

Unit #1

1A-1 4/24/37  
Spring - Permanent - ECW  
111 00 x 36 45 10 1/2 S x 1 1/2 W  
Kaibito Trading Post and Dipping Vat  
2 - 16' concrete troughs. Flow about 3/4 gallons per minute.  
Range and accessibility: Poor  
Water needed especially during dipping time.  
Recommendations: None

1A-2 4/21/37  
Spring - Permanent - ECW  
111 00 x 36 30 9 1/2 S x 4 1/4 W  
Flow about 3/4 gallons per minute. 2 - 20' small concrete  
troughs. Undeveloped spring in canyon also.  
Poor range.  
Good. New job of pouring troughs. Good condition.  
Recommendations: None

1A-3 4/24/37  
Spring - Permanent - Undeveloped 2 1/2 mi. N. of Kaibito in Kaibito Wash.  
111 00 x 36 45 8 1/4 S x 4 3/4 W  
Flow of about 1/2 gallon per minute. Breaks out under rock  
ledge.  
Range and accessibility: Poor  
Can be used by making temporary dams in wash to back up water.  
Recommendations: None

1A-4 4/24/37  
Spring - Permanent - U. S. I. Irrigation  
111 00 x 36 45 7 3/4 S x 4 3/4 W  
1 miles NW of 1A-2  
Flow about 1/8 gallon per minute. Cribbed with rock. 1 - 10'  
concrete trough.  
Flow too small to warrant further work.

1A-5 5/18/37  
Spring - Permanent - Irrigation  
111 00 x 36 45 6 3/4 S x 2 3/4 W  
2 - 20' concrete troughs. Flow about 1/2 to 3/4 gallon per  
minute.  
Range and accessibility: Good  
Recently repaired by Mr. Bettz. Good condition.  
Recommendations: None

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1A-5 5-18-37  
Spring - Permanent - Irrigation  
111 00 x 36 45 6 3/4 S x 2 3/4 W  
2 - 20' concrete troughs. Flow about 1/2 to 3/4 gallon per  
minute.  
Range and accessibility: Good  
Recently repaired by Mr. Bettz. Good condition.  
Recommendations: None

1A-5a 5-18-37  
Spring - Permanent - Irrigation  
111 00 x 36 45 5 S x 5 3/4 W  
Flow about 1/4 to 1/2 gallon per minute. 1 - 20' concrete trough.  
Range and accessibility: Fair.  
Recently checked by maintenance crew.  
Recommendations: None

1A-6 4-21-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW  
111 00 x 36 45 1 1/4 S x 1 1/4 W  
Has 4' water now. Will hold 10'. Capacity 4 acre ft. Desilting  
plot fenced.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Desilting plot fence in poor state of repair at tank.  
Recommendations: Repair fence.

1A-7 4-24-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - Natural  
111 00 x 36 45 3/4 S x 1/4 W  
NE Cor.  
Has 1' water now. Ample capacity. Has had water 4' about 4 acre  
feet.  
Range and accessibility: Excellent.  
Good condition.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-8 4-21-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW  
111 00 x 37 00 15 3/4 S x 1/8 W  
Dry now. Sandy drainage. Dam ripped and fenced. Has never  
held more than 4' water.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Will hold 10' water. Capacity 2 acre ft.  
Recommendations: Diversion ditch above dam where draw fans out.

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1A-9 4-21-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW  
111 00 x 36 45 16 S x 4 W  
Dry now. Long, sandy drainage. Has had 3' water. Capacity 1/2  
acre ft. Dam ripped on both sides.  
Range and accessibility: Good  
Not dependable for livestock water.  
Recommendations: None

1A-10 4-21-37  
Spring - Permanent - ECW  
111 00 x 37 00 14 3/4 S x 6 W  
111 00 x 37 00  
2 miles south Tse Skizzie.  
1 - 20' concrete trough. Flow 3/4 gallons per minute.  
Range and accessibility: Poor.  
Good condition.  
Recommendations: None

1A-11 4-24-37  
Project #122.39  
Reservoir - Temporary (T-) - ECW  
110 45 x 37 00 16 S x 8 1/2 W  
12' fill. Sandy drainage. Dry now. 1 acre foot capacity. Has  
caught 2' water.  
Range and accessibility: Poor to fair.  
Cannot be depended upon to furnish livestock water.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-12 4-24-37  
Spring - Permanent - ECW  
110 45 x 37 45 1 3/4 S x 7 1/4 W  
2 - 20' concrete troughs. Flow about 1/4 gallon per minute.  
Range and accessibility: Poor.  
Fair condition. Troughs in good condition.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-13 4-24-37  
Reservoir - Indian - Temporary  
110 45 x 36 45 2 1/2 S x 7 W  
Along trail into Navajo Canyon.  
Has 2' water now. Will hold 3 1/2'. Rock drainage.  
Range and accessibility: Poor.  
Recommendations: None.

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1A-14 4-24-37  
Reservoir - ECW - Temporary  
110 45 x 36 45 2S x 12 W  
Washed out. About 60'. 10' fill required to replace dam.  
Range and accessibility- Good FAF 20.  
10' fill. Dam fenced. Spillway washed badly.  
Recommendations: Replace dam. Rock sausage in wpillway. Desilt-  
ing plot with spreading devices above dam.

1A-15 4-21-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW  
110 45 x 36 45 4 S x 9 W  
Charco type reservoir. Drainage sandy. About 3' water now. Will  
hold 8'. Capacity 1/4 acre foot.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Good Condition.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-16 4-21-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW  
110 45 x 36 45 5 1/2 S x 11 3/4 W  
Has 2' water now. Will hold 10'. Capacity 4 1/2 acre foot.  
Sandy country. Dam fenced along top. Riprapped on both sides of  
dam.  
Desil'ng plot fenced. Dam blowing badly. Rock sausage in spill-  
way.  
Recommendations: None.  
Range and accessibility: Good.

1 A-17 4-24-37  
Well - Shallow- ECW - Permanent  
110 45 x 36 45- 7 S x 12 3/4 W  
Tne-ya-toh.  
Masonry and concrete cribbed. Hand diaphragm pump and small 16'  
concrete trough about 15' to water.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Good condition. Diaphragm pump hard to work but well in good con-  
dition.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-18 4-22-37  
Well- Shallow - ECW - Permanent  
110 45 x 36 45 10 1/4 S x 10 1/2 W  
Masonry and concrete cribbed. Hand diaphragm pump. 1 - 16' small,  
concrete trough.  
Good range. Poor accessibility.  
Good condition. About 6' to water. Water about 6' deep in well.  
Trough is breaking and will have to be replaced ultimately.  
Recommendations: None.

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1A-19 4-22-37  
 Well - Shallow - ECW - Permanent  
 111 00 x 36 45 10 1/4 S x 1/2 W  
 Concrete and masonry cribbed with hand diaphragm pump and 10' small concrete trough.  
 Range and accessibility: Poor to fair.  
 Good condition. Water at 6'. About 4' water in well. Pump works well.  
 Recommendations: None.

1A-20 4-20-37  
 Reservoir - Temporary  
 111 00 x 36 45 12 S x 6 1/4 W  
 Dry now. Will hold 5' water. Charco type reservoir. Sandy drainage. Probably does not hold water more than 10% of the time.  
 Range and accessibility: Over-utilized.  
 Sand blowing in around dam.  
 Recommendations: Drainage too sandy to warrant work on dam.

1A-21 4-19-37  
 Well - Permanent - Indian  
 111 00 x 36 45 15 3/4 S x 8 1/4 W  
 About 6' to water. Cribbed with rock and juniper poles. 1 - 6' wooden trough and temporary earth tank above.  
 Range and accessibility: Good.  
 Construct concrete cribbing and 2 - 20' concrete troughs with diaphragm hand pump.  
 Cost: 35.00  
 120.00  
 35.00  
 190.00

1A-21a 5-10-37  
 Well - Temporary - Irrigation  
 111 00 x 36 45 15 1/2 S x 9 1/2 W  
 Masonry crib about 8' deep. 2' in sand rock. Drains pocket in sand rock and furnishes water only a few months out of the year.  
 Range and accessibility: Good.  
 No troughs present.  
 Recommendations: Too small a water supply to warrant further development.

1A-22 4-19-37  
 Reservoir (T-) Temporary  
 111 00 x 36 45 16 3/4 S x 8 1/4 W  
 Dry now. Will hold 8' water. Capacity 20 acre feet.  
 Range and accessibility: Good.  
 Probably dry 95% of the time. Rather valueless as range water because of sandy drainage.  
 Recommendations: None.

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1A-23 4-19-37  
Windmill - Permanent - ECW  
111 00 x 36 45 16 3/4 S x 13 3/4 W  
18' windmill. 50,000 gal. storage tank and 2 - 20' small concrete troughs.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Tank has 2' water now. Troughs connected at top instead of bottom.  
Recommendations: Put connection at bottom and pour troughs for buck pasture. Well needs to be deepened, or leathers replaced.

1A-24 2-19-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - Natural  
111 00 x 36 30 4 1/4 S x 11 W  
Has 2' water now. Will hold 4'. Small rock drainage. Natural rock basin.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-25 4-19-37  
Windmill - Permanent - ECW  
111 15 x 36 30 3 3/4 S x 3 3/4 W  
18' windmill. 50,000 gallon steel rim storage tank. 2 - 20' small concrete troughs with float.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Tank full now. Poor concrete job.  
Recommendations: 2 new 20' concrete troughs for buck pasture. 175' pipe.

1A-26 4-19-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - Indian  
111 00 x 36 45 11 1/2 S x 9 W  
Nearly dry. Small slick rock drainage. Will hold 6' water.  
Range and accessibility: Fair to good.  
Wind blowing dam but too small a drainage to warrant further work.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-27 4/23/37  
Reservoir (T-) Temporary - ECW  
111 00 x 36 45 11 S x 9 3/4 W  
Dry now. Has caught about 3 1/2'. Will hold 10'. 11' fill, 4' freeboard. Good spillway. Small sand and rock drainage.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Cannot be counted on as a water supply for stock.  
Recommendations: None.

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WR 804

1A-28 4-23-37  
Well - ECW - Permanent (Drilled)  
11' 00 x 36 45 9 1/4 S x 10 1/4 W  
Bert Tso's House  
18' windmill with 50,000 gal. storage tank. 2 - 20' small concrete troughs.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Leaking around base of tank. About 1' water in tank.  
Recommendations: Appears to need well deepened.

1A-29 4-23-37  
Reservoir - Natural - Temporary  
111 00 x 36 45 9 S x 10 3/4 W  
Dry now. Will hold 4' water. Capacity 1/8 acre foot. Small sandy drainage.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Probably dry 90% of the time, only being filled with heavy rains.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-30 4-23-37  
Reservoir - Natural - Temporary (T-)  
111 00 x 36 45 7 S x 7 1/2 W  
Dry now. Will hold 3' water. Long, sandy drainage. Capacity 1/2 acre foot.  
Range and accessibility: Poor to fair very sandy.  
Cannot be depended upon for livestock water.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-31 4-23-37  
Reservoir - ECW - Temporary  
111 00 x 36 45 1 1/2 S x 11 1/4 W  
Dry now. Has had 6' water. Will hold 10'. Capacity 1 1/2 acre feet. Sandy drainage.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Probably dry most of time. No desilting plot fenced. Dam rapped on both sides.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-32 4-23-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW  
111 15 x 36 45 1/2 S x 1 1/4 W  
Has 4' water. Now 12' full. Spillway 50' wide. 3' freeboard. Capacity 1 1/2 acre feet.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Good condition. No desilting plot fenced but vegetation too sparse to warrant fencing.  
Recommendations: None.

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WR 805

1A-33

5-7-37

Well - ECW - Permanent

111 00 x 36 45

14 3/4 S x 4 1/2 W

111 00 x 36 45

1 - 20' concrete trough. Concrete cribbed with hand diaphragm pump.

Range and accessibility: Poor to fair.

Handle to pump missing. Six feet to water in well. Has been an irrigation development.

Recommendations: Replace pump handle.

1A-34

5-7-37

Reservoir - Temporary - ECW (T-)

111 00 x 36 45

15 1/2 S x 3 1/4 W

Desilting plot fenced. 4' freeboard. Capacity 3 acre feet. Sandy steep drainage. Has had 2 1/2' water.

Range and accessibility: Fair to good.

Has silted 3' and in sand will silt more. Makes a bog hazard.

Recommendations: No more work recommended for this project.

1A-35

5-7-37

Spring - Permanent - ECW

111 00 x 36 45

13 1/2 S x 2 1/4 W

1 - 20' small concrete trough. Flow about 1/4 gal. per minute.

Range and accessibility: Poor.

Good condition.

Water in draw has been recently diverted out of the spring.

Recommendations: None.

1A-36

5-7-37

Spring - Permanent - Undeveloped

111 00 x 36 45

14 S x 1 W

Flow about 1/2 to 3/4 gallons per minute on canyon bottom.

Range and accessibility: Poor.

Can be used by construction of small dams by Indians.

Recommendations: Canyon too deep to develop.

1A-37

5-7-37

Spring - Temporary - Undeveloped

111 00 x 36 45

12 1/2 S x 1/2 W

Flow merely a seep. Can be used in parts of year if dug out with shovel.

Range and accessibility: Poor in steep canyon.

Recommendations: None.

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WR 806

1A-38 - Temporary - Undeveloped 5-7-37  
Spring 110 45 x 36 45 12 1/2 S x 13 1/2 W  
110  
Flow about 1/4 gal. per minute. In deep canyon.  
Range and accessibility: Very poor.  
Recommendations: None. Too inaccessible and not needed.

1A-39 5-7-37  
Reservoir - ECW - Temporary (T-)  
111 00 x 36 45 17 S x 6 1/2 W  
Dry now. Has had 2' water. Sandy drainage. Dam fenced. 3' free-board. 2-acre ft. capacity.  
Range and accessibility: Good  
Dry probably 95% of the time and cannot be counted on to furnish livestock water.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-40 5-8-37  
Reservoir - Indian - Temporary  
111 00 x 36 30 1/4 S x 4 W  
Dry now. Will hold 3 1/2' water. 1/2 acre-ft. capacity. Sandy drainage.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
No spillway. Little run-off to be expected. Old tank just below has washed out.  
Recommendations: See engineer. Gully control and erosion on farm land.

1A-41 5-8-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW (T-)  
111 00 x 36 30 4 S x 6 W  
Charco type. Dry now. Has never had any water. Sandy drainage.  
Accessibility: good. Range: fair.  
Recommendations: No more development warranted.

1A-42 5-8-37  
Reservoir - Natural - Temporary  
111 00 x 36 30 5 1/4 S x 5 1/4 W  
Has had 3' water. Catches in rainy weather. Holds water about 2 months in the summer.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Recommendations: None.

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WR. 807

1A-45 5-8-37  
Well - Permanent - Irrigation  
111 00 x 36 30 3 1/8 S x 2 1/4 W  
Has concrete crib but no troughs or pump. Used for domestic use.  
Range and accessibility: Poor.  
No lid on well. Flow probably too small to warrant trough and pump.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-44 5-8-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - Indian  
111 00 x 36 30 3 S x 2 1/4 W  
Same as 1A-44  
Has 2' water now. Capacity 1 acre-foot. Will hold 8 to 10' water.  
Range and accessibility: Poor.  
Needs dam built up where wagons have cut dam and dirt has sloughed off.  
Recommendations: Repair dam. 100 yds. dirt @ 50¢. ---- \$50.00

1A-45 5-8-37  
Reservoir - Natural - Temporary  
111 00 x 36 30 3 S x 4 W  
Dry now. Holds water about 6 weeks in summer.  
Range and accessibility: Poor to good.  
Capacity ample. Will eventually silt up. Too sandy to do any development.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-46 5-8-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - Indian  
111 00 x 36 30 4 1/4 S x 2 1/2 W  
Along Kaibito Road.  
Dry now. Long dam. Will hold 6' water but is very shallow throughout.  
Range and accessibility: Fair.  
No spillway is provided and is in sandy drainage.  
Recommendations: Too close to 1A-47 to warrant development.

1A-47 5-8-37  
Project #19 J  
Reservoir - ECW - Nearly permanent  
111 00 x 36 30 4 3/4 S x 1/2 W  
1 1/2 miles east of Kaibito Road.  
Built in sandstone canyon. Is nearly full of water. About 20' deep.  
Capacity about 6 acre-feet.  
Range and accessibility: Poor to fair.

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WR 808

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Dam needs to be raised and spillway fixed to carry more water. Water is clear with no silt and dam leaking some.  
Recommendations: Raise dam and fix spillway to carry more water.  
Cost: 100 yds. dirt @ 50¢, \$50. Excavation in spillway, \$75.  
Total: \$125.00

1A-48 5-8-37  
Spring - Permanent - Irrigation  
110 45 x 36 30 2 1/4 S x 13 W  
At Window  
75 to 100' pipeline with masonry reservoir.  
Accessibility, good. Range, fair.  
Pipeline torn out. Tank filled with sand.  
Recommendations: Betts?

1A-49 5-8-37  
Well - Permanent - Irrigation  
110 45 x 36 30 2 1/8 S x 13 1/8 W  
In canyon at Window  
Concrete and masonry crib. No trough or pump. For domestic use.  
Range and accessibility: Poor.  
Good condition. About 5' to water. 3' water in well.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-50 5-8-37  
Spring - Permanent - Undeveloped  
110 45 x 36 30 1 3/4 S x 13 1/2 W  
Same location as 1A-49  
Flow ab ut 1 1/2 gallons per minute down canyon.  
Range and accessibility: Poor.  
Can be used by scraping out holes in canyon floor.  
Recommendations: No way to develop without a large maintenance cost on spring. No work recommended.

1A-51 5-8-37  
Well - Permanent - ECW & Irrigation  
110 45 x 36 30 1 1/4 S x 12 3/4 W  
1/2 mile north of Window  
Masonry crib and 1 - 20' small concrete trough. Hand diaphragm pump.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Good condition. About 4' to water and about 3' water in well.  
Recommendations: None.

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WR 809

1A-52 5-8-37  
Reservoir - Natural - Temporary (T-)  
111 00 x 36 30 2 3/8 S x 1/2 W  
Dry now. Will hold 6' when full. Sandy drainage.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Furnishes water about 3 weeks out of year.  
Recommendations: Too sandy to warrant any development.

1A-53 5-8-37  
Spring - Permanent - ECW  
110 45 x 36 45 15 S x 13 3/4 W  
1 - 20' trough. Flow about 2 gallons per minute.  
Range and accessibility: Poor.  
Good condition. Good water. Was not visited but information obtained from Mr. Betz.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-54 12-17-36  
Reservoir - Natural - Temporary  
110 45 x 36 30 3 1/4 S x 7 1/2 W  
Has about 3' water now. Will hold 7'.  
Range and accessibility: Good to fair.  
Capacity about 3 acre-feet.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-55 12-17-36  
Reservoir - Temporary - Natural  
110 45 x 36 30 4 S x 7 3/4 W  
Has about three feet of water now. Will hold 5'.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Good condition. Capacity about 5 acre-feet.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-56 12-17-36  
Reservoir - Natural - Temporary  
110 45 x 36 30 4 1/2 S x 7 3/4 W  
Has 2' water now. Will hold 6'. Capacity 1 acre-foot. Sandy drainage.  
Range and accessibility: Fair to good.  
Probably furnishes water 4 months out of year.  
Recommendations: Too sandy to warrant work.

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WR 810

Spillway too small. 5' 1" freeboard. Dam riprapped on both sides.  
Recommendations: Enlarge spillway. 200 yds. rock out of spillway.

1A-62 2-11-37  
Spring - Permanent - Indian Service  
110 45 x 36 30 5 3/4 S x 1/8 W  
1 - 16 x 3 x 1 concrete trough. Flow about 1/4 gallon per minute.  
Range and accessibility: Poor. On side of Black Mesa.  
One corner of trough broken off so as to lower water level in  
trough about 6".  
Recommendations: Investigate possibilities of cleaning. Looks  
like has been a larger flow of water. Fix trough!

1A-63 2-11-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - Indian  
110 45 x 36 30 5 1/2 S x 1/2 W  
Dam about 12 to 14' high. Has about 3' water now. Sand and rock  
drainage. Capacity 2 acre-feet.  
Range and accessibility: Fair.  
Good condition, but no spillway. Country very sandy and cost of  
spillway that would hold would be prohibitive.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-64 12-8-37  
Spring - Permanent - Undeveloped  
110 45 x 36 30 8 1/4 S x 1 3/4 W  
Shown on maps but not visited.

1A-65 12-8-36  
Spring - Temporary - Undeveloped  
110 45 x 36 30 13 S x 3 W  
Range and accessibility: Poor to fair.  
Flow could not be determined. Dry from May to August.  
Recommendations: No development.

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WR 811

1A-66 12-8-36  
Spring - Temporary - Undeveloped  
110 45 x 36 30 13 S x 3 1/4 W  
Range and accessibility: Poor to fair.  
Flow could not be determined. Dry about three months from May to August.  
Recommendations: No development.

1A-67 12-8-36  
Spring - Temporary - Undeveloped  
110 45 x 36 30 14 S x 5 W  
Spring breaks out under waterfall and is used about 3 months of the year.  
Range and accessibility: Poor.  
Has to be dug out to be used.  
Recommendations: Too small a flow of water to be developed.

1A-68 12-8-36  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW  
110 45 x 36 30 12 1/2 S x 6 1/4 W  
Dam 100 yds. long. Big fill. No desilting plot.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Has filled with silt and is bog hole. Will hold only 2' water.  
Poor development for stock water. Too large a gully.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-69 12-8-36  
Project # 9 C  
Well - Shallow - ECW  
110 45 x 36 30 15 S x 8 W  
Concrete trough, 20 x 1 x 1. Concrete & masonry cribbing. Hand suction (pump).  
Range and accessibility: Fair.  
Trough full of sand. Well filled with mud and handle to pump missing.  
Recommendations: Clean well and install pump handle.

1A-70 5-13-37  
Well - Permanent - Irrigation  
110 45 x 36 30 17 1/4 S x 10 1/4 W  
About 4' to water in well. 4' water. Concrete cribbing with no trough.  
Range and accessibility: Poor.  
Mr. Betz reports about 75 gallons a day flow in this well. Recently maintained.  
Recommendations: Flow too small to warrant troughs.

1A-71 12-10-36  
Spring - Permanent - ECW  
110 45 x 36 30 14 1/2 S x 11 3/4 W  
1 - 20' concrete trough. Flow about 1 gallon per minute.  
Range and accessibility: Poor. Built on rocks.  
Good. Good concrete job on troughs.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-72 5-13-37  
Well - Permanent - Irrigation  
110 45 x 36 30 16 3/4 S x 12 3/4 W  
Peach Tree Well  
About 6' to water. 4' water in well. Masonry crib with wooden 8'  
trough.  
Range and accessibility: Poor. In orchard.  
Just been overhauled by maintenance crew. Concrete slab on top  
has just been installed.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-73 12-3-36  
Spring - Permanent - Irrigation  
110 45 x 36 30 15 3/4 S x 13 W  
1 - large 16' concrete trough. Flow about 1 gallon per minute or  
less.  
Range and accessibility: Poor.  
Sand dunes coming in from west. Needs dirt cleaned out from around  
troughs but this should be Indians' responsibility.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-74 12-7-36  
Spring - Permanent - ECW  
110 45 x 36 15 1/4 S x 13 W  
Has 2 small concrete 20' troughs. Flow about 2 gallons per minute.  
Range and accessibility: Poor.  
Good condition. Good concrete job.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-75 12-7-36  
Streams and Spring - Semi-permanent  
110 45 x 36 15 3 S x 12 3/4 W  
Red Lake drainage.  
Spring breaks out and flows down canyon to Blue Canyon 6 months out  
of year.  
Range: Poor. Accessibility: Good.  
Flow varies from one to five gallons per minute.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-76 12-11-36  
Well - Shallow - Permanent USIIV or ECW  
110 45 x 36 15 3/4 S x 9 W  
Masonry crib and 1 - 20x3x1 1/2 concrete trough.  
Range and accessibility: Fair.  
About 4 or 5 feet to water. Gully is cutting toward well.  
Recommendations: Rock jetty to turn water away from trough and pump installed.

1A-77 12-11-36  
Reservoir - Temporary - Indian  
110 45 x 36 15 3/4 S x 8 7/8 W  
Has 2' water now. Will hold 4'. Small rock drainage.  
Range and accessibility: Poor to fair.  
Dam badly trailed.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-78 5-11-37  
Well - Permanent - Irrigation  
110 45 x 36 15 3/4 S x 8 7/8 W  
Well above Res. 1A-77  
Masonry cribbed. 4' to water and 3' water in well. No troughs.  
Range and accessibility: Poor to fair.  
Good condition. Recently repaired by maintenance crew.  
Recommendations: Too close to other supplies and probably too small a flow to warrant troughs.

1A-79 12-11-36  
Spring - Temporary - Undeveloped  
110 45 x 36 15 3/4 S x 3 W  
Breaks out below waterfall.  
Range and accessibility: Fair to good.  
Flow could not be determined. In canyon so the cost of development would be nearly prohibitive.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-79a 5-13-37  
Spring - Temporary - Undeveloped  
110 45 x 36 30 17 S x 1 1/2 W  
Holes dug in bottom of wash furnish livestock water for about 6 months out of the year.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Flow too small and in too rough a canyon to develop. Flow could not be determined.  
Recommendations: None.

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WR 814

1A-80 12-11-36  
Spring - Permanent - Undeveloped  
110 30 x 36 15 1 1/4 S x 13 W  
In Blue Canyon  
Flow about 10 gallons per minute. Watering capacity ample.  
Range and accessibility: Poor to fair range. Accessibility, poor.  
Good condition.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-81 5-12-37  
Well - Permanent - Irrigation  
110 45 x 36 30 12 1/4 S x 7 1/2 W  
Not visited but said to be present by Mr. Betz. Concrete cribbed  
with 1 - 20' concrete trough.  
Range and accessibility: Fair.  
Recently maintained.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-82 12-17-36  
Stream - Permanent -  
110 45 x 36 15 6 S x 10 W  
Blue Canyon  
Has a nearly permanent flow varying from a few gallons to several  
second feet.  
Range and accessibility: Poor to fair.  
Trails make the water accessible.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-83 12-17-36  
Spring - Permanent USI Ir.  
110 45 x 36 15 5 S x 9 3/4 W  
1 - 20 x 2 x 1 1/2 concrete trough.  
Range and accessibility: Poor to fair.  
No water is getting to trough. Pipeline and cribbing on spring  
seem to be leaking.  
Recommendations: Repair cribbing to put water in trough.

1A-84 2-18-37  
Well - Permanent - Irrigation Ser.  
111 00 x 36 30 12 1/4 S x 3 1/4 W  
Masonry cribbed well and 1 concrete trough 20 x 2 x 3'.  
Accessibility: good. Range: fair.  
No pump. About 8' to water.  
Recommendations: Install a hand suction pump.

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- 15 -  
67

WR 815

1A-85 12-8-36  
Reservoir - Indian - Temporary  
111 00 x 36 30 10 1/4 S x 3 1/4 W  
At Rat Spring  
Small rock drainage. Dry now. Will hold 8' water. Capacity 3/4  
acre-feet.  
Range and accessibility: Fair.  
No spillway.  
Recommendations: Too small a drainage to warrant further develop-  
ment.

1A-86 12-8-36  
Project # 9 K  
Spring - Permanent - ECW  
111 00 x 36 30 10 1/4 S x 3 1/4 W  
Rat Spring  
1 - 20' large and 1 - 20' small concrete trough. Masonry cribbed  
well.  
Range and accessibility: Fair.  
Faucet to aid in storage of water in cribbing. Flow 1 gallon per  
minute.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-87 12-8-36  
Windmill - Permanent - Irrigation  
110 45 x 36 30 12 S x 10 1/2 W  
North windmill at Tonalea  
10' mill. 10,000 gallon storage tank and 20' concrete trough.  
Range and accessibility: Poor.  
Good condition. Is pumping a good stream. Water piped to dipping  
vss. 1660 feet.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-88 12-8-37  
Windmill - Permanent - Irrigation  
110 45 x 36 30 12 1/4 S x 10 1/2 W  
South mill at Tonalea  
10' windmill. 6' to water. 10,000 gallon concrete storage tank  
and 20 - 20' concrete troughs.  
Range and accessibility: Poor.  
One leg of windmill bent. Windmill out of working condition.  
Recommendations: Water is needed during dipping time. Replace  
mill and repair well.  
Cost: \$300.00

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WF 816

1A-89 5-12-37  
Spring -- Stream - Permanent  
110 45 x 36 30 1/2 S x 1 1/2 W  
Spring with large flow down Cow Springs Canyon to Cow Springs Lake.  
Range and accessibility: Fair to good.  
Flow adequate to furnish plenty of livestock water. Dams are constructed in some places.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-90 5-10-37  
Spring - Undeveloped - Permanent  
111 15 x 37 00 8 1/2 S x 4 1/2 W  
1 mile NW of Kleoheee  
Several holes dug out under a small ledge. As they are they are merely mud holes.  
Range and accessibility: Poor.  
Dead cow in main flow of water. Probably all combined would not make more than 1/2 gallon flow.

1A-91 5-10-37  
Spring - Permanent - Irrigation & ECW - 6  
111 15 x 37 00 10 S x 4 W  
Klechesee Spring.  
Flow about 3/4 gallons per minute. 1 large 16' trough and 2 small 20' troughs.  
Range and accessibility: Fair.  
Irrigation trough badly broken. ECW troughs in good condition.  
Appears that the cribbing is not catching all water.  
Recommendations: Repair large trough or connect pipe to smaller troughs.

1A-92 5-10-37  
Reservoir - Semi-permanent & ECW  
111 15 x 37 00 16 S x 4 W  
Antelope Reservoir  
Has 4' water now about 3/4 acre-feet. Will hold 9' water. Capacity 3 or 4 acre-feet. Desilting plot fenced.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Spillway too small. Report this dam nearly washed out last year. Needs spillway widened to twice present width.  
Recommendations: Widen spillway. Take fence out of water face of dam. Repair desilting plot fence and clean reservoir if possible.

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WR 817

1A-93 5-10-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - Irrigation (T-)  
111 15 x 37 00 16 S x 9 3/4 W  
Dry now. Will hold 8' water. Has silted up about 3'. Cannot be  
counted on as livestock water supply.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Silted up. Sandy drainage.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-94 5-10-37  
Reservoir - ECW - Temporary  
111 15 x 37 00 13 1/2 S x 9 1/2 W  
Has 6 to 8 feet water now. Will hold 15 to 18'. Capacity 4 acre  
feet.  
Range and accessibility: Fair.  
Desilting plot fenced but stock have been in plot. Dam riprapped.  
Recommendations: Repair desilting plot fence.

1A-95 5-10-37  
Reservoir - ECW - Temporary (T-)  
111 15 x 36 45 1/4 S x 14 W  
NW Cor.  
Charco type reservoir. Dry now. Has had 3' water. Sandy drainage.  
Capacity 1/8 acre-feet.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Cannot be counted on as a livestock water supply.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-97 5-10-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW  
111 15 x 36 45 5 S x 9 W  
Charco type. Dry now. Has never caught any water. Rock bottom.  
Sandy drainage.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Cannot be counted on to furnish livestock water.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-96 5-10-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW  
111 15 x 36 45 3 1/2 S x 11 3/4 W  
Dry now. Charco type reservoir. Has never caught water. Sandy  
drainage.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Cannot be depended on to furnish livestock water.  
Recommendations: None.

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WR 818

LA-98 5-10-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW  
111 15 x 36 45 10 1/4 S x 2 1/4 W  
Dry now. Will hold 8' water. Has caught 2' water and silted up 2'.  
Sandy drainage.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Cannot be depended upon as a livestock water supply. Too sandy.  
Dam riprapped on both sides.  
Recommendations: None.

LA-99 5-10-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW  
111 15 x 37 00 3 3/4 S x 9 W  
Charco type. Dry now. Has never caught water. Sandy drainage.  
Capacity 1/3 acre-feet.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Cannot be depended upon as a livestock water supply.  
Recommendations: None.

LA-100 5-12-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW  
111 30 x 36 45 8 3/4 S x 2 1/2 W  
Charco type. Dry now. Has had 2 feet water. 1/8 acre-ft. ca-  
pacity. Sandy drainage.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Cannot be counted on as a livestock water supply.  
Recommendations: None.

LA-101 5-12-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW  
111 30 x 36 45 4 3/4 S x 4 W  
Charco type. Dry now. Has never caught water. Sandy small drainage.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Cannot be depended upon to furnish any livestock water.

LA-102 5-12-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW  
111 30 x 36 45 2 1/2 S x 5 W  
Dry now. Has caught 1' water. Will hold 8'. Dam riprapped on  
both sides. Sandy drainage.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Cannot be depended upon for livestock water supply at any time.  
Too sandy.  
Recommendations: None.

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WR 819

LA-103 5-12-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW (T-)  
111 15 x 37 00 15 1/2 S x 1 W  
Dry now. Dam has caught only about 2' of water. Dam riprapped  
on both sides. Sandy drainage.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Cannot be depended upon to furnish livestock water. No desilting  
plot fenced.  
Recommendations: None.

LA-104 5-19-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW (T-)  
111 15 x 36 45 8 1/2 S x 9 1/2 W  
1 1/2 miles east of Copper Mine.  
Charco type. Dry now. Has never caught more than 1' of water.  
Range and accessibility: Excellent.  
Cannot be counted on to furnish livestock water.

LA-105 5-19-37  
Well - Temporary - Indian  
111 15 x 36 45 9 3/4 S x 10 W  
Water at depth of about 6'. Drains rock pocket. Indians have  
excavated hole to dip water out.  
Range and accessibility: Fair to good.  
Dry about half the time. Supply of water very small.  
Recommendations: None.

LA-106 5-19-37  
Well - Permanent  
111 15 x 36 45 14 S x 11 W  
Three wells, 2 concrete cribbed and 25 to 30' deep. One has  
16' concrete trough. Pump broken. Dug in sandstone.  
Range and accessibility: Fair.  
Too deep to dip water and hand pump is difficult to operate.  
Recommendations: See Meeks about possibilities of rigging well  
in between with windmill.

111  
- 45 -  
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WR 820

1A-107 5-19-37  
Spring - Permanent - Undeveloped  
111 15 x 36 45 13 1/4 S x 10 W  
Dove Spring.  
Flow only enough for domestic use. Rock wet for some distance.  
Range and accessibility: Poor to fair.  
Used for domestic purposes at present time.  
Recommendations: Because of shortage of water in this area it would be advisable to develop to see if more water couldn't be found.

1A-108 5-19-37  
Well - Indian - Temporary  
111 15 x 36 45 15 S x 10 1/2 W  
Indian dug well in rock. Drains small rock pocket. Dry about half the time.  
Range and accessibility: Fair.  
Flow too small to furnish a great deal of livestock water.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-109 5-19-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW  
111 15 x 36 45 11 1/4 S x 7 1/4 W  
This charco could not be found although it was reported on ECW maps. If it is in existence it could not be depended upon for livestock water.

1A-110 5-19-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW (T-)  
111 15 x 36 45 11 S x 6 W  
This charco could not be located but was shown on maps. If it is present, the area is too sandy to make a reservoir that could be depended upon for livestock water.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-111 5-19-37  
Well - Shallow - Temporary - ECW  
111 30 x 36 45 9 S x 6 W  
Concrete cribbed. About 8' deep. Dry now. Drains rock pocket.  
1 - 20' concrete trough diaphragm pump.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Is a wet weather well and furnishes only a limited amount of water.  
Recommendations: None.

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WR 821

1A-112 5-19-37  
Well - Shallow - Temporary - ECW  
111 30 x 36 45 11 1/2 S x 5 1/4 W  
Concrete cribbed. 1 - 20' concrete trough about 5' to water.  
Dry now.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Drains small rock pocket. Furnishes only a limited supply of water.  
Dry about 50% of the time.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-113 5-19-37  
Spring - Permanent  
111 30 x 36 45 14 1/4 S x 2 3/4 W  
This spring was not found but was reported to have only a very  
small flow of water.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Recommendations: none.

1A-114 5-19-37  
Well - Temporary - ECW  
111 15 x 36 30 1 1/4 S x 10 3/4 W  
To-nilth-chonik  
Concrete cribbed with 20' concrete trough and hand diaphragm pump.  
About 25' to water.  
Range and accessibility: Good to fair.  
Water just below well tubing. Cannot be depended upon as live-  
stock water supply from May to August.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-115 5-19-37  
Windmill - Permanent - ECW  
111 15 x 36 30 7 S x 9 1/2 W  
12' windmill, 50,000 gallon steel rim storage tank. 2 - 20' troughs  
(concrete) with float.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Windmill pumping about 4 or 5 gallons per minute. Base of storage  
tank not leaking.  
Recommendations: Drill connection between troughs below top of  
troughs so float valve can work on both troughs.

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WR 822

1A-116 5-19-37  
Spring - Permanent - ECW  
111 15 x 36 30 8 3/4 S x 13 W  
Concrete and masonry cribbed with 2 - 20' concrete troughs.  
200' pipeline.  
Range and accessibility: Fair  
Pipeline torn up and not usable. Flow of spring could not be determined.  
Recommendations: Replace pipeline and clean spring.

1A-117 5-19-37  
Well - Permanent - ECW  
111 15 x 36 30 3 1/4 S x 5 1/4 W  
About 8' to water. Masonry cribbed with hand diaphragm pump. No troughs present.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Flow could not be ascertained. Handle for pump missing. Flow probably too small to warrant troughs.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-118 5-19-37  
Well - Permanent - Shallow  
111 15 x 36 30 1 3/4 S x 5 1/4 W  
Not visited but shown on range maps.  
Range and accessibility: Good to fair.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-119 5-20-37  
Well - Permanent - Irrigation  
110 45 x 36 45 15 1/4 S x 11 W  
Concrete cribbed with 20' concrete trough and hand diaphragm pump.  
Range and accessibility: Good.  
Good condition. Pump is working all right. About 4' to water in well.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-120 5-19-37  
Reservoir - Temporary - ECW  
111 30 x 37 00 13 1/4 S x 4 1/4 W  
Masonry dam, built up and rebuilt. Crack in dam caused it to leak.  
Fair range and accessibility.  
Rock drainage. Difficult to get to for work because of sand.  
Recommendations: Fix reservoir so it won't leak.

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WR 823

LAND MANAGEMENT UNIT /

Range Improvement Survey

II. Dipping Vats

Dipping vats are located at Kaibito and Red Lake. Vats outside the area having influence on the unit are located at Shonto and the Gap.

111° 00' 36° 45'. Kaibito Dipping Vat.

This vat is located at Kaibito Trading Post and was constructed by E. C. W. in 1935. Pens, corrals, grain pens, and 50' concrete vat are present and in good condition. Water supply for the vat is the day school well. The presence of this vat at this location is augmenting the wind erosion by concentration of livestock. Active sand dunes are present and encroaching upon the Kaibito Day School. Forage conditions are very poor in the area surrounding Kaibito.

Possibilities of obtaining a drilled well 7 miles north of Kaibito is reported. If a drilled well can be obtained here, the Kaibito vat should be moved.

110° 45' 36° 30'. Red Lake Dipping Vat.

The Red Lake dipping vat located at the Red Lake Trading Post is in fair condition. Corrals need repair, but the 50' concrete vat is in good condition. The area surrounding the vat is badly over-grazed, but moving the vat to an area where there is more feed is not recommended until the range management plan is effective so as not to deplete another area as is the Red Lake area.

111° 30' 36° 45' 7-3/4 S. x 1-7/8 W. at Proposed Well 1 A-151.

If this well is drilled and furnished water, the construction of a dipping vat here is recommended.

Estimated cost, \$2,000.00.

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WR 824

LAND MANAGEMENT UNIT NO. I  
Range Improvement Survey  
III. Fenced Areas

Fenced areas in the Unit include the Kaibito ram pasture, desilting plots on five reservoirs, and one R. M. S. plot.

The buck pasture is enclosed in S. C. S. 6-wire fence 22 miles long. 16,351 surface acres are included in the fence.

In 5 desilting plots enclosed by 6-wire fences approximately 150 acres are excluded from livestock.

One R. M. S. plot is located within the Unit ten miles southwest of Kaibito.

Approximately 16,500 acres are under fence at present, and only six fenced areas are proposed, one each at the following reservoirs are to serve as desilting plots: 1A-47, 1A-114, 1A-57, 1A-142, 1A-163, and 1A-164.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT SURVEY  
IV. Stock Trails

Stock trails to White Mesa, Black Mesa, and across Navajo Canyon make the entire Unit accessible to livestock.

There are no more stock trails proposed for the area.

1A-57 12-17-36  
Reservoir - Permanent  
110 45 x 36 30 6 1/2 S x 6 3/4 W  
Cow Springs Lake  
Large area about 100 acres about 1 1/2 miles long. Shallow, fed  
with springs.  
Range and accessibility: Poor to fair.  
Fair condition. Has about 4' water now.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-58 2-11-37  
Project #10 AA  
110 45 x 36 30 6 1/4 S x 6 1/2 W  
Concrete cribbing with hand suction pump. Frozen at time so could  
not see in well or work pump.  
Range and accessibility: Poor.  
Domestic use only. No troughs.  
Recommendations: Too close to permanent stream for livestock use.

1A-59 3-8-37  
Spring - Permanent - Undeveloped  
110 45 x 36 30 4 1/2 S x 5 W  
Cow Springs Canyon  
Flow about 1/4 second foot of water now.  
Range and accessibility: Range depleted.  
Recommendations: None.

1A-60 5-10-37  
Spring - Permanent  
110 45 x 36 30 1 1/4 S x 2 W  
Badger Spring  
2 - 20' concrete troughs. Flow about 1 and 1/2 gal. per minute.  
Range and accessibility: Only fair.  
Good condition. Permanent stream close to this spring. Flows  
from about 2 miles north of spring to Cow Springs Lake.  
Recommendations: Too close to running stream for further develop-  
ment.

1A-61 2-11-37  
Reservoir - Temporary  
110 45 x 36 30 3 1/2 S x 1 3/4 W  
Blue Lake  
Covers about 40 acres when full. Dam about 10' high. Capacity  
200 acre-feet.  
Accessibility: Excellent. Range: Fair.

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- 13 -  
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WR 826

MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS  
AT EXISTING SUPPLIES  
Land Management Unit No. I.

(In order of priority.)

1A-23 . Drilled Well E. C. W.  
111° 00' 36" 45' 16-3/4" S. x 13-3/4" W.

Troughs recommended for the buck pasture have already been constructed and are in readiness for use.

This well is pumping only a very small amount of water. Well should be checked to see if it has sanded up or if it needs to be deepened. Cost, unknown.

1A-25 Drilled Well E. C. W.  
111° 15' 36" 30' 3-3/4" S x 3-3/4" W.

Troughs at this windmill for use in the buck pasture were recommended and have already been constructed and are ready for use.

This well is pumping only a limited amount of water and should be checked to see if it has sanded up or if the well needs to be deepened. Cost unknown.

