. LBO must complete the Field Clearance Certification Form 2.

4. Homesite Lease Consent FORM 3: The LBO shall complete the Field Clearance Certification before the applicant(s) can obtain written consent from the individual(s) who has/have been identified by the LBO on the Field Clearance Certification as valid grazing permittees within the proposed homesite lease area. Thereafter, the applicant shall obtain written consent from the affected permittees listed on the Field Clearance Certification, if required.
   a. Acknowledgement: After the applicant obtains written consent from the permittees listed on the Field Clearance Certification, the LBO must acknowledge the signatures on the consent form.
   b. Only the Valid Grazing Permittee that will be affected within a half (1/2) mile radius of the proposed homesite lease location shall consent.
5. Land Survey Plat: Certified land surveys must be conducted by a private land surveyor who is licensed and registered with any State within the United States. Private licensed land surveyors must register with the Navajo Nation Business Regulatory Department. Private land surveyors must obtain permission to survey from the NLD.

   Certified land survey plats must contain a United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle Topographic Map of the location of the legal land survey and must have the Latitude and Longitude at the Survey Tie Points and Point of Beginning (POB) on the survey plat. The survey plat shall be drawn on a legal size (8 ½ in x 14 in) document. All correction of land surveys must be completed by a registered land surveyor.
   a. Re-Surveys: Certain circumstances may occur that require the NDL or private land surveyor to re-survey. These include, but are not limited to, shifting the homesite location and re-identifying the corners (rebars). The NLD may re-survey only if the NLD conducted the original certified land survey plat. If the survey that needs to be redone was conducted by a private land surveyor, that surveyor or another private surveyor must redo the survey.
6. Archaeological Clearance: A copy of the archaeological survey report must be included in the client's folder and be on record for any future purposes.
7. Cultural Resources Compliance Form: The Culture Resources Compliance Form, reviewed and signed by the Historic Preservation Department, will be included in the packet, once it has been received by Bááháálí Chapter.
8. Biological Resource Clearance Form: The Bááháálí Chapter shall request the Biological Resource Clearance to be completed by the Navajo Nation

Fish and Wildlife with the completion of the Biological Data Request Form.

C. Environmental Review Form: The applicant shall complete the environmental review form and submit it to the Navajo Land Department for review by the Environmental Reviewer.

D. Upon verification for quality assurance by Bááháálí Chapter, the Homesite Lease Application package will be submitted to the NLD Manager or authorized designee who will give final approval on behalf of the Navajo Nation. The NLD will submit the following appropriate approved documents to the respective Bureau of Indian Affairs, Agency Real Estate Services, for recording.

1. The package will include the following documentation:
   a. Completed Application with updated CIB Form
   b. Biological Resources Compliance Form (Navajo Nation Department of Fish & Wildlife)
   c. Cultural Resources Compliance Form (Historic Preservation Department)/Archaeology Inventory Report (Archaeology Department)
   d. Environmental Review Form
   e. Certified land survey plat (Registered surveyor)

E. Additional Application Requirements

1. Forest or Woodland: If the proposed homesite is within the Navajo forest or woodlands, the LBO shall advise the applicant(s) to contact the Navajo Forestry Department. The Navajo Forestry Department shall determine whether the proposed homesite will impact the Navajo Nation forest or woodland pursuant to RCJY-142-92. The Forestry Department may issue a letter stating requirements and conditions to proceed with the proposed homesite lease application.
2. Highway Access: If access to a highway is required for ingress and egress, the proposed homesite lease applicant must contact the appropriate Navajo or State Department of Transportation for Highway access clearance.
   a. If access is needed for a homesite lease along Bread Springs Road, a driveway permit will be completed and submitted to Bááháálí Chapter with the homesite lease application and will be forwarded to the BIA Roads Department for approval.
3. All applicants and lessees shall provide Bááháálí Chapter with a current valid address or any changes at all times.

F. Conveyance within Housing Subdivision: When an applicant applies for a conveyance of a lot within a subdivision, the applicant will be responsible for all costs associated with the conveyance.

1. A Housing Subdivision which is subject to a Master Lease for a Single-family residential development or housing for public purpose, where development has taken place and which is ready for conveyance of individual lots to applicants, shall be classified as a "developed area".
2. Within a "developed area" only this Section VIII, F, shall be used and the other application procedures and requirements of Sections VIII and IX shall not apply. A Housing Subdivision may develop and use its own application form subject to the approval of the NLD.
3. A Homesite Lease within a subdivision shall be limited to the term of the Housing Subdivision Master lease. Upon renewal of the Housing Subdivision Master Lease, all of the eligible individual Homesite Leases will be renewed for a corresponding period.
4. Where there are rules and regulations related to the Housing Subdivision, special conditions or changes for the occupation of Homesite Leases within the subdivision, or a Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions, the applicant will be provided with a copy of these documents by the Housing Subdivision Developer or TDHE, and the existence of these restrictions will be referenced on the individual Homesite Lease.
5. The hold of a Housing Subdivision Master Lease shall be the Housing Subdivision Developer or TDHE. The Housing Subdivision Developer, the TDHE, or the governing body of the Home Owners Association specified in the governing documents for the Housing Subdivision identified in Section D above, and not the NLD, shall be responsible for monitoring enforcement of these restrictions.

IX. Environmental Review Process

A. Environmental Reviewer: The Environmental Reviewer ("ER") insures and conducts the ER required under these regulations. The ER is responsible for carrying out the Environmental Review Process (ERP) for homesite leases pursuant to the Navajo Nation General Leasing Regulations of 2013. The ER will consult with the relevant Navajo Nation agencies and determine which agency is responsible for making compliance findings for each of the areas and/or laws identified in these regulations and 2 N.N.C. §2384 of the General Leasing Regulations.

B. Action on Leasing Decisions Subject to Completion of ERP.
   1. Each homesite lease must go through the biological and archaeological review.
   2. Review must be conducted of all laws listed at 16 N.N.C. §2384 (CO-53-13), as well as, any other relevant laws as applicable.

C. Environmental Review Process Exemptions

1. The department conducting biological or archaeological clearance shall develop and internal procedures that exempts proposed homesite leases from thorough review if the area meets exclusion criteria.
2. The departments may work with individual Chapters to identify land withdrawal designation areas for residential development. A Chapter, at their expense, will conduct environmental studies as required within a tract of land before any development occurs.

D. Conditional Compliance Determination Summary

1. Compliance Determination Summary issued with a requirement of mitigation or a "conditional approval" requires the lessee to comply with the conditions stated. If these conditions are not met, the homesite leasee is in violation of the lease, and the lease may be terminated at the Nation's discretion.

E. Compliance Determinations from Earlier Environmental Review Documents

1. If an existing homesite lease underwent an environmental review and pursuant to these regulations, prior Homesite Lease Regulations, or other applicable law, or constructed dwellings prior to 1974, those review determinations may be utilized to meet compliance requirements.
2. The ER shall review the previous environmental review documents to determine whether a new review is necessary, or whether the previous environmental review adequately accesses the impacts of the prior leasing decision.

X. Incomplete Pending Application

A. Homesite Lease Assistance Program: Bááhááłí Chapter provides an assistance program that completes the land survey, archaeological survey, and submits the biological review request.

1. The application packet will be returned to the applicant if one or more of the following documents are not completed or disapproved within one (1) year from the date of submission:
   a. Lack or disapproval of Biological Resource Clearance;
   b. Lack or disapproval of Environmental Compliance Determination Summary;
   c. Lack or disapproval of Cultural Resource Compliance/ Archaeological Survey Clearance; and
   d. Lack of a land survey.

B. PENDING APPLICATION: A homesite lease application that is incomplete for one or more of the following reasons shall be returned to the applicant within two (2) months from the date of submission:

1. Lack of Land Use Consent
2. Lack of Updated CIB

There are no fee land areas within the community, so it will not be included.

XI. Homesite Lease Abandonment

A. Lessee shall develop the leased premises within two (2) years of the effective date of the homesite lease. Prior to the expiration of said period, lessee may request in writing from the Nation an extension of the development period for a period not to exceed two (2) additional years. Failure to develop these leased premises according to this provision shall constitute abandonment.

B. The LBO, Bááháálí Chapter CLUPC, or NLD compliance officer shall be responsible for notifying the NLD Manager to make recommendations to cancel a homesite lease that has been abandoned. All such recommendations shall be supported by a field visit and written report verifying that the homesite lease premises has been abandoned.

C. A homesite lease that has been abandoned shall be processed for termination by the NLD according to the following procedures:

1. Lessee has thirty (30) days to respond to the notice of cancellation. If the lessee does not desire to develop the homesite lease, the lease shall have the first option to assign the homesite lease to a qualified applicant for a fee to recover cost and expenses for the original application or voluntarily terminate the homesite lease.
2. If the lessee fails to respond within thirty (30) days, the NLD will terminate the homesite lease.

D. The NLD Manager shall have the authority to terminate the abandoned homesite lease, as required by these regulations.

E. For termination of homesite leases issued prior to these regulations, any termination action shall be consistent with the requirements of Navajo Nation and applicable Federal Laws.

F. If the abandoned homesite lease is terminated, it shall revert back to Bááháálí Chapter through the Navajo Nation.

XII. Assignment, Modification, and Termination of Homesite Leases

A. A homesite lease may be assigned, amended, modified or terminated through the NLD by application of the lessee or through a court order. To verify the intent of the lessees, the lessees will have to make their application in person at the Agency NLD Offices.

1. The applicant shall provide a copy of an approved homesite lease issued by the NLD or BIA, in order to amend the lease document. A non-refundable application processing fee will be assessed. (Refer to Fee Schedule).
2. In the event the homesite lease or any interest therein is mortgaged or pledged as security for a loan, separate approval may be required by the lender, sureties, or loan guarantors.

B. Assignment: To assign an approved homesite lease to another eligible person, the Lessee/Assignor and proposed Assignee shall submit a new homesite lease application FORM 1 with the following documents attached to the application:
   1. Certificate of Indian Blood.
   2. Certified Legal Survey Plat utilizing a BLM Cadastral monument, if applicable.
   3. A Cultural Resource Compliance Form with Archaeological Survey Clearance Form, as may be applicable, issued by the Navajo Historic Preservation Department.
   4. Biological Resource Compliance Form approved by the Navajo Fish and Wildlife Department, if applicable.
   5. Title Status Report (TSR) to verify and check for any outstanding encumbrances, liens, etc.

C. No assignment of a homesite lease shall be made during the two (2) year development period without a court order or an extension of the development period not to exceed two (2) additional years, unless there is a collateral assignment of interests to a creditor to finalize construction of improvements.

D. Upon verification of the application by NLD, the requests for amendments, modifications and terminations shall be packaged and submitted to the NLD Manager who shall give final approval on behalf of the Navajo Nation. The approved lease amendment, modification, or termination shall be recorded with the Agency Bureau of Indian Affairs and Navajo Land Title Data System.

E. In the event one of the Lessees dies with a Joint Tenancy with Right of Survivorship tenure in effect, all rights to occupy the land and leasehold interests shall go directly to the Surviving Tenant, if he or she is an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation without the need of assignment of the deceased co-tenant's interest in the home site lease. The death certificate of the deceased co-tenant should be recorded.

F. Modification: Modifications are non-material amendments to a homesite lease, including such matters as technical corrections, implementation of Navajo Nation court order(s), legal name changes, and changes in marital status, legal land description changes, and any corrections needed to a homesite lease.

G. In a probate proceeding, the Navajo Nation Courts may distribute the leasehold interest including attached improvements of an established homesite lease to beneficiaries under a will or to the heirs at law according to Navajo law.

H. In the event of divorce, the Navajo Nation Court shall have jurisdiction to redistribute the leasehold interest of a homesite lease pursuant to Navajo Nation law. The Homesite lease and attached improvements must not be separated in such Court Order. All field clearance(s) shall be recognized and will remain in effect. This regulation will also apply to Tenancy in Common and Community

Property tenures. The involved parties shall notify the NLD of any such disposition by a court of competent jurisdiction.

I. Termination: The lessee(s) may voluntarily terminate his/her/their interest in a homesite lease by signing a Termination of Homesite Lease Form. However, the applicant must pay a non-refundable termination fee and must have paid in full all rent due before the lease can be terminated. (Refer to Fee Schedule). If the lessee is in default or less than good standing, then the lessee must cure all maters constituting such default or lack of good standing; unless NLD waives such requirements and lessee surrenders the lease premises, subject to equitable consideration of lessee's private property, if applicable.

J. A finalized homesite lease may be terminated or revert back to the Navajo Nation for further assignment. If there are no improvements on the approved homesite lease premises within two years, the LBO can recommend termination of the lease and/or assignment to another qualified individual after payment of fair market value of the lease premises with attached improvement (if any) to the lessee (See Section XI: C, 1 & 2 for procedures).

K. In no instance will NLD terminate a homesite lease for a lessee if the request is made by a third party, regardless of the surrounding circumstances. The only exception to this rule is if a Navajo Nation Court issues an Order requiring NLD to terminate a homesite lease.

L. If the Navajo Nation acquires an Allotment upon which a resident has a valid Residential Lease issued by the BIA, the Navajo will honor the Residential Lease for the duration of its term, so long as it complies with Section IV of these Regulations. The holder of the residential lease must submit a copy of the valid Residential Lease to the NLD. Within 6 months of the expiration of the valid Residential Lease, the resident must begin the process of acquiring a Homesite Lease in accordance of these Regulations.

XIII. Mortgages and Default

A. A finalized homesite lease authorizes lessee(s) to encumber the leasehold interest of a homesite to finance construction of building improvements. The leasehold can be mortgaged, pledged, or encumbered as security to finance a debt or loan. The lessee(s) may transfer all or part of the leasehold interest to the Mortgagee or Deed Trustee with the understanding that the Mortgagee or Deed Trustee will release all security interests in the leasehold when the loan or note has been aid in full.

B. The mortgage or Deed of Trust document must be recorded with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Real Estate Services; it is recommended that the mortgagee or lender also record the aforementioned indenture with the Recorder's Office of the county in which the real estate is located. The NLD will receive copies of the

mortgage or Deed of Trust documents from the Bureau of Indian Affairs Real Estate Services and record it in the Navajo Land Title Data System.

C. In the event the Lessee/Borrower (Mortgagor/Trustor) defaults on the Mortgage or loan secured by the Deed of Trust, the Mortgagee or Deed Trustee has the authority to foreclose on the secured Homesite Lease through the Navajo Nation Courts or as provided by the Navajo Nation Deed of Trust Act. The Mortgagee or the Deed Trustee may have the right to possession of improvements on the leased premises and rents collected as provided by Navajo Nation law and the loan document or agreement.

D. Any and all permanent buildings and improvements on the leased property shall remain on the premises and shall be subjected to the Navajo Nation's Right-of-First Refusal to purchase the leased premises with improvements prior to any resale of the premises.

E. Default: Should Lessee default in any payment of monies when due under the Lease or be in violation of any other provisions of the lease, said violation may be acted upon by the Navajo Nation pursuant to applicable law.

F. Leasehold interest of a homesite lease can be sold at a fair market value to a qualified applicant. If there are no improvements on the premises, the lessee can retrieve expenses and fees incurred for lease encumbrance such as archaeological and legal survey expenses. The lessee must record the lease and insure all required lease documents are recorded with the Navajo Land Title Data Systems (NLTDS).

XIV. Land Board Official Responsibilities

A. Homesite Lease Application FORM-1Section 2: See Section VIII. B for compliance.

B. Field Clearance Certification FORM 2: The LBO shall be responsible for identifying and acknowledging all valid grazing permittees who have interests within one-half (1/2) mile of the proposed homesite lease location, which is directly affected and impacted by the proposed Homesite identified in Section 2 of the Field Clearance Certification FORM 2.

C. It is the responsibility of the LBO to write-in the name of the valid Permit holder(s) and Permit number(s) on the Field Clearance Certification FORM 2 for the applicant to obtain signatures from the permittees.

D. Homesite Lease Consent FORM 3: After the applicant obtains written consents from the permittees listed by the LBO on the Field Clearance Certification FORM 2, the LBO must acknowledge the Form, certifying to the best of their knowledge the truth and accuracy of the approval of consenting permittees before the application is submitted to NLD for processing.

E. Conflict of Interest: The homesite applicant may request the Navajo Nation Grazing Management Office to appoint an alternate LBO to perform the duties

described herein when the designated LBO cannot perform his or her duty because of a conflict of interest, including actions involving relatives, or for any other legitimate reason.

F. The LBO additional responsibilities:

1. The LBO shall verify that the proposed homesite lease is not within an area withdrawn or otherwise designated for community development purposes, large or small irrigation farming projects, agricultures land use area, or if the proposed homesite would interfere with local land use plans and/or ordinances. No homesite shall be approved within lands that are withdrawn or designated for another purpose. If the proposed lease area is within a withdrawn area, the applicant must select another location for their proposed homesite lease.
2. The LBO shall verify the proposed homesite lease is not within 750 feet of a major highway right-of-way by actual inspection of the site and coordinating with NLD. If the proposed homesite is within 750 feet of a major right-of-way, the LBO shall inform the applicant to move beyond the 750 feet corridor or find an alternate site pursuant to 14 N.N.C. § 1200. Chapter: Zoning Sides of Highways and NNC Resolution CM-9-50.
3. The LBO shall verify that the proposed homesite is not within one-half (½) mile of Navajo Nation government developed permanent livestock waters. If the proposed homesite is within a half mile of the structures, the LBO shall inform the applicant to move the proposed homesite or relocate to an alternate site ore request a written authorization from the District Grazing Committee allowing the proposed homesite through an approved resolution of the District Grazing Committee (See 3 N.N.C. § 714).

XV. Grazing Disputes to Department of Agriculture

A. Bááhááłí Chapter and NLD shall refer grazing and consent disputes relating to a pending homesite lease application to the LBO for adjudication or settlement. For example, NLD shall refer to the LBO when a grazing permittee revokes consent after the Field Clearance Certification is submitted. NLD shall not place the application on hold unless the LBO recommends in writing that there is an active dispute.

XVI. Homesite Leases Compliance and Restrictions

A. Applicants shall comply with Navajo Nation environmental laws and other compliance requirements when applying for a homesite lease on Navajo Trust and Fee Lands:

1. Sanitation: Lessee shall comply with all applicable sanitation laws, regulations or other requirements of the Unites States and the Navajo Nation. Lessee shall also dispose of all solid waste in compliance with applicable federal and Navajo Nation laws either in an approved sanitary

landfill, transfer station, or other commercial sanitary collection service. Lessee shall maintain the entire leased premises in a safe and sanitary condition, presenting a good appearance both inside and outside of the leased premises. Septic systems and leach/drain fields shall be situated within the lease premises.

2. Hazardous Substances: Lessee shall not dispose of hazardous substances or materials on or in the leased premises.
3. Environmental Hazards: All non-operational vehicles must be removed and cleared from the homesite lease premises. For failure to comply with Navajo Nation environmental laws, the Navajo Nation EPA shall impose environmental sanctions for non-compliance in accordance with Navajo EPA regulations.

B. Minerals: All minerals, including sand and gravel, contained in or on the leased premises are reserved for the use of Lessor. Lessor also reserves the right to enter upon the leased premises and search for and remove minerals located on the property, paying just compensation for any damage or injury caused to Lessee's personal property or improvements constructed by Lessee.

C. Biological Resource Land Clearance Policy and Procedures (RCP): No homesite lease shall be approved within Area 1: Highly Sensitive Area; and Ara 2: Moderately Sensitive Area which are protected under the Federal and Navajo Nation Laws, wildlife resources, including plants, and their habitat resulting in an expedited land use clearance process in accordance with Resolution No. RCMA-34-03, subject to prior approvals or exceptions granted by the Navajo Nation Council or its duly authorized Committee.

D. Homesite Lease Residential Use Restriction: A homesite lease is intended for residential purposes primarily a Single-family residence; lessee shall not use any part of the homesite lease premises for any unlawful conduct or illegal activities.

1. Applicants shall not disturb or commence construction activities on the proposed site until the application receives an approved homesite lease.
2. A homesite lease shall not be issued if it is to be located within the boundaries of a mission site lease, other homesite lease, business site lease or area designated for business development, or other land withdrawals intended for community development or other purposes.
3. A homesite lease shall not be issued if it is located within 750 feet of a major highway right-of-way (14 N.N.C. §1200. Chapter: Zoning Sides of Highways and NNC Resolution CM-9-50).
4. A homesite lease is required prior to transporting mobile homes or any other structures intended for use as a home onto the Navajo Nation. A transportation permit must be obtained from the NLD before any mobile home or other structure enters Navajo Trust or Fee Lands (See Fee

schedule). Failure to obtain a permit will result in a civil violation and fees will be assessed.

5. The homesite lease premises may be fenced to avoid land disputes, control animals, ingress/egress, and define boundaries.
6. Homesite lease premises shall not be used for any unlawful conduct or purpose, including but not limited to bootlegging, illegal fund raising activities such as gaming (Bingo hall), dance hall, and other illegal drug activities. Any and all illegal activities conducted on the homesite lease premises shall be considered a breach of the terms of the homesite lease.
7. Lessee is prohibited from establishing a mobile home park or renting structures not designed as the primary residence within a homesite lease.
8. Lessee is prohibited from establishing more than one home building improvement as the primary residential structure, or mobile home within the leased premises. Lessee shall prohibit family members or others from establishing additional homes or mobile homes within the leased premises regardless of whether the premises is within a subdivision or a rural area.
9. The land encumbered by a homesite lease cannot be sold but the lease can be transferred or assigned to another qualified homesite lease applicant throughout the NLD upon payment to lessee for expenses incurred to establish the prior lease. For such transfers or assignments, the permanent improvements may be sold to the transferee or assignee at fair market value, or subject to the terms of any mortgage(s) or Deed of Trust or purchase agreement.
10. Modern burial sites and graves are prohibited within the homesite lease premises. All burial sites should be in a community approved cemetery. See Resource Resolution No. RCD-216-99.
11. Livestock and corrals are prohibited within the homesite lease premises, except as properly permitted by the District Land Board.
12. Lessee may operate a home-based business on lease premises; however, the Lessee shall obtain a permit from the Division of Economic Development Business Regulatory Department to do business on an approved homesite lease. The Lessee shall adhere to the Navajo Nation environmental laws and other compliance requirements under 23 N.N.C. §§ 2384 (A), (B), and (C) (Resolution CO-53-13) and shall not be disruptive to the adjacent residence(s).
13. Lessee shall not place a store front signage on the homesite lease and no hiring of employees to operate a home-based business.

XVII. Homesite Lease Enforcement

A. Purpose: NLD shall have at least one Compliance Officer per Agency to enforce the provisions of these Homesite Lease Regulations. The Compliance Officer is

authorized to conduct investigations, draft findings, coordinate with Navajo Nation departments and programs, including the Department of Agriculture, Rangers, Forestry, EPA, Police, Department of Justice, Fish & Wildlife, and BIA, and make disposition recommendations to the NLD Manager. It is the policy of the NLD to work collaboratively with homesite lessee(s) to resolve compliance issues prior to resorting to litigation and termination of the lease.

B. Homesite Lease Request for Investigation: Written requests for investigation of homesite lease compliance matters can be submitted to the appropriate NLD Agency Office. All complete and valid requests for investigation of homesite lease compliance matters shall be forwarded to the Compliance Officer. Within thirty (30) days of receipt, the Compliance Officer will review the request and determine whether it warrants investigation. The Compliance Officer shall provide written notice to the requesting party indicating whether the request for investigation will be granted.

C. Investigations: All investigations performed by the Compliance Officer shall be completed within ninety (90) days from the date of submission of the Homesite Lease Investigation Form. The NLD Compliance Officer will conduct an investigation based on the information contained in the Request for Investigation submitted to NLD. The Compliance Officer shall interview individuals, conduct research, and collect all pertinent documentation. The Compliance Officer is authorized to obtain the assistance of other Navajo Nation Departments, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and/or other governmental entities while conducting an investigation.

D. The Compliance Officer shall submit a submit a detailed written investigation report containing the findings from the investigation. The Compliance Officer shall submit this report to the NLD Manager with any recommendations.

E. The NLD Manager shall review the Compliance Officer's report and take appropriate action based on the information and recommendation of the Compliance Officer within thirty (30) days. NLD shall keep official records all documents.

F. Where the designated Compliance Officer cannot perform his or her duty due to conflict of interest, another Compliance Officer from a different NLD Agency Office will be assigned to investigate. Conflicts of interest can be defined as any situation in which the Compliance Officer is in a position to exploit a professional or official capacity in some way for his/her personal or occupational benefit.

G. There are many actual homesites with improvements (corrals and buildings) that exceed the one (1) acre size limitation. To gain compliance, enforcement actions may authorize the enlargement of an existing Homesite Lease, not to exceed an additional one (1) acre, to bring existing residential improvements within the

bounds of the lease premises. Additional lease adjustment fees or rent or both will apply to enlarged Homesite Leases as set forth in the Fee Schedule.

XVIII. Prior Approved Homesite Lease

A. All previously approved leases with active terms shall remain valid, provided that the lease is in good standing. These lease agreements include the following homesite lease forms: 1) 201-65 [July 1962]; 2) 200A [May 1979]; 3) 200C [May 1994]; 4) 200C[April 1996]; 5) 200RL [April 2000]; 6) 200UL; and 7) 200NL [May 2001].

XIX. Housing for Public Purposes Master Lease

A. Application Procedures. A Housing for Public Purposes Master Lease application shall be submitted to the NLD or at one of its agency sub-offices. A completed Housing for Public Purposes Master Lease application shall consist of the following:

1. Housing for Public Purpose Master Lease Application: The TDHE or Housing Subdivision Developer applicant must complete and submit a Housing Subdivision Master Lease Application with the following information attached to the application.
   a. Certification of Compliance: The TDHE or Housing Subdivision Developer shall submit a Certificate of Compliance stating that all of the requirements of the Land Withdrawal Designation Regulations have been completed.
   b. Key documents: Copies of key documents listed in the Land Withdrawal Designation Procedures.
2. Environmental Review Clearance: The TDHE or Housing Subdivision Developer shall conduct the necessary environmental reviews to ensure compliance with federal and tribal environmental requirements for the following:
   a. New Homesite Lease Application for TDHA or Housing Subdivision Developer Clients, as applicable;
   b. New Subdivision Master Lease Application for TDHE or Housing Subdivision Developer; and
   c. Existing Subdivision Master Lease for TDHE or Housing Subdivision Developer, as applicable.

B. Final Approval: Upon verification for quality assurance by the NLD Agency Offices, the Housing or Public Purposes Master Lease Application package will be submitted to the NLD Manager or authorizes designee who will give final approval on behalf of the Navajo Nation. The NLD will submit the appropriate approved documents to the respective Bureau of Indian Affairs, Agency Real Estate Services, for recording.

C. Homesite Lease issuance within existing Housing Subdivision:

1. A Housing Subdivision which is subject to a Master Lease for housing for public purposes, where development has taken place and which is ready for issuance of individual homesite leases to applicant(s), shall be classified as a "developed area".
2. Within a "developed area" only this Section 20 shall be used and the other application procedures and requirements of this regulation shall not apply. A Housing Subdivision for public purposes may develop and use its own application form subject to the approval of the NLD.
3. The TDHE or Housing Subdivision Developer, as applicable, shall assist its homebuyers and ensure compliance with the lease application requirements for the issuance of individual homesite leases to applicant(s) within the housing subdivision. The TDHE or Housing Subdivision Developer, as applicable, will prepare and submit the individual homesite lease applications to the NLD for its final approval. PROVIDED, however, that existing Housing Subdivisions or developed areas subject to existing homesite leases or assignments of lease for developed lots shall continue to be encumbered by the provisions and covenants of the existing homesite lease or assignment of lease for the residential improvement and lot.
4. An individual homesite lease within a subdivision shall start a new term from the date of issuance by the NLD. The term of the Housing Subdivision Master Lease shall be separate and independent of any individual homesite lease issued by the NLD within the housing subdivision.
5. Where there are rules and regulations related to the Housing Subdivision, special conditions or charges for the occupation of Homesite Leases within the subdivision, Land Use Restrictions. Or a Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions, the individual applicant(s) will be provided with a copy of those documents by the TDHE or Housing Subdivision Developer, as applicable, and the existence of the restriction will be referenced on the individual Homesite Lease.
6. The holder of a Housing Subdivision Master Lease shall be the TDHE or Housing Subdivision Developer, as applicable. The TDHE or Housing Subdivision Developer, as applicable, specified in the governing documents for the Housing Subdivision identified in Section D above, and not the NLD, shall be responsible for monitoring and enforcement of the restrictions in the housing unit.

D. Additional Application Requirements:

1. Highway access: If access to a highway is required for ingress and egress, the proposed master lease applicant will contact the appropriate office or the Department of Transportation for highway access clearance.

XX. Privacy Act

A. Bááháálí Chapter and NLD shall not disclose any personal records or information which are contained in any system of records by any means of communication to any person, or to another agency, except pursuant to authorized disclosures, Conditions of Disclosure, and Privacy Exceptions of the Privacy Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-579), 5 U.S.C. § 552(A), and the Navajo Nation Privacy Act, Resolution No. CAP-48-99.

XXI. Definitions

A. Abandonment: The failure to develop the leased premises for a two (2) year period or one (1) year period for vacant lots within a subdivision. The failure to develop means, the failure to construct or establish a dwelling or other improvements (fencing, landscaping, laying a foundation).

B. Acre: A tract of land that measures 43,560 square feet.

C. Adult: A person who is 18 years of age or older.

D. Appeal Bond: A bond posted upon filing of an appeal. A guarantee of a certain sum of money sufficient to protect the financial interest of the Navajo Nation pending the outcome of any appeals provided for under the General Leasing Regulations.

E. Approving or Approval: The final action taken by the Navajo Nation to issue the homesite lease (Written authorization by the Secretary, Land Department or a delegated official or, where applicable, the "deemed approved" authorization of an amendment or sublease).

F. Approved Encumbrance: An encumbrance approved in writing by the Lessor.

G. Assignment: An agreement between the lessee and an assignee, whereby the assignee acquires all of the lessee's rights, and assumes all of the lessee's obligations under a lease.

H. Assignee: The person to whom the homesite lease is assigned.

I. Assignor: The person who is assigning his/her homesite lease.

J. BIA: The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) within the Department of the Interior and any tribe acting on behalf of the Secretary of the Department of Interior or Bureau of Indian Affairs under 25 CFR § 162.018

K. Cancellation: Action to end a lease.

L. Certificate of Navajo Indian Blood: Valid and up-to-date document issued by the Navajo Nation Vital Records Office evidencing enrollment in the Navajo Nation.

M. Cognizant Agency: For purposes of environmental review: the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency and the Navajo Nation Departments of Historic Preservation and Fish and Wildlife; and in some instance Forestry, Minerals,

Parks and Recreation; and any successor or equivalent Navajo Nation agencies with authority for environmental compliance review.

N. Collateral Assignment: An assignment of leasehold interest to secure a loan, mortgage, or deed of trust to finance development of the homesite or to purchase an existing house situated on a homesite lease.

O. Community Property: Any property that is acquired by husband or wife during a marriage that is not separate or gift property to either the husband or wife. Community property principles will govern the distribution of the marital property upon dissolution of marriage in a fair and just manner, and may govern distribution of property upon the death of one spouse in accordance with 9 N.N.C. § 205.

P. Compliance Determination: The final action determination of the Environmental Reviewer that the proposed leasing action complies or does not comply with the Environmental Review Process set forth in sub-chapter 8 of the Navajo Nation General Leasing Regulations of 2013.

Q. Conflict of Interest: A conflict between public obligation and private interest that will not allow pertinent official to discharge their duty in an unbiased manner.

R. Consent or consenting: The act of written authorization by a person empowered to agree, permit and approve the grant of a homesite lease within their grazing pasture or area by the Land Board Member and Grazing Permittee(s).

S. Day: A calendar day, unless otherwise specified

T. Deed of Trust: A deed conveying the leasehold interest of lessee (trustor) to a trustee as security until the lender (beneficiary) is repaid a loan. In the event of breach in repayment of the loan, the deed trustee is empowered to foreclose on the lease hold interest and improvements and resell the property in a commercially reasonable manner.

U. Delegation of Authority: Where, upon approval of the Resource and Development Committee of the Navajo Nation Council, or its successor, authority of the Committee is delegated to a subdivision of Navajo Nation government to approve grants of homesite leases, and their assignment, transfer or other lawful disposition. Said authority may also be delegable pursuant to the Local Governance Act, 26 N.N.C. §§ 1-2005, as amended, or other relevant Navajo Nation law.

V. Improvement: Any structure; home, building, or fencing of surveyed tract, such as building a shack, ramada, storage shed, foundation constructed for a residential purpose.

W. Egress: The act of going out or leaving; exit.

X. Encumbrance: Any indenture or proper court order that restricts the ability of lessee to freely, unilaterally further dispose of the leasehold, such as with a collateral assignment of lease under a mortgage, deed of trust or other instrument,

which secures a debt or burdens the lease by restriction of uses or alters use rights of lessee or lessor.

Y. Encumbrancer: means the owner or holder of an approved encumbrance

Z. Environmental Assessment: The study of environmental and social impact upon the quality of the human environment as required by Federal laws.

AA. Eminent Domain: The power of a sovereign government to take property for public use with notice and payment of fair and just compensation to the permittee or lessee.

BB. Fair market rental: The amount of rental income that a leased tract of Indian land would return to the Lessor as an investment in an open and competitive market, or as determined by competitive bidding.

CC. Fee interest: An interest in land that is owned in unrestricted fee status, and is thus freely alienable by the fee owner.

DD. Fee Land: Unrestricted lands owned by the Navajo Nation in fee simple, which are subject to taxation by the state government.

EE. Field Clearance: Identification of the affected grazing permittees within a proposed homesite location by the Land Board Member, and consent by permittee to the use of land for a homesite.

FF. Grazing Permit: All livestock grazed on Navajo lands must be covered by an authorized grazing permit issued by the Superintendent or BIA based upon the recommendation of the District Grazing Committee. A Grazing Permit does not grant fee simple land ownership of the real estate, but, rather authorizes grazing use.

GG. Holdover: Circumstances in which a lessee remains in possession of the leased premises after the lease term expires.

HH. Homesite Lease Applicant: Eligible individual(s) who applied for a homesite lease on Navajo Nation trust or fee land but have not yet received approval of a grant of a homesite lease.

II. Homesite Lease: A written document that grants a property interest in the use of disposition of the surface of real estate by lessee, and a bilateral contract with lessor that is approved by the Navajo nation to lease one (1) acre to less of Navajo Nation trust or fee land for residential purposes for 75 years.

JJ. Housing for public purposes: Multi-family developments, single-family residential developments, and single-family residences, administered by a tribe or a tribally designated housing entity; or substantially financed using tribal, federal, or state housing assistance program funds.

KK. Housing subdivision: A lease area for which a Master Lease is issued for multi-family development, single-family residential development, or housing for public purposes. It is an area where individual lots have been so designated, and where infrastructure (streets, electricity, sewer and water) have been provided in

anticipation of issuing homesite leases to individual applicants within the Subdivision

LL. Infrastructure: The basic improvements, facilities, and utilities needed for the functioning of a home or dwelling; such as waterline, power line, telephone, sidewalks, housing subdivision parks or playgrounds, and roads.

MM. Ingress: The act of going in or entering, the right to enter; a means of entering; entrance

NN. Interest, when used with respect to Indian land: An ownership right to the surface estate of Indian land.

OO. Joint Tenancy with Right of Survivorship: Property held by two or more persons jointly, with equal rights to possession and enjoyment during their lives. Under the doctrine of survivorship, the entire estate, upon the death of one of the joint tenant, goes to the survivor without the need to probate the descendant's estate. This shall not apply to married couples involving a non-Navajo spouse.

PP. Land Board Official: The elected Navajo Nation Official responsible for grazing or farming and land matters within their assigned respective district unit boundary. Such Land Board Official shall mean the Eastern Navajo Land Board Member.

