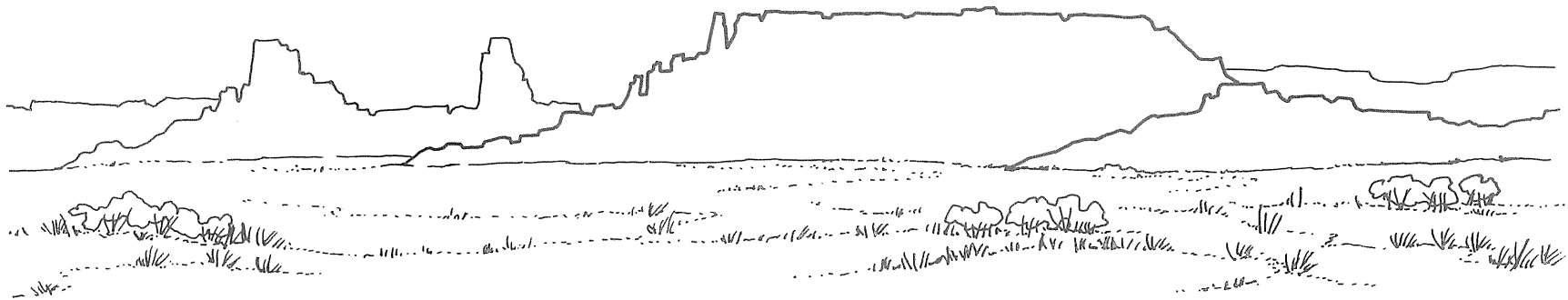


Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation

November 22, 1990

Plan Update



Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation

Carl J. Kunasek, Commissioner

Mailing Address:

P. O. Box KK
Flagstaff, Arizona 86002

Phone (602) 779-2721

Toll Free (AZ) 1-800-321-8431
(UT,NV,NM,CO,CA).... 1-800-321-3114

FAX (602) 774-1977

Street Address:

201 East Birch
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001

CHM HILL, Consultants

November 22, 1990



Printed on
Recycled &
Recyclable
Paper

Plan Update

On March 23, 1990, I was nominated by President Bush to serve as the Commissioner for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR). On May 22, 1990, I was confirmed to that position by the United States Senate. In accordance with Public Law 100-666, the ONHIR is the successor agency to the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission (NHIRC) and is a new agency in the Executive Branch.

Public Law 100-666 also requires that within 6 months of my confirmation I must prepare and submit to Congress a report concerning the relocation of eligible households and their personal property from the partitioned lands.

This Plan Update fulfills those reporting requirements. It also takes the opportunity to present a comprehensive overview of the relocation program to date. It makes available a single document that describes the current status of the program and details the evolutionary process that has occurred throughout the previous 15 years. It provides information about the numerous program elements and discusses some of the considerations and decisions involved in their development. It is my intention that this Plan Update be an ongoing, living document, useful as a reference point for what has gone on, as well as a document subject to changes, additions, and improvements, as the program's needs and future developments necessitate.

Immediately following my confirmation, I was confronted with my first major policy decision for the new office. After careful evaluation and consideration of the current program and the various situations of those persons awaiting relocation, I decided to establish certain priorities for completion of the program. In establishing those priorities, I tried to be sensitive to and balance the needs of relocatees, the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe, and the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation. I received input from both tribal chairmen, Congressional staff, and ONHIR staff. While the needs and goals of these various entities are sometimes different and difficult to balance, one issue upon which all seemed to agree is that in order to facilitate the relocation of all current Navajo residents of the Hopi Partitioned Lands (HPL), it may be necessary to allow certain extended family members to relocate together. Also, because of the extreme need and "emergency" situations in which some of those awaiting relocation find themselves, it is also necessary to expedite provision of relocation benefits to them on a case-by-case basis. Additionally, the government has already invested significant resources in certain infrastructure developments and preparing relocatees to relocate and is committed to further development of various infrastructure projects which are badly needed by the relocatee population.

The mission of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation is to resettle all eligible members of the Navajo Nation living on the HPL and all eligible members of the

Hopi Tribe living on the Navajo Partitioned Lands (NPL) and to complete the relocation of all other eligible members of both tribes as expeditiously, efficiently, and compassionately as possible. Accordingly, I have established the following system of priorities as ONHIR's official policy on this matter.

PRIORITY 1

Current Navajo HPL residents and District 6 evictees will be accorded the highest priority. Among these clients, those who have been identified as "emergency" cases, as defined in ONHIR procedures, should be accommodated immediately.