1A-28 Drilled Well E. C. W.  
111° 00' 36" 45' 9-1/4" S x 10-1/4" W.  
(Bert Tso)

This windmill has never pumped adequate water. Leathers have been replaced from time to time with no results. Dr. Weeks advises to deepen this well 100 feet. Estimated cost, \$900.00.

1A-92 Reservoir nearly permanent.  
(Antelope Reservoir.)  
111° 15' 37" 00' 16" S. x 4" W. C. C. C.  
- 122

This reservoir nearly washed out last year. The spillway needs to be widened.

400 yds. rock @ \$200 ----- \$800.00  
Repair desilting plot fence - 15.00  
\$815.00

1A-94 Reservoir  
111° 15' 37" 00' 13-1/2" S. x 9-1/2" W.

Repair desilting plot fence -- \$35.00

78

WR 827

1A-47

Reservoir E. C. W.  
111° 00' 36" 30' 4-3/4" S. x 1/2" W.  
(Frenchman's Reservoir)

This is nearly permanent and constructed in a sandstone canyon. The dam needs to be raised about 2' and a masonry wall constructed at spillway and down the side of dam to divert water. The reservoir is being filled with sand. A plot fenced to the west of the canyon will stop a great deal of sand from reaching the reservoir. The dam is seeping and the lower slope should be filled in to make it a 3 to 1 slope.

Estimated cost:	
45 yds. masonry -----	\$ 350.00
(Rock already at site.)	
700 yds. earth @ .50 -----	350.00
1 mi. fence -----	300.00
(80 acre desilting plot)	
	<u>\$ 1,000.00</u>

1A-34

Reservoir E. C. W.  
111° 00' 36" 45' 15-1/2" S. x 3-1/4" W.

This reservoir filled for the first time this July. Reservoir holds about 20' water. Spillway washed badly. Recommendation: construct masonry wall to divert water.

22 1/2 yds. masonry @ \$15 -----	\$ 337.50
Remove 150 yds. dirt -----	112.50
	<u>\$ 450.00</u>

1A-14

Reservoir E. C. W.  
110° 45' x 36° 45' 2" S. x 12" W.

This dam washed out. 60' of 11' fill is required to replace the structure or approximately 1,500 yds. In order to raise the dam 3' and insure its not washing out would require an additional 1,000 yds. of dirt. Approximately \$100 will be required to fix spillway so it will not cut out toward dam.

It is recommended that the dam be replaced and raised 2 or 3 feet and spillway repaired.

Estimated cost:	
2,500 yds. earth fill @ .35 -----	\$ 875.00
Repair spillway -----	100.00
Fence desilting plot 1 mi. @ \$300 --	300.00
	<u>\$ 1,275.00</u>

This estimate includes \$525 maintenance cost and \$750.00 development cost.

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WR 828

1A-6 Reservoir E. C. W.  
111° 00' 36° 45' 1-1/4" S. x 1-1/4" W

The desilting plot fence on this reservoir is down in two or three places and needs repairing. Estimated cost, \$25.00.

1A-116 Spring E. C. W.  
111° 15' 36° 40' 8-3/4" S x 13" W

Pipeline to this spring is washed out. Spring needs cleaning.  
Replace pipeline 200' - 1" pipe @ .22 ----- 44.00  
Clean spring ----- 21.00  
\$65.00

1A-107 Spring Undeveloped (Dove Spring)  
111 15' 36 45' 13-1/4" S. x 10" W

This spring is reported to be permanent, but only enough flow is now present for domestic use. This spring is recommended for excavation and if enough flow is obtained the spring should be developed for stock water.

4 yds. excavation in rock @ \$10 ----- \$40.00  
50' - 1" pipe @ .22 ----- 11.00  
Cribbing - 2 yds. @ \$15 ----- 30.00  
2 troughs @ \$60 ----- 120.00  
\$201.00

1A-120 Reservoir  
111° 30' 37° 00' 13-1/4" S x 4-1/4" W

This reservoir was not visited during the survey, but it is reported to be leaking in the cement. When the sand is wet or frozen this should be checked and repaired. Cost unknown.

1A-91 Spring. Irrigation and E. C. W. (Kle Chee)  
111° 15' 37° 00' 10" S x 4" W

Troughs at this spring are broken and need to be repaired. Storage of water during seasons when stock can obtain water elsewhere and have it when water is needed. A 50,000 gallon steel-rim storage tank is recommended.

Repair troughs ----- \$ 25.00  
Storage tank ----- 625.00  
Total -- \$650.00

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WR 829

1A-76.

Well, Irrigation Service  
110° 45' 36" 15' 3/4" S. x 9" W.

Gully is cutting in toward this well. Recommended a rock jetty be constructed to turn water away.

40 yds. rock & wire @ \$4.00	----	\$160.00
Install hand pump	-----	35.00
		<u>\$195.00</u>

1A-21.

Well, Shallow, Indian  
111° 00' 36" 45' 15-3/4" S. x 8-1/4" W.

This is a shallow well that appears to be nearly permanent, but with only a localized under-flow of water. It is recommended for development. At present there is a juniper log crib and no pump. Well should be tested for flow before development.

Estimated cost of development:		
3 yds. excavation @ \$1.50	-----	\$ 4.50
2 yds. masonry cribbing	-----	30.00
Hand diaphragm pump	-----	35.00
2 - 20' concrete troughs @ \$60	-	120.00
		<u>\$189.50</u>

1A-40

Reservoir  
111° 00' 36" 30' 1/4" S. x 4" W.

This reservoir is at the head of an actively cutting gully. It is proposed to raise the dam and make an equalizing reservoir out of this. In case this is done, an additional 2,500 cu. yds. storage will be added to the reservoir. For further description see Engineering report, L. M. U. No. I.

1A-69

Well E. C. W. 9 C  
110° 45' 36" 30' 15" S. x 8" W.

Maintenance on this well recommended during the survey is already completed.

1A-83

Spring - Irrigation Service  
110° 45' 36" 15' 5" S. x 9-3/4" W.

Maintenance work recommended during survey already completed.

81

WR 830

1A-88

Windmill at Red Lake.

110° 45' 36" 30' 12-1/4" S. x 10-1/2" W.

Maintenance work recommended during survey is already completed.

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WR 831

PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Land Management Unit No. I.

(Listed in order of Priority)

1A-151 Proposed Drilled Well.  
111° 30' 36" 45' 7-3/4" S. x 1-7/8" W.

This location is about 5 miles west of the Copper-mine Trading Post and like 1A-150 is seriously needed as the entire area is without permanent water. This location has been approved by a geologist and is believed to be the best possibility for getting water in a well in this area. A well drilled about 10 miles northeast of this location proved dry at 1,360 feet. It would seem advisable to drill here. If water is obtained, further detailed study by a geologist might reveal other possibilities for obtaining water in drilled wells. If 1A-150 and 1A-151 prove to be dry wells, it will be necessary to make a detailed survey of rock slopes for masonry or cement dam sites in order that water can be developed so that this area of range land can be utilized.

Reports state that the mining company at the Copper mine is to drill a well somewhere in the vicinity of the Copper mine. Whether geological advice in this regard has been obtained or not is not known, but information as to the possibilities of drilled wells will be available after the well is drilled.

Estimated cost of drilling this well and installing windmill, 50,000 gallon steel-rim storage tank and troughs is \$5,500.00.

1A-150 Proposed Drilled Well  
111° 15' 36" 45' 1" S. x 13" W.

Geological approval has been given this location for a drilled well. The area is without water, and reservoirs are not practical because of the sandy nature of the country. The well will have to be drilled about 800 feet. The entire area around the Coppermine is without permanent water, and this is one of two locations that are approved by a geologist.

Drilling the well, installing windmill, troughs, and 50,000 gallon storage tank will cost approximately \$5,500.00.

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1A-154 Proposed Reservoir  
111° 15' 36° 45' 17" S. x 5-1/2" W.

1A-155 Proposed Reservoir  
111° 15' 36° 45' 10-1/2" S. x 3-3/4" W. C.C.C.

1A-156 Proposed Reservoir  
111° 15' 36° 45' 9-1/2" S. x 5-1/2" W.

The above three developments are in an area where no water other than pot holes in the sand rock exists. These locations were picked merely from a distribution standpoint. Water is needed badly throughout the area and drilled wells are not possible from a geological standpoint. The area should be carefully covered, horseback and masonry or cement dam sites located.

Each reservoir should not cost more than \$1,500.00 or \$2,000.00.

1A-157 Proposed Reservoir  
111° 00' 36° 45' 2" S. x 10-1/4" W.

There is no water other than potholes in the rocks. No suitable sight for a masonry dam could be found, but rock slopes might reveal a possible location upon detailed study done horseback. If a suitable sight is located, dam should be constructed. Cost should not exceed about \$1,500.00

1A-158 Proposed Reservoir  
111° 00' 36° 45' 5" S. x 10-1/2" W.

Same description as 1A-157.  
Estimated cost, \$1,500.

1A-159 Proposed Reservoir.  
111° 00' 36° 45' 11" S. x 13" W.

Same description as 1A-157.  
Estimated cost, \$2,000.00.

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1A-161

Proposed Drilled Well

111° 00' 37° 00' 15-1/4" S. x 2" W.

*C.C.C. ...  
Y. ...*

Permanent water is badly needed in this area. No suitable location for a drilled well could be found, but detailed geological study of the area might possibly locate a suitable site. If such can be done, a well is recommended. Estimated cost, \$5,000.

If a drilled well site cannot be located, masonry dam sites in rock drainages will have to be substituted. Either course of action will require detailed work.

1A-162

Proposed Reservoir

110° 45' 36° 30' 16-1/2" S. x 5-1/4" W.

Water is badly needed in this area. A suitable site has been selected. To construct this reservoir would take 3,000 yds. of earth @ \$0.35, or \$1050.00. Rock core wall \$350.00. Desilting plot 2-mile fence @ \$300.00 -- \$600.00, and water spreaders in desilting plot \$400.00. Total, \$2,500.00.

1A-160

Proposed Drilled Well

111° 00' 36° 30' 1" S. x 7" W.

*with ...  
Recomm. ...*

Permanent water is not adequate to meet the needs of this range. Geologists have approved this location and water can be expected at about 600 feet.

Estimated cost of drilling well, installing windmill, 50,000 gallon steel-rim storage tank, and troughs, \$4,500.

1A-153

Proposed Reservoir

111° 15' 36° 30' 1-3/4" S x 8-1/2" W.

Water is deficient in this area. No suitable location was found during the survey, but rock slopes might afford a masonry or cement dam site upon a detailed survey of the area. Cost should not exceed \$1,500.00.

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1A-163

Proposed Reservoir

110° 45' 36" 30' 15" S. x 2-1/2" W.

Water is needed in this area. No suitable site could be located, but further detailed work is likely to show one to be present. If such can be found, a reservoir should be constructed with desilting plot. Cost should not exceed about \$2,000.00.

1A-164

Proposed Reservoir

110° 45' 36" 15' 1-1/2" S x 2-1/4" W.

A location was picked at this place by an E. C. W. and S. C. S. representative last year. The soil is sandy and the drainage small at this location. Water is needed in the area, however, and if by detailed work in the area, a better location can be found, a reservoir is recommended. It is thought that the range riders in the area could probably select a site in the area.

Cost should not exceed \$2,000.00 including desilting plot.

1A-152

Proposed Reservoir

111° 30' 36" 30' 1-1/4" S. x 1-1/4" W.

This area is lacking on water. A suitable sight for the construction of a dam could not be found, but rock slopes in the area might afford a masonry or cement dam site upon further detailed study. If a suitable sight can be located within a mile of this sight, a reservoir should be constructed. Cost should not exceed \$1,500.00.

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MISCELLANEOUS PROJECTS PROPOSED

SHEARING PLANTS

Shearing plants are proposed at Red Lake, Cow Springs, Kaibeto, and Antelope Reservoir, and at 1A-151 and 1A-161 if water is developed.

DIPPING VATS

Construction of dipping vats at 1A-151 and 1A-161 is recommended if water is found. Each dipping vat will cost approximately \$2,000.00.

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JUSTIFICATION AND COST SHEET FOR RANGE IMPROVEMENT

Rancher's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Unit No. 1 District Navajo

(Brands)	(Kinds of L.S.)	(Survey C.C. in A.U.)	(A.U. on ranch)	(Surface acres)	(Forage acres)	(Private land S.A.)	(State land S.A.)	(Public Domain S.A.)	(Forest S.A.)	(Indian S.A.)	(Other S.A.)
----------	-----------------	-----------------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------	---------------------	-------------------	----------------------	---------------	---------------	--------------

Location	Project No.	Classification of Development	Purpose	Serviced Area (Acres)	Miles	F. A.	Survey C. C. in A. U.	Justification A.U. Per Cost	R.M. Justification Cost	Other Justification		Actual As-By Cost	Estimated Actual Cost	Kind of Development Furnished by Government		
										Cost	Per			Kind of	Material	Labor
111°15'36"45"	1 A - 150	D	Stock Distribution	15000		1950	780	250	1950				5500.00	New Drilled well		
111°30'36"45"	1 A - 151			14000		1962	785	250	1962				5500	New Reservoir		
111°30'36"30"	1 A - 152			8000		820	168	250	820				1500	" "		
111°15'36"50"	1 A - 153			6000		300	120	250	300				1500	" "		
111°15'36"45"	1 A - 154			8000		800	321	250	800				1500	" "		
111°15'36"45"	1 A - 155			7000		190	196	250	190				2000	" "		
111°15'36"45"	1 A - 156			8000		670	268	250	670				2000	" "		
111°00'36"45"	1 A - 157			7500		850	340	250	850				1500	" "		
111°00'36"45"	1 A - 158			7500		1050	420	250	1050				1500	" "		
111°00'36"45"	1 A - 159			7000		560	221	250	560				2000	" "		
111°00'36"30"	1 A - 160	D		15000		1280	512	250	1280				1500	New Drilled Well		
111°00'36"00"	1 A - 161			15000		2140	856	250	2140				5000	New Drilled Well		
110°45'36"30"	1 A - 162			4500	1	835	334	250	835				2500	New Reservoir		
110°25'36"30"	1 A - 163			5000	1	1110	444	250	1110				2000	" "		
110°45'36"15"	1 A - 164			4000	1	640	256	250	640				2000	" "		
TOTAL																

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Improvement (Water development (New  
Classification (Fences (New (Repair  
(Fences (repair or change  
(Roads  
(Trails  
(Cattle guards  
Trucks, tractor etc.



WR

JUSTIFICATION AND COST REPORT FOR RANGE IMPROVEMENT

Rancher's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Unit No. 1 District Navajo

Location	Project No.	Classification of Development	Purpose	Served Area (Sections)	Miles	F. A.	Survey C.C. in A. U.	Justification A.U. Per Cost Mi.	R.M. Justification Cost	Other Justification		Actual A. U. Cost	Estimated Actual Cost	Kind of Development		
										Cost	Per			Kind-Materials	Kind-Labor	Value
111°15'37"00" N 16°S x 4°W	1 A - 92	M	Stock Distribution	10000		1100	140	22.50	\$ 1100.00			\$	\$ 815.00	Widen spillway. Repair desilting plot fence.		
111°15'37"00" N 13°S x 9°W	1 A - 94	M		7000		420	168	2.50	420.00				35.00	Repair desilting plot fence.		
111°15'36"45" N 13°S x 10°W	1 A - 107	D		5000		775	310	2.50	775.00				201.00	Develop spring.		
111°15'36"30" N 8 3/4°S x 13°W	1 A - 116	M		6500		130	52	2.50	130.00				65.00	Repair pipeline and clean spring.		
111°30'37"00" N 13 3/4°S x 13°W	1 A - 120	M		7000		240	96	2.50	240.00				Unknown	Repair leak in reservoir.		
TOTAL																

\*Improvement (ator development) (New/Repair)  
 Classification (Fences) (new/repair or change)  
 (Roads)  
 (Trails)  
 (Cattle guards)  
 Horse, tractor etc.

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**Appendix G. Land Management Survey, L.M. Unit 1, USDA Soil Conservation Service, Navajo Service, 1937**

LAND MANAGEMENT SURVEY

L.M. UNIT I

SECTION OF AGRONOMY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE  
REGION EIGHT  
NAVAJO SERVICE  
1937

WR 1422

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NAVAJO SERVICE  
AGRONOMY BRANCH REPORT

ON

LAND MANAGEMENT UNIT NO. 1.

Location and Boundaries.

Land Management Unit No. 1 is located in the northwestern portion of the Navajo Reservation. It lies in Coconino County, Arizona, roughly between 36°15' and 36°45' north latitude and 110°45' and 111°30' west longitude.

Boundaries of the unit are in general as follows: Beginning at Lees Ferry, Arizona thence south along the top of Echo Cliffs to Top Trading Post, thence northeast along Crooked Ridge to the 111°15' meridian, thence southeast to Red Mesa, thence east to E. C. W. windmill # 3, thence southeast to Little White Mesa, thence down Red Lake Valley to Blue Canyon, thence east and north along Blue Canyon to two and one-half miles east of 110°45' 36°15', thence northwest to the drainage divide on Black Mesa, thence north to the rim of Black Mesa at 110°45'; thence to Blue Lake, thence north to Badger Spring, thence west and north to White Mesa three miles north of the Window, thence north along the east rim of White Mesa to Square Butte (Standing Rock), thence north and west along the south rim of Navajo Canyon to the Colorado River, thence southwest along the river to the beginning point.

Area.

This boundary as outlined encloses an area of approximately 1,035,500 acres. Included in this are the following:

Inaccessible and barren -----	86,913 acres.
Waste -----	54,700 acres.
Mountainous -----	95,000 acres.
Area producing run-off -----	375,000 acres.
Farm land -----	803 acres.

### Topography:

This unit includes the Kaibeto plateau, the western end of Black Mesa and the lower end of Begashibito valley. The topography is characterized by a broad, gently sloping, sandy plateau broken by high mesas and deep canyons. The main topographical features are the Echo Cliffs and Mormon Ridges in the west; Navajo Canyon and Glen Canyon of the Colorado river in the north; White Mesa, the head of Navajo Canyon, and Kaibeto Canyon in the east; Black Mesa, Blue Canyon of the Moencopi Wash and Wildcat Peak in the south.

### Soils.

The majority of the soils in this unit originate from sandstone, and are highly susceptible to wind erosion when the vegetative cover has been partially or wholly destroyed. A better developed soil less affected by wind, is derived from the Carmel sandstone. Soil developed from the Mancos shale or Black Mesa is heavier textured and more severely affected by water erosion than wind. The soils are derived from the grayish-white Navajo sandstone in the western half of the Unit; from the dark red Carmel formation in the north; from the red Entrada formation in the east; and from scattered areas of the brown to bluff Dakota sandstone and the dark bluish-gray Mancos shale in the south and south-east.

Residual soils occupy the greater portion of the area and constitute the better classes of grazing land. The Floy, Todilto, Euell and Kaibeto series are most important of the residual series mapped.

A very small portion of the Unit is occupied by alluvial soils. Of the eight series mapped, portions of the Ives, Oraibi, Demehotso, and Concho are the only ones cultivated.

### Erosion.

Strong southwest winds, low rainfall and light textured soils are responsible for the predominance of wind erosion in this unit. Small active sand dunes are sparsely distributed throughout the unit but they are more frequent in the heavily overgrazed southern portion. Partially stabilized sand dunes, ranging in depth from thirty-six inches to several feet, are common west of Kaibeto.

Extensive areas of barren sandstone dissected by deep canyons are common in the north portion of the unit. A shallow, severely wind-blown intermittent soil cover with spotted accumulations of dune sand, occupies the northwestern portion of the unit.

Sheet and gully erosion prevail on the steep slopes of Black Mesa and White Mesa. The extreme southeastern portion of Black Mesa consists of almost barren geologic material with an intermittent shallow soil cover because of severe sheet erosion and steep slopes.

Elevation.

The following approximate elevations have been taken from the U. S. Geological Survey Topographical maps edited in 1891 and 1892:

Black Mesa -----	7,000 ft.
White Mesa -----	6,800 ft.
Preston Mesa -----	6,500 ft.
Echo Cliffs -----	6,500 ft.
Copper mine -----	5,800 ft.
Kaibeto -----	5,400 ft.
Red Lake (Tonalea) -----	5,400 ft.
Moencopi Wash -----	4,600 ft.
Lee's Ferry (Lowery's Lodge) -----	3,1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Average elevation of the unit ---- 6,000 ft.

Climatological Data.

Climatological records are available from Lees Ferry, Tuba City and Kayenta. Due to the fact that none of these stations are located within the unit, the records of Lees Ferry and Tuba City will be more applicable than those of Kayenta.

Rainfall.

WR \_\_\_\_\_

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (Inches.)

Location of Station	Period of Record	AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (Inches.)												Average Annual Precip.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Kayenta	1915-1930	.63	.43	.34	.42	.36	.38	1.45	1.52	.75	.91	.64	.61	8.80
Tuba City	1898-1930	.55	.54	.54	.43	.53	.19	.34	.93	.84	.68	.75	.53	6.92
Lees Ferry	1916-1930	.34	.60	.44	.59	.26	.16	.76	.96	.59	.64	.42	.44	6.20

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Temperature.

The following is the average temperature records from Tuba City, 1898 to 1930.

Record	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Absolute Maximum	68	73	85	88	99	104	105	108	100	95	88	70	100
Absolute Minimum	-15	-3	12	14	22	34	40	44	28	18	8	-15	-15
Absolute Mean	32.0	39.2	45.9	53.8	61.7	71.1	76.8	77.8	67.6	55.7	43.4	32.3	54.8

Evaporation.

EVAPORATION IN INCHES 1921-1930

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average Annual.
Lees Ferry	2.976	3.098	5.773	7.967	11.594	12.773	13.359	11.033	8.917	6.112	2.345	1.928	87.615

Growing Season.

Location	Period of Record	Date of First Killing - Frost	Date of Last Killing-Frost	Average length of Growing Season.
Mayenta	1915-1930	September 21.	June 1.	163 days.
Tuba City	1898-1930	September 19.	May 9.	179 days.
Lees Ferry	1916-1930	October 18.	April 18.	229 days.

From the above data, the following can be applied to Unit 1.

Average yearly precipitation ----- 7 inches.  
 Average yearly precipitation (Black Mesa) ----- 8.5 inches.  
 Average length of growing season ----- 170 days.  
 Average period of growing season ----- April 25 to October 12.

#### Drainage and Run-off.

Very little run-off can be expected from about one-half of the unit because the soil is light textured and highly permeable to water penetration. In this area, gullies originate on the steep slopes of mesa edges and fan as they reach the vallies. A few flood irrigated farms are found on these fans. Estimates of annual run-off expectancy may indicate that these farms receive sufficient water. Such estimates however are misleading because the dry season of the year coincides with the growing season.

About one-fourth of the unit drains into the Colorado river through Navajo Canyon. As this canyon varies from 200 to 1,000 feet deep with steep side slopes, no use can be made of the flood water for agricultural purposes. Kaibeto canyon which is a branch of Navajo canyon, is also useless for flood irrigation purposes.

The only part of the entire unit in which any use can be made of flood water, lies between White Mesa and Black Mesa. A rather high run-off is found here because the drainages head in areas of exposed sandstone and on steep slopes.

#### Roads.

As a general rule, the unit is well covered by roads accessible by automobile; some of the roads not traveled frequently are a little difficult to get over at certain times of the year when the sand is dry. Graded roads connect between Red Lake - Kaibeto - Shonta - Inscription House and Cow Springs. There is also an unmaintained road between Kaibeto-Gap and Cedar Ridge to Gap.

#### Rodents and Wild Life.

Prairie dogs are very numerous throughout the entire area in general. Mice and pocket gophers are present to some extent but the damage they cause is much less than that of the prairie dogs.

About the most important wildlife within the area is the antelope. It is estimated that a herd of about sixty head, range in this unit.

#### Vegetation.

Vegetation of this unit is very typical of the upper Sonoran zone. No lower Sonoran zone species were noted and the altitude is not high enough to produce ponderosa pine and other species typical of the transition zone.

Principal vegetation species occurring in the area are blue grama, galleta, spiny muhley, three awn, oryzopsis, sand dropseed, chamiza, morman tea, sand sage, black brush, snakeweed, yellow brush, rabbit brush, russian thistle, Indian wheat, wild onions, and lupine.

Poisonous plant species occurring in the area are loco, lupine, larkspur, and some pingue.

The condition of the vegetation in the north and western part of the unit is very good except in localized areas, due to seasonal use and lack of water. Vegetation in the central, southern and eastern portion of the unit is in poor condition, lacking in vitality and growth, due to heavy over-grazing of the area. Forest areas are over mature and decadent with little to no reproduction.

#### Population and Economic Factors.

There are at present 1176 Navajos living within the unit which represent 157 consumption groups. These people gain their livelihood principally from livestock production but income is also derived from wage work, agricultural products and hand made rugs and jewelry.

At the present time there are 0.68 acres per capita being farmed. This can be increased to 0.96 acres by the subjugation of proposed potential land.

Population concentrations are very few and small. The principal ones being located near Red Lake, Cow Springs, and Kaibeto.

#### Method of Locating and Numbering Farms:

Each farm was located on quadrangle half-tones, made from aerial mosaics and numbered, using the same numbers as those used on the agricultural and water spreading surveys during 1935, the number beginning with 1 on each quadrangle. Additional tracts of agricultural land not previously located were numbered, beginning with the number where the water spreading survey left off. A number was placed on each farm to correspond with the number on the map.

### Agriculture Within Unit No. 1.

Generally speaking, this unit is not an agricultural unit, due primarily to the lack of sufficient water for farming purposes. The soil throughout the unit is favorable for crop production, except that it is very susceptible to wind erosion.

Most of the farming is located in gullies or on gully fans where it receives flood irrigation. There is only one irrigated tract within the unit consisting of approximately 20 acres. It is located about four miles southwest of Cow Springs.

There are four small agricultural concentrations found in this unit; (1) near Cow Springs, (2) at Red Lake, (3) about four miles south of Red Lake, and (4) in the vicinity of White Mesa.

During the surveys, one hundred and twelve tracts were located which comprise eight hundred and three acres of present farm land and three hundred twenty-five acres of potential farm land. Most of this is located within the above named concentrations but there are a few small scattered farms outside of these areas. All of the potential farms are located within these areas. There are about 0.68 acres per capita farmed at the present time. Potential land, as recommended in this survey, will increase this to 0.96 acres per capita.

### Cultural Practices.

The farming methods of the people within this unit are mostly primitive with but very few modern improvements. Most of the Navajos own hand plows and the horse-drawn blade which is used for weeding and cultivating, but other farm machinery is lacking. Corn, which is the principal crop grown, is planted and harvested by hand. Other crops are likewise produced principally by hand labor.

On the irrigated land, the border method is used for irrigation and each owner irrigates his field according to his turn. On the flood irrigated farms, the water usually is allowed to take its own course due primarily to the variations in the size of the flow of the gullies. Some of the owners are trying to check the small head erosions which endanger their farms, but when it becomes very serious, the field is abandoned. Practically no effort is made to check the serious wind erosion which affects all the farms within this unit.

Agricultural Land Classification.

The farming on this unit is divided into three types:  
(1) Irrigated land which includes all farming done where permanent water is supplied for irrigation.

(2) Flood irrigated land; this includes all farming done where water is supplied to the farm from accumulated run-off from rains.

(3) Dry farming which includes all farming done where no additional water is supplied to the farm, other than the rainfall.

Each of these types of land are classified according to the legend of land classification which is attached to this report.

The principal type of land found within this unit is flood irrigated. This is because there is only one source of irrigation water which is supplying about twenty acres of land at the present time. The unit as a whole, is fairly sandy and as a result, there is very little run-off to supply the farms with flood water. Dry farming is not successful due to the low annual rainfall which is about seven inches.

Generally speaking, this unit is not adapted to agriculture except near Cow Springs where there is a supply of water for irrigation.

The following tables are compiled to show the acreage of each type of land and the acreage classified under each type.

ACREAGE OF EACH TYPE OF LAND

Type of Land	Present Acreage	Potential Acreage
Irrigated	20	100
Flood Irrigated	725	225
Dry Farming	58	0
TOTAL	803	325

ACREAGE ACCORDING TO CLASS OF LAND

Classification	Present Acreage				Potential Acreage			
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
Irrigated	20				100			
Flood Irrigated	585	134	6		200	25		
Dry Farming	6	47	5					
TOTAL	611	181	11		300	25		

Agricultural Crops Produced.

Owing to the fact that this survey was conducted during the late winter and early spring months, it was impossible to determine exactly the crops grown during the previous season; but estimates were made as accurate as possible and the following acreages of the different crops obtained:

Crop	Acres	Percent of Total
Corn	564	70.23 %
Idle	218	27.17 %
Squash and Melons	19	2.36 %
Beans	2	.24 %
TOTAL	803	100.00 %

Yields.

No actual measurements of crop yields were made on this unit; therefore the yields to be listed are estimates compared with the yields of other units studied and information from people within the unit. For this reason, these figures should by no means be taken as definite.

Crop.	Present Average Production.	Expected average Production.
Corn	15 bu. per acre	20 bu. per acre.
Squash & Melons	3,000 # per acre	4,000 # per acre.
Beans	250 # per acre	325 # per acre.

It is expected that increased yields can be accomplished by the following:

1. More efficient use of the available water.
2. Crop rotation and soil fertility practices.
3. Contour listing where the water is scarce to reduce the run-off.
4. The introduction and use of ordinary farm machinery.
5. Fall plowing to reduce cutworm damage.
6. Proper seed selection.
7. Proper seed bed preparation.
8. Planting at the proper time.
9. Proper cultivation practices.
10. Wind-break plantings to reduce wind erosion damage.

#### Suggested Crops.

Suggested crops for this unit will vary somewhat with the conditions under which they are produced. On the dry farms, such crops as corn, beans and rye are recommended.

On the flood irrigated farms where the water is a little doubtful such crops as corn, beans, melons, squash, wheat and oats are recommended.

On the irrigated farms and flood irrigated farms with sufficient irrigation such crops as garden vegetables, fruit trees, various grains and grasses, alfalfa and clover are recommended.

(For suggested crops on each farm, see the Agronomy Survey notes attached to this report.)

Farming as found Within Each Sub-Unit of Unit No. 1.

Unit No. 1 was divided into five sub-units by the study group for the purpose of discussing the problems within smaller areas and to give special attention to locations where work is needed. The sub-units are shown on the map and numbered. The following is a general Agronomy inventory of the Unit compiled by sub-units:

Sub-Unit # 1.

This sub-unit consists mostly of low rolling hills with grass as the principal vegetation. The area as a whole is fairly sandy and there is practically no run-off to supply water for flood irrigated farms. The rainfall is not sufficient for dry farming and there are no supplies of water for irrigation.

This sub-unit is best adapted to livestock production, but most of the range is under utilized at the present time, due to the lack of sufficient stock water.

There was no farming found at the present time in this sub-unit nor none recommended, due to the lack of water.

Sub-Unit # 2.

This sub-unit consists of rolling sandy hills and plateau. It is probably grazed a little heavier and the sand dunes are more active than on sub-unit # 1. It contains a few flood irrigated farms and a few class "B" dry farms but as a whole, this is not an agricultural section. Again, because of insufficient water. Three of the flood irrigated farms, as listed below, need improvement if they are to continue in cultivation.

There is a total of 85 acres farmed at the present time in this sub-unit. No potential farm land is recommended.

70 acres are flood irrigated.

15 acres are dry farmed.

Farms # 5, 6, and 7 in Quad. # 79, consisting of 17 acres could be improved by the construction of wire spreaders at \$10.00 per acre. They receive flood irrigation. The soil averages sand to sandy loam. The slope is 1 to 2%. If this land is not needed, the work on these farms would be very questionable, due to the fact that the water supply is questionable and in favorable years, crops can be produced to some extent.

The balance of the farm land needs no subjugation work, but many of the farms could be improved by contour listing and planting.

There are five acres of Class "C" flood irrigated land and three acres of Class "C" dry farming that are not recommended for cultivation due to the lack of sufficient water.

Sub-Unit # 3.

This sub-unit presents some more favorable conditions for farming than the above sub-units. The area as a whole, is fairly sandy and consists of rolling hills, mesas and plateau. Dry farming is not successful due to the low rainfall but several farms located in gullies or on gully fans are farmed successfully. There is no supply of water for irrigating farm land. There are 59 acres farmed at the present time and no potential land was located in this sub-unit.

15 acres are flood irrigated.

15 acres are dry farmed.

Farms which need subjugation work are listed as follows:

Quad No. 73, Farms Nos. 2, 14 and 17.

These farms comprise about 9 acres of flood irrigated land. The soil averages a sandy loam and the slope ranges from 1 to 3%. It will be possible to improve these farms by bordering at an average cost of \$17.25 per acre.

There are two acres of Class "C" dry farming which are not recommended for farming due to the lack of water and severe wind erosion.

The balance of the farm lands needs no subjugation work, but can be improved by proper cultural practices such as contour plowing and contour listing and planting.

Sub-Unit # 4.

This sub-unit consists mostly of rough, broken, stoney land with plateau in the southern part. Several large gullies drain this area; Navajo Canyon, a deep, rough, rocky drainage forms the boundary on the north and east sides. In general this sub-unit is not adapted to Agriculture except in the southern portion where several farms are located.

There are 76 acres of present flood irrigated farms and 20 acres of potential land in this sub-unit. Farms which need subjugation work are listed as follows:

Quad. 93, Farms Nos. 27, 28 and 29.

These farms comprise about 22 acres of present flood irrigated land and 20 acres of potential land; the soil is sandy clay loam, and the slope ranges from 1 to 3%. They can be improved by bordering at an average cost of \$17.25 per acre. The potential land requires the same treatment as the present. The balance of the farm land can be improved by proper cultural practices.

Sub-Unit # 5.

This sub-unit varies from mountainous country to plateau, the latter being predominant. It is much better supplied with water than any of the other sub-units which naturally makes farming more favorable.

The majority of the land is flood irrigated but there is one irrigation project located at Cow Springs. The farm land in this sub-unit is worthy of special consideration because it represents the biggest and the primary agricultural asset of the whole unit.

There are approximately 503 acres farmed at the present time and 305 acres of potential farm land.

20 acres of the present land are irrigated.

553 acres of the present land are flood irrigated.

30 acres of the present land are dry farmed.

100 acres of the potential land are irrigated.

205 acres of the potential land are flood irrigated.

The farming is concentrated into five principal areas:

(1) Cow Springs, (2) Above Cow Springs Lake, (3) Red Lake, (4) South of Red Lake, and (5) White Mesa. The following is the observations wide within each of these areas:

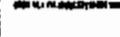
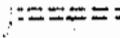
(1) Cow Springs.

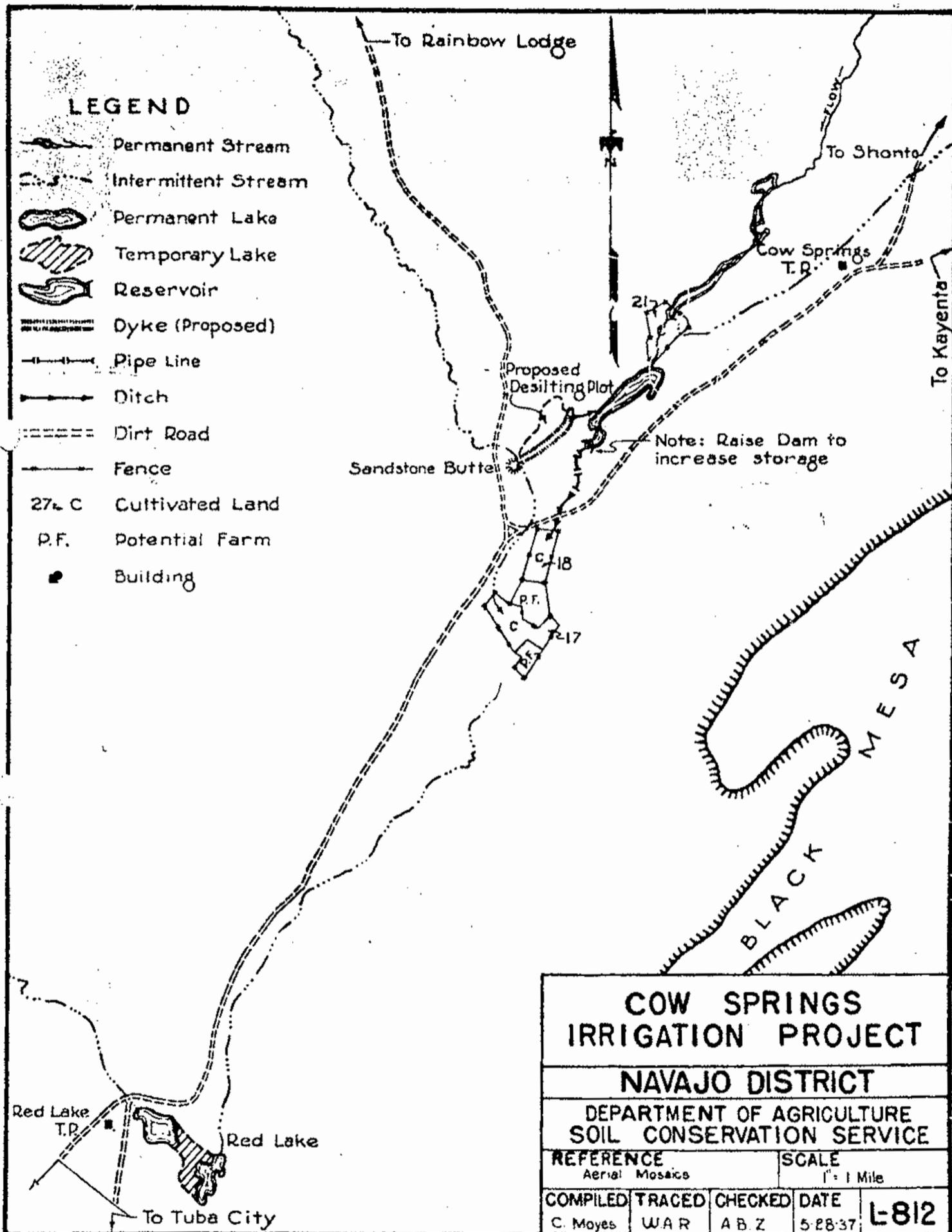
About four miles southwest of Cow Springs, there are 20 acres of present irrigated land. Water is supplied from Cow Springs Lake. A small dam which was built by the Irrigation Service in 1935 made it possible to store approximately 400 acre feet of water. The annual expectancy is about 100 acre feet. Therefore no spillway was provided at the dam. Should the lake become too full and over flow the water overtopping, the dam would destroy the outlet system of the lake and flood over the farm land. The Engineering branch is proposing to divert some additional water into the lake from a side drainage which is endangering the irrigated farm land at the present time. This will make the annual expectancy of the lake about 400 acre feet. They also propose to raise the dam about 10 feet as a safety factor to protect the farm land and irrigation system.

The additional water will make it possible to irrigate an additional 140 acres. 100 acres of this will be new land to be brought under cultivation and the other 40 acres will be the irrigation of the farm which is now flood irrigated by the water to be diverted into the lake. The map shows this project in detail.

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### LEGEND

-  Permanent Stream
-  Intermittent Stream
-  Permanent Lake
-  Temporary Lake
-  Reservoir
-  Dyke (Proposed)
-  Pipe Line
-  Ditch
-  Dirt Road
-  Fence
- 27 1/2 C Cultivated Land
- P.F. Potential Farm
- Building



<b>COW SPRINGS IRRIGATION PROJECT</b>			
<b>NAVAJO DISTRICT</b>			
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE			
REFERENCE Aerial Mosaics		SCALE 1" = 1 Mile	
COMPILED C. Moyes	TRACED WAR	CHECKED A.B.Z.	DATE 5-28-37
			<b>L-812</b>

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(2) Above Cow Springs Lake

About three miles up Cow Springs Wash from the lake, there is a location where it will be possible to put in an equalizing dam to control the flow of the wash. This would make it possible to farm the canyon from the equalizing dam to the lake. It is very likely that there would be enough sub-irrigation to produce farm crops without any additional irrigation. The land is all very level and no additional subjugation would be required. It is estimated that there is over 100 acres of potential land below this dam besides the 50 acres which are being farmed immediately above the lake at the present time. The permanent flow of the wash is used to irrigate a small portion of this land but it is not sufficient to irrigate the entire area; therefore it was classed as flood irrigated.

(3) Red Lake.

At the Red Lake farming area, there are two possible ways of handling the flood water and a preliminary engineering survey will be necessary before a final decision is made. One method is to put in some rock and wire jetties to spread the water over a larger part of the area than at present. The other method is to construct a dike with weeps along the east side and take the excess water into the lake without damage to the farm land.

The trader at Red Lake, Mr. O'Parrel and several of the Indians who farm in there, say there is sufficient sub-irrigation to produce their crops and that the flood water often destroys their crops. There is about 120 acres farmed in this area.

(4) Below Red Lake.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Red Lake, there are approximately 75 acres of farm land located on a fully fan. An equalizing dam in the wash above the farms is what is needed, but no suitable place was located; however the land can be improved by putting in some water spreaders to get a more uniform distribution of the flood water.

(5) White Mesa.

In the vicinity of White Mesa, there are a group of farms located in washes or on gully fans. Most of these farms can be improved by putting in some spreaders to help hold the small amount of available water on the land and at the same time, give it a more uniform distribution.

The following table shows the expected run-off for the principal drainages affecting farms in this area:

Location	Annual expectancy Acre Ft.	Maximum ex- pectancy Acre Ft.
Supply at Cow Springs Lake	100	400
Additional water supplied by diversion of Wash # 4.5 into the lake.	250	600
Water supplied to farm # 1, Quad. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ (at Red Lake)	400	700
Equalising reservoir in Cow Springs Wash (Drainage # 4) above the lake.	600	1000

The table on the following page shows each of the farms in this sub-unit with the recommended subjugation work, cost etc.