QQ. Land Status: The current type of land or disposition or management of the real estate and surface use rights.

RR. Lease: A written agreement between the lessor and a lessee, issued under these Regulations as authorized by 25 U.S.C. §§ 415 (a) or (e). The lessee is granted a right to possess Navajo Nation Trust Land for a specific purpose and limited duration.

SS. Leasing Decision: In the context of the environmental review process; means the following types of lease transactions that will be acted upon by the Navajo Nation or its delegated political subdivision; 1) Issuance of a lease; 2) Amendment or modification of a lease; 3) Assignment or transfer of a lease; and 4) Granting of a Sublease as applicable.

TT. Lease Document: A lease, amendment, assignment, sublease, or leasehold mortgage.

UU. Leasehold Interest: Claim or right to enjoy the exclusive possession and use of an asset or property for a stated definite period, as created by a written lease.

VV. Leasehold mortgage: A mortgage, deed of trust, or other instrument that pledges a lessee's leasehold interest as security for a debt or other obligation owed by the lessee to a lender or other mortgagee.

WW. Lessee: An individual or individuals who has or have a finalized homesite lease approved by the Navajo Nation.

XX. Lessor: The Navajo Nation or its duly authorized designee, the Navajo Land Department (NLD) Manager.

YY. Life estate: An interest in property held only for the duration of a designated person's life. A life estate may be created by a conveyance document or by operation of law.

ZZ. LTRO: Land Titles and Records Office of the BIA. This office records all title to types of surface estates granted on the Navajo Nation.

AAA. Mortgagee: The holder of a leasehold mortgage.

BBB. Navajo: Any person who is an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation.

CCC. Navajo Nation Trust Land: The surface estate of land or any interest therein held by the United States in trust for the Navajo Nation; land held by the Navajo Nation and subject to federal restrictions against alienation or encumbrance; land held by the United States in trust for a Navajo Nation corporation chartered under Section 17 of the Indian Reorganization Act.

DDD. Non-Navajo: A person who is not an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation.

EEE. Navajo Forest: All Navajo Nation controlled lands supporting specific species of trees with a specific density or crown closure; as defined by 17 N.N.C. § 520 (H).

FFF. Navajo Woodland: All Navajo controlled lands supporting specific species of trees with a specific density or crown closure, as described in 17 N.N.C. § 520 (I).

GGG. NEPA: The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*

HHH. Permanent improvements: Buildings, structures, and associated infrastructure attached to the leased premises.

III. Permit: A written authorization or license granted by the Navajo Nation whereby the permittee is granted a sue or revocable use privilege to use Navajo Nation Trust Land for a specified purpose and limited duration.

JJJ. Permittee: A person or entity who has acquired a privilege to use Navajo land or Federal land by a permit.

KKK. Petition: A written request submitted to eh Secretary for the review of an action or inaction of the Navajo Nation that is claimed to be in violation of these Regulations. Petition may only be submitted within in thirty (30) days after exhausting all remedies available on the Navajo Nation.

LLL. Professional Surveyor: A surveyor who engages in the practice of land surveying and is qualified to undertake such practice as confirmed by legal certification registration and licensure as a professional surveyor. The Surveyor must be registered with the respective state where he/she practices land surveying (Arizona, New Mexico, and/or Utah).

MMM. Probate: The legal action by a court of competent jurisdiction of distributing property of the decedent and the closure of his or her estate.

NNN. Regulations: Homesite Lease Regulations Amendments of 2015.

OOO. Relative: A father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, grandmother, grandfather, uncle, aunt, cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson,

stepdaughter, stepsister, stepbrother, half-brother, half-sister, or legally adopted persons by court order.

PPP. Restricted land: Land where the beneficial title to which is held by the Nation or an Individual Indian, that can only be alienated or encumbered by the beneficial owner; or, if encumbered by a homesite lease, by the lessee, with the approval of the Navajo Nation.

QQQ. Right-of-Way: A property right which may or may not be attached to the land, to use for a purpose unrelated to residential use, such as strips of land for roadways, railroads, power line, oil and natural gas lines, telephone lines, waterlines, and other utility distribution service lines.

RRR. Secretary: The Secretary of the Interior or his duly authorized representative or successor.

SSS. Significant Impact: A determination that an action will have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment after considering the following:

1. Effects on public health and safety;
2. Effects on the unique characteristics of the geographic areas, including its historic or cultural resources, park lands, or ecologically critical areas;
3. Highly controversial effects on the human environment;
4. Highly uncertain or unknown effects on the human environment;
5. Effects in terms of precedent for future actions with significant effects'
6. Effects that may be individually significant, but when considered with other projects, have a significant impact on the environment.
7. Effects that cause loss or destruction of scientific, cultural, or historical resources; and
8. Effects on endangered or threatened species or habitat protected under Navajo Nation or federal law.

TTT. Single-family residence: A building with one dwelling unit on a tract of land under a single residential lease, or as defined by applicable tribal law or other tribal authorization.

UUU. Single-family residential development: Two or more single-family residences owned, managed, or developed by a single entity.

VVV. Sublease: A written agreement by which the lessee grants a right of possession no greater than that held by the lessee under the Lease.

WWW. Surety: One who guarantees the performance of another's performance of an undertaking, for example payment of a debt.

XXX. Surface Use: The right or privilege to utilize the external layer of land for various types of land use.

YYY. Surveyor: The Navajo Nation Official responsible for providing a legal land description of the leased premises by drafting a survey plat from data concerning a

portion of the earth's surface by length, direction of boundary lines, and contour of the surface. This person is a professional and licensed surveyor.

ZZZ. Tribally Designated Housing Entity (TDHE): A TDHE is a tribally sponsored or tribally sanctioned not-for-profit entity, or limited partnership or other entity organized for the purpose of developing or improving low-income housing utilizing tax credits pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 4103(22).

AAAA. Tenure: The time of holding real estate.

BBBB. Tenancy in Common: Property held by two or more persons jointly, with equal rights to possession and enjoyment during their lives. However, unlike joint tenancy, when one co-tenant dies, the surviving co-tenant does not succeed to the decedent's interest. Rather, the decedent's fractional interest in the property must be probated.

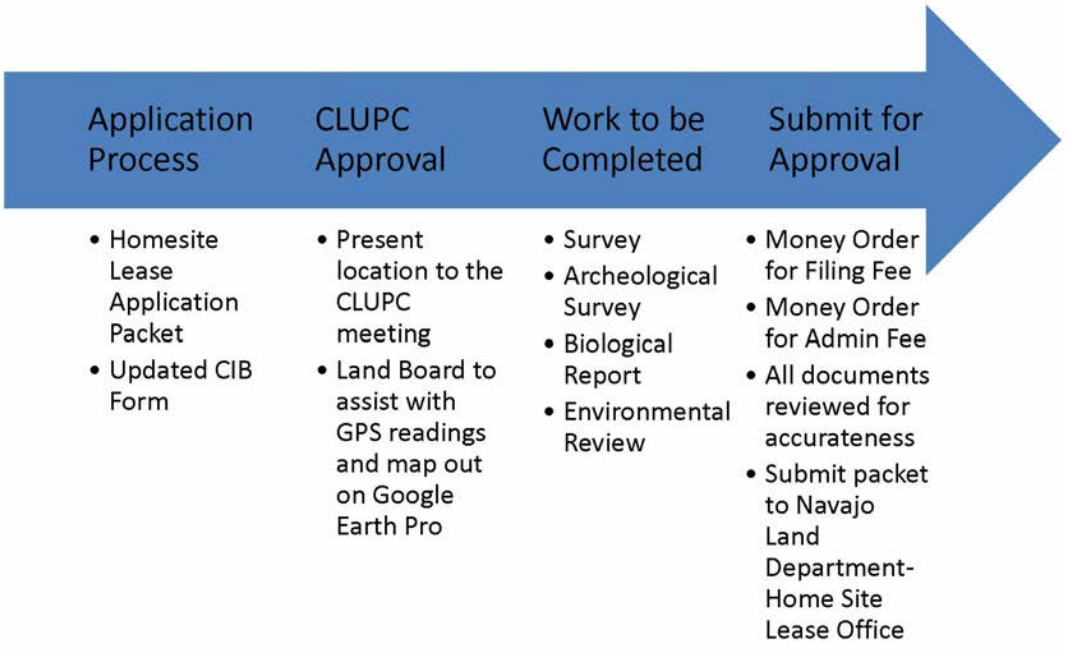
CCCC. Termination: To end one's interest in a Homesite Lease by default or mutual consent or valid court order and allowing such interest to revert back to the Navajo Nation.

DDDD. Trespass: Unauthorized possession, occupancy or use of Navajo Nation Trust Land as defined by Navajo Nation or federal law.

EEEE. Unrestricted land: Lands where title is held by the Navajo Nation in fee simple absolute status, and the Nation is not required to obtain the approval of the Federal government to render further disposition or use of the land.

FFFF. Violation: A failure by Lessee to comply with an obligation created by the Lessee agreement to take an action, including payment of compensation, or to fail to comply with a term of the lease.

GGGG. Watering point: All tribally developed and maintained springs, wells, and dirt tanks, charcos or deep reservoirs.


Application Process
• Homesite Lease Application Packet
• Updated CIB Form
CLUPC Approval
• Present location to the CLUPC meeting
• Land Board to assist with GPS readings and map out on Google Earth Pro
Work to be Completed
• Survey
• Archeological Survey
• Biological Report
• Environmental Review
Submit for Approval
• Money Order for Filing Fee
• Money Order for Admin Fee
• All documents reviewed for accurateness
• Submit packet to Navajo Land Department-Home Site Lease Office

HOMESITE LEASE APPLICATION FEE; PENALTIES AND FINES FEE SCHEDULE

1. Home site Lease Application Filing Fee: $30.00
   a. Assignment $45.00
   b. Amendment $45.00
   c. Termination $45.00
2. Bááhááłí Chapter Administration Fee $10.00
3. Annual Fee $12.00
4. Home Site Land Use Adjustment Fee
   a. Full acre $2,000.00 $2,000.00
   b. Half acre $1000.00 $1,000.00
5. Home Site Land Use Adjustment Rent plus Annual Fee
   a. Full acre $2,000.00 ($27.00 + 12.00) $39.00
   b. Half acre $1,000.00 ($13.00 + 12.00) $25.00
6. Archaeological Survey (Fees to be established by services provider).
7. Resurvey Fee $350.00
8. Re-tie Survey Fee $350.00
9. Home site Application Dispute Filing Fee $65.00
10. Transportation Permits Fee $30.00
11. Land Surveyor Permit Fee $30.00

PENALTIES AND FINES

- Warning citation (No fee)
- 2nd Citation $100.00
- 3rd Citation (Penalties with trespassing) $200.00
- 4th Citation $500.00

1. Illegal Parking of Trailer/Mobile Home $200.00 per month
   (Fees will apply until the Tenant comes into compliance)
2. Storage Sheds, corrals, etc., without a lease / permit to improve $200.00 per month
   (Fees will apply until the Tenant comes into compliance)
3. Illegal burial open range locations $500.00 per incident
   (Fees will apply annually until the illegal burial sites comes into compliance)
4. Environmental Valuation is enforced by Navajo EPA
   (Junk cars/household trash).

Appendix P: Church Site Lease Regulations (Draft)

Church Land Use Permit Regulations

2017

DRAFT

Prepared by:

General Land Development Department

Division of Natural Resources

Navajo Department of Justice

Adopted by:

Baahaali Chapter Community Land Use Planning Committee

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Appendix

A. Application
B. Navajo Nation Consent Forms
C. Terms and Conditions

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Section 1 Authority

The Navajo Nation Trust Land Leasing Act of 2000, 25 CFR 415 authorizes the Navajo Nation to issue leases and permits on trust land without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, as executed under the Resources and Development Committee authority.

The plan of operations of the General Land Development Department per the General Leasing Regulations of 2013, authorizes the Navajo Nation to legally carry-out its leasing authority. The Navajo Nation is the final approval authority for all Church Land Use permits (RALUP) on fee and trust lands.

Section 2 Purpose

The Navajo Nation Council adopted 16 N.N.C. §§ 1151-1164 for the issuance of permits to missionaries and mission bodies to *conduct religious and other related activities* on the Navajo Nation. The Church Land Use Permit Regulations applies to all Navajo Nation trust and fee lands that are within the boundaries of the Navajo Nation, including Indian allotments as appropriately held by the Navajo Nation.

All persons and entities occupying and using lands pursuant to 16 N.N.C. §§ 1151-1164 will be subject to the laws of the Navajo Nation. Any violations of these provisions by any missionary or religious group will be subject to the civil jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation (17 N.N.C. §§ 1901 – 1906, and liable for all reasonable fees associated.

Section 3 Eligibility

Any person or entity wishing to conduct religious or other related activities on Navajo trust land and fee land, including education, on the Navajo Nation.

All former issued permits are now subject to the General Leasing Regulations of 2013 and the Navajo Nation Church Land Use Permit Regulations of 2017.

Section 4 Term

All Church Land Use permits shall be for a term of five (5) years, beginning on the date of approval of the lease by the Navajo Nation. The entity or individual shall give notice of intent to renew to the General Land Development Department at least six (6) months prior to the expiration but no more than twelve (12) months. The renewal of the permit is subject to the approval of the Navajo Nation and to the provisions of the Navajo Nation law and these regulations.

Any permit, lease, etc. relating to religious use and related use that were issued by issued by the Bureau of Indian Affairs will need to come into compliance with the Church Land Use permit regulations of 2017. Any religious group affected needs to submit applications and or documents to the General Land Development Department.

Section 5 Application Procedures and Requirements

A complete Church Land Use Permit packet consists of:

1. Application – application form is available at the General Land Development Department and is attached hereto as Appendix A.
2. Chapter Supporting Resolution - the General Land Development Department can tell you who the local government (chapter) is. Applicant will need to attend a Chapter Planning meeting and explain the logistics of your project and request to be placed on the next Regular Chapter meeting agenda and request a chapter supporting resolution. A Community Land Use Planning Committee supporting resolution can be attached to ensure proposed development is not interfering with the Community Land Use Plan, but is not required,
3. Consents – The local Grazing Officer can assist to identify the grazing permittees in the proposed developed area and the General Land Development Department will provide you with approved Navajo Nation Consent Forms, attached hereto as Appendix B.
4. Legal Survey Plat with legal description, including road access and utility easements.
5. Copy of Articles of Incorporation and Certificate – issued and certified by authorizing entity (such as Navajo Business Regulatory).
6. Biological Resource Compliance Form issued by the Navajo Fish and Wildlife Department
7. Cultural Resources Compliance Form issued by the Navajo Historic Preservation Department

Section 6 Available Land

The acreage used for each permit site shall be the minimum acreages necessary to conduct religious activities.

Applicant does not need to apply for a land withdrawal, according to the Land Withdraw Designation Regulations (RDCJN-33-15), Church Land Use permits are not identified as community or industrial development. Permits that are regulated by the Navajo Land Department, as directed by the Navajo Nation Council on a five-year basis, N.N.C. § 1151.

The Navajo Nation Code 16 N.N.C. states §1159, that the Navajo Nation policy regarding acreage use for each permit is set at a minimum acreage requirement.

Acreage Limitations:

Religious Activities Only	1.5 acres
Religious Activities and Community Facilities	3.5 acres
Religious Activities and medical/educational	8 acres

Section 7 Terms and Conditions

The standard terms and conditions (including the rental rates, legal descriptions, and

Liability) is drafted and approved by the Navajo Department of Justice. Utilizing this standard terms and conditions will guarantee timely processing; however, if changes are necessary, it will prolong the processing time.

Section 8 Trespass & Trespass Fees

When an unauthorized individual or entity is in possession, or occupancy or use of Navajo Nation trust lands without an approved Church Land Use permit or when entities are in default of payments, expired leases, non- compliance with Navajo Nation or federal laws.

The Nation will issue a trespass notice for unauthorized use of the land and a trespass fee:

1. Trespassing / Written Warning $0.00
2. 2nd Written Warning $100.00
3. 3rd Written Warning $500.00
4. Termination Notice issued by Executive Director of the Division of Natural Resources.

Section 9 Abandonment

If an entity or individual leaves the permitted religious area without returning for operation for over six months and no written notification of vacancy was given to the Nation, it is considered abandoned and the Church Land Use permits is terminated.

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Section 10 Filing & Annual Fees

The entity or individual is responsible for annual rental fees for each application.

Annual Income	Annual Rental Payment
$0 - $10,000	$35.00
$20 - $30,000	$45.00
$30 - $40,000	$55.00
$40 - $50,00	$65.00
$50 - $60,000	$75.00
$60 - $70,000	$85.00

Section 11 Cancellation of Limited-Use Permits

The Navajo Nation has the authority to cancel any approved permits if these regulations are not met, including non-payments or if an entity or individual is unwilling to provide requested documentation within 30 days of the requested date.

Section 12 Modifications

Any modification will require a new application for a permit to be issued.

Section 13 Record Keeping & Tracking

The General Land Development Department will store all records of issued approved permits in the Navajo Nation System for monitoring, tracking, locating and storing all documents. The Navajo Nation System will automatically notify recipients of payment and document due dates, and expiration dates via email.

Section 14 Prohibited

Any form of gaming (bingo, cakewalk, or fund-raising activities) is prohibited. Any use of illegal drugs or alcohol is prohibited. Any use of firearms or weapons is prohibited. Cemeteries are prohibited on religious sites. Community cemetery lands are withdrawn, operated and maintained by the local Navajo governments or chapters.

Section 15 Definitions

Valid Grazing Permitee – holds a tally count of livestock within the past two years.

Community Service Facilities – are permanent improvements upon which the permitted sites are provided for educational programs or any non-religious programs that are benefiting the community.

Articles of Incorporation – Certified copies of a group's authority to do business in the state, this includes the evidence of authority of the responsible person(s) that sign the application

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and terms and conditions to execute paperwork on behalf of the religious group, including the seal of the corporation. (i.e. Board of Directors, etc.).

Navajo Nation Business Regulatory – this Navajo Nation entity will issue a corporate number to the religious group and all corporations must file their Articles of Incorporation with the Navajo Nation Business Regulatory.

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Appendix Q: Community Service Line

Bááháálí Chapter Community Proposed Community Service Line

A Proposal To: Surrounding Chapters (Chichiltah, Churchrock, and Red Rock)

October 25, 2011



October 25, 2011

Proposed Chapter Community Service Line

History of Community Service Line

According to the Navajo Land Department, community service lines were established for the chapters according to political actions and were primarily formed by the hospitals to establish service areas. The purpose of the community service lines are to allow the entities of the Federal, Navajo Nation, and County governments to identify which areas they are working in belong to the identifying chapters. The chapters were not involved in the selection of the line.

Proposed Community Service Line

The proposed community service line the Bááhááłí Chapter Community Land Use Planning Committee is proposing encompasses the use of the established Grazing Units as identified by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The decision to use the Grazing Units came from the Land Board, Emery Chee's, suggestion. The reasoning came out that there would be a problem with grazing unit holders who would live on one side of the boundary and the rest of their grazing unit on the other. The original plan was to keep to section lines in order to simplify the upcoming land withdrawal process. However, the reasoning that Mr. Chee shared made sense.

The proposed community service line will expand the Bááhááłí Chapter's service area into Red Rock and Chichiltah Chapters; and will give up the northern panhandle of the existing service area to Churchrock Chapter that is on the north side of the Hogback. The establishment of our service area will allow for the chapters to serve the community members more effectively and efficiently, especially in times of emergency. With clear service areas established, each chapter will have better control over projects and may be able to get additional funding when it comes to project funding.

Key objectives for the boundaries are:

- To enable each chapter to identify the service area to allow for a more extensive view of the area that we will serve and allow for different types of assistance.
- To decrease the possibility of double-dipping by residents who "straddle" the boundary and keep switching their voter registration to get the most out of the available assistance from the chapter.
- The Chapters will benefit from the community service area because assistance will be given according to where the person lives as opposed to where they are registered. This will allow chapters to track assistance in a better way than based on voter registration, which can change daily but a report given to the chapters only comes once in a while.

Bááhááłí Chapter
Community Land Use Planning Committee

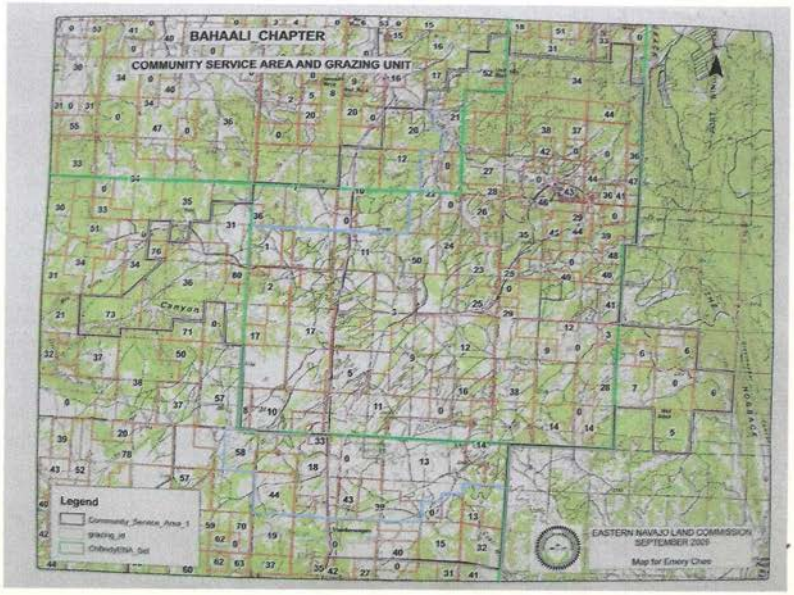
October 25, 2011

Proposed Chapter Service Area (cont.)

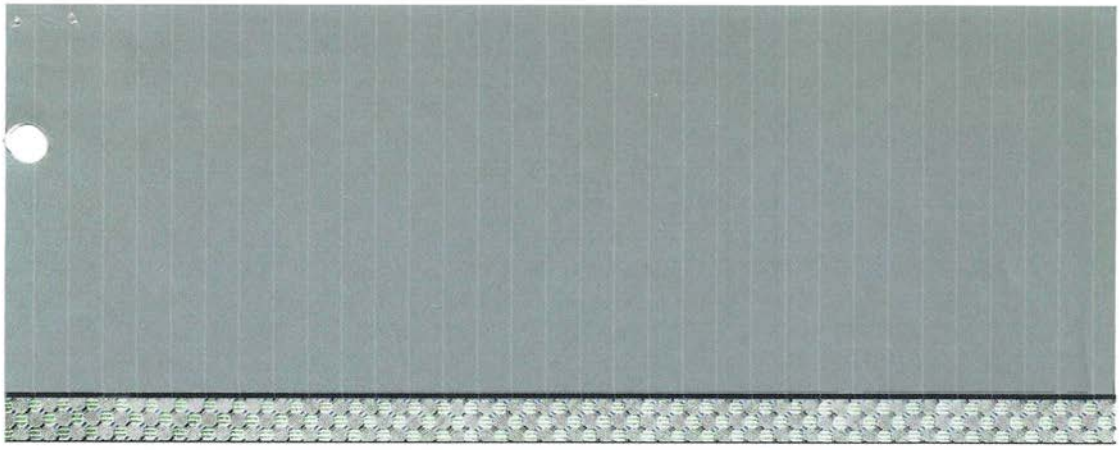
Grazing Units

The grazing units being included in the expansion will allow Bááháálí Chapter to begin the process of identifying areas for residential development, commercial development, and industrial development. By identifying these areas, Bááháálí Chapter will be able to include the surrounding chapters in the planning of certain developments such as an Adult-Day Care Center, Child Day Care Center, Maintenance Patrol Yard, Mid/High School, etc. This will regionalize the area and enable the surrounding chapters to strengthen relationships and funding proposals to the Navajo Nation, County, State, and Federal Government.

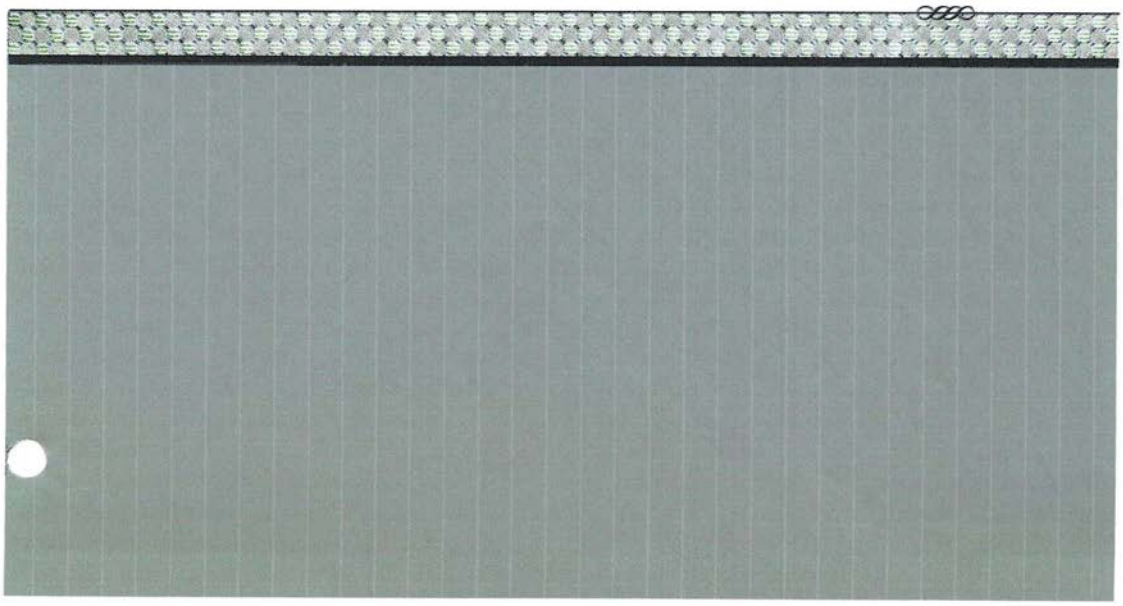
The pictures included in this proposal show the locations for the expansion.



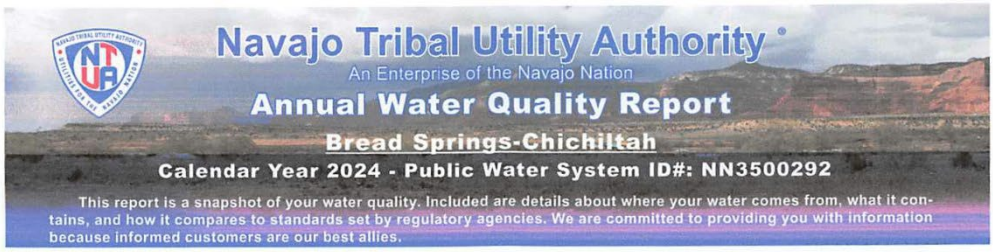
Bááháálí Chapter
Community Land Use Planning Committee



Bááháálí Chapter
PO Box 6118, Gallup, New Mexico 87305
Phone: 505-778-5788 | Fax: 505-778-5915
baahaali@navajochapters.com | http://breadsprings.nndes.org



Appendix R: NTUA Water Quality



NTUA's Mission

To provide safe, reliable and affordable utility services that exceed our customers' expectations.

Consumer Confidence Report 2024

The Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) operates and maintains the public water system within your community. NTUA has created the Consumer Confidence Report to reassure our dedication and commitment in providing safe and quality potable water to you, our valued customer. Please take a few minutes to view this report and become familiar with your potable water. The Consumer Confidence Report will provide valuable information about your potable water, such as, the type of water source, recent water quality detections, potential health effects, and governing drinking water standards and regulations. With water being an intricate part of our lifestyle, NTUA will continue to ensure the protection and quality of potable water served to your community.

General Information

It is important for you, our valued customer, to understand the potential occurrence and presence of contaminants within your potable water. As water flows on or beneath the surface of the earth, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and pollutants produced from animal and/ or human activity. These disturbed minerals and pollutants are called contaminants and could potentially be found in your potable water. Although, these contaminants may not necessarily pose a health risk to you, they may be of a particular risk to individuals with compromised immune systems. These individuals include persons diagnosed with cancer and undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune–deficiency disorders, and elderly and infants who may be prone to infection by these contaminants. These individuals should seek advice from their health care provider about consuming community potable water.

Your Water Source

NTUA provides potable water from several different sources. The majority of communities receive their potable water from ground water. Ground water is pumped from wells, ranging from several feet to hundreds of feet in depth, and treated to become potable water. Some communities receive their potable water from streams and springs. Stream and spring water is treated, as if it were ground water, to become potable water. However, some communities receive their potable water from surface water, such as, the Animas River, the San Juan River, Farmington Lake, and Lake Powell. Surface water is pre–treated, filtered, and post–treated to become potable water.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno- compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800–426–4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity including:

- microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
- radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Safe Drinking Water Act

In 1996, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was amended to ensure public water systems provide safe drinking water to the public and meet drinking water quality standards. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is governed to oversee states, localities, and water suppliers who implement these drinking water standards. Pursuant to SDWA, USEPA established maximum contaminant levels, maximum contaminant level goals, action levels, and treatment techniques to protect public health from drinking water contamination. NTUA is also regulated by the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency (NNEPA) and must also comply with Navajo Nation Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NNPDWR).

NOTE: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain minimal concentrations of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the drinking water poses a health risk. Information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater.

Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	**Action Level:** The concentration of copper and lead in potable water which determines if treatment requirements are necessary for a public water system.
MCL	**Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water which is delivered to any user of a public water system. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** The maximum level of a contaminant in potable water at which no known or anticipated adverse health effect would occur, allowing for an adequate margin of safety.
MRDL	**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The maximum level of a disinfectant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse health effect would occur, allowing for an adequate margin of safety.
N/A	**Not applicable**
ND	**Not detected**
ppb	**parts per billion:** or microgram per liter (ug/L)
ppm	**parts per million:** or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Positive samples:	the number of positive samples taken that year.
% positive samples/month:	percent of samples taken monthly that were positive.
TT	**Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
90th Percentile:	Statistical value used to determine if Action Level is exceeded. Determined by calculating the value at which 90% of the samples tested were below that value.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from 3 ground water sources.

Water Quality Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	MRDL Exceeded	Typical Source
DISINFECTANTS								
Chlorine Units: Chlorine residual, ppm	4	4	0.5451	0.04	1.24	2024	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection
Contaminants	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**Range Low**	**Range High**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium Units: ppm	2	2	0.069	ND	0.069	2022	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Units: ppm	4	4	1.34	0.363	1.34	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium Units: ppm	N/A	N/A	140	100	140	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Adjusted Alpha (Excl. Radon & U) Units: pCi/L	0	15	5.1	2.1	5.1	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228 Units: pCi/L	0	5	1.3	0.9	1.3	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (combined) Units: ppb	0	30	11.6	1.2	11.6	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate Units: ppb	0	6	0.9	ND	0.86	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	**MCLG**	**Action Level**	**Your Water**	**Range Low**	**Range High**	**Sample Date**	**A.L. Exceeded**	**Typical Source**
LEAD AND COPPER RULE								
Copper Units: ppm - 90th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.057	ND 0 sites over AL	0.31	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SPECIAL STATEMENTS:

Educational Statement for Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. New Lands NTUA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your water utility. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

No Generation/Submittal of Service Line Inventory

This water system was required to complete an inventory of service line materials to determine whether any service lines connected to the distribution system are made of lead material. The water system did NOT complete nor submit an inventory of their service lines by October 16, 2024. Once an inventory of the service lines has been completed, that inventory will be available to customers upon request. Please contact us for more information.

Additional Information for Lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Microbiological Testing

We are required to test your water regularly for signs of microbial contamination. Positive test results could lead to follow-up investigations called assessments and potentially the issuance of public health advisories. Assessments could lead to required corrective actions. The information below summarizes the results of those tests.

Calendar Year	Sampling Requirements	Sampling Conducted (months)	Total E. Coli Positive	Assessment Triggers	Assessments Conducted
2024	2 Samples due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0

How can I get involved?

Please feel free to contact the number provided below for more information, or a translated copy of the report if you need it in another language.

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information please contact:

Raquel Whitehorse, Supervisor
Navajo Tribal Utility Authority, PO Box 170, Fort Defiance, AZ 86504-0170
Phone: (928) 729-6239 Fax: (928) 729-6249

Appendix S: Bark Beetle Information

New Mexico
Forestry Division

Burning Questions: BARK BEETLE

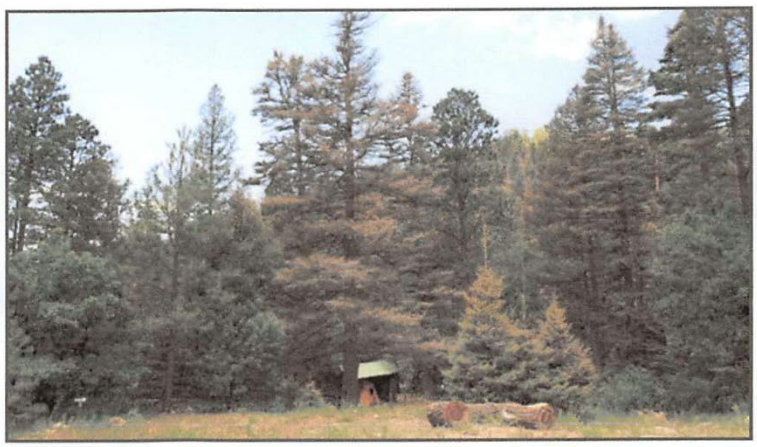
Bark Beetle Infestations: Some Frequently Asked Questions

New Mexico continues to experience long term drought and post-fire conditions that weaken conifer trees and leave them vulnerable to attack from many different species of native bark beetles. In 2024, approximately 70,000 acres with bark beetle-killed trees was recorded on forests and woodlands in New Mexico through aerial surveys.

Where did these beetles come from? These are native bark beetles, which are present year-round in our forest and woodland ecosystems, but usually at low population levels.

How do I know if my conifer trees have been infested? Landowners should look for evidence of a "pitch tube," which is a small hole surrounded by a small buildup of sap. Other signs include small piles of sawdust around the base of the tree or in branch crotches and yellowing or browning of needles on the tree.

How do these beetles kill trees? Essentially, bark beetles girdle a tree, making it impossible to move water and nutrients throughout the tree. Adult bark beetles chew their way through the outer bark of a tree and emit a chemical scent, called a pheromone, that attracts other beetles. The beetles then mate and lay eggs in galleries constructed between the bark and the wood. When the eggs hatch, the larvae feed on the nutritious soft inner bark layer. A "blue stain" fungus carried by the beetles contributes to the death of the tree by clogging water and nutrient-conducting tissues.



Defoliated trees at Hyde Memorial State Park. Photo by Victor Lucero

Adult beetles then leave the infected tree and fly to another nearby tree.

What happens once a tree dies? Within three to six months after a tree dies, its needles will turn color and begin to drop to the ground. The snag (a standing dead tree) will stand for anywhere between 2-6 years before falling to the ground.

What can be done to address the bark beetles in New Mexico? If we look at bark beetles at the "big picture" scale, the recipe for future success requires thinning of unhealthy forests to restore their ability to naturally withstand these events, especially in tough drought years. Landowners can consider thinning (removal of living trees) to increase the long-term health of remaining trees while also reducing the intermediate fire risk near the home. Thinning can often be a difficult choice because trees are dying due to effects of drought and insects.

GUIDELINES FOR THINNING

- Select the best trees to leave standing.
- Take care to protect the trees you want to leave (i.e. avoid damaging the trees).
- Call the local power company to remove trees from near electrical utilities.
- Cutting trees has inherent dangers and risks. Consider using a professional to remove the trees.
- Cut trees at the appropriate time of year – usually fall and early winter.
- Carefully planned thinning projects can help remaining trees fight off attack and promote wildfire prevention, but landowners should be careful not to remove too many dead trees.