PRIORITY 2

In order to facilitate and expedite the relocation of current Navajo HPL residents, certain other eligible members of their extended families may be authorized to relocate on an individual, case-by-case basis. Included in this group, for example, could be extended family members who are relocating to the same site at the same time as the Navajo HPL resident who can aid and assist the HPL relocatee. Also included could be families who are moving to the same site for purposes of providing cost-effective use of infrastructure, such as: any relocation to the New Lands,

the Tuba City subdivision, and relocatees no longer residing on the HPL with fully completed homesite leases. Additionally, in this priority are those clients who are in "home search" status as of June 1, 1990.

PRIORITY 3

Those eligible relocatees who are not currently residing on the HPL but who have been identified as "emergency" cases and do not fall into Priority 1 or 2 will be accorded the third highest priority.

PRIORITY 4

All other eligible relocatees will fall into Priority 4.

This priority program is to be predicated upon a continuing, intensive outreach/counseling program directed toward all current Navajo HPL residents. Each Navajo resident of the HPL will be contacted and a relocation plan will be developed with him or her. The basis of this plan will be the identification of all extended family members, the assessment of their situations, the identification of "emergency" cases, and the assignment of priorities.

As the results of this new policy are analyzed, and as other issues come to my attention, I expect to be in a position to

provide Congress with continuing suggestions which could enhance the operation of the program and thereby encourage relocation.

The other major initiative that I have undertaken since my confirmation as the new Commissioner is my earnest commitment to improving the dialogue and cooperation between the ONHIR and both the Navajo and Hopi tribal governments, as well as an increased availability, by me personally, to all of the relocatee population. As to the first, I believe that the ONHIR's relationship with both tribal governments has been greatly enhanced in the last 6 months. As to the second, I have responded to many invitations from relocatee groups and individual chapters to attend various meetings and functions. I believe this availability to the client population has had, and will continue to have, very positive results.

When the first draft of this report was developed, it included sections that summarized both tribal and relocatee input on the various issues. These summaries were derived from a review of the various formal written inputs received from the Navajo Nation, as well as transcriptions of relocatee comments. The format of the report then goes on to address options and suggestions that were not implemented by detailing the constraints that prevented their adoption. Following the Navajo Nation's review of this document, additional comments were received. Those additional comments have been included exactly as they

were provided by the Navajo Nation and are identified throughout this document by an asterisk.

Finally, the presentation of the relocatee lists, required by the language of Public Law 100-666 and contained in this report, needs a brief explanation. The ONHIR has provided all of the requested information on all individuals who have applied for relocation benefits and has also requested both tribal governments to provide their lists of individuals as described by the language of the public law. The lists submitted by the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe are included in the appendix to this document.

I look forward to the challenges of the position entrusted to me by the President and the Congress of the United States, and stand ready to provide any additional information that may be desired.

Carl J. Kunasek, Commissioner
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation

Contents

FOREWORD

Section 1: INTRODUCTION

1-1	Organization of the Document	1
1-2	Background of the Relocation Program	2

Section 2: PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES

2-1	Eligibility for Relocation Benefits	7
2-2	Relocation Benefits	13
2-3	Relocation Options	17
2-4	Housing Program	23
2-5	Relocation Process	30
2-6	Discretionary Funds	38
2-7	Economic Development and Community Services	41
2-8	Participation in the Relocation Program	43
2-9	Program Statistics	45
2-10	Pending Litigation	50

Section 3: RELOCATION ON-RESERVATION

3-1	Eligibility for On-Reservation Relocation	53
3-2	On-Reservation Relocation Statistics	54
3-3	Group Moves	57
3-4	Tuba City Subdivision	58
3-5	Infrastructure Projects	59
3-6	Economic Development	61
3-7	Community Services	63

Section 4: RELOCATION OFF-RESERVATION

4-1	Eligibility for Off-Reservation Relocation	65
4-2	Off-Reservation Relocation Statistics	67
4-3	Economic Development	68
4-4	Community Services	71

Section 5: RELOCATION TO THE NEW LANDS

5-1	Introduction	73
5-2	Eligibility for Relocation to the New Lands	76
5-3	Residential Settlements	79
5-4	Relocatee Participation	90
5-5	Grazing and Range Management	94
5-6	Agriculture/Farmplots	103
5-7	Woodland, Wildlife, and Other Natural Resources	106
5-8	Cultural Resources	109
5-9	Transportation	115
5-10	Utilities	123
5-11	Economic Development	137
5-12	Property Management	144
5-13	Community Services	150
5-14	Governance	155