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Quad No.	Farm No.	Present Acre-age	Pot. Acre-age	Type of Land	Recommended Work and cost per Acre.	Total Cost	Soil Type*	Slope
72	1	6	5	Flood Irrigated	Border @ \$18.00	\$198.00	S	1 - 2%
72	4	10	0	"	" @ 25.00	250.00	SL	1 - 2%
72	5	18	0	"	" @ 20.00	360.00	SL	1 - 2%
72	6	0	15	"	" @ 18.00	270.00	SCL	1 - 2%
72	8	10	10	"	" @ 15.00	300.00	SL	1 - 2%
93	1 & 2	5	0	"	" @ 10.00	75.00	SL	1 - 2%
93	4	20	0	"	Wire spreaders @ 15.00	200.00	S	1 - 2%
93	8	3	0	"	" @ 12.00	45.00	S	1 - 3%
93	10	1	4	"	" @ 15.00	60.00	S	2 - 2%
93	WS.50	4	0	"	" @ 20.00	100.00	SL	1 - 2%
94	6	0	5	"	Wire spreaders @ 10.00	15.00	S	1 - 2%
94	8,9, & 10	1	0	"	Border @ 20.00	850.00	SL-SCL	1 - 2%
94	13	75	10	"	" @ 15.00	140.00	S	1 - 2%
94	14	7	0	"	" @ 12.00	60.00	S	1 - 2%
94	16	4	0	"	" @ 15.00	24.00	SL	1 - 3%
94	17**	2	0	"	" @ 15.00	600.00	SL	1 - 2%
94	18	40	0	"	" @ 18.00	1500.00	SL	1 - 2%
94	19	0	100	Irrigated	" @ 18.00	90.00	S	1 - 2%
94	25	3	2	"	" @ 15.00	360.00	SL	1 - 2%
94	27	10	10	Flood Irrigated	" @ 15.00	60.00	SL	1 - 2%
94	30	4	0	"	" @ 20.00	450.00	SL	1 - 2%
94	32,33,34,35	30	0	"	" @ 10.00	720.00	S	1 - 2%
94	40	31	5	"	Wire spreaders @ 5.00	20.00	S	1 - 2%
94	1	2	0	"	" @ 15.00	60.00	SL	1 - 2%
95	3	0	0	"	" @ 20.00	15.00	S	2 - 2%
Total	289	166			Av. cost per acre @ 15.00	\$6,822.00		

\* S = sandy  
 SL = sandy loam  
 SCL = sandy clay loam  
 CL = clay loam

\*\* This tract is flood irrigated at present, but it is proposed to divert the flood water into Cow Springs Lake and irrigate this farm.

The balance of the farm land which is about 294 acres and 139 acres of potential land, needs no treatment other than proper land use and cultural practices.

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The following table shows the farm numbers within each sub-unit.

Sub-unit	Farm Numbers	Quad. Nos.	Location
I.	0	---	-----
II.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	78	111°15' 36°15'
	3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13.	79	111°15' 36°30'
	1, 1.1, 3, 5,	86	111°30' 36°15'
III.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.	75	111°00' 35°15'
	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 1	76	111°15' 35°45'
	23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 31, 32.	93	110°45' 36°15'
V.	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16	72	111° 36°30'
	7	73	111° 36°15'
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 50	95	110°45' 36°15'
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47.	94	110°45' 36°30'
	1, 2, 17, 18	95	110°45' 36°15'

The following table is compiled to show the population, consumption groups, acreage, of present and potential land, and the percentage of the different crops grown in the five sub-units of the unit.

Sub-Unit	Pop-ulations	Consump-tion Groups	: Acreage and percent of total.					
			: Pres-ent	Poten-tial	Corn	Melons and Squash	Beans	Idle
I.			0	0	0	0	0	0
II.			85 10.59%	0	61 7.60%	0	2 0.25%	22 2.71%
III.			76 9.16%	0	36 4.18%	0	0	40 4.96%
IV.			59 7.33%	20 6.15%	45 5.60%	1 .12%	0	15 1.62%
V.			583 72.60%	305 93.85%	422 52.55%	18 2.21%	0	143 17.81%
TOTAL	1176	157	803 100%	325 100%	564 70.23%	19 2.36%	2 0.25%	218 27.15%

Farm pests, Weeds, Rodents, and Insects.

1. Weeds.

No serious weeds were located or reported from any of the farms of this unit. It is therefore believed that proper cultivation practices will control the weeds on the farm land.

2. Rodents.

Prairie dogs, pocket gophers and kangaroo mice are present on most of the farms within the unit. The prairie dog infestations were more noticeable on the northern part of the unit. Control measures for these rodents are needed on the farms, especially for the prairie dogs.

3. Insects.

Cutworm damage was reported from practically all the farms of this unit. Grasshopper damage was reported from a few farms but not to a serious extent.

Fall plowing should be practiced to check the cutworm damage and unless serious grasshopper outbreaks are reported, no control measures are needed.

Other insects, such as the army worm and corn bore, are probably present on the farms but no serious damage was reported.

The following table is compiled to show the  
farm ownership on Unit #1

Quad. No.	Farm No.	Acres	Owner's Census Number	Owner's Name	Acreage Owned
72	1	6		Zon-nez-Tso	6
72	3	12		Bi-dog ni tsa Bidonie Dan Chae	6 6
72	4	10		Amos Singer	10
72	5	18		Ha Talley Ha Talley Begay Bert Warren Charley White Amos Begay (fenced but not farmed)	6 6 3 3 4
72	6	15 of Pot.		Claimed by Bert Warren	15
72	7	3		John Guy Hat	
72	8	10 & 10 Pot.		Bi dog ni tsa Bidonie Clarence Chee	4 6
72	9	5		Thomas Naz	5
72	10	4		Bi-dog ni tsa Bidonie	4
72	16	18		Bi dog ni tsa Bidonie Dan Chae Nockie Dena	6 6 6
73	1	1		Rube Watson	1
73	2	3		Everet Mann	3
73	3	3		Teddie Naz	3
73	4	20		Antokie Eddie Jones Zann Nazzie	7 7 6
73	5	1			
73	6	6		Gish She Bitah	

Quad. No.	Farm No.	Acres	Owner's Census Number	Owner's Name	Acreage Owned
73	7	7		Dena Ahshiddie Chee Clemen Henery Teddie Naz	2 3 2
73	8	2		Lillian Franklin	2
73	9	3		Abandoned (no owner)	
73	10	4		Ne Ha talley Begay	4
73	11	2		Dog Aut-Cley (not using)	2
73	12	2		Bi Ahde Cli he	2
73	13	4		Bert Warren (has abandoned)	4
73	14	4		Ast Saddle Chee	
73	15	1		Lottie Jones (Eddie Long)	1
73	16	1		Gisheen Begay	1
73	17	2		Hosteen Soney Begay	2
73	18	5		Fred Gisho	5
73	19	1		Dog Autoley	1
73	20	1		Dog Autoley	1
73	21	4		Tall Nookie	4
73	22	2		Tsidna Gimrie	2
78	1	3		Zon-Nez le shinney	3
78	2	4			
78	3	5			
78	4	1			

Quad. No.	Farm No.	Aores	Owner's Census Number	Owner's Name	Aoreage Owned
78	5	2			
78	6	3			
79	3	9			
79	5	4		Black Horse	4
79	6	3		Elvin Tsidna Ginnie	3
79	7	9		Black Horse	9
79	11	3		Claw Begay	3
79	12	2		Claw Begay	2
79	13	3			
86	1	18		Clizzie Ah Millie Begis	3
				John Spencer	10
				Nockie Kihashazzie	5
86	11	12		Nockie Kihashazzie	4
				Ahstzan Tsinnie	8
86	3	2		John Bone	2
86	5	5		Clizzie Al nilly Begis	5
93	1	5		See Collier Denet Sosi	
93	2	15		Estity Begay	7
				Hah talley-ba Ason	8
93	3	2		Ahcitty Bothma	2
93	4	3		Ah-citty	3
93	5	3		Hosteen Tsa-Clachse- haree	3
93	6	5		Tapahonso	5

Quad. No.	Farm No.	Acres	Owner's Census Number	Owner's Name	Acreage Owned
93	7	1		Tapahonso	1
93	8	1			
		4	Poten.	Day ne ni ned	1
93	9	9		Chon nah tillie Begay	9
93	10	4		Hosteen Doe Clizzie	4
93	26	1		Hosteen etna	1
93	27	10		Tex Jackson	10
		10	Poten.		
93	28	8		Lester Dodsol	8
93	29	4		Tah Cheeney Sosi	4
93	30	2		Tity Johnson	2
93	31	2		Henry Bigman	2
93	32			Joe Sly	2
93	33	6			
93	34	4		Clah-l Tsie	4
93	35	3			
93	36	2			
93	WS.50	5	Poten.	Hosteen Doe Clizzie (has abandoned)	5
93	51	1			
93	52	15		Sid-na-jinnie Begay	15
94	1	120		John Daw Clevan Daw Guy Daw Kee Daw Tsie Bah Daw	

Quad. No.	Farm No.	Acres	Owner's Census Number	Owner's Name	Acres Owned
94 (Cont'd)				Grey Hat Edith Willard Holmes Joseph Talles Paul Numkena Sam Numkena	
94	2	2		John Daw	2
94	3	1		Ben Daw	1
94	4	2		Dagi Chez	2
94	5	1		Frank Whitehair	1
94	6	1		Nockie Densa	1
94	7	2		Robert White Rock	2
94	8	25		Grey Hat Claw Bidonie	
94	9	35	71251	George Black hat Toha-honney Nez Noto-in-Clezie	
94	10	15		Bilinish Clezzie Ashie	
94	11	5		Many Goats	5
94	12	6		Jim Many Goats	6
94	13	7		Many Mules Begay	7
94	14	4		Nockie Shinney & son-in-law	4
94	15	1		Nockie Shinnie & son-in-law	1
94	16	2		Nockie Shinnie & son-in-law	2

Quad. No.	Farm No.	Acres	Owner's Census Number	Owner's Name	Acreage Owned
94	17	40		Joddie Yazzie Kedinee Begay Billie Clarence Clarence John Billie Billie Mann West Billies Mother	
94	18	20	71283	Billie Mann Deschinnie Begay Frank White hair Eli Shorty John Billie Charley Kee Soney-or-So West Billie Daniel Yoel Dugie-del-hilly Ed Yazzie Ed Yazzie Bidonie Jim Salt Bis-si yan Begay Dan Little man Big Goat ? Sam Joe ?	
94	19	3		Clarence	3
94	20	10		Big Goat	10
94	21	30	79771	Boyd Nez Hosteenigay Astzon adtlhdonie (Tessie Green) James Watson Lee Brown Navajo Jim's wife Ed Yazzie Hosteen Tsa Yah Tohee John Billie Mann Joe Williams ?	
94	22	2		Hah Talley Guy	2
94	25	10		Archie	10

Quad. No.	Farm No.	Acres	Owner's Census Number	Owner's Name	Acreage Owned
94	26	3		Hosteen Sosi Bidah	3
94	27	4		Hosteen Sosi	4
94	30	30		Tsid na Jinnie Yazzie Tсах hah gawney	
94	31	7		Clah Bidriga-Clachee	7
94	32	6		Clah Begay Tachinney ne Clah Tse Ah goodie Soney	
94	33	4		Slaw ne Taggie	4
94	34	3		Gishie Bidonie (Charley Yarn)	3
94	35	18		Dave Kerley (Chis Chilley) Tachinnie Doe Autin Edward Lansy Chon Tilley Begay	
94	40	2		Clemen	2
94	41	1			
94	42	1		Jodie Yazzie	1
94	43	4			
94	44			(Abandoned)	
94	45	3			
94	46	2			
94	47	Poten.			
95	1			Tsee Yee Hintnieso	1
95	2			Auteiddie Begay	2

Recommendations.

1. No dry farming should be practiced in this unit unless it is on Black Mesa.
2. Seed selection should be explained to the Navajos and they should be encouraged to practice it.
3. The use of simple farm machinery should be encouraged.
4. Proper cultivation practices should be practiced to control weeds and conserve moisture.
5. Fall plowing should be practiced to reduce cut-worm damage.
6. Contour listing and strip cropping should be encouraged to reduce wind erosion damage.
7. Windbreak plantings should be encouraged on all the farms wherever possible.
8. A larger variety of crops to include such plants as peaches, alfalfa, vegetables, sudan grass and clover, should be produced.
9. No new land should be broken for cultivation unless a sufficient supply of moisture is assured.
10. Grasshopper outbreaks should be guarded against and checked as soon as discovered.
11. General rodent control should be carried out around the infested fields.
12. Farm crops should be planted about April 25th to May 1st., and not later than May 10th.
- \*13. The irrigation project at Cow Springs lake should be handled under direct government supervision, both as to handling of water and producing crops.
14. The available additional water storage should be developed at Cow Springs Lake and additional farm land subjected to the extent of the water supply.
15. The proposed equalizing reservoir in Cow Springs Wash should be constructed to insure protection for farm land above the lake.
16. The farm at Red Lake should be protected against flood water in the most feasible manner.
17. The farms on both the north and south side of White Mesa should get a more uniform distribution of flood water and also conserve as much water as possible. Brush and wire spreaders are recommended to fulfill these needs.

Total Subjugation Costs.

The total cost of the agricultural development within this unit involving leveling, furrowing, bordering, or uniformly spreading water, as the case may be on the present farm land, is approximately \$5004.00. The estimated cost on the potential land is approximately \$2924.00. These costs do not include diversions or ditches.

This total cost is further broken down as follows:

Type of Land.	Acreage of present land to be treated.	Cost on present land.	Acreage of potential land to be treated.	Cost on potential land.	Average cost per acre on pres. & potential land.	Total cost on pres. & potential land.
Irrigated	* 40	\$ 600.00	100	\$1500.00	\$ 15.00	\$2100.00
Flood irrigated	297	4404.00	86	1224.00	15.42	5008.00
Dry Farming	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	337	\$5004.00	186	\$2924.00	\$ 15.21	\$8008.00

\* This 40 acre tract is flood irrigated at present but proposed work will divert the flood water and irrigate this tract.

The estimated cost on each farm can be obtained from the Agronomy survey notes attached to this report.

The following table was used as a guide in making the cost estimates for each farm.

Slope	Leveling Only	Leveling and bordering.	
		Flood irrigated.	Irrigated.
Less than 1%	\$ 0 - 6	\$ 8 to \$12	\$ 8 to \$10
1%	\$ 6 -10	\$ 14 to \$20	\$ 14 to \$18
2%		\$ 20 to \$30	\$ 18 to \$25
3%		\$ 30 to \$45	\$ 25 to \$40
4%		\$ 40 to \$60	\$ 35 to \$50
5%		\$ 50 to \$75	\$ 40 to \$70

The following is a list of projects listed according to priority which are recommended for immediate work.

1. Irrigated Farms Below Cow Springs.

Farms No. 17 and No. 18, Quad 94, (110°45' 36°30' )  
It is proposed to raise the dam at Cow Springs Lake and divert drainage of 4.5 into the lake. This gully at the present time floods over Farm No. 17 and often destroys crops. By diverting it into the lake, the water can be controlled and used for irrigation.

At the present time only 20 acres are irrigated from this lake but it is estimated that the water will be sufficient for about 160 acres. Therefore Farm No. 17, consisting of about 40 acres can be irrigated and 100 acres of potential land. It will be necessary to level and border this land. Estimated cost is \$15.00 per acre. The soil is sandy loam, slope about 1%.

There is an additional 400 acres of suitable land for farming in this locality if water could be supplied for it.

2. Potential Farms in Cow Springs Wash.

Farms Nos. 45, 46 and 47, Quad. 94 (110°45' 36°30'  
Just above Farm No. 45, there is a suitable location for an equalizing dam for the flow of the wash. By the construction of this dam, the entire area down to the lake could be farmed. No additional subjugation would be necessary because the land is level and crops could very likely be produced from the sub-irrigation they would receive. It is estimated that there are at least 100 acres of potential land which could be farmed in this area. A few farms have been in here previously but have apparently been abandoned due to the excess water flooding over them. The total cost for the construction of the project, as estimated by Mr. Moyes, is \$13,000.00. (For details, see Engineering Report.) No subjugation is necessary. The soil is sandy clay loam and the slope about 1%.

### 3. Farm at Red Lake.

Farm No. 1, Quad. 24 (110°45' 36°30')

This farm located at Red Lake receives flood irrigation. The large flows of the drainage southeast of the lake often floods out and destroys crops produced on this farm. A more detailed engineering survey is needed to determine the best method of handling this water. Two methods are suggested:

(1) The one is to construct rock and wire jetties on the one side of the area where the water has a tendency to concentrate at the present time. This would tend to spread the water more uniformly over the entire area.

(2) The other method is to construct a dike with weeps along the south and east side of the farm land and carry the excess water into the lake bed.

(A rough estimate of this work can be obtained from Mr. Moyes' Engineering Report.)

The Indians in this vicinity and Mr. O'Farrel, the Indian trader claim that there is enough sub-irrigation for the production of crops in this area without additional flood irrigation. The farm land is very level and the soil averages a sandy loam to sandy clay loam. No subjugation work is needed if the flood water is controlled.

### 4. Farms South of Red Lake.

Farms Nos. 8, 9 and 10, Quad. 24 (110°45' 36°30')

Farms Nos. 8, 9 and 10 are located on a large gully fan of drainage No. 4.2. The engineers' estimated annual expectancy of this gully is 225 acre feet. At the present time, crops are sometimes flooded out due to the water concentrating. It would be very desirable to construct an equalizing reservoir above the farm land to control the flood water, but no suitable location was made for such a dam. Therefore, it is proposed to construct brush and wire spreaders on the farm land to spread the water more uniformly over the entire area. There are approximately 75 acres farmed at the present time and 10 acres of potential land. The estimated cost of the wire spreaders is \$10.00 per acre. The soil is a sandy loam to sandy clay loam, and the slope ranges from 1% to 2%.

5. Farms In Vicinity of White Mesa.

Farms Nos. 1,2,4,5,10, and W.S., Quad 93  
(110°45' 36°45')

Farms Nos. 32,33,34,35 and 40, Quad. 94  
(110°45' 36°30')

There are approximately 61 acres of present farm land and 14 acres of potential land in scattered tracts in the vicinity of White Mesa. These farms are located in gullies and on small gully fans. All of the drainages are relatively short and therefore a very little work is needed to handle the water. Spreader fences are proposed on these farms to give the water a more uniform distribution and to help reduce the wind erosion. The estimated cost is about \$18.00 per acre. The soil averages a sand to sandy loam, and the slope is about 1% to 2%.

SUMMARY

1. Land Management Unit No. 1 is located in the northwestern portion of the Navajo Reservation.
2. The area of this unit, under its present boundary, is 1,055,540 acres.
3. The majority of the soils of this unit are fairly sandy.
4. Wind erosion is active over practically the entire unit.
5. The average elevation of the unit is 6,000 feet.
6. The average annual precipitation is 7 inches.
7. The average growing season extends from April 25th to October 12th.
8. This unit produces a relatively small amount of run-off due to the large amount of sandy soil.
9. Prairie dogs are numerous throughout the entire unit.
10. Grasses are the predominating type of vegetation.
11. The population of the unit is 1,176 people or 157 consumption groups.
12. There is 0.69 acres per capita farmed at the present time. This can be increased to 0.96 acres by the subjugation of potential land.
13. Population concentrations are few and small in this unit.
14. Farming practices are mostly primitive with a few modern improvements.

SUMMARY (Contd.)

15. The acreage of agricultural land in this unit is shown as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Potential</u>
Irrigated	20	100
Flood irrigated	725	225
Dry Farm	58	0
Total	803	325

16. Crops produced are shown as follows:

Corn -----	70%
Squash and Melons -----	2%
Idle -----	28%

17. No serious weeds were observed in this unit.

18. Cutworm damage was reported from all parts of the unit.

19. Subjugation costs are shown as follows:

Average cost per acre -----	15.21
Total cost on present land -----	\$5034.00
Total cost on potential land -----	\$2924.00
Total for present and potential land -----	\$8000.00

Approved:

Submitted:

\_\_\_\_\_  
John O. Woods  
Chief Agronomist

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Howard M. Ivory*  
Howard M. Ivory  
Agricultural Aide

Attached is definitions of terms used in the Agronomy Survey Sheets, a legend of land classification, and the Agronomy write-up sheets for each farm.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN  
AGRONOMY SURVEY BLANKS

Tract No.

Each tract or farm is numbered beginning with one on each quadrangle. The number in the notes corresponds to a number on the map and a number placed on each tract. The study will use these numbers as permanent in references to location of a farm under consideration.

Acres

Number of acres of tract as estimated by the Agronomist on the survey.

Topography

The surface conditions of the tract. Expressed in the following terms: slope, rough, even, irregular, hummocky, rolling.

Soil

Soil texture defined as:

C = Clay, S = sand, L = loam, li = light, F = fine.  
The use of the symbols thus: FSL indicates a fine sandy  
li-c

loam over light clay.

Erosion

The extent of erosion: Gully or sheet, caused by wind or water.

Classification: Slight, moderate, severe.

Water

Water available for crop production. Classification: Doubtful, sufficient, excess.

Expansion

The possibilities of expanding the present farmed land to take in additional adjacent land. Listed as the acreage of potential land.

Present Crop

The crop or crops grown on the tract and acreage of each, if more than one.

Suggested Crop

Crops which the Agronomist suggests growing on the tract.

Yield

Estimate of yield for crops grown on tract as compared to other yields.

Treatment

Recommended soil and water conservation practices, such as borders, dikes, terraces and furrows. (Does not include ditches or diversions. For these details, see Engineer's report.)

Cost Per Acre.

Estimated cost per acre for doing recommended work for each tract.

Class

The class of land as defined by the legend of land classification.

Remarks.

Includes type of land; irrigated, flood irrigated, or dry farming, and any features noticeable to Agronomist. Where more space is needed, remarks are continued on the back of survey sheets.

LEGEND USED IN LAND CLASSIFICATION

FLOOD IRRIGATION - PRESENT LAND

Grade of Agricultural Land

A - B - C and Grass land as classified by Agronomist on Agricultural Land Survey.

A - Grade

1. Will be confined to the following soil textures; Fine sand, very fine sand, fine sandy loam and loam.
2. Will not contain more than .2% alkali.
3. Water must be available for satisfactory growing of tilled crops.
4. Must not have over 3 percent slope for above-mentioned soil textures.

B - Grade

1. Will be confined to soil textures included in Grade A. Land plus silt loam and clay loam textures.
2. Will not contain more than .4% alkali.
3. Adequate water available under normal conditions.
4. Slope not over 5 percent.

C - Grade

Not recommended for Agricultural purposes.

1. Slope too steep or irregular considering type of soil and alkali condition.
2. Presence of over .6% alkali.
3. Excessive erosion conditions.
4. Lack of available water.
5. Deficient drainage.

IRRIGATED LAND ---PRESENT

A - Grade.

1. Will be confined to the following soil textures: Fine sand, very fine sand, fine sandy loam, and loam.
2. Must have adequate water supply for growing any crop.

B - Grade

1. Will be confined to soils with silt loam and clay loam textures, in addition to soil textures included in Grade A land.
2. Must have adequate water for production of two cuttings of alfalfa.

C - Grade

Not recommended for agricultural purposes.

1. Slope too steep or irregular.
2. Presence of over .4% alkali.
3. Excessive erosion.
4. Lack of available water.
5. Deficient drainage.

Note: The amount of white alkali will not exceed .4% of any irrigable land. Over .05% black alkali automatically excludes any land from project. Coarse sand, stony land, and shallow soil will be considered as non-irrigable land.

DRY FARMING -- PRESENT AND POTENTIAL

A - Grade

1. Will be confined to soils with fine sand, very fine sand, and fine sandy loam textures, when the slope does not exceed 5% and up to soils with loam and silt loam textures, when the slope does not exceed 2%.
2. Adequate seasonal rainfall for the growth of beans and corn.

B - Grade

1. Will include any dry farms which are not classed as A Grade, and which would not be recommended to take out of cultivation because of excessive erosion.

C - Grade

Not recommended for Agricultural purposes.

1. Slope too steep or irregular.
2. Excessive erosion.
3. Lack of available water.
4. Deficient drainage.

POTENTIAL LAND - FLOOD IRRIGATED.

Grades A and B.

Specifications for Grades A and B under this heading are the same as for present flood irrigated land.

C - Grade

1. Will include only soils with loam, silt, loam, and clay loam textures.
2. Area must be large enough to use probable water supply or such as to economically justify control of excess water.
3. Slope must not exceed 3% and preferably not 2%.

IRRIGATED LAND 2 (Available water supply continuous or nearly so.)

Potential Areas ( Under consideration at present.)

A - Grade.

1. Will be confined to soils with fine sand, very fine sand, fine sandy loam, and loam textures when slope does not exceed 5%, and up to soils with silt loam and clay loam textures when slope is not more than 3%.
2. Must have adequate water supply.
3. Must be easily put under ditch.
4. No leveling allowed for this class.

B - Grade

1. Will be confined to silt loam and clay loam soils.
2. An uncertain water supply would justify placing soils of fine sand, very fine sand, fine sandy loam and loam textures in this grade.
3. A slight amount of leveling is permissible.

IRRIGATED LAND (Available water supply continuous or nearly so.)

Potential Areas ( Under consideration at present.)

A - Grade.

1. Will be confined to soils with fine sand, very fine sand, fine sandy loam, and loam textures when slope does not exceed 5%, and up to soils with silt loam and clay loam textures when slope is not more than 5%.
2. Must have adequate water supply.
3. Must be easily put under ditch.
4. No leveling allowed for this class.

B - Grade

1. Will be confined to silt loam and clay loam soils.
2. An uncertain water supply would justify placing soils of fine sand, very fine sand, fine sandy loam and loam textures in this grade.
3. A slight amount of leveling is permissible.

# **Appendix H. Report on Movements Made by Districts 3 and 1 People**

COPY

REPORT ON MOVEMENTS MADE BY DISTRICTS 3 AND 1 PEOPLE.

There are at least thirty-one families who live in the vicinity of Copper Mine, who move to Crooked Ridge from about the middle of May to the middle of June for use of the Buckskin Spring in District 3.

A total of 8,101 sheep units water at this spring every summer, due to no permanent waters around Copper Mine.

The people from Cedar Ridge move into District 1 east of Cedar Ridge store on the east side of Echo Cliff and use Windmill No. 1-A-115 until it goes dry, and then move on over the Crooked Ridge and use Buckskin Springs until IT RAINS IN Cedar Ridge, Bodeway, and Copper mine, and then all the people using water at Buckshin Springs move back.

A total of 6,120 sheep units move in to water at Buckskin Springs every summer from Cedar Ridge and Bodoway Country.

The map shows all movements made by each family from copper mine, Cedar Ridge and Bodoway.

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The District 1 People From Copper Mine

	Census	Brand	Sheep	Goats	Cattle	Horses
John Boyd (Wm. Tachine)	81822	CIK	187	11	1	6
Stephen Tsinnajinnie	81603	CJT	287	46		5
Claw Begay (2 families)	77716		505	29		10
Claw Tsnie (Yellow Left Hand)	71820	CJJ	229	24	17	10
Alvin Tsinnajinnie	81769	CIJ	174	66		10
Slim Smith	71893		272	23		6
John Poone	71157		106	32		6
Lee Haske (Cowboy Big Foot)	81873	CIW	80	46	22	10
Dick Wilson	81766	CIA	287		35	10
Jermo Clizzie	81788	CJB		65	1	10
Ragged Govt. Bro. (2 family)	81784	CIS	571	5		6
Manson C. Yazzie	71452	CHV	163	7		7
Claw Tsinnajinnie	81722	CSR	125	18		6
Claw Yan Bensally	79756	CBO	174	19	62	10
Jake Howard	81920	CJE	158	20		10
Claw Redoni Dugi	81989	CHU	589	49	2	10
Big Gambler (Attakai Tso)	81858	CIB	370	9		6
Black Horse	81880	CJL	30	15		10
Dick Nez	71513	CHG	135	10		10
Tachine Shorty (Dan Tachine)	81815	CIN	39	2	49	3
Ray Begay	81909	CIN	23	14		3
Frank Left Hand	81791	CIT	508	98		2
Joe Long	81912	CIU	165			10
Mathew Smith	81859	CIL			5	6
David Yellow Hair	71754	CJK				6
Auther Rock	81764	CIX	278	63		6
Joseph Sands	81876				2	5
Edward Kent	81948		107	10		
Oliver Whitehair	71725	CET				
			5,562	711	196	216

A total of 8,101 sheep units.

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WR 1591

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## The District 3 People from Cedar Ridge and Bodoway

COPY

NAME	Census	Sheep	Goats	Cattle	Horses
Howard Williams	81902				4
Juan Sampson	82191	280			4
White Hair Nobaideneh	82197				10
Jasper Nakaideneh	82235			15	10
John Hale	83756	84	24		3
Gilbert Yazzie	83601	194	7	2	10
Scott Yellowman	83614	112	13		9
John Wah	71659	41	23		5
John Derring	71917	274	41	5	13
Agnes Deering					
Hattie Dering					
Jean Peggy					4
David Binkbetony					
Betty Jean		18	7		1
Fred Binkbetony	71511	159	22	2	19
Hosteen Deal	82181	101	36	2	24
Robert Fulton	71065				4
Pat Short Thumb	83658	150	6		8
Charlie Sampson	81932	286	12	2	10
Charlie George	71130	99	16		5
Lawrence Martin	71479				4
George martin	71528	334	6	26	7
Tall Woman					5
Gray Mountain	15237	92	31	2	2
Willie Tee	71404	295	45	1	10
Tsinnie Ason Boy	77062	450	17	2	8
Tsinnie Ason	77066	452	18	3	9
D n Acothly	71546	573	56		10
Wife #1	71547	287	27		
Wife #2	71551				
Gold White Hair	71973			7	
B rney Nakaideneh	83675			1	8
Roy Whitehair	71525				4
Sam Whitehair	71522	42	15		7
		4,333	422	70	217

A total of 6,120 sheep units

COPY

WR 1592

## **APPENDIX B. PUBLIC PROCESS**

# **SCOPING MEETINGS REPORT**

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS – NAVAJO REGION  
WESTERN NAVAJO AGENCY  
BRANCH OF NATURAL RESOURCES

**LAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT #1  
RANGELAND MANAGEMENT PLAN**

*Responsible Official:*

Tony Robbins, Natural Resources Manager

*Key Contact:*

Casey Francisco, Project Leader and Contracting Officer's Representative  
(928) 283-2252  
casey.francisco@bia.gov

**May 2025**

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## INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Western Navajo Agency (WNA) Branch of Natural Resources is planning to develop a Rangeland Management Plan (RMP) for the Land Management District 1 (LMD-1), in the western region of the Navajo Nation. The BIA anticipates that a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) will be prepared to assess the impacts that are likely to occur with the implementation of the RMP on LMD-1 throughout the approximately 833,625 acres of the district. The RMP and PEA will assess socioeconomic and environmental impacts on the physical environment (including natural resources, cultural resources, geological resources, and water resources). The RMP will be consistent with the Navajo Grazing Regulation and the American Indian Agricultural Resource Management Act (AIARMA) goals and objectives.

LMD-1 includes an estimated 6,962 people from four communities: Tonalea, Coppermine, LeChee, and Kaibeto Chapters. LMD-1 encompasses an area in north-eastern Arizona between highway 89 and 160, and up to the Utah border. Of the total acreage, LMD-1 has approximately 818,223 grazeable acres. There are currently 535 grazing permits for LMD-1. Portions of three of the four SubUnits in LMD-1 (1-1, Tonalea, 1-3, Coppermine, and 1-2, Kaibeto) are located within the Former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA) of the Navajo Nation. During the 40 years the freeze was in effect, this area all but stopped development in these communities which contributed to poor living conditions for many residents who chose to stay in the area. In November 2006, the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe signed an intergovernmental compact that purported to resolve all outstanding issues of the 1934 litigation. On December 4, 2006, the federal district court in Arizona approved the compact and entered a final judgment; the “freeze” on the Bennett Area was officially lifted in 2009 by congressional vote. The area is now known as the FBFA.

Active public participation early in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process is critical to making sure that a community’s voice is heard. Scoping meetings are held to provide public disclosure of the proposed action and to discuss the critical elements of the NEPA PEA process.

Scoping for this project consisted of a series of community meetings that were announced by the grazing officials within LMD-1. Public scoping flyers were posted at Chapter House facilities (Appendix A). The following efforts were taken to notify and invite the public to attend the public scoping meetings:

- Copies of the flyer were posted on bulletin boards at each Chapter House
- Public Notices were published in the Navajo-Hopi Observer on October 30 and November 6, 2024, and on February 5, 2025 and February 12, 2025 (Appendix B)
- Public Notices were published in the Navajo Times on October 31, 2024 (Appendix B)
- The BIA sent out emails to notify different Navajo Nation agency officials of the meetings on November 13, 2024
- At each scoping meeting, announcements were made for future scheduled meetings

Four public scoping meetings were held at the Tonalea Chapter House and Coppermine Chapter House on November 15 and 16, 2024. Two additional meetings were held at the Kaibeto Chapter

House and LeChee Chapter House on February 21 and 22, 2025. The following scheduled scoping meetings were held, all in Daylight Savings Time (Navajo Nation Time):

**Table 1: Public Scoping Meetings in LMD-1**

LOCATION	MEETING SESSION	TIME	DATE
Tonalea Chapter House	First Session	9:00 am – 12:00 pm	November 15, 2024
Tonalea Chapter House	Second Session	1:00 pm – 4:00 pm	November 15, 2024
Coppermine Chapter House	First Session	9:00 am – 12:00 pm	November 16, 2024
Coppermine Chapter House	Second Session	1:00 pm – 4:00 pm	November 16, 2024
Kaibeto Chapter House	Only Session	12:00 pm – 4:00 pm	February 21, 2025
LeChee Chapter House	Only Session	8:00 am – 12:00 pm	February 22, 2025

The scoping meetings included a presentation of the RMP planning process, the goal of the scoping process, background information on historical ranching on the Navajo Nation; existing conditions; and RMP goals, needs, and relation to AIARMA objectives. The scoping meeting presentation is included in Appendix C of this report.

The Environmental Assessment process and requirements under NEPA were also presented at the scoping meetings. Additionally, participants were invited to provide comments and concerns to be considered in the analysis for the PEA.

The scoping meetings were conducted in a public forum style to welcome maximum participation and comment. A presentation was provided first in English and then in Diné bizaad to ensure that all participants could understand the aspects and the vision of the proposed project. Various posters were also displayed and included information relevant to existing grazing permits such as a compartment map of LMD-1, RMP objectives, the six objectives of AIARMA, and resource conditions present.

Attendee sign-in sheets and open public comment sign-up sheets were available to record the participants in the meeting. Representatives from the BIA as well as Sundance Consultants, LLC (Sundance) facilitated the meeting and were available to answer technical questions from the audience. Comment cards were available for the public to record their written comments, livestock type, permit number, and permit site location. A voice recorder and Diné bizaad translator were available to record Navajo speakers' comments and translate them into English. All comments were stored and are included in the Administrative Record. Further, all comments were categorized and coded by topic using the abbreviations outlined below. Appendix D of this report includes all comments and comment categorizations. These categories are addressed in the RMP in depth (Section 2.4.1 Resources Issues of Concern), including detailed descriptions of the issues raised by the public and proposed best management practices to address them.



Public Scoping Meeting at the Coppermine Chapter House (Christina Scott, Sundance, 11/16/24)

## COMMUNITY INPUT

The public was given the opportunity to provide written and verbal comments during the scoping meetings. All verbal comments were digitally recorded. Comments given in Navajo were translated and summarized. A coding structure was developed to categorize substantive<sup>1</sup> comments received. The coding structure included the following categories:

- Development (DV) – economic developments such as road improvements, range improvements, infrastructure maintenance, etc.

---

<sup>1</sup> A substantive comment provides new information about the Proposed Action, an alternative, or the analysis; identifies a different way to meet the need; points out a specific flaw in the analysis; suggests alternate methodologies and the reason(s) why they should be used; makes factual corrections; or identifies a different source of credible research that, if used in the analysis, could result in different effects.

- Education (ED) – educating farmers, providing education materials, etc.
- Enforcement (EN) – permit compliance, oversight, management, etc.
- Feral Horses (FH) – concerns related to feral horse populations
- Homesite Lease (HS) – comments about Homesite Lease, developing subdivisions, etc.
- Other (OT) – comment not tied to a specific category, such as funding, participation, feral dogs, etc.
- Trespassing (TR) – comments about unauthorized access, unauthorized grazing or livestock, vehicle use, etc.
- Water (WA) – to include water development, lack of water, earthen dams, windmills, etc.
- Youth (YO) – involvement of youth

The scoping meetings had a total attendance of 192 people, with an average attendance of 32 people at each meeting. A total of 64 verbal comments and 28 written comments were received. The following table provides a summary of attendees and comments from each meeting:

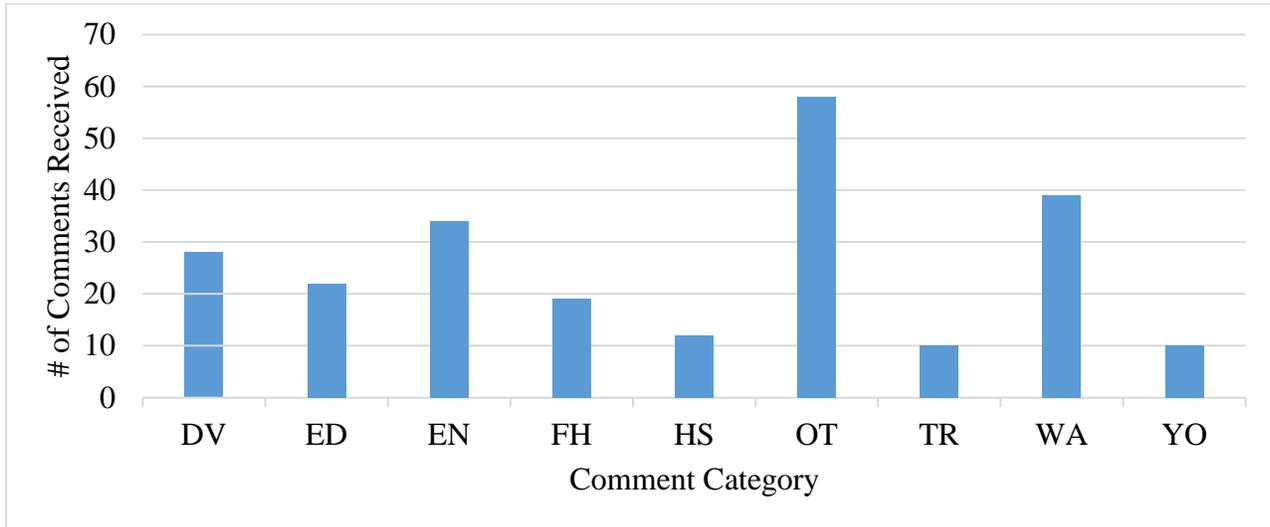
**Table 2: Public Scoping Meeting Participation**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Attendees</b>	<b>Verbal Comments</b>	<b>Written Comments</b>
Tonalea (11/15/24)*	65	13	18
Coppermine (11/16/24)*	75	34	7
Kaibeto (02/21/25)	23	8	1
LeChee (02/22/25)	29	9	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>28</b>

\*Two meetings were held in one day at these locations

Appendix D summarizes all comments received at all meetings. Categories with the most comments included Water (39 Comments), Enforcement (34 Comments), Development (28 Comments), and Other (58 Comments). The following chart illustrates the distribution of comments from the 6 meetings held.

**Figure 1: Public Scoping Meeting Comments by Category**



**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

BIA and Sundance prepared the RMP and PEA and conducted environmental analysis of the preferred alternative for the RMP utilizing data provided by the BIA WNA Branch of Natural Resources and other sources.

The RMP and EA described the existing environment and socioeconomic conditions of LMD-1 and presented the likely impacts of the RMP as it is implemented over the next 10 years. The analysis compared these anticipated impacts with the existing impacts of the No Action alternative. The RMP is consistent with AIARMA’s goals and objectives.

In compliance with NEPA, the Draft PEA will be posted for public comment, including input from state and federal agencies, for 30 days. All public comments will be evaluated and responses to substantive comments will be included in the Final PEA.

## **APPENDIX A: PUBLIC SCOPING FLYER**



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

### **PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE**

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Western Navajo Agency Branch of Natural Resources invites you to attend the upcoming public scoping meetings to collect your input about the proposed Agricultural Resource Management Plan (ARMP) for Land Management District (LMD) 1 for the communities of LeChee, Coppermine, Kaibeto, and Tonalea (excluding Navajo Partitioned Lands). The ARMP is intended to address the local resource issues and concerns pertaining to farming and ranching including the process for issuing federal Navajo Tribe Grazing and Agricultural Land Use permits. There will be a short presentation and the public will be invited to comment in written or verbal format. A Navajo interpreter will be present throughout each public meeting for translation. All interested citizens are encouraged to attend and provide input. These meetings are open to the public and refreshments will be available.

Public scoping meetings are scheduled for all and will be held in two Chapter Houses in the LMD1 as follows:

**Friday, November 15, 2024 – Location: Tonalea Chapter House, Tonalea, AZ**

9:00 am - 4:00 pm (1 hour lunch break)

**Saturday, November 16, 2024- Location: Coppermine Chapter House, 23 miles south of Page, AZ on Navajo Route 20**

9:00 am – 4:00 pm (1 hour lunch break)

BIA invites public comments during the public meetings, and at any time until November 30, 2024. Comments may be directed to: BIA – Navajo Region – Western Navajo Agency, Branch of Natural Resources, wna\_bnr@bia.gov, P.O. Box 127, Tuba City, AZ 86045.

For more information about the meetings, or to request accommodation for any speech, hearing, or physical disability that may prevent you or a family member from attending, please contact Casey Francisco, BIA Rangeland Management Specialist, at (928) 283-2252 or [casey.francisco@bia.gov](mailto:casey.francisco@bia.gov).



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

### **PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE**

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Western Navajo Agency Branch of Natural Resources invites you to attend the upcoming public scoping meetings to collect your input about the proposed Rangeland Management Plan (RMP) for Land Management District (LMD) 1 for the communities of LeChee, Coppermine, Kaibeto, and Tonalea (excluding Navajo Partitioned Lands). The RMP is intended to address the local resource issues and concerns pertaining to farming and ranching including the process for issuing federal Navajo Tribe Grazing and Agricultural Land Use permits. There will be a short presentation and the public will be invited to comment in written or verbal format. A Navajo interpreter will be present throughout each public meeting for translation. All interested citizens are encouraged to attend and provide input. These meetings are open to the public and refreshments will be available.

Public scoping meetings are scheduled for all and will be held in two Chapter Houses in the LMD1 as follows:

**Friday, February 21, 2025 – 12:00 pm - 4:00 pm**

**Location: Kaibeto Chapter House, Hwy 98 mp 333, 1/4 mi S of Hwy 98, Kaibeto, Arizona**

**Saturday, February 22, 2025- 8:00 am – 12:00 pm**

**Location: LeChee Chapter House, five miles south of Page, Arizona and off of N20.23**

BIA invites public comments during the public meetings, and at any time until March 15, 2025. Comments may be directed to: BIA – Navajo Region – Western Navajo Agency, Branch of Natural Resources, wna\_bnr@bia.gov, P.O. Box 127, Tuba City, AZ 86045.

For more information about the meetings, or to request accommodation for any speech, hearing, or physical disability that may prevent you or a family member from attending. please contact Casey Francisco, BIA Rangeland Management Specialist, at (928) 283-2252 or [casey.francisco@bia.gov](mailto:casey.francisco@bia.gov).

**From:** [Benally, Renee](#)  
**To:** [Cass Shenk](#)  
**Subject:** Fw: Agricultural Resource Management Plan for LMD-1: November 15 & 16, 2024  
**Date:** Monday, December 2, 2024 10:42:08 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[image002.png](#)  
[image003.png](#)  
[BIA Official Meeting Notice LMD1 ARMP Nov 15 and 16.pdf](#)

---

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Cass,

I'll be emailing you who I sent the invite to for LMD 1 meeting.