1

How can a landowner protect existing trees on their property? Actually, this depends on a handful of factors. A landowner can treat individual trees with insecticides to prevent bark beetle attacks. Another strategy is to water trees to bolster their natural defenses. (However, watering does not guarantee protection because a mass attack of bark beetles can overwhelm even a healthy, thriving tree and kill it.) Landowners can thin the smaller and less healthy trees to give the remaining trees a better chance to regain enough vigor to fight off beetle attacks. Slash (tree tops, limbs, other woody debris) should be immediately removed, burned or chipped and dried. Properly treated slash can be a beneficial component to vegetation restoration and erosion control as it improves soil quality, moisture retention, and nutrient cycling. It is also important to remember that no amount of spraying or watering will help save a tree once the beetle has infested it.

What actions should be avoided when attempting to protect trees? Do not do anything that will cause further stress to your trees. Anytime a tree is damaged it must expend precious moisture (in the form of sap) to address that injury. That weakens the tree and makes it much more susceptible to beetle attack.

Can insecticides be used to combat these insects? Correctly applying insecticide to the bark prior to beetle attack can protect individual trees.
You can treat the trunk and larger branches with an insecticide labeled for use to control bark beetles on conifer trees. This method can protect the tree from six months to a year, depending on the active ingredient of the insecticide. Insecticides containing the active ingredient carbaryl or permethrin are recommended for preventative bark beetle treatment. Always read and follow the product label whenever using any pesticide.

Importantly, once a tree is infested, it is too late to consider the use of insecticides.

Can I burn wood treated by carbaryl or permethrin? It is not recommended to burn pesticide treated wood.

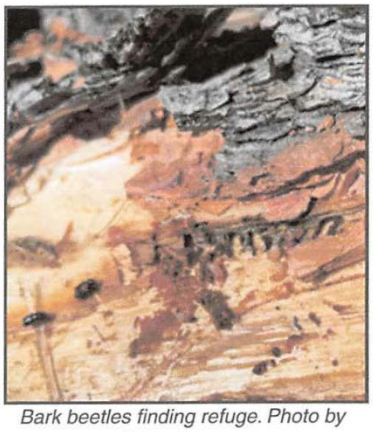
THINGS TO AVOID

Anytime a tree is damaged it must expend precious moisture (in the form of sap) to address that injury. That weakens the tree and makes it much more susceptible to beetle attack.

- Common injuries result from nearby construction, improper pruning, or landscaping practices.
- Removing small or poorly-competing trees from a stand can improve the vigor of the remaining trees, but it is a mistake not to deal with the slash generated by cutting.
- Untreated slash left on the site may be an attractant to additional beetles. If they breed in the slash, they represent yet another source of new beetles to attack the remaining trees.
- Freshly cut trees that still retain some green needles should be debarked, mulched or chipped immediately to kill any remaining beetles. Because feeding by the non-lethal bark moth or pitch nodule moth can resemble bark beetle attack, do not cut down trees before confirming bark beetle presence.
- Don't fertilize trees, as this promotes tree growth, which may be unsustainable, and exerts further moisture stress on the tree. Fertilization has the unintended consequence of making the tree more susceptible to beetle attack.



Sash material above shows material spread too deep, resulting in refuge for bark beetles. Photo by Victor Lucero



Bark beetles finding refuge. Photo by Victor Lucero

When the drought ends, will bark beetle populations shrink? While droughts come and go, bark beetle populations typically decrease when drought conditions also decrease. However, the consequences of the current prolonged drought will be felt in some areas for years. Trees will remain stressed until soil and vegetation moisture return to normal levels. Until this happens, bark beetles will continue to be prevalent in some locations.

What are the impacts of bark beetle infestations? It is difficult to measure the social, environmental and economic impacts related to tree losses due to beetle caused mortality. The duration and extent of the population increase cannot be predicted. Not all impacts will be negative. Potentially positive results will be the natural thinning of some stands, improved watershed yield, improved wildlife habitat, and enhanced biological diversity. Trees reproduce and die throughout the life of the forest. Even under the worst circumstances that can be envisioned, there will still be a forest; it just may not resemble the forest with which we are now familiar.

How does the bark beetle current situation compare to previous trends? While we know that bark beetles have been a part of the natural ecology of the Southwest for as long as our forests have existed, early reports don't provide many details. We know severe outbreaks occurred during the 1950s drought, but historic records often do not detail locations, extent or severity. We cannot predict the duration of current populations or how many trees will ultimately die. However, stand densities are believed to be well beyond the natural range of historic variability, so tree losses could potentially be greater than previously experienced.

Have past forest management practices contributed to this problem? It is generally accepted that many forest management policies and practices contributed to the unnatural tree densities that now exist in our forests. Fire prevention and suppression



A thinning project in progress to reduce stand density. Photo by Victor Lucero

activities appear to be the primary factors interrupting the natural fire return cycle. Fire suppression and over-grazing during the first three-quarters of the 20th century were supposed to protect forests from a perceived "enemy," but ended up programming our forests for fiercer wildfires in the final quarter century, not to mention these first few years of the 21st century.

It is important to remember that land managers have used the best available science and followed societal values through time and the management strategies they practiced reflect this.

Will increasing beetle populations contribute to our wildfire problems? Many people are concerned that numerous standing dead trees will contribute to our already ominous fire situation. However, the situation isn't as bad as it seems. Typically, beetle-killed trees shed their needles within a year of dying and the fire spread rates dramatically decline once they lose their needles. So, the dead trees will not create as big a threat to massive fire spread as one might imagine. The new snags do present a threat of spotting when a forest fire is burning around them, and that threat will have to be considered every time a fire is burning near beetle-killed trees.

What will our future forests look like? Forests are dynamic systems that are always in a state of change. It should not be expected that a forest will stay the same between centuries, decades, or even years. It all depends on the environmental stresses that are placed on the forest and, more recently, the management strategies that humans place on these natural systems. Bark beetles have played a role in creating the forests we have today, and they will continue to alter the forest landscape into the future by thinning weakened trees, creating gaps in the forest that promote understory growth and development, and providing habitat for other forest inhabitants. In some instances, bark beetles may play a role in the successional change from one forest type to another or from a forested landscape to one that is more of a grassland or woodland.

Ultimately, no one can really know exactly what the future forests will be like because this is such a complex topic and has so many different aspects and potentials.

Burning Questions is a product of the New Mexico Forestry Division
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Scan here to find this product online:

Bark Beetle Management Strategies

New Mexico Forest and Watershed Restoration Institute
New Mexico Highlands University

1. THINNING

Thinning forested areas decreases competition between trees for sunlight, moisture, space, and nutrients. Thinning improves forest health as trees become more resilient and less likely to be attacked by bark beetles. Foresters can assist landowners to determine stand densities that should be managed for a healthy, resilient forest.



Above: An overstocked ponderosa pine stand. Below: A thinning project in progress to reduce stand density.

SLASH MANAGEMENT FOR POST-THINNING

Slash includes large and small tree limbs, twigs, bark, treetops, small trees, and main stems that remain on the landscape after thinning activities. Bark beetles can colonize and reproduce in slash material and potentially pose a threat to residual standing trees. Slash should be managed to prevent or minimize the occurrence of bark beetles utilizing slash as refugia within 30 days from thinning activities. Some slash management practices include:



- Lop & Scatter
- Chipping
- Mechanical Mastication
- Pile & Burn
- Removal
- Solarization

Bark Beetle Management Strategies

LOP & SCATTER

Lopping (cutting) and scattering (spreading) treetops, branches, and small diameter trees preferably on sunny sites where slash can dry quickly. Keep slash piles below 18" in depth to ensure slash closest to the ground dries. Cut slash into the smallest lengths as possible to hasten drying.





Right: Slash material shows material that is spread too deep resulting in refuge for bark beetles (far right).
Below: A mechanical chipper.



CHIPPING

Slash material is run through a mechanical chipper to produce chipped material. This material should be removed off site or spread no greater than 2" in depth if left on site. Bark beetles may be attracted to volatiles from chipped material therefore chipping is recommended during late fall or early winter when bark beetle activity is low.

MECHANICAL MASTICATION

Standing trees, slash, and other downed material is reduced in size by the shredding or grinding action of a masticator attachment on a tractor or similar.





Above right: A mastication project in progress. Above left: Note shredded material on forest floor. Below left: A pile burn.



PILE BURNING

Slash and debris from thinning activities are piled and subsequently burned under ideal conditions.

REMOVAL

Removing slash from the site entirely. Do not move slash to sites with the same species of trees as this may attract bark beetles to a new site especially if the slash is green.

Bark Beetle Management Strategies



Above: Solarization. Photo by Tom DeGomez, University of Arizona

SOLARIZATION

6 mil clear plastic is used to cover small slash piles on sunny sites. Temperatures in this environment must reach 113°F to kill bark beetles. Ensure the edges of the plastic are anchored with piled soil to ensure the plastic remains in place.

2. REPELLENTS

Bark beetles communicate with each other using pheromones, chemicals that are released by an insect that impact the behavior of other insects of the same species. Anti-aggregation pheromones act as repellents for certain species of bark beetles from attacking trees.

Anti aggregation pheromones like MCH and Verbenone do not have insecticidal properties and do not kill bark beetles or other insects, and are non-toxic to birds, pets, and humans. Anti-aggregation pheromones work by preventing bark beetle attacks. Once a tree has been successfully attacked, there is no means of controlling the bark beetles. Read and follow the manufacturers label instruction when using MCH or Verbenone products to repel bark beetles.





Above: MCH bubble cap stapled to a Douglas-fir tree (photo USDA/USFS). Right: Verbenone pouch stapled to the north side of a pine tree (Synergy Semiochemicals Corp.).

MCH: is a commercially available anti-aggregation pheromone that is specific for repelling Douglas-fir beetle (DFB) from attacking Douglas-fir trees. MCH is packaged in "bubble caps" that can be stapled 6-8' high on the north side of trees. When applied to Douglas-fir trees, MCH confuses DFB by "communicating" to the beetles that the tree is not suitable for attack. MCH must be applied to Douglas-fir trees before DFB begin flying in spring or when the air temperature consistently reaches 60° F.

Verbenone: Verbenone is a commercially available anti-aggregation pheromone used to repel bark beetles from pine trees. Verbenone pouches or bubble caps must be applied to pine trees in the spring 2 weeks before bark beetles become active. Verbenone can be placed on individual trees or in a grid pattern when larger areas of pine trees need to be protected. Consider the prevailing winds as the plume of pheromone will be carried in the downwind direction of the trees that are targeted for protection against bark beetle attack.

Bark Beetle Management Strategies

3. CHEMICAL CONTROL

Applying insecticides that are registered for controlling bark beetles on **un-infested** trees in late winter or early spring (before April) is an effective strategy for preventing bark beetles from attacking high value trees.

A high-pressure sprayer is used to apply a solution of liquid insecticide to the tree's main trunk and branches 4" or larger in diameter before bark beetles become active. Once trees have been attacked, insecticide applications are not effective in controlling bark beetles. Always read and follow the label instructions when using any pesticide.

4. NATURAL ENEMIES

Bark beetles do have natural enemies including predators and parasitoids that are associated with maintaining endemic bark beetle populations but may not impact high densities of bark beetles on individual trees or entire stands of trees.



Above: Clerid beetles (Thanasimus dubius) prey on bark beetles. Photo by Xerces Society.

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Credits: content, Victor Lucero, Forest Health Program Coordinator New Mexico Forestry Division
Contact: Victor.lucero@emnrd.nm.gov (505) 699-1886

FIRE NM — The Informed Restoration Ecosystem for New Mexico

Wildfire Resiliency Training Center

NEW MEXICO emnrd — Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department

New Mexico Forest and Watershed Restoration Institute
New Mexico Highlands University

Appendix T: Wildfire Protection Plan

McKinley County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

2018 UPDATE







Forest Stewards Guild
putting the forest first

NEW MEXICO ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES
NMAC

McKinley County Community Wildfire Protection Plan: 2018 Update

Prepared for
McKinley County
207 West Hill Ave
Gallup, NM 87301

Prepared by
Forest Stewards Guild
2019 Galisteo St. Suite N-7
Santa Fe, NM 87505
www.forestguild.org

Forest Stewards Guild
putting the forest first

STATE OF NEW MEIXCO
COUNTY OF MCKINLEY

Resolution No. JUL-18-046

A RESOLUTION TO APPROVE AND ADOPT THE "MCKINLEY COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN UPDATE".

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners did meet in regular session on July 24, 2018; and,

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners recognizes the fire danger in the Southwest, New Mexico, and McKinley County and has taken an active role in wildfire protection planning; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners recognizes the requirements of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA, Public Law 108-148 2003) which upon plan approval and adoption allows communities at risk for wildfires the ability to apply for additional federal funds appropriate to reduce hazardous fuels and other actions that have been identified through the Community Wildfire Protection Planning process; and

WHEREAS, McKinley County applied for and secured funding from the New Mexico Association of Counties to update the current County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP); and,

WHEREAS, McKinley County contracted the Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments (COG) to administer this funding, and the COG subsequently contracted the technical services of Forest Guild to update the CWPP; and,

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners further recognizes that the McKinley County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was approved in 2008 and updated in 2013; and,

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners further certifies, in coordination with the COG and Forest Guild, this plan was updated by a Core Team that was lead by McKinley County staff and Volunteer District Chiefs in 2017-18; and,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of McKinley County hereby approves and adopts the McKinley County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update June 2018; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the County of McKinley will continue to work to provide its citizens with an adequate level of services, education, and outreach in wildfire prevention and protection.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED at McKinley County, Gallup, New Mexico, this 24th day of July, 2018.

McKINLEY COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Genevieve Jackson, *Chairperson*

ATTEST:

Harriet K. Becenti, County Clerk

DOC# 385634
07/24/2018 02:35 PM Page 1 of 1
RES R $0.00 H K Becenti McKinley County

McKinley County Community Wildfire Protection Plan: 2018 Update

We, the undersigned, approve the McKinley County Community Wildfire Protection Plan: 2018 Update

New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Forestry Division

Signature 7/27/18 Date

Name and Title: Todd Haines, Bernalillo District Forester

Signature	Printed Name	Date
	Valdis Neha	6/20/18
Title	Organization	
Fire Management Officer	Ramah Navajo/Zuni Agency (BIA)	

Signature	Printed Name	Date
	Alvin Whitehair	6-20-18
Title	Organization	
District Ranger	Mt. Taylor Ranger District	

Signature	Printed Name	Date
	Jeff Irving	6-21-18
Title	Organization	
Road Super - McKinley	McKinley County	

Signature	Printed Name	Date
	Aldred Cheama	6/29/2018
Title	Organization	
Chief	Zuni Fire / Ems Department	

Signature	Printed Name	Date
Jesus Morales	Jesus Morales	7/10/2018
Title	Organization	
Deputy Fire Chief	Gallup Fire Department	

Signature	Printed Name	Date
	Curtis Hayes	7-11-2018
Title	Organization	
City Attorney	City of Gallup	

Signature	Printed Name	Date
	Margaret Stick	7-11-18
Title	Organization	
City Manager	City of Gallup	

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Executive Summary

Introduction

What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)?

The federal government has recognized that many communities in the United States live in or near fire adapted ecosystems that often bring inherent risks of wildfire. The Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) (Public Law 108-148 2003) acknowledges this fact and it also acknowledges that the federal government cannot provide funds to reduce hazardous wildland fuels for all communities at risk. The HFRA therefore established a mechanism to prioritize communities at risk to ensure that federal funds to reduce hazardous fuels go to those communities at highest risk. This mechanism is the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (Public Law 108-148 2003). With a completed CWPP a community or group of communities can apply for federal funds appropriate to reduce hazardous fuels or other prioritized actions that have been identified through the CWPP process.

The minimum requirements for a CWPP as described in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act are:

> (1) Collaboration: A CWPP must be collaboratively developed by local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties.
> (2) Prioritized Fuel Reduction: A CWPP must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and methods of treatment that will protect one or more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure.
> (3) Treatment of Structural Ignitability: A CWPP must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

The HFRA requires that three entities mutually agree to the final contents of a CWPP:

- The applicable city or county government:
- The local fire department(s); and
- The state entity responsible for forest management.

Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan: A Handbook for Wildland-Urban Interface Communities was released in 2004 and provided a basic outline for CWPP preparation. This was supplemented in 2008 by the more exhaustive *Community Guide to preparing and implementing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan.* Both guidance documents can be accessed at www.forestsandrangelands.gov/communities. These guidance documents are excellent and the links and resources section in the 2008 document is especially useful for CWPP implementation and tracking accomplishments and progress.

CWPP Updates

Planning efforts periodically need updating. This may be necessitated by new information, tools, ways of thinking, or rigor. Updating a plan is also an opportunity to evaluate past effectiveness. This evaluation can generate new ideas, recommendations, or changes.

In accordance with the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003, the County completed a CWPP in 2008 and an update in 2013. The 2013 CWPP addressed the three core requirements identified in the HFRA: 1) identifying and prioritizing fuels reduction opportunities across the landscape, 2) addressing structure ignitability, and 3) collaborating with stakeholders. The New Mexico Fire Planning Task Force recommends that CWPPs be updated every five years in order to assess new hazards and monitor progress made since the last CWPP update. Building community resilience to wildfire requires an adaptive approach that uses the lessons of the past to inform future management. It is important to remember that this CWPP update is a living document. As new information becomes available and conditions on the ground change, priorities may need to be updated.

In 2015, the New Mexico Association of Counties (NMAC), in collaboration with the NMSF and FSG, developed guidelines for updating CWPPs (NMAC, 2015). The guidelines outline the process for updating existing CWPPs as follows:

1. Review existing CWPP.
2. Host collaborative meetings.
3. Update maps.
4. Reflect changes in risk ratings due to complete projects or changes in landscape.
5. Develop updated priorities.
6. Distribute CWPP update drafts to key stakeholders (including local, state, tribal, and federal partners) for review and input before the final approval.
7. Submit the final document to your local government body, local fire department(s) and State Forestry for required signatures and endorsement.
8. Once signed and endorsed by your local governing parties, submit all documentation to NM State Forestry no later than September 1st for final approval by the New Mexico Fire Planning Task Force.

The 2015 CWPP update guidelines also recommend that updates include sections on planning for wildfire preparedness (during a wildfire) and post-fire recovery. Post-fire effects, such as flooding and erosion, can often be worse than the damage sustained during the fire itself. By planning ahead of time, communities can expedite the restoration process and take an active rather than reactionary role in post-fire recovery.

In addition to the items listed above, CWPPs and updates must also include the following elements:

1. Collaboration: A CWPP must be collaboratively developed by local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties.
2. Prioritized fuel reduction: A CWPP must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and methods of treatment that will protect one or more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure.
3. Reduction in structural ignitability: A CWPP must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan

4. Signatures secured:
    a. The applicable local government (i.e., counties or cities);
    b. The local fire department(s); and
    c. The state entity responsible for forest management.

This 2018 update builds upon the 2013 CWPP and addresses the 2015 CWPP Update Guidelines.

1| Geography

Land tenure

As in much of the western United States, land tenure in McKinley County is a mix of public, private, State, and Tribal land. The Bureau of Land Management manages the largest percentage of land in the County at 39.8%. Table 1 below and the map in appendix 1 display the surface ownership in McKinley County.

Table 1 McKinley County surface ownership

McKinley County surface ownership			
	Acres	**Square Miles**	**% of total land**
Public	626,522	979	18.0
Private	693,509	1,084	19.9
Tribal	2,163,884	3,381	62.1
Public jurisdiction surface breakdown			
USFS	187,239	293	30.6
BLM	243,213	380	39.8
National Park Service	2,861	4	0.4
NM State Trust Land	177,245	277	29.0
Other State (State Parks, NM Department of Game & Fish	721	1	0.1
Other Federal (Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Defense, etc.	15,241	24	2.5

Note: The calculations above are based on publicly available spatial data and are approximate. Calculations are not sourced from official land surveys.
Note: The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) manages resources on behalf of tribes.

Vegetation

McKinley County contains a diversity of vegetation adapted to the high deserts and scattered forests of the Colorado Plateau and largely dependent on elevation and proximity to perennial sources of water. Grass, shrubs and piñon-juniper forests dominate the lowlands, while ponderosa pine and mixed-conifer systems prevail at higher elevations.

Fire behavior and severity is heavily influenced by vegetation type and the fire return interval (FRI) associated with it. Where continuous surface fuels are present, the FRI tends to be more frequent. At higher elevations, which tend to be wetter and cooler, fire is more infrequent but may burn with a greater severity due to the sustained buildup of fuels. Mitigation measures to reduce wildfire risk to nearby communities should take vegetation type into account. The map in appendices ten and eleven display the vegetation types found in McKinley County.

2| Accomplishments Since 2013 CWPP

A number of accomplishments have occurred since 2013 to make the communities of the County more fire adapted. These include many forest restoration and fuels reduction projects across jurisdictions that have reduced the risk of high-intensity crown fire to communities or other values, as well as improvements in planning and preparedness. The map in appendix 5 displays some of the fuels treatments that have occurred on various jurisdictions in the county within the past 3 years with data that has been collected by the New Mexico Opportunity Mapping Project.

Through partnerships and collaboration, many forest restoration and fuels reduction projects have been implemented and have been followed by prescribed fire to further reduce fuels, fire risk, and extend the effectiveness of mechanical treatments. These have occurred on tribal, private, state, municipal, and federal lands.

In June, 2014, the Forest Stewards Guild was awarded funding to complete a project titled *McKinley County CWPP Fuels Implementation Project.* Funding was made possible by the Wildfire Risk Reduction Grant Program, which is administered by the New Mexico Association of Counties (NMAC) and funded by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) of New Mexico. The focal communities for treatments, the Baahaali (Breadsprings) Navajo Chapter and the Timberlake Ranch Landowners Association (TRLA), are both located in McKinley County and were identified as priority areas for treatment in the 2013 McKinley County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

From June 2014 to August 2015, the Forest Stewards Guild coordinated the implementation of 20 defensible space treatments and 12 acres of fuels reduction in the Timberlake Ranch Landowners Association. Although fuels reduction treatments were also planned for Baahaali Navajo Chapter lands, they were unable to be accomplished due to time constraints and challenges with acquiring the necessary biological and cultural resource clearances from the Navajo Nation. The Ramah Navajo Forestry crew was contracted to complete all thinning operations. Landowners were responsible for 10% of the cost of treatments, which was calculated to be $100 per acre. Approximately 53 cords of fuelwood were generated for participating property owners.

The fuels reduction treatment prescription is included in Appendix 16. The primary goal of the project was to reduce structural ignitability of private residences by reducing fuels in Firewise Zone 1 (0-30ft from the home, Firewise Zone 2 (30-100ft from the home), or through establishment of a fuel break. The Forest Guild worked with community leaders from each

target community to encourage residents to submit applications for the cost-share program. Once an application was received, a wildfire risk assessment was scheduled for the property as well as a walk-around with members of the Ramah forestry crew. In the end, the project funded the treatment of 32 acres for 20 different landowners.

On a broader, landscape scale, the New Mexico Vegetation Treatment Map is a collaborative spatial initiative led by the New Mexico Forest and Watershed Restoration Institute (NMFWRI). Katie Withnall is the GIS Specialist currently leading this effort. The map is currently the only ongoing repository of geospatial data across jurisdictions in New Mexico; it can be accessed through the online application (https://arcg.is/141ran). In many areas of the County, this map shows the historic, completed, and planned treatments. For example, the NMFWRI map shows an IC Grant Prescribed Fire implemented by the BLM in 2014 in the San Mateo Volunteer Fire District. This map is not static, but rather is continually updated; if partners know of completed treatments that are not currently displayed, they can provide their spatial data to the GIS Specialist. Doing so will help create a complete dataset for cross-jurisdictional review and analysis.

Since 2013, there have been focused efforts in McKinley County to improve wildland vegetation conditions in relation to the risk they pose to communities and values at risk. In addition to focused efforts such as the treatments funded by NMAC at Timberlake Ranches, residents have worked to implement defensible space thinning around their homes and along their driveways. Furthermore, the residents who provided input to the CWPP update through survey submission were overall very comfortable with the idea of cutting and chipping hazardous fuels such as trees, limbs, brush and tall grasses within 100 feet of their homes. To further this progress, in addition to forest restoration and fuels reduction treatments, there have been education and outreach efforts aimed at increasing awareness and preparedness.

The McKinley County Fire Department has also been working to improve its effectiveness in wildfire suppression and mitigation. Accomplishments include improving training opportunities to offer National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) qualifications to county fire fighters, many of whom are volunteers. In the fall of 2017, the Fire Department graduated 14 students through the basic NWCG wildland firefighting classes, S-130 & S-190 classes, allowing them to be qualified as type 2 wildland firefighters. McKinley County Fire is also working with New Mexico State Forestry to provide more advanced training opportunities including squad boss, single resource boss qualifications, and higher.

The goal for 2018 is to continue offering S-130 &S-190 classes and to develop a call-as-needed 20-person Type 2 Initial Attack hand crew that would be available to respond to incidents within the county and state. This crew would greatly expand the capacity of the county to respond to wildland fire incidents and provide valuable experience for county firefighters to take back to their individual districts. Eventually this crew could evolve into a full-time staffed crew that would be available for mitigation and suppression.

The County Fire Department has also been working to obtain firefighting equipment to support its firefighters. The Department purchased a type 3 wildland engine in 2018 and maintains and adds additional equipment such as hand tools, radios, and person protective equipment whenever possible.

Specific accomplishments since 2013 on a smaller scale are listed by fire district in the section, Fire Districts Accomplishments and Priority actions.

3| Wildland Urban Interface

The U.S. Forest Service defines the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) as the "area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland". The WUI for McKinley County was determined collaboratively between members of the core team and stakeholder groups identified in tables 7 and 8 and through geospatial analysis of population centers and infrastructure. The map in appendix 2 displays the WUI in McKinley County.

The WUI determination was based off of the assessment made by New Mexico State Forestry during their statewide planning process in 2010. Based on recommendations of the core team this update expanded the WUI determination in specific areas throughout the county. Primary escape routes for communities were identified and given a quarter mile buffer to encourage treatment in these areas to facilitate safe escape by residents and safer access for responders. Cell towers were identified and buffered by a quarter mile to encourage treatment to protect these vital resources to maintain communication during any emergency event. In several areas the WUI area was increased to cover new communities or areas that were not identified in previous assessments. These areas include adding the McGaffey-Tampico community and their access road, State Route 400, expanding the WUI area in the community north of Ramah along route 12, expanding the WUI in the Pinehaven- Breadsprings area, and adding Navajo State Route 9 which connects many communities to two other previously identified escape routes. In some areas the WUI was reduced after the core identified the area as uninhabited and was verified by a review of satellite imagery.

Communities at Risk

Following CWPP guidelines, each community has been assigned a community hazard rating (CHR) of low, medium or high wildland fire risk. Communities that were included in the 2013 plan were reassessed in 2018 to update the original rating and several communities that were not previously assessed were added during the 2018 planning process. The rating assessment began with analysis of spatial data that included the fire risk analysis prepared by New Mexico State Forestry during their Statewide Natural Resources Assessments, the Wildfire Hazard Map produced by the U.S. Forest Service, flame length analysis, Vegetation type and cover, access to communities, and vegetation adjacent to communities. Descriptions and maps of this analysis are located in in the appendices. These initial ratings were further refined by recommendations of the Core Team based on actions that have happened in specific communities to reduce fire risk, improvements of the structural ignitability of buildings within the communities, and efforts of communities to become more fire adapted or establish themselves as a designated Firewise Community.

Community	2013 risk rating	2018 risk rating	VFD
Bluewater Acres	Medium	High	Bluewater VFD
Bluewater Lake/ Homer C. Jones Subdivision	Medium	High	Bluewater VFD
McGaffey Lake – Tampico Springs	High	High	Cibola National Forest
Ramah	Medium/High	High	Ramah VFD
Ramah – Black Rock Corridor	Medium/High	High	Ramah VFD
Timberlake	High	High	Timberlake VFD
Zuni Pueblo WUI – Black Rock	Medium/High	High	Zuni
Zuni	Not Assessed	High	Zuni
Noble Acres – Skeets Road-Big Galls Road Corridor	Low/Medium	Medium	Pinehaven VFD
Black Rock – Vanderwagon Corridor	Medium/High	Medium	Vanderwagon VFD
Chichiltah	Low/Medium	Medium	Chi Chil Tah VFD
Fort Wingate	Low/Medium	Medium	Wingate VFD
Manuelito Area	Low/Medium	Medium	McKinley West VFD
Navajo Estates (Ya Ta Hey) – Tse Bonito Corridor	Medium	Medium	Navajo Estates
Navajo	Medium/High	Medium	Navajo VFD
Pinehaven – Bread Springs	Medium	Medium	Pinehaven VFD
South Navajo – Highway 12 Corridor	Medium	Medium	Navajo VFD
Tohatchi	Low/Medium	Medium	Navajo/BIA
Tse Bonito	Not Assessed	Medium	Tse Yah Toh VFD & Navajo BIA
Vanderwagon (Sager Estates)	Medium	Medium	Vanderwagon VFD
Whispering Cedars	Medium	Medium	Whispering Cedars

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Zuni Pueblo – Highway 53 SW Corridor	Medium	Medium	Zuni
Church Rock	Not Assessed	Low	Church Rock VFD
Contintental Divide – Thoreau	Low/Medium	Low	Thoreau VFD
Coyote Canyon	Not Assessed	Low	Navajo/BIA
Crownpoint	Low	Low	Crownpoint VFD
Gallup	Low	Low	Gallup
Gamerco – Twin Lakes Corridor	Low/Medium	Low	Navajo Estates
Mentmore Area	Low	Low	Mckinley West VFD
Nahodisgish	Low/Medium	Low	Crownpoint VFD
Nakaibito - Mexican Springs	Medium	Low	Navajo/BIA
Pinedale – Mariano Lake	Low/Medium	Low	Mariano Lake/ Pinedale VFD
Prewitt	Low	Low	Prewitt VFD
Pueblo Pintado Area	Low	Low	Pueblo Pintado
Rehoboth	Low	Low	White Cliffs VFD
Rock Springs	Not Assessed	Low	Navajo Estates
San Mateo	Low	Low	San Mateo VFD
Standing Rock	Not Assessed	Low	Crownpoint VFD

4| Priority actions

Fuels Treatments

According to the 2015 CWPP Update Guidelines (2015), all CWPP updates should include updated priorities for fuels treatments. Through phone outreach, surveys, and public meetings, the CWPP core team worked with CWPP stakeholders to identify priority fuels reduction projects in McKinley County.

1. Fuel reduction thinning in Timberlake community: residents of Timberlake are committed to identifying funding to continue the thinning work made possible in the past two years by support from the New Mexico Association of Counties. In addition, the Timberlake Volunteer Fire District will continue to hold January pile burns for residents to bring and dispose of yard waste.
2. Navajo Estates Volunteer Fire District: The fire district will involve community members in chipping vegetative material.
3. Zuni Pueblo: The Fire Department seeks to work with communities that lie adjacent to agricultural fields and forested land to coordinate fuels reduction efforts.

Human Sources of Ignition

On average in the U.S., human-caused wildfires burn over half of the total acres burned by wildfire in a given year. Even in the Southwest, where lightning ignites many wildfires, people are responsible for many of the largest, most severe fires. Many of the human-caused ignitions originate from abandoned campfires and downed powerlines. Others arise from vehicles, fireworks, cigarettes, cook stove sparks, and burning yard waste and slash from timber harvests. Understanding the patterns of human ignitions and effectiveness of prevention strategies is therefore crucial to reducing the impact of high-severity wildfire.

Since human ignitions are preventable, increasing education and awareness could be the key to reducing the number of large wildfires. In the planning and implementation of education and awareness initiatives, it is important to keep in mind:

- Prevention efforts should recognize the variation in how and where people start wildfire
- Prevention should be tailored to mode of ignition
- Outreach should be implemented to reach people who are likely to build campfires

For more information on human ignitions, risk awareness, and wildfire prevention in New Mexico, refer to the Forest Stewards Guild's March 2018 report: *Increasing Wildfire Awareness and Reducing Human-Caused Ignitions in Northern New Mexico* (http://forestguild.org/wildfire_prevention).

Campfires

In outreach and education efforts, it is important to understand the causes and patterns of ignition. Especially in light of the 2018 Bluewater Fire, which was started by an abandoned campfire, it is especially timely to redouble efforts at campfire education. The above-cited report provides the following insights into campfire ignitions:

- Abandoned campfires account for 44% of human-caused wildfires in the Southwest since 2011.
- 80% of wildfires started by campfires are within a quarter-mile from a road.
- Campfire bans have demonstrated limited effectiveness, possibly due to their great importance to people recreating.

Power lines

Electric power lines are increasingly becoming common ignition points for large wildfires in New Mexico. Three major incidents have occurred since 2011, and in May, 2018 a power line ignited the Los Alamitos fire, which burned 67 acres in two hours. Part of the prominence of power line ignitions can be attributed to the fact that the conditions that often lead to downed powerlines—specifically high winds—also contribute to increasing the intensity and reach of wildfires, as well as the difficulty of firefighting (Mitchell, J. W. 2009. Power lines and catastrophic wildland fire in Southern California).

In April 2013, the Forest Service held a summit with Western Utilities in Los Angeles to discuss the issue; the New Mexico representative identified 505 miles of transmission line at risk. This number likely underestimates the risk, as smaller energy cooperatives are underrepresented in this listing. Table 4 below displays the miles of transmission line at risk for each of New Mexico's national forests.

Table 4 Miles of transmission line at risk by National Forest

National Forest	Miles at risk
Carson National Forest	**84**
Kit Carson Electric Coop	35
Northern Rio Arriba Electric Coop Inc.	12
Public Service Company of New Mexico	6
Tri State Generation & Transmission Association	31
Cibola National Forest	**75**
Public Service Company of New Mexico	38
Southwestern Electric Cooperative Inc. (NM)	9
Springer Electric Cooperative Inc.	11
Tri State Generation & Transmission Association Inc.	17
Gila National Forest	**212**
El Paso Electric Company	56
Public Service Company of New Mexico	24
Tucson Electric Power Company	126
Undetermined Company	5
Lincoln National Forest	**30**
Otero County Electric Cooperative	12
Public Service Company of New Mexico	3
Tri State Generation & Transmission Association Inc.	10
Undetermined Company	5
Santa Fe National Forest	**103**
Jemez Mountains Electric Cooperative Inc.	25
Public Service Company of New Mexico	66
Tri State Generation & Transmission Association Inc.	2
United States Department of Energy	11
Total	**505**

Greater collaboration is needed between the CWPP core team and local (e.g. Continental Divide Electric, the City of Gallup Utilities, Navajo Tribal Utility Authority) and regional (e.g. Tri State Generation and Transmission Association Inc., etc.) utility companies. Specifically, to learn how these utilities are maintaining their right-of-way responsibilities regarding woody vegetation, and to discuss how these right-of-ways can be consistently maintained or expanded in width in the future. Other strategies for reducing ignition potential from power lines include encouraging off the grid solar systems and burying future or expanded power lines networks. Communities and landowners have a role to play to identify power lines, poles, and transformers that are in poor condition or have excessive brush underneath and contact utilities or other authorities.



Image 1 2013 New Mexico brochure from Western Utilities Forest Health Summit



Image 2 - Example of fuels reduction along power line corridor



Image 3 - Hillside showing power line fuels reduction treatment. Image courtesy of NM State Forestry.

Volunteer Fire District Consolidation

The McKinley County Fire Department is currently in the process of consolidating its volunteer fire districts within the county with a projected effective date in fall or winter of 2018. Currently there are 18 individual fire districts in McKinley County with defined response areas. They each maintain their own budgets and funding sources, as well as mutual aid agreements with each other and other agencies. This consolidation would allow easier response and sharing of resources as inter-district mutual aid agreements would dissolve as they are consolidated into a single district and mutual aid agreements with other agencies would be covered by county wide agreements. The consolidation would also allow for easier management of budgets and funding as they would be merged into a single system managed by the County Fire Department. This will create opportunities to reduce costs by increasing efficiencies and sharing costs across districts more easily. Current VFD boundaries would still be used as response areas for the fire stations located within them but other distinctions would be dissolved. The Zuni Volunteer Fire Department however would remain separate through this transition. This concept of fire department consolidation is a new one for New Mexico, but the goal is that in McKinley County it would facilitate more effective fire management.