BIBLIOGRAPHY

159

APPENDIX: Enumeration

TABLES

1	Increases in Benefit Levels	13
2	Incentive Bonus Amounts and Application Dates	15
3	Total Relocation Benefits Received	16
4	Average Cost of Replacement Homes Acquired in Fiscal Years 1987 through 1990	29
5	Average Home Acquisition Cost	29
6	Current Relocation Statistics	46
7	Total Program Appropriations	47
8	Number of Families Relocated	48
9	Residency of Remaining Certified Households	49
10	Infrastructure Projects	60
11	Families Relocated to the New Lands	84

FIGURES

1	Relocation Program Area	3
2	Proportions of On- and Off-Reservation Relocations	19
3	Nature of Replacement Homes	27
4	Relocation Process	31
5	Relocation On-Reservation	55
6	Relocation Off-Reservation	69
7	Residential Settlements	81
8	Range Improvements	95
9	Cultural Resources	111
10	Transportation	117
11	Utilities	125
12	Economic Development	139
13	New Lands Resources With Potential for Use as Community Facilities (Map)	145
14	New Lands Resources With Potential for Use as Community Facilities (Matrix)	147

Section 1:
Introduction

1-1: ORGANIZATION OF THE DOCUMENT

This Introduction includes a short history of the relocation program to give the reader basic background information.

Section 2, Programwide Activities, considers elements common to the entire program. It includes overall program statistics and a discussion of current issues.

Information specific to Relocation On-Reservation and Relocation Off-Reservation is highlighted in Sections 3 and 4, respectively.

The ONHIR's program for Relocation to the New Lands is described in Section 5. Planning and development of the New Lands has entailed a great deal of activity over the past several years and has involved a wide range of alternatives and decisions. The format used in this section provides the reader with an understanding of the process and a succinct overview of this important component of the relocation program. Each topic gives the current status and, as appropriate, summarizes the history of planning and development, discusses options that have been suggested by the Navajo Nation and relocatees, and notes the constraints and resources that exist. Documents relevant to each topic

are identified, keyed to the bibliography contained at the end of the Plan Update.

Over the years, a large number of reports, studies, and plans have been prepared by the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission, its consultants, and other agencies involved in the relocation program. The annotated Bibliography lists these documents in the chronological order of their publication.

The Appendix is an ONHIR enumeration of certified heads of household remaining on the Hopi Partitioned Lands and Navajo Partitioned Lands, other certified heads of household who have not yet received their relocation benefits, and the current market value of their habitations and improvements. It also contains lists provided by the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe.

The Plan Update refers to the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission (NHIRC) when discussing past activities accomplished by that agency. For current and future activities, the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR) is the responsible agency.

Figure 1 shows the relocation program area, including the Navajo Partitioned Lands (NPL), Hopi Partitioned Lands (HPL), Hopi Reservation, Navajo Reservation, and New Lands.

1-2: BACKGROUND OF THE RELOCATION PROGRAM

THE NAVAJO-HOPI SETTLEMENT ACT

Since the late 19th century, the Hopi and Navajo Tribes have disputed their respective interests and rights to approximately 2.5 million acres of reservation land in Arizona. In 1963, a federal court set aside 600,000 acres of the land ("District Six") as exclusively Hopi, and designated the remaining 1.9 million acres as a Joint Use Area, to be managed and used jointly by the two tribes.

Because of continuing conflicts between the tribes, joint use proved to be unsuccessful. In 1974, Congress enacted the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act (Public Law 93-531) to provide for final settlement of the dispute. The Act called for a last attempt to mediate a solution for continued joint use. If that failed, it authorized partition of the lands and the relocation of Navajos and Hopis living on land awarded to the other tribe.

In December 1975, the mediator's report stated that a negotiated agreement could not be reached. In February 1977, the U.S. District Court in Tucson issued an Order of Partition, dividing the Joint Use Area into two parts of equal area. These two areas became known as the Hopi

Partitioned Lands (HPL) and the Navajo Partitioned Lands (NPL).

The three-member Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission was appointed in 1975. Its legislative mandate was to plan and implement a relocation program that would minimize the adverse social, economic, and cultural impacts on affected tribal members. The NHIRC was directed to proceed with relocations as promptly as practicable following its first meeting.

The NHIRC began accepting applications for relocation benefits shortly after the February 1977 partition. Relocations from the HPL and NPL began in June 1977. Because of errors made in surveying the boundaries of the Joint Use Area, the partition line was vacated by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in May 1978. Relocations were halted until August 1978, when an interim partition line was established. The U.S. District Court issued a Final Judgment of Partition in April 1979.