---

**From:** Benally, Renee <Renee.Benally@bia.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 13, 2024 10:05 AM  
**To:** helena.begay@navajo-nsn.gov <helena.begay@navajo-nsn.gov>; shawna.claw@navajo-nsn.gov <shawna.claw@navajo-nsn.gov>; hdaniels@navajo-nsn.gov <hdaniels@navajo-nsn.gov>; brenda.jesus@navajo-nsn.gov <brenda.jesus@navajo-nsn.gov>; Casey Allen. Johnson <casey.johnson@navajo-nsn.gov>; rickienez@navajo-nsn.gov <rickienez@navajo-nsn.gov>; danny.simpson@navajo-nsn.gov <danny.simpson@navajo-nsn.gov>; carlslater@navajo-nsn.gov <carlslater@navajo-nsn.gov>; otso@navajo-nsn.gov <otso@navajo-nsn.gov>; curtis.yanito@navajo-nsn.gov <curtis.yanito@navajo-nsn.gov>; cherilyn.yazzie@navajo-nsn.gov <cherilyn.yazzie@navajo-nsn.gov>; sp.parrish@navajo-nsn.gov <sp.parrish@navajo-nsn.gov>  
**Subject:** Agricultural Resource Management Plan for LMD-1: November 15 & 16, 2024

You are invited to attend this public scoping meeting. Please do share with your communities.

---

**From:** Cass Shenk <cshenk@sundance-inc.net>  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 24, 2024 1:22 PM  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Agricultural Resource Management Plan for LMD-1: Notice of Public Meeting

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Thank you!



[www.sundance-inc.net](http://www.sundance-inc.net)

Cass Shenk | NEPA PM

Sundance Consultants, LLC

[333 S Main Street, Suite 20 | Pocatello, ID 83204](#)

(No shipments will be accepted at the physical address)

Mailing Address: [PO Box 217 | Blackfoot, ID 83221](#)

(970)-208-7716 | [cshenk@sundance-inc.net](mailto:cshenk@sundance-inc.net)

Hours: M-Th 7:30 AM – 5:30 PM F: 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM - MT



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**To:** [Cass Shenk](#)  
**Subject:** Fw: Agricultural Resource Management Plan for LMD-1: November 15 & 16, 2024  
**Date:** Monday, December 2, 2024 10:42:24 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[image002.png](#)  
[image003.png](#)  
[BIA Official Meeting Notice LMD1 ARMP Nov 15 and 16.pdf](#)

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Invite 2

---

**From:** Benally, Renee <Renee.Benally@bia.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 13, 2024 9:57 AM  
**Subject:** Agricultural Resource Management Plan for LMD-1: November 15 & 16, 2024

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---

**From:** Cass Shenk <cshenk@sundance-inc.net>  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 24, 2024 1:22 PM  
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**To:** [Cass Shenk](#)  
**Subject:** Fw: Agricultural Resource Management Plan for LMD-1: November 15 & 16, 2024  
**Date:** Monday, December 2, 2024 10:43:00 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[image002.png](#)  
[image003.png](#)  
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Invite 3

---

**From:** Benally, Renee <Renee.Benally@bia.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 13, 2024 9:53 AM  
**To:** jmike <jmike@nndfw.org>; 'jjosea@nndfw.org' <jjosea@nndfw.org>; Senior Hydro <aguapuro77@gmail.com>; sdiswood@nndfw.org <sdiswood@nndfw.org>  
**Subject:** Agricultural Resource Management Plan for LMD-1: November 15 & 16, 2024

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**From:** Cass Shenk <cshenk@sundance-inc.net>  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 24, 2024 1:22 PM  
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**To:** [Cass Shenk](#)  
**Subject:** Fw: Agricultural Resource Management Plan for LMD-1: November 15 & 16, 2024  
**Date:** Monday, December 2, 2024 10:42:57 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[image002.png](#)  
[image003.png](#)  
[BIA Official Meeting Notice LMD1 ARMP Nov 15 and 16.pdf](#)

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invite 4

---

**From:** Benally, Renee <Renee.Benally@bia.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 13, 2024 9:47 AM  
**To:** jessi.jim@navajo-nsn.gov <jessi.jim@navajo-nsn.gov>; rcastillo <rcastillo@navajo-nsn.gov>; kjohnson <kjohnson@navajo-nsn.gov>; Roxie June <rjune@nndfw.org>; dmikesic@navajozoo.org <dmikesic@navajozoo.org>; bpowers <bpowers@nndfw.org>; sadie lister <lister\_snflwr@yahoo.com>; W. Mike Halona <w.mike.halona@navajo-nsn.gov>  
**Subject:** Agricultural Resource Management Plan for LMD-1: November 15 & 16, 2024

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---

**From:** Cass Shenk <cshenk@sundance-inc.net>  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 24, 2024 1:22 PM  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Agricultural Resource Management Plan for LMD-1: Notice of Public Meeting

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Thank you!



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**To:** [Cass Shenk](#)  
**Subject:** Fw: Agricultural Resource Management Plan for LMD-1: November 15 & 16, 2024  
**Date:** Monday, December 2, 2024 10:43:19 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[image002.png](#)  
[image003.png](#)  
[BIA Official Meeting Notice LMD1 ARMP Nov 15 and 16.pdf](#)

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---

**From:** Benally, Renee <Renee.Benally@bia.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 13, 2024 9:38 AM  
**To:** cyb8 hotmail <cyb8@hotmail.com>; kchsectreas@gmail.com <kchsectreas@gmail.com>  
**Subject:** Agricultural Resource Management Plan for LMD-1: November 15 & 16, 2024

This public scoping meeting will be a good experience if you are able to attend what BIA and NN are capable of doing. This regarding both ranching and farming.

---

**From:** Cass Shenk <cshenk@sundance-inc.net>  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 24, 2024 1:22 PM  
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**From:** Benally, Renee <Renee.Benally@bia.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 13, 2024 9:36 AM  
**To:** Lechee Chapter <lechee@navajochapters.org>; Coppermine Chapter <coppermine@navajochapters.org>; Bodawaygap Chapter <bodaway@navajochapters.org>; Tuba City Chapter <tonaneesdizi@navajochapters.org>; Tonalea Chapter <tonalea@navajochapters.org>; Kaibeto Chapter <kaibeto@navajochapters.org>; shonto@navajochapters.org <shonto@navajochapters.org>; Russell Smallcanyon <navajomountain@navajochapters.org>; Inscription House Chapter <Inscriptionhouse@navajochapters.org>  
**Subject:** Agricultural Resource Management Plan for LMD-1: November 15 & 16, 2024

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**To:** [Cass Shenk](#)  
**Subject:** Fw: Agricultural Resource Management Plan for LMD-1: November 15 & 16, 2024  
**Date:** Monday, December 2, 2024 10:43:42 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
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[image003.png](#)  
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last invite

---

**From:** Benally, Renee <Renee.Benally@bia.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 13, 2024 9:34 AM  
**To:** Curley, Calvert <Calvert.Curley@BIA.GOV>; Johnson, Amos F <Amos.Johnson@bia.gov>; Tsosie, Vince C <Vince.Tsosie@bia.gov>; Delmar, Effie <Effie.Delmar@bia.gov>; Holgate, Herbert <Herbert.Holgate@bia.gov>; Gamble, Dean C <Dean.Gamble@bia.gov>; Jones, Herbert <Herbert.Jones@bia.gov>; Yazzie, Roderick <Roderick.Yazzie@bia.gov>; Willie, Jerome <Jerome.Willie@bia.gov>; Notah, Leonard <Leonard.Notah@bia.gov>; Arviso, Angela <Angela.Arviso@bia.gov>; Shirley, Deborah S <deborah.shirley@bia.gov>; Larsen, Herby <Herby.Larsen@bia.gov>  
**Subject:** Agricultural Resource Management Plan for LMD-1: November 15 & 16, 2024

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## **APPENDIX B: PUBLIC SCOPING PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

• **Voting**

From PAGE 1A will continue to work with my colleagues ... to ensure equal access to representation for every Native person and that the right to vote is fully realized."

U.S. Rep. Ruben Gallego, D-AZ, is a ranking member of the House Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples. "I have met with and visited tribes across Arizona, and I have heard extensively about the many barriers to voting in Indian Country. ... More work remains to be done, and that's why

this report comes in. I hope to see the issue it outlines addressed through policy and legislation soon," Gallego said.

The report breaks down the main issues, including:

- Traveling extreme physical distances to access voting locations and services, often with unreliable transportation and poorly maintained roads.

- Lack of standard residential addresses on reservations and lack of accommodation for individuals using descriptive addresses.
- Insufficient mail service by the United States Postal Service.

- Voter identification laws that burden Indigenous voters.
- Insufficient language assistance.

Electoral systems that dilute the voting strength of Indigenous communities. Jaynie Parrish is the founder and director of Arizona Native Vote, a non-profit, nonpartisan organization working in tribal and rural communities to increase civic engagement and education. Her organization has been working over the past few weeks registering people to vote and educating them on the importance of the electoral

process. "Physical addressing is No. 1," Parrish said. "We know how hard it is to have rural and tribal voters register to vote, be in touch with them, engage them, because we don't have things like physical addressing across the board."

"The county elections could always use more help in reaching voters, so we don't mind helping where we're needed," Parrish said. According to a report from the Native American Rights Fund, in the 2012 election the highest rate of rejected provisional ballots in Arizona came from Apache, Navajo and Coconino counties, where the vast majority of Arizona's Indigenous population lives. Additionally, over 2,000 voters were placed on the suspended list in Apache County, primarily due to questions surrounding their residency.

"We want to keep people excited and inspired and interested in what civics does, and a lot of the heart

piece is connecting voters to why all of this is important, that their vote really does make a difference, that their engagement really does matter, so that our democracy continues and that our democracy is fair and includes us," Parrish said. Arizona is home to 22 federally recognized tribes and Indigenous people make up 5.2% of the state's population, making them a crucial voting bloc. In 2020, President Joe Biden won the state by just over 10,000 votes. There were over 60,000 votes cast from the Navajo Nation alone, a community that voted mostly Democrat, according to High Country News.

Additionally, provisions were introduced in 1975 and reaffirmed in 2006 to the Voting Rights Act that require states to provide language assistance during elections for certain language minority groups that do not speak or understand English adequately enough. The provisions cover assis-

stance for those who speak Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native and Spanish languages.

Introduced in 2021, the Native American Voting Rights Act addresses concerns with voting locations and services in rural communities, as well as giving tribes more oversight over election processes. It has not yet made its way to the House floor.

The Freedom to Vote Act passed the House in 2022 and would have given additional voting access and rights. It was supported by Indigenous communities as well as other minority groups. The bill was never brought to an official vote in the Senate.

Native Health Central in Phoenix, a part of the Indian Health Service (IHS), is a designated national voter registration site, the first such IHS site. Native Health Central has been holding a variety of outreach events and getting Indigenous people registered to vote before the Oct. 7 deadline.

"We've been doing civic engagement for multiple election cycles," said Susan Levy, the volunteers and community involvement coordinator at Native Health. "We already had a relationship with the Secretary of State's Office, so we called them and worked with them and worked with the Department of Justice and IHS to become the first NVRA (National Voter Registration Act) in Indian Health Service around the country. ... I think we did a really good job, and it's been very successful."

With the registration deadline and early voting rapidly approaching, civic engagement organizations will continue to provide support to Indigenous communities so that their voices are heard.

"Our work doesn't start and stop with a campaign or election year," Parrish said. "We're going to be here even after Election Day, still doing the work that we do."

2024  
**General Election**



**Tuesday, November 5, 2024**

**Important Political Party Information for Voters**

- All Political Parties will be on the Ballot
- 13 Propositions will be on the Ballot
- Early Ballot will be mailed on October 9, 2024
- Mail your Early Ballot back in by October 28 in order for it to be on time.

**Ballot Drop Box Locations**

*Kayenta Township*  
Shonto Chapter House  
Chilchinbin Chapter House  
Pitons Chapter House  
Hopi Elections Office  
Jeddito Chapter House  
Greenswood Chapter House  
Indian Wells Elementary School  
Window Justice Court  
Holbrook Justice Court  
Holbrook County Complex  
Snowflake Justice Court  
Snowflake Health Department  
Pinecroft Lakeside Town Hall  
Whitewater Government Office  
Chibecwa Community Center  
Heber NC Complex

**Verify your Voter Registration status @my.arizona.vote**  
<https://my.arizona.vote>  
**Update registration if you have changes to:**

- \* Residential address
- \* Mailing address
- \* Name
- \* Political Party
- \* Add to Active Early voter list
- \* Signature

**ACTIVE VOTER INFORMATION:**

**Last day to Register:** October 7, 2024  
**Early Voting Begins:** October 9, 2024  
**Last day to request an Early Ballot by mail:** October 25, 2024  
**Last day to vote early in person:** November 1, 2024

**EARLY VOTING SITES:**

Hopi Elections Office	Oct 9, 2024
Heber NC Public Works Building	Oct 14, 2024
Cedar Hill Senior Center	Oct 15, 2024
Whitewater Government Building	Oct 16, 2024
Window Chambers of Commerce/Victor Center	Oct 17, 2024
Shonto Chapter House	Oct 18, 2024 - DST
Whitewater Government Building	Oct 21, 2024
Hopi Circle M Store	Oct 22, 2024
Shonto Chapter House	Oct 23, 2024 - DST
Chibecwa Commercial Center	Oct 24, 2024
Pinecroft Lakeside Town Hall	Oct 25, 2024
Heber NC Public Works Building	Oct 26, 2024

**10:00 am to 3:00 pm**

Dillon Chapter Admin Room	Mon - Fri (2wks)
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Pitons Chapter House	10 am to 3 pm (CIST)
Snowflake Social Hall	10 am to 3 pm (MST)
Show Low City Hall	

**Navajo County Records Office**  
October 9 thru November 1  
November 1

8:00 am to 5:00 pm Mon - Fri  
8:00 am to 7:00 pm

For more information please contact:  
Navajo County Voter Registration & Records @ 928-524-4192 or Elections @ 928-524-4062

## PUBLIC MEETING

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Western Navajo Agency Branch of Natural Resource announces plans to prepare an **Agricultural Resource Management Plan (ARMP)** and associated **Environmental Assessment for Land Management District 1 (LMD-1: LeChee, Coppermine, Tonalear and Kaibeto)**. The ARMP is intended to address local resource issues and concerns pertaining to farming and ranching including the process for issuing federal Navajo Tribe Grazing and Agricultural Land Use permits. BIA invites you to attend public scoping meetings and collect your input on the proposed ARMP. During the meetings there will be a short presentation, followed by time for public input. Public scoping meetings will be held in two Chapter Houses in LMD-1: **Friday, November 15, 2024, 9am-4pm (1hr lunch-refreshments provided) - Location: Tonalear Chapter House, Tonalear, Arizona; Saturday, November 16, 2024, 9am-4pm (1hr lunch-refreshments provided) - Location: Coppermine Chapter House, 23 miles south of Page, AZ on Navajo Route 20, Arizona.** A Navajo translator will be present at the meeting. Please contact Casey Francisco, Rangeland Management Specialist, casey.francisco@bia.gov, (928) 283-2252, to request accommodation for any speech, hearing, or physical disability that may prevent you or a family member from attending. BIA invites public comments during the public meetings, and at any time until November 30, 2024. Comments may be directed to: BIA - Navajo Region - Western Navajo Agency, Branch of Natural Resources, wna\_bnr@bia.gov, P.O. Box 127, Tuba City, AZ 86045.

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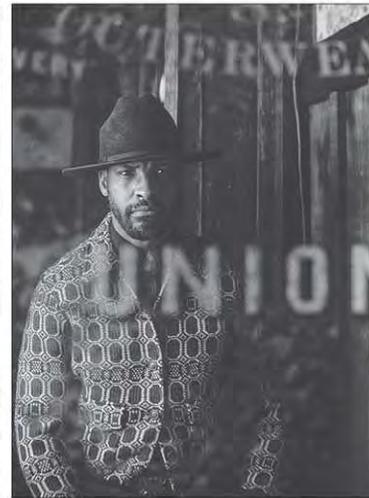
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Shonto Preparatory School is an EEO/Navajo Preference. All hires are subject to background check and adjudication. Issued: October 15, 2024



Gilmore Scott, the featured artist at Bluff Arts Festival, presents one of his canvas paintings featuring bright colors and geometric patterns that portray the Native landscape.



Ralph Lauren enters the second year of artist residency program with Zefren-M.

# Ralph Lauren continues Artist in Residence program with Double RL x Zefren-M Collaboration

**NEW YORK** — Ralph Lauren launched the Double RL x Zefren-M on Oct. 29, the second collaboration of the company's Artist in Residence program with Diné artist Zefren-M (they/them). In line with the Double RL brand's 31-year history of showcasing timeless style through heritage craftsmanship and Zefren-M's approach to weaving, the capsule celebrates Navajo tradition and culture with designs that blend the old and the new.

## 'Love of heritage,' Zefren-M capsule

Ralph Lauren's Artist in Residence program is part of its ongoing commitment to expand its portrayal of America and evolve from inspiration to collaboration with communities that have historically inspired its designs. After its debut in December 2023 with the Polo Ralph Lauren x Naomi Glasco collection, the program continues to invite artists practicing traditional crafts to participate in an immersive, mutually beneficial collaboration with the company's creative teams. Double RL's ethos is grounded in vintage Americana, using high-quality materials and often traditional techniques steeped in nostalgia, making it a natural choice for an Artist in Residence collaboration.

"A genuine love of heritage has always been part of Ralph Lauren and what has inspired our products," said Sasha Kelly, the head of design with intent at the Ralph Lauren Corporation. "Through collaboration, our Artist in Residence program enables us to deliver a greater sense of authenticity — the stories we're able to tell are richer and we're able to support and elevate cultural traditions."

Zefren-M is a multidisciplinary artist, historian, and LGBTQIA+ advocate whose



Ralph Lauren announces the second chapter in its ongoing "Artist in Residence" program: a collaboration between Ralph Lauren and Diné artist-weaver Zefren-M.

work melds ancient techniques with modern applications to tell stories of the Navajo people. Raised in Diné Bikéyah, they first learned traditions like sewing, weaving, and sheep-raising from their grandmothers and have since deepened their weaving expertise under the instruction of the Na-

vajo Cultural Arts Program at Diné College and many elders. "Looking to the past has always been a deep source of inspiration to me and something I convey throughout my art and in my personal style," said Zefren-M. "Collaborating with the Double RL team allowed us to create a unique expression



Multidisciplinary artist Ephraim Anderson, known professionally as Zefren-M, is Ralph Lauren's latest Artist in Residence.

of our shared love of heritage and tradition — all while honoring the stories of the Navajo people."

Integrated into Double RL's fall/holiday 2024 assortment, the Double RL x Zefren-M capsule fuses beauty and utility with silhouettes core to the brand. Like the iconic Double RL work shirt and hand-knit shawl cardigan, in addition to soft accessories and a floor rug. The capsule's color palette

reflects the landscape of the Navajo Nation, and its repeating patterns nod to the past weavings of Zefren-M and their great-grandmother — referencing the cycles of life demonstrated throughout many Navajo art forms. A scholar of traditional silversmithing, Zefren-M designed a series of Spider Woman motifs with varying motifs for the capsule, honoring the creator and teacher of the weaving tra-

dition in Navajo culture.

## Serving Native communities

Together with Zefren-M, Ralph Lauren is proud to support organizations that serve Native communities within the Navajo Nation and beyond through this collaboration. A percentage of the purchase price from sales of the Double RL x Zefren-M capsule will benefit The Lyndon Foundation, a Native-led organization that works to preserve heritage and craft and provides opportunities for Indigenous youth to thrive as they pursue a career in the arts. Founder Lyndon Tsosie, Diné, is an accomplished silversmith and a former teacher to Zefren-M — and as part of this collaboration, a curated selection of Tsosie's handmade silver and turquoise pieces are available for purchase in the Double RL flagship store on West Broadway in New York City.

A short film about Zefren-M's life, art, and the inspiration behind the capsule — shot in the Navajo Nation, on their homelands in Four Corners, New Mexico — premieres on YouTube today. The story of the collaboration will continue to unfold on select Ralph Lauren and Double RL channels, including imagery from Zefren-M's personal studio, the Double RL showroom, and as part of the Double RL fall/holiday 2024 campaign. The Double RL x Zefren-M capsule will be available to consumers in select Ralph Lauren and Double RL stores in North America, Europe, and Asia starting Nov. 7. It will also be shoppable on Ralph Lauren.com and the Ralph Lauren App in North America and Europe starting November 14. The capsule will be available on Ralph Lauren's e-commerce domains in China and Japan on Nov. 18.

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**Public scoping meetings will be held in two Chapter Houses in LMD-1:**

**Friday, November 15, 2024, 9am-4pm**  
 (lunch refreshments provided)  
 Location: Tonalea Chapter House, Tonalea, Arizona; Saturday,

**November 16, 2024, 9am-4pm**  
 (lunch refreshments provided)  
 Location: Coppermine Chapter House, 23 miles south of Page, AZ on Navajo Route 20, Arizona. A Navajo translator will be present at the meeting.

Please contact Casey Francisco, Rangeland Management Specialist, casey.francisco@bia.gov, (928) 283-2352, to request accommodation for any speech, hearing, or physical disability that may prevent you or a family member from attending.

BIA invites public comments during the public meetings, and at any time until November 30, 2024. Comments may be directed to: BIA - Navajo Region, Western Navajo Agency, Branch of Natural Resources, www.bingbia.gov, P.O. Box 127, Tuba City, AZ 86045.

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**EPA**

**IMPORTANT PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD**  
**RECOMMENDED URANIUM MINE CLEANUP ALTERNATIVE**

Community members from Cameron, Coalmine Canyon and Bodaway-Gap chapters are invited to hear the **Recommended Cleanup Alternative** for Section 9 Lease Mines abandoned uranium mine (AUM) site:

**November 23, 2024, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. (Navajo & Flagstaff time)**  
**Cameron Chapter House in Cameron, Arizona**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) will present the cleanup Alternative for Section 9 Lease Mines uranium mine in an open mic format. Section 9 Lease Mines are in the formal comment period and your attendance and input are needed. All cleanup alternative comments will be documented and considered by USEPA. Alternatives description for Section 9 Lease Mines will be available November 23, 2024 in the administrative record files at: <https://www.epa.gov/navajo-nation-uranium-cleanup/administrative-records-abandoned-mines-and-other-superfund-cleanup>

Submit by email to [amjocustella@epa.gov](mailto:amjocustella@epa.gov) or by USPS mail to 2455 N. Gemini Drive Building No.3, Mailcode: SFD-63, Flagstaff, Arizona 86001-0727.

**Please join us November 23rd!**

Join Video Call: <https://www.usdoj.gov/epa/>  
Join by Phone (audio only): (617) 373-2822  
Meeting ID: 377 608 5364

For More Information on the EPA Region 9 Navajo Abandoned Uranium Mines Program, visit our Facebook page by scanning the QR code.

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- November 9th | 1 PM to 4 PM - Larsen Harris (Kachina Carver)
- November 16th | 1 PM to 4 PM - Antone Honanie (Silversmith)
- November 23rd | 1 PM to 4 PM - Darlene James (Potter)
- November 30th | 1 PM to 4 PM - Lydye Silas (Painter)

Event Location: 441 S. Broadway St., Clarkdale, AZ 86324

The event is FREE for the public to attend.

Taawaki Inn Gallery - 928.365.9668 | [info@taawakiinn.com](mailto:info@taawakiinn.com)

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Client Services Technician (Tuba City, Bodaway Gap, SPHC)  
Contract Technician  
CSD Program Manager  
Dental Assistant - (Tuba City)  
Dental Assistant - EF (Tuba City)  
Director of Case Coordination  
Director of Quality/Performance Improvement  
EHR Educator  
Financial Analyst  
Health Coach  
Help Desk Technician  
HR Manager

Hospital Maintenance Supervisor  
Infection Prevention Control  
Injury Prevention Specialist/Program Assistant  
Lead Dental Assistant  
Lead Public Health Technician  
Mechanical Systems Specialist I/II  
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Office Assistant  
OR Surgical Technician  
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In accordance with Navajo Nation and federal law, TORHCC has implemented an Affirmative Action Plan pursuant to the Navajo Preference in Employment Act. Pursuant to this Plan and corresponding TORHCC Policy, applicants who meet the necessary qualifications for the position and (i) are enrolled members of the Navajo Nation, Hopi Tribe, or San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe will be given preference in hiring and employment for this position. (ii) are legally married to enrolled members of the Navajo Nation, Hopi Tribe, or San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe and meet residency requirements will be given secondary preference, and (iii) are enrolled members of other federally-recognized American Indian Tribes will be given tertiary preference.

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# Grand Canyon team captain Jaemie Jensen is all-around basketball star

By Marilyn Sheldon  
Navajo-Hopi Observer

"She's the heart, soul and engine of our team," Grand Canyon High School Girls' Basketball team Head Coach Mike Marcus said. "She's a great kid to be around, super motivated, disciplined, respectful, and has a passion for the game. And oh yeah, she's scrappy, which is the most important quality to me."

There's only one player who fits that description on his team — Jaemie Jensen, senior and team captain for the Lady Phantoms.

She's second in the nation for all-sized high schools in steals, with 10.6 per game. In the IA Central Region this season, she's amassed an impressive resume. She's first in several categories: scoring 318 points, 170 steals, 155 three-point goals, double-doubles, and free throws. Jensen is third in rebounds and blocks, and fourth in assists and field goals.

She leads by example, and is the hardest working member of the team, her coach said. At open gym at the high school on Sundays, she routinely shows up to play for a couple of hours to hone her skills.

"We played in a tournament over Christmas that had 4A through 6A teams, and she held her own against the bigger schools," Marcus said.

By the end of the season, Marcus expects her to have set new school records in steals and free throws.

"I love basketball, it's my passion," Jensen said. "I always play as hard as I can to help my team, I think my strongest skill is my ability to read the ball well."

In addition to playing varsity basketball and volleyball, she's also a runner on the track team. She runs the 100-meter dash, the 200, the 400, and was a member of the 400 relay team that set a new school record her freshmen year. She also competes in the long jump.

Jensen is also an excellent student, with a 3.88 GPA, and her student load is comprised of advanced placement classes chemistry and environmental science, second-year Navajo, and economics and government.

After graduation, she's moving to Hawaii to attend the University of Hawaii, and major in marine biology on a merit scholarship. She also has a Division 2 school, State University of New York in Jamestown, which is interested in signing her to play basketball.

She has a love for animals, and is drawn to marine animals in particular. It doesn't hurt that the U of Hawaii has an excellent marine biology program, and is located in, well, Hawaii.

Her mom, Cordelia Begaye, is understandably proud of her daughter.

"She's independent, brave and intelligent," Begaye said. "She was easy to raise, one-of-a-kind, and I'll miss her when she goes to college. She's my baby, and I'm more attached to her. She knows what she wants, and I know she'll get it."



Jaemie Jensen is a player on the Grand Canyon High School Phantoms' basketball team. (Photo/Marilyn Sheldon)

# Holbrook Unified School District board members to consider new plans

St. Michaels, (ARIZ) – The Office of Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission and Holbrook Unified School District No. 3 held a meeting for Navajo Chapters that are in the school district to provide an update on the very first redistricting of school board wards. After 30 years of not redistricting Holbrook Unified School District Board members are considering new plans.

In 1988, Clark v. Holbrook USD #3, lawsuit was filed against HUSD #3 because Navajos could not elect a candidate of their

choice when the school board members were elected at-large.

George Clark then member of the Navajo Nation Council filed a lawsuit. The Federal District Court approved the stipulated agreement between parties that the school district must institute a single member districts. In addition, the agreement was the school district would redistrict the school board districts every ten years.

Since the 1989 judgement HUSD #3 did not redistrict the single member wards

according to the decennial census counts in 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2020. Currently, there are now efforts to redistrict the single member wards using the 2020 census data.

It is clear that three of the five board districts can represent Navajo Voters. The Commission has developed redistricting plans for the 5 member wards. HUSD #3 will be hosting two public review meetings for comments on the recommended redistricting plans. One public review will be on the Navajo Nation at Indian Wells

Elementary on February 11, 2025, at 6:00 P.M. and one public review will be on March 4, 2025, at 6:00 P.M. at the District Office. During the March 4th meeting the current School Board members will vote on the proposed redistricting plan. For more information, please contact the Commission at 928-871-7436.

Information provided by The Office of Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Western Navajo Agency Branch of Natural Resources announces plans to prepare a **Rangeland Management Plan (ARMP) and associated Environmental Assessment for Land Management District 1 (LMD-1: LeChee, Coppermine, Tonalea and Kaibeto)**. The ARMP is intended to address local resource issues and concerns pertaining to farming and ranching including the process for issuing federal Navajo Tribe Grazing and Agricultural Land Use permits. BIA is extending the public scoping period until March 15, 2025, and invites you to attend two additional public scoping meetings to collect your input on the proposed ARMP. During the meetings there will be a short presentation, followed by time for public input. Public scoping meetings will be held in two Chapter Houses in LMD-1: **Friday, February 21, 2025, 12 pm-4 pm – Location: Kaibeto Chapter House, Hwy 98, rmp 333, 1/4 mi S of Hwy 98, Kaibeto, Arizona; Saturday, February 22, 2025, 8 am-12 pm – Location: LeChee Chapter House, five miles south of Page, Arizona and off of N20. A Navajo translator will be present at the meeting. Please contact Casey Francisco, Rangeland Management Specialist, casey.francisco@bia.gov, (928) 283-2252, to request accommodation for any speech, hearing, or physical disability that may prevent you or a family member from attending. BIA invites public comments during the public meetings, and at any time until March 15, 2025. Comments may be directed to: BIA – Navajo Region – Western Navajo Agency, Branch of Natural Resources, wna\_bnr@bia.gov, P.O. Box 127, Tuba City, AZ 86045.**

# Fruitland woman sentenced to 33 months

A Fruitland woman was sentenced to 33 months in prison for a violent incident that left her victim with serious head injuries in February 2023. On Oct. 17, 2024, she pled guilty to both counts in the indictment, which charged her with two felonies—assault resulting in serious bodily injury and assault with a dangerous weapon.

According to court documents, on Feb. 21, 2023, Richelle Rose Upshaw, 24, an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation, and three other women

embarked on a nearly 23-mile trek from the Journey Inn in Farmington to Upshaw's trailer on the Navajo Nation. The group engaged in multiple physical fights with each other during their journey, reportedly fueled by alcohol consumption.

Upon arrival at the trailer, tensions escalated when Upshaw demanded the other women leave. Upshaw then engaged in a fistfight with Jane Doe, which culminated in Upshaw stabbing Doe in the head with her pocketknife.

Following the stabbing, Jane Doe was transported to the Northern Navajo Medical Center in Shiprock, where she was treated for serious injuries.

Upshaw fled the scene and was arrested later that day by officers from the Navajo Nation Police Department at a nearby residence, where officers noted a strong odor of alcohol on her.

Upon her release from prison, Upshaw will be subject to three years of supervised release.

U.S. Attorney Alexander

M.M. Uballez, and Raul Bujanda, Special Agent in Charge of the FBI Albuquerque Field Office, made the announcement today.

The Farmington Resident Agency of the FBI Albuquerque Field Office investigated this case with assistance from Navajo Nation Police Department and Department of Criminal Investigations. Assistant United States Attorneys Zachary C. Jones and Meg Tomlinson are prosecuting the case. Information provided by DOJ

# Church Rock man gets 264 months on multiple counts

A Church Rock man was sentenced to 264 months in prison after pleading guilty to multiple counts of sexual

abuse involving three young victims, two of whom were under the age of 12 at the time of the offenses and one was under the age of 16.

According to court documents, between January 2014 and December 2021, Nathaniel Luz, 32, and enrolled member of the Navajo Nation, engaged in sexual contact with two victims, both children who had not yet attained the age of 12 years.

In August 2022, Luz also engaged in a sexual act with a third victim, a child who had attained the age of 12 years but had not yet attained the age of 16 years.

Upon his release from

prison, Luz will be subject to fifteen years of supervised release and must register as a sex offender.

U.S. Attorney Alexander M.M. Uballez and Raul Bujanda, Special Agent in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Albuquerque Field Office, made the announcement today.

The Farmington Resident Agency of the FBI Albuquerque Field Office with assistance from the Navajo Police Department and the Navajo Department of Criminal Investigations investigated this case. This case is being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney

Brittany DuChaussee as part of Project Safe Childhood, a nationwide initiative to combat the growing epidemic of child sexual exploitation and abuse launched in May 2006 by the Department of Justice. Led by U.S. Attorneys' Offices and CEOs, Project Safe Childhood marshals federal, state, and local resources to better locate, apprehend and prosecute individuals who exploit children via the Internet, as well as to identify and rescue victims. For more information about Project Safe Childhood, please visit Justice.gov/PSC.

Information provided by DOJ

## Public Notice

**PROPOSED RENEWAL OF PART 71 PERMIT  
TRANSWESTERN PIPELINE COMPANY, LLC  
LEUPP COMPRESSOR STATION  
LOCATED NEAR LEUPP, ARIZONA**

The Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency (NNEPA), Navajo Air Quality Control Program (NAQCP), Operating Permit Program (OPP) is accepting written comments on the renewal of Part 71 permit for Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC (TWP) Leupp Compressor Station # 3. The station performs natural gas inlet filtration and natural gas compression and transmission. The TWP Leupp compressor station was initially constructed in 1967 and consisted of three engine-driven natural gas compressors. TWP was issued a significant permit modification by US EPA Region 9 on November 20, 2001, to replace the three engine-driven compressors with a new natural gas-fired turbine (Unit 304) and two power generator engines (Units 323 and 324). On May 17, 2024, NNEPA approved a minor permit modification to increase the voluntary operating hours limits and the number of transitions cycles for units 323 and 324. The operating hours increased from 9,000 hours in any year and 9,024 hours in a leap year to a single limit of 9,224 hours in a calendar year, the transition cycles increased from 48 to 60 in a calendar year with a total overlap period of all transitions to last no more than 464 hours per year. These two proposed changes in the permit renewal do not trigger any other federal or tribal air quality requirements. Written comments, written requests for a public hearing, written requests for notification of the final decision regarding these permit actions, or inquiries or requests for additional information regarding these permit actions may be submitted to Natasha Yazzie at nyazzie1@navajo-nsn.gov, or by mail to NAQCP/OPP, P.O. Box 529, Fort Defiance, AZ 86504. **Written comments and/or written requests must be received by 5:00 pm (MST), March 4, 2025.** Written comments will be considered prior to final permit decisions. A public workshop will be held at Birdsprings Chapter House on February 11, 2025 (10 am to 2 pm). If NNEPA finds a significant degree of public interest, a public hearing will be held. NNEPA will send notification of the final permit decision to the applicant and to each person who has submitted written comments or a written request for notification of the final decision. The applications, proposed air permits, and statements of basis are available for review at NNEPA, NAQCP/OPP website at <https://navajoepa.org/air-quality-control-program>. These materials may also be viewed in person at NNEPA/OPP office at Route 112, Bldg. # 2837 Fort Defiance, AZ 86504. Viewing hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday (except holidays). Inquiries or requests for additional information regarding these permit actions should be directed to Natasha Yazzie at the above address or by phone at (928) 729-4248. Persons wishing to be included on the NAQCP permit public notice mailing list should contact Angie Frank in writing at NAQCP/OPP at the above address, by phone at (928) 729-4096, or by email at [angief@navajo-nsn.gov](mailto:angief@navajo-nsn.gov). E-files of permit public notices and permits can be requested from NNEPA (NAQCP) by email request at [nyazzie1@navajo-nsn.gov](mailto:nyazzie1@navajo-nsn.gov)

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www.call811.com

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www.kindermorgan.com/public\_awareness

• **Transport**  
From PAGE 1

applicable rules and agreements are being satisfied.

"We appreciate the sincere approach the Energy Fuels negotiation team took with the Navajo Nation," said Heather Clah, acting attorney general of the Navajo Nation. "They demonstrated a genuine understanding of the Navajo Nation and the Navajo People's trauma regarding uranium and engaged as a partner in good faith to build a trusting relationship."

The Navajo Nation stretch of the Pinyon Plain Mine's approved uranium ore transportation route is more than half of the roughly 320-mile journey, with a total of 174 miles traveled on major state routes through Navajo land.

"This agreement isn't just about resolving a conflict; it's a commitment to protecting future generations, respecting Tribal sovereignty and ensuring that all voices are heard and

valued," Gov. Katie Hobbs said in a press release.

"Today marks an important step forward for our communities and shows what is possible through collaboration, partnership, and a shared commitment to public safety," Hobbs added. "I'm proud to have brought Energy Fuels and Navajo Nation to the table so they could come to an agreement that addresses the Nation's long-standing concerns and includes enhanced emergency response plans."

As part of the agreement, Energy Fuels committed to transporting up to 10,000 tons of uranium-bearing cleanup materials from abandoned uranium mines across the Navajo Nation.

They have also agreed to support the Navajo Nation's transportation safety programs, education, environment, public health and welfare, and local economic development related to uranium issues. Details about the specific type of support were not provided.

"We are proud to be a part of a historic agreement with the Navajo Nation, and we are committed to fulfilling our promises to them," Chalmers said. "We hope this agreement marks the beginning of a constructive relationship that restores trust with our neighbors while also paving the way for future collaborations on cleanups and other areas of shared interest."

According to Energy Fuels, the company has safely hauled several hundred thousand tons of uranium ore and other materials along state and federal highways that cross the Navajo Nation between 2007 and 2024, with no incidents resulting in the spillage or release of ore.

"Measures outlined in the agreement provide additional layers of protection for the Navajo and others, beyond the rigorous standards set by the USDOT," the company stated in a press release.

• **Autism**  
From PAGE 1

New Mexico University.

The adaptation for the Diné curriculum included an extensive process with scholars, parents and local practitioners. They worked with a translator and there is some Navajo wording and culturally appropriate photos in the new manual.

Henderson said some of the challenges for the new guide included the fact that there is no word for disability in Navajo, and Diné families have different beliefs toward impairment or disability in general. One underlying unifying factor, however, was that autism resources on the Navajo reservation were very limited.



Olivia Lindy heads the ASCEND team at NAU. (Courtesy photo)

"If you live on the reservation, there's definitely limited resources and within our

study we definitely found that a lot of Navajo families do move to bigger cities just to access some of these resources," Henderson said.

He said part of the issue is finding appropriate diagnosis for Navajo children with autism.

Billman has been struggling to get Luke properly diagnosed. At 7, she said he has aged out of diagnosis standards for the Phoenix Children's Hospital, and on the reservation she is only able to get access to a nurse practitioner who cannot give an official diagnosis.

She said a letter she got in the mail from ASCEND with tips and tricks for caring for her son has really helped her.

She is on the waitlist for an Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC) device from ASCEND, which is like an iPad that offers simple phrases and images that the autistic child can use to help interact with their caregiver.

With a recent \$225,720 grant from Mercy C.A.R.E.S., the ASCEND team was able to purchase more AAC devices and put different apps into it. They are also able to provide wi-fi hotspots to families that don't have reliable wi-fi so they can engage virtually. They are also going to use the funds to help train more families to deliver and receive the program.

Right now there are 20

enrolled families in the program and five parents who deliver the program.

"I think one of the most powerful things about the Diné Parents Taking Action program is connecting families who have the same experience, similar experiences," Running-Bear said. "They have shared how grateful they are to the program for being connected to another Diné parent who has autism."

Advisor Welch said one of the greatest memories she has of her son Desmus is him turning around in the sunshine, responding to his name for the first time.

"There is hope out there, there is a way that us as Native Americans, we can still teach our children with autism to communicate in any shape or form," Welch said. "The doctor said Desmus would never be able to respond to his name - he would always be a runner - but before I lost my son,



David Henderson is a co-principal investigator at ASCEND. (Courtesy photo)

he was able to respond to his name, he was able to hold onto my arm."

Those interested in the ASCEND/Diné Parents Taking Action program can find out more at facebook.com/DineParentsTakingAction/ or e-mail ASCEND@nau.edu.



Michelle Billman and her son Luke, 7, are part of the ASCEND/ Diné Parents Taking Action Program with Northern Arizona University. (Courtesy photo)

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The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Western Navajo Agency Branch of Natural Resources announces plans to prepare an **Rangeland Management Plan (ARMP) and associated Environmental Assessment for Land Management District 1 (LMD-1: LeChee, Coppermine, Tonalea and Kaibeto)**. The ARMP is intended to address local resource issues and concerns pertaining to farming and ranching including the process for issuing federal Navajo Tribe Grazing and Agricultural Land Use permits. BIA is extending the public scoping period until March 15, 2025, and invites you to attend two additional public scoping meetings to collect your input on the proposed ARMP. During the meetings there will be a short presentation, followed by time for public input. Public scoping meetings will be held in two Chapter Houses in LMD-1: **Friday, February 21, 2025, 12 pm-4 pm - Location: Kaibeto Chapter House**, Hwy 98 mp 333, 174 mi S of Hwy 98, Kaibeto, Arizona; **Saturday, February 22, 2025, 8 am-12 pm - Location: LeChee Chapter House**, five miles south of Page, Arizona and off of N20. A Navajo translator will be present at the meeting. Please contact Casey Francisco, Rangeland Management Specialist, casey.francisco@bia.gov, (928) 283-2252, to request accommodation for any speech, hearing, or physical disability that may prevent you or a family member from attending. BIA invites public comments during the public meetings, and at any time until March 15, 2025. Comments may be directed to: BIA - Navajo Region - Western Navajo Agency Branch of Natural Resources, wna\_bnr@bia.gov, P.O. Box 127, Tuba City, AZ 86045.