CWPP implementation and action items

The 2013 McKinley County CWPP identified several priority actions designed to increase wildfire resilience. Many of those actions are ongoing and have been carried over to the 2018 plan. The CWPP core team and members of the public worked together to update the priority actions list and to identify new priority actions that will make McKinley County more fire

adapted. Table 5 outlines the priority actions for 2018 and beyond. Priority actions are divided into five focus areas: (1) community involvement, (2) reducing structural ignitability, (3) fire districts and equipment, and (4) evacuation planning, and (5) water resources.

Formalizing the CWPP core team or creating a new collaborative group is an important first step towards implementing the 2018 CWPP update. Without a core group of residents and stakeholders to take the lead on implementing CWPP action items, McKinley County runs the risk of priority actions not being accomplished. The CWPP core team will lead the effort to implement the 2018 CWPP update action items, in collaboration with County staff and resident partners.

Table 5 McKinley County CWPP priority actions

McKinley County CWPP priority actions		
Community involvement		
1	Formalize the CWPP group or create a new group that will focus on implementing CWPP priority actions.	
	Detail	A collaborative group that focuses on implementing CWPP priority actions is an important component to making this CWPP an actionable plan. Tasks for the CWPP group may include (1) implementing CWPP priority action items, and (2) providing education and outreach to County residents. The group should have regular meetings throughout the year and take meeting minutes to track resident concerns and ideas for implementing the CWPP. Sub-groups may include wildfire preparedness, evacuation planning, and pursuing funding for project implementation.
2	Develop a strategy for wildfire preparedness and prevention outreach and education to vulnerable populations, e.g. the elderly and low-income residents of the County.	
	Detail	The elderly and low-income individuals and families face a greater wildfire risk. Targeted outreach will help ensure these residents have the same access to education and outreach materials as well as cost-share programs to reduce wildfire risk.
3	Promote the Ready, Set, Go! program to County residents and make resources available in print and on the County website. http://www.wildlandfirersg.org/	
	Detail	Ready, Set, Go! is a national effort to educate residents how to prepare ahead of time for an evacuation order.
4	Work with New Mexico State Forestry to establish Firewise communities in McKinley County	
	Detail	Attaining Firewise status for a community is often the catalyst for further action to engage community members in fuels reduction, wildfire preparedness, and other actions related to becoming a more fire adapted community. The CWPP group can help identify potential Firewise communities and community members to lead those efforts.
5	Establish a coalition of McKinley County Firewise communities and link them to the Fire Adapted New Mexico network.	

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	Detail	A coalition of as few as two Firewise communities can help share resources, successes, and lessons learned with each other. The coalition can also be a resource for other communities looking to attain Firewise status in McKinley County. Linking to the state wide network can help share resources and lessons learned across the state.
6	Host an annual wildfire preparedness day for County residents.	
	Detail	Preparedness days can be located in various parts of the county. Local volunteer fire departments would be good hosts for this outreach effort. Residents can learn about steps they can take to make their homes and properties more defensible and learn about ongoing efforts in the county to reduce wildfire risk.
7	Conduct fire prevention campaigns during times when fire danger is high. Use newspapers, radio messages and signs to alert visitors and residents alike.	
	Detail	A diverse suite of outreach methods will increase the amount of people reached. Outreach is particularly important before and during fire season to encourage prevention and preparedness.
8	Include information seasonally in utility bills about actions that residents can take to reduce wildfire risk, increase emergency preparedness, etc.	
	Detail	Utility bills are one method for conducting outreach to County residents on steps they can take to reduce their personal wildfire risk. This method of outreach should also include encouraging landowners to notify utility companies if they see unsafe conditions surrounding power lines and other electrical infrastructure.
Reducing structural ignitability		
9	Work with residents to conduct a home hazard assessment of their property.	
	Detail	Members of the CWPP group and fire fighters can help guide residents in how to conduct an assessment. The Forest Stewards Guild and the Wildfire Network have developed an assessment guidebook for use with the assessment developed by Santa Fe County. Both resources are available on the Greater Santa Fe Fireshed website, at www.santafefireshed.org
10	Consider adopting county codes and ordinances that address wildfire risk.	

	Detail	Codes and ordinances are tools available to local governments to address the shared wildfire risk within a community. Codes and ordinances may address new construction requirements, defensible space, and thinning along rights of way. Examples of WUI codes and ordinances are available from other counties and municipal areas in New Mexico.
11	Review covenants, conditions, and restrictions (CC & Rs) of communities in the county and assess their alignment with Firewise principals.	
	Details	CC & Rs that conflict with Firewise principals may discourage residents from completing important defensible space projects.
12	Pursue funding for defensible space and general thinning projects on private lands in the County	
	Detail	Cost share and grant programs exist to help offset the costs of fuel reduction projects.
13	Pursue cost share programs to upgrade residential home building materials such as roofing, siding, and deck materials.	
	Detail	Upgrades to homes that reduce structural ignitability are often prohibitively expensive. Cost share programs do exist that can help offset the costs of these upgrades to County residents.
	Fire responders and equipment	
14	Develop a strategy to improve County fire departments' Insurance Services Organization (ISO) rating.	
	Detail	Strategies for improving a fire department's ISO rating include fire alarms and communication systems, staffing, training, equipment, and water delivery. https://www.isomitigation.com/. An improved ISO rating will increase annual fire department funding and reduce homeowner insurance rates.
15	Review the County burn permit process and identify limitations and solutions for addressing them.	

	Detail	Consider changes to streamline and clarify the process of obtaining burn permits, to help landowners and land managers plan better to implement broadcast and pile burns in the County. Changes to the process may include (1) Making the permits available for download online (will still need review and signature of County fire marshal) (2) Outlining requirements such as burn pile size and quantity, weather, resources, smoke etc., and (3) Potentially issuing permits for burns on weekdays.
16	Hire a full-time Wildland Urban Interface Specialist for the County	
	Detail	The WUI specialist will obtain and manage WUI and hazardous fuels reduction grants, coordinate fire prevention activities and public involvement such as the Firewise communities program, coordinate actions with partners (including state and federal land management agencies, tribes, and private landowners), and work with the CWPP group to implement CWPP priority actions.
17	Promote training for all firefighters in the County responsible for wildland fires and develop NWCG wildland qualified firefighters throughout the county.	
	Detail	Work to develop National Wildfire Coordination Group training and qualifications within the County Fire system. Continue hosting S-130 & S-190 classes to qualify fire fighters in the county at Firefighter Type 2 status. Work with NM State Forestry to provide more advanced training opportunities.
18	Develop a McKinley County Wildland Fire Crew	
	Detail	Developing a dedicated wildland crew that is available for suppression and mitigation activities will add greatly add to the capacity of the County Fire Department's ability to prepare for and respond to wildland fires. This crew should begin as a call-when-needed crew, with the eventual goal of becoming a full-time staff.
19	Expand wildland firefighting capability of all wildland fire responders in the County by adding equipment.	

	Detail	Develop a supply cache and apparatus that is capable of supporting wildland firefighting activities in the county. This includes purchasing new fire engines and water tenders, as well as maintain and expanding supplies of hand tools, PPE, radios, etc.
20	Identify community liaisons who can relay relevant information between emergency personnel and residents in the event of a wildfire or other emergency.	
	Detail	Identifying community members to work with emergency personnel and residents is part of planning for during and after wildfires and other emergencies. A community liaison will help keep residents informed, providing a trusted and familiar voice to compliment more official channels. This liaison will likely need to be trained in the incident command system and to maintain some basic NWCG qualifications.
21	Support residents interested in earning Community Emergency Response Team certification.	
	Detail	Utilizing existing training and certification programs will help make residents and the County more prepared to respond to wildfires and other emergencies. For more information, visit https://www.fema.gov/community-emergency-response-teams
22	Encourage the cross-training of area fire departments and local government officials with state and federal agencies using the Incident Command System (ICS) for managing emergency incidents.	
	Detail	Wildfire incidents and other emergencies are often cross jurisdictional. Collaborative training exercises will help make emergency personnel more effective and ensure that all involved are using ICS procedures. Training should include wildfire incidents and evacuation.
	Evacuation planning	
23	Support evacuation drills and testing of the counties reverse 911 "Code Red" system.	
	Detail	Evacuation drills can help to expose gaps in notification systems and evacuation procedures.
24	Work with communities and fire districts to develop evacuation plans.	

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	Detail	Evacuation plans at the appropriate scale that designate routes (including a map), safety zones, roles and responsibilities, and procedures for residents and emergency personnel will make for safer evacuations in the event of an emergency.
25	Establish safety zones and/or evacuation staging areas for each fire district or community.	
	Detail	Having pre-determined safety zones or areas where residents can go to in the event of an evacuation for further instruction will limit confusion in the event of an evacuation.
26	Install signs identifying evacuation routes and safety zones.	
	Detail	Signs designating evacuation routes and safety zones will help residents and emergency personnel during an emergency when they may not have access to maps or when conditions limit visibility. Signage will also aid new residents, part-time residents, and visitors who are not familiar with established routes.
27	Thin vegetation along roadways and at intersections and maintain previous treatments to create the greatest potential for visibility during a wildfire.	
	Detail	Thinning along roadways is particularly important along evacuation routes and near safety zones.
28	Utilize a suite of notification methods to communicate with residents during emergencies.	
	Detail	Notification methods may include radio, social media (Facebook, Twitter, Nextdoor etc.), the County website, email, television, newspaper, and Code Red.
29	Involve the County Sherriff's Department, State Police, and other cooperators in reviewing current Emergency Operating Plans and conducting field exercises.	
	Detail	Emergency personnel that will be directly involved in implementing an evacuation should be consulted when developing the County evacuation plan.
	Water resource protection	
30	Support projects to develop new water resources/enhance existing water resources.	

	Detail	Encourage USFS and residents to do more to develop water resources. Invest in water resources such as tanks or ponds. When they are not being drawn upon for firefighting, water development projects can be recreational in the meantime (fishing, water for wildlife).
31	Stage water tenders at strategic, high-risk locations in the county	
	Detail	Continue to support efforts such as the county's approach to staging water tenders at McGaffey Lake throughout fire season to increase capacity at that high-risk area. Consider training residents on how to use them to put out small fires.
32	Consider a mapping effort to document the location of community water infrastructure including wells and water tanks.	
	Detail	Mapping community water infrastructure will help prioritize mitigation measures designed to protect them.

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5| Fire Districts: Accomplishments since 2013 and Priority Actions for 2018

McKinley County is divided into 18 fire districts, with 22 fire stations across the county territory. The county fire department is comprised of career staff as well as volunteer firefighters, the latter numbering over 300. We used the Fire Districts to subdivide the County into smaller areas in which to record accomplishments and priorities because of the geography of these areas in well known and recognized. The Fire Districts themselves also include communities that are identified as Communities at Risk by this CWPP. Wherever possible recommendations are listed by these Communities. Fire districts are profiled below, along with the communities they encompass, and are displayed in the map in appendix 4.

Bluewater Acres VFD

Communities at Risk encompassed: Bluewater Acres

The wildland vegetation of the Bluewater Acres VFD is characterized by grassland, low density shrubland, piñon-juniper woodlands, and piñon-juniper ponderosa pine woodlands. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, summer camps, and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this VFD is dominated by private, state, Tribal, and USDA Forest Service lands. The CWPP update process for the County mapped this VFD at Medium Risk with 4,545 acres of WUI, 62% of which was mapped as low risk. Medium, medium/high, and high risk categories span 1,484 combined. The core of the mapped WUI occurs along the highway 612 corridor and the spur properties and subdivisions. The mapped WUI did capture where infrastructure developments intersect with medium to high fire risk off of the main roads, particularly on Cottonwood Gulch Foundation property, and at Bluewater Acres home sites. A wildfire event in this area will likely be wind driven in the crowns of the piñon-juniper woodlands and in the patches of ponderosa pine forest. This is an important area to direct fuels reduction funds towards. It is also important to note that the USDA Forest Service and the New Mexico State Land Office manages lands downwind from the two highest risk areas and need to be involved in fuels mitigation and treatment maintenance. Bluewater Acres VFD is an early adopter of the preparedness assessment recommended and can be a leader in the County to support other VFDs and Fire Districts improve their preparedness.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	NA
Wildfires	2017 – 2 acres on 10MM Highway 612 2018 – Diener/Bluewater Fires
Prescribed burns/pile burns	Rx fire Controlled burn Pile burn Pile burn
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program with NWCG training
Community engagement	Community pre-fire plans Public education events, 1-2 per month
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Wildfire preparedness days Educate community to have water resources available and/or call

	VFD to be on standby before burning
Structural ignitability	Integrate into pre-fire plans
Fire district capacity	Weekly trainings open to the public
Human ignition sources	Outreach education at all schools in Thoreau
Wildfire preparedness	Evacuation drills
Adjacent lands	USFS
Roads and transportation	Road maintenance to improve access for fire vehicles
Other	WUI trainings Collaborate with Forest Service personnel

Bluewater Lake VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Bluewater Lake/ Homer C. Jones Subdivision

The wildland vegetation of the Bluewater Lake VFD is characterized by grassland, low density shrubland, and piñon-juniper woodlands. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, recreation infrastructure, and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this VFD is dominated by private, state, and Tribal lands. The CWPP update process for the County mapped this VFD at Medium Risk with 700 acres of WUI, 63% of which was mapped as medium risk. The next largest risk category is low risk mapped at 35% of the WUI. The core of the mapped WUI occurs along the highway 412 corridor and the spur properties and subdivisions. A wildfire event in this area will likely be wind driven in the crowns of the piñon-juniper woodlands and in the patches of grass and shrubland. This is an important area to conduct home site assessments to reduce the medium risk identified through FireWise zone establishments. Larger parcels would also benefit from strategically placed fuels treatments. Wildfire risk could be increased after a high moisture season that allows a meaningful understory response in either native or non-native plants that add to fuel load and continuity. Mowing along road corridors will be critical for emergency response and evacuation. This should be paired with the VFD preparedness assessment recommended across all VFDs that includes home site assessments.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	Locally, sponsored by BLFD
Wildfires	None
Prescribed burns/pile burns	Locally, sponsored by BLFD 2016 Rx fire in the Zunis
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program with NWCG training
Community engagement	Community and BLFD meet yearly to discuss wildfire
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Spring cleanup
Structural ignitability	Integrate into Pre Plans
Fire district capacity	New brush truck (expected winter 2018)
Human ignition sources	Community Outreach
Wildfire preparedness	Evacuation drills/County preparedness planning
Adjacent lands	USFS
Roads and transportation	Improved accessibility
Other	Continue to work with USFS

Chichiltah VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Chichiltah

The wildland vegetation of the Chichiltah VFD is characterized by grassland, low density shrubland, piñon-juniper shrubland, and piñon-juniper woodlands. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this VFD is dominated by Tribal lands, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) sections, and small amounts of private and state trust lands. It should be noted that some of BLM sections are under an easement which gives the Navajo Nation vegetation management authority and responsibility. There is also significant checker-boarding in the western portion of this VFD. The CWPP update process for the County mapped 15,031 acres of WUI, 73% of which was mapped as low risk. The next largest risk category is medium spanning 3,297 acres. The mapped WUI occurs along Cousins and Jones Ranch road corridors. The most contiguous areas of medium risk are located along Smooth Mountain and Stinkwater Well roads. These WUI areas occur in the areas of dense piñon-juniper woodland and a wildfire event in this area will likely be primarily a wind driven crown fire with moderate to high intensities. Wildfire risk should be mitigated through a combination of fuels treatments and home site risk reductions. This should be paired with the VFD preparedness assessment recommended across all VFDs that includes home site assessments and this VFD should closely coordinate with the Navajo Nation.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	BIA Fuels Treatment of Defensible Space – 32 homes treated, 4 fuel breaks completed
Wildfires	None
Prescribed burns/pile burns	Community clean-up in Skeets Road area; Debris from 4 fuel breaks piled and burned
Community engagement	Community outreach with Chichiltah Chapter House; Chapter approved allowed fuels treatment for community members
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Community outreach
Structural ignitability	Defensible Space training integrated into Pre Plans
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program with NWCG training
Wildfire preparedness	County Preparedness Planning
Adjacent lands	BIA
Other	Improved Road Access; newly formed Fire Prevention Staff will begin Wildfire Prevention Protection strategies

Church Rock VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Church Rock

The wildland vegetation of the Church Rock VFD is characterized by grassland, low density shrubland, and pockets of piñon-juniper shrubland. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, transportation, communication, and limited rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this VFD is dominated by Navajo Nation lands and small amounts of private and state trust lands.

The CWPP update process for the County mapped 1,288 acres of WUI, 75% of which was mapped as low risk. The next largest risk category is medium spanning 306 acres. The mapped WUI occurs along the I-40 and highway 566 corridors. A wildfire event in this area will likely be ignited by the heavily used transportation corridors or associated activity and would be a flashy fire in grass or shrubland with the occasional tree or tree patch torching. Wildfire risk should be mitigated through a combination of mowing and refuse and weed management. This should be paired with the VFD preparedness assessment recommended across all VFDs that includes home site assessments.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	None
Wildfires	City Firefighters responded to the following number of wildfires although some of this number was mutual aid to areas outside of the Municipal Department's response area. 2013: 40 2014: 29 2015: 23 2016: 35 2017: 58 2018 (January -June): 32
Prescribed burns/pile burns	None
Community engagement	Community outreach with schools and Church Rock Chapter House
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Community Outreach
Structural ignitability	Integrate Pre Plans
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program with NWCG Training
Wildfire preparedness	County Preparedness Plan
Adjacent lands	Navajo Nation
Other	Improved addressing and road access

Cibola National Forest
Communities at Risk encompassed: McGaffey Lake – Tampico Springs

The wildland vegetation of the Cibola National Forest fire district is characterized by grassland, piñon-juniper shrublands and woodlands, ponderosa pine forest, and small amounts of mixed conifer forest types. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, recreation, and rangeland infrastructure. Additional values-at-risk include watershed integrity, ecosystem values, timber, and fuelwood values. Land jurisdiction in this VFD is dominated by USDA Forest Service (Cibola National Forest, Mt. Taylor Ranger District and the Department of Defense with smaller amounts of private in-holdings in the southern portion of the fire district. The CWPP update process for the County mapped this fire district at High Risk with 4,677 acres of WUI, only 24% of which was mapped as low risk. Medium, medium/high, and high-risk categories span 3,291 acres (or 70% of the WUI) combined. The core of the mapped WUI occurs along the highway 400 corridor at McGaffey Lake and Tampico Springs. There is spill-over WUI mapped from Timberlake and Whispering Cedars that would need to be managed on this fire district. The

mapped WUI did capture where infrastructure developments intersect with medium to high fire risk. This fire district along with the VFDs that span the Chuska Mountains are at high fire risk and if they burn, will burn as a catastrophic crown fire event that will have cascading ecological, watershed, social, and economic effects throughout the County. This is an important area to direct fuels reduction funds towards, particularly on the private lands. The Cibola National Forest is planning to implement a large-scale program of thinning and burning starting in 2015 as part of the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project. They have also indicated that they will maintain their prescribed burn west of Whispering Cedars, which will continue to reduce fire risk and fuel loading with each maintenance burn. It is also critical that residents in McGaffey and Tampico Springs coordinate wildfire risk reduction, preparedness, and evacuation efforts with McKinley County and the Cibola National Forest, Mt. Taylor Ranger District.

*Changes since 2013 and Priority Actions for 2018 and Beyond not provided.

Crownpoint VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Crownpoint, Nahodisgish, Standing Rock

The wildland vegetation of the Crownpoint VFD is characterized by grassland, low density shrubland, piñon-juniper shrubland and pockets of piñon-juniper woodlands. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, communication towers, and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this VFD is dominated by Tribal lands with small amounts of private, state trust, and BLM lands. There is also a very small patch of National Park Service land. The CWPP update process for the County mapped 22,802 acres of WUI, 85% of which was mapped as low risk. The next largest risk category is medium spanning 2,861 acres. The mapped WUI occurs along highways 371, 9, and 48. A wildfire event in this area will likely be flashy and primarily wind driven in grass and shrub fuels. There are mesas of piñon-juniper woodlands along an east-west alignment on the southern boundary of the VFD but these dense fuels are 1-2 miles away from WUI areas. Wildfire risk could be increased after a high moisture season that allows a meaningful understory response in either native or non-native plants that add to fuel load and continuity. Mowing along road corridors will be critical for emergency response and evacuation. NTUA does have a quality map of back-up water resources for suppression. A copy of this map should be available to the County and the VFD. This should be paired with the VFD preparedness assessment recommended across all VFDs that includes home site assessments.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	None
Wildfires	None
Prescribed burns/pile burns	None
Community engagement	Outreach with Crownpoint Chapter House and Community
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Community outreach
Structural ignitability	None
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program with NWCG training
Human ignition sources	None
Wildfire preparedness	County Preparedness Plan

Adjacent lands	Navajo Nation

Gallup Fire Department
Communities at Risk encompassed: Gallup

The wildland vegetation of the Gallup fire district is characterized by grassland, low density shrubland, piñon-juniper shrubland and limited pockets of piñon-juniper woodlands. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, communication towers, transportation, municipal, education, and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this fire district is dominated by private and municipal lands with smaller amounts Navajo Nation, BLM, and state trust lands. The CWPP update process for the County mapped 22,698 acres of WUI, 71% of which was mapped as low risk. The next largest risk category is medium spanning 5,933 acres. The mapped WUI occurs along highways 491, 564, and 602. A wildfire event in the municipality of Gallup will likely be wind driven, consuming refuse, weeds, landscaping, and urban trees. A wildfire event in the residential WUI areas north and south of the municipality will likely be either spotty torching or given moisture and wind conditions, a crown fire in the piñon-juniper systems. Wildfire risk could be increased after a high moisture season that allows a meaningful understory response in either native or non-native plants that add to fuel load and continuity. Mowing along road corridors will be critical for emergency response and evacuation. Fuels treatments focused on protecting homes and infrastructure north and south of the municipality will be important to reduce risk. This should be paired with the Fire District preparedness assessment recommended across all FDs that includes home site assessments. The City of Gallup also maintains two Red Cross approved shelters which can shelter people and animals, over seen by the city fire department.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	None
Wildfires	The City of Gallup Fire Department responded to the following amounts of wildfires. These fires include mutual aid responses so are may include fires outside of the City's response area. 2013 – 30 2014 – 49 2015 – 23 2016 – 34 2017 – 58 2018 (January- June) - 31
Prescribed burns/pile burns	None
Fire district capacity	None
Community engagement	Routine safety messages
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Fire Prevention Week in October, Fire prevention Campaigns throughout the year with local agencies.
Structural ignitability	Fire prevention safety messages for minimizing ignition hazards around the home.
Fire district capacity	Personnel attend various training to enhance skills and knowledge

	for all aspects of firefighting, to include wild-land interface.
Human ignition sources	Routine delivery of fire prevention education and safety trainings
Wildfire preparedness	Fire Safety program includes evacuation drills (Edith) and support of Code Red program by Metro Dispatch
Adjacent lands	Adjacent lands include but not limited to McKinley County, reservation and private. Mutual aid agreement with McKinley County
Roads and transportation	City of Gallup maintains city roads within city boundaries.

Mariano Lake VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Pinedale – Mariano Lake

The wildland vegetation of the Mariano Lake/PindaleVFD is characterized by grassland, low density shrubland, piñon-juniper shrubland, and dense piñon-juniper woodlands. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this VFD is dominated by Tribal lands with smaller amounts of private and state trust lands. The CWPP update process for the County mapped 15,419 acres of WUI, 75% of which was mapped as low risk. The next largest risk category is medium spanning 3,349 acres. The mapped WUI occurs along road 11-49 in north of the 2nd Canyon Road dogleg. The highest risk areas are along the 2nd Canyon Road corridor. A wildfire event in this area will likely be a high intensity, stand replacing crown fire. The remaining low and medium risk areas will likely be grass and shrub fires. Wildfire risk could be increased after a high moisture season that allows a meaningful understory response in either native or non-native plants that add to fuel load and continuity. Mowing along road corridors will be critical for emergency response and evacuation. This should be paired with the VFD preparedness assessment recommended across all VFDs that includes home site assessments.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	BIA fuels treatment/defensible space created for 46 homes
Wildfires	None
Prescribed burns/pile burns	Pile burning of debris from 14 homes
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program with NWCG training
Community engagement	Outreach with Chapter Houses. Mariano Lake Chapter signed resolution for treatment.
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	None
Structural ignitability	None
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program with NWCG training
Wildfire preparedness	County Preparedness Planning
Adjacent lands	Navajo Nation
Other	Newly established Fire Prevention Staff will begin Wildfire Prevention Plan Strategies

McKinley West VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Mentmore Area, Manuelito Area

The wildland vegetation of the McKinley West VFD is characterized by grassland, low density shrubland, piñon-juniper shrubland, and patches of dense piñon-juniper woodlands. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this VFD is dominated by Tribal lands with smaller amounts of private, BLM, and state trust lands. BLM lands in this area are generally under an easement conveying vegetation management rights to the Navajo Nation. The CWPP update process for the County mapped 32,131 acres of WUI, 72% of which was mapped as low risk. The next largest risk category is medium spanning 7,402 acres. The mapped WUI occurs along I-40, road 4, 20, and 32. These road corridors match the mapped medium risk WUI areas. A wildfire event in the southern portion of the VFD will likely be a stand replacing crown fire. The remaining low and medium risk areas will likely be grass and shrub fires. Wildfire risk could be increased after a high moisture season that allows a meaningful understory response in either native or non-native plants that add to fuel load and continuity. Mowing along road corridors will be critical for emergency response and evacuation. This should be paired with the VFD preparedness assessment recommended across all VFDs that includes home site assessments.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	None
Wildfires	2018 – Manulito Canyon
Prescribed burns/pile burns	Crestview Estates clean-up project
Fire district capacity	County wildland firefighting program with NWCG training
Community engagement	Community outreach/trainings: Fire prevention Community outreach/trainings: Defensible space awareness
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Annual Community Public Safety Preparedness day
Structural ignitability	Defensible space trainings
Fire district capacity	Improve County Wildland/WUI Training
Wildfire preparedness	Implementing County-wide preparedness plan
Adjacent lands	Navajo Nation, Zuni, BIA, USFS
Other	Water supply, improved water system, community training

Navajo Estates VFD

Communities at Risk encompassed: Navajo Estates (Ya Ta Hey) – Tse Bonito Corridor, Rock Springs, Gamerico – Twin Lakes Corridor

The wildland vegetation of the Navajo Estates VFD is characterized by grassland, low density shrubland, piñon-juniper shrubland and pockets of piñon-juniper woodlands. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, communication towers, and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this VFD is dominated by Tribal lands with small amounts of private and state trust lands. The CWPP update process for the County mapped 15,580 acres of WUI, 67% of which was mapped as low risk. The next largest risk category is medium spanning 4,586 acres. The mapped WUI occurs along road 481 north of Gallup and road 264 and along spur roads. The mapped WUI did capture infrastructure developments off of the main roads. The highest risk areas are north along the road 264 corridor. The next high-risk areas in this VFD response area are along Rock Springs and Francisco Pond roads. A wildfire event in this area will likely be

flashy and primarily wind driven. Wildfire risk could be increased after a high moisture season that allows a meaningful understory response in either native or non-native plants that add to fuel load and continuity. Mowing along road corridors will be critical for emergency response and evacuation. This should be paired with the VFD preparedness assessment recommended across all VFDs that include home site assessments.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	None
Wildfires	None
Prescribed burns/pile burns	None
Fire district capacity	Improve County Wildland/WUI Training
Community engagement	None
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Community education Chippers Wildfire preparedness days
Structural ignitability	Cleaning fields around homes (both occupied and abandoned)
Fire district capacity	Training opportunities, equipment
Wildfire preparedness	County-wide preparedness planning
Adjacent lands	Navajo Nation, BIA
Other	Community training, water supply

Navajo Nation
Communities at Risk encompassed: Nakaibito - Mexican Springs, Tohatchi, Coyote Canyon

The wildland vegetation of the Navajo Nation fire district in McKinley County varies widely and is characterized by grassland, shrubland, piñon-juniper shrubland, piñon-juniper woodlands, ponderosa pine forest, mountain meadows, and areas of mixed conifer forest. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, communication towers, transportation, and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this VFD is dominated by Tribal lands with small amounts of private, state trust, and Bureau of Land Management lands. The CWPP update process for the County mapped 51,053 acres of WUI, 79% of which was mapped as low risk. The next largest risk category is medium spanning 7,583 acres. The fire district spans the north-central portion of the county from the Chuska Mountains in the west to the western edge of the Mount Taylor uplift in the east. The highest risk areas are north of Tse Bonito along the road 50 corridor. The next highest risk areas in this response area are east of Mexican Springs and west of Borrego Pass. Wildfire risk in the grasslands, shrublands, and low-density woodlands could be increased after a high moisture season that allows a meaningful understory response in either native or non-native plants that add to fuel load and continuity. Mowing along road corridors will be critical for emergency response and evacuation. Fuels treatments around homes, businesses, and other critical infrastructure should be prioritized in the high risk areas listed above. This should be paired with the fire district preparedness assessments recommended across all VFDs and fire districts that include home site assessments.

CHANGES SINCE 2013

Fuels reduction treatments	50 acres treated for defensible space for Gibson Peak Communications Site and infrastructure
Prescribed burns/pile burns	50 acres pile-burned at Gibson Peak Communications Site, with defensible space created for infrastructure
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Other	Newly established Fire Prevention Staff will begin Wildfire Prevention Plan Strategies

Navajo VFD and East of Navajo VFD, Nakaibito-Mexican Springs Area
Communities encompassed: Navajo, South Navajo – Highway 12 Corridor

The Navajo VFD covers the town of Navajo and is bounded on the east by an area that is not mapped by McKinley County as having a fire response district or VFD. It covers western Mexican Springs and isolated areas in the southern Chuska Mountains. The wildland vegetation of this combined area characterized by grassland, shrubland, piñon-juniper shrubland and woodland, ponderosa pine forest, mountain meadows, and isolated areas of mixed conifer forest. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, communication towers, transportation, and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this area is dominated by Navajo Nation lands. The fire-risk modeling combined the Navajo VFD with the area to its east that is not mapped to have a VFD or fire district. The CWPP update process for the County mapped 4,903 acres of WUI, 46% of which was mapped as low risk. The next largest risk category is medium spanning 1,413 acres. The highest risk areas are in the town of Navajo and south of Navajo along the road 12 corridor. The next highest risk areas are isolated patches along roads 126, 131, and N30 in the Chuska Mountains both in the Navajo VFD and in the undesignated response area. Wildfire risk in the grasslands, shrublands, and low-density woodlands could be increased after a high moisture season that allows a meaningful understory response in either native or non-native plants that add to fuel load and continuity. Mowing along road corridors will be critical for emergency response and evacuation. Fuels treatments around homes, businesses, and other critical infrastructure in and around Navajo are a County priority. This should be paired with the fire district preparedness assessments recommended across all VFDs and fire districts that include home site assessments (see appendix IX). Finally, McKinley County and the Navajo Nation should meet to discuss how best to either incorporate the undesignated area into an existing fire response area (Navajo VFD or Navajo Nation), or create a new fire response area, especially given the overstocked ponderosa pine fuels throughout the area.

*Changes since 2013 and Priority Actions for 2018 and Beyond not provided.

Pinehaven VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Noble Acres – Skeets Road-Big Galls Road Corridor, Pinehaven – Breadsprings

The wildland vegetation of the Pinehaven VFD is characterized by grassland, piñon-juniper shrubland and expanses of piñon-juniper woodlands with remnant ponderosa pine. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, communication towers, transportation, and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this VFD is dominated by Tribal lands with lesser amounts of private, state trust, and BLM lands. The CWPP update process for the County

mapped 25,438 acres of WUI, 56% of which was mapped as low risk. The next largest risk category is medium spanning 9,505 acres (37% of the WUI). The mapped WUI occurs along highway 602 and Skeets, Breadsprings, and Blue Medicine Well road corridors. There are 1,509 acres of medium/high and high risk that are dispersed in the Noble Acres, Breadsprings, and Pinehaven communities. A wildfire event in this area will likely be a high intensity crown event. Fuels treatments are critical in this VFD along with slash mitigation or removal. Treatments should begin south and west of critical infrastructure and at the same time be paired with home site risk reductions. This should be occurring concurrently with the VFD preparedness assessment recommended across all VFDs that includes home site assessments (see appendix IX). It would also benefit this VFD if NTUA could generate a map of hydrants for emergency suppression use.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	County clean-up projects
Wildfires	None
Prescribed burns/pile burns	Skeets Road County clean-up
Community engagement	Community outreach
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Community outreach with Pinehaven Chapter House
Structural ignitability	Training and awareness
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program with NWCG Training
Wildfire preparedness	County Preparedness Plans
Adjacent lands	BIA

Prewitt VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Prewitt

The wildland vegetation of the Prewitt VFD is characterized by grassland, shrubland, piñon-juniper shrubland, and pockets of piñon-juniper woodlands in canyons and along mesas. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, communication towers, transportation, and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this VFD is dominated by private, Tribal, and small amounts of state trust, and Bureau of Land Management lands. The CWPP update process for the County mapped 14,977 acres of WUI, 81% of which was mapped as low risk. The next largest risk category is medium spanning 2,345 acres. The highest risk areas are south of interstate 40 along spur roads and along highway 412 to Bluewater Lake. The next highest risk areas is along road 41 east of interstate 40. Wildfire risk in the grasslands, shrublands, and low-density woodlands could be increased after a high moisture season that allows a meaningful understory response in either native or non-native plants that add to fuel load and continuity. Mowing along road corridors will be critical for emergency response and evacuation. Fuels treatments around homes, businesses, and other critical infrastructure should be prioritized in the higher risk areas listed above. This should be paired with the fire district preparedness assessments recommended across all VFDs and fire districts that include home site assessments (see appendix IX).

CHANGES SINCE 2013

Fuels reduction treatments	Yes, minimal
Wildfires	None
Prescribed burns/pile burns	Conducted annually
Community engagement	Community outreach
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Community outreach/training
Structural ignitability	Awareness training
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program with NWCG Training
Wildfire preparedness	County preparedness plan
Adjacent lands	USFS

Pueblo Pintado VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Pueblo Pintado Area

The wildland vegetation of the Pueblo Pintado Independent Fire District is dominated by sparse grasslands and shrublands, piñon-juniper shrublands on mesas and in arroyo bottoms. There are pockets of piñon-juniper woodland on north slopes and protected terrain. The values-at-risk in the Pueblo Pintado VFD include homes, businesses, agricultural lands and infrastructure, and rangelands and infrastructure. Land jurisdictions in this area are dominated by Tribal lands with a checkerboard of Bureau of Land Management, state trust, and private lands. The CWPP update process mapped 26,030 acres of WUI, over 80% of which is at low wildfire risk. The next highest risk category is medium risk across 3,760 acres. The medium risk WUI areas are centered along the Pueblo Pintado and Ojo Encino corridor. The Pueblo Pintado area is one of the largest fire districts in the county and it is remote. As such, wildfire response lag time from neighboring suppression resources is high. A wildfire event in this area will likely be flashy and primarily wind driven. Wildfire risk could be increased after a high moisture season that allows a meaningful understory response in either native or non-native plants that add to fuel load and continuity. Mowing along road corridors will be critical for emergency response and evacuation. This should be paired with the VFD preparedness assessment recommended across all VFDs that includes home site assessments (see appendix IX).