REVISIONS TO THE 1974 SETTLEMENT ACT

The Settlement Act was revised in 1980 (Public Law 96-305), 1985 (PL 99-190), and 1988 (PL 100-666). The language included in these acts provides for:

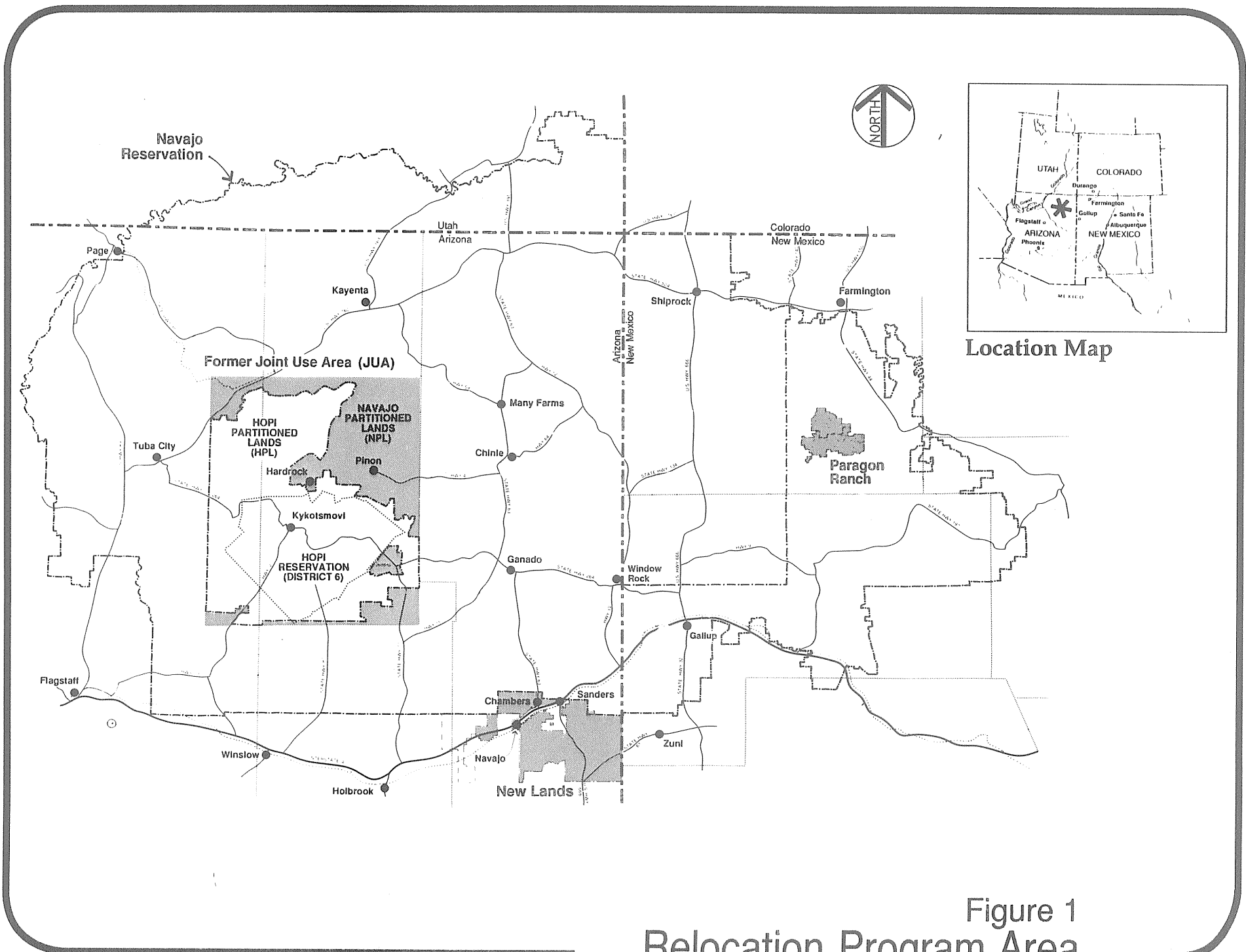


Figure 1
Relocation Program Area

- Authorization for the Navajo Tribe to acquire up to 400,000 acres of land in Arizona and New Mexico, to be used for the benefit of Navajo families required to relocate from the HPL (PL 96-305).
- Provision of relocation benefits to District Six evictees (Navajo families required to move from District Six of the Hopi Reservation) on a priority basis (PL 96-305).
- Authorization of a discretionary funds program (PL 96-305).
- Authorization for in-house administrative responsibilities (PL 96-305).
- Authorization of life estates (PL 96-305).
- Funding authorization of \$22 million for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to construct homes and related facilities for relocatees on the New Lands (PL 99-190).
- Replacement of the three-member Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission with a single Commissioner who heads the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (PL 100-666).
- Transfer of the duties and funds allocated to the BIA in 1985 to the ONHIR (PL 100-666).
- Establishment of a Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund to be used for the benefit of Navajo families and communities affected by relocation (PL 100-666).