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Tribal Administrator	Administration	DOE	FULL-TIME	Open Until Filled
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Family Therapist	Health Dept.	DOE	FULL-TIME	Open Until Filled
Mental Health Specialist	Health Dept.	DOE	FULL-TIME	Open Until Filled
Alcohol & Substance Abuse	Health Dept.	DOE	FULL-TIME	Open Until Filled
Traditional Practitioner	Health Dept.	DOE	FULL-TIME	Open Until Filled

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## **APPENDIX C: PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING PRESENTATION**

# Meeting Agenda

## I. Sign In

- A. Receive Handout / Comment Card
- B. Indicate who wants to speak

## II. Slide Presentation

- A. Welcome- BIA
- B. Scoping
- C. Proposed Agricultural Resource Management Plan (ARMP)
- D. Open Discussion
  - A. Substantive Comments

## III. Poster Presentation and Refreshments

- A. Interact with BIA

# Bureau of Indian Affairs Land Management District #1

## Agricultural Resource Management Plan/Environmental Assessment

### Public Scoping

*Ya'ah'teeh Shi Dine.*

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Navajo Region  
Western Navajo Agency  
Branch of Natural Resources  
Arizona



Nitsáhákees (THINKING) Nahatá (PLANNING) Iiná (LIVING) Siih hasin (ASSURING)  
Photo by Bureau of Indian Affairs

# Authorities

- Navajo Grazing Regulation (adopted by Navajo Nation in 1955) BIA required to establish carrying capacity and livestock stocking rate based on forage availability.
  - 25 CFR Part 167 - Big Navajo
  - 25 CFR Part 166 - Eastern Navajo Nation
- American Indian Agricultural Resource Management Act (AIARMA) of 2003
  - Directs BIA to implement resource planning.
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
  - Public participation process for federal decision making (i.e., issuance of grazing permits, range improvement)



# History



<b>1930</b>	Navajo Nation was created
<b>1933</b>	John Collier initiated erosion condition investigation
<b>1933</b>	Stock reductions began
<b>1934 – 1937</b>	BIA conducted range surveys
<b>1941</b>	BIA issued Grazing Permits
<b>1943</b>	Commissioner of Indian Affairs authorized carrying capacity for all Land Management Districts (LMD)
<b>1956</b>	Acting Secretary Davis approved Navajo Grazing Regulations (“Red Book”)
<b>1957</b>	Navajo Nation enacted Title 3 - Agriculture and Livestock, Subchapter 3 Grazing Permits, Subchapter 7 Animals & Livestock

# History



1930 – Livestock numbers per family ranged from:

- Averaged 165 sheep
- 15 sheep/family (low)
- 2,500/family (high)

1939 Data Showed the following that:

- 232 Navajo families owned over 500 sheep/goats
- 4,000 Navajo families owned less than 100
- 2,500 Navajo families with no livestock recorded



Photo by Bureau of Indian Affairs

# National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969



Identify purpose and need and conduct public scoping

Determine alternatives and environmental topics to analyze

Analyze impacts and prepare Draft EA to release to public for a 30-day comment period

Review comments and prepare revised Final EA

Prepare FONSI and implement project



# Environmental Assessment (EA) Schedule



Schedule	Date
<b>Public Scoping</b>	<b>November 2024</b>
<b>Draft EA</b>	<b>December 2024</b>
<b>Public and Agency Review Meetings</b>	<b>Winter 2025</b>
<b>Preparation of Final EA</b>	<b>Early Spring 2025</b>



Photo by Bureau of Indian Affairs



# Scoping

## Initial NEPA Process:

- Scoping is an early and open public process
- Seeks information such as potential concerns and suggestions



# Capturing Your Thoughts

- Provide feedback during public scoping meetings verbally or written
- Send information by email or mail by November 30

Address to the *Bureau of Indian Affairs*:

**Western Navajo Agency, Branch of Natural Resources**

**Casey Francisco, Rangeland Management Specialist**

**Email: [wna\\_bnr@bia.gov](mailto:wna_bnr@bia.gov)**

**East HWY 160 & Warrior Drive**

**P.O. Box 127 Tuba City, AZ 86045**

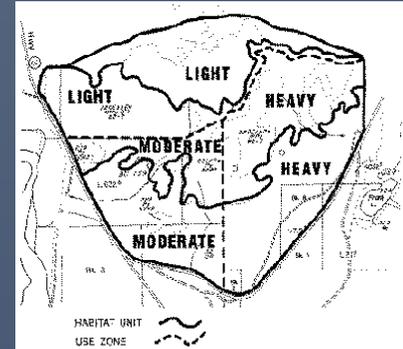
**Main Office: (928) 283-2252 Fax (928) 283-2215**



# Potential Alternatives



- **Alternative 1:** No Action Alternative – no range management plan implementation



- **Alternative 2:** Preferred Alternative –

Implement a range management plan with range units that would include a suite of best management practices.



# BIA's Proposed ARMP



The BIA proposes to develop an Agricultural Resource Management Plan (ARMP) to improve livestock productivity and range health in Land Management District 1 for a 10-year period.

*Supporting the BIA Navajo Region's Mission:*

“To enhance the quality of life, facilitate economic opportunity, carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of the Navajo Nation and individual Indians.”

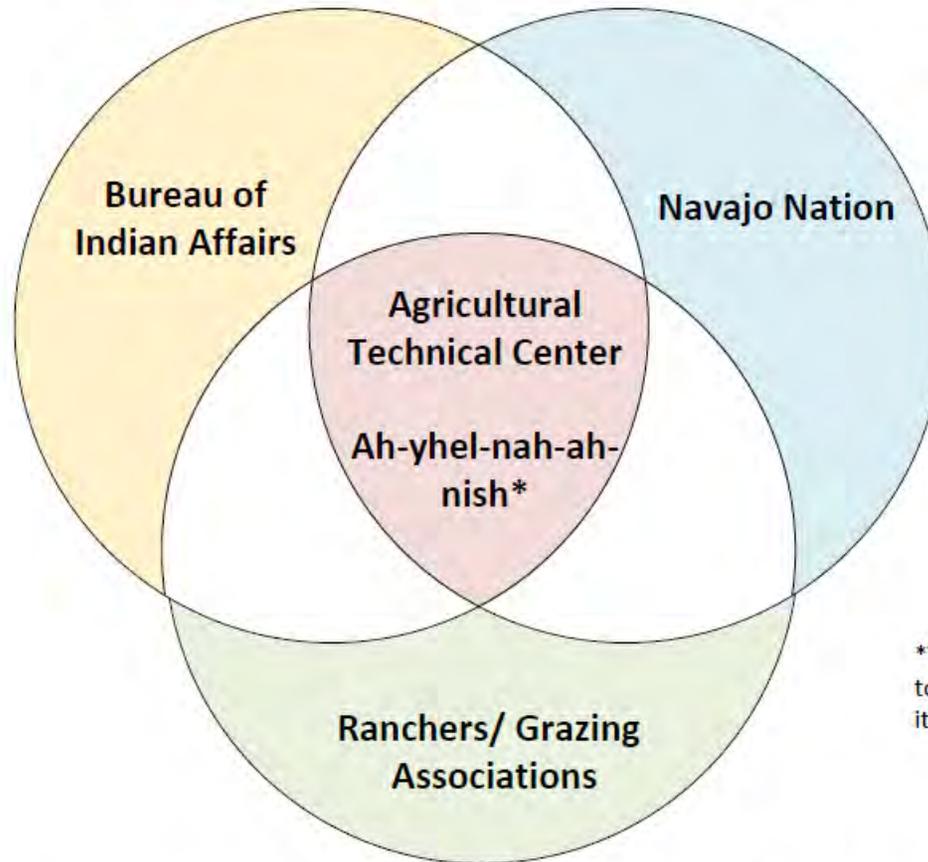
*Western Navajo Agency – Branch of Natural Resources' Mission:*

“To maintain overall productivity of the grazing, farm, water and wildlife resource. Goals and objectives are to improve and enhance all resources in line with the sustained yielded management concept and to achieve the highest return from the resources on sustained yield basis.”



# Collaborative Governance

## Proposed NN Agricultural Technical Center – Collaborative Governance Model



\*Translates to creatively working together to represent the land itself.

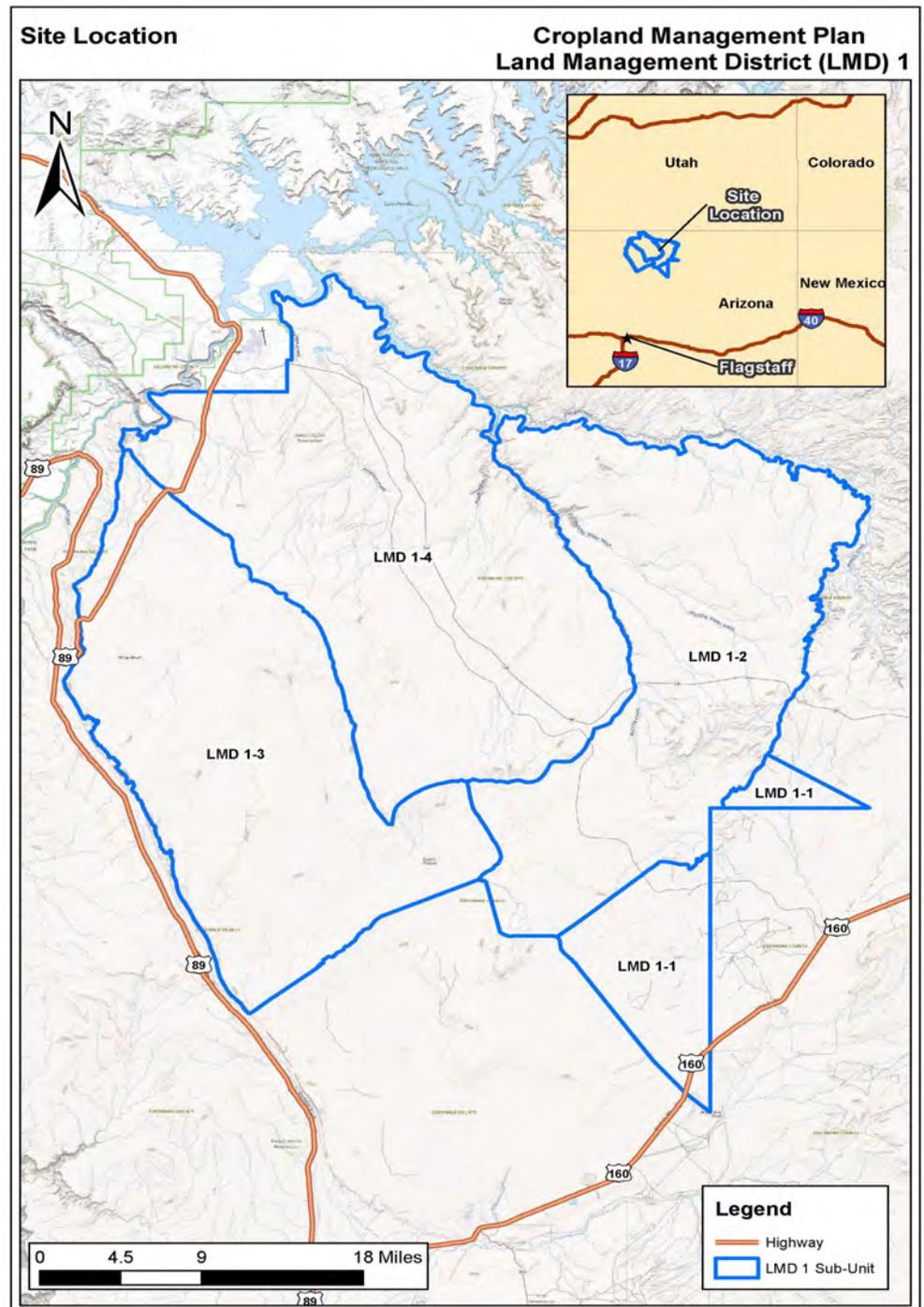
**Purpose: For the Conservation of Land, Soil, Air, and Water, while Producing Food**

Per an Integrated Resource Management Plan Goal: "Respecting and Honoring Traditional Values, such as Livestock Grazing and Agriculture, while Balancing the need for Growth and Development within the Community; and Protecting Natural and Cultural Resources

(Section 2.3.2 FBFA IRMP,2020)"

# LMD-1

Total Acres: 833,625  
Grazeable Acres: 818,223  
Cropland Acres: 348  
Grazing Permits: 535  
Agricultural Land Use Permits: 51

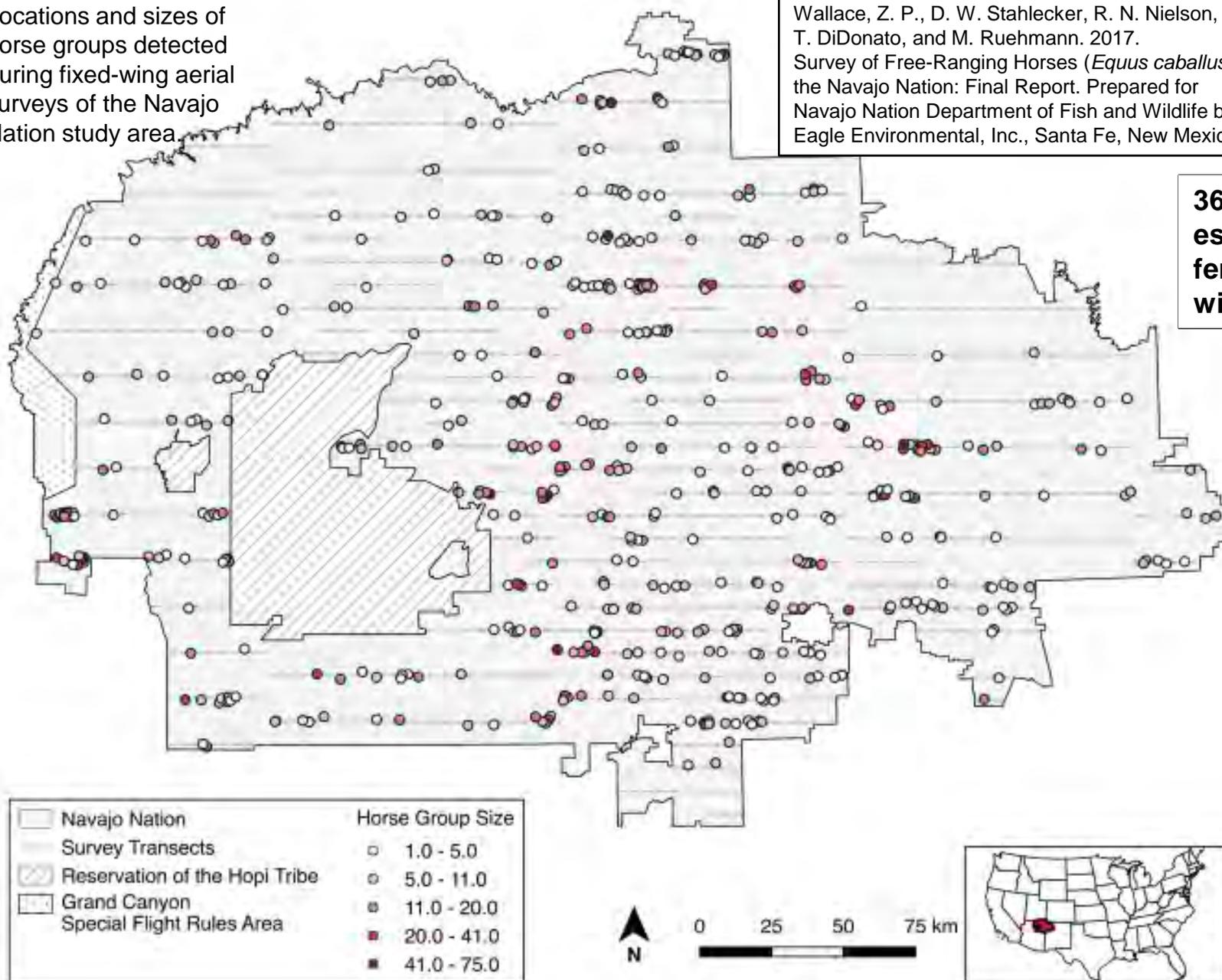


# Feral Horse Population

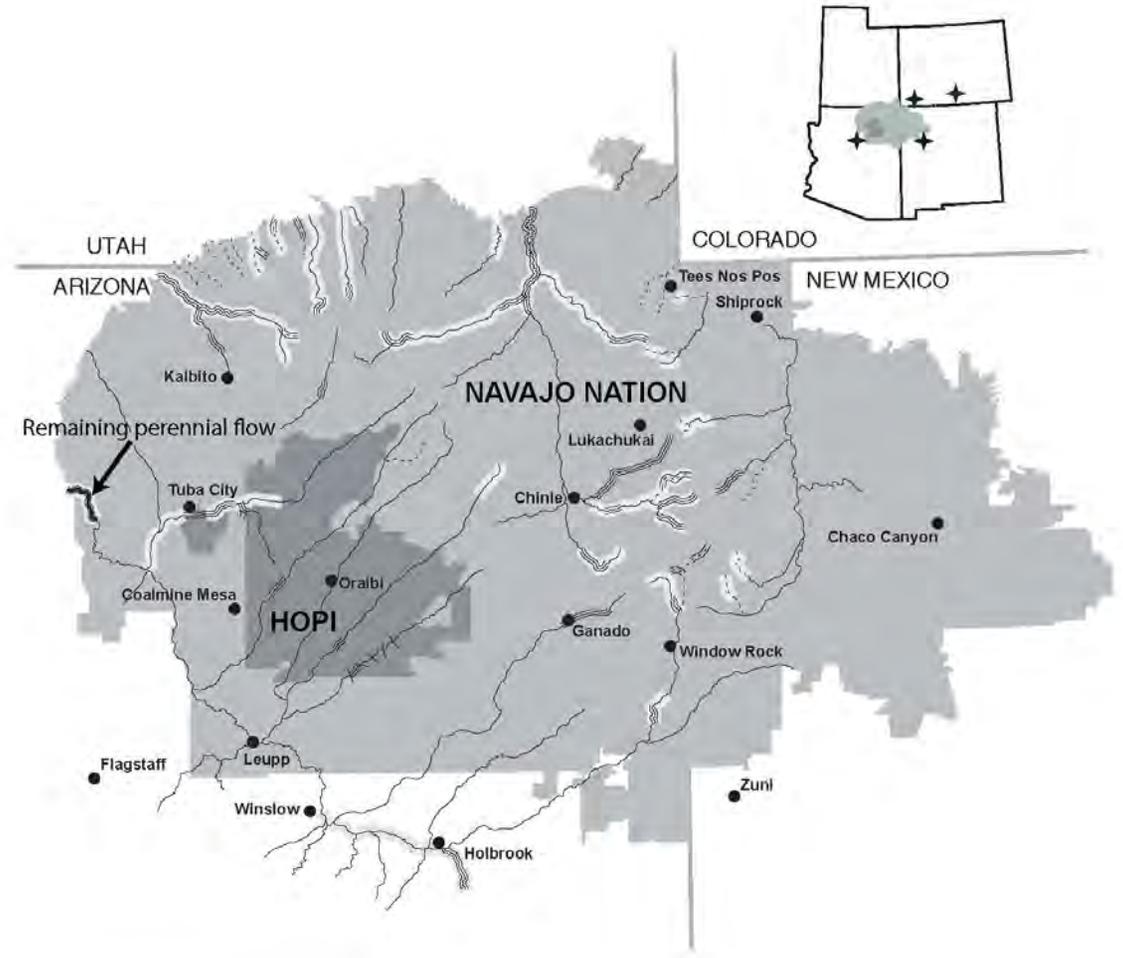
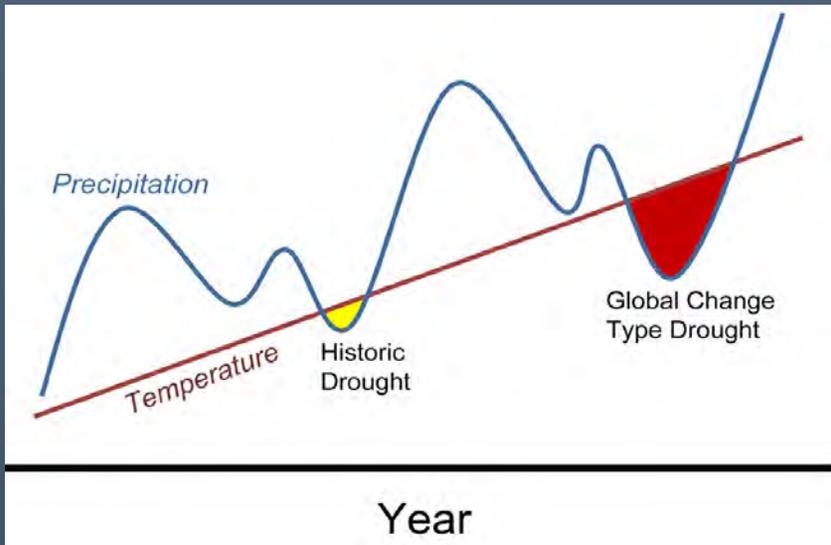
Locations and sizes of horse groups detected during fixed-wing aerial surveys of the Navajo Nation study area.

Wallace, Z. P., D. W. Stahlecker, R. N. Nielson, G. T. DiDonato, and M. Ruehmann. 2017. Survey of Free-Ranging Horses (*Equus caballus*) on the Navajo Nation: Final Report. Prepared for Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife by Eagle Environmental, Inc., Santa Fe, New Mexico.

**368 =  
estimated  
feral horses  
within LMD1**



# Climate

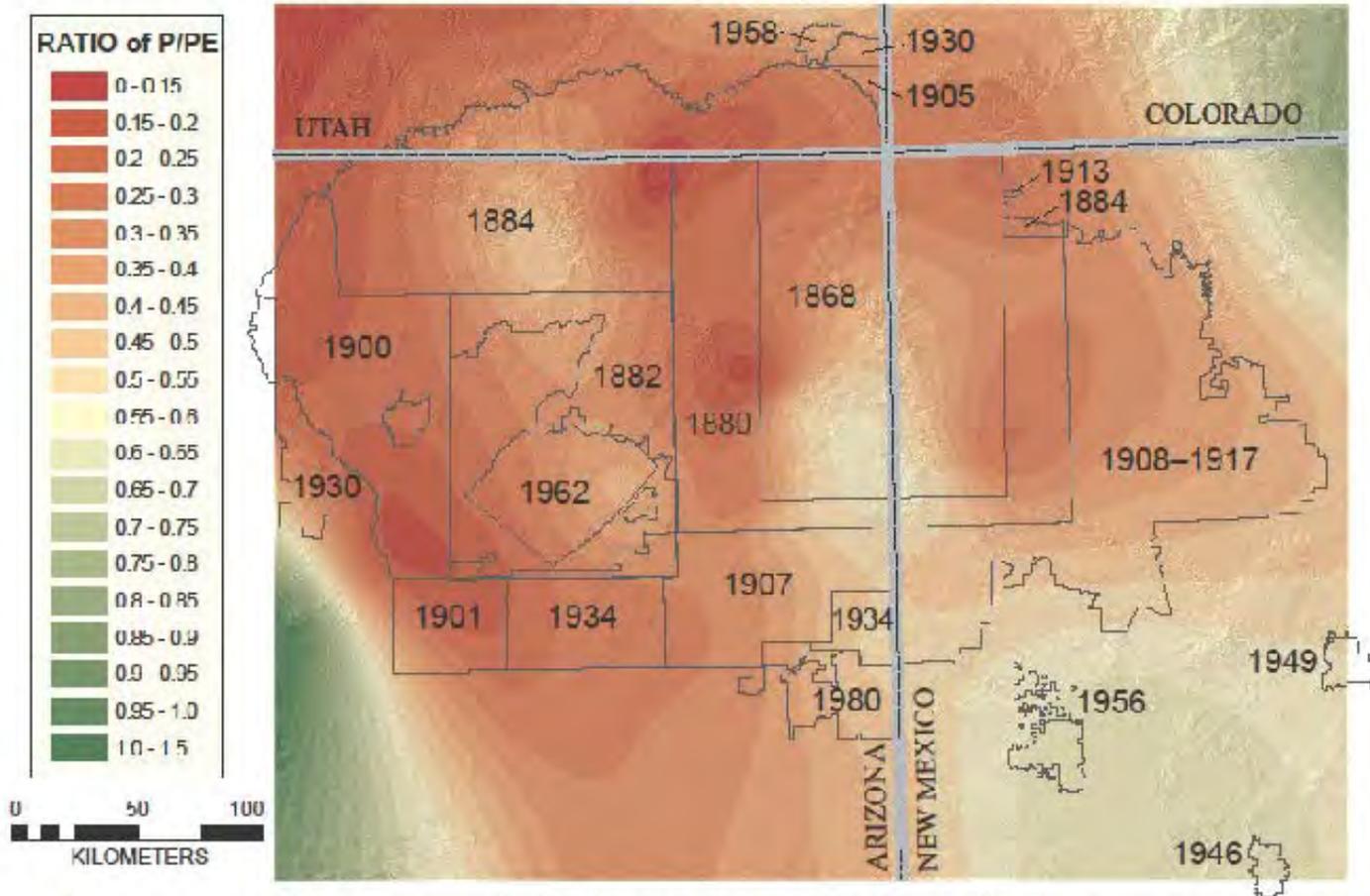


Redsteer, M. Hiza, Kelley, K.B., Francis, H. and Block, D., 2010, Disaster Risk Assessment Case Study: Recent drought on the Navajo Nation, southwestern United States: United Nations 2011 Global Platform on Drought Risk, Geneva, Switzerland

- Current Perennial stream
- - - Current Intermittent stream
- ..... Intermittent stream 1950-1960 (Cooley and others)
- ==== Perennial stream 1950-1960 (Cooley and others)
- - - - Perennial stream 1942 (Hack)
- ..... Perennial stream 1909-1913 (Gregory)

# Soil Moisture

AVERAGE Soil Moisture (P/PE) OF Navajo Nation



P/PE - Precipitation/ Evapotranspiration) shows the different areas of the Navajo Nation and when they were established.

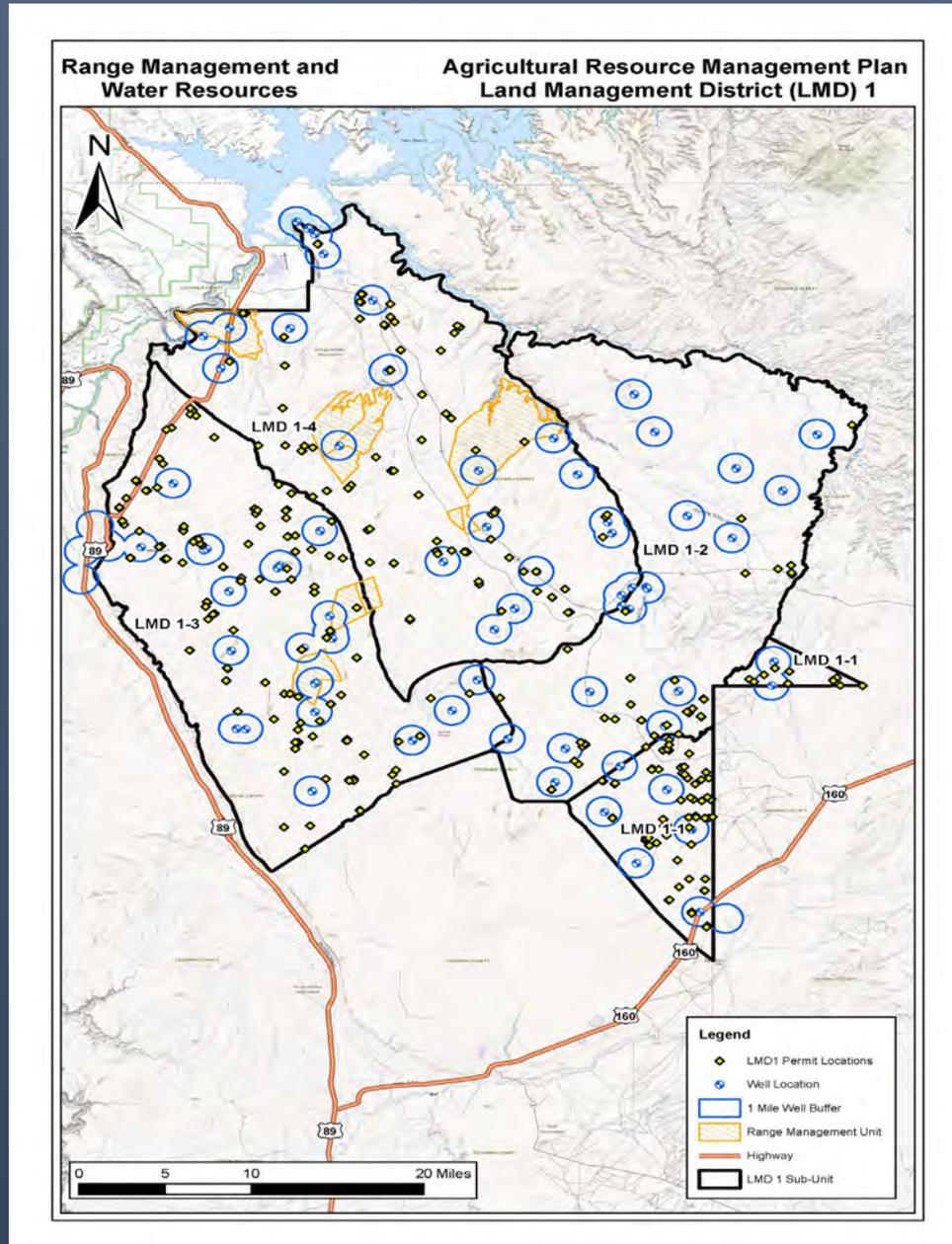
Part of the drought chapter of the Global Assessment on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Navajo Nation Drought:  
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2011/en/what/drought.html>

These are conditions upon which climate change/land use effects are superimposed

Redsteer, M. Hiza, Kelley, K.B., Francis, H. and Block, D., 2010, Disaster Risk Assessment Case Study: Recent drought on the Navajo Nation, southwestern United States: United Nations 2011 Global Platform on Drought Risk, Geneva, Switzerland

# Grazing Permittes and Water Resources



# AIARMA Objectives

Objective 1. Better regulate rangelands and farmlands; Issue and enforce permits; Monitor Land Use



Challenge: Lack of permit enforcement and monitoring feedback for conservation

- A solution strategy is an Agricultural Technical Center to focus and coordinate conservation work by directly working with ranchers and farmers
- A solution strategy is formation of Grazing Associations so the permittees drive the action formulating a conservation plan, installing ranching and farming infrastructure, and supplying water to pastures and fields

# AIARMA Objectives

Objective 2. Increase agriculture production; Develop plans and water sources



Challenge: Low production due to lack of infrastructure and cooperative work

- A solution strategy is to team up to meet the Former Bennet Freeze Area Integrated Resource Management Plan goal of “maximizing development, productivity, and economical use of local farmland and irrigation water systems while ensuring their protection, conservation, and sustainability.”
- A solution strategy is to use the ATC to directly issue Agricultural Land Use Plans to associations

# AIARMA Objectives

Objective 3. Increase production, product diversity, income and employment



**Challenge**: Few younger and able-bodied people have the opportunity to make a career and life of ranching and farming.

- A solution strategy is having an ATC to work with ranchers and Agriculture Associations to involve many people of all ages and skill
- A solution strategy is having Grazing Associations of many cooperators able to rotate pasture and field use to stimulate and regenerate land conditions

# AIARMA Objectives

Objective 4. Protect resources:  
plant, soil, wildlife & cultural;  
Enhance Navajo agriculture lifeway



**Challenge:** People are losing agriculture as a valued Navajo land-connected identity, and agricultural lands are being lost to housing and development.

- A solution strategy is to increase culturally vital Navajo agricultural lifeway through the ATC assisting Grazing Association formation, planning and infrastructure development that protects multiple resources and values.

# AIARMA Objectives

Objective 5. Provide agricultural technical assistance, training, education and demonstration projects



**Challenge**: There is a lack of engineered water delivery systems to ranch and farm acreages, and producers don't know best management practices.

- A solution strategy is an ATC with experts who inventory resources and work across many agencies to install state of the art agriculture infrastructure.
- A solution strategy is the ATC providing education, demonstration ranches and farms, training and on-ranch/farm assistance.

# AIARMA Objectives

Objective 6. Develop value-added strategies to involve more people in processing and marketing more products for more income



**Challenge**: We are losing self-sustaining agricultural-based communities

- A solution strategy is to establish a Food Hub center at the ATC with food processing area, kitchen, seasonal staffing and volunteer workers to handle seasonal produce and meat processing, canning, packaging and branding to increase sales value and volume.

# Implementing ARMP Strategies

The plan will provide the opportunity to use several ways to improve grazing. Some potential strategies:

- Establish an Agricultural Technical Center (ATC) to direct conservation work
- Use the ATC to involve people of all ages with education, demonstration projects, training and direct assistance to ranchers and farmers
- Form many Rancher Associations to implement conservation plans and install projects
- Fence pastures to allow rotation grazing to improve forage and livestock production
- Use funding from the FBFA IRMP in developing water and infrastructure
- Apply a management feedback loop by doing annual forage utilization and condition studies
- Establish a Food Hub center at the ATC to process, package and brand products to increase sales and create more local agriculture-related jobs
- Use Rancher Roundtables to foster the exchange of ideas and sharing solutions
- Where there is rotation grazing remove weeds and reseed areas with native grasses

# [Presentation Repeats in Navajo]



# Open Discussion



- Substantive Comments
  - Concerns
  - Thoughts
  - Suggestions

# Poster Presentation and Refreshments

- Comment Cards
- Interact with BIA
- Substantive Comments
  - Concerns
  - Thoughts
  - Suggestions



# Thank YouAhe'hee



## **APPENDIX D: PUBLIC SCOPING COMMENTS**

LMD1 Range Land Management Plan and EA

Public Scoping Meeting Written Comments

Commenter	Date	Chapter House	Permit Number	Compartment Number	Livestock Type	Comment(s)	Concerns
Ilene Hoschain	11/15/2024	Tonalea	1-1574	LMD1-2, Kaibeto	Horses and cows	It was best when we had summer and winter grazing, too many feral horses. Need dirt dams fixed, especially before the monsoons. There are a lot of roads on the grazing area, people should not be using ATVs, we need to save our wildlife, keep the land sacred. Yes we need more trainings out at the local chapters on all of this discussed. Need classes for our younger generations on agriculture way of life (locally). We really need to get younger generations back into ranching. Getting a name on the grazing permit takes a long process. Is there any way this could be changed? On N-21 the fence along the road needs to be taken care of. There's sand dunes here and there, where animals just jump over into the right of way. I've been addressing it to the roads department but nothing has been done. Vegetation on the side of the highway on Route 21 needs to be addressed, meaning cat, because it is obstructing the line of sight for safety reasons.	Feral Horses, Fencing Maintenance, Vehical use/Roads in Grazing Areas (trespassing), Younger generation involvement, education, Infrastructure maintenance
Joe M. Young/Virgina Young	11/15/2024	Tonalea		LMD1-2, 6		Over Population of feral horses. Need more earth dams to collect water from run off during monsoon seasons. Introducing green houses to communities to bring income to house holds. Repair water erosion, limit off road atv from tearing up the soil in grazing areas. Need more workshops on livestock/grazing. Lows being introduced effecting ranchers	Infrastructure (Earth dams/water collection, Green houses), ATV use in gazing areas (Trespassing), Education, Enforcement (laws), Feral horses
Herman Nez	11/15/2024	Tonalea	Dist. NO. 1-2, 1-226			Implementing ARMP strategies ways to improve grazing. Install water savers coming off wildcat peak area. Lots of horses roaming around, need round up to improve rangeland. Do some water saving of run off like wildca peak, install water saving tower. Trash dumping is one of main concerns, wildcat area. Clean up is what we need along route 213 in couple places and lots of people using vehicles and from tracks to heard sheep and looking for their animals is a great concern too.	Infrastructure (water savers), Feral horses, Other( Trash), vehical use in grazing area
Teresa Begay	11/15/2024	Tonalea	1-2007	2	Horse and cows	Regulate range lands and monitor land. Create a RMU in our area to rotate cattle. Develop plans and water sources. Provide water mills for rotation of cattle. Increase productivity. Protect resources - plan-utilizing 4 tracks to hear sheep, destroying plants and creating erosion. Provide more educational sources for both cattle and sheep. As a family we are putting a RMU together with two neighbors. Enforce laws to not use 4 tracks to create new roads(on hill tops) - stay on wagon tracks or roadsides or dow roadways. This destroys vegetation and causes erosion. We need a new windmill to water livestock and wildlife. Our windmill is by the roadside is not anitary for our livestock - trash by the water trough - unwaned sick kittens and puppies dropped off in the water trough. Windmill # is 1K213. There is a lot of homes behind the wes of the windmill - homesites need to be fenced in so no complaints are created. Two or three water (hand Held pumps) - *on map	Infrastructure, Vehical use in grazing areas, fencing, education, enforcement
Jim Dickson Jr	11/15/2024	Tonalea	1-1614	8	Horse and cows	Enforce grazing regulations. Develop plans for [can't read word]water savers. More education for relatives/families. Implement reduction of feral horses, resolve. Western agency rangeland management offic is on the right path and much appreciated for the meeting and informative meeting. Much more is needed.	Enforcement (grazing) Infrastructure, education, feral horses
Erica Yazzie	11/15/2024	Tonalea		6	Sheep, goats, horses, cows	I am looking for a farming permit for my area. I call BIA office but no one was in the office when I got there to get help. I have a well in our area but it needs to be fixed. I also get my neighbor complate about land (this is our land). I would love more info on technical assistance for my boys. I would love to know more about objective 6 but need farming permit. More info (928)680-7407	Infrastructure (well), education
Lawrence Tso	11/15/2024	Tonalea	1-7051	LeChee between 21 &23	Horse and cows	Do not destroy land. Yes to objective 5.	Education, Other (protect resources)
LeRoy H. Lane	11/15/2024	Tonalea	1-2007	1	Horse and cows	Regulate livestock rotation through use of water wells or fences. We want a water source fro our area. The windmill (#IK-213) is over used and too many residences around there. Request help to start farms. Any money would help and education and caltrate land. Training and demonstrations would be helpful. We would like district fencing and executive order fencing maintained and repaired on a regular basis. Is there money for maintaining the fences? Our area, we would like fencing for our livestock and a windmill is severly needed. Repetive education of staying on roads if driving. No atv or off terrain vehicles to herd sheep.	Atv off-road vehicles, infrastructure, fencing, regultaion (livestock)
Elizabeth Begay	11/15/2024	Tonalea	1-1490	LND 303031.7/110 56 493		Improve on roads, wash out roads. Wild horses. Water. More Powerlines. Improve windmill for residents. Homesite lease.	Infrastructure, Feral horses, water, homesite leases
Janice Betoney	11/15/2024	Tonalea	1-2064	Tonalea D-1-1	Cows	My Concern is about the windmill behind wildcat peak (T1-522), not enough water coming our of pipe is too small, the pipe the is coming out of the ground, the water tank is always empty even though its windy, and there's this one lady that is herding her sheep with vehicle every day driving every where, killing all the grass, and too many feral horses out that way.	Infrastructure, water, driving on grazing area, Feral horses
Jerry Whiterock	11/15/2024	Tonalea	1-1811	2	Horse and cows	Give the responsibility back to owner. Develop range management. Move water to different area to move livestock. Create association by areas and raise good quality livestock. Reduce feral horses and preserug for wildlife. Good idea to have those (objective 5). Working together (objective 6). Range management should be developed in each area to control livestock and breeding process. Give responsibility back to the owner to control their livestock. The cost of taking care of livestock extent water line for rotation grazing. Drive Farming or garden is a good for individual farming.	Education, feral horses, infrastructure
Lee Clizzie	11/15/2024	Tonalea			Horses	All above. Like corrosion area around corral. Livestock roaming unwanted. Dispute permittee in families, one permit into from another person without consent.	Permit regulations, livestock regulations, Trespassing(livestock)
Sarah Slim	11/15/2024	Tonalea				I am the director of NHLCD and my program oversees the population within FBFA. FBFA livestock and farming community require resources and education on range managing. Address non - compliance/trespassing and illegal herds. Improving the Quality of life, improving forage, improving quality of herd, market with quality. The forage speaks to the number of animal units. Improving quality of life, improving land stewardship, improving the quality of livestock to market.	Education, trespassing (Livestock), regulation, Development
Robert Black Jr	11/15/2024	Tonalea		District 2	Sheep, goats, horses, cows	Planning or zoning out the range land to interact with utility corridors. Use local energy developmen as a resource to power farm/ranches. Energy development needs to coordinate and co-exist. Use revenue generated from energy complanies to develop/maintain land. Look at midwest and central stats such as Oklahoma, Texs & Kansas. Powering infrastructure at costs affordable to ranchers and farmers.	Other(Energy development)