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	None
Wildfires	None
Prescribed burns/pile burns	None
Community engagement	Community Outreach with schools
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Outreach training
Structural ignitability	None
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program with NWCG Training
Wildfire preparedness	County Preparedness Plan
Adjacent lands	Navajo Nation, Sandoval County

Ramah VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Ramah, Ramah – Black Rock Corridor, Timberlake

The Ramah VFD includes the town of Ramah and the Ramah-Zuni Pueblo corridor in the southwestern portion of the Zuni Mountains and the Zuni Mesas in the western and southern portion of the fire district. The wildland vegetation of this area characterized by grassland, shrubland, piñon-juniper shrubland and woodland, with isolated patches and remnant ponderosa pine forests. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, communication towers, transportation, and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this area is dominated by private, Zuni Pueblo, Ramah Navajo Chapter, state trust, and USDA Forest Service lands. The CWPP update process for the County mapped 7,133 acres of WUI, 40% of which was mapped as low risk. The next largest risk categories are medium spanning 2,133 acres (30%) and medium/high at 1,440 acres. The highest risk areas are in the town of Ramah and west of Ramah along the highway 53 corridor. The next highest risk areas are isolated patches and areas that spread into Cibola County, the Timberlake VFD, and the Cibola National Forest fire district. Wildfire risk in the grasslands, shrublands, and low-density woodlands could be increased after a high moisture season that allows a meaningful understory response in either native or non-native plants that add to fuel load and continuity. Mowing along road corridors will be critical for emergency response and evacuation. Fuels treatments around homes, businesses, and other critical infrastructure in and around Ramah are a County priority. This should be paired with the fire district preparedness assessments recommended across all VFDs and fire districts that include home site assessments. Finally, McKinley County, Zuni Pueblo, the towns of Ramah and Timberlake, the Cibola National Forest, and the Ramah Navajo Chapter should meet to discuss how to best strategically increase wildfire preparedness and implement and maintain fuels treatments.

Ramah and Timberlake share jurisdiction so for 2013 changes and 2018 priorities refer to the table listed under Timberlake VFD.

*Changes since 2013 and Priority Actions for 2018 and Beyond not provided.

San Mateo VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: San Mateo

The wildland vegetation of the San Mateo VFD is dominated by sparse grasslands and shrublands, piñon-juniper shrublands and woodlands, and some ponderosa pine forests on the western slopes of the Mt. Taylor volcanic area. The values-at-risk in the San Mateo VFD include homes, businesses, agricultural lands and infrastructure, and rangelands and infrastructure. Land jurisdictions in this area are dominated by USDA Forest Service lands with a checkerboard of Bureau of Land Management, state trust, Tribal, and private lands. The CWPP update process mapped 830 acres of WUI, 56% of which is at low wildfire risk. The next highest risk category is medium risk across 176 acres. The entire WUI is centrally located around the town of San Mateo with risk increasing towards the east and south as woody vegetation increases with elevation. Interestingly, much of the WUI (as is the town) in Cibola County. Fuels reduction treatments in the WUI, beginning in the denser, higher risk areas are needed to protect San Mateo. This should be paired with the VFD preparedness assessment recommended across all VFDs that includes home site assessments.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	None
Wildfires	2018 – La Mosca Tank Fire
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Community Outreach
Structural ignitability	None
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program with NWCG Training
Wildfire preparedness	County Preparedness Plan
Adjacent lands	USFS

Thoreau VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Continental Divide – Thoreau

The wildland vegetation of the Thoreau VFD is characterized by grassland, low density shrubland, piñon-juniper woodlands, and piñon-juniper ponderosa pine woodlands. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this VFD is dominated by private, state, and Tribal lands with USDA Forest Service lands south of the County line. The CWPP update process for the County mapped this VFD at Low/Medium Risk with 31,522 acres of WUI, 70% of which was mapped as low risk. Medium, medium/high, and high-risk categories span 9,340 acres combined. This is the third largest WUI in the County. The WUI is dispersed along the I-40 corridor, the highway 612 corridor, and the highway 371 corridor to Crownpoint. The mapped WUI did capture where infrastructure developments intersect with medium to high fire risk (dense woody vegetation) off of the main roads, particularly off of highway 612, along Mt. Powell Road, and along Big Point Road in the northwest of the fire district. A wildfire event in this area will likely be wind driven in the crowns of the piñon-juniper woodlands and in the patches of ponderosa pine forest. It is important to direct fuels reduction funds towards these areas. These fuels reduction efforts should be paired with the VFD preparedness assessment recommended across all VFDs that includes home site assessments.Thoreau VFD's proximity to Bluewater Acres VFD, an early adopter of this preparedness effort, could easily allow sharing of information and guidance between the VFDs.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	None
Wildfires	None
Prescribed burns/pile burns	None
Community engagement	Community Outreach
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Community Outreach with schools and Chapter Houses
Structural ignitability	Awareness training
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program
Wildfire preparedness	County Preparedness Plan
Adjacent lands	Navajo Nation

Timberlake VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Timberlake

The wildland vegetation of the Timberlake VFD is characterized by piñon-juniper woodlands, piñon-juniper ponderosa pine woodlands, ponderosa pine forest, and mountain meadow openings. The values-at-risk include homes and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this VFD is dominated by private lands surrounded by USDA Forest Service lands to the south and north of the development. The CWPP update process identified the community of Timberlake as one of only two High risk communities in McKinley County. The process mapped this VFD with 4,192 acres of WUI, 29% of which was mapped as medium risk. Medium, medium/high, and high-risk categories span 2,708 acres combined. The WUI is centered on the Timberlake subdivision north of Ramah with some isolated occupied ranches north of Timberlake. The mapped WUI did capture where infrastructure developments intersect with medium to high fire risk (dense woody vegetation). A wildfire event in this area will likely be a catastrophic crown fire with significant structure losses. More importantly, egress is limited only south to Ramah due to locked gates from the ranches to the north, the rough terrain, road conditions, and the design of the housing development. While wildfires can always threaten lives, this egress issue is particularly concerning.

An aggressive fuels reduction effort in the community of Timberlake is needed, paired with forest restoration thinning and prescribed burning on USDA Forest Service lands to the south and north of the community. This needs to be accompanied with opening a second egress route from the community, even if a professional mediator is needed to facilitate this. These fuels reduction efforts should be paired with the VFD preparedness assessment recommended across all VFDs that includes home site assessments.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	None
Wildfires	Aspen Fire at Aspen Loop in Timberlake Subdivision burned 3.6 acres, June 2015
Prescribed burns/pile burns	Timberlake station allows residents to bring vegetative matter to north end of Ramah Lake where it is pile-burned every January
Fire district capacity	45,000-gallon tank for water supply
Community engagement	Public evacuation alert system
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Continue allowing residents to bring vegetative matter to north end of Ramah Lake for January pile burns Work with landowners' association to set up a fire break halfway down subdivision on Elk Drive
Structural ignitability	Continue reducing structural ignitability by allowing residents to bring in vegetative matter
Fire district capacity	Inside space to house another tanker at Timberlake Station
Roads and transportation	Maintain 1 main route out and 2 emergency exits in case the main exit is blocked

Tse Yah Toh VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Tse Bonito

The wildland vegetation of the Tse Yah Toh VFD is dominated by sparse grasslands and shrublands, piñon-juniper shrublands on mesas and in arroyo bottoms. There are pockets of piñon-juniper woodland on north slopes and protected terrain. The values-at-risk in the Tse Yah Toh VFD include homes, businesses, agricultural lands and infrastructure, and rangelands and infrastructure. Land jurisdictions in this area are dominated by checker-boarded Tribal, private, Bureau of Land Management, and state trust lands. The CWPP update process mapped 13,043 acres of WUI, 68% of which is at low wildfire risk. The next highest risk category is medium risk across 3,660 acres. Medium/high and high risk was only minimally mapped for this VFD covering less than 150 acres. The medium risk WUI areas are centered along the west Gallup development north along Mentmore and Defiance Draw roads to the highway 264 corridor. A wildfire event in this area will likely be flashy and primarily wind driven. Wildfire risk could be increased after a high moisture season that allows a meaningful understory response in either native or non-native plants that add to fuel load and continuity. Mowing along road corridors will be critical for emergency response and evacuation. This should be paired with the VFD preparedness assessment recommended across all VFDs that includes home site assessments.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	None
Wildfires	None
Prescribed burns/pile burns	None
Community engagement	Community outreach
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Community outreach training
Structural ignitability	Awareness and Defensible Space training
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program with NWCG Training
Wildfire preparedness	County Preparedness Plan
Adjacent lands	Navajo Nation
Other	Improved addressing and road access

Vanderwagen VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Vanderwagon (Sager Estates), Black Rock – Vanderwagon Corridor

The wildland fuels of the Vanderwagon VFD were mapped in a highly ecologically departed condition where many areas of dense piñon-juniper woodlands have encroached formerly open ponderosa pine areas. Remnant ponderosa pines remain on the landscape and overtop the often-continuous canopy of piñon-juniper woodland. Rangeland improvement actions have reduced fuel loads and continuity but are not strategically place around WUI areas for maximum benefit. Similarly, naturally sparse areas largely remain distant and outside of WUI areas. The CWPP update modeling has mapped 6,840 acres of WUI areas, 50% of which is in low risk. However, 37% or 2,500 acres of the Vanderwagon WUI are in medium to high risk. These are centered on Sagar Estates, the Cousins Road corridor, and the highway 602 corridor. A wildfire event in this

fuel type will be a wind driven crown fire. As such, an array of fuels treatments placed to protect homes and infrastructure is critical. This needs to be paired with home site fuels reduction efforts that apply Firewise home protection principles and recommendations. Implementation of the VFD preparedness assessments, recommended across all VFDs, that includes home site assessments (see appendix IX), is especially important in this high fuel loading area. The Vanderwagon VFD would be a good candidate for county supported chipping and slash removal days that encourage and assist homeowners. The Vanderwagon VFD is dominated by Tribal land with some areas of private and state trust lands. Due to this, all fuels efforts should be closely coordinated with Zuni Pueblo and the Bureau of Indian Affairs Zuni Agency.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	2018 – County clean-up projects
Wildfires	None
Prescribed burns/pile burns	2018 – County clean-up projects
Community engagement	Community Outreach
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Community Outreach Program
Structural ignitability	Awareness Training, evacuation drills
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program with NWCG Training
Human ignition sources	Awareness training
Wildfire preparedness	County Preparedness Plan
Adjacent lands	BIA

Whispering Cedars VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Whispering Cedars

The wildland fuels of the Whispering Cedars VFD are divided by Interstate 40. South of the interstate, shrubland transitions quickly to piñon-juniper and ponderosa pine woodlands as elevation increases. North of the interstate, grasslands, exposed soils and rock outcrops dominate until piñon-juniper woodlands occur on mesa tops. Remnant ponderosa pines remain in protected areas, steep slopes, canyon bottoms, and north slopes. The WUI is dominated private and USDA Forest Service land with smaller amounts of state trust and tribal lands. The CWPP update modeling has mapped 6,839 acres of WUI areas, 79% of which is in low risk. However, 16% of the WUI is in medium to high risk. These are centered on the Whispering Cedar subdivision south of Refinery. A wildfire event in this dense piñon-juniper woodland fuel type will be a wind driven high intensity crown fire. As such, an array of fuels treatments placed to protect homes and infrastructure is critical. This needs to be paired with home site fuels reduction efforts that apply Firewise home protection principles and recommendations. Implementation of the VFD preparedness assessments, recommended across all VFDs, that includes home site assessments (see appendix IX), is especially important in this high fuel loading area. The Forest Service has conducted prescribed fire fuels treatments west of the Whispering Cedars subdivision which is an important area of high fuels. The Forest Service needs to maintain this fuels reduction effort. Additionally, the Forest Service is planning piñon-juniper treatments to the south and east of the subdivision. It will also be important to include state trust lands in these efforts as the State Land Office manages a section within the WUI.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	None
Wildfires	None
Prescribed burns/pile burns	None
Community engagement	Community Outreach
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Community Outreach Program
Structural ignitability	Awareness and Defensible Space training
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program with NWCG Training
Human ignition sources	Awareness training
Wildfire preparedness	County Preparedness Plan
Adjacent lands	USFS

White Cliffs VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Rehoboth

The wildland vegetation of the White Cliffs VFD is characterized by grassland, low density shrubland, piñon-juniper woodlands, and smaller amounts of piñon-juniper ponderosa pine woodlands. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this VFD is dominated by Tribal lands with lesser amounts of private, and state lands. The CWPP update process for the County mapped this VFD with 19,907 acres of WUI, 73% of which was mapped as low risk. Medium, medium/high, and high risk categories span 5,373 acres combined. The communities of this WUI are dispersed along the I-40 corridor, the Rocky Flats road corridor, and the highway 566 corridor. The highest contiguous risk WUI portion is at the development end of Sundance Coal Mine road. The mapped WUI did capture where infrastructure developments intersect with medium to high fire risk (dense woody vegetation) off of the main roads. A wildfire event in the woodlands of this VFD will likely be wind driven in the crowns of the piñon-juniper woodlands and in the patches of ponderosa pine forest. Fuels reduction treatments in and around Sundance Coal Mine road are needed along with home owner mitigations throughout the VFD and roadside mowing. These fuels reduction efforts should be paired with the VFD preparedness assessment recommended across all VFDs that includes home site assessments.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	None
Wildfires	None
Prescribed burns/pile burns	None
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program with NWCG Training
Community engagement	None
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Unknown
Structural ignitability	Yes
Fire district capacity	Yes
Human ignition sources	Yes
Wildfire preparedness	Yes

Adjacent lands	Navajo Nation
Roads and transportation	Yes

Wingate VFD
Communities at Risk encompassed: Ft. Wingate

The wildland vegetation of the Wingate VFD is characterized by grassland, low density shrubland, and piñon-juniper woodlands. The values-at-risk include homes, businesses, and agriculture and rangeland infrastructure. Land jurisdiction in this VFD is dominated by Tribal lands with lesser amounts of private, Forest Service, and state lands. The CWPP update process for the County mapped this VFD with 7,470 acres of WUI, 79% of which was mapped as low risk. Medium, medium/high, and high risk categories total 1,597 acres combined. The communities of this WUI are dispersed along the I-40 corridor, the highway 400 road corridor, and with an isolated patch southwest of 2nd Canyon Road west of Mariano Lake. The mapped WUI did capture where infrastructure developments intersect with medium to high fire risk (dense woody vegetation) off of the main roads. A wildfire event in the woodlands of this VFD will likely be wind driven in the crowns of the piñon-juniper woodlands and in the patches of ponderosa pine forest. Fuels reduction treatments in and around the town of Fort Wingate and the 2nd Canyon Road area are needed along with home owner mitigations throughout the VFD and roadside mowing along the I-40 corridor and Iyanbito. This VFD is at watershed risk due to the upper portions of the watershed south of Fort Wingate. These are heavily wooded and very fire prone. A wildfire on the adjacent National Forest would have significant undesirable consequences such as erosion, sedimentation, and flooding. The fuels reduction efforts should be paired with the VFD preparedness assessment recommended across all VFDs that includes home site assessments.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	None
Wildfires	10 acres at McGaffey in 2016
Prescribed burns/pile burns	Yes (USFS)
Community engagement	None
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	None
Structural ignitability	Awareness training, Defensible space
Fire district capacity	County Wildland Program with NWCG Training
Human ignition sources	Awareness training
Wildfire preparedness	County Preparedness Plan
Adjacent lands	USFS
Roads and transportation	None

Zuni Pueblo
In Partnership with Zuni BIA Fire Management
Communities at Risk encompassed: Zuni Pueblo WUI – Black Rock, Zuni, Zuni Pueblo – Highway 53 SW Corridor

The wildland fuels in the Zuni Pueblo fire response area are dominated by bare ground, sparse grassland and shrubland, piñon-juniper shrubland, and piñon-juniper woodlands with a ponderosa pine component. Zuni Pueblo also has significant riparian vegetation in the Zuni River corridor. Zuni Pueblo has largely removed highly flammable non-native invasive riparian species to significantly reduce wildfire risk; however, maintenance of the native broadleaf vegetation is critical. Rangeland improvement actions have reduced fuel loads and continuity but are not strategically place around WUI areas for maximum benefit. Similarly, naturally sparse areas largely remain outside of WUI areas. The CWPP update model has mapped 10,273 acres of WUI which is centered on Zuni Pueblo and Black Rock with corridor WUI areas along highways 53 and 602. Medium-high risk dominates the Zuni Pueblo fire response area representing over 70% (over 7,500 acres) of the WUI. It is important to note that this is the largest block of medium-high or high risk WUI in McKinley County. The development of the McKinley County wildfire risk model also revealed that Zuni Pueblo and Black Rock have a high amount of wildfire ignitions reported. In addition to fuels treatments, fuels treatment maintenance, and a preparedness plan by the Pueblo and BIA fire departments that uses home site assessments, an overall community-based strategy for fire risk reduction, preparedness, and response is needed. It is also important to note that Zuni Pueblo has a 2010 CWPP covering all of their Tribal lands and that this McKinley County plan compliments their CWPP.

CHANGES SINCE 2013	
Fuels reduction treatments	Black Rock Bosque (3 treatments) treated over 250 acres of tribal lands with BIA funds
Wildfires	2013 – 30 fires burned 29.8 acres district-wide 2014 – 14 fires burned 16.5 acres district-wide 2015 – 13 fires burned 22 acres district-wide 2016 – 23 fires burned 231 acres district-wide 2017 – 9 fires burned 143 acres district-wide
Prescribed burns/pile burns	2014 – Zuni Riverbed Rx burned 60 acres of piles 2015 – Black Rock Bosque Rx burned 50 acres of piles 2017 – Blackrock Airstrip North/South Rx burned 90 acres
Community engagement	Changes in enforcement/restrictions on camp fires, open flame grilling, and area cleaning for agriculture In addition, Zuni BIA Agency has: Fire Prevention Technician Wildland Fire Prevention Plan CWPP
PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND	
Community involvement	Prevention week Preparedness week Fire department will work with communities adjacent to forest/agriculture to coordinate good days to conduct fuel reduction efforts
Structural ignitability	Firewise Workshops Home Assessments Remove weathered lumber, dry weeds from around properties Dispose of excess household trash
Fire district capacity	Training needed in Wildland Firefighting and Fire Prevention

	For example, have all local departments complete S-130/190
Human ignition sources	Prevention Outreach Community Education
Wildfire preparedness	Readiness reviews and drills Establish an effective emergency operation plan in the community
Adjacent lands	Reserve Treaty Rights Land projects, USFS, BIA, State Strong fire protection plan developed by communities
Roads and transportation	Road mapping Road maintenance Maintain access roads in case of emergency evacuation or rapid deployment of fire equipment (Quick response will reduce cost and effort)
Other	On tribal lands, surrounding sacred areas need immediate attention to improve access roads and reduce fuel loads

6| Companion plan crosswalk

The companion plan crosswalk component of the 2018 CWPP update, below, is a result of stakeholder input provided at the November 20th, 2017 Core Team meeting. The concept of cross-jurisdictional connectivity was also a theme at the May 7th Core Team and Community meetings and was expressed on three fronts: 1) data sharing, 2) cooperative agreements, and 3) continuity across county lines.

During the Core Team meeting, emphasis was given to the priority need of cross-jurisdictional data sharing. Data sharing, facilitated in some instances by inter-governmental agreements (IGAs), works well at the grassroots level—between local fire and police departments, etc. Between tribal entities, multiple federal agencies (BLM, USFS, NPS), County government, and private landowners present on county landscapes, getting to a point where these many actors work together would be a worthy accomplishment. Federal approval for IGAs could facilitate maintenance of roads, facilitating NEPA processes and right-of-way, and optimizing funding.

Information-sharing is also key in the context of keeping individuals and communities abreast of emergency information as well as fire bans. It was expressed in the May 7th Community Meeting that the County should develop a way to disseminate info about fire bans. This information is routinely posted to the county website, but the county should find a way to make sure that the information reaches residents. Timberlake residents spoke of their work to post fire hazard info along roadways and in community areas, as well as conducting community education initiatives on fire responsibility and on building fire adapted communities. Resident survey responses also emphasized the importance of having more media make repeated announcements on the dangers of wildfire. Specific suggestions included outreach to communities through meetings, mailings, and public service announcements about the need to manage and restore forests to healthier states.

To aid in cross-jurisdictional cohesion, there are a few cooperative agreements in play or taking shape, including a Four Corners Agreement, Resource Mobilization Plan, and a nascent cooperative agreement with the BIA Southwest Regional Office in Albuquerque. Another

example of multi-agency coordination is the hybrid model of the Zuni Fire District. While the County owns the building, allowing the district to tap into state and/or county tax fire funding, operations are tribal. Zuni district firefighters are paid and work full-time. The state provides equipment, while the BIA supports and funds fire prevention training and operations. The Zuni Fire District has a prevention plan, employs a fire prevention technician, and includes a tribal thinning crew.

Specific challenges in wildfire prevention and response arise with county lines. In the case of Timberlake, such challenges are visible along the line with Cibola county. While Timberlake received timber thinning assistance from NMAC and other grant funding, the land adjacent did not. As a result, vegetation at the county line is relatively thick. While the Timberlake escape route remains in decent shape, future initiatives should work to ensure that landscape improvements do not halt beyond county boundaries when conditions present heavy fuel loads and heightened risk to residents and properties.

County divisions again come in to play in emergency response communications. The county line and relative location of cell towers can make it difficult for dispatchers to identify the location of cell phone 911 callers. County residents knowing to inform dispatchers of their location can help insure that resources are sent to the correct location. Information on exact location is particularly where roads of the same name exist across or beyond the county. Mapping and communication therefore remains key in the rural communities throughout the county; updating road maps will assist in effectively dispatching support to communities.

Statewide Natural Resources Assessment

The *New Mexico Statewide Natural Resources Assessment & Strategy and Response Plans* sets an overarching vision for prioritizing and conducting natural resource management activities across the state (ENMRD Forestry Division. 2010). One of the key areas of focus of the *Assessment* is protecting watersheds from harm, particularly high severity wildfire. For McKinley County, the *Assessment* is most useful as a way to place the County's wildfire protection efforts within a state-wide context.
http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/documents/New_Mexico_Natural_Resource_Assesment_DataAtlases.pdf

New Mexico State Hazard Mitigation Plan

The New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management's *Hazard Mitigation Plan* takes a state-wide view of both hazards and capabilities (NMDHSEM 2013):
http://www.nmdhsem.org/uploads/files/NM HMP Final 9-30-13.pdf

McKinley County Multi-Jurisdicational Hazard Mitigation Plan
http://mcoem.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/McKinley-County-HMP-Final-10142014.pdf

McKinley County Comprehensive Plan – Vision 2020

The McKinley County Comprehensive Plan is underway, with completion anticipated for late 2018. The 2018 CWPP update will be included as an element in the comprehensive plan.

There are several existing communities in McKinley County, such as Timberlake Ranch, that have only one main route of ingress/egress. This is a significant risk in the event of an evacuation and inhibits the capacity for emergency personnel and vehicles to access these communities. It is therefore of utmost importance that new housing developments be constructed with the threat of wildfire in mind. Guidelines and regulations outlined in the Comprehensive Plan should specify the need for multiple, well-maintained routes into and out of communities.

The consideration of regulations around ingress/egress is timely considering the progression of Mesa Ridge Ranch. This housing development project received preliminary approval in June 2017 for first development phase along an existing road running north-south. Final approval for phase 1was recorded on January 23rd 2018. Phase 1 will include 52 lots along Maverick Road, at slightly over one acre each. Further ahead, phase 2 lots are slated to be immediately adjacent to Whispering Cedars. As new housing brings higher population density, it will only become more important that residents and responders have adequate routes of exit and entry in the case of an emergency.

7| Fire adapted communities and Firewise communities

Wildfire risk is inherently shared between neighbors and across jurisdictions. Reducing that risk requires both a top-down and grassroots approach. Strategies such as regulations, zoning, and ordinances may provide an incentive for residents to accept responsibility for their own safety and that of their neighbors. However, some rural communities in New Mexico have experienced opposition from residents when ordinances related to wildfire mitigation have been proposed (Weinstein, 2014). Fire Adapted Communities (FAC) concepts focus on outreach and education for residents living in the WUI. By promoting FAC, land managers and local governments may find an alternative to ordinances and regulations or find a more receptive, educated public when proposing such measures as requiring defensible space thinning.

The National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy, a "strategic push to work collaboratively among all stakeholders and across all landscapes" developed in 2014, lists creating fire adapted communities as one of three primary goals along with resilient landscapes, and safe and effective wildfire response. FAC is a conceptual framework for engaging land management agencies and community stakeholders at various scales from the individual homeowner to businesses to federal agencies in order to help reduce wildfire risk. FAC concepts are useful for helping communities reframe how they think about wildfire. In the western United States, the presence and reoccurrence of wildfire is a natural component of fire adapted ecosystems. The map in appendix 9 highlights this fact by displaying wildfire occurrences in the county between 2006 and 2016. Acknowledging this fact is an important step towards becoming a more fire adapted community and a good starting point for education and outreach to community members. Figures 1 and 2 outline the various elements that define the FAC concept.

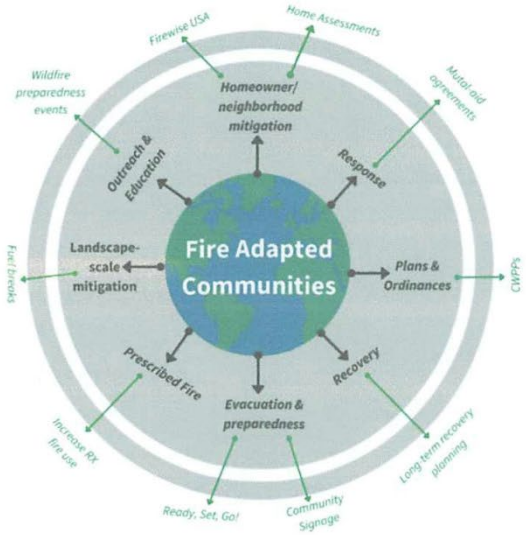

Figure 1 Elements of a fire adapted community

Firewise Communities is a recognition program administered by the National Fire Protection Association that began in 2002. Firewise emphasizes fuels reduction and recommends steps homeowners can take to reduce their individual wildfire risk. For example, landscaping practices to reduce flammable materials close to the home and standards for pruning trees and bushes. www.firewise.org contains several resources for homeowners, such as an online toolkit and checklist for steps to reduce wildfire risk. Firewise recognition is achieved after a community completes a 5-step process:

1. Obtain a wildfire risk assessment as a written document from your state forestry agency or fire department.
2. Form a board or committee and create an action plan based on the assessment.
3. Conduct a "Firewise Day" event.
4. Invest a minimum of $2 per capita in local Firewise actions for that year.
5. Submit an application to your Firewise liaison.

Firewise recognition is an important tool in the ongoing process to be fire adapted. Many communities working to be fire adapted begin by becoming recognized as a Firewise community. In summary, "Firewise is a designation, fire adapted is a lifestyle" (Nystrom, 2016).

Part of being fire adapted recognizes that not all members of the community can prepare for, respond to, and recover from a wildfire the same. Research (Lynn and Gerlitz, 2005) and practice have shown that socially vulnerable populations may not be able mitigate and recover from wildfire to the same extent as the community at large. In recognition of this and its relevance in McKinley County, the Households Below Poverty Level and the Senior Citizen maps (appendix

10 and 11) illustrate these related metrics to help guide partners engaged in fire adaptation tailor their practices. Older residents may not be able to move their wood pile, clean gutters and eaves, or rake needles and debris. Households below the poverty level may not have the funds on hand to reduce structural ignitability by installing a new roof, or they may not be able to pay for fuels reduction treatments.



Figure 2 Fire adapted communities infographic

8| Wildfire preparedness

Ingress and egress

Ingress (access for wildfire suppression equipment and personnel) and egress (ways for residents and visitors to escape the wildfire) are crucial to wildfire preparedness. Communities with only one way in and out, such as Timberlake Ranch, face a greater risk during wildfires. Planning evacuation routes at the community or fire district level is one way to identify hazards ahead of time. Actions to improve ingress and egress during a wildfire may include thinning along roadways, road condition improvements, and signage directing residents where to go during an emergency.

Roads

The McKinley County Roads Department is working to create, maintain, and improve roads with the objective of improving access and safety in communities across the county in the event of wildfire. Having adequate, well-maintained roads in and out of communities is one of the most important aspects of wildfire preparedness.

One of the points highlighted in community meetings was the need for the county to keep accurate, updated information on all roads maintained by the county, BIA, and Navajo Nation. This measure will greatly aid personnel dispatched in emergency situations. Accurately identifying the location of an emergency call, and effectively dispatching a response to that location, is made more difficult in some cases where more than one road shares the same name—or similar names—across the county. This is something for roads and county officials to look into.

In the Bread Springs/Bááháálí area, the Department is currently working to gain right-of-way to improve specific roads that it currently is limited to maintaining. These roads include Rodeo Road, Pinehaven Road, and Blue Medicine Well Road. Once right-of-way is secured, plans for improvement include implementing an all-weather Chip Seal surface on Pinehaven Road (currently gravel), and resurfacing Rodeo and Blue Medicine Well roads.

In the Vanderwagen area, Cousins Road is slated to be improved in the next couple of years. In addition, the county is working on building a new road to improve wildfire and emergency access and egress. This road will be a connector between Ralph Chavez and Jackwoods roads.

In the Timberlake subdivision, near the southern end of Forest Road 157, the Roads Department is looking to improve surface and access of Timberlake Road (gravel surface), which currently experiences seasonal issues with mud. According to Timberlake residents at the community meeting, approximately $60,000 is spent each year to grade and maintain roads in the community.

A McKinley County resident offered the recommendation that all Forest and state roads have ample shoulders, with vegetation cut back 20 feet on each side.

Evacuation

Residents should be ready to leave as soon as evacuation is recommended by officials, in order to avoid being caught in fire, smoke, or road congestion. Evacuating early helps firefighters keep

roads clear of congestion and lets them move more freely to do their job. Resources are available to help residents prepare ahead of time for evacuation. Early preparation can help residents with everything from packing lists—essentials can include taking a supply of critical medications—to how to address pets and livestock.

For advice and insight into preparing for evacuation, see the Fire Adapted Community's March 2018 article, Firsthand Accounts: How to Prepare Your Community for a Wildfire Evacuation.

At the community level, the 2018 CWPP update includes a priority action item to establish safety zones and/or evacuation staging areas. A safety zone is an area without burnable fuel that is large enough so that the distance between the firefighters and flames is at least four times the maximum flame height (NWCG, 2014).

Smoke impacts

Smoke generally consists of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, water vapor, hydrocarbons, other organic chemicals, nitrogen oxides, trace minerals and particulate matter.

- Particulate matter consists of solid particles and liquid droplets suspended in the air. Particles with diameters less than 10 microns are upper respiratory tract and eye irritants.
- Smaller particles (2.5 microns) are the greatest health concern – they can be inhaled deep into the lungs, and can affect respiratory and heart health. *(HEPA filters remove particles down to .3 PM)*
- Carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless gas produced by incomplete combustion, is a particular health concern and levels are highest during the smoldering stages of a fire.

Wildfire smoke can have significant negative effects on public health. This can be the case even from fires occurring miles away or after a local fire has been controlled. Some demographics are particularly at risk, including people over 65 years old, under 18, and pregnant women. People whose health may already be compromised may also be particularly vulnerable to the effects of wildfire smoke; for this reason, special consideration should be given to preparing hospitals, assisted living facilities, and other health service centers. Residents with heart or lung diseases or any kind of respiratory issues are at particularly elevated risk of adverse smoke impacts.

For residents, the Center for Disease Control recommends the following measures to decrease the impact of wildfire smoke:

- Check local air quality reports. Helpful websites include:
  - New Mexico Fire Info, Smoke Management - New Mexico Fire Information - an interagency effort by federal and state agencies in New Mexico
  - Air Now, Interactive Map of Smoke Monitors & Fire Current Conditions - Environmental Protection Agency
  - Protect Your Health on Smoky Days - from New Mexico Environmental Public Health
  - Wildfire Smoke Frequently Asked Questions - Environmental Protection Agency

  - New Mexico's Smoke Management Program - New Mexico Environment Department's Air Quality Bureau
- Keep indoor air as clean as possible by keeping doors and windows shut; consider obtaining high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters to aid in keeping indoor air clean. Installing a HEPA filter in bedrooms can provide around 8 hours nightly of clean breathing, regardless of air conditions outside and during waking hours.
- Avoid activities that increase indoor pollution such as smoking, burning candles, spraying aerosols, vacuuming, and using fireplaces or gas stoves.
- Assuming you are in a safe place, away from the fire, limiting physical exercise can help to limit smoke inhalation. During exercise, people can increase their air intake as much as 10 to 20 times over their resting level.
- Seek shelter in a designated evacuation center or away from the affected area if necessary.
- Above all, seek to limit your exposure to smoke.

For community leaders, here are some considerations and steps ahead of a potential wildfire to prepare your communities:

- "Safe spaces" should be designated and prepared where community members can have a respite from smoky air. Communities should explore installing HEPA filters at key locations such as public libraries, hospitals, nursing homes, and schools.
- Organizers should consider suspending certain outdoor activities and events if air quality is poor. Outdoor sports events and school recesses are examples of activities that can be cancelled, postponed, or moved indoors to minimize exposure.
- Create a system to supply sensitive individuals with portable HEPA filters during times of smoke impacts.

Communication

Communication is one of the best tools for reducing the impact of wildfires. Good communication allows firefighters to efficiently suppress wildfires, residents to evacuate if the need arises, and responders to help those in need. In order to ensure good communication during an incident, it is crucial to have lines of communication established before an incident. Emergency responders from the County, volunteer fire departments, and state and federal agencies need to be sure they understand each other's communications protocols and requirements. Pre-wildfire season meetings of key individuals is a worthwhile investment to ensure seamless communication during a wildfire. These meetings also serve to build the personal connections and trust that can be very important during an incident.

Community Emergency Response Team

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has a program called Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) to help community members take part in the response to disasters. The CERT program helps volunteers use training learned in the classroom and during exercises to assist others in their community after a disaster when professional responders are not immediately available to help.

More information on the CERT Program can be found on the following web pages:
https://www.ready.gov/community-emergency-response-team

https://www.fema.gov/news-release/2003/05/29/community-emergency-response-team-cert-program

Defensible space

Residents can significantly reduce their wildfire risk by creating defensible space around their homes. Keeping gutters and roofs clear of flammable debris, moving woodpiles and propone tanks away from the house, and keeping the grass mowed are some simple steps that homeowners can take to make their homes more resistant to wildfire.

Targeting trees, shrubs, and other vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the house can also make the home more fire resistant. Firewise USA recommends three zones of defensible space that provide useful guidance for County residents (Firewise USA, 2016):

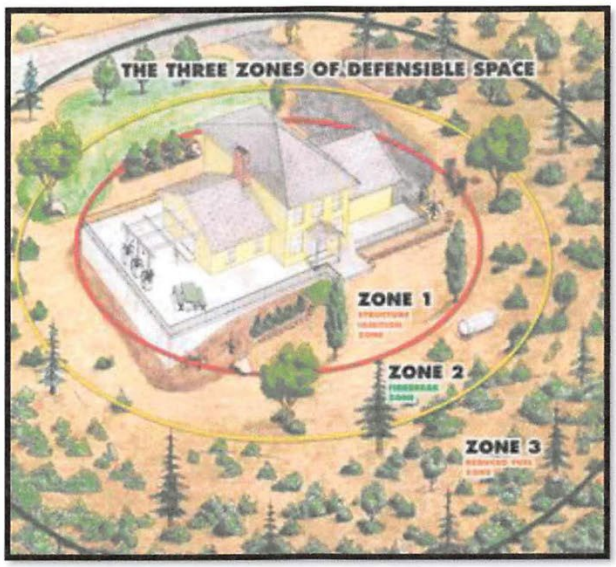

Figure 3 Three zones of defensible space

Zone 1: Encircles the structure and all its attachments (wooden decks, fences, and boardwalks) for at least 30 feet on all sides. *Note:* the 30-foot number comes from the very minimum distance, on flat ground, that a wooden wall can be separated from the radiant heat of large flames without igniting.