Section 2:
Programwide Activities

2-1: ELIGIBILITY FOR RELOCATION BENEFITS

In enacting the 1974 Settlement Act, Congress stated that a guiding principal was to provide for a "thorough and generous relocation program" for tribal members residing on the partitioned lands. Although the Act identified the relocation benefits to be made available, it did not specifically define who was eligible for the program. In the absence of explicit Congressional direction or precedent, the NHIRC was responsible for establishing eligibility criteria and procedures.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The eligibility criteria developed by the NHIRC include conditions for residency, head of household, and time of residence that applicants must meet in order to receive relocation benefits.

Residency

The definition of "residency" was a major issue in developing the criteria. The NHIRC considered two possible interpretations:

1. **Actual occupancy**, where a person continually occupied a dwelling on the partitioned lands.
2. **Legal residency**, where a person might be temporarily away, but maintained substantial, recurring contact with an identifiable homesite. This interpretation considered the fact that many persons would leave the partitioned lands temporarily to seek employment, job training, or other opportunities. Yet, they maintained strong ties to their homes and community and considered themselves residents.

The NHIRC decided that the definition of legal residency best met both legal requirements and circumstances of life on the partitioned lands. By reflecting the cultural traditions and economic realities of the people affected by relocation, this interpretation fulfilled the intent of Congress to provide for a thorough and generous program.

The NHIRC's decision involved considerable deliberation and consultation with legal counsel. The NHIRC also consulted with the General Accounting Office, the Department of Interior's Office of the Solicitor, and other Department of Interior staff. Following adoption of the eligibility criteria, Congress requested the General Accounting Office again to review the residency requirement. The GAO affirmed that the NHIRC's interpretation was legal and appropriate.

Head of Household

The relocation program is designed to relocate nuclear family units, referred to as households. The eligibility regulations define a household as:

1. A group of two or more persons living together at a specific location who form a unit of permanent and domestic character.
2. A single person who at the time of his/her residence on land partitioned to the other tribe actually maintained and supported him/herself or was legally married and is now legally divorced.

The head of household is a person who must move from his/her homesite on the partitioned lands. This is the individual who speaks on behalf of the members of the household and who is designated by the household members to act as such. To qualify for this status, the individual must have been a head of household either by July 7, 1986, or at the time he/she moved from the partitioned lands. There is no gender requirement on who may be a head of household.

In developing its regulations, the NHIRC originally used the Internal Revenue Service's definition of head of household. Experience with the relocation program indicated the need to change this definition to better reflect the

structure and function of relocatee families. The changes established a workable definition that is consistent with the intent of the Settlement Act and that applies more to the Navajo and Hopi cultures.

Time of Residence

Eligibility is established by proving that the head of household was a resident of the partitioned lands on December 22, 1974 (the date the Settlement Act was enacted) and had not moved there within the previous year.

The eligibility criteria also state that the burden of proof in establishing residence and head of household status is on the applicant for relocation benefits. Individuals are not entitled to receive separate benefits if they were included as a member of a household which has received benefits.

REVISIONS TO THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The NHIRC's eligibility criteria were first published in the Federal Register in 1976.

Over the years, the NHIRC reviewed and revised the criteria as new considerations arose. For example, the NHIRC's legal counsel determined that a person could qualify for benefits if he or she became a head of house-

hold while still residing on the partitioned lands, even though he or she had not qualified in earlier years. Numerous similar circumstances have been examined.

The most recent eligibility regulations were published in the Code of Federal Regulations on May 29, 1984 (25, CFR, Section 700), with amendments on May 28, 1986.

EFFECTS OF THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA ON RELOCATION

The NHIRC's eligibility policy has had a significant impact on the scale of the relocation program.

During consideration of the Settlement Act, Congress estimated that approximately 1,000 families would be eligible for relocation benefits. This number was based on U.S. Census figures and Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates. The Congressional figures were not based on any specific enumeration of the area.

The inclusion of persons maintaining legal residency has considerably increased the number of people subject to relocation. To date, relocation applications have been processed for 4,392 Navajo and 36 Hopi families. Of these, 2,725 Navajo and 25 Hopi families have been certified as eligible for benefits--over 2½ times the original estimate.

(Unless otherwise noted, all program status statistics are as of fiscal year 1990, ending on September 30, 1990.)