Roland Bennett	11/15/2024	Tonalea	1-2057	LMD1-1 Tonalea	Cows	Better regulate/monitoring - Stronger. Feel a more comprehensive approach is needed because the most important variable is human population growth, movement, needs, etc. Using Dine' philosophy is more collaboration which is more creating and producing, not just working together. Like the idea of ATC, to use the Dine' (Navajo) philosophy of learning. The focus should be low input cattle business. Pounds per acre determines profit, not pounds per animal. Besides windmills or wells, should also consider earth dams, flood control, etc.	Education, Infrastructure, regulations
Jerry Fowler	11/15/2024	Tonalea			Sheep, and cows	We haul water daily, we bring hay in twice a month. I'm sure husband has a lot to say. He is busy with feed and water hauling etc. A lot of horses in the area. We don't have no grazing man. We have no communication. So thank you. Make house whole visit. Hopefully things improve.	Feral horses
Michael and Ella Manygoats	11/15/2024	Tonalea	Family Permit	2	Goats, horses, and cows	Only have responsible permit holders. Lots of horses. In our area, we need water, section off grazing area for rotation (fencing). My concern's are people not working together. People claiming there area, small are for cattle to graze to increase production. Installing rotational grazing will improve all wildlife and protect wildlife. ATC will be a good addition and help with planning (water and fencing). Establish food hub center at an ATC is an excellent plan for farmers to sale to local businesses such as restaurants were food inspection is a must.	Feral horses, water, fencing, regulate permits.
Dorothy Manygoats (Primary Permit Holder) Supporting family members : Elouise Manygoats, Jack Manygoats	11/15/2024, 11/18/2024**A letter was returned with the comment card on 11/18. Both comments were included	Tonalea	1-2055	South side of Hwy 98, 3 miles west of Square Butte		Fencing Installation and Repairs: To secure grazing areas and protect livestock from predators and environmental hazards, I am requesting fencing to be fixed between District 1 and 2 at Square Butte on top of White Mesa, the fencing is about 2-3 miles long on East Side of White Mesa about Mesa. This will help with keeping the livestock within District 2 within Kaibeto as well. Water Well Repair: To restore access to reliable water sources for irrigation and livestock hydration. The water well is located on the South Side of White Mesa, Manygoats grazing area. Earth Dam Restoration: To rebuild and enhance the capacity of an earth dam that collects and stores water for livestock. Earth Dam located on North side of White Mesa by MP 337 on Highway 98 also had Mangoats grazing area. Road: Road to/above White Mesa, about a .25 to .50 of mile area to be fixed from the east side entrance. These projects are essential to the long - term success and sustainability of livestock management and farming within the Navajo Nation. With your support, I will be better equipped to ensure the health of my livestock and preserve our agricultural traditions vital to our community's economy and our Navajo cultural heritage as well as our way of life. I kindly request funding and assistance to support these efforts. Your contribution will directly impact on my ability to address these critical needs and sustain agricultural activities for years to come. Remove Wild horses in our area. South side of Hwy 98 from Square Butte to Kaibeto chapter. Repair water wells and earth dams	Fencing maintenance, infrastructure maintenance, feral horses, Water, Other (Funding)
Caroline Colorado	11/16/2024	Coppermine	Yes - on file at residence	Area 13, Approximately 1.5 miles south of Coppermine Chapter	Sheep, goats, horses, cows	The well on our land is dry; want to know how to get water or get water or get the pump back up. Water needs to be brought back up- only livestock watering in area. Our cattle/cows keep moving too far; should we put up a fence? What is the best way to keep them from going to far? Is how much fence you get based on your permit/how much permit? Dried - up wells it appears, but no assessment are done by NN water department or any area entity. Maintenance department needs to look into situation and determine pumping mechanism are default. No routine maintenance checks are done.	Infrastructure, maintenance, water, fencing
Eileen Deel	11/16/2024	Coppermine	1-1979	17 & 18	Sheep, Horses, and cows	Strongly agree, a must situation that needs attention from government (Objective 1). Somewhat but strongly agree (Objective 2). Strongly Agree (Objective 3). Strongly agree (Objective 4). A must and strongly agree (objective 5). Strongly Agree (Objective 6). Really surprise, never in wildest dream. Been dreaming of something like this on the Navajo Nation. Livestock rustling needs to be addressed also. Supporting all needs for improving plan management for livestock and agricultural resources and meet with all compartments.	Livestock rustling
Erlene Black	11/16/2024	Coppermine	1-128	13	Cows	Potential land disputes/conflicts remains unresolved. Possible over regulation leading to loss of cultural ways. How would access to water be structured properly when there is already limited water resources/disproportionately benefit certain areas. Could potentially favor capitalist western models over traditional practices. Younger generations may have a lack of interest. Must balance environmental protection, cultural preservation, and economic needs. Require enforcement! Training may lack traditional knowledge and practices. Language and learning barriers. Lack of internet access and transportation issues. Wealthier families would profit better. Infrastructure gaps, processing facilities storage, etc. This management plan must strictly prioritize the well-being of the Navajo people and their livestock, ensuring that the benefits remain with the community rather than being exploited by outside or even internal interests or unethical practices. Leadership involved in implementing this plan must operate transparently and without bias, as past instances of favoritism and unethical decision-making. A pressing concern is the unresolved land disputes over grazing/homesite lease areas, where individuals want to claim land that is not theirs. These conflicts cause significant tension and mistrust. Until these disputes are resolved fairly and equitably, it is difficult to envision the successful implementation of this plan. **Meet with each individual compartment to build a comprehensive plan.	Disputes, Enforcement, education, infrastructure, water, corruption
Harold J. Boone/Luanda M. Boone/Regina Lynch	11/16/2024	Coppermine	1-1850	1- Tonalea Compartment 2	Sheep, goats, and cows	Reduce animals to allotted amount on permit or under the permit. Castrate Feral studs to prevent more. Need more wells for livestock, residents that have wells sometimes don't consider. Vaccination Clinic/learn how to vaccinate. Maybe replant plants that are going extinct, learn more about plants itself. It would be great if we have veterinary help with education to provide care for our sick animals if needed. Advertise on social media, newspaper, radio station, chapter house where ever permitted people that want to learn can be reached.	Enforcement (permits, grazing, live stock numbers, etc. ), Vet assistance, education
Harold Jim Boone/Regina Lynch	11/16/2024	Coppermine	1-1850	1- Tonalea Compartment 2	Sheep, goats, and cows	Fencing the land in, probation and moving animals. Seasonal breeding with animals, keep up maintenance on the windmills. Hire a veterinarian for western agency. We need a veterinarian to help with any problems with animals. Enforce the people who are over grazing. Enforce trapping wild dogs and coyotes. Have facebook, radio and newspaper announcements (referring to objective 6). Fixing the permits, reassigning permits to the people who have any animals. Like Roland Bennett stated, "about the people that uses the land with no permit by building houses and roads, powerlines, etc."	Fencing, Enforcement (permits, grazing, livestock numbers, etc), infrastructure maintenance, Vet assistance
Ima J Bigman	11/16/2024	Coppermine			Sheep, Horses, and cows	One family can only have a certain number of sheep. I think that the number of sheep should reflect the family size. So the larger the family, the more livestock they should be allowed to have. I also want some infrastructure to be able to store water. Right now we do not have a way to store it. Also the wells and windmills need to be fixed. Also would like/need assistance with maintenance of windmills, water troughs etc. Funds for maintaining infrastructure	Infrastructure, livestock numbers
Laura Howard	11/16/2024	Coppermine	Yes - on file at residence	Compartment 12	Cows	Main concern - 1) Unwanted forage at permit area; cattle leave to another area to graze on nutrient forage; there the permit holder disliked; start chasing them off in opposite direction from home area with motorized vehicles. I tried on many occasions not to chase my cattle - herd them back towards my area. 2) water catchment made by NN, but now it is dilapidated. I need funding to have it repaired.	Infrastructure, fencing, trespassing

Floyd Stevens	2/21/2025	Kaibeto	None (Family permit use)	Coppermine	Sheep, goats, and horses	Enforcement is hard. Reluctance of permittee & land users. Support Navajo Rights to water by congress. Funding needed for water infrastructure. Educaion to form associations & Technical Center good idea. Study land suitability of areas - farms, grazing in conjunction with community & econ. dev. areas. Eduaction, again is very important. Selling ideas of food marks, livestock sale facilities, veterinarian services on Navajo Nation. Very good presentation. Too bad very few attendees. Keep Going! Good Info.	Education, Enforcement, Infrastructure, Other (funding)
Javin Etsitty	2/22/2025	LeChee		18	Sheep and cows	Rail Road track through district 1: What will happen to it? Will it be removed? Can it be removed? Wo is operating on Compartment 19?	Rail road
No Name	2/22/2025	LeChee			Cows	We need to do away with the railroad in district 1 to avoid devision. Each grazing permittee need to reduce down to 2 livestock, have a requirement of limitation, etc. Regulate all grazing permits to avoid conflicts, etc.	Railroad, livestock regulations, permit regualtions

LMD1 Range Management Plan and EA

Public Scoping Meeting Verbal Comments

Comenter	Date	Chapter House	Comments	Concerns
Tessa Begay	11/15/2024	Tonalea	I'm from the late Fred and Leo Lane's residence. My concern is the wild horses, too. We have a windmill right by the highway, and it's dry all the time. I go there to turn on the water, and it's usually about that much [hand gesture unavailable]. If you feel the water tank, it's that much [hand gesture unavailable]. And they drop off a lot of unwanted cats and dogs at that windmill. So far, I've found three dogs. And, you can tell who's overgrazing by the sand. There's a lot of roadway. People use their ATV instead of herding sheep by foot, and they're making a lot of unwanted roads where vegetation should replenish. Just people herding sheep with their ATVs, it should be common sense. That's my concern. And then we only have one windmill. And there's two water wells on this map that doesn't show. It's just a well pump, right in this area [hand gestures unavailable]. That's all I have.	Tesspassing, Water, Other (Overgrazing)
Virgil Scott	11/15/2024	Tonalea	The bigger problem I see is our area, over there by [Cotton or White] Mesa, is open grazing on the border. I see a lot of people that use their horses. They keep them in their corrals and feed them everyday. But all these horses that are just roaming around, I don't see what they're for. [Speaking muffled] And there's like 23 of them. By next year, that 23, that'll be 46 more. So, that's the kind of problem that I see over there. We got another place over northeast. There's a windmill over there, and one time, I counted 60 [horses]. So, right here, the grazing from this point out, that's not my area. That's your area. So it's hard to control these horses. But that's what I see about people who care about their horses: they keep them inside and feed them everyday. And we're talking about water. We've got wells over there at White Mesa, on the west side, and we've got a pond. So, there's a lot of horses going through there right now. [Speaking muffled] So, I don't know who's out there that uses that pond, but how do we know that well never had a pump or nothing in it? Things like that. There's another place out there on the north side, you can see the dirt's wet, so you know there's water down in there. [Speaking muffled] So if we're talking about the reservation and the new land and how they're set up, I've always wondered [speaking muffled].	Ferral Horses, water
Rena Dodson	11/15/2024	Tonalea	Hello, my name is Rena Dodson I'm from Coalmine Canyon. Though, I'm the chapter president from Coalmine Canyon, I am also a western agency representative for the office of the president and vice president. That is what I work on...I just wanted to ask a question...how did this plan get developed...Coal Mine Chapter, Leupp Chapter, Cameron Chapter, Bird Springs Chapter and Tolani Chapter..I kinda oversee or assist all the 18 chapters. So the next education session...so. I'm wondering how this session can be presented over at the Coal Mine Chapter... there's constituents all the way on that side. The other comment within my area, My older brother...I have eight brothers, and three are large cattle owners. And then in our area, three windmills have been relocated to the Hopi Reservation. ...so the three windmills have close fencing along the sides... causes the three families not to not have access to water. So, the one family shares one windmill. That family in itself is probably five families. That five families is probably about 70 people. Those five families have a grazing permit, so you multiply that by how many cattle and horses you have, it's a lot. And the drought does not help those families. That second family is the same way. That second family is using that same windmill, again. When it dries up, they drive to the city to get water. The third family is two families, the Manygoats and the Goldtooth. So they drive quite a ways to get water. One way to get water is 40 miles. One way is another 40 miles. That's 80 miles a day. And you factor in the cost of gas, every single day, 365 days to keep our livestock going. It takes too much money and vehicles dilapidations. That is my main concern, and how was this plan put together as I have great concern for the Coal Mine Chapter. Those three windmills, how come the Hopis...there needs to be some kind of restructuring or adjustments that needs to be made...the plan needs to reviewed again so it can be of use...this I'm thinking, for Coal Mine Canyon area. Also in my travels as the Western Agency representative, a big concern is the horses issue, and it is not only here, too. It's all across the Navajo Nation,,the 110 chapters. It would be beneficial if the Department of Agriculture and Department of Land officials be here at the meeting to listen in to all the concerns presented. There other matters at hand concerning the Navajo Nation that I'm charged to work on. Thank you.	Infrastructure, water, Ferral Horses
Roland Bennett	11/15/2024	Tonalea	...not mention the talk of cattle and land, but the concern have not been...the time moves forward, things are changing, people changing due to population expansion. One thing that is not mentioned is a plan for our children and grandchildren...there is no plan. Where are they going to live? Places where they will reside. From where I'm from, people live just anywhere, even though some don't have home site leases, and maybe others have them. During heavy rains, multiple roads are made to that single residence. Also, while waterlines are installed to homes, there are not provisions or plans made known to land users, and there's no plans in place for reclamation on the disturbed land, they are not included in the plan while soliciting funds. I was a grant writer, I know. Most of the time, most of this is done by IHS. IHS is the one that does the grant, and they give it to NTUA or NECA to do the water, electricity. But there's no funds in there for reclamation. (wind erosions begins in the disturbed areas)...it's very easy for us...(the fingers are pointed at us, it is the livestock and cattle owners,,as our population is growing, we do not plan for our children and grandchildren simply because they dare to question, and we are hesitate towards each others)..because..(we are afraid of each others, this discussion on what is on paper, the Navajo Philosophy, an education tool...I've working at the school for 40 years - we worked with it. So, what I'm hearing recently, there was nothing mentioned about it, even though it's claimed it is imbedded, nothing...where it is imbedded? I was trying find out. So I tried to locate it where is it in the plan...I became aware of the so called Technical Center.) Which is a good idea. I like that idea: a technical center. perhaps the education part while be available at the Technical Center...this collaboration (mentioned, where will it be available...even though collaboration is mentioned, collaboration does not mean wording together...it means...what is it going to take to develop this...we need to become one to accomplish what's before.. a good example is...(neh'-daa', enemy-way ceremony - when this type of ceremony is initiated from blank, relatives get together and complete the ceremony in 4 to 5 days...this type of thinking is imbedded in this plan being presented. This way of working together is forgotten, or we just ignorant of it...our leaders, if you listen to them, they never admit ke' (relation) to each other, just say my leader to one another...no mention of relation(ke'). In the past, leaders communicated with each using relations, such as my child, grandchild, or grandfather...this was the way to accomplish challenges, by communicating with sincere acknowledge of relations...as leaders and representing the people...so, in Western Culture setting.. we're talking about animals..and lands. One of the things that's very important to me is pound per acre. What type of cattle or sheep capacity will measure to the land, so, now, we own large sized cattle - the land cannot accommodate them. Being big, it probably consumed a bale or two bales of hay per day... to look decent, to be healthy...this is what I'm referring to...pound per acre.	Enforcement, Homesite Lease, Development, Other(Funding)
Herman Nez	11/15/2024	Tonalea	Hello, myself...I just got a few things to say that bothers me. I don't know when this is supposed to start, but ever since I was a kid, stuff like this has been going on. And still, like Rachel said, same problem: lot of horses everywhere. They got brands, but no one is taking care of them. I got horses but they're all penned. My sheep's are penned. My bulls are penned. Only my cows are out there, but I feed them sometimes. I take care of them. I don't know how we're going to take care of the horses, but we mentioned it a few times to our grazing officer, but nothing. We want to see what we can do about the horses, but no answer. What I'm thinking, maybe these guys that have the horses out there, they should be charged until they know how to take care of their horses. And windmills, too. Right here on Route 21 on the east side of Wildcat, it's empty now. It's been up and down all summer, and we've been getting water from the city. Here, it's usually trouble on the weekends, so we can't get water. And also, I was thinking, of making a sum letter like AQA has out there where they can use a card to get the water, so we can get to it on the weekends. That's it.	Ferral Horses, enforcement, water infrastructure

Roland Smallcanyon	11/15/2024	Tonalea	<p>Thank you. Thank you... for the chapter for holding this meeting. I am from Shonto and my name is Roland Smallcanyon. Myself, I just want to pose questions on what has been presented... My question is based on what was presented here. First one is: like everything else, you want to know where the money is coming from. I think it was just mentioned it's coming from Bennett Freeze. The Agricultural-Technical center ...I was wondering how the Tech Center be funded and ... My second question is about enforcement. Enforcement was stated...this has been mentioned numerous times by the Grazing Officials and the BIA...who will be mandated with Enforcement authority, will it be BIA or Grazing Officials? Who will be charged with Enforcement? However, it is already written in Title 3. Enforcement has been mentioned in the presentation and that is I started thinking on it. And my question 3 is...thank you for discussing these issues for District 1, I appreciate that. I'm wondering is this will also be taking in District 2 as I'm the incoming grazing official from Shonto...that was why I wanted to pose some questions. Thank you</p>	Enforcement, Other(Funding)
Jerry Whiterock	11/15/2024	Tonalea	<p>Hello to all of you...myself, I am from White Mesa...introduced himself with his traditional clans...thank you for coming to our place...also who are all planning this and your informative presentation. So, my thought process on this to succeed is to have stakeholders collaborate...we the Dineh' People has a difficult time working together...we just seem to be always saying stay away - stay away...we kept saying that to each others. That's going to create a lot of problems...that's where it will be at, even the planning is good. This is how I think about it. Sometimes back, 1957, the Grazing Regulation was published, this we are aware of, and there's another one being talked about - 2003, plus another, so we lots of regulations, and I don't believe all of us are aware of this. But I think it's a good idea to move forward. And those who are livestock producer, you know, (just thinking on it...)...if you all get on the same page, Navajo Nation would be the largest cattle producer in the world. ...that is how I visualize it, so it creates a lot of different thought process on it...like availability of food. Myself... I belong with a group from Tonalea, I help them. They're doing real good...just like that...working together...just watching each other won't solve the problem. In the times past, that's our elders collaborated to accomplish managing their livestock...some of us have witnessed that...they communicated with clan relations structure, that can be done again. To move forward I think it's a good idea. Thank you.</p>	Other(Cooperation)
Amos Johnson	11/15/2024	Tonalea	<p>Traditional teasing with former colleagues in the room and, this is not to ask questions, but to rather speak some to the presentation presented. Greetings. My name is Amos Johnson, I'm from the top of Black Mesa. I'm here to speak to the issues presented here. My work is, like Tony, Casey and Renee', they are at Tuba City. Me, and others, we're located in Pinion, working on the same thing, working on the Navajo Partition Land, supervising the employees there. (Greeted the audience with his traditional clans). What this meeting is for, to develop plans to be put on paper as a working tool and explanations on how. Convening a gathering to put items and issues that need to be embedded into the plan. I hear there will be another meeting tomorrow and it is put before you plainly. You need to ask questions to what is being presented, like how does it pertain to you all, and also participate as part of the working group. You will note that the NPL is the square drawn line on the map, but this issue pertains to the greater Navajo. Over in the NPL, what is being discussed here, we have completed it by meeting with people in the affected area in Shonto, Pinion, and White Cone - three places we conducted these types of meetings. So, people who are affected made their comments...but like one the men who spoke earlier stated how this is very trying and difficult...something that is finely created, it is difficult to approach, the reason being that our human nature finds it annoying and not receptive. Like our relatives, livestock, childrens, etc., we are not receptive to them. With us, we started working on ours some years back...I use to come here and meet in the warehouse with a stove for heat, you have come a long way to get here, you have a beautiful building here and we are not cold. It takes time for progress, not going to be all at once as labor takes time. As I'm listening to your comments, I hear of horses, how that are not taken care of...in the past our elders used horses for all forms of transportation, like with wagon, today, no more wagons so there's no need for horses...they just turned the horse loose. From there, they just started multiplying...today, we can't a maintain horse, we've aged and no longer able to ride, or care for them. The other explanation for loose horses, you say those horses belong to my grandchildren working away from here and awaiting their return...when are they returning? This is a fact, but relatives, it has to be incumbent on each one of you to fix this situation...</p>	Ferral Horses, Other(Cooperation)
Sarah Slim	11/15/2024	Tonalea	<p>Thank you. I was allowed to make a short comment from here. During the break out session, I was able to converse with Mr. Norman Lowe. So I'm here on behalf of the Navajo Nation and traveled here to be with you. While sitting and what I'm aware of is the talk of the Resource Building...to build out the agricultural resource center. That's going to take up a lot of resources. Now what my program is working on is a federal bill we're pushing on a national level. My department, along with Navajo Washing DC office, has attorneys that are working closely with the congressional folks. The Navajo Technical Amendments. If I can get some type of rough estimate of cost that we can place into the Navajo Technical Amendments. Over time, we could work with specific communities and what lands are available in their communities. Maybe that's how we could begin to push [these plans] forward. I would love for you to present to our oversight, the Navajo-Hopi Land Commission. The other sidebar conversation we had was the demonstration project from Ohnear. We have the High Raise Mesa. The guy who actually cultivated that is looking at retiring, so he has come by our shop and wants to hand it off to the Navajo Nation. He's done a very good job, and we see the product coming out of that. If we could get the Nation to take that over and fold it into the whole Navajo Nation, that would be desired. These are viable ventures for Navajo Nation, and we could certainly partner. I just wanted to comment on this based on my conversation with Mr. Norman Lowe, retired from Ohnear. The Navajo Nation is pushing to keep Ohnear open. I know there's been a lot of push at the national level to get permission to oversee the land. As of yesterday, we do know that there's a commitment, at least from the President to appoint the former Congressman Tom O'Hollaren. I know it's lame duck season, so it's just a matter of getting that official appointment. Since the Trump administration, we've come together to forecast how it's going to work with the Trump administration, since we have this federal bill going at the national level. But I'd like to see something go into that Navajo Technical movement so we can address the funding for the agricultural resource center. [Another speaker speaks up but is muffled] And you can certainly use my program to push that. Thank you</p>	Other(Funding, future planning)

Angela Nez	11/15/2024	Tonalea	<p>over by Preston Mesa, Arizona. On behalf of the residents of the area I am from, My mother's name is Elsie Chee, stated her traditional clan relations. I have a couple of questions. Obviously, there's a lot of history and planning and all the background to this. I am just barely coming into this now. This is my first session. I am curious how this came to be. You had mentioned that environmental assessment, which is required for any kind of infrastructure. The land here is analyzed and assessed before installing power or water lines... So, in this presentation, you mentioned that there's an environmental assessment that is required for this. So, there's two different subjects. The other subject is range management plan on the agriculture plan. My question is: what is the environmental assessment for. Is there some kind of plan of infrastructure, project, building? What would that be for? And the second question is on the range management plan for permit holders. I don't understand what the ask is for. What is this meeting for? Are you asking us permit holders for permission to build something? Is there a plan behind this meeting? Are you asking for an environmental assessment for some type of development that has something to do with our land? Or is this strictly just to build this facility to making plans for our grazing and areas like this? Because there's a lot of me on this former Bennett Freeze area. Former Bennett Freeze was lifted in 2009. There's been quite a bit of funding that was strictly for Bennet Freeze land, people, and grazing areas. However, since then, there hasn't really been any types of improvements. We need improvements on our road. We have antennas on top of Preston Mesa. Recently, there's been a lot of development on top of that. I have brought up this question to our local chapter many times. Who gave the right of way for these outside companies to build these antennas? Are we getting money for this? If we are, how come our roads are not improved? Why don't we have running water? It was recently there that our leader there, Sarah Slim, and I worked and finally got electricity in 2022. Those antennas have been up there for many decades, but we don't see a penny. There's no improvements, no infrastructure, nothing in our area. Now we have this plan coming up, and I want to know what it's for exactly. So, what is...what was read to us, on our land, our horses and livestock were to be analyzed...this is what we're told...back to my question...why this, and are they going to install water lines, so there will be running water to our homes? Perhaps more watering points for our livestock is going to be added, and maybe also to repair all the dilapidated roads that we travel on? Again, back to my question, why is our land under study and analyzed? This is my main question. The other is building a spacious building the permittees to utilize such as planning and maintaining what will be established...I wonder how are they putting the plans together on our behalf. My questions are related to my concerns...thank you. Thank you, Betty Tso and for the management of the chapter house. This meeting to my understanding, relating</p>	Infrastructure, Water, Other(Funding)
Betty Tso	11/15/2024	Tonalea	<p>to livestock and land issues and I believe this what you are being informed about. On this livestock issues, there are regulation and ways to address them...when you were children, it's true that there hardly any debates relating to livestock as we are seeing today. Back then, the livestock was our livelihood, and horses were used to pull wagons and other transportation. Sheep were raised for economic purposes as well as for consumption...some of you here were probably raised in the manner. Sheep wool were sold for cash and their skins were used for bedding and other useful items in and around the home. But today, the reality is like that the way it was back then...like the land is downsizing as our population is expanding. Because of the limited availability of land to graze livestock, this initiative is about how to effectively use what is left. I'm sure you're educated about the situation of the land and how to use it effectively. Sometimes back, boundaries were drawn to separate the land. Near here, where Leslie Dele's homestead, we told that portion of land belongs to the Hopi Tribe...people living there were forced out, and some of them really out to nowhere to go, some moved outside to cities or towns, to New Lands and the court order disrupted the lives of so many families and you really have deep meaning to hang on to your cattle and lands. We still have our faiths and prayers, we as Dineh' people hold our livestock and lands intertwined with our faith and prayers, the non-Indians do not think of it in the sense like we do. They view the cattle and land in terms of investments by running their operations as a business. So, thank you for making your comments and here in attendance for the gathering. As chapter officials and staff, we're appreciative that you have expressing your independence and having a say on how you should live and use this land. Thank you to my sister Sarah, you are in a capacity to speak for our people and working on it on their behalf. Some of the people never left their homestead, so they made arrangement with the federal government and the Hopi Tribe to reside the HPL, known as the Accommodation Agreement. It is still the same, these divided by boundaries, but their livestock is still pretty much their mainstay. There's HPL, NPL and Big Navajo, which is the whole Navajo Reservation. For each boundaries, they have their own oversights, but in the case of the HPL and NPL fencing, there's no consistent maintenance on the fence line which allow NPL Cattle to go into the HPL to graze. Every time this occurs, the Hopis complain and go to the authorities waving their bills demanding trespassing restitutions. What do they do with the money, they should fix the fencing to keep Navajo livestock out. They demanded that land and the federal government gave to them, why can't they take care of that land, and this NPL is also has an identical situation. The grazing permits for the NPL has not issued yet and it needs to be expedited to issue to elevate the current situation. From the chapter's observation, we are aware of this on your behalf. For</p>	Infrastructure, Trespassing, Other(Participation)
Virginia Young	11/15/2024	Tonalea	<p>I was a little late to the meeting, but Hello to all who have come over here...unintelligible...what I want to comment is...I am from Kaibeto. My name is Virginia Young. So, this Kaibeto Wash, up the canyon where the wash starts, I want to comment on how, when there are heavy rains, the massive amount of runoffs that flows down into the wash...back in the days of our grandparents, they used to plant down in there as there is evidence that big large sized cornfield had been present, so, somehow - some way, it needs to be brought out discussions...I have approached the grazing officials, he does not do anything on it. So why, right now there no water.. the windmill's down, where the horses get watered, so we have to haul water from Page, it's like, when it rains here and the runoffs flows down to Page, we're just trying to haul the water back, driving, you can see people hauling water... 3, 4 barrels..people would be hauling I mean huge barrels, not small ones. So how can you address this for us? This wash use to be narrow, but right it's widening due to huge slough ins from the sides...washing away all the cornfields down in the wash. How can we save that? Right now...at Kaibeto Wash, at the start of the wash where we live, that's, flows all the way to towards Page...somewhere along the wash, probably need to establish diversion dams and from that, create miniature lakes...there is no water... especially during the summers. Hauling water from Kaibeto is expensive, from the chapter house..., so we haul our water from Page, and we only fill up a big barrel for 50 cents, 75 cents sometimes. So, this is our current situation, right now there is no water...I haul water from Page. Also you are saying you are the oversight over the land, that's why I'm stating this. There is also the horse problem that we need your assistance with...address it for us. They have really grown into large herds, some of them very aggressive towards humans, we don't approach them on foot, and you have to carry a gun for protection. Even though there are debates over them, regardless, sometimes you have to shoot them. At times, even you try to evade them under a tree, they'll continue to strike you with their front hooves...Those are the ones that we have to take down. You informed us there regulations on this, but where's the action? What is it that you are afraid off? I know there are people out there. There are people who advocate for these horses...do something about them...you are paid to work on this, those of you who sitting in Window Rock. You grazing officials, why aren't you addressing this...this situation is never ending. This is my concern.</p>	Water, Ferral Horses
Unknown	11/15/2024	Tonalea	<p>We have a well, and when it rains, I cross my fingers really hard that we'll get enough water for the sheep and cows and horses. [Presenters encourage her to put this on a comment card] Also, we had an old group to help us farm, but they ran out of money. My mom has a huge cornfield where she used to live, but we can't plant there no more because the wind started eroding the land, so the outhouse got moved next to the house, and now there's a lot of rodent problems, and the rodents come and eat up all the crops, so the cornfield is just sitting there unused. Our permit was transferred from my little brother, who isn't on the reservation as often as we want, so it was transferred to me and my sister. When we were first getting the permit, we had to go to school at the BIA to learn land management.</p>	Water, Other(Permit)

Benny C. Begay	11/16/2024	Coppermine	My name is Benny C. Begay(used traditional clan relations to greet)...my father was from here, Coppermine, but he's now deceased, Alice Jim is my aunt and Robert Begay my uncle. One thing about this...(what is being talked about here, permit...probate, huh?) My nephew's son, he turned 19, and my sister passed on January 12 of this year, (Note: his comments in both languages are very inconsistent, but I believe the gist of comments are as follows..."he wanted to move forward with it to go through probate and secure the grazing permit as quite title and went through a long process of obtaining documents and when he had them all together, he took it to the BIA Office for processing, but in the end, he was denied...what's the next step? They told him it is going to be a long process...why is it like that? Time back when my father left, Casey handled the paperwork process in an expeditious manner...now, getting back to the denial of the permit, whoever told him it was denied did not advise him of the next step take to continue on. How come it's like that today? Moving on to unclaimed horses roaming on the range, while there is talk of a round up, there are many horses out there on the range, but when you approach them to round up, they take off at great speeds, uncatchable and getting away. Back to the probate issue, what is the next step.?(Jacob Begay...)	Feral Horses, Other (Permits)
Brenda Jesus	11/16/2024	Coppermine	(Hello...my name is Brenda Jesus.) (Note: Other parts of her comments do not directly relate to the LMD1 Initiative.) Introduced her traditional clan relations, Navajo Nation Council Delegate and from St. Michael Chapter and Chairperson of Natural Resources Committee of the NN Council. Was invited by the BIA last Friday to come to this meeting and as Chair of NRC – NN, it's only appropriate to be part of this Public Scoping Meeting. Being on several oversight committees on NN Council, but Dept. of Agriculture are now taking actions on livestock grazing permits and land issues. What's taking place now initiated by the BIA opens what the issues are, and one on the guideline we refer to is the Navajo Grazing Regulations, the Red Book. We are aware of the difference between Western Navajo Agency from the Eastern Agency. Over this way you are all faced with NPL, Bennett Freeze and Greater Navajo issues. Several council delegates are overseeing how those relatives whose livestock papers were invalidated and forced to move out by the federal government are dealing with the issues. Eastern Navajo land and livestock issues are handled differently from this side. Several weeks back, BIA, under Dr. Calvert Curley initiated a work session for council delegates, grazing officials, and land boards to address and revitalize the Navajo Nation Long Range Land Management Plan. A new director will be moving forward with the NN-LRLMP revamping on how best to accommodate the Navajo livestock and land users, even though the grazing documents are under BIA jurisdiction per the 25CFR it's pertaining Parts and Section of the standards. It will be used to approach the US Dept. of the Interior bring existing regulations up to date, 2024. This meeting is a positive gesture by the BIA to address the livestock, land issues and your concerns. The previous NN-NRC wanted to raise the NPL grazing permits to 50, but the BIA put a hold on it to do further studies on the proposals. This plan development that's being presented here will only be feasible if all will adhere and comply with the stipulations embedded in the plan. To effectively comply, it embodies maintaining and awareness that is contained in the plan, livestock, land and other related issues; this task of developing and planning is a tremendous undertaking, because we as Navajos have our faith and prayers embedded in the land and livestock as this is what we deemed it Our Life. Thank you.) are we all gonna share one?	Enforcement, Other (Permits)
Chris Benally	11/16/2024	Coppermine	Hello. I am the chapter manager and introduced his traditional clan relations...don't have permit, but herded sheep growing up.... So I have my great uncles, they passed away, their permit when to my auntie. She doesn't like to transfer the permit even though she lives in the city, and she's not using it. On top of that, for my family, we were placed on the reservation on 1968. At the time the grazing permits were displaced, there were only 10,000 Navajo. Today, there are 400,000. A lot of our children and youth want to come back to the rez, but a lot of the grazing permit holders are saying no. I feel we are losing our culture and our language and our presence with that. It's an unfortunate process. A lot of our Navajo don't have grazing permits. We were never conquered on this side. When something happened, a lot of our people fled to the Grand Canyon. I live here on Echo Place. With that, our mindset is that we were up 150 miles from here, so we don't really apply to the land here. We're property owners with our grazing permits, we should keep progress. Our grazing permit holders do not pay for our land, so we use those as land titles. So we would like our young ones – I'm speaking for the youth – want to come and build a land. During the Covid Pandemic, fundings were made available and the youths they wanted to build their home in their areas, but the permit holders denied those requests. Even though I do not have a permit, I implore you all to think of our children's. We have a lot of our youth in the cities, they don't speak Navajo. But the communications between [them and the elders] is very incoherent. We have very educated people, we have Navajo speakers and Spanish speakers, some only speak English and others speak Spanish, that's how we're living out here. just wanted to express that. I have a lot more I want to say, but I want to keep it short. Thank you.	Youth, Other (Permits)
Cory Yazzie	11/16/2024	Coppermine	Hello and my name is Cory Yazzie and (introduced her traditional clan relations)...I'm from here and am livestock owner, but I don't have cattle, sheep and horses, horses being my favorite. Don't know much about cattle, but it might be for money making venture, however as far as my permit compliance, I keep within it's stipulations. When it rains, it's usually only the cattle near the earth dams all the time...that is how I am situated. I've also heard and seen the earth dams are being cleared out, some were done really neat, but some, like the one near our area, it's not cleared out properly...not effective. I thought of going to the BIA to have them do some work on this, but I don't have confidence if they're going to be at their office...every time I go there, they are usual away from their office. I'm also awaiting for the grazing official to do the tally count, but no show...tried to call him, but phone just rings, no answer...I believe everybody must too busy. This much I will comment...thank you.	Other (Permits), Water
Council Delegate	11/16/2024	Coppermine	Thank you.(This Public Scoping Meeting on Resource Management Plan and Environmental Assessment is very encouraging and it indicative of progress made out this way and it is a very good thing. Planning for your livestock and cornfields going forward, but that is not to say you are not maintaining them now. Sometimes it is not easy to absorb all these information coming at from the presenters, but they are providing avenues to contact them for further information. On the grazing areas, I implore of you to not use motorized vehicles to tend stock...it destroys vegetations and it's the start of erosion, either from rain or high winds. Our relatives over in the New Lands, they are very strict about using vehicles or four tracks on the rangeland and the grazing areas shows it is in good condition. Remember, there are funding sources out there, mainly from the USDA and NRCS, and those fundings can be used for improvements. If you need to have a windmill set up, you will need to have an RMU set up as it is hard to go alone. Also, there are assistance available from the BIA, NN Dept. of Agriculture with Extension Agents...take care of the land which we're appreciative for. We as elected officials will do what is feasible to advocate on your behalf. Thank you and travel safely back to your homes.)	Education, Enforcement, Other (Funding, Motorized Vehicles)
Daisy Sands	11/16/2024	Coppermine	(My name is Daisy , and I'm from here – Coppermine. I've been meaning to comment, too.)My daughter is in the [military] service. She's almost done with active duty. So long, she's been going out overseas. Her plan is that she can almost retire from the military, and she wants to retire out here to have a house and a homesite. But though she asks for a house, they didn't accept it. She fights for our country. So why are they saying no? Doesn't she have every right to live where she wants? That's what I'm thinking about. I talked to my neighbors and told them that if they say no to everyone who wants a homesite, then how are our kids going to live here? For myself, our kids who are coming after us, if they want to live here, let them live here. If we say no, this will become empty land. This is where the grandparents, our grandparents used to reside, made a living, raised their children, livestock and enjoyed their lives here. All my children want to be is to be a part of what their grandparents' legacy was by residing there. That is the reason why I am speaking to this issue	Homesite Lease, Youth
Harris	11/16/2024	Coppermine	(Note: it sounded like the Coppermine Grazing Officials is speaking to introduce Brenda Jesus, NN Delegate from Oak Springs area. He covered who she it within the Navajo Nation Council and also as Chair of Resources Committee.)	Other

Imogene Bigman	11/16/2024	Coppermine	Thank you...I came over from Kaibeto. (Introduced her traditional clan relations.)(My father was the late Sullivan Bigman, and he pretty much how to care for livestock while growing up, One thing I observed being here in the meeting, the presenters did not provide someone writing down comments for those us who have limited command and literacy. Besides myself, I pretty sure there are individuals in who want take advantage of that assist and some may have left confused, due to no one writing down the comments for them. Going on, is this my understanding land are being parceled for us...there are lots...over where I reside, there's only about three of us who continue to herd our flocks. So, over on the north side of Kaibeto, there's only three, no, actually four families who still herd sheep. Since there's four of us, after the land is fenced off for us, the remaining land will be ceded back to the federal government? I wanted to ask this these questions...we like open range, and most certainly do not want the government to take back those lands. Another thing making me nervous is the man who is going to be president made plainly what he is going to do. When he was about about those white people Coppermine, LeChee and Tonalea to assist us with the tally counts and other things. They travel long distances just to help us out. I am appreciative for their assistance in our area, and I am glad you are hear commenting on regulations, myself, I have grazing permit so I understand your concerns. This will be all...thank you.	Enforcement, Other (Accessibility)
Irene N. Whitekiller	11/16/2024	Coppermine	(Good morning and I'm from LeChee. What I want to comment on is grazing...)Some family, we don't get along with each other. They want to move back to their area (...it's true that they are denied...), and they have that issue. So, their family needs to work together. (My mother made a statement to us before she left...said to work out things out together with each others...she told us to take care of the cattle. As far as the sheep is concerned, you don't know how to herd sheep, so I don't know what you're going to do with them, you might also have to pen them up and feed them. Traditional way was to move with the livestock to winter and summer dwellings. Also the water hauling is also taking a toll on us.) The neighbors, they don't take care of their cows. They overgraze. (People from the area do not look after their cattle and roam at will, , that is a big concern with us. The instructions from my mother was to never be over-capacity on what the permit will allow.) There's a lot of teaching to that. The other thing is that they have solar. Right now, we have a vegan at the chapter house, so we had a family not getting along with each other because the one that utilizes the area doesn't have a grazing permit. But she's part of the family. (Our mother told as that the permit that you are holding, it's there for the family use.) The Navajo people, that's how we should be. But now the grazing disputes are really upsetting people. The other thing our President is doing, with Patrick Sandoval and the Natural Resources Director Mike Palona, There was funding that was identified to use for livestock issues, providing water, etc., they blocked it...(misused funding intended for something else.)as a grazing permit holders – you guys start a resolution. See who can help us. You guys (The funding that was supposed to be forwarded to the livestock owners, permit holders, they blocked it.) All this is happening right now, so we need to do something. Don't let our President just take over things and do whatever he wants. We need to do something about it. Thank you.	Education, Other (Collaboration, Funding, Government Involvement, Permits), Water
Laura Howard	11/16/2024	Coppermine	Hello...my name is Laura Howard and I am from Coppermine.(gave out her traditional clan relations) Myself, I need to ask a question, on this subject, the plan, on our customary use areas, animals, whether cattle or sheep, they have different habits of grazing, and at times will wonder off to other customary use areas where the like the forage, and people from there don't like them. Mainly because you don't have that type of forage in your area. If I'm understand it correctly, there will plantings take place out in the grazing areas, I'm wondering if there's funding for that. This was what I wanted to ask and if a venture like is embarked upon, it requires a lot monies.	Other (Funding), Trespassing
Laverne Tsosie	11/16/2024	Coppermine	(Hello, I'm Laverne Tsosie and come from First Windmill.) Talking about the farm and stuff like that, I was asking about ] (I do not have cattle or other livestock...), but I am more intrigued about chickens. I have chickens. If you guys have seen me, I have lost a lot of weight, and that's due to me cooking my own chickens at home. And I preserve all my eggs, too, and I've been eating that. It's really helpful. (We don't have to only eat mutto.) I only know one or two individuals who are our butchers from here, who we usually use for mutton. (It is true we really herd sheep nor butcher all the time.) So I was thinking about how chickens can be incorporated into this whole thing, if in the future, I start a farm to sell my own chicken. There's another [chicken farmer] that came up here with the open ranges. She spoke about being up in Kaibeto, and she said there's only three people up there with ranges. So what happens with those ranges that are just open? Her concern is that all of a sudden there may be a crackdown on businesses out there. That was her main concern. You showed a book about livestock. I'm interested in what's in this book. Maybe it tells us a lot about how we can start farming and doing things. I learn a lot on YouTube and TikTok on how to cull chicken and preserve eggs. Another one, a while back, you were talking about grazing permits. (My grandmother used to have a grazing permit.) Someone had a grazing permit before and it expired, so are those permits a 5 year thing and they expire? Or what about the permits?	Education, Other (Chickens, Permits)
Leo Kesoli	11/16/2024	Coppermine	talked about today is just the same thing they were talking about way back as a grazing official.) Same old-same old, the way I look at it (the regulations pertinent to the grazing permits need to be reviewed thoroughly and implemented in a manner where it will be effective, but if we keep going down the same road with it, it will never work. The topic on developing a plan with all these charts and maps, LMD1, it used to be just one. These district boundaries have no bearing on the chapters, it is separate (Note: he went to explain different entities in the area, schools, etc., chapter precincts and how Joe Shirley worked out a solution to where it is sort of viable now.) One of the important issue we don't address is the population expanding which it is now causing shortages in different areas, like water and other things. Grazing permits have brought from different sub-districts, like in LeChee, there's many there and over the forage capacity...that is our situation. Right of Ways for roads, railroad, and even side roads, they add up to many grazing acres taken away...also throw the homesite leases all over reduces the grazing areas. Open range, yes, that how it is here...you can't even begin to do conservation for your livestock and land, animals from different owners will be trespassing into your customary use area, let along trying to raise quality stock.) It's a lot of work (you have to be on top of your livestock caring for them if you're going to get something out of it. So it's like that.) That's the way I look at it. (This thing about plan, plan we say, but it will not work if we don't go by the regulations.) We need more enforcement...that's what we need (Issues facing overseeing grazing permits and livestock management, like grievances, claims and settling disputes, I assisted with many of them in different districts alongside with Casey. Vehicles wear and tear, replacing engines or transmissions...those are the downsides of what we had, and have to go through as officials. The grazing officials should be given dual roles, as a grazing official and as livestock inspector...to many of permittees are over the capacity limits and there's no enforcement. The number of permits issued is determined by the size and capacity of the land by the BIA. There used to be a number of watering holes, or artesian springs within this whole district that I used to remember...now, there are non-existing anymore. Changes have been taking place, like this public meeting on trying to develop a working plan, it will work only if we are involved...after it's put into use, like in the past, if we do not take ownership of it, it will not work like it designed to be. While in the grazing official capacity, we put up education session so the livestock can understand of rangeland, fields and livestock management, but no matter is you have enough units on your permit, you may have to reduce due to the condition of the land, but there are others who do not see it this way. One way might be to institute drift fences to control some kind of conservation, but the BIA will not allow that. However, they do encourage RMU's. This much I wanted to comment	Development, Enforcement, Homesite Lease, Other (Collaboration, Permits), Water