In Zone 1:

- Space plants carefully, selecting those that are low-growing and free of resins, oils and waxes that burn easily.
- Mow the lawn regularly.
- Prune trees six to ten feet up from the ground.

- Space coniferous trees to allow 30 feet between crowns. Trim back trees that overhang the house.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within five feet of the home, using non-flammable landscaping materials and/or high-moisture-content annuals and perennials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under decks and within 10 feet of the house.
- Consider fire-resistant materials for patio furniture, swing sets, etc.
- Remove firewood stacks and propane tanks; they should not be located in this zone.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water-use restrictions.

Zone 2: 30 to 100 feet from the home.

In Zone 2:

- Select plants that are low-growing, well irrigated and minimally flammable.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Encourage a mixture of deciduous and coniferous trees.
- Create 'fuel breaks' such as driveways, gravel walkways, and lawns.
- Prune trees six to ten feet up from the ground.

Zone 3: 100 to 200 feet from the home. NOTE: Because of other factors such as topography, the recommended distances to mitigate for radiant heat exposure actually extend between 100 to 200 feet from the home – on a site-specific basis. In this area:

- Conduct thinning of trees, although less space is required than in Zone 2.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees (these can serve as "ladder fuels" and give ground-level fires a path into the crowns of larger, mature trees).
- Remove heavy accumulation of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so that their canopies do not touch.

9| Planning for post-fire recovery

Because of the significant probability of a wildfire eventually occurring in or around McKinley County, it is important to plan for how the county and individual communities will recover after a wildfire. New Mexico State Forestry provides an excellent resource for thinking about post-fire recovery called *After Wildfire* (www.afterwildfirenm.org). In addition, many elements of post-wildfire recovery are similar to recovery from other disasters and are covered in the McKinley County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Safety

The foremost post-fire recovery concern is safety. After a wildfire, it is important that residents stay away from their homes or businesses until officials determine it is safe to return. Because utility services can be disrupted by wildfire:

- Do not drink or use water from the faucet until officials say it is okay;
- Use extreme caution around trees, power poles and other tall objects that may have lost stability during the fire;
- If you have a propane tank or system, contact a propane supplier, turn off valves on the system, and leave valves closed until the supplier inspects your system.

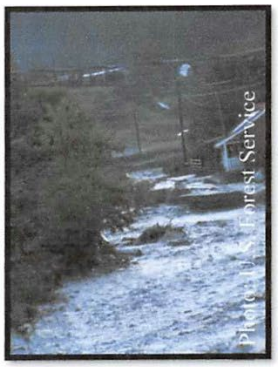

Image 4 Post-fire flooding in Arizona

In addition:

- Be on the lookout for smoke or sparks that may still be burning.
- Be aware that smoke levels in the air may continue to be hazardous to health even after residents are allowed to return following an evacuation.

Flooding and Erosion

Post-fire flooding is a major concern. The map in appendix 11 displays post-fire debris flow hazards and illustrates which population centers are most at risk from flooding. In these maps, post-fire debris flow was modeled using a standard methodology (Cannon et. al., 2010). Debris flow hazard is a combination of probability of a debris flow and potential volume of debris flow. An important caveat is that this dataset shows where debris flows will originate and not necessarily where they will end up.

The heavy monsoon-season rains common in New Mexico in the late summer and early fall can often bring flooding and debris flows after wildfire. These storms are typically local, very intense, and of short duration, delivering large amounts of rain in a short period of time. When such storms develop over burned areas, the ground cannot absorb the rain quickly enough, forcing the water and topsoil to run off the burned area, accumulate in streams, and produce flash floods. Post-fire debris flows also pose a risk to water infrastructure such as reservoirs and pipe systems.

Although McKinley County does not allow construction within its FEMA-designated floodplains without a Floodplain Use Permit, FEMA flood risk maps can still help guide post-fire preparation for flooding. Some homes and businesses may want to reevaluate their flood insurance coverage in light of the fact that post-wildfire floods are often more extensive than the flood risk might indicate before a wildfire.

NM After Wildfire Guide

The New Mexico *After Wildfire* guide (http://afterwildfirenm.org/) is a comprehensive resource for communities seeking to develop emergency plans ahead of potential wildfires. Besides

offering guidelines on immediate safety and flood information, the guide also includes the following sections:

- Mobilizing your community – provides points to help local governments and community leaders get started on recovery coordination
- Who can help? - describes programs and services provided by agencies and non-profits for communities and individuals affected by wildfire
- Post-wildfire land management treatments to facilitate recovery
- Financial tips for individuals and communities after wildfire

The guide suggests that communities designate a Post Fire Coordinator (or a few coordinators) to work directly with local, state or federal agencies, emergency response officials, volunteers, and other stakeholders to address needs and seek assistance. Post Fire Coordinators may be part of the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) mentioned above in the Wildfire Preparedness section.

It may be appropriate to implement post-wildfire treatments in the forest such as erosion control or planting. First, however, communities should be sure to identify values-at-risk post-wildfire and focus on treatments that reduce the threats to those values. The *After Wildfire* guide has a catalogue of potential treatments that include:

- Seeding and mulch to reduce erosion;
- Contour log felling and other erosion barriers;
- Installation of check dams and other channel treatments; and
- Culvert modifications and other road treatments.



Image 5 Spreading mulch to reduce post-fire erosion



Image 3 a check dam stabilizes soil behind it

10| Collaboration

The 2018 CWPP update was a collaborative effort between the CWPP core team and CWPP stakeholders. Table 7 below lists CWPP stakeholders who were invited to participate in the 2017 CWPP update process. In addition to these individual invitations, the CWPP update was also publicized through the Navajo Times, Gallup Independent, Cibola Beacon, local radio stations, as well as on the Forest Stewards Guild's website. Several articles appeared in the Gallup independent to promote the community meetings and promote participation in the resident surveys. The CWPP update team also solicited input from area residents during community

meetings a and via an in-depth survey. Also surveys were sent to all the district fire chiefs and other fire management professionals in the county to gather their input.

Table 7 2018 CWPP update stakeholders

2018 CWPP update stakeholders		
Name	**Position**	**Affiliation**
Gloria M. Skeetdecruz		Baahli "Breadsprings" Chapter
Vance Yazzie		BIA Ramah Agency
Todd Richards	FMO	BLM Rio Puerco Field Office
Zach Saavedra	Fire	BLM Rio Puerco Field Office
Brett Ringgold		Bluewater Acres VFD
Jake Campos		Bluewater Acres VFD
Monte Sandoval		Bluewater Acres VFD
Nicholas Cloud		Bluewater Acres VFD
Philip Mirabal		Bluewater Acres VFD
Tom Saucedo		Bluewater Acres VFD
Vandee Silva		Bluewater Acres VFD
Bill Chandler	Asst. Chief	Bluewater Lake Fire Dept
Gary Jewell	Fire Chief	Bluewater Lake VFD
Dominick Chicharello	Regional Prescribed Fire and Fuels Specialist	DOI BIA Navajo Region
Kenny Carbajal	Chief	Chichiltah Vol. Fire Dept
Tim Duboise	Asst Chief	Chichiltah Vol. Fire Dept.
Mark Brahl		Continental Divide Electric Coop.
Doug Decker		County Attorney, McKinley County
Richard Kontz		County Manager
Bernice Martinez		County Support Services
Jimmie Toledo	Fire Chief	Crownpoint Fire Dept
Michael Morris	Asst. Chief	Crownpoint Fire Dept
Rich Austin		Deputy County Fire Chief
Glenn Yallup		DOI BIA Zuni Agency
Valdis Neha	Fire Management Officer	DOI BIA Zuni Agency
Robert Brown	District FMO	EMNRD - Forestry Division
Todd Haines	District Forester	EMNRD - Forestry Division
Matt Piccarello	Southwest Assistant Director	Forest Stewards Guild
Eytan Krasilovsky	Southwest Director	Forest Stewards Guild
Troy Essery		Fort Wingate VFD
Charlie Garcia		Fort Wingate VFD

Elizabeth Kianut		Ft. Wingate FD
Eric Babcock	Fire Chief	Gallup Municipal Fire District
Jesus Morales	Deputy Fire Chief	Gallup Municipal Fire District
Curtis Hays	City Attorney	City of Gallup
Maryann Ustick	City Manager	City of Gallup
Richard Matzke	Gallup Joint Utilities	
Tom Nelson		Lake Mutual Domestic Group
Henry King	Fire Chief	Mariano Lake/ Pinedale Fire Dept
Larry Winn		McKinley County SWCD
Doug Decker	McKinley County Attorney	McKinley County
Susan Mahooty		McKinley Co. Emergency Manager
Jason Carlisle	McKinley County Fire Chief	McKinley County Fire Department
Adam Berry		McKinley Co. Office of Emergency Management
Dudley Byerley	McKinley County Soil & Water Conservation District	
Rudy Nez	Fire Chief	McKinley West Fire Dept
Doug Scott	Asst. Chief	McKinley West Fire Dept
Alvin Whitehair		Mt. Taylor Ranger District
Anthony Pacheco	Mt. Taylor Ranger District	
Rosilyn Smith	Navajo Department of Transportation	
Neil Pablo		Navajo Estates
Herman Yazzie	Fire Chief	Navajo Estates Fire Dept
Carlos Long		Navajo Estates Fire Dept
Alexious C. Becenti, Sr.	Forest Manager	Navajo Forestry Department
Harland Cleveland	Coordinator/Delegated – Emergency Manager	Navajo Nation Department of Emergency Management
Doug Watchman	Liaison	Navajo Office of Emergency Management
Edmund Tso	Liaison	Navajo Office of Emergency Management
Jonny Johnson	Navajo Nation Natural Resources	
Larry Chee		Navajo Nation Fire/Rescue
Sammie Legah III	Fire Chief	Navajo Pine Fire Dept
Conrad Begay		Navajo Pines VFD
Dannaford Deschine	Navajo Pines VFD	
Steven Yazzie	Navajo Pines VFD	

Paula Holyan	Crownpoint District Manager Delegated	Navajo Tribal Utilities Authority
Rubianne Dugi	Chinle District Manager	Navajo Tribal Utility Authority
Rex Koontz	Deputy General Manager	Navajo Tribal Utility Authority
Dale Glenmore	Regional Fire Management Officer	DOI Navajo Region
Johnson Benallie	Regional Assistant Fire Management Officer	DOI Navajo Region
Wendell Damon	Navajo Tribal Utility Authority	
Bob Kuipers		Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments
Evan Williams	Deputy Director	Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments (NWNMCOG)
Prestene Garnenez	Regional Planner	NWNMCOG
Bob Merrill		Pinehaven VFD
Darryl Wilson	Regional Fire Prevention Specialist	DOI BIA Navajo Region
Abel Forkner	District Chief	Prewitt Fire Department
Andy Wilson	Fire Chief	Ramah Fire Dept
Dane Lambson	Assistant Chief	Ramah Fire Dept
Carol and Paul Enz	Ramah VFD	
Carrie Watts	Ramah Water and Sanitation District	
Jeff Irving		Roads superintendent, McKinley County
Ramiro Salcido	Fire Chief	San Mateo Fire Dept
Robert Brown		State Forestry
Todd Haines		State Forestry
Andrew Begaye	Fire Chief	Thoreau Fire Dept
Jonathan Slim		Thoreau Fire Dept
Denise Thomas		Thoreau VFD
Sherry Botkin	Thoreau Water and Sanitation District	
Linda Pedersen		Timber Lake Landowner Association
Danny Montoya		Timber Lake VFD
Andy Wilson	Fire Chief	Timberlake Fire Dept
Steven Wills		Timberlake Homeowners Association

William Wolford	Timberlake VFD	
Herman Yazzie	Fire Chief	Tsa-Ya-Tah Fire Dept
Herbert Yazzie	Fire Chief	Tsa-Ya-Tah Fire Dept
Herbert Yazzie		Tsa-Ya-Toh Fire Department
Anthony Pacheco	Fire Management Officer	USDA Forest Service, Mt. Taylor RD
Alvin Whitehair	District Ranger	USDA Forest Service, Mt. Taylor RD
Jonathan Dayton	Fire Chief	Vanderwagen Fire Dept
John Cote	Asst. Chief	Vanderwagen Fire Dept
John Cote		Vanderwagen VFD
Bill Jordan	Fire Chief	Whispering Cedars Fire Dept
Joy Woolman	Whispering Cedars Fire Dept	
Russell Schumacher	Whispering Cedars Municipal Domestic Water	
Bill Jordan		Whispering Cedars VFD
Michael Henry		Whispering Cedars VFD
Julio Sanchez	Fire Chief	White Cliffs Fire Dept
DJ Platero	Assistant Chief	White Cliffs Fire Dept
Chris Billie		Whitecliffs VFD
David Hubbard		Whitecliffs VFD
Edward Sanchez	Fire Chief	Zuni Fire Department
Aldred Cheama	District Chief	Zuni Fire District
Ron Choner		Tampico Springs Developer

Core team

The CWPP core team consisted of the Forest Stewards Guild, County officials, Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments staff, and NM State Forestry staff who developed and authored the CWPP update. The CWPP core team took the lead on developing the document, convened public meetings, updated maps, and coordinated with CWPP stakeholders. Table 8 below lists the members of the CWPP core team.

Table 8 2017 CWPP update core team

2018 CWPP update core team		
Name	**Position**	**Affiliation**
Abel Forkner	District Chief	Prewitt Fire Department
Aldred Cheama	District Chief	Zuni Fire District
Alvin Whitehair	Mt. Taylor District Ranger	Mt. Taylor Ranger District
Anthony Pacheco	Mt. Taylor Fire Management Officer	Mt. Taylor Ranger District
Bob Kuipers	RTPO Program Manager	Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments (NWNMCOG)
Darryl Wilson	Regional Fire Prevention	DOI BIA Navajo Region

	specialist	
Dominick Chicharello	Regional Prescribed Fire and Fuels Specialist	DOI BIA Navajo Region
Doug Decker	County Attorney	McKinley County
Dudley Byerley		McKinley County Soil & Water Conservation District
Eric Babcock	Fire Chief	Gallup Fire District
Evan Williams	Deputy Director	Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments
Eytan Krasilovsky	Southwest Director	Forest Stewards Guild
Jason Carlisle	County Fire Chief	McKinley County Fire Department
Jeff Irving	Roads Superintendent	McKinley County
Larry Chee	Fire Chief	Navajo Nation Fire/Rescue
Mark Bahl	Operations Superintendent	Continental Divide Electric Cooperative
Matt Piccarello	Southwest Assistant Director	Forest Stewards Guild
Paula Holyan	Ft. Defiance District Manager	Navajo Tribal Utility Authority
Richard Matzke	Electric Director	Gallup Joint Utilities
Robert Brown	District FMO	EMNRD - Forestry Division
Ron Shultz	District Chief	
Margie Begay	Senior Planner, Ft. Defiance Agency	Navajo DOT
Susan Mahooty	Emergency Manager	McKinley County OEM
Todd Haines	District Forester	EMNRD - Forestry Division
Valdis Neha	Fire Management Officer	Zuni Bureau of Indian Affairs
Vandee Silva	Fire Chief	Bluewater Acres Volunteer Fire Department
Wendell Damon	Field Superintendent	Navajo Tribal Utility Authority

Community meetings

The working team convened several meetings for County residents and stakeholders to discuss progress made since the 2013 CWPP; to determine updates to the communities at risk ratings and priority rankings; and to identify priority action items for the 2018 CWPP update. The community meetings conducted by the core team engaged members of various communities within the County to discuss issues of wildfire protection and preparedness. Some questions posed at these meeting engaged homeowners in assessing their own prevention practices, such as defensible space zone treatments, fuel breaks, and open space thinning. Table 9 below provides an overview of all core team meetings, core team meetings, and public meetings convened for the 2018 CWPP update.

Table 9 2018 CWPP update meetings

2018 CWPP update meetings			
Date	**Meeting (core team, community etc.)**	**# of participants**	**Representation (organizations, e.g. forest service, state forestry etc.)**
November 20, 2017	Core Team meeting	19	EMNRD Forestry; Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments (NWNMCOG); McKinley County; McKinley County Soil & Water Conservation District; McKinley County Office of Emergency Management; McKinley County Fire Dept.; BIA; Navajo Tribal Utility Authority; McKinley County Roads; Gallup Joint Utilities; Forest Stewards Guild
February 8, 2018	Community Meeting *At the McKinley County Fire Office in Gallup, NM*	14	Forest Stewards Guild, New Mexico State Forestry, Gallup Fire, BIA Fire Management, Gallup Independent, Zuni Fire Department, McKinley Co Fire, North West NM Council of Governments, US Forest Service, McKinley Co., Gallup Independent
May 7, 2018	Core Team Meeting *At the Ramah Fire Station*	9	EMNRD State Forestry, McKinley County Fire, Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments (NWNMCOG), McKinley County, BIA – Ramah Navajo, Zuni Fire Management, BIA – Navajo Region, McKinley West Fire District
May 7, 2018	Community Meeting *At the Ramah Fire Station*	10	Members of the Community, Forest Stewards Guild, McKinley County Fire, Ramah Fire District, EMNRD Forestry
June 18th, 2018	Core Team Meeting *At the McKinley County Fire Office in Gallup, NM*	10	McKinley County Fire, Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments (NWNMCOG), BIA – Ramah Navajo, Zuni Fire Management, McKinley County, McKinley County Emergency Management, McKinley West Fire District

Community surveys

In addition to meetings, stakeholders and members of the public were invited to complete a survey that helped inform priorities and action items for the 2018 update. Working team members also coordinated with regional community leaders to define communities at risk and their hazard levels. Survey questions and results are included in appendix 15; a narrative summary follows here:

As part of the 2018 CWPP update, the Core Team solicited input from area residents on their actions, priorities, and concerns with regard to wildfire risk mitigation. Of the 13 residents to respond, 7 are full-time residents, 4 are seasonal residents, 3 are homeowners, 2 own undeveloped lots, and 1 rents his residence. Together these residents represent the communities of Gallup, Mentmore, Tampico Springs, Timberlake/Timberlake Ranch, Vanderwagen, and Crownpoint.

Most residents (nine) reported implementing defensible space thinning treatments around their home since 2013, while four reported making driveway improvements. Three have also made structural improvements to their properties such as removing wooden decks or installing fire-resistant building materials, screens, and vents, etc.

In the surveys, residents were asked to rank their level of concern regarding aspects of life, property, or community that could be vulnerable to wildfire. The results are as follows, ranked from highest concern to lowest:

1. Damage to Home
2. Smoke impacts | Property value loss
3. Damage to watershed or water supply | Personal safety and safety of family members
4. Loss of insurability
5. Loss of life | Economic disruption | Post-fire erosion or landslides
6. Loss of recreational opportunities | Livestock/agriculture disruption

In the event that her/his house is immediately threatened by wildfire, 5 residents would certainly leave, 7 would likely leave, and 1 would be more likely to stay. 12 out of 13 residents know what route they would take in an evacuation. In an evacuation, 7 residents reported having a designated meeting place prearranged with family members; the remaining 6 do not. 9 out of 13 residents are signed up for McKinley County's "Code Red" Reverse-911 notification system.

Asked to rate their level of comfort with various methods of reducing vegetative fuel loads, residents were most receptive of the idea of ***cutting and chipping hazardous fuels (trees, limbs, brush and tall grasses) within 100 feet of their homes*** (rated at an average 4.4 out of 5, with 5 being highest score for comfort level). Next was ***working collaboratively with other homeowners and large landowners to create shaded fuel breaks to stop or slow large wildfires before they reach homes***, rated at 3.8 out of 5. Residents were least receptive of using prescribed burns to reduce fuels and improve ecological conditions, rated at 3 out of 5. More than half of the residents who responded said they would do mitigation work on their property regardless of anyone else was doing. Four people said they would do mitigation work only if they could be convinced that it would increase the chances of their home surviving a wildfire. One resident said they would do mitigation work only if other landowners and managers, such as open space or local government agencies, did work on their land as well. Lastly, one resident would implement mitigation measures only through a cost share program with government or private agencies.

Most residents reported cutting grass and weeds around their houses every spring (11 people), moving firewood stores away from the house and preferably upslope and downwind (7 people),

and removing or raking pine needles from the ground, roof, and gutters (8 people). Five residents remove flammable vegetative material from beneath their decks each spring, and two residents make sure that all screens are in good repair to prevent sparks from entering through vents or other openings.

More than half (7) of the residents would like to have a home hazard assessment conducted on their property. Over half (8) are interested in volunteer opportunities, such as chipper days and evacuation drills, to help other McKinley County residents reduce their wildfire risk. Eight residents also expressed interest in receiving community wildfire risk mitigation trainings, ranked in order of number of people interested:

1. Community Emergency Response Team (5 people)
2. Firewise (5 people)
3. Ready! Set! Go! (3 people)
4. Prescribed fire implementation (3 people)
5. Fire Adapted Communities (2 people)
6. Wildland Firefighting (2 people)
7. Forest Worker Safety (2 people)

In addition, one resident expressed interest in receiving training on how to use firefighting equipment such as portable water tanks, in order to be able to take quick action when a fire breaks out or assist firefighters once they arrive on scene.

Asked to rate the importance of elements of community wildfire preparedness, residents gave the following ranking order, from most important to least:

1. Emergency notification during a wildfire
2. Defensible space around homes
3. Hazardous fuels reduction in open space and adjacent lands
4. Evacuation
5. Homeowner education and outreach
6. Post-fire recovery

The survey also asked residents whether they thought that the County and/or their community should adopt zoning ordinances and/or building codes to reduce wildfire risk. Most respondents (9) supported requiring fire-resistant materials on any new construction, as well as codes that would require residents to reduce fuel loads adjacent to roadways and rights of way. Seven people were in favor of ordinances to require defensible space for existing buildings including homes, businesses, and infrastructure. Four residents did not support the idea of ordinances or codes around wildfire risk. One resident offered the additional suggestion that in residential areas, property lots of 5 acres or less undergo removal of hazardous fuels by chipping.

Themes from the Community

The community meetings hosted throughout the County helped shed light on serious issues that community members face and deem important. One of the themes voiced in multiple meetings and surveys was the need for investment in water resources. Residents wanted the Forest Service or County to install more water holding points that could be readily accessed in the event of a wildfire. One resident pointed out that the county's recreation and tourism industries could make good use of water resources outside of wildfires, through fishing or other recreation.

Another recurring theme was the question of access—for firefighters and emergency responders to gain easy entry, and for residents to make a quick exit if necessary. Good access will help ensure safety even in potentially less-than-optimal conditions such as thick smoke, high stress, and immediate action. One resident pointed out the high number of seasonal residents who may not be fully aware of the risks associated with wildfire and may not be on the lookout for warning signs that full-time or long-time residents are well aware of. Good access and communication is key for helping to make sure that everyone present is able to get to safety in good time.

11| Geospatial Analysis and Map Descriptions

Appendix 1: Surface ownership

The surface ownership map displays the ownership of land by the various public land managers and private entities within the County.

Appendix 2: Wildland Urban Interface

The WUI map indicates human- made values at risk on the landscape that could be impacted by wildfire. It mapped as a polygon that includes communities and escape routes and a buffer around them. The WUI polygon should be used to help locate and prioritize treatments to minimize the impact of wildland fire to the area.

The input data included:

- WUI polygons – The Silvis Lab at University of Wisconsin built this map based on U.S. Census TIGER block polygons to identify housing density as of 2010. The previous version of this map was used by the New Mexico Statewide Natural Resources Assessment & Strategy and Response Plan (NM Assessment).
- Roads – The McKinley County GIS department provided map of all inventoried roads, and primary escape routes were identified.
- Cell towers - The County GIS department also provided a map of cell tower locations.
- Non-potable water tanks – McKinley County has invested in several 45,000 gallon water
- tanks for fire suppression.
- Recommendations of the Core Team - This data was further amended based on new construction identified from satellite imagery and recommendations and knowledge of the Core Team.

Appendix 3: Communities at risk

This Communities at Risk Map displays communities that are at risk of wildfire within McKinley County. Most of these communities were identified in the 2013 CWPP update, however in this update several communities were added at the guidance of the Core Team.

Appendix 4: Fire districts

The fire district map displays the geographic response areas of the fire protection agencies within the County.

Appendix 5: Fuel treatments

Fuel treatments were identified from input from community members and the core team as well as from the New Mexico Opportunity Map. This map is a collaborative effort to record and make available key data about projects that are occurring across all jurisdictions in New Mexico to facilitate well informed decision making for future planning. It is hosted by the New Mexico Forest and Watershed Restoration Institute (FWRI) and managed by the New Mexico State Forestry Division's Forest and Watershed Health Office.

Appendix 6: Wildfire Hazard Potential

The wildfire hazard potential map is generated by the USDA Forest Service in 2014. It's intent is to shows potential for fires that would be difficult for suppression resources to contain. Higher values represent fuels with a higher probability of experiencing extreme fire behavior under conducive weather conditions. The full description of the data from the US Forest Service is below:

The wildfire hazard potential (WHP) map is a raster geospatial product produced by the USDA Forest Service (USFS), Fire Modeling Institute that can help to inform evaluations of wildfire risk or prioritization of fuels management needs across very large landscapes (millions of acres). Our specific objective with the WHP map is to depict the relative potential for wildfire that would be difficult for suppression resources to contain. To create the 2014 version the USFS built upon spatial estimates of wildfire likelihood and intensity generated in 2014 with the Large Fire Simulator (FSim) for the Fire Program Analysis system (FPA), as well as spatial fuels and vegetation data from LANDFIRE 2010 and point locations of fire occurrence from FPA (ca. 1992 - 2012). With these datasets as inputs, USFS produced an index of WHP for all of the conterminous United States at a 270-meter resolution. The map is presented in two forms: 1) continuous integer values, and 2) five WHP classes of very low, low, moderate, high, and very high. Areas mapped with higher WHP values represent fuels with a higher probability of experiencing torching, crowning, and other forms of extreme fire behavior under conducive weather conditions, based primarily on 2010 landscape conditions.

On its own, WHP is not an explicit map of wildfire threat or risk, but when paired with spatial data depicting highly valued resources and assets such as communities, structures, or powerlines, it can approximate relative wildfire risk to those resources and assets. WHP is also not a forecast or wildfire outlook for any particular season, as it does not include any information on current or forecasted weather or fuel moisture conditions. It is instead intended for long-term strategic planning and fuels management.

Appendix 7: Wildfire Risk

This data layer identifies areas with a relatively high risk of destructive wildfire. The intent of this layer is to identify areas where forest management is most likely to reduce the risk of wildfire damage (or reduce the impact of wildfire on natural resources, and human infrastructure and development). This layer was developed for the New Mexico State Strategy and Response Plan to help prioritize areas which will minimize potential and reduce impact of wildfire. The scale of the data is meant for broad scale planning and prioritizing. The model combines inputs of rate of spread, flame length, crown fire potential, wildland urban interface, fire occurrence, fire regime condition class in an additive equal weight overlay.

Appendix 8: Wildfire History

The Wildfire History map shows wildfires that have occurred in the county since the year 2000. This map shows point data for smaller fires and polygons for larger fires. This map also might not show the full extent of small wildfires that were contained quickly because of the difficulty in recording and accessing this data from the multitude of firefighting services across the County. Data was collected from these sources:

- US Geological Service reports on fires across jurisdictions that reach a management and complexity level that requires an Incident Status Summary Form (ICS-209). For this reason this data captures large fires very well but excludes small fires that are contained quickly.
- US Forest Service reports on fire occurrence of small fires as point data and fire history from larger fires as polygon data. This data is only recorded from National Forest Lands.
- State Forestry records point data for fire that occur on their jurisdiction and on private land.

Appendix 9: Flame Length

The Flame Length map models estimated flame lengths at the flaming front of a fire burning in surface fuels. In general, flame lengths estimate the ability of suppression forces to be successful with direct attack on a fire. As a general rule, flame lengths less than four feet can be managed by ground crews, between four and eleven feet requires aerial equipment, greater than eleven feet are unmanageable even with aerial equipment. This data was generated by New Mexico State Forestry as part of the Statewide Natural Resources Assessment. It combines input data that represents biophysical conditions and weather parameters including elevation, slope, aspect, canopy closure, fuel model 40, canopy base height, and canopy bulk density, and weather based on average conditions in spring through out the fire weather zones in New Mexico.

Appendix 10: Vegetation Cover

The Vegetation Cover map shows the percent of cover broken into vegetation type. This data was derived from the Existing Vegetation Cover data from LANDFIRE tool set and the data was developed in 2014. It represents the vertically projected percent cover of the live canopy layer and is generated separately for tree, shrub and herbaceous cover lifeforms using training data and other layers. Percentage tree, shrub, and herbaceous canopy cover training data are generated using plot-level ground-based visual assessments.

Appendix 11: Vegetation Type

The Vegetation Type map shows the vegetation type across the landscape. This data was derived from the Existing Vegetation type data from LANDFIRE tool set and the data was developed in 2014. The Existing Vegetation Type (EVT) layer is mapped using decision tree models, field data, Landsat imagery, elevation, and biophysical gradient data. Decision tree models are developed separately for each of the three lifeforms -tree, shrub, and herbaceous and are then used to generate lifeform specific EVT layers.

Appendix 12: Post-wildfire debris flow hazard

This map displays post-fire debris flow hazard and which population centers are most at risk from flooding. Post-fire debris flow was modeled using a standard methodology (Cannon et. al., 2010). Debris flow hazard is a combination of probability of a debris flow and potential volume of debris flow. An important caveat is that this dataset shows where debris flows will originate and not necessarily where they will end up.

Appendix 13: Population Density

This map shows the population density per square mile. The data shown is from the U.S. Census data sets for 2010.

Appendix 14: Poverty Level

This map shows the percentage of Households below the poverty level. The data is from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the US Census collected between 2011 and 2015. The ACS offers comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing characteristics and because of its large sample size, about 2.9 million addresses per year, the ACS is exceptionally useful for subnational analyses, serving as the best source for survey-based state level income and poverty estimates. The ACS provides single-year estimates of income and poverty for all places, counties, and metropolitan areas with a population of at least 65,000 as well as the nation and the states, and provides estimates for all geographies, including census tracts and block groups using data pooled over a five-year period.

Appendix 15: Senior Citizens

This map shows the percentage of the population that is age 65 years and over in the U.S., by state, county, tract and block group. The data shown is from the U.S. Census Bureau's SF1 and TIGER data sets for 2010.