Given its original estimate of 1,000 families, Congress envisioned that relocation would be completed 5 years after the NHIRC submitted its Report and Plan. In fact, almost 1,100 families were relocated to their replacement homes by that year (1986), exceeding the level anticipated by Congress. To date, a total of 1,857 families have moved to their new homes.

The residency criterion has helped facilitate the relocation process. By according benefits to persons who may be temporarily away, it recognizes that they are an integral part of the extended family unit. Family members have the opportunity to relocate together, easing the impacts of their move. The preservation of the extended family has made the program more workable and responsive to the affected people.

CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

The determination of eligibility involves an examination of facts relevant to each individual application. Applicants who meet the eligibility criteria are certified to receive relocation benefits. Applicants who are denied eligibility have a right to appeal the decision within 60 days. A

summary of certification procedures is included in Section 2-5: Relocation Process.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

The NHIRC's fiscal year 1985 Appropriations Act included language establishing July 7, 1985 as the deadline for receiving applications for voluntary relocation. The conference report stated that benefits for voluntary relocation would be available only to those households or individuals who filed an application on or before this date.

It was the NHIRC's responsibility to notify persons eligible for relocation about the deadline. The report stated that persons who did not apply "cannot be considered uninformed" and are therefore "involuntary relocatees" if they have "not made the effort to apply for relocation with the Commission."

The July 7, 1985 deadline was challenged in the case of *Zah v. NHIRC* in the United States District Court. In its order on a motion for preliminary injunction, the Court determined that applications would be accepted until July 7, 1986.

Language included in the NHIRC's FY 1986 Appropriations Act specified that none of the FY 1986 funds, nor funds appropriated under any other Act, can be used to

evict any Navajo household that, as of November 30, 1985, was physically domiciled on the HPL, until such time as a replacement home is available for such household. Similar language has continued to appear in every subsequent Appropriations Act.

The NHIRC stopped accepting applications after July 7, 1986. Because the relocation program is still ongoing, however, there are some specific cases where people's circumstances have changed and they seek certification independent of their original family unit. In cases of divorce, the individuals are considered for certification. Children who have attained head of household status since the application deadline are not being considered for certification.

CONTINUING ISSUES CONCERNING ELIGIBILITY

Non-Applicants

Non-applicants who are HPL residents and who request assistance after the July 7, 1986, deadline will be screened for eligibility and integrated into the voluntary relocation program if found to be eligible. Those who do not come forward will be contacted when practicable pursuant to ONHIR regulations and informed of the requirement to

relocate and their entitlement to relocation assistance, if they meet the eligibility criteria.

Individuals eligible for assistance who may be subject to eviction will be provided with a house, probably on the New Lands, unless there is a viable alternative site that the client prefers. The government may also set aside funds for housing for such persons, if replacement housing cannot be provided before the relocation program concludes.

***Position of the Navajo Nation**

The Navajo Nation opposes the removal of Navajo people from their ancestral homes. For those Navajo people who wish to relocate, however, the Navajo Nation believes that keeping the extended family intact is an overriding goal of relocation, and that the denial of certification to some extended family members is contrary to that goal. For that reason, the Navajo Nation continues to question the program's eligibility criteria and the application of the criteria.

The Navajo Nation believes that many of those Navajo families residing on the HPL who have not applied for

*Comments submitted by the Navajo Nation following review of the draft Plan Update are indicated by an asterisk throughout the document.

relocation or who are not actively seeking to relocate (about 300 by their count) will not move peaceably. The Nation has objected strenuously to forced removal. Its policy is stated among other places in a letter sent this year to the Chair of the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations:

The Navajo Nation, the Navajo Nation Council, and the Navajo Nation Government support the people on the land; we will not condone or participate in forcing them off the land; we support them in any legal or nonviolent action they may take to resist relocation.

The Navajo Nation equally supports those of its people who wish to relocate, including assisting them in appeals of denial of relocation eligibility. The Navajo Nation can demonstrate that current eligibility rules create a class of Navajo families who are displaced from their homes without being resettled. The Nation feels this is contrary to the intent of Congress when it passed Public Law 93-531, as revealed in report language and the letter of the law.

Litigation

Throughout the relocation program, the NHIRC has had its policies challenged through litigation. The results of past litigation have impacted the relocation program in many

areas, including client eligibility. A summary of pertinent litigation and attendant impacts on the program is provided in Section 2-10: Pending Litigation.

Eligibility is a significant ongoing issue that will never be resolved to everyone's satisfaction.

2-2: RELOCATION BENEFITS

The 1974 Settlement Act provides for two types of benefits for eligible relocatees: housing benefits and incentive bonus payments.