Linda Long	11/16/2024	Coppermine	(Hello relatives...my name is Linda Long(introduced her traditional clan relations and I am from Coppermine, from this district, have a homesite lease, and have grazing permit. Been living here over 70 years, and remembering back, our family used winter and summer grazing areas, and if some relative came near, it was acknowledged, we didn't take our herd near where they pitched camp...in this manner there were no such thing as confrontations...that was how the people got along as land users. Also the people moved their herds to watering location, what was noticed is the sheep were replanting vegetation by shaking the plants while eating them, and people were reverent of plant growth and for the rains to come. We do not carry on those practices, instead we tend to be adversarial towards each other over land use...the land does not belong to us...the federal government still hold it in Trust. (Note: Ms. Long went to state the federal government failed to hold the Trust Responsibility protection for us...since 1930 or 1940...when the Glen Canyon Dam was planned and built, we, over here, would never consulted, did not even make an effort. Land disputes from land exchanges and so on...) The Manson Family. The Tso Family. I could name every one of them because I went when they were having a school party because they got money. Those kids. I saw them, thinking [clapping].	Other (Collaboration, Government Involvement)
Lucinda M. Boone	11/16/2024	Coppermine	(Hello, I'm Lucinda Boone, these are my traditional clan relations. I am from Tonalea, from near the Wild Cat Peak and I want to pose a question...this technical center, where will it be located? Are you gonna put on [technical center] on each chapter? Will each get their own technical building, or are we all gonna share one? Thank you.	Development
Marie Etsitty	11/16/2024	Coppermine	(Hello and I am Marie Etsitty, I'm from the Big Cut area. In 1990, my mother and father passed on their grazing permit to me and left instructions with me to care for it. So, after retirement, I came home and started caring for the livestock full time, used to have cattle, but not anymore. In my area, there are too many unclaimed horses constantly grazing there, and over at the First Windmill, there's always a lot of them near the windmill, but when it rains, as water becomes available back here, they all start coming back to start all over again. They come around to my residence and dismantle my corral, but during the winter time I sometime feed them, helping feed, like supporting other people's animals. Just last I counted about twelve of them traveling alongside the road and it appeared like only one was branded. This problem needs to be addressed, need assistance to have them removed, perhaps by conducting horse roundups. The only time people will be looking for their horses when some type of event's in progress, like ceremonial dances and the things of that nature. You people need to look after your horses, take care of them.)	Feral Horses, Water
Rita Whitehair	11/16/2024	Coppermine	(Hello, my name is Rita Whitehair and I'm from here, Coppermine.) I guess I'm not understanding. And then with BIA, I think a lot of people are reluctant to go forward with anything because a lot of the historical and generational trauma came from the US government through the Bureau of Reclamation or BIA. That's why a lot of permittees are not here. They don't have any trust in the white man anymore. So, one of my other questions is: I have a permit in transfer from 2015 that it hasn't been processed. They had us do a conservation plan with BIA. We attended some trainings with them over there. They told us once they filled this[?] out, we'd get our permit back. No, we didn't. Then they issued a 40% reduction in livestock. Just another trauma among the people because that's what the Department of Interior did to us starting in 1930 with the reduction of the sheep. So, the repeated history of that - a lot of people are reluctant to come forward or work with BIA anymore. Now, instead of doing a conservation plan in our own little area, where there is possible permit transfer, now what we're doing now [AMRP?] is clumping together an even bigger area with no guarantee of doing a transfer. So take our little area and let that reflect the people here, because some of us do know how to take care of the land. I like to take care of our land. We have cows and sheep. The hominy stew you guys ate today, that's where it came from. Only something that good - you buy sheep from fascists, it doesn't take like that. My organic sheep tastes better. I think I am a good caretaker of my area. I don't need anyone else looking over me. BIA is putting more red tape on us to have big brother look over us again. BIA is hired to take care of this land, so why do you need to go to someone else to do your job? Is that what's happening? Anybody under the Department of Interior is given an SOP to go by. Is what you're doing [having a book of how to manage livestock?] not in the SOP? So that's all.	Enforcement, Other (Government Involvement, Permits)
Roland Bennett	11/16/2024	Coppermine	(Hello, my name is Roland Bennett, and I'm a member of one of the chapters. I was a grant writer for a school district for 40 years. The reasons why new land is effective and also smaller tracts like Hopi and federal and BLM land is because there's a plan on the other side for human beings. Cities, towns, and so forth. The new lands, the plan was developed when the community was developed. Over here, it's a totally different ballgame. So what I'm going to say is... (Right here...) Let's say this area [hand gestures unavailable, presumably gesturing to map] grazing people got together and started working together. But, let's say there's a group of people, let's say my siblings - there's 11 of us. (A grazing permit has been given to me.) I'm over 70 years old. (As the permit holder, there are 10 siblings, our children and grandchildren, again, I'm the only permit holder, but they want homesite leases - this is for grazing, not for living there! Even then, they want homesite leases on the grazing lands. It is there for livestock, wildlife, etc. to graze on! Outside the reservation, it is a totally different set up - rangelands are for grazing, people live in cities and town. Here on Navajo Land, it is not set up like that; homesite leases are issued all over the grazing areas.) But this is for grazing. It's not for living. (Other issues come up from the leases in the grazing areas.) It costs a lot of money to bring plow, water, and sewage for domestic system. I don't want no trash. I don't want no road. (Where is graze my livestock, there homesite leases, there even families with no leases, just building their home next to their grandparents without leases. When it snows, there are usually 3 or 4 roads to their places.) That creates an impact on grazing. (Then in Window Rock, the Navajo Nation approves to run power lines through the grazing areas without any type permission from the local land users...they contribute erosions.) That impacts grazing. It's really easy to blame us for overgrazing. You don't look at (You just allow it...) It's real easy to point to the grazing. But there's no planning for growth. (Nothing...the chapter has no authority - none, only the council delegates, even at that you have to travel 3 hours just to look for or see them. There's one sitting there...they have the say so. Another thing's that's easier for a small tribe is because the council meets right there. (Liken the Hopis - they know...) So they all come listen to the tribal council. My brother-in-law is a Seneca Nation President. They're a small tribe. (They already...) When they're meeting, everybody knows, and they're all listening. (For us, the meetings are way far away behind the hills...) You go through another country to get there. For us, you gotta go through Hopi. That's how far it is. (For the reason, for my thing - it comprehensive...(the plan has to be thoroughly reviewed, the only way. If we ourselves put this plan together, it will be difficult...because people will no buy into what is being planned for them.) It's not going to happen. (What he is telling us is that the rangeland was developed before people started moving in to live, it is very different compared to over here.) It is easy. (Here, there are already dwellings and residences on	Development, Enforcement, Homesite Lease, Other (Funding, Permits), Water
Stanford Fowler	11/16/2024	Coppermine	Good morning, Navajo. (Good morning...I just need to make a short comment on what we have today here. I appreciate the presenters and the BIA. Over a year ago I was approached by the presenters to start this LMD1, Agricultural Resource Management Plan/Environmental Assessment. They were working with the BIA to go forward in our District 1. Lots of efforts and logistics were put in to this presentation - addressing and commenting your concerns is what this is for relating to range forage, water, livestock and so forth. You all are aware the Navajo Nation Department of Agriculture are not working on this for us, but are blocking the funding earmarked to assist us out here in Western Navajo. (Note: Mr. Fowler went into the difficulties in releasing funds from the NN Dept. of AG to be used by the ranchers/livestock owners and the money distributed other areas they were not intended.) So the reason for this meeting is for you to comment your concerns to the presenters so the management plan can be fully developed. It must not come from me, but you land users. After all the efforts put into this by the presenters, BIA and myself, on your behalf, this is where we are today with it. It's up to you all how this will play out. Over in Tonalea, they created an association as ranchers and it looks positive on how the communicating among each others. I believe we should take advantage of forming associations to work together to attain some positive results really needed for livestock, water acquisition and land use. I just wanted to state for your awareness.)	Other (Collaboration, Funding)

Tom Ramayo	11/16/2024	Coppermine	My name is Tom Ramayo. I'm from the Green River Reservation. My wife told me not to speak. This is important because we went through this in 1965. When the grazing permits started, they started charged. We ran 2000 head of cattle. We ran 10000 head of sheep. The cost for a permit for sheep was \$10. For cattle, it was \$35. We paid \$7000 a year for the grazing permit for the cattle. We paid roughly \$2500 for the sheep. Then we had a [brawner?] that was shipped to our irrigation. We paid \$1650. When the BIA is telling you that this is important, it is. Do you know how much money you guys make for the tribe and for the community? [Muffled] will sell for roughly about \$10000 if you take really good care of your pack. If you got pigs, you're looking at a good \$500 to \$600. Sheep, off the reservation, you can buy them for \$100. When they're raised down here, you're looking at \$250. These guys can tell you that. I know these guys. These know me. When it comes to Coppermine, those people out there, they buy the cattle and the sheep because they know you take care of them. You're a lot of value to them. The cattle out here, they just honk the horn and go feed them. If you get out there and see those wild cattle, you can't even go near them. They'll run over you. They'll kill you. Same with the horses. So you guys are important. You can actually develop the land. What they're talking about, where are they gonna put those technical centers? Tuici, Paige. Why? Because there's no infrastructure. They want to build an infrastructure. How the hell are they gonna build an infrastructure way out there? How's it going to help you guys? Another thing, with the grazing. When I came here back in the '70s, there was no roads. Now there's roads everywhere. Watch all these people herding sheep. They're using their truck. How many of you guys herd sheep? My wife, she's out there right now herding sheep. That's why she's not here talking. So, that's a lot of money out there. But you guys need to get together and get together your communities. We have coops that started for hay and agriculture. We put one together. My grandfather started the cattle association in Wyoming on the reservation. We did a lot of stuff like that. The rodeos. I met Stanley from the rodeos. Our family is all over in the rodeo country, in the agricultural country. But it's gotta be you guys. I remember when they were putting in the electrical thing here, building the infrastructure. There was only a few people. Now that we got electricity, what are we going to move onto? We should move onto the step that means a lot to you, gives you your money's worth. Your cattle raising. You need to control where you put the money at. If you're gonna build houses, put them in a group area. But you guys gotta learn to live together. It's tough. The thing is, you end up going to these two guys to solve your problems [presumably gesturing at grazing officers]. Can they solve your problems? I don't think so. They talk about the ranger. I have never seen a ranger here in Coppermine. I see him at McDonald's. I've never seen him anyplace else. It's kinda sad. I think in 20 years, I've seen half of you guys, most of you at the wash house. It really needs to come from you. Nobody	Development, Enforcement, Other (Collaboration, Funding, Permits)
Tyler Banser	11/16/2024	Coppermine	My name is Tyler Banser. I'm a grazing official for the Coppermine Chapter. Last September was my first year, and I decided to throw my hat in again, and me and my chair are coming back, so I guess we're doing something right. Being a grazing official, we are helping our community, helping our permittees. It's a lot of work. A lot of financial burden comes out of our pocket, especially when it comes to being Standford being a DOI inspector. He comes to you, and there's a requirement of \$3/head. That's pretty much his own gas going out there, the abuse and wear and tear on his vehicle – that's all on him. As grazing officials, we are very limited. We have reached out to the Tribe Universe Times for assistance, and at times we don't even get paid. It comes out of our own pocket and becomes a strain on our family. We still go out there to the families and permittees and we still do what we need to do. In this past fiscal year when the President vetoed our budget, we scrambled as what to do as officials. Are we gonna stall our duties and responsibilities? No, we continued on and had our meetings and met with our permittees. And all you guys know there's quite a number of issues on the range. In my eyes, the number one thing we need to take care of is enforcement. We have very bad enforcement response. Every time we have an issue, we call upon grazing officials to help, but we are limited ourselves. We are pretty much only mediators on the range. In order to set up a mediation meeting, it takes months. My turnaround time on setting up a mediation meeting is six months. That's sad. That's pitiful. To resolve an issue takes about six months. As soon as I get that complaint form, I send it out to Winrock, BIA, and district grazing committee, and I don't hear anything. I have to send my chair out to Winrock to try and set things up for us. So, that's the best thing we can do: head on out to Winrock. We can't rely on emails or phone calls. So, as grazing officials, it might seem like we don't do anything and we just hang around. You might give us a call, 'this cow or horse is in my area', but a lot of the responsibility falls upon enforcement. The nearest enforcement is in Keintah. The rangers in Keintah – Jonathen Mez – and sometimes he gives us a call asking why we are giving out his phone number. But we ask 'what do you expect us to do?' That's one of the main concerns. We do need enforcement on this side of the Nation. Keintah is an hour and a half away, and that's far for anybody to respond. Even me, when I was doing a homesite lease within my community, I got bit and attacked by a dog. I had to be sent to the emergency room. I called animal control and told them I needed a report done for my insurance claim. They never came out. It was \$1200 out of my own pocket to pay for my medical expenses because animal control didn't come out. That's another issue we have is aggressive dogs out there in the community attacking livestock. Other than that, I'd like to thank everyone for coming out today. We have a very good crowd. I see all my relatives here in Coppermine. I'm hoping Sundance will coordinate something to show the chapter. I know the building was unavailable this month,	Enforcement, Other (Ferral Dogs, Government Involvement)
Unknown	11/16/2024	Coppermine	So just a quick question – so the reason why Rita has gotten her permit back is because she doesn't have a plan?	Other (Permits)
Unknown	11/16/2024	Coppermine	So that's my next question. So you really have no intention of doing the transfer because you want to make this huge now, and our transfer depends on our individual plan. So now you want to do everyone in one plan?	Enforcement
Unknown	11/16/2024	Coppermine	So you've said everything is homesite lease?	Homesite Lease
Unknown	11/16/2024	Coppermine	I have a really quick question. Looking back at this whole thing, would it be wise to come back to the chapter house and show them where I want the homesite. 'Is it okay for you? These other guys already approved it.' It would also bring more information to everyone regarding grazing to the chapter officials and grazing officials.	Homesite Lease
Unknown	11/16/2024	Coppermine	It goes back to Roland. You build infrastructure. You either build tall buildings where everyone can live or withdraw the land and say that's the homesite for everybody. Electricity, sewer, water is all there; that's where it's gonna be withdrawn. That's [zoning] key.	Development, Water
Unknown	11/16/2024	Coppermine	Hello...we came down this morning we were informed the comments are going to be about grazing permits. So this 10-year plan is in the making about land, agriculture and livestock and the development of the plan is very positive. When there's lack of funds or even roads not there, then you have livestock just roaming around, and pretty they never return to their owners – this is the situation we're in right now. This 10-year plan, thinking about it, 2035, at that time, this plan should be in operation, that is how I understood it, okay? I like it as it is a good plan, and in 1990, that what we were told...in 1990 we got married and my wife already had a permit and, it can have difficult challenges when you own livestock. The livestock will be roaming with very little forage and even lack of water...feed for the livestock are very expensive today. The vision that's being presented to us here are in line with how the outside ranchers run their livestock operations, at least that is what we're comprehending...difficult time trying to speak in Dineh'. We left early this morning from Buckeye to be with you here today	Development, Other (Funding), Trespassing, Water
Unknown	11/16/2024	Coppermine	hello...talking of the expanding population, this new leader taking office, he is opposed using contraceptives and encourages women to give more births...this growing population, there's really nothing anyone can do about it. This home building who all are talking about, perhaps setting up home in group housing, subdivision, if that is to happen, we really need to work together. This way, it will leave the grazing areas in the clear and build the livestock watering systems. Homes are really needed and the best option now is housing subdivision to keep the rangeland for grazing livestock. We need you leaders to continue to address these issues for us.	Development, Homesite Lease, Other (Government Involvement), Water
Unknown	11/16/2024	Coppermine	(Note: Unknown Speaker brought up something that had real low volume, couldn't hear it clear enough to write down. It sounded like someone was clearing ground to build something either on his lease or customary use area... What happens after?	Development, Other

Unknown	11/16/2024	Coppermine	(For this reason, I'm talking to this even though people got defensive. What I'm talking about is the plan is handed to us...develop the plan is what we're lectured.) So,(my sister, Imogene, they're from this area.) They're from up in this area. There's quite a few siblings. This is their whole grazing area [hand gestures unavailable]. What's the plan for the grandkids and where they can possibly live? Look where the powerlines are and where the roads are. (So, what this CLUP group, planning and zoning...) They're planning for the grazing area, too. This whole chapter is the grazing area. The planning and zoning committee, like in the Tonalea area, (This group, they plan where to place the homes or businesses, that's what they plan.) Now is our opportunity to learn what planning and zoning are doing and put it into your plan...that's what I'm saying. (So, what the delegate got defensive about was, they, council members, when something like this is placed before them, and if there is some type of space, they say it is okay to build homes there without consulting with the people living there and will be affected.) They have people out there! So right now, put it into a plan! The BIA is giving us the opportunity to us... (What the BIA placed into our hands, the plan, is vital, but if we give it to the Navajo Nation, they'll take it away...remember what the council delegate stated, the Resources Development Committee will retain authority over your plan. For this reason,) the opportunity is here now. (This plan will contain what is in your minds developing it.) Attending these meetings, I'm getting more educated. (We were informed about this in real good terms...) I was hoping someone talk about it that way. (Regulations, times back, the BIA used to have all the authority, but now they have taken a step back. Since then, the council delegates begin to take it upon themselves to assert authorities, even though it is stated thCere are no more monies, but we're just informed that there are fundings available...) but we have to plan...we have to plan, (so will understand that there is a plan. This motivated me...) to do a cooperative group. I started it, but pandemic took a lot of those elderlies from me. Three of them. Now I have to go to the younger ones to sell it to them. How do I get them together? They are living in Phoenix, Salt Lake, and all those places. (Some of them have their names on the permits.) So, this area needs a plan. Trying to find a place where maybe we can do a subdivision. We could go to Tonalea Chapter and go to the CLUP Committee and let them know we're planning a sub-committee (What do you think of this? You'll have two working group. I'm encouraging all of you to work with this, this is a plan for our future, plan for your grandchildren It's really easy for a small tribe to do it. But it's harder for us. We have to re-train our kids, too. (We need to revamp our clan relations(Ke'), the very foundation of the Dineh' existence...we need to strive forward with our young people.) We gotta start communicating and going back to family reunions and all this type of stuff. Thank you.	Development, Education, Homesite Lease, Other (Funding, Permits), Youth
Unknown	11/16/2024	Coppermine	Once the tribe gets a hold of it, only a few people, 24, will be controlling everything. That's why it's important to communicate so everyone can have a say.	Enforcement
Unknown	11/16/2024	Coppermine	(There are some people already working together by moving forward by forming a board to work on their interest in collaboration. There are those who are willing to want to join to improvement on what is it they have, like livestock and herd improvement. Alternative...what does it mean...as you know there are people that are hard to reach, or teach for the greater good, like "leave me alone, let do my own way of caring for my livestock," and then again, some are progressive, who start what needs doing or going along with what works and effective...sort of like keeping up "with the Jones" so to speak. On this side of District 1, land has become congested, some relatives just left from the Former JUA and moved in with relatives on the Big Navajo side, some were forced to out to the New Lands by the federal government, some stayed suppressed in NPL, and also like our relatives in Coal Mine area...living under some type of 'take or leave it' agreement. Observing on how we are among us, Collaboration is very challenging for our people...we have to work extra hard to understand it and much more challenging to implement the meaning of it among ourselves. This plan, when it's developed, embrace it with 'ownership', it is our mentality and not to let the Navajo Tribe take it out your hand.)	Enforcement, Other (Collaboration)
Unknown	11/16/2024	Coppermine	The other thing to think about is to plan for tourism. People that live over here by the Colorado River – they already have a plan. They already signed it and agreed to it way back. That's why we need to appreciate the opportunity we have now. You guys that have bigger areas, think about these things. Think about your grandkids, your great grandkids, your own future. Look at where the powerlines and water is so you can think about the best places to put homes so everyone has access to what they need. It's cheaper that way instead of having scattered homes.	Homesite Lease, Youth
Unknown	11/16/2024	Coppermine	(I also want to say hello and am encouraged by all those who commented here in the meeting. (Note: cannot make out the comments...).what I want to comment on ... (Note: very hard to understand what she is saying, but it sounded like she get some information from a computer and said she worked in Window Rock...something occurred in 1967...something about powerlines for electricity. Generating station and roads...Highway 89...something about livestock caring...? Thank you)	Development, Other
Unknown	11/16/2024	Coppermine	You're right. Window Rock has taken over almost everything: tourism, education, all these things. Ranching is the last thing, and people don't want to give it up, but you'll have to if we don't organize.	Education, Other (Collaboration)
Floyd Stevens	2/21/2025	Kaibeto	Coppermine and I am here with my spouse....) I'd like to commend the presenters here, the information they have shared with us. Something that got started in the '30's I want to start with is that the management of the land is different here. Grandfathers, great grandfathers, etc. knew how to take care of the land according to the Navajo ways of summer camp and winter camp. They alternated for healthy vegetation and livestock. Things were healthy back in the 1930s how things were handled when federal permits were being handed out...so, that was how it was back in the old days, during our grandparents' time, moving from place to place with their livestock according to the winter and summer seasons, mainly to allow the vegetation to refresh and grow again. Thinking back to how it was then and to today, so in the 10930's, a John Collier was dispatched by the government to reduce the livestock and regulate land usage...these are some of the stories from our elder menfolk. The federal government's issued instructions to reduce all livestock by at least half and the remaining half will be used to determine the amount of units on the livestock grazing permits. Because of the sudden impact, some of the livestock owners kept some of their livestock hidden away and just took just what needed to be tallied, however, they sort of short-changed themselves by perhaps only a quarter of what they took to be tallied were used to gauge carrying capacity on the grazing permits issued...these are the stories told to us by our elders. So this presentation is very informative and beneficial.) It's too bad this place is not filled up were participant who need to be aware of what will be taking place in our area. Because I think that's where avenues for education comes in. We need to get the word out and sell people on these practices. I don't think we can go back to our grandfathers and grandmothers days. There are management practices that are valid that can be applied. Doing it this way, people can understand and learn how to engage in land management.) There was no fencing on the Navajo Nation. People moved freely around. "Today, we have fences and permanent homes that restricts the movement of livestock moving. ](so, this is my observation and comprehending what this presentation is all about, so we move along...) I want to know what you folks present today and what is the purpose. The other thing is, I want to know what Copper Mine chapter is doing. I have been a chapter official, a council delegate, so right now I'm retired Copper Mine Chapter. We need your help with land use and to plan for the community members. Within the community that is a Land Use Planning Committee, and we've been working on how to best use our land. It's a big job and expense. We spent almost eight years trying to bring plans to fruition. Where do we start? We have to have an assessment of the area, like you have on your [presentation figures] there. There's different areas the land can be used for: cemeteries, burial sites, water, windmills, everything we	Feral Horses, Education
Jim Tsiniginie	2/21/2025	Kaibeto	Greetings to all attendees and also the late comers, I also commented earlier..I'm the grazing official from Inscription House Chapter and assigned to oversee this area, and thank you for this nice presentation. Those of you have have questions, do not hesitate to ask them...so you will have an understanding what this is all about and how will it effect your area.	Other(Participation)



Mae Stevens	2/21/2025	Kaibeto	<p>Thank you for your thoughts and the presentation. I just wanted to talk about me, but also have some questions while I'm giving out my thoughts. I am so grateful my parents were educated. Some people come up to the front and say their parents weren't educated legally. I've heard it in college days. What do they mean by that? Their parents never stepped into the classroom but they were educated enough to raise their kids and support them. So, they were educated for life itself and to guide their kids and families lives. They could generate money and support a family. My father was a medicine person. He did prayers. Prayers were always requested from him. So, he got paid through that. My mother was a weaver. I used to ruin her rug by trying to practice on her rug. I just wanted to say that much about disagreeing with some people who say their parents weren't educated. They were educated for life.</p> <p>We had a garden. It had my mother's name on it. My son wanted to play there, so I had a question on that one. [My son] did apply, having the chapter officials apply to help him to gain the [garden] plot. But it's not official yet. Why not? What are the next steps? My husband and I live in my parents hogan where they used to live. They tell us that we can get homesite through them, but how do we do that? I haven't checked into that one. We lived on the land where everyone wondered how to live on the land because it doesn't produce much. We made a life out there along the river. We've always attended sheep. We live by goat milk in the summertime. We grew corn, and that's the best cereal of all cereals. My grandmother, my parents – they made sure that we were busy all the time. There was no time wasted. If I'm gonna sit home, I better be weaving. By the time I get older, I weave a little better than before. Those are my learnings.</p> <p>I come from a family with six of us children. My older sister is here with me. She was in eighth grade, I was in second, and we walked three miles to catch the bus every day. In winter, that was the hardest. Back then, little girls were not allowed to wear pants to school. We all wore dresses and skirts. It was cold. What a lifestyle it was. The history I'm sharing with you is interesting. So, I just wanted to also say something about... We live in an area where two chapters claim us and our land. Coat Mine Chapter, (that Colorado River is the boundary...the east side, all of it...) they say that this to the east is ours. Then Cameron Chapter says the same thing. There's a non-passable passage along Dinosaur Canyon and to the west, including the river. So, we've been kinda claimed by two chapters. So that question I pose to the BIA, how do we sort that out? I just wanted to bring that up.</p> <p>The government put up solar power, and they put the solar there on our land, where we were born, without asking those of us who lived there! I used to have a livestock permit. I gave it to my sister's daughter and told her to do with it what she could. She's with me. She does development out there. Lately, I've heard that they increased the</p>	Other (solar farms, permits)
Marlene Bigman	2/21/2025	Kaibeto	<p>Myself, my name was already called out, just need to comment on my own behalf. I'm one those individuals that were brought to area as mentioned by someone earlier, but I am from Coppermine originally, but my late husband took me over to the northeast of Kaibeto to live there, near the lone rock butte named after a certain rock plant...that's my current residence. When the people have been commenting, about 63 years ago I went over where there already were cornfields, livestock and dwellings. Since I'm familiar with all the people who reside in this area...I just needed to share this with you about me. After my husband deceased, the maintenance and upkeep of doing the routine chores and properties, it fell by the wayside as I was not fully capable of caring for them by myself. My children, they've left to pursue their formal education and also to maintain their livelihoods far away from home. I used to have a grazing permit, but it from the Coppermine Area...however, we used to place our cattle on pastures away from here for grazing, but over time, I had no one to check on them or look after them and they just went missing...probably some people just hauled them away somewhere...that's what happened to them. However, I still have the permit, and I am not sure why it is like this, or what do I need to do to proceed with the situation that I am in. We are told we have no grazing official for our subdistrict...I'll stop my comment here...they stated to comment for only five minutes.</p>	Other (Permit)
Andrew Fowler	2/21/2025	Kaibeto	<p>When you do your assessments, do you go out to the field on foot, on horseback, or on four track, or anything? I've never seen anybody out there. Then, number 14. People talk about feral horses. Some are saying wild horses, and at one time I was requested to go to where these wild horses were located...so, when you look at their ears... Once their ears move forward to you like this [hand gesture unavailable], you got control. So, I located the so called wild horses, I just walk up to them...So, follow their ears. Wild cows, (they say wild cows, but they are also the same... when their ears are flapping down like this [hand gesture unavailable], they're approachable. When their ears straight out, they are ready to flee..</p> <p>Once their ears are down, it's safe. A lot of people complain about these wild cows and wild horses, but there's no more wild horses. These are all domesticated horses. People brought these horses from somewhere wanting to own, but they fell short of caring for and they wandered off... OK only this guy he want to talk too much again. So, my next question is number 18. The law. Those of you possessing grazing permits, we are advised to adhere to the law, but nobody is complying and at the same time saying I have large sheep flocks, I have many horses...that's what we say. The other phrase we use is stating who the elders used lecture by in old days.... we are not abiding by these laws. (What was relegated to us...I'm from Region 22?...inside Compartment 22...that's my residence is located. And in Number 20.... Fencing the area. How are you...on your last screen, I saw that. If you wanna produce forage for your livestock, you can fence it off. Is that what it is? [Presenter clarifies that it's to help rotate for crops] Oh, I'll talk to you guys about that later again. Those are the topics I had concerns on. These wild horses and all these things – they're all domesticated. You have never seen a wild horse where there's no people, dogs, and livestock. Wild horses live out in the wild...You will never see them in those areas. Once you move, they're gone. Those are wild horses and wild cows. All these horses everyone is talking about are all domesticated horses and livestock. Therefore, they want to gather close to your residences..think about, those of use who own livestock, give it some real serious thoughts on this issue. Mr. Roland, I've been out there. I've got family out there. I like that area. There's forage out there. Now, I only wish that our ranges should have been prepared like that before all these issues were relegated..from the beginning it should have been regulated like that. This area have springs and forage if taken managed properly. I wish we had out here... (if we did that over here, the people will raise their voices in alarm...commenting that is where I graze my herd, or livestock, even when they do not have grazing permits...those are usually the most vocal ones. Be aware of this also, those who have livestock, they are reserved to make outright statements, because of the passed on protocols of owning and</p>	Enforcement, Other (Ferral Animals)
Marie Justice	2/22/2025	LeChee	<p>Good morning, everybody. I'm Marie Justice.(traditional clans relation mentioned...that is how I am recognized as a women..I'm from the top of the hill from Lechee, near a small white butte and have) grazing permits up there. So, I just heard about this this morning. I wish we had a little bit more time to plan for it. I had to scramble to get here. So, for our area, our biggest concern is that we have some neighbors to the south of us that are from a different chapter. We had set aside an area up there that we were gonna let grow this winter. We kept all our animals in the corrals to let things grow. But our neighbors trespassed out there, and the areas we were hoping to utilize this spring are completely ruined. Come to find out, these people didn't even have permits. It becomes a real problem when people do that, when they infringe on other people's grazing areas and it becomes a problem. I don't know how anybody can police that. I think that's one of our biggest areas. And what you were talking about, the rotating [of grazing lands], that's what we were hoping. We kept our animals in corrals for that purpose. But some of our plants have been destroyed. They had like 30 cows out there, and I don't know if any of those animals in the area were under permit. We have talked to the grazing officials, and I don't know what they've done about it because we haven't received any feedback from them. It's a problem when you're trying to do something for the land, and that happens. And there's deer out there. We are sharing the land with wild animals natural to the animal. There's deer out there, and their feeding area is in ours. It hurts when somebody does not take care of things. That's my main comment. If you will allow people to put fences up for chapter boundaries, that would be good. That way people can't infringe on your land and think it's okay. I would like that. I don't know if that's in your plans other than people applying for RMUs, but I know a family with an RMU and their fence is being cut all the time. Those are my concerns. Marie is from compartment 18, right on the boundary.</p>	Enforcement, Other (Permits), Trespassing

Joanne Yasa Piochie	2/22/2025	LeChee	<p>Good morning, everyone. I'm Joanne Yasa Piochie. I'm from AP unit 18. My main concern I'm here about for this main presentation is water. I'm afraid with water, we're in for a – we're receiving a climate change. I'm seeing here that water will be used in the development of these plans and sources. So, what are your plans for these water sources? Because we all know the climate is changing. Regardless of how many people are in denial. So, Mr. Francisco, my question to you is...how...what is your plans for these water sources?[Speaking Dine, 00:06:18 to 00:06:26](...how will it be developed, this issue that you are speaking to?) because we all know...the climate is changing, regardless of how these people...(the message now is this will not happen...) in denial...(it is a true fact that are no rains...generally at this time of the season, there should be snow on the ground...none, we didn't get any snow...)Even the San Francisco peaks hardly got any snow. So that's the biggest concern. Are we going to be drilling for water? But that will impact the groundwater. (...what about if the situations worsen...?) We might need that water for survival. So, a lot of us get our water from Page, and Page has just increased their fees. So that's my main question. You said that there will be some water development. (what are the plans to development?) How are you going to develop this? I'm one of the permit holders in this range 18. Right now, we are penned up. [Speaking Dine, 00:07:18 to 00:07:24](we need to keep our herd penned so the grazing forage will be given to grow back out..)You know, we just got some rain a couple of weeks ago. I told my husband, let's keep [the animals] in and give the plants a chance to grow. The plants start so small, and the animals still eat that. So, we're trying to take care of that. The animals kinda go where they want. But I feel like we need to let the plants grow. One other thing: fencing. I think fencing will be really helpful. Is there funding for fencing if we wanted to fence to protect the livestock? Will there be a seasonal fee? But is there funding, because that's important?</p>	Development, Other (Funding), Water
Susie Littleman	2/22/2025	LeChee	<p>I didn't know I signed in to talk. I just signed the clipboard that was passed around. But it's okay! I think you guys are saying that it's a planning. I would like to say that, maybe us permittees, because I haul water all the time. [Presenters stop to find her compartment number: 20.] Maybe we just get each permittees request, so we know what area could be our winter and our summer. Thank you.</p>	Water
Kenny Welsh	2/22/2025	LeChee	<p>(I'm coming to talk to you and for being present here, some of you guys know me, some of you don't. Maybe some of you guys forgot about me. (Traditional clan relatives mentioned as well stating being originally from this area...while growing up, he used to assist his father with different things relative to his livelihood...mainly talked about his extended family &amp; clan relatives) I came here and would like to make a comment related to this Public Hearing Comments. (He currently is residing in the Bird Spring area and about six years ago, they elected him to chapter grazing official which he still is today. Our elders from time back, already established their livelihood with livestock, but they only kept minimal amount of horses, like some for plowing, some for pulling wagons and some for traveling only. On their permits, this was they had, then there was the number of more sheep units, based on the number and family sizes.) They already set these up by planning how it will be used. (I remember while growing up herding sheep, axe marks were made on live tree trunks so all can be aware the boundaries – customary use areas.) These are probably some boundaries that were already determined based on customary use within their area. This is what I was instructed to do by my paternal grandparents. This was the customary use. (Then within the same areas, there was sort of a cove area, there was a home situated and also were able to move with the herd to Kaibeto and a ways down the draws, there was a hand pumped water stand and that's where we used to water our herd. So thinking about how they used to move around to the summer and winter camps, they were practicing conservation. My grandparents also had a wagon and I used to ride in it which I feel is a fortunate experience as we used to move to a certain site, near Kaibeto, and set up camp under some trees as the sheep corral was attached to a crevice in the rock with water near by.) This was I was instructed by my paternal grandparents. These are some things that when I think back was already done for us. (these were already prepared for us back then...there were certain boundaries sized off coming this way by the BIA for us to use. Where did we leave behind what was set up for us? That's my question. (Again, where and when did we stop adhering to this set up?) Is it because we went to school? Because we're told to go to university to get better jobs? (I believe it was for these reasons, pursuing formal education and we left behind our livestock caring ways...it's like we just walked away from it, range management, left it behind...just my thinking, though. It's not only here, but all over the reservation, so I just want to bring this up. Through my work as a grazing official, there's a lot of things that I adopt into. (...so, over towards Flagstaff, Leupp area it's now like that, recently, about two weeks ago, I got some families together. I told them look at the reality of how the situations are today...there is not enough space, the land use is shrinking...us, as Dineh' people, our population is increasing in size. So homesite leases are created, which is just one acre, but we tend to claim a certain sized areas outside the established lease.)</p>	Enforcement, Homesite Lease, Other (Collaboration, Permits), Water, Youth
Jalen Etsitty	2/22/2025	LeChee	<p>passed on through here, like customary use of this area. So, I guess there's funding. There's a lot of funding out there for new projects understanding. What I understood from the meeting this morning, as long as we can create a trend of our livestock and get documentation of the area and land usage, the fjords, the amount of livestock, and we build this trend as a chapter, we would be able to receive funding to be able to create fencing to be utilized. I think one of the biggest things we need on this area and on Navajo is infrastructure for water. If we don't have anything to stand on, then we don't get water. So, if we create a trend with our livestock, our documentation, then the evidence is there, and we're able to come to the Navajo leaders and the federal government and show them your proof and able to request and fill out an application for grants to assist with land management. I believe these environmental assessment and sustainable studies, it's a move in the right direction for a lot of the land here. The land here in this area, a lot of it is used for tourism. This area is very popular, a huge tourist attraction. I think for the families around here, that's what we utilize as wealth in hand with our livestock. Having a facility that would facilitate and help educate the land users here is a big plus. We really need that. There's different type of cattle out there that aren't water hogs. Those are some things we could think about: changing our breed. Some of these cattle that can adapt with this desert environment. That's one thing we can do. We can divide up the land. Like, this morning they were talking about moving the cattle to different areas throughout the year. A lot of these teachings could be done, that agricultural technical center could help educate a lot of us non-Navajos. For me, I wasn't into livestock. I wasn't into my condition. I grew up in a household that focused on family but also education and you need to go out there and make something of yourself. You teach your kids this throughout life. The fundamental part of it to us Navajo kids – that's is, a lot of us Navajo kids is we forget the foundation of teachings and how our ancestors did it. How did they survive and live off this land that we utilize today?</p> <p>It wasn't until I got older, and I was being a tour guide over here and helping my family, that I got asking questions about how you do this and how you survive without water. What's your tradition? All of these questions, and I'm standing there 11 years old, thinking I had no idea what they were talking about. It wasn't until then that, getting older, I started thinking: 'my traditions are important. My heritage is important. My mythology is important. These teachings are important to the Navajo people.' So, that's where it embedded back into my mind, and I realized it was important to be Navajo, and that I had leverage I could use. I started asking questions. But it wasn't until then that it drove me back to where the land users, their livestock and cattle – that's your foundation. That's what</p>	Development, Education, Other (Funding), Youth

Deborah Benally	2/22/2025	LeChee	<p>Good morning, my name is Deborah Benally. I come from compartment 20. I have a big question. I'm asking you the animals, what qualifies as them trespassing? What does that mean?</p> <p>So, when you guys say trespassing: to my understanding, it's open range. How you guys keep pushing conservation plans – I have relatives that are in New Mexico. They have the RMUs and all of that. It's easy for them to get their conservation plans done because it's on an RMU. So, when talking with Shirley Tolk, over there, with the Agriculture Planning. When she holds the meetings and says she can come out and help people get their conservation plans, yet BIA doesn't want what they're doing in helping them. So, how is it – I've been coming to these meetings since I was 12 with my grandma and my mom – and it's just the same thing over and over again. You ask for us ideas and input, but when is it, when is it your job?</p> <p>Shirley keeps telling us she's fighting for us, but BIA is stopping me from completing this. That's what we're running into. When you guys talk about trespass on open range, how is it that there could be conservation plans on a timely matter? I have relatives that are holding a permit that's been probing for 10 years that won't be re-issued to them because they're lacking a conservation plan. That's one of the requirements is to have a conservation plan. If that's the case, how is it that it's up to us, the permittee holders? But when we're told that it's open range and we're trespassing and to talk to our neighbors, and it comes down to what someone's grandfather told them.</p> <p>We've had issues in previous years where a couple of years where permits were brought from Kaibeto or from Cedar Ridge up to Copper Mine, completely bypassing our grazing officials. They say 'they went straight to BIA and BIA issued it to them'. These guys are also overgrazing consistently, yet they bring over 100 sheep over. But it is over the head of our grazing officials. So, you guys tell us all these rules, but it's coming down to favoritism and jealousy. That's why we don't work with you guys. Nothing is progressing. I don't chase away anybody's animals. I love the animals around my house. And yeah, it's coming down to overgrazing and having too many animals. But how is it that you guys are saying, 'we're gonna draw this line. You have to work with your neighbors to come up with your conservation lands.' One of my relatives, on their permit, it says district one to three. When that permit was issued to them in front of me, back then, the grazing official said at that time, the animals can be let out all the way into Kaibeto, which is district three. The animals could graze all the way to Tonalea if they wanted to. But now Shirley is saying that number, district one to three, we're running into issues trying to draw these conservation plans, being told we're trespassing.</p> <p>Those limits don't exist, yet you want to enforce it. How do you want to enforce it? Twenty years, I've been coming to these meetings, respect my traditional connections. I came out from my residence and have a note of sheep...it used to be a substantial amount at one time, but now, I only have a few now...about 18 sheep.) I go out, every day or every other day. I get off, and I walk, and it's so sad to see how the ground is now. It hurts me remembering when it used to be lush. I took a picture. I have pictures of when it rained. (unintelligible) Now you get other people's cows, just like... I don't know if there's permits. There's just cows everywhere, horses all over the place. If you don't ride them, if they're just pets, then just keep them in your pens and you feed them. See how it feels when that money comes out of your pocket. I have horses here, but I pay for them. My hay, grain, vet visits, I pay for that. I keep them in a little fenced area. I look. I walk the grounds. I see how the land has changed. Every day, I see it.</p> <p>I have a water catchment on my land. I have a setup to get a fence done, but I'm stuck on it right now. (myself, I like these type of planning coming out in the presentation.) They put cows in there. We still have that out there. My dad, from New Mexico (he's from Huefano Mesa...over there they have a small fenced in plot where they graze their livestock...I used to sit behind my grandfather overseeing the fenced in area with the livestock.) My family, over there, my dad's family. They're all gone. So, now it's not our land. They'll take it when they want to take it. That's why they're trying to talk to us, take care of us. (We only have jurisdiction on that allotment land.) We take care of it for them. That's what we're told. That's what I heard. I went to one of their meetings up there, in New Mexico. My sister – my dad's brother (They used to have the paperwork on the land ownership, but they all deceased now and the land papers are no more...nothing.) It's just, nothing. Everything is falling down. But here? My grandma (my grandmother handed me her permit with instruction to care for the land and livestock...use it wisely was her message.) the plan of operation. We have a nice water catchment. We have a dam. We have it fenced up. We don't let no animals go inside the water area. We have water every time it rains. We fill our tanks. We have one big tank given to us by soil conservation. We've added three more tanks. The only time we use that is when it's really hot. It's getting to be too tough to do an every day trip to get water from Paige. Every time we make that trip, we have to make a load. The water is still sitting inside the tank. Three big tanks, and we have the big-big tank. So, this was brought on by my grandma, helped her out with the paperwork and everything. We've got the fencing started, but now we're stuck and we can't finish that.</p> <p>But that's the plan. One area, we'll close it off, and then use this area. We can't do that. When you have too many things going on around you on all sides, it's kinda hard. So, right now, I have heard you guys. Reduce. Or sell them all and start all over. Give yourselves a break because this land is like this. I can walk, and it's just all sand. It's</p>	Enforcement, Other (Permits), Trespassing, Water
Jenina Tsosie	2/22/2025	LeChee	<p>sheep...it used to be a substantial amount at one time, but now, I only have a few now...about 18 sheep.) I go out, every day or every other day. I get off, and I walk, and it's so sad to see how the ground is now. It hurts me remembering when it used to be lush. I took a picture. I have pictures of when it rained. (unintelligible) Now you get other people's cows, just like... I don't know if there's permits. There's just cows everywhere, horses all over the place. If you don't ride them, if they're just pets, then just keep them in your pens and you feed them. See how it feels when that money comes out of your pocket. I have horses here, but I pay for them. My hay, grain, vet visits, I pay for that. I keep them in a little fenced area. I look. I walk the grounds. I see how the land has changed. Every day, I see it.</p> <p>I have a water catchment on my land. I have a setup to get a fence done, but I'm stuck on it right now. (myself, I like these type of planning coming out in the presentation.) They put cows in there. We still have that out there. My dad, from New Mexico (he's from Huefano Mesa...over there they have a small fenced in plot where they graze their livestock...I used to sit behind my grandfather overseeing the fenced in area with the livestock.) My family, over there, my dad's family. They're all gone. So, now it's not our land. They'll take it when they want to take it. That's why they're trying to talk to us, take care of us. (We only have jurisdiction on that allotment land.) We take care of it for them. That's what we're told. That's what I heard. I went to one of their meetings up there, in New Mexico. My sister – my dad's brother (They used to have the paperwork on the land ownership, but they all deceased now and the land papers are no more...nothing.) It's just, nothing. Everything is falling down. But here? My grandma (my grandmother handed me her permit with instruction to care for the land and livestock...use it wisely was her message.) the plan of operation. We have a nice water catchment. We have a dam. We have it fenced up. We don't let no animals go inside the water area. We have water every time it rains. We fill our tanks. We have one big tank given to us by soil conservation. We've added three more tanks. The only time we use that is when it's really hot. It's getting to be too tough to do an every day trip to get water from Paige. Every time we make that trip, we have to make a load. The water is still sitting inside the tank. Three big tanks, and we have the big-big tank. So, this was brought on by my grandma, helped her out with the paperwork and everything. We've got the fencing started, but now we're stuck and we can't finish that.</p> <p>But that's the plan. One area, we'll close it off, and then use this area. We can't do that. When you have too many things going on around you on all sides, it's kinda hard. So, right now, I have heard you guys. Reduce. Or sell them all and start all over. Give yourselves a break because this land is like this. I can walk, and it's just all sand. It's</p>	Other (Permits), Trespassing, Water, Youth
Rose Ann Littleman	2/22/2025	LeChee	<p>(Greetings to all who took the time to come to this meeting..I just want to comment a little on this planning that is taking place...unintelligible..for now there is no rain to speak, therefore we need to be extra cautious the way we use the land. If there is water available, the cattle will be able to use it as well as the sheep...they are our source of food. We are only in happy spirits and mood when the livestock are around us...living with them. This is what I really need to make my comments on.)</p>	Water
Unknown	2/22/2025	LeChee	<p>[unclear if this is another presenter or an audience member] Note: The individual did not give out her name. (I need to make a comment about this meeting...we only had a small number of attendees and I'm sure there would have been more commenters, but most of them were probably attending a funeral, and I think most of them were permit holders..due to that, I am of the opinion that there needs to be another meeting to be held. Also, while you are making your comments, speak the Navajo Language...it seems everything is in English...we constantly reminded to teach our children to speak Navajo, but it defeats the initiative...I was on my way to the funeral, per Renee' talking to the issue, I turned around and came in...I respectfully request to conduct another presentation so others can comment in this meeting.)</p>	Other (Additional Meeting)