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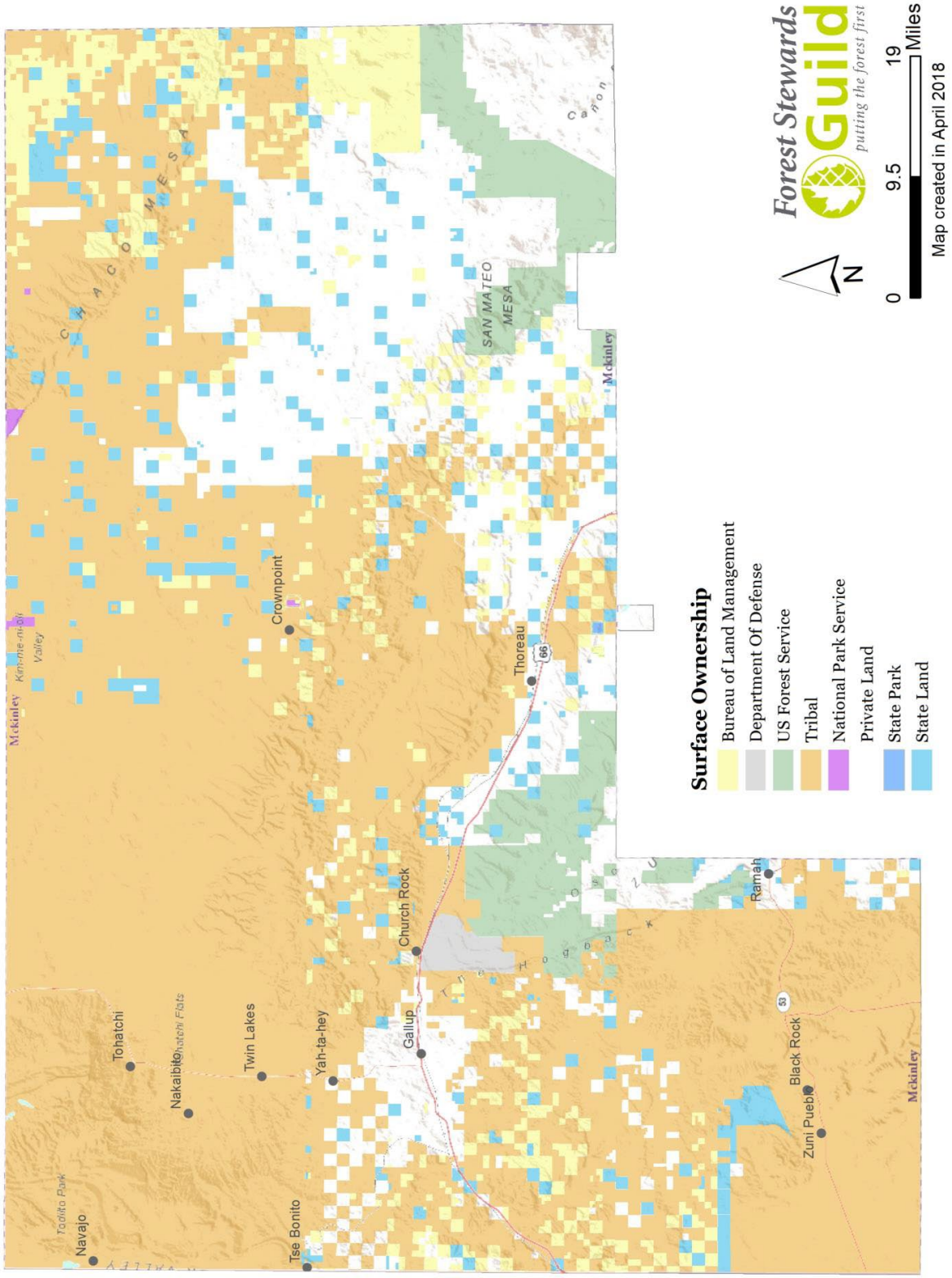
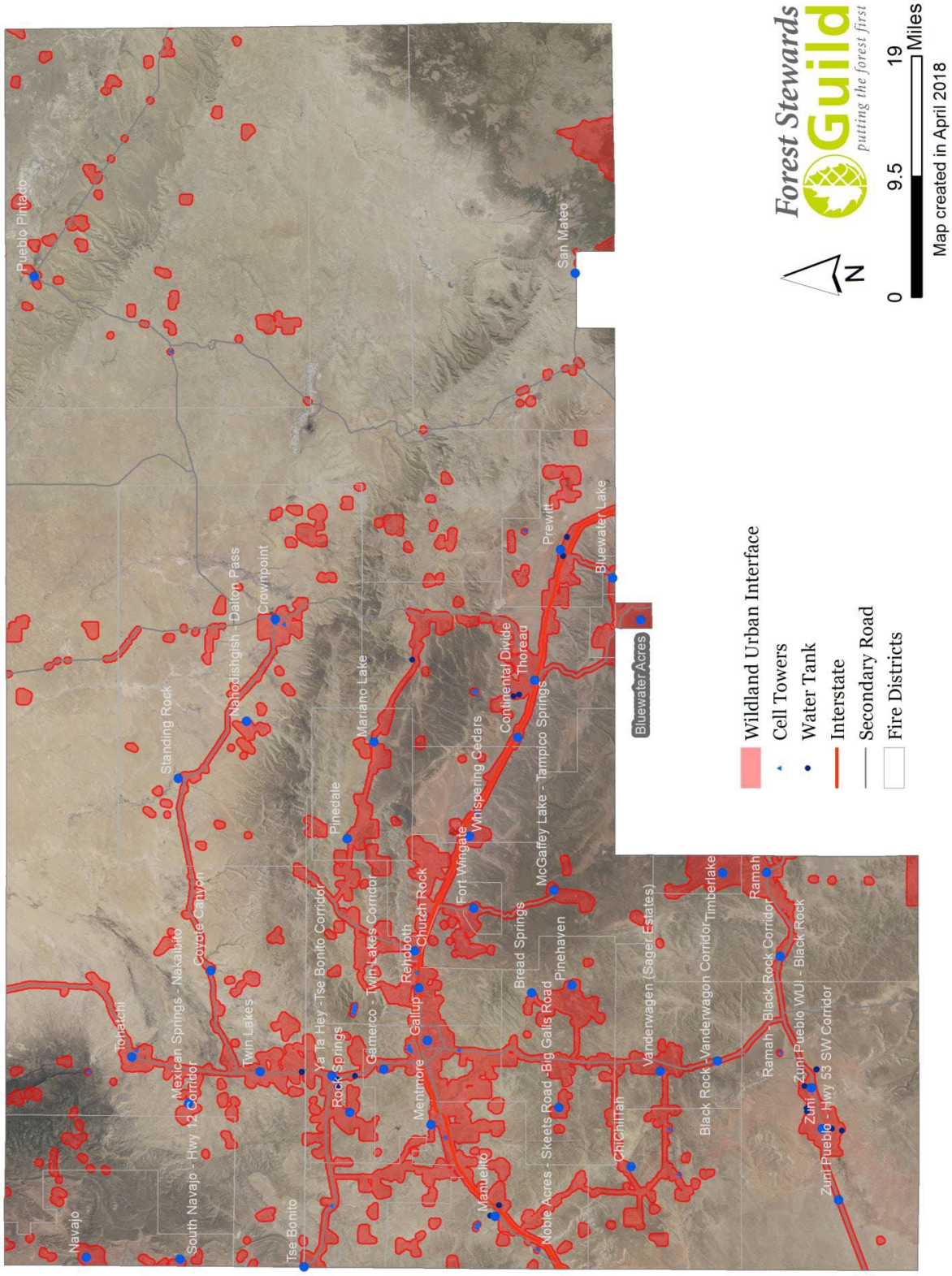
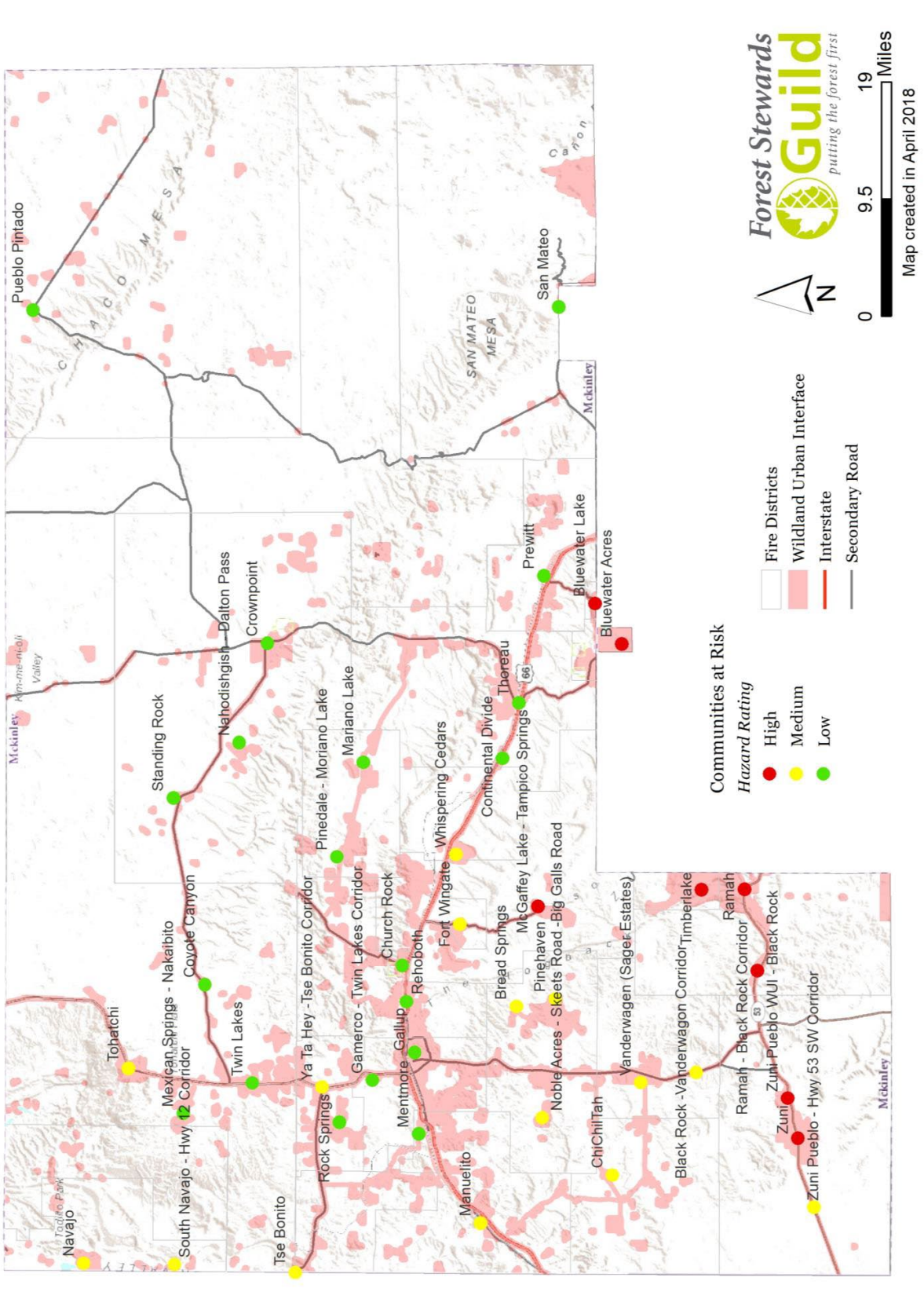
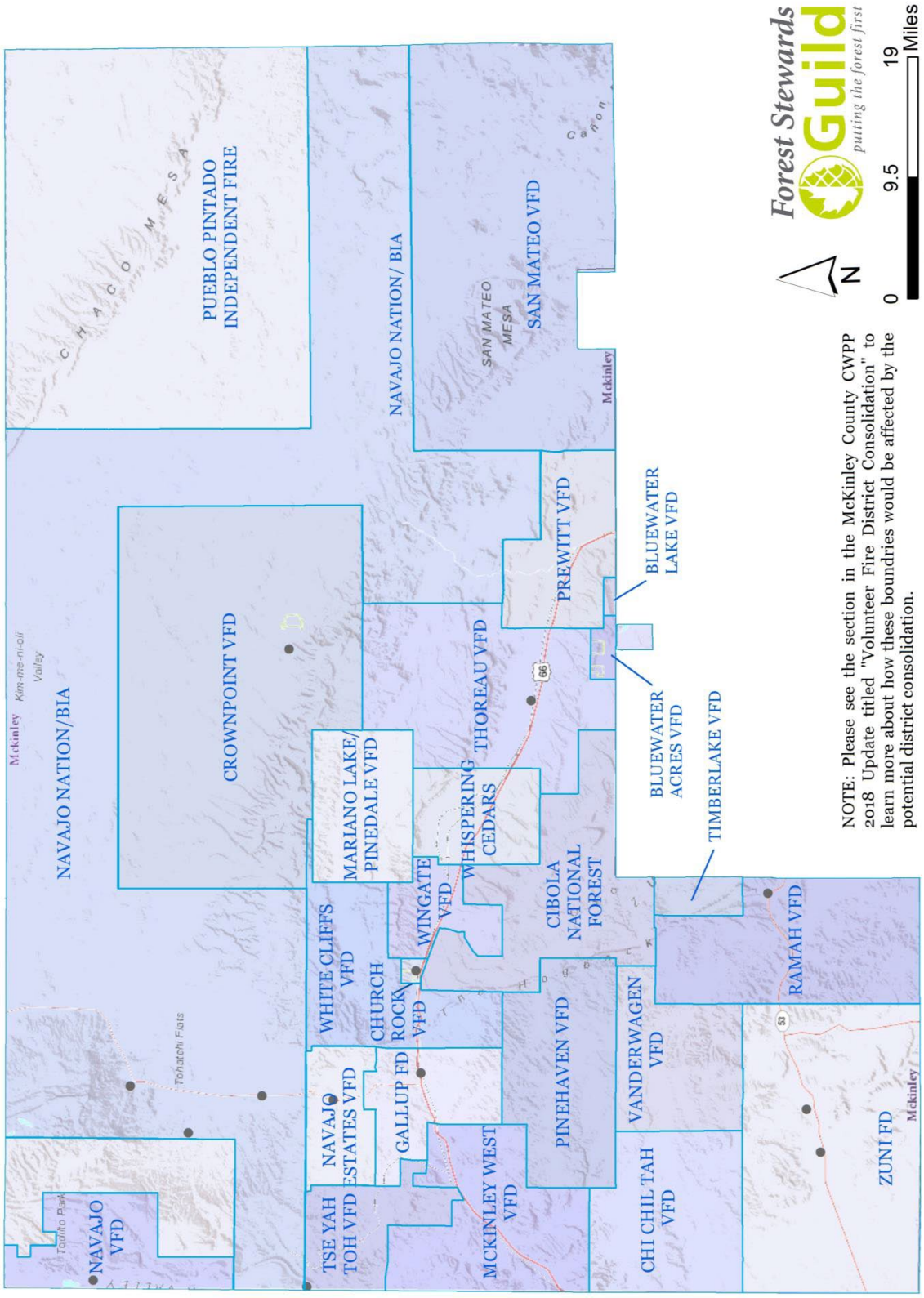
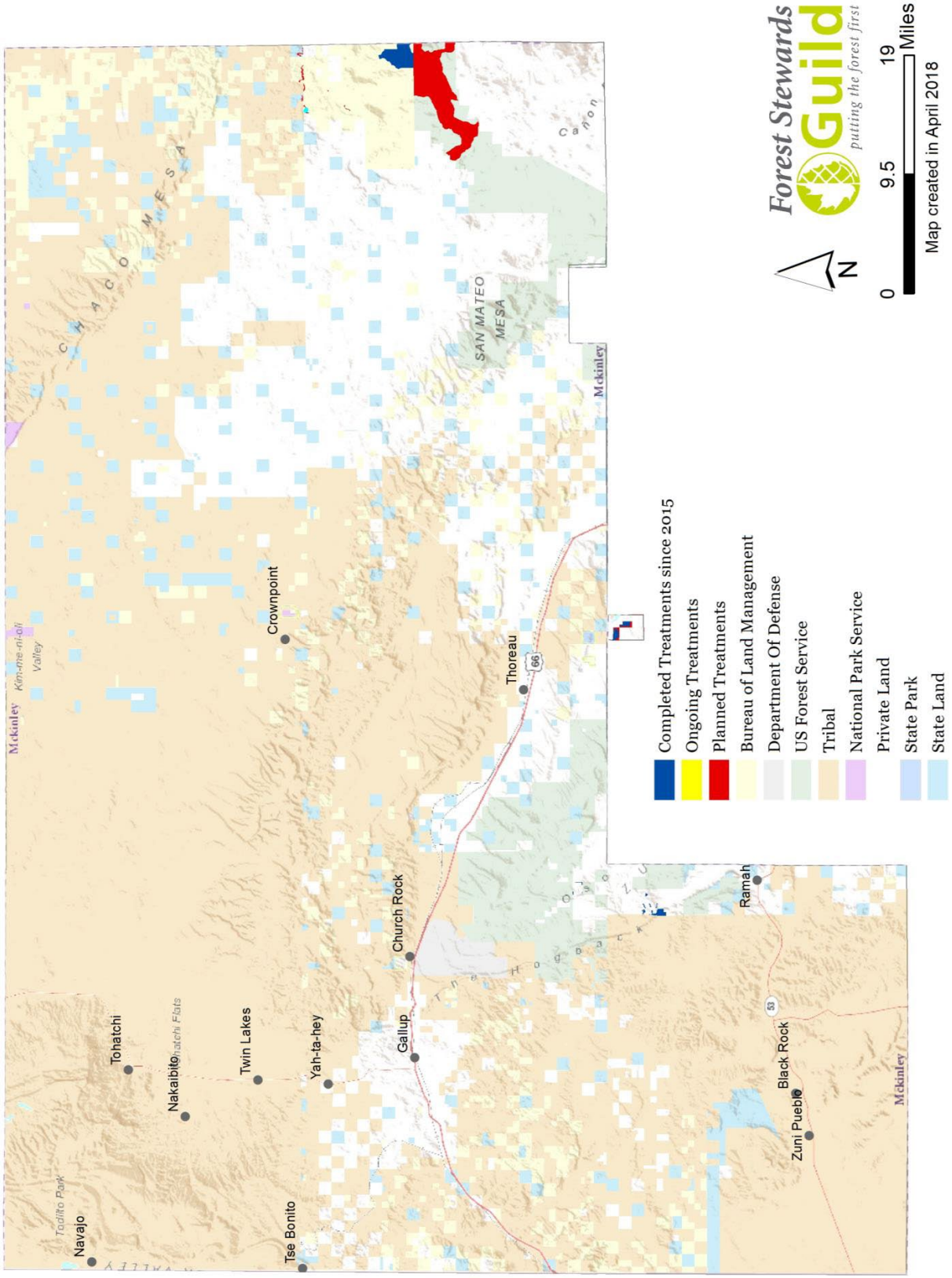

Surface Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Department Of Defense
US Forest Service
Tribal
National Park Service
Private Land
State Park
State Land
Forest Stewards Guild
putting the forest first
N
0
9.5
19
Miles
Map created in April 2018
CHACO MESA
SAN MATEO MESA
Canon
Mckinley
Kin-ne-ni-Dii Valley
Crownpoint
Thoreau
66
Church Rock
Gallup
Yah-ta-hey
Twin Lakes
Tohatchi
Nakaibito
Chatchi Flats
Tse Bonito
Navajo
Tadita Park
Ramah
Black Rock
53
Zuni Pueblo
Mckinley


Pueblo Pintado
San Mateo
Standing Rock
Nahodishgish - Datoo Pass
Crownpoint
Mariano Lake
Prewitt
Bluewater Lake
Bluewater Acres
Continental Divide
Thoreau
Whispering Cedars
Tampico Springs
McGaffey Lake
Fort Wingate
Pinedale
Twin Lakes Corridor
Church Rock
Gallup
Rehoboth
Mentmore
Manuelito
Noble Acres - Skeets Road - Big Gails Road
Bread Springs
Pinehaven
Chichiltah
Vanderwagen (Sager Estates)
Vanderwagen Corridor
Timberlake
Ramah
Ramah - Black Rock Corridor
Black Rock
Zuni - Pueblo WUI - Black Rock
Zuni
Zuni Pueblo - Hwy 53 SW Corridor
Rock Springs
Ya Ta Hey - Tse Bonito Corridor
Gamerco
Tse Bonito
Navajo
South Navajo - Hwy 12 Corridor
Mexican Springs - Nakaibito
Coyote Canyon
Twin Lakes
Tohatchi
Wildland Urban Interface
Cell Towers
Water Tank
Interstate
Secondary Road
Fire Districts
N
0
9.5
19
Miles
Map created in April 2018
Forest Stewards Guild
putting the forest first


Pueblo Pintado
CHACO MESA
San Mateo
SAN MATEO MESA
Canon
Mckinley
Standing Rock
Nahodishgish - Dalton Pass
Crownpoint
Prewitt
Bluewater Lake
Bluewater Acres
Pinedale - Moriano Lake
Mariano Lake
Whispering Cedars
Continental Divide
Thoreau
Tohatchi
Mexican Springs - Nakaibito
Coyote Canyon
Twin Lakes
Ya Ta Hey - Tse Bonito Corridor
Gamerco - Twin Lakes Corridor
Church Rock
Rehoboth
Fort Wingate
Bread Springs
McGaffey Lake - Tampico Springs
Pinehaven
Noble Acres - Skeets Road - Big Galls Road
Vanderwagen (Sager Estates)
Timberlake
Ramah
Navajo
South Navajo - Hwy 12 Corridor
Tse Bonito
Rock Springs
Mentmore - Gallup
Manuelito
ChiChiTah
Black Rock - Vanderwagon Corridor
Ramah - Black Rock Corridor
Zuni - Pueblo WUI - Black Rock
Zuni
Zuni Pueblo - Hwy 53 SW Corridor
Communities at Risk
Hazard Rating
High
Medium
Low
Fire Districts
Wildland Urban Interface
Interstate
Secondary Road
N
0
9.5
19
Miles
Map created in April 2018
Forest Stewards Guild
putting the forest first


PUEBLO PINTADO INDEPENDENT FIRE
CHACO MESA
NAVAJO NATION/BIA
NAVAJO NATION/ BIA
CROWNPOINT VFD
SAN MATEO MESA
SAN MATEO VFD
Mckinley
Kin-ine-ni-oli Valley
Tohatchi Flats
Tohatchi Park
NAVAJO VFD
TSE YAH TOH VFD
NAVAJO ESTATES VFD
WHITE CLIFFS VFD
MARIANO LAKE/ PINEDALE VFD
CHURCH ROCK VFD
GALLUP FD
WINGATE VFD
WHISPERING CEDARS
THOREAU VFD
PREWITT VFD
BLUEWATER LAKE VFD
BLUEWATER ACRES VFD
TIMBERLAKE VFD
CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST
MCKINLEY WEST VFD
PINEHAVEN VFD
VANDERWAGEN VFD
CHI CHIL TAH VFD
RAMAH VFD
ZUNI FD
66
53
N
0
9.5
19
Miles
Map created in April 2018
Forest Stewards Guild
putting the forest first
NOTE: Please see the section in the McKinley County CWPP 2018 Update titled "Volunteer Fire District Consolidation" to learn more about how these boundries would be affected by the potential district consolidation.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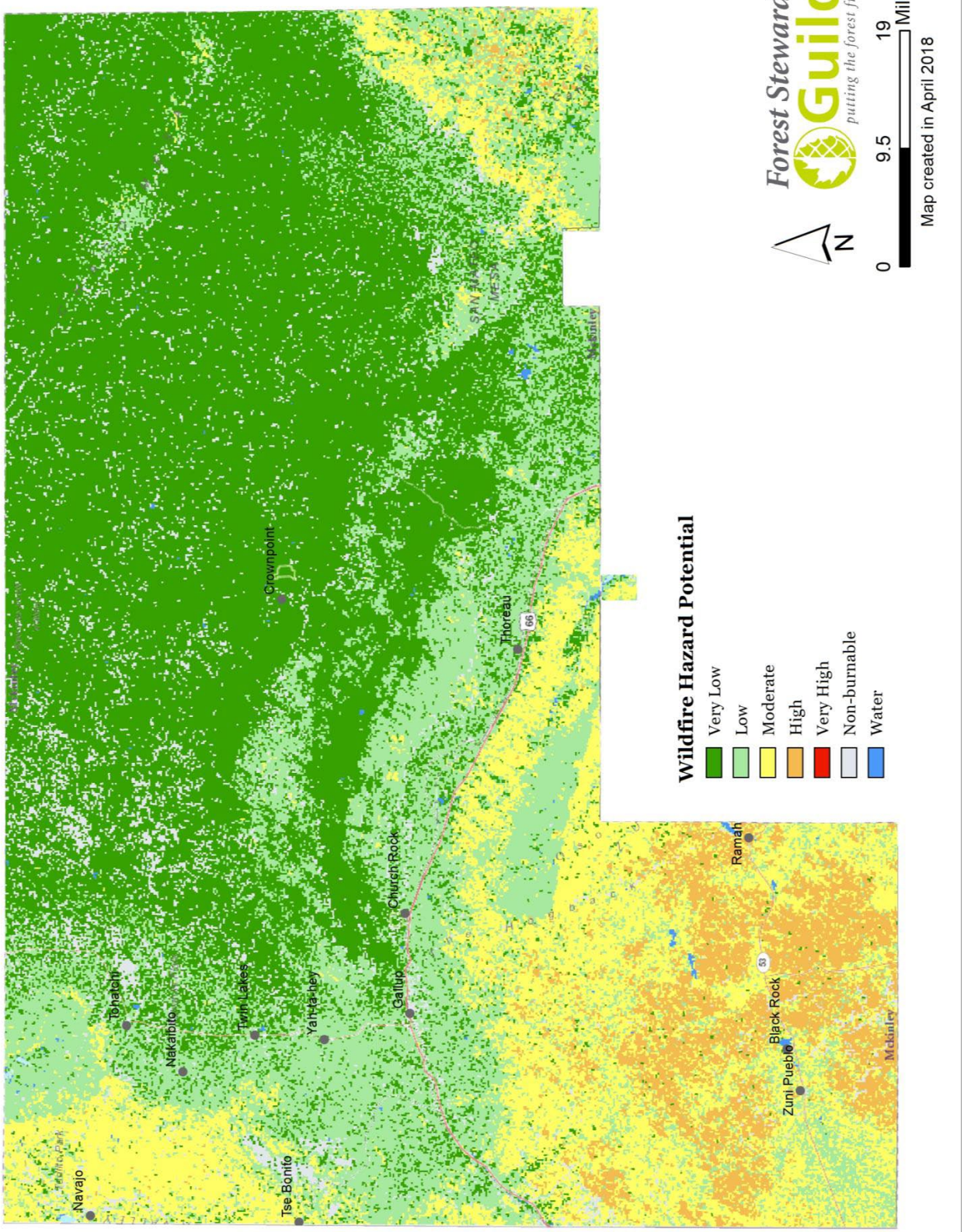
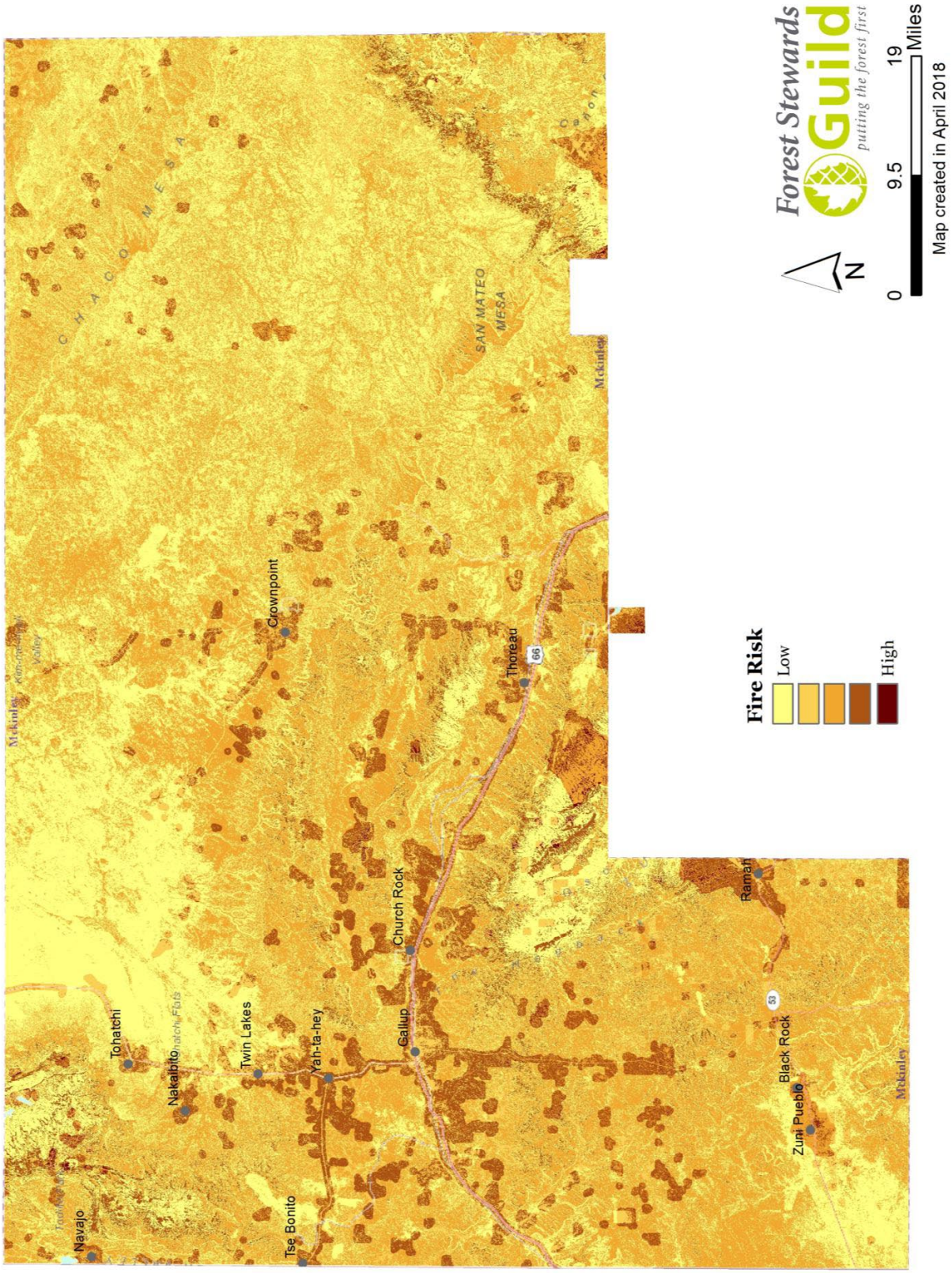
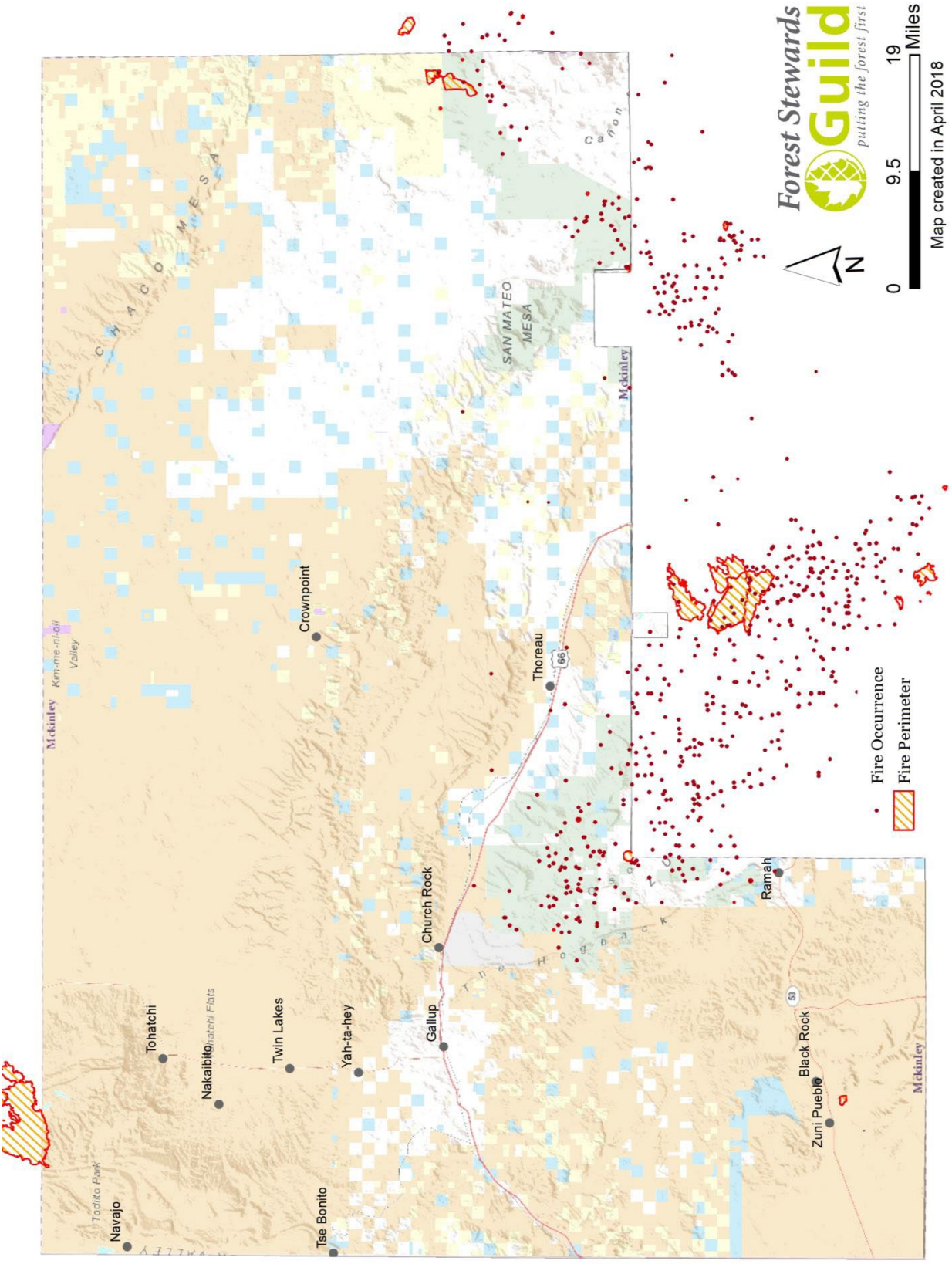
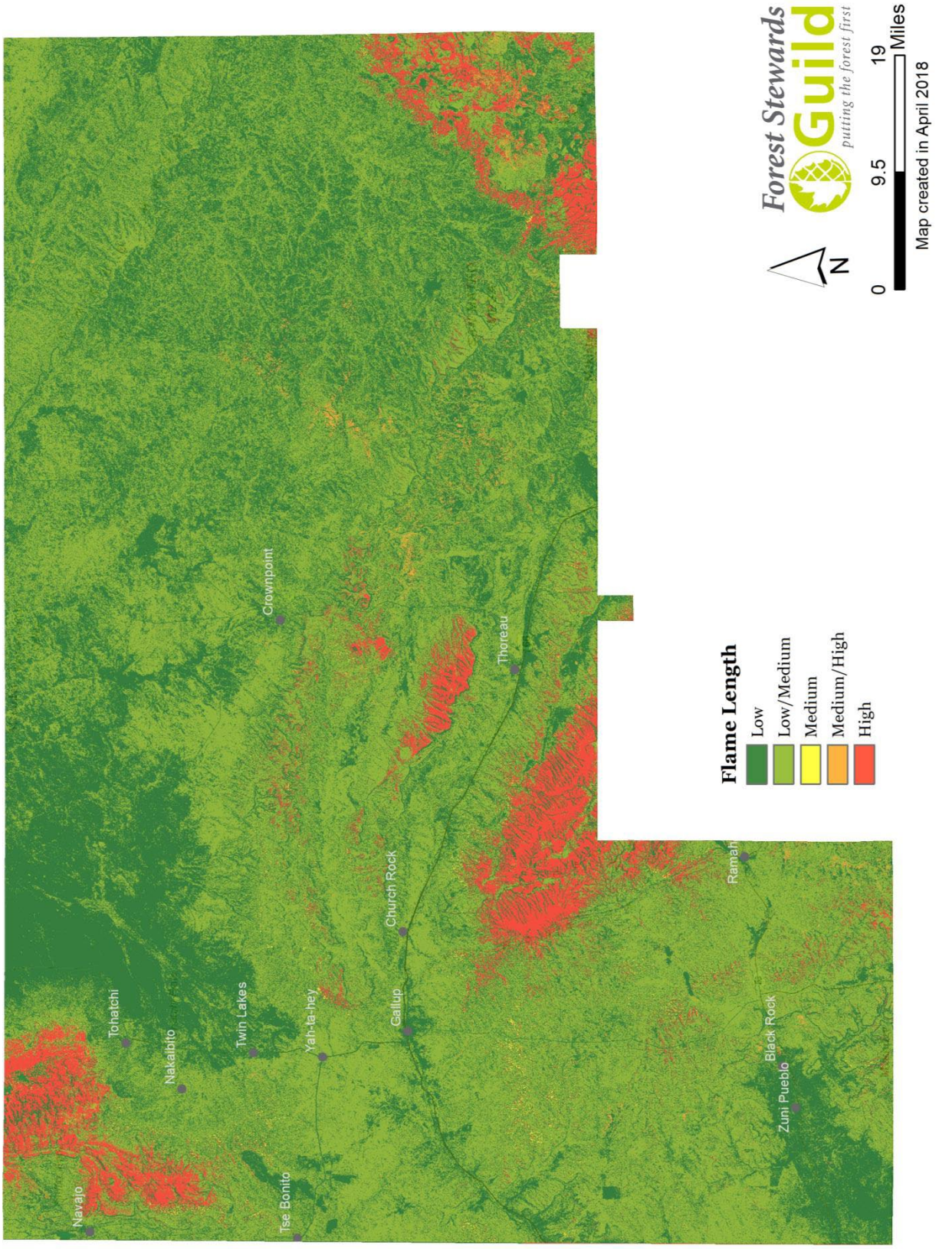
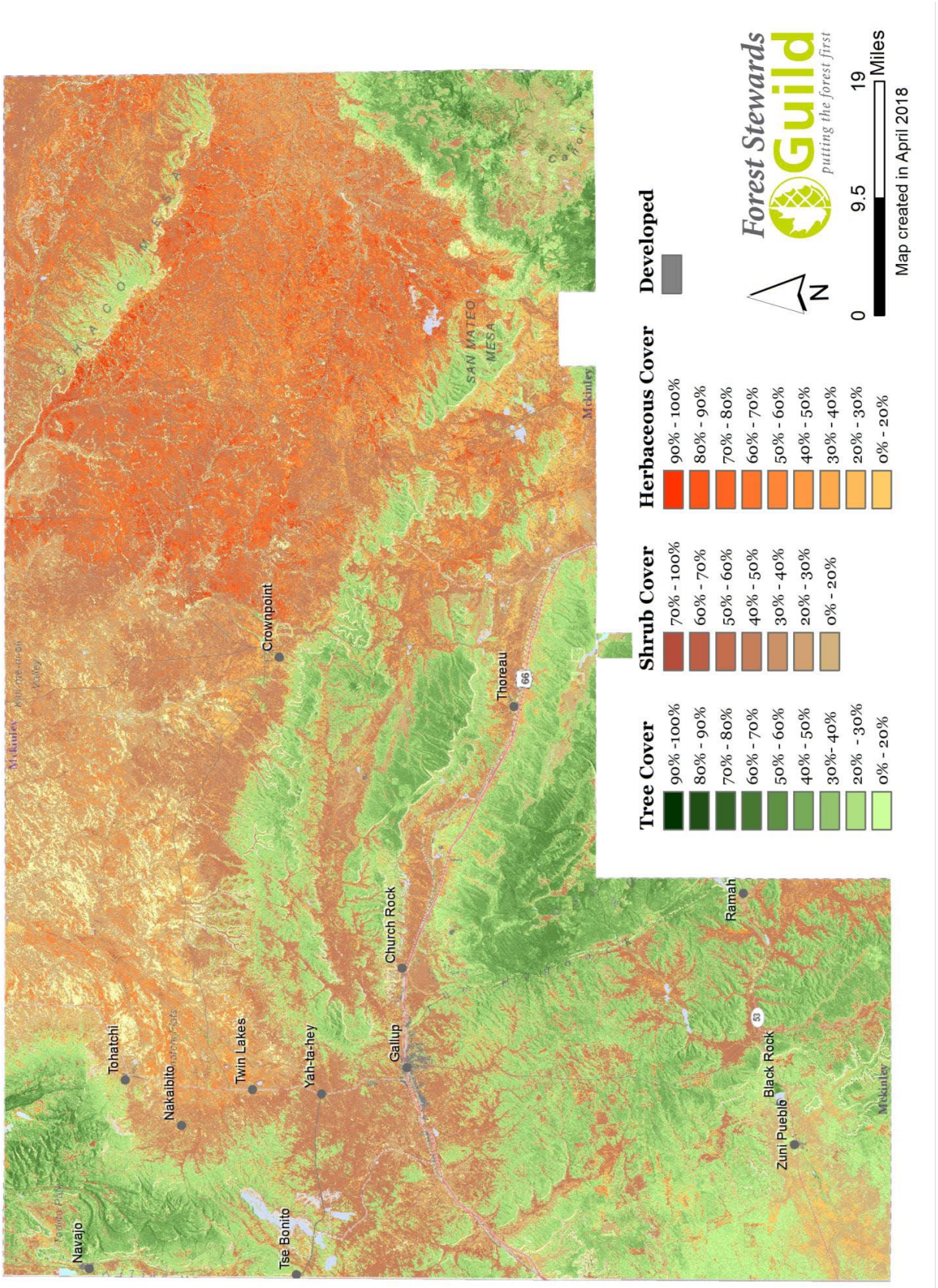
putting the forest first
N
0
9.5
19
Miles
Map created in April 2018
Completed Treatments since 2015
Ongoing Treatments
Planned Treatments
Bureau of Land Management
Department Of Defense
US Forest Service
Tribal
National Park Service
Private Land
State Park
State Land
CHACO MESA
SAN MATEO MESA
Canon
Mckinley
Kin-me-ni-oli Valley
Crownpoint
Thoreau
66
Church Rock
Gallup
Ojo Encino
Ramah
Tohatchi
Nakaibito
Twin Lakes
Yah-ta-hey
Tse Bonito
Navajo
Toadito Park
Black Rock
Zuni Pueblo
53