HOUSING BENEFITS

Section 15(a) of the Settlement Act directs the NHIRC (now the ONHIR) to purchase the habitation and other improvements on the partitioned lands owned by each household that is required to relocate. The purchase price is the fair market value of the habitation and improvements.

Section 15(b) directs the NHIRC (now the ONHIR) to pay each household an amount that, when added to the fair market value of the habitation and improvements that are purchased, equals the reasonable cost of a decent, safe, and sanitary replacement dwelling adequate to accommodate the household. When PL 93-531 was enacted, this statutory benefit was set at \$17,000 for a family of three or fewer persons and \$25,000 for a family of four or more persons. The Act provided that the NHIRC could, after consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, annually increase or decrease the benefit level to reflect changes in housing development and construction costs during the preceding year.

The current statutory benefit is \$55,000 for a family of three or fewer persons and \$66,000 for a family of four or more persons. Table 1 shows the increases in benefit levels that have occurred from 1975 through 1990.

Table 1
INCREASES IN BENEFIT LEVELS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Family of 3 or Fewer</u>	<u>Family of 4 or More</u>
12/22/75	\$17,000	\$25,000
3/10/77	21,250	31,250
3/02/78	22,610	33,250
3/01/79	26,520	39,000
12/07/79	38,700	57,000
12/06/80	44,800	66,000
4/02/82	50,000	No change
4/08/83	No change	No change
3/02/84	55,000	No change
5/03/85	No change	No change
5/02/86	No change	No change
87, 88, 89, 90	No change	No change

From the beginning of the program through fiscal year 1986, households that owned a dwelling or other improvements in the partitioned lands had its value added to their statutory benefit. The NHIRC's FY 1987 Appropriations Act contained language directing the agency to determine relocation benefits consistent with an interpretation issued

by the Department of Interior Solicitor on August 25, 1986. As a consequence, the value of a household's improvements is no longer added to the housing funds specified by the statutory benefit for a family of that size; it is, rather, combined with housing funds to provide a housing benefit equal to the statutory benefit. If a household does not own improvements, it automatically receives the full designated statutory benefit. For example, a household of four persons that owns improvements valued at \$15,000 receives \$51,000 in housing funds for a total housing benefit of \$66,000, while a household of four that owns no improvements receives \$66,000 in housing funds.

When the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) began implementing its authority to accomplish relocation to the New Lands (in accordance with Public Law 99-190), its process provided infrastructure to the individual homesite at no cost to the individual's total benefit entitlement. To ensure equity of benefit levels, the NHIRC also began in 1987 to use discretionary funds to pay for pro-rated infrastructure costs for all replacement homes. The amount paid per relocation depends on the circumstances at each family's relocation site; the average amount is \$8,000 per family. These funds are used for a variety of kinds of infrastructure. For example, at rural on-reservation sites, the funds can be used to pay for connections with Indian Health Service and/or Navajo Tribal Utility Authority utilities. In a subdivision, they can be used to pay the pro-rated costs of paved streets, storm gutters, and sidewalks, as well as for connections to city and public utilities. On the New Lands,

they can be used for connection to the water and power systems.

The Settlement Act also provides for reimbursement to each household for actual reasonable moving expenses. Reimbursement is accomplished under the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Act. At the option of the relocatee, payment consists of either a \$500 flat rate or actual moving expenses when documentation is provided. In addition, each household is reimbursed for expenses incurred during its housing search; the search expense reimbursement averages \$600.

INCENTIVE BONUS PAYMENTS

Section 14 of the Settlement Act authorizes a schedule of cash "incentive bonus" payments for families that voluntarily relocate from the partitioned lands. The amount of the payment depends on when the household applied for relocation benefits, as shown in Table 2.

USE OF RELOCATION BENEFITS

The head of household selects and purchases the family's replacement home, with the ONHIR making payment on behalf of the U.S. Government. Title to the house is conveyed by the seller to the head of household, who also receives the cash benefits paid by the ONHIR.

**Table 2
INCENTIVE BONUS AMOUNTS AND
APPLICATION DATES**

Applications signed before or up to 7/7/82	\$5,000
Applications signed from 7/8/82 to 7/7/83	4,000
Applications signed from 7/8/83 to 7/7/84	3,000
Applications signed from 7/8/84 to 7/7/85	2,000

District Six evictees and persons who signed an application after July 7, 1985, do not receive a bonus payment.

As a general rule, a household's entire housing benefit is expended in order to acquire the replacement home or to purchase certain allowable options to upgrade the basic house. The Settlement Act specifies that housing benefits are to be used only for the purpose of obtaining decent, safe, and sanitary replacement dwellings adequate to accommodate the household. Benefits that are not used for housing are forfeited by the household.