**APPENDIX C. CATEGORICAL EXCLUSIONS RELEVANT TO THE FORMER BENNETT FREEZE AREA  
INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

<b>Agency/Type of Action</b>	<b>Categorical Exclusions</b>
Operation, maintenance, and replacement of existing facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Operation, maintenance, and replacement of existing facilities that involve normal renovation of buildings, road maintenance, and rehabilitation of irrigation structures.</li> <li>▪ Transfer of existing operation and maintenance activities of federal facilities to Tribal groups, water user organizations, or other entities where the anticipated operation and maintenance activities are agreed upon in a contract, follow BIA policy, and no change in operations or maintenance is anticipated.</li> </ul>
Self-Determination and Self-Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Self-Determination Act contracts and grants for BIA programs listed as categorical exclusions, or for programs in which environmental impacts are adequately addressed in earlier NEPA analysis.</li> <li>▪ Self-Governance compacts for BIA programs listed as categorical exclusions or for programs in which environmental impacts are adequately addressed in earlier NEPA analysis.</li> </ul>
Rights-of-way (ROW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A ROW inside another ROW or amendments to a ROW where no deviations from or additions to the original ROW are involved and where there is an existing NEPA analysis covering the same or similar impacts in the ROW area.</li> <li>▪ Service line agreements to an individual residence, building, or well from an existing facility where installation will involve no clearance of vegetation from the ROW other than for placement of poles, signs (including highway signs), or buried power/cable lines.</li> <li>▪ Renewals, assignments, and conversions of existing ROW where there would be essentially no change in use and continuation would not lead to environmental degradation.</li> </ul>
Roads and Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Approval of utility installations along or across a transportation facility located in whole within the limits of the roadway right-of-way.</li> <li>▪ Construction of bicycle and pedestrian lanes and paths adjacent to existing highways and within the existing ROW.</li> <li>▪ Activities included in a “highway safety plan” under 23 CFR 402.</li> <li>▪ Installation of fencing, signs, pavement markings, small passenger shelters, traffic signals, and railroad warning devices where no substantial land acquisition or traffic disruption will occur.</li> <li>▪ Emergency repairs under 23 USC 125.</li> <li>▪ Acquisition of scenic easements.</li> <li>▪ Alterations to facilities to make them accessible for the elderly or handicapped.</li> <li>▪ Resurfacing a highway without adding to the existing width.</li> </ul>

Agency/Type of Action	Categorical Exclusions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rehabilitation, reconstruction, or replacement of an existing bridge structure on essentially the same alignment or location (e.g., widening, adding shoulders or safety lanes, walkways, bikeways, or guardrails).</li> <li>▪ Approvals for changes in access control within existing ROWs.</li> <li>▪ Road construction within an existing ROW, which has already been acquired for a HUD housing project and for which earlier NEPA analysis has already been prepared.</li> </ul>
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Approval of free-use cutting, without permit, to Indian owners for on-reservation personal use of forest products, not to exceed 2,500 ft board measure when cutting will not adversely affect associated resources such as riparian zones, areas of special significance, etc.</li> <li>▪ Approval and issuance of cutting permits for forest products not to exceed \$5,000 in value.</li> <li>▪ Approval and issuance of paid timber cutting permits or contracts for products valued at less than \$25,000 when in compliance with policies and guidelines established by a current management plan addressed in earlier NEPA analysis.</li> <li>▪ Approval of Fire Management Planning Analysis detailing emergency fire suppression activities.</li> <li>▪ Approval of emergency forest and range rehabilitation plans when limited to environmental stabilization on less than 10,000 acres and not including approval of salvage sales of damaged timber.</li> <li>▪ Approval of forest stand improvement projects of less than 2,000 acres when in compliance with policies and guidelines established by a current management plan addressed in earlier NEPA analysis.</li> <li>▪ Approval of prescribed burning plans of less than 2,000 acres when in compliance with policies and guidelines established by a current management plan addressed in earlier NEPA analysis.</li> <li>▪ Approval of forestation projects with native species and associated protection and site preparation activities on less than 2,000 acres when consistent with policies and guidelines established by a current management plan addressed in earlier NEPA analysis.</li> <li>▪ Harvesting live trees not to exceed 70 acres, requiring no more than 0.5 mile of temporary road construction. Such activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shall not include even aged regeneration harvests or vegetation type conversions, and</li> <li>• May include incidental removal of trees for landings, skid trails, and road clearing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ May include temporary roads, which are defined as roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation not intended to be part of the BIA or Tribal transportation systems and not necessary for long-term resource management. Temporary roads shall be designed to standards appropriate for the intended uses, considering safety, cost of transportation, and impacts on land and resources; and</li> <li>▪ Shall require the treatment of temporary roads constructed or used to permit the reestablishment by artificial or natural means, of vegetative cover on the roadway and areas where the vegetative cover was disturbed by the</li> </ul>

Agency/Type of Action	Categorical Exclusions
	<p>construction or use of the road, as necessary to minimize erosion from the disturbed area. Such treatment shall be designed to reestablish vegetative cover as soon as practicable, but at least within 10 years after the termination of the contract. Examples include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removing individual trees for sawlogs, specialty products, or fuelwood.</li> <li>• Commercial thinning of overstocked stands to achieve the desired stocking level to increase health and vigor.</li> </ul> <p>▪ Salvaging dead or dying trees not to exceed 250 acres, requiring no more than 0.5 mile of temporary road construction. Such activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May include incidental removal of live or dead trees for landings, skid trails, and road clearing.</li> <li>• May include temporary roads, which are defined as roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation not intended to be part of the BIA or Tribal transportation systems and not necessary for long-term resource management. Temporary roads shall be designed to standards appropriate for the intended uses, considering safety, cost of transportation, and impacts on land and resources.</li> <li>• Shall require the treatment of temporary roads constructed or used to permit the reestablishment, by artificial or natural means, of vegetative cover on the roadway and areas where the vegetative cover was disturbed by the construction or use of the road, as necessary to minimize erosion from the disturbed area. Such treatment shall be designed to reestablish vegetative cover as soon as practicable, but at least within 10 years after the termination of the contract.</li> </ul> <p>▪ For this CE, a dying tree is defined as a standing tree that has been severely damaged by forces such as fire, wind, ice, insects, or disease, such that in the judgment of an experienced forest professional or someone technically trained for the work, the tree is likely to die within a few years. Examples include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial and non-commercial sanitation harvest of trees to control insects or diseases not to exceed 250 acres, requiring no more than 0.5 mile of temporary road construction. Such activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ May include removal of infested/infected trees and adjacent live uninfested/uninfected trees as determined necessary to control the spread of insects or disease; and</li> <li>○ May include incidental removal of live or dead trees for landings, skid trails, and road clearing.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>▪ May include temporary roads, which are defined as roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation not intended to be part of the BIA or Tribal transportation systems and not necessary for long-term resource management. Temporary roads shall be designed to standards appropriate for the intended uses, considering safety, cost of transportation, and impacts on land and resources; and</p>

Agency/Type of Action	Categorical Exclusions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shall require the treatment of temporary roads constructed or used to permit the reestablishment, by artificial or natural means, of vegetative cover on the roadway and areas where the vegetative cover was disturbed by the construction or use of the road, as necessary to minimize erosion from the disturbed area. Such treatment shall be designed to reestablish vegetative cover as soon as practicable, but at least within 10 years after the termination of the contract. Examples include, but are not limited to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Conveyance and Other Transfers. Approvals or grants of conveyances and other transfers of interests in land where no change in land use is planned.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Reservation Proclamations. Lands established as or added to a reservation pursuant to 25 USC 467, where no change in land use is planned.</li> </ul>
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Closure operations for solid waste facilities when done in compliance with other federal laws and regulations and where cover material is taken from locations that have been approved for use by earlier NEPA analysis.</li> <li>▪ Activities involving remediation of hazardous waste sites if done in compliance with applicable federal laws such as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (P.L. 94-580), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (P.L. 96-516) or Toxic Substances Control Act (P.L. 94-469).</li> </ul>
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Data gathering activities such as inventories, soil and range surveys, timber cruising, geological, geophysical, archeological, paleontological, and cadastral surveys.</li> <li>▪ Establishment of non-disturbance environmental quality monitoring programs and field monitoring stations, including testing services.</li> <li>▪ Actions where BIA has concurrence or co-approval with another Bureau and the action is categorically excluded for that Bureau.</li> <li>▪ Approval of an Application for Permit to Drill for a new water source or observation well.</li> <li>▪ Approval of leases, easements, or funds for single-family homesites and associated improvements, including but not limited to, construction of homes, outbuildings, access roads, and utility lines, which encompass five acres or less of contiguous land, provided that such sites and associated improvements do not adversely affect any Tribal cultural resources or historic properties and are in compliance with applicable federal and Tribal laws.</li> </ul>

Reference: Council on Environmental Quality. 2020. Update to the Regulations Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act. Federal Register, Vol 85, No. 137. July 16, 2020.

**APPENDIX D. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE LAND USE CLEARANCE POLICIES AND  
PROCUDURES (RCP) WITH BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE CLEARANCE FORM  
(BRCF) REQUEST**

# **Biological Resource Land Use Clearance Policies and Procedures (RCP)**

**RCS-44-08**

**Approved September 10, 2008**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Resources Committee of the Navajo Nation Council is the legislative oversight of the Division of Natural Resources that includes the Navajo Nation Department of Fish & Wildlife (NNDFW). It has the responsibility and authority to adopt policies, procedures and regulations that protect the biological resources of the Navajo Nation. The Resources Committee, by Resolution No. RCMA-34-03, dated March 13, 2003, approved the Biological Resource Land Clearance Policies and Procedures formerly referred to as the BRLC. The purpose of the RCP is to assist the Navajo Nation government and chapters ensure compliance with federal and Navajo laws which protect, wildlife resources, including plants, and their habitat resulting in an expedited land use clearance process.

The NNDFW is established, “to conserve, protect, enhance and restore the Navajo Nation’s fish, wildlife, plants and their habitat, through aggressive management programs for the spiritual, cultural and material benefit of present and future generations of the Navajo Nation”. After years of research and study, the NNDFW has identified and mapped wildlife habitat and sensitive areas that cover the entire Navajo Nation. The maps are attached, hereto, as attachment “A”, and are incorporated herein by reference.

The RCP Policies and Procedures will help direct development to areas where impacts to wildlife and/or their habitat will be less significant. Development includes but is not limited to human activities that result in permanent structures, temporary, long term, or repetitive disturbance to wildlife or habitat as defined by Navajo Nation Code 17 NNC § 500 et. Seq. This should increase certainty in planning and implementation of projects, while ensuring the perpetuation of wildlife resources for present and future generations. The entire Navajo Nation has been divided into six types of wildlife areas. These areas provide the framework for planning specific development projects, but site-specific planning to address wildlife resources will still be necessary, in most cases. This RCP Policies and Procedures explains what restrictions apply in each area and describes the process for the planning and approval of projects with respect to wildlife resources.

The following is a brief summary of six (6) wildlife areas identified in attachment “A”:

1. Highly Sensitive Area – recommended no development with few exceptions.

2. Moderately Sensitive Area – moderate restrictions on development to avoid sensitive species/habitats.
3. Less Sensitive Area – fewest restrictions on development.
4. Community Development Area – areas in and around towns with few or no restrictions on development.
5. Biological Preserve – no development unless compatible with the purpose of this area.
6. Recreation Area – no development unless compatible with the purpose of this area.

Preparation of a Biological Evaluation (BE) is required for development in any area, except in Area 4, and for certain exceptions (see below). A BE:

- Is documentation of impacts that a proposed project may have on biological resources;
- Must consider direct, indirect, short-term, long-term and cumulative impacts and impacts from actions that are dependent on, or are clearly related to the proposed development;
- Contains accurate information about the location of the development, including but not limited to a legal description, distance to landmark, and a map (7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle);
- Must contain a copy of the Data Response received from Navajo Natural Heritage Program specific to the project.

For information about the contents of a BE, contact NNDFW. Additionally, the Department possesses additional information on wildlife, including biology, distribution, occurrence records, avoidance measures, management recommendations and wildlife law. Project sponsors, including chapter officials, or those working on behalf of a chapter on land-use planning, are encouraged to contact the Department for this information.

EXCEPTIONS – Projects that do not require preparation of a BE

1. CHAPTER TRACTS (project completely within existing tract)
2. RENEWAL OF EXISTING BUSINESS SITE LEASES and NPDES Permits (not including expansion of lease area)
3. NHA RENOVATIONS/RECONSTRUCTIONS (project within previously withdrawn areas)
4. Installation of new equipment on existing communications towers.
5. Transfer of federal lands.

6. Installation of highway signs, pavement markings, traffic signals, railroad warning devices, small passenger shelters, where there will be minimal ground disturbance within an existing right-of-way.
7. Maintenance of an existing utility pump house and substation (not including expansion of right-of-way or lease area).
8. Alterations to facilities to make them accessible to elderly and handicapped persons.
9. Maintenance and improvements to track and rail beds when carried out within the existing right-of-way.
10. Modernization of existing paved roads & highways including resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, reconstruction, adding shoulders, or adding auxiliary lanes, except in the areas below where puccinellia parishiii must be addressed:
  - US 89 & US 89A
  - US 491 (from Naschitti to Colorado state line),
  - US 160 (from HWY 89 to Tuba City and from Red Mesa to 4 Corners Monument)
  - US 64 (from Teec Nos Pos to Hogback)
  - NM SR 134 (from Sheepsprings to 10 miles west of jct US 491)
  - AZ SR 64 (from US 89 to NN boundary)
  - Navajo Rte 5 (from US 491 to Chaco River bridge)
  - Navajo Rte 12 (from Window Rock to Tsaile)
  - Navajo Rte 13 (from Red Valley to 491)
  - Navajo Rte 19 (from US 491 to Toadlena)
  - Navajo Rte 36 (from 491 east to Hogback)
11. Any other agreements with NNDFW and outside entities for expediting project approval.

Federal laws for environmental planning and protection apply to all areas when the Federal government is involved in funding, carrying out, or authorizing, in whole or in part, proposed development. These laws include the National Environmental Policy Act, Endangered Species Act, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The wildlife areas identified herein do not supersede or replace Federal law, but can be an important tool in addressing the requirements of these laws. Federal actions that may affect federally listed species will require consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Process for planning and approval of development:

- A. Project Sponsor requests information on biological resources, specific to the proposed development, from the Navajo Natural Heritage Program
- B. Project Sponsor, or their consultant, prepares a BE for the proposed development
- C. Department reviews the BE to determine if impacts to biological resources are accurately assessed, impacts that can not be avoided are reasonably mitigated, and that no other reasonable alternatives exist
- D. Department issues a biological resource compliance form to the Project Sponsor, either concurring or not concurring with the BE based on the review
- E. The Biological Resource Compliance form must be part of any project approval application package

The following is a more detailed description of the six (6) wildlife areas, identified in attachment "A", which provides an explanation of the applicable restrictions on development, and describes the process for the planning and approval of projects with respect to wildlife resources.

#### **AREA 1: HIGHLY SENSITIVE AREA.**

This area contains the best habitat for endangered and rare plant, animal and game species, and the highest concentration of these species on the Navajo Nation. The purpose of this area is to protect these valuable and sensitive biological resources to the maximum extent practical.

The general rule for this area is no activity or development that is going to result in significant impact to wildlife resources. Restricted development is allowable only if the following criteria are met. All development requires the preparation of a BE. An acceptable BE must fully consider alternatives to the proposed development, and provide a compelling reason to develop in this area.

#### Criteria for Allowable Development:

- A. Residential/business development is allowed within Area 1 if it is:
  - 1. Not within or close enough to the habitat to cause significant impacts
  - 2. Located on the perimeter of the area; if not on the perimeter, there must be no reasonable alternatives
  - 3. Located within 1/8 mile of similar development
- B. Other types of development are allowed in Area 1 if:
  - 1. It is not within or close enough to habitat to cause significant impacts
  - 2. There are no reasonable alternatives outside the area

## **AREA 2: MODERATELY SENSITIVE AREA.**

This area has a high concentration of rare, endangered, sensitive and game species occurrences or has a high potential for these species to occur throughout the landscape. The purpose of this area is to minimize impacts on these species and their habitats, and to ensure the habitats in Area 1 do not become fragmented.

The rule for this area is that all development be placed to avoid species and their habitat. Avoidance needs to include an adequate buffer to address long-term and cumulative impacts. The buffer distance will depend on the species and the situation, and may be up to one mile. All development requires the preparation of a BE. Follow the Process for planning and approval of development, Page 4.

## **AREA 3: LESS SENSITIVE AREA.**

This area has a low, fragmented concentration of species of concern. Species in this area may be locally abundant on 'islands' of habitat, but islands are relatively small, limited in number and well spaced across the landscape. However, the Department recognizes that lands within Area 3 may be not be completely surveyed for the potential occurrence of sensitive species or habitat.

Follow the Process for planning and approval of development, Page 4. If the NNHP provides a Data Response for a project in Area 3 that states that there are no known or potential species of concern for a specific project, then a BE does not need to be drafted. The project is in compliance with the Endangered Species Act and the NESL. The project sponsor can receive a Biological Resource Compliance Form by requesting concurrence from the Director, Department of Fish and Wildlife that the project will not affect species of concern.

All developments requires preparation of a BE. Generally, the need to avoid sensitive habitats should be less frequent in this area; therefore, development in these areas is more likely to proceed as planned with proper and timely planning.

## **AREA 4: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.**

The Department has determined that areas around certain communities do not support the habitat for species of concern and therefore development can proceed without further biological evaluation. Whenever possible the NNDFW recommends that project sponsors attempt to locate their projects within

## Community Development Areas.

For project approval of all developments that are completely contained within Area 4, submit documentation to Department Director, including (but note exceptions below):

- a. Location plotted on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle map or reasonable facsimile;
- b. Brief description of project, including acreage.

### **Exceptions:**

1. This applies to all development except that which may have significant impacts outside the community. An example of this is large-scale industrial development that may impact air or water quality. For projects of this type, follow the standard "Process for planning and approval of development" (Page 4).
2. For certain communities, there are exceptions where one species have the potential to occur. For these exceptions, the biological evaluation need only address that species, and be submitted to the Department for approval. These communities are:
  - Pinon (Mountain Plover)
  - Tuba City (Puccinellia parishii)

## **AREA 5: BIOLOGICAL PRESERVE.**

These areas contain excellent, or potentially excellent, wildlife habitat and are recommended by the Department for protection from most human-related activities, and in some cases are recommended for enhancement. Only a few of these areas have been identified or designated, to date. Future areas will be identified on a case-by-case basis. A variety of protection and enhancement techniques are available, and the Department is interested in working with the chapter and land-user to protect/enhance these habitats by providing technical assistance, and possibly materials and labor. The Department is interested in receiving proposals from chapters and land-users for these types of areas. Ultimately, the Department maintains the authority for designating and managing biological preserves. However, the Department may delegate certain management responsibilities to the local level, under Department oversight.

No new activity or development is allowed within these Preserves, unless it is compatible with management goals for the area. For projects to develop Biological Preserves, the standard "Process for planning and approval of development" (Page 4) needs to be implemented. This does not include approved pre-existing activities.

## **AREA 6: RECREATION AREA.**

These areas are used for recreation that involves wildlife, or have potential for development for this purpose. Recreation can involve consumptive and/or non-consumptive uses of wildlife resources, and is often a part of a broader outdoor experience. Examples include fishing lakes, camping and picnic areas and hiking trails. Several areas have been identified as Recreation Areas. Future areas will be identified on a case-by-case basis. A variety of management techniques are available, and the Department is interested in working with the chapter and land-user to develop and/or manage these areas. The Department is also interested in receiving proposals from chapters and land-users for these types of areas. Ultimately, the Department maintains the authority for designating and managing recreational areas that involve wildlife. However, the Department may delegate certain management responsibilities to the local level, under Department oversight. The Department encourages chapters to plan development in this area compatible with the purpose, for example nature trails, interpretive displays and picnic areas.

No new development is allowed within Recreation Areas, unless it is compatible with management goals for the area. For projects to develop Recreation Areas, the standard "Process for planning and approval of development" (page 4) needs to be implemented.



# BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE CLEARANCE FORM (BRCF) REQUEST

DR# \_\_\_\_\_  
(Required: on the top right corner of data response letter)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Company/Organization Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Contact person, email and phone number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mailing Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
City/State/Zip

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Funding Identifier:  
Please mark funding source type for project.

<input type="checkbox"/>	ARPA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Light Up Navajo
<input type="checkbox"/>	CARES ACT
<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER _____

Dear Navajo Natural Heritage Program,

After reviewing the Data Request response letter and Conditional Criteria, \_\_\_\_\_ is requesting  
*Organization Name*  
a Biological Resource Clearance Form for DR# \_\_\_\_\_ based upon the selected criteria marked below.

Check applicable box(s) below:

**Project Specific Review** – A project that is small enough in scope where surveys and/or a Biological Evaluation may not be required, depending on project location and/or impacts to NESL species. Species-specific surveys and a survey report MAY still be required for projects meeting this criteria, depending on where the project is located and degree of disturbance that the project will entail.

Qualifying projects include:

- a. Linear utilities Projects (water, internet, power, etc.) **directly serving households** on the Navajo Nation where **each line individually is less than 1 mile in length.**
- b. Non-linear projects **less than 1 square acre in size.**
- c. CARES Act or ARPA Funded Projects
- d. Ecological restoration, weed treatment, and revegetation projects where the **goal is to improve native wildlife habitat and forage availability.**

**Categorical Exclusion (Cat Ex)** – Projects that are exempt from surveys and Biological Evaluations (BE) but are still required to obtain a BRCF issued certifying the applicability of exclusion.

Exempt projects include:

- a. Projects where the entire footprint is within RCP Area 4 (i.e., Development Areas)
- b. Projects where the entire footprint is within pre-existing development (e.g., radio tower repairs, windmill repairs, water infrastructure repairs, etc.)
- c. Agriculture Land Use Permit renewal requests where the entire area is within the previous lease land use area (no expansion).

**Biological Evaluation (BE)** – A project not meeting the Project Specific Review and/or Categorical Exclusion criteria above must include a BE for consideration by NNHP before we can determine if a project is in compliance with Navajo Nation and Federal wildlife laws. Submit a finalized BE for further review along with this form to [reviews@nndfw.org](mailto:reviews@nndfw.org). Include the DR# on the front page and in the email subject line.

**APPENDIX E. FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES INFORMATION**



## United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Arizona Ecological Services Field Office  
9828 North 31st Ave  
#c3  
Phoenix, AZ 85051-2517  
Phone: (602) 242-0210 Fax: (602) 242-2513

In Reply Refer To:

05/16/2025 14:08:29 UTC

Project Code: 2025-0097754

Project Name: Land Management District 1 PEA and RMP

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is providing this list under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). The list you have generated identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, and designated and proposed critical habitat, that *may* occur within the One-Range that has been delineated for the species (candidate, proposed, or listed) and its critical habitat (designated or proposed) with which your project polygon intersects. These range delineations are based on biological metrics, and do not necessarily represent exactly where the species is located. Please refer to the species information found on ECOS to determine if suitable habitat for the species on your list occurs in your project area.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the habitats upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of Federal trust resources and to determine whether projects may affect federally listed species and/or designated critical habitat. A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If the Federal action agency determines that listed species or critical habitat *may be affected* by a federally funded, permitted or authorized activity, the agency must consult with us pursuant to 50 CFR 402. Note that a "may affect" determination includes effects that may not be adverse and that may be beneficial, insignificant, or discountable. An effect exists even if only one individual

or habitat segment may be affected. The effects analysis should include the entire action area, which often extends well outside the project boundary or "footprint." For example, projects that involve streams and river systems should consider downstream affects. If the Federal action agency determines that the action may jeopardize a *proposed* species or may adversely modify *proposed* critical habitat, the agency must enter into a section 7 conference. The agency may choose to confer with us on an action that may affect proposed species or critical habitat.

Candidate species are those for which there is sufficient information to support a proposal for listing. Although candidate species have no legal protection under the Act, we recommend that they be considered in the planning process in the event they become proposed or listed prior to project completion. More information on the regulations (50 CFR 402) and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in our Endangered Species Consultation Handbook at: <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>.

We also advise you to consider species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703-712) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Eagle Act) (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*). The MBTA prohibits the taking, killing, possession, transportation, and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests, except when authorized by the Service. The Eagle Act prohibits anyone, without a permit, from taking (including disturbing) eagles, and their parts, nests, or eggs. Currently 1,026 species of birds are protected by the MBTA, including the western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*). Protected western burrowing owls can be found in urban areas and may use their nest/burrows year-round; destruction of the burrow may result in the unpermitted take of the owl or their eggs.

If a bald eagle or golden eagle nest occurs in or near the proposed project area, our office should be contacted for Technical Assistance. An evaluation must be performed to determine whether the project is likely to disturb or harm eagles. The National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines provide recommendations to minimize potential project impacts to bald eagles (see <https://www.fws.gov/law/bald-and-golden-eagle-protection-act> and <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>).

The Division of Migratory Birds (505/248-7882) administers and issues permits under the MBTA and Eagle Act, while our office can provide guidance and Technical Assistance. For more information regarding the MBTA, BGPEA, and permitting processes, please visit the following web site: <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit>. Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for communication tower projects (e.g. cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at <https://www.fws.gov/media/recommended-best-practices-communication-tower-design-siting-construction-operation>.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) may regulate activities that involve streams (including some intermittent streams) and/or wetlands. We recommend that you contact the Corps to determine their interest in proposed projects in these areas. For activities within a National Wildlife Refuge, we recommend that you contact refuge staff for specific information about refuge resources, please visit [this link](#) or visit <https://www.fws.gov/program/national->

[wildlife-refuge-system](#) to locate the refuge you would be working in or around.

If your action is on tribal land or has implications for off-reservation tribal interests, we encourage you to contact the tribe(s) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to discuss potential tribal concerns, and to invite any affected tribe and the BIA to participate in the section 7 consultation. In keeping with our tribal trust responsibility, we will notify tribes that may be affected by proposed actions when section 7 consultation is initiated. For more information, please contact our Tribal Coordinator, John Nystedt, at 928/556-2160 or [John.Nystedt@fws.gov](mailto:John.Nystedt@fws.gov).

We also recommend you seek additional information and coordinate your project with the Arizona Game and Fish Department. Information on known species detections, special status species, and Arizona species of greatest conservation need, such as the western burrowing owl and the Sonoran desert tortoise (*Gopherus morafkai*) can be found by using their Online Environmental Review Tool, administered through the Heritage Data Management System and Project Evaluation Program (<https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife-conservation/planning-for-wildlife/project-evaluation-program/>).

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office. If we may be of further assistance, please contact our Flagstaff office at 928/556-2118 for projects in northern Arizona, our general Phoenix number 602/242-0210 for central Arizona, or 520/670-6144 for projects in southern Arizona.

Sincerely,  
/s/

Heather Whitlaw  
Field Supervisor  
Attachment

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

## OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

**Arizona Ecological Services Field Office**

9828 North 31st Ave

#c3

Phoenix, AZ 85051-2517

(602) 242-0210

## PROJECT SUMMARY

**Project Code:** 2025-0097754  
**Project Name:** Land Management District 1 PEA and RMP  
**Project Type:** Grazing - Ongoing Activities  
**Project Description:** The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Navajo Region, Western Navajo Agency (WNA), Branch of Natural Resources has developed a draft 10-year Rangeland Management Plan (RMP). This plan aims to enhance agricultural resource management practices and facilitate monitoring within Land Management District 1 (LMD-1). A Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) has been prepared to assess the potential impacts of adopting and implementing the RMP (Proposed Action/Preferred Alternative) as well as the implications of not taking action (No Action Alternative).

**Project Location:**

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@36.603065400000006,-111.27872260932577,14z>



**Counties:** Coconino County, Arizona

## ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 13 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

- 
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

**MAMMALS**

NAME	STATUS
Mexican Wolf <i>Canis lupus baileyi</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3916">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3916</a>	Endangered

**BIRDS**

NAME	STATUS
California Condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> Population: U.S.A. (specific portions of Arizona, Nevada, and Utah) There is <b>proposed</b> critical habitat for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193</a>	Experimental Population, Non-Essential
Mexican Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196</a>	Threatened
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749</a>	Endangered
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> Population: Western U.S. DPS There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911</a>	Threatened

**FISHES**

NAME	STATUS
Bonytail <i>Gila elegans</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1377">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1377</a>	Endangered
Colorado Pikeminnow <i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3531">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3531</a>	Endangered
Razorback Sucker <i>Xyrauchen texanus</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/530">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/530</a>	Endangered

**INSECTS**

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Proposed Threatened

NAME	STATUS
There is <b>proposed</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	
Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee <i>Bombus suckleyi</i> Population: No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10885">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10885</a>	Proposed Endangered

## FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Brady Pincushion Cactus <i>Pediocactus bradyi</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6292">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6292</a>	Endangered
Navajo Sedge <i>Carex specuicola</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8579">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8579</a>	Threatened
Welsh's Milkweed <i>Asclepias welshii</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8400">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8400</a>	Threatened

## CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

## USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

## BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act <sup>2</sup> and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) <sup>1</sup>. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow

appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

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1. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
2. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE WHEN THIS SPECIES LIST WAS GENERATED. PLEASE CONTACT THE FIELD OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

## MIGRATORY BIRDS

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) <sup>1</sup> prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service). The incidental take of migratory birds is the injury or death of birds that results from, but is not the purpose, of an activity. The Service interprets the MBTA to prohibit incidental take.

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1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

MIGRATORY BIRD INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE WHEN THIS SPECIES LIST WAS GENERATED. PLEASE CONTACT THE FIELD OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

## WETLANDS

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

### FRESHWATER POND

- PUBFx
- PUSJh
- PUBHr
- PUBFh

- PUSAh
- PUSCh
- PUSJ
- PUSJx

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

- PEM1Jh
- PEM1Ax
- PEM1B
- PEM1J

RIVERINE

- R3UBH
- R4SBJ
- R2UBH
- R5UBH
- R4SBC

LAKE

- L1UBHh

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

- PSS2J

## **IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Name: Dana Parkinson  
Address: PO Box 217  
Address Line 2: Blackfoot, ID 83221  
City: Blackfoot  
State: ID  
Zip: 83221  
Email: [dparkinson@sundance-inc.net](mailto:dparkinson@sundance-inc.net)  
Phone: 8132931443

**APPENDIX F. CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS FOUND IN LAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT-1**

**Table F-1. Soil Map Units and associated Ecological Site Descriptions occurring in LMD-1**

*Soil Map Units and associated Ecological Site Descriptions occurring in LMD-1*

<b>Soil Map Unit Symbol</b>	<b>Soil Map Unit Name</b>	<b>Percentage of the LMD1 Area</b>	<b>Order</b>	<b>Surface Texture</b>	<b>Dominant Ecological Site Description<sup>1</sup></b>
48	Santrick-Nalcase-Rock outcrop complex, 1 to 15 percent slopes	22.89%	Entisols	Fine sand	R035XA118AZ
21	Mespuun-Nalcase-Bispen complex, 0 to 10 percent slopes	10.91%	Entisols	Sand	R035XA118AZ
24	Mespuun-Councilor-Mespuun, limy substratum complex, 0 to 10 percent slopes	10.33%	Entisols	Fine sand	R035XA118AZ
43	Rock outcrop-Mido-Mido, loamy substratum complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes	7.31%	Entisols	n/a	R035XC308AZ
22	Mespuun-Rock outcrop-Nalcase complex, 1 to 25 percent slopes	6.21%	Entisols	Sand	No data
23	Mespuun-Santrick-Rock outcrop complex, Mormon ridges, 2 to 40 percent slopes	5.85%	Entisols	Fine sand	R035XA118AZ
52	Sheppard-Needle-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 20 percent slopes	4.36%	Entisols	Fine sand	R035XB206AZ
38	Pocum family-Earlweed complex, 1 to 15 percent slopes	3.44%	Aridisols	Loamy fine sand	R035XC331AZ

<b>Soil Map Unit Symbol</b>	<b>Soil Map Unit Name</b>	<b>Percentage of the LMD1 Area</b>	<b>Order</b>	<b>Surface Texture</b>	<b>Dominant Ecological Site Description<sup>1</sup></b>
60	Typic Torriorthents-Needle-Moenkopie family complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes	3.26%	Entisols	Fine sand	R035XB235AZ
45	Rock outcrop-Needle-Lithic Torriorthents complex, 1 to 25 percent slopes	2.97%	n/a	n/a	R035XB255AZ
42	Rock outcrop-Mathis-Nalcase complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes	2.74%	n/a	n/a	R035XC302AZ
12	Florita, moderately deep-Rizno-Rock outcrop complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	2.72%	Entisols	Sand	R035XC317AZ
29	Mido-Pensom, moderately deep-Ustic Haplocambids complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes	2.61%	Entisols	Fine sand	R035XC373AZ
32	Pensom-Arches-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 25 percent slopes	2.52%	Entisols	Fine sand	R035XC315AZ
35	Pinavetes-Rock outcrop complex, white mesa, 5 to 60 percent slopes	2.43%	Entisols	Loamy fine sand	R035XC377AZ
34	Pinavetes-Pinavetes, moderately deep association, white mesa, 1 to 15 percent slopes	1.64%	Entisols	Sand	R035XC315AZ
10	Earlweed-Shoegame complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	1.45%	Aridisols	Fine sand	R035XC373AZ

<b>Soil Map Unit Symbol</b>	<b>Soil Map Unit Name</b>	<b>Percentage of the LMD1 Area</b>	<b>Order</b>	<b>Surface Texture</b>	<b>Dominant Ecological Site Description<sup>1</sup></b>
27	Mido-Gish, moderately deep-Tekapo family complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes	0.93%	Entisols	Fine sand	R035XA118AZ
50	Sheppard sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes	0.91%	Entisols	Sand	R035XB206AZ
5	Begay-Pensom, moderately deep complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes	0.70%	Aridisols	Fine sand	R035XA117AZ
30	Mespun-Councilor-Mesapun, limy substratum complex, 0 to 10 percent slopes	0.69%	Entisols	Fine sand	R035XA118AZ
31	Needle-Sheppard complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes	0.64%	Entisols	Fine sand	R035XB234AZ
46	Sandoval family-Ustic Haplocambids complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	0.44%	Entisols	Fine sandy loam	R035XC302AZ
1	Arches-Rock outcrop-Mido complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes	0.41%	Entisols	Sand	R035XC333AZ
56	Torriorthents-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 65 percent slopes	0.27%	Entisols	Very channery fine sandy loam	R035XB251AZ
33	Pinavetes-Begay complex, white mesa, 1 to 5 percent slopes	0.23%	Entisols	Sand	R035XC315AZ

<b>Soil Map Unit Symbol</b>	<b>Soil Map Unit Name</b>	<b>Percentage of the LMD1 Area</b>	<b>Order</b>	<b>Surface Texture</b>	<b>Dominant Ecological Site Description<sup>1</sup></b>
63	Urban land-Sheppard-Typic Torriorthents complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes	0.21%	Entisols	Sand	n/a
26	Mido, loamy substratum-Arches-Ustic Haplocalcids complex, crooked ridge, 2 to 10 percent slopes	0.18%	Entisols	Sand	R035XC373AZ
4	Aridic Ustorthents-Royosa-Plumasano complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes	0.16%	Entisols	Fine sand	R035XF607AZ
28	Mido-Radnik-Riverwash complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes	0.13%	Entisols	Fine sand	R035XC315AZ
64	Urban land-Ustic Haplocambids complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes	0.11%	n/a	n/a	n/a
46	Rock outcrop-Mathis-Nalcase complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes	0.08%	Entisols	Clay loam	R035XA107AZ
49	Sheppard fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes	0.05%	Entisols	Fine sand	R035XB206AZ
59	Typic Torriorthents, 1 to 5 percent slopes	0.05%	Entisols	Loamy coarse sand	R035XB234AZ
44	Rock outcrop-Needle complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes	0.04%	n/a	n/a	R035XB255AZ
65	Ustic Haplargids-Mido-Campanile complex, 0 to 7 percent slopes	0.04%	Aridisols	Sandy loam	R035XA113AZ

<b>Soil Map Unit Symbol</b>	<b>Soil Map Unit Name</b>	<b>Percentage of the LMD1 Area</b>	<b>Order</b>	<b>Surface Texture</b>	<b>Dominant Ecological Site Description<sup>1</sup></b>
40	Riverwash-Sheppard complex, 0 to 24 percent slopes	0.03%	n/a	n/a	n/a
53	Sheppard-Rock outcrop-Sheppard, moderately deep complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes	0.02%	Entisols	Loamy sand	R035XB217AZ
55	Shoegame family, 1 to 5 percent slopes	0.02%	Aridisols	Sand	R035XA118AZ
37	Nepalto family-Tsaya-Rock outcrop complex, 35 to 70 percent slopes	0.01%	Entisols	Extremely stony loamy fine sand	R035XB236AZ
49	Santrick-Nalcase-Rock outcrop complex, 1 to 15 percent slopes	0.01%	Entisols	Fine sand	R035XA118AZ
55	Shoegame family, 1 to 5 percent slopes	0.00%	Aridisols	Sand	R035XB217AZ
43	Reef-Rock outcrop complex, 4 to 35 percent slopes	0.00%	No data	Very gravelly loam	R035XC333AZ

<sup>1</sup>Ecological Site Description associated with the dominant soil series in the soil map unit.

Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey. Accessed: <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx> Retrieved on January 10, 2025.

**Table F-2. Dominant Qualities and Features of Soil Map Units occurring in LMD-1**

Soil Map Unit Symbol	Percentage of the LMD1 Area	Hydrologic Group <sup>1</sup>	Fragility Index <sup>2</sup>	K-factor Whole Soil <sup>3</sup>	Wind Erodibility Group <sup>4</sup>	Wind Erodibility Index <sup>5</sup>	Soils susceptibility to compaction	Drought vulnerability
48	22.89%	B	Fragile	0.05	1	250	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
21	10.91%	A	Fragile	0.02	1	220	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
24	10.33%	A	Fragile	0.15	1	250	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
43	7.31%	D	n/a	n/a	7	38	n/a	Severely drought vulnerable
22	6.21%	No data	Fragile	No data	1	220	Low	Drought vulnerable
23	5.85%	A	Fragile	0.05	1	250	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
52	4.36%	A	No data	0.05	1	250	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
38	3.44%	D	Fragile	0.32	2	134	Low	Drought vulnerable
60	3.26%	D	No data	0.05	1	250	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
45	2.97%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
42	2.74%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
12	2.72%	B	Not rated	0.10	1	220	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
29	2.61%	A	Not rated	0.05	1	250	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
32	2.52%	A	Fragile	0.15	1	250	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
35	2.43%	A	Not rated	0.24	2	134	Low	Drought vulnerable

Programmatic Environmental Assessment for the LMD-1 Rangeland Management Plan  
Navajo Nation

Soil Map Unit Symbol	Percentage of the LMD1 Area	Hydrologic Group <sup>1</sup>	Fragility Index <sup>2</sup>	K-factor Whole Soil <sup>3</sup>	Wind Erodibility Group <sup>4</sup>	Wind Erodibility Index <sup>5</sup>	Soils susceptibility to compaction	Drought vulnerability
34	1.64%	A	Not rated	0.02	1	220	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
10	1.45%	A	Highly fragile	0.05	1	250	Low	Drought vulnerable
27	0.93%	A	Not rated	0.02	1	250	Medium	Drought vulnerable
50	0.91%	A	Highly fragile	0.02	1	220	Low	Drought vulnerable
5	0.70%	A	Highly fragile	0.05	1	250	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
30	0.69%	A	Fragile	0.15	1	250	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
31	0.64%	D	Not rated	0.10	1	250	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
46	0.44%	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
1	0.41%	D	Fragile	0.05	1	220	Low	Drought vulnerable
56	0.27%	D	Highly fragile	0.05	6	48	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
33	0.23%	A	Not rated	0.02	1	220	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
63	0.21%	No data	No data	No data	1	220	No data	No data
26	0.18%	A	Fragile	0.05	1	220	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
4	0.16%	C	Not rated	0.15	1	250	Low	Drought vulnerable
28	0.13%	A	Highly fragile	0.05	1	250	Low	Drought vulnerable
64	0.11%	n/a	No data	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
46	0.08%	D	Fragile	0.20	6	48	Medium	Drought vulnerable
49	0.05%	A	Highly fragile	0.05	1	250	Low	Drought vulnerable

Soil Map Unit Symbol	Percentage of the LMD1 Area	Hydrologic Group <sup>1</sup>	Fragility Index <sup>2</sup>	K-factor Whole Soil <sup>3</sup>	Wind Erodibility Group <sup>4</sup>	Wind Erodibility Index <sup>5</sup>	Soils susceptibility to compaction	Drought vulnerability
59	0.05%	D	Highly fragile	0.10	2	134	Medium	Drought vulnerable
44	0.04%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
65	0.04%	C	No data	0.24	3	86	Medium	Drought vulnerable
40	0.03%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
53	0.02%	A	Fragile	0.20	2	134	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
55	0.02%	A	Fragile	0.02	1	220	Low	Drought vulnerable
37	0.01%	A	Highly fragile	0.05	6	48	Low	Drought vulnerable
49	0.01%	B	Fragile	0.05	1	250	Low	Severely drought vulnerable
55	0.00%	A	Fragile	0.02	1	220	Low	Drought vulnerable
43	0.00%	No data	Fragile	0.15	No data	No data	Low	No data

<sup>1</sup>Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential representing the dominant condition throughout the map unit. (A: Soils having a high infiltration rate [low runoff potential] when thoroughly wet; B: Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet; C: Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet; D: Soils having a very slow infiltration rate [high runoff potential] when thoroughly wet)

<sup>2</sup>Fragile Soil Index rating representing the dominant condition throughout the map unit. Fragile soils are those that are most vulnerable to degradation. In other words, they can be easily degraded. They tend to be highly susceptible to erosion and can have a low capacity to recover after degradation has occurred (low resilience).

<sup>3</sup>Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

<sup>4</sup>Wind erodibility group (WEG) consists of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible.

<sup>5</sup>The wind erodibility index is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion.

Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service SSURGO Portal. Accessed: [SSURGO Portal | Natural Resources Conservation Service](#) Retrieved on January 10, 2025.