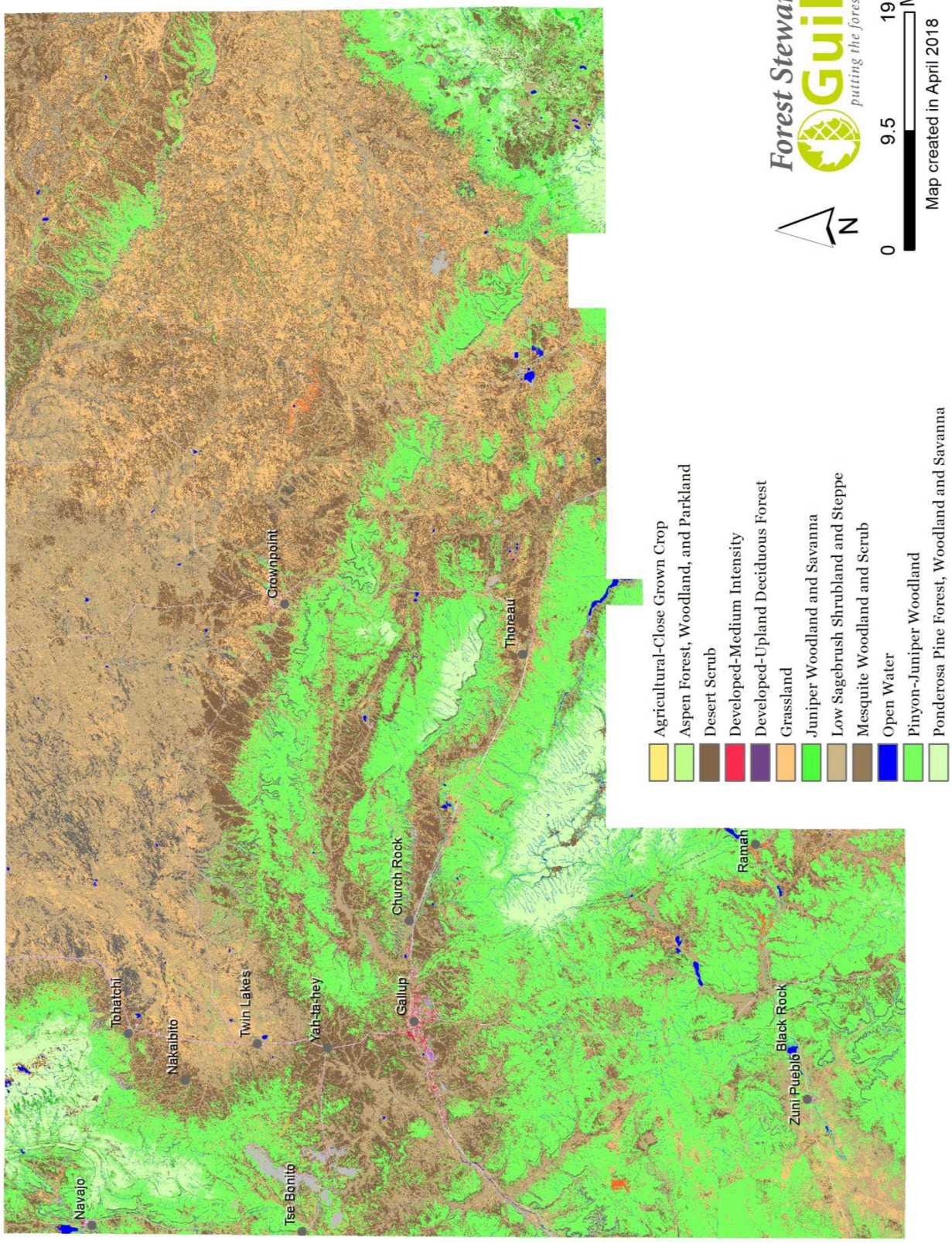

Wildfire Hazard Potential
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
Non-burnable
Water
Forest Stewards Guild
putting the forest first
N
0
9.5
19
Miles
Map created in April 2018
Navajo
Tohatchi
Nakaibito
Twin Lakes
Yah-ta-hey
Gallup
Church Rock
Crownpoint
Thoreau
66
Tse Bonito
Ramah
Black Rock
Zuni Pueblo
53
SAN JUAN
McKinley

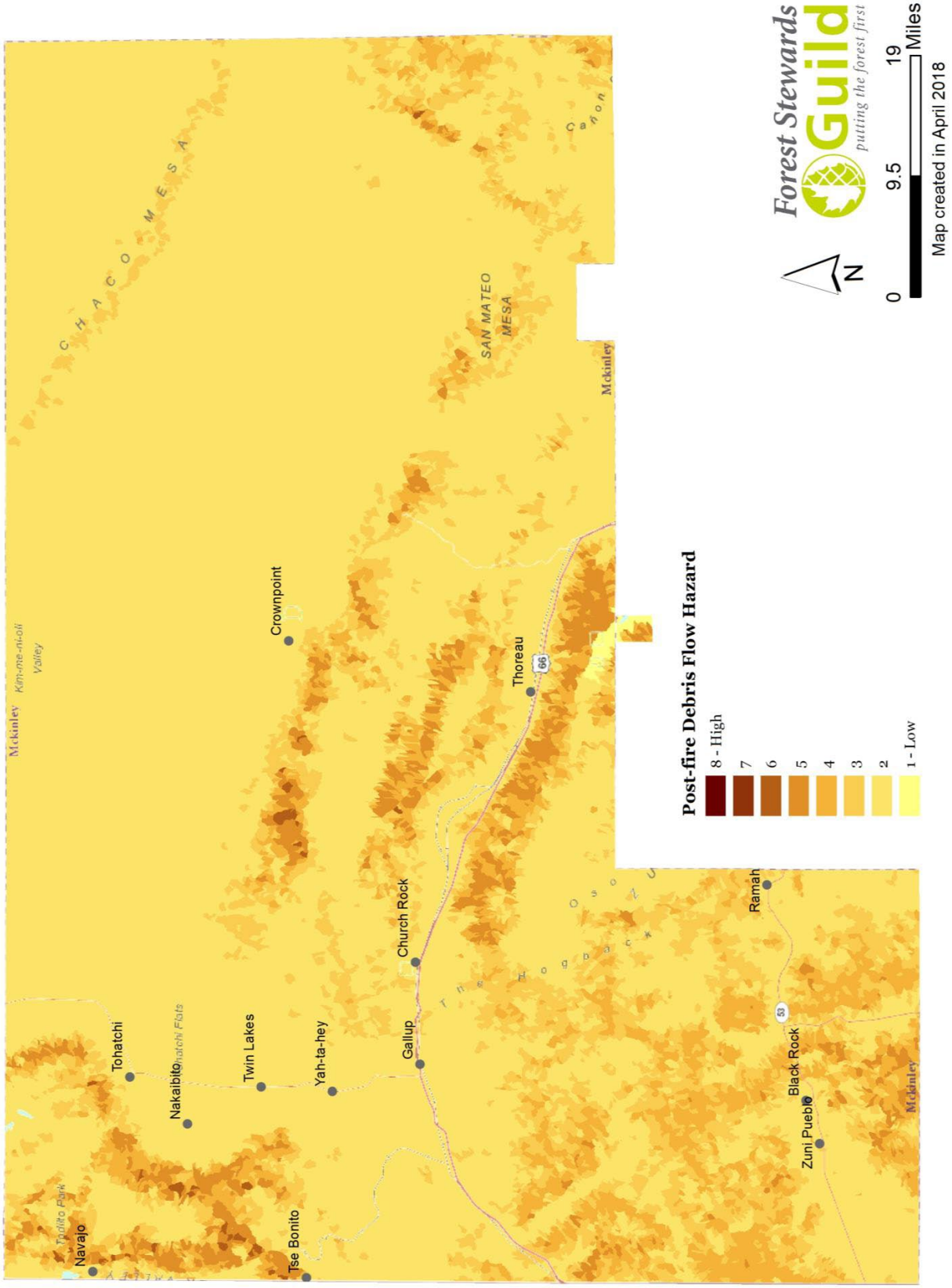

Fire Risk
Low
High
Forest Stewards Guild
putting the forest first
N
0
9.5
19
Miles
Map created in April 2018
CHACO MESA
SAN MATEO MESA
Crownpoint
Thoreau
66
Church Rock
Gallup
Twin Lakes
Yah-ta-hey
Tohatchi
Nakaibito
Navajo
Tse Bonito
Ramah
Black Rock
Zuni Pueblo
53
McKinley

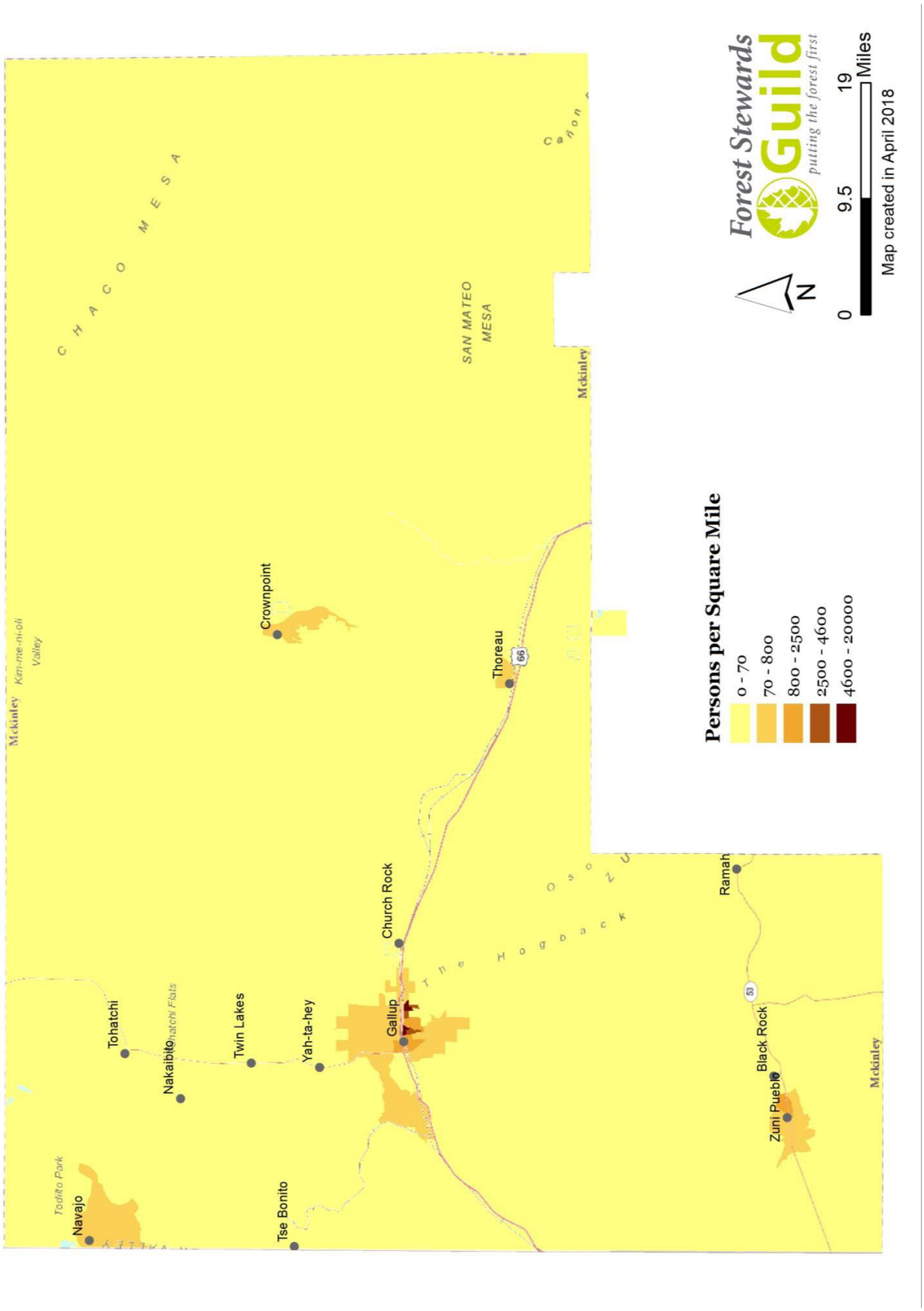

Forest Stewards Guild
putting the forest first
N
0
9.5
19
Miles
Map created in April 2018
Fire Occurrence
Fire Perimeter
CHACO MESA
SAN MATEO MESA
Canon
Mckinley
Kim-me-ni-oli Valley
Crownpoint
Thoreau
66
Church Rock
Gallup
Ramah
Tohatchi
Nakaibito
Twin Lakes
Yah-ta-hey
Tse Bonito
Navajo
Todilto Park
Black Rock
Zuni Pueblo
53

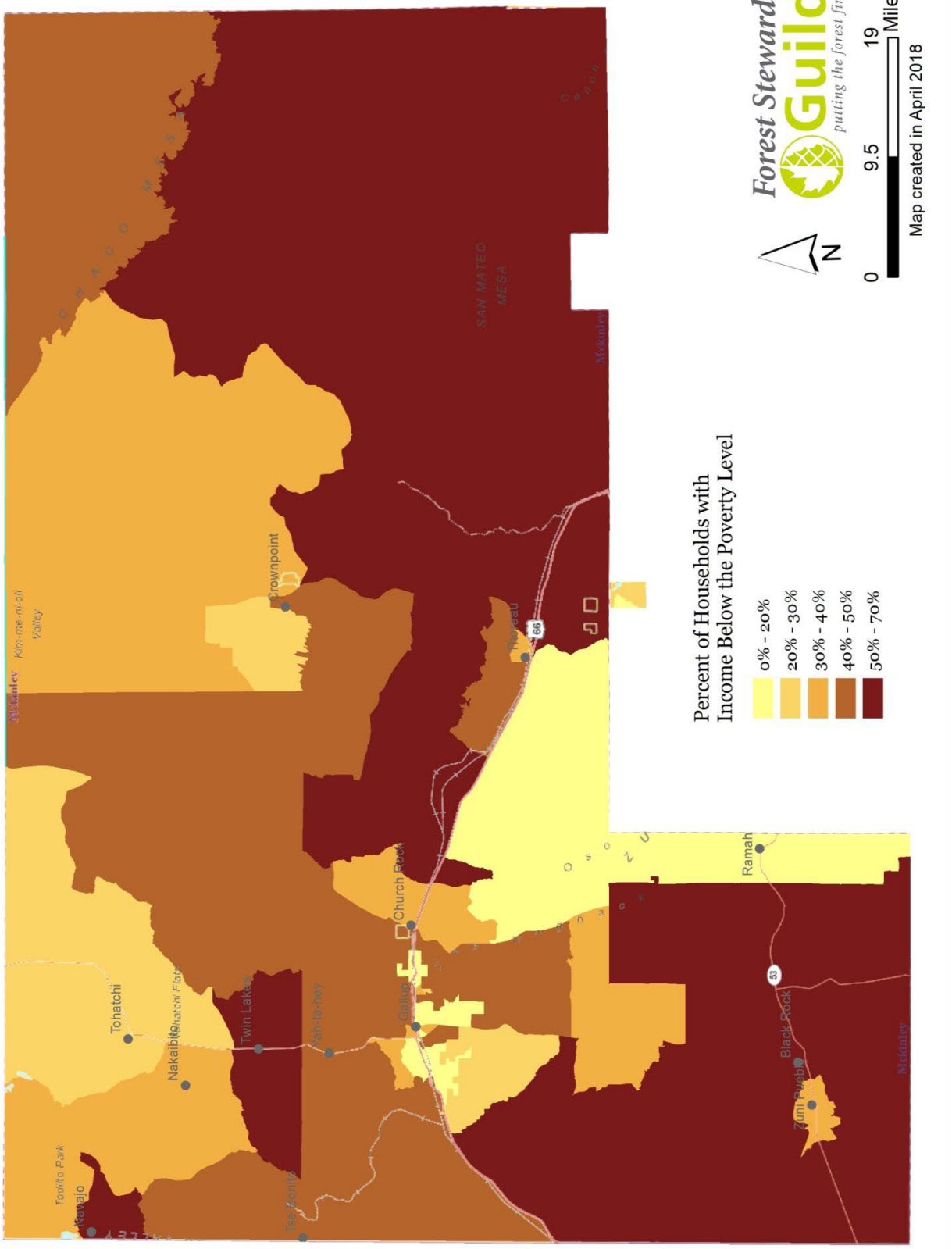

Navajo
Tohatchi
Nakaibito
Twin Lakes
Yah-ta-hey
Gallup
Church Rock
Crownpoint
Thoreau
Ramah
Black Rock
Zuni Pueblo
Tse Bonito
Flame Length
Low
Low/Medium
Medium
Medium/High
High
N
0
9.5
19
Miles
Forest Stewards Guild
putting the forest first
Map created in April 2018

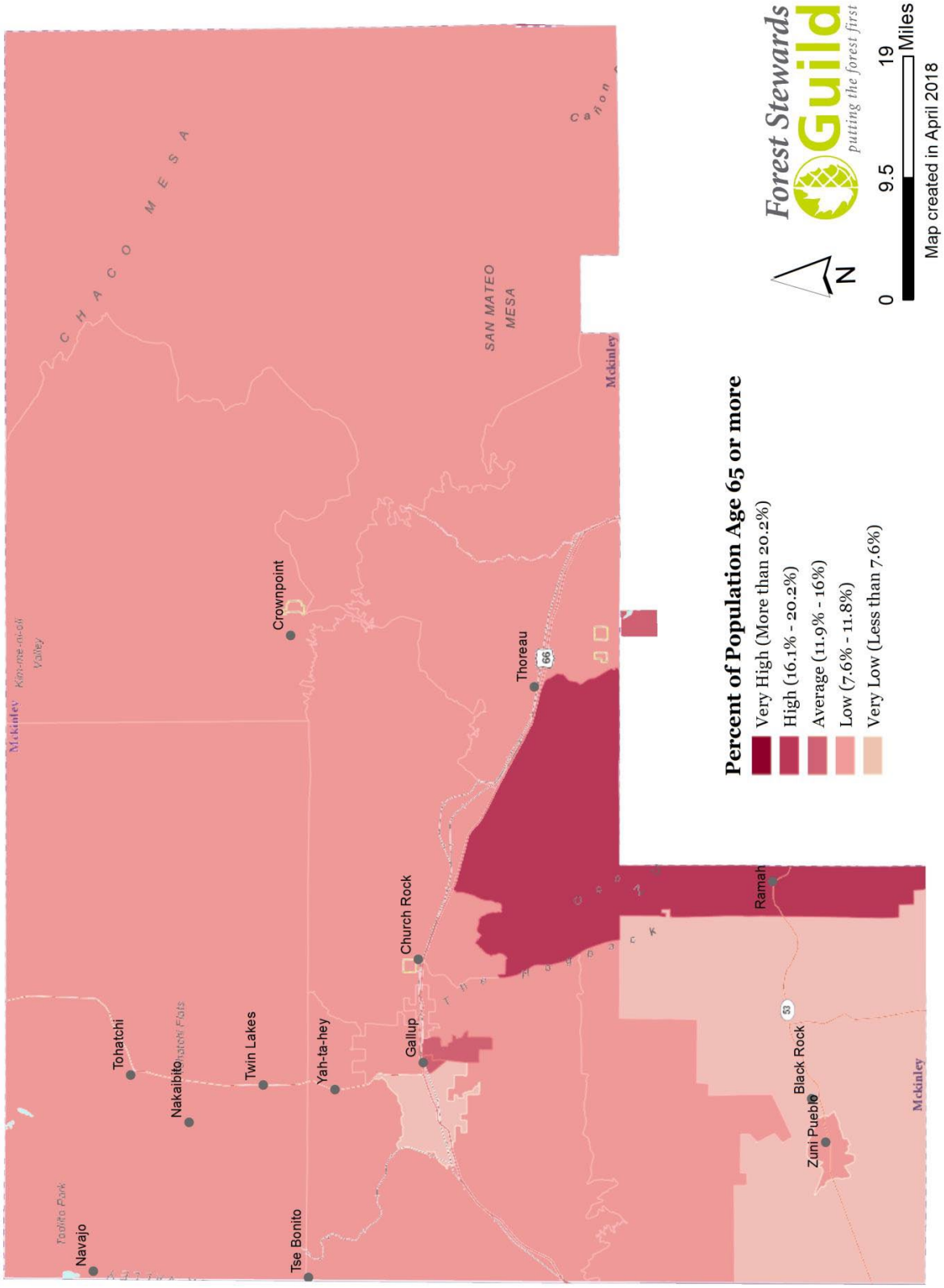

Tree Cover
90% -100%
80% - 90%
70% - 80%
60% - 70%
50% - 60%
40% - 50%
30%- 40%
20% - 30%
0% - 20%
Shrub Cover
70% - 100%
60% - 70%
50% - 60%
40% - 50%
30% - 40%
20% - 30%
0% - 20%
Herbaceous Cover
90% - 100%
80% - 90%
70% - 80%
60% - 70%
50% - 60%
40% - 50%
30% - 40%
20% - 30%
0% - 20%
Developed
N
0
9.5
19
Miles
Map created in April 2018
Forest Stewards Guild
putting the forest first
Navajo
Tohatchi
Nakaibito
Twin Lakes
Yah-ta-hey
Tse Bonito
Gallup
Church Rock
Crownpoint
Thoreau
66
Ramah
Black Rock
Zuni Pueblo
53
SAN MATEO MESA
CHACO MESA
Mckinley


Navajo
Tohatchi
Nakaibito
Twin Lakes
Yah-ta-hey
Tse Bonito
Gallup
Church Rock
Crownpoint
Thoreau
Raman
Black Rock
Zuni Pueblo
Agricultural-Close Grown Crop
Aspen Forest, Woodland, and Parkland
Desert Scrub
Developed-Medium Intensity
Developed-Upland Deciduous Forest
Grassland
Juniper Woodland and Savanna
Low Sagebrush Shrubland and Steppe
Mesquite Woodland and Scrub
Open Water
Pinyon-Juniper Woodland
Ponderosa Pine Forest, Woodland and Savanna
N
0
9.5
19
Miles
Map created in April 2018
Forest Stewards Guild
putting the forest first

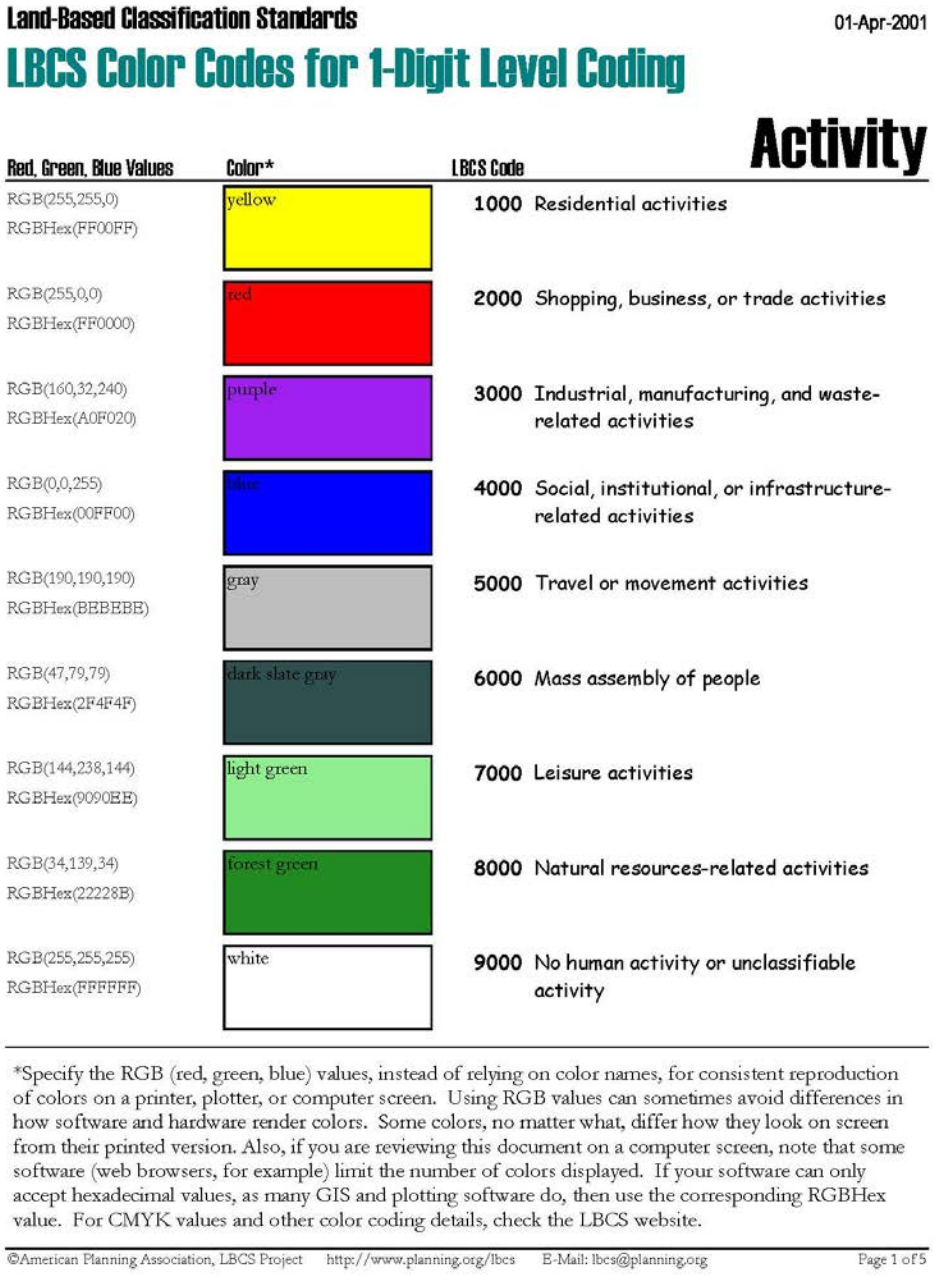

Post-fire Debris Flow Hazard
8 - High
7
6
5
4
3
2
1 - Low
Forest Stewards Guild
putting the forest first
N
0
9.5
19
Miles
Map created in April 2018
CHACO MESA
SAN MATEO MESA
Mckinley
Kim-me-ni-oli Valley
Crownpoint
Thoreau
66
Church Rock
Gallup
Twin Lakes
Yah-ta-hey
Nakaibito
Tohatchi
Tohatchi Flats
Navajo
Tse Bonito
Ramah
Black Rock
53
Zuni Pueblo
Mckinley


Forest Stewards Guild
putting the forest first
N
0
9.5
19
Miles
Map created in April 2018
Persons per Square Mile
0 - 70
70 - 800
800 - 2500
2500 - 4600
4600 - 20000
CHACO MESA
SAN MATEO MESA
Mckinley
Kin-me-ni-oli Valley
Crownpoint
Thoreau
66
Church Rock
Gallup
Tohatchi
Nakaibito
Twin Lakes
Yah-ta-hey
Tse Bonito
Navajo
Todilto Park
Ramah
53
Black Rock
Zuni Pueblo
Mckinley


Percent of Households with
Income Below the Poverty Level
0% - 20%
20% - 30%
30% - 40%
40% - 50%
50% - 70%
Forest Stewards Guild
putting the forest first
N
0
9.5
19
Miles
Map created in April 2018
Crownpoint
Church Rock
Gallup
Tohatchi
Nakaibito
Twin Lakes
Toadlena
Tse Bonito
Navajo
Ramah
Black Rock
Zuni Pueblo
SAN MATEO
MESA
McKinley
Kin-me-ni-oli
Valley
Toadlito Park
66
53


Percent of Population Age 65 or more
Very High (More than 20.2%)
High (16.1% - 20.2%)
Average (11.9% - 16%)
Low (7.6% - 11.8%)
Very Low (Less than 7.6%)
Forest Stewards Guild
putting the forest first
N
0
9.5
19
Miles
Map created in April 2018
CHACO MESA
SAN MATEO MESA
Crownpoint
Thoreau
Church Rock
Gallup
Yah-ta-hey
Twin Lakes
Nakaibito
Tohatchi
Tse Bonito
Navajo
Ramah
Black Rock
Zuni Pueblo
Mckinley
66
53

Appendix U: Zoning Color Code



Land-Based Classification Standards 01-Apr-2001

LBCS Color Codes for 1-Digit Level Coding

Activity

Red, Green, Blue Values	Color*	LBCS Code	
RGB(255,255,0) RGBHex(FF00FF)	yellow	1000	Residential activities
RGB(255,0,0) RGBHex(FF0000)	red	2000	Shopping, business, or trade activities
RGB(160,32,240) RGBHex(A0F020)	purple	3000	Industrial, manufacturing, and waste-related activities
RGB(0,0,255) RGBHex(00FF00)	blue	4000	Social, institutional, or infrastructure-related activities
RGB(190,190,190) RGBHex(BEBEBE)	gray	5000	Travel or movement activities
RGB(47,79,79) RGBHex(2F4F4F)	dark slate gray	6000	Mass assembly of people
RGB(144,238,144) RGBHex(9090EE)	light green	7000	Leisure activities
RGB(34,139,34) RGBHex(22228B)	forest green	8000	Natural resources-related activities
RGB(255,255,255) RGBHex(FFFFFF)	white	9000	No human activity or unclassifiable activity

*Specify the RGB (red, green, blue) values, instead of relying on color names, for consistent reproduction of colors on a printer, plotter, or computer screen. Using RGB values can sometimes avoid differences in how software and hardware render colors. Some colors, no matter what, differ how they look on screen from their printed version. Also, if you are reviewing this document on a computer screen, note that some software (web browsers, for example) limit the number of colors displayed. If your software can only accept hexadecimal values, as many GIS and plotting software do, then use the corresponding RGBHex value. For CMYK values and other color coding details, check the LBCS website.

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Land-Based Classification Standards

LBCS Activity Dimension

Activity is one of five dimensions in land-based classifications. Each dimension is an attribute that takes the appropriate four-digit code. Only by using all five dimensions can one fully represent all land uses and describe their characteristics. See the other dimensions before applying LBCS.

Activity Code	Activity Description	01-Apr-2001
1000	Residential activities	
1100	Household activities	
1200	Transient living	
1300	Institutional living	
2000	Shopping, business, or trade activities	
2100	Shopping	
2110	Goods-oriented shopping	
2120	Service-oriented shopping	
2200	Restaurant-type activity	
2210	Restaurant-type activity with drive-through	
2300	Office activities	
2310	Office activities with high turnover of people	
2320	Office activities with high turnover of automobiles	
3000	Industrial, manufacturing, and waste-related activities	
3100	Plant, factory, or heavy goods storage or handling activities	
3110	Primarily plant or factory-type activities	
3120	Primarily goods storage or handling activities	
3200	Solid waste management activities	
3210	Solid waste collection and storage	
3220	Landfilling or dumping	
3230	Waste processing or recycling	
3300	Construction activities (grading, digging, etc.)	
4000	Social, institutional, or infrastructure-related activities	
4100	School or library activities	
4110	Classroom-type activities	
4120	Training or instructional activities outside classrooms	
4130	Other instructional activities including those that occur in libraries	
4200	Emergency response or public-safety-related activities	
4210	Fire and rescue-related activities	
4220	Police, security, and protection-related activities	
4230	Emergency or disaster-response-related activities	
4300	Activities associated with utilities (water, sewer, power, etc.)	
4310	Water-supply-related activities	
4311	Water storing, pumping, or piping	
4312	Water purification and filtration activities	
4313	Irrigation water storage and distribution activities	
4314	Flood control, dams, and other large irrigation activities	

Activity

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Activity Code	Activity Description	01-Apr-2001
4320	Sewer-related control, monitor, or distribution activities	
4321	Sewage storing, pumping, or piping	
4322	Sewer treatment and processing	
4330	Power generation, control, monitor, or distribution activities	
4331	Power transmission lines or control activities	
4332	Power generation, storage, or processing activities	
4340	Telecommunications-related control, monitor, or distribution activities	
4350	Natural gas or fuels-related control, monitor, or distribution activities	
4400	**Mass storage, inactive**	
4410	Water storage	
4420	Storage of natural gas, fuels, etc.	
4430	Storage of chemical, nuclear, or other materials	
4500	**Health care, medical, or treatment activities**	
4600	**Interment, cremation, or grave digging activities**	
4700	**Military base activities**	
4710	Ordnance storage	
4720	Range and test activities	
5000	**Travel or movement activities**	
5100	**Pedestrian movement**	
5200	**Vehicular movement**	
5210	Vehicular parking, storage, etc.	
5220	Drive-in, drive through, stop-n-go, etc.	
5400	**Trains or other rail movement**	
5410	Rail maintenance, storage, or related activities	
5500	**Sailing, boating, and other port, marine and water-based activities**	
5510	Boat mooring, docking, or servicing	
5520	Port, ship-building, and related activities	
5600	**Aircraft takeoff, landing, taxiing, and parking**	
5700	**Spacecraft launching and related activities**	
6000	**Mass assembly of people**	
6100	**Passenger assembly**	
6200	**Spectator sports assembly**	
6300	**Movies, concerts, or entertainment shows**	
6400	**Gatherings at fairs and exhibitions**	
6500	**Mass training, drills, etc.**	
6600	**Social, cultural, or religious assembly**	
6700	**Gatherings at galleries, museums, aquariums, zoological parks, etc.**	
6800	**Historical or cultural celebrations, parades, reenactments, etc.**	
7000	**Leisure activities**	
7100	**Active leisure sports and related activities**	
7110	Running, jogging, bicycling, aerobics, exercising, etc.	
7120	Equestrian sporting activities	
7130	Hockey, ice skating, etc.	
7140	Skiing, snowboarding, etc.	
7150	Automobile and motorbike racing	

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Activity Code	Activity Description	01-Apr-2001
7160	Golf	
7180	Tennis	
7190	Track and field, team sports (baseball, basketball, etc.), or other sports	
7200	**Passive leisure activity**	
7210	Camping	
7220	Gambling	
7230	Hunting	
7240	Promenading and other activities in parks	
7250	Shooting	
7260	Trapping	
7300	**Flying or air-related sports**	
7400	**Water sports and related leisure activities**	
7410	Boating, sailing, etc.	
7420	Canoeing, kayaking, etc.	
7430	Swimming, diving, etc.	
7440	Fishing, angling, etc.	
7450	Scuba diving, snorkeling, etc.	
7460	Water-skiing	
8000	**Natural resources-related activities**	
8100	**Farming, tilling, plowing, harvesting, or related activities**	
8200	**Livestock related activities**	
8300	**Pasturing, grazing, etc.**	
8400	**Logging**	
8500	**Quarrying or stone cutting**	
8600	**Mining including surface and subsurface strip mining**	
8700	**Drilling, dredging, etc.**	
9000	**No human activity or unclassifiable activity**	
9100	**Not applicable to this dimension**	
9200	**Unclassifiable activity**	
9300	**Subsurface activity**	
9900	**To be determined**	
9990	To be determined	
9999	To be determined	

Appendix V: Approving Land Use Plan Resolution