Similarly, in cases where a relocatee already owns a home, it may be necessary to expend only a portion of the benefit to acquire a free and clear title to the home, make reasonable and necessary renovations, and bring the home up to current ONHIR standards.

In the majority of cases, the housing benefit is sufficient to acquire a replacement home with a free and clear title. If a family chooses to acquire a home which exceeds the

housing benefit, it can pay for all or part of the difference with funds obtained from a mortgage, its moving expense reimbursement, incentive bonus, or other sources.

TOTAL RELOCATION BENEFITS TO DATE

Between the beginning of relocation in fiscal year 1977 and the end of fiscal year 1990, relocatees have received an estimated total of \$127,220,194 in relocation housing benefits and incentive bonus payments, as shown in Table 3.

"Bonuses Received" are net figures showing the amounts of incentive bonuses actually paid to the families. They do not include the portions of bonuses used to acquire replacement homes, which are included in the "Cost of Homes" figures. "Cost of Homes" includes government funds (statutory benefits and appraisal, as well as the portions of the incentive bonus and moving expense reimbursement which were used to pay for the homes) and funds from other sources. Search expense reimbursements and moving expense reimbursements received by the families are not included in the above figures because data back to 1977 are not readily available.

Table 3
TOTAL RELOCATION BENEFITS RECEIVED
(Fiscal Years 1977-1990)

	<u>On- Reservation^a</u>	<u>Off- Reservation</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost of homes	\$63,520,765 ^b	\$55,811,508	\$119,332,273
Bonuses received	<u>4,589,389</u>	<u>3,298,532</u>	<u>7,887,921</u>
Total (Homes acquired)	\$68,110,154 (1,018)	\$59,110,040 (833)	\$127,220,194 (1,851)

^aIncluding New Lands.

^bIncludes \$735,074 expended by the BIA for the construction of 12 homes on the New Lands in fiscal year 1987 and an estimated \$1,960,192 expended by the BIA for the construction of 32 homes on the New Lands in fiscal year 1988.

2-3: RELOCATION OPTIONS

A key focus of the relocation program has been to provide as much opportunity as possible for families to settle in an environment that can accommodate their basic needs and provide a lifestyle acceptable to them. A major emphasis of the NHIRC was to develop viable options that could meet these goals.

At the beginning of the program, families had two basic options: 1) moving onto the existing Hopi or Navajo Reservation, and 2) moving into communities off the reservation. Between 1984 and 1986, the Navajo Nation took into trust 352,000 acres of resettlement lands to be added to the Navajo Reservation, as authorized by the 1980 amendments to the Settlement Act. The availability of these "New Lands" enabled the NHIRC to develop a major third alternative for the large number of Navajo families subject to relocation.

OFF-RESERVATION RELOCATION

Early in the relocation program, the majority of Navajo relocations were to off-reservation communities. As the NHIRC assessed these off-reservation moves, it recognized that some families were experiencing adjustment problems, including language barriers, inconsistent employment, inability to obtain local services, loss of family support systems, and financial difficulties. In some cases, these

problems resulted in families' mortgaging or selling their replacement homes.

Because of these potential problems, the NHIRC began in 1981 to encourage on-reservation relocations. The NHIRC also instituted income and employment requirements for families that do move off-reservation to help prevent the unwilling loss of their replacement homes.

Off-reservation moves remain an appropriate alternative for families that:

- Wish to raise their families in an urban setting
- Possess skills required by the local labor market
- Have been regularly employed and have sufficient income to meet home maintenance costs
- Return to the reservation for social purposes, but are no longer actively involved in the reciprocal economic activities of the extended family

Off-reservation relocation is discussed further in Section 4.

ON-RESERVATION RELOCATION

Navajo relocatees wishing to move to the existing Navajo Reservation must obtain a homesite lease of up to 1 acre, requiring the approval of the family claiming customary use of the land, the chapter, and the tribe. Hopi relocatees

moving to the Hopi Reservation must obtain a homesite assignment of up to 3 acres, requiring the approval of the clan and the tribe. For both Navajos and Hopis, grazing rights cannot be transferred with the homesite lease.

Families who relocate on-reservation generally have fewer adverse experiences than those who move to off-reservation communities. For this reason, the NHIRC instituted measures to support and facilitate on-reservation moves. Site review services and funding assistance are provided to the tribes to expedite the homesite lease process. In conjunction with relocatee families, the NHIRC developed the group moves concept. Group moves enable extended families to be processed and relocated together, maintaining the family support structure throughout their move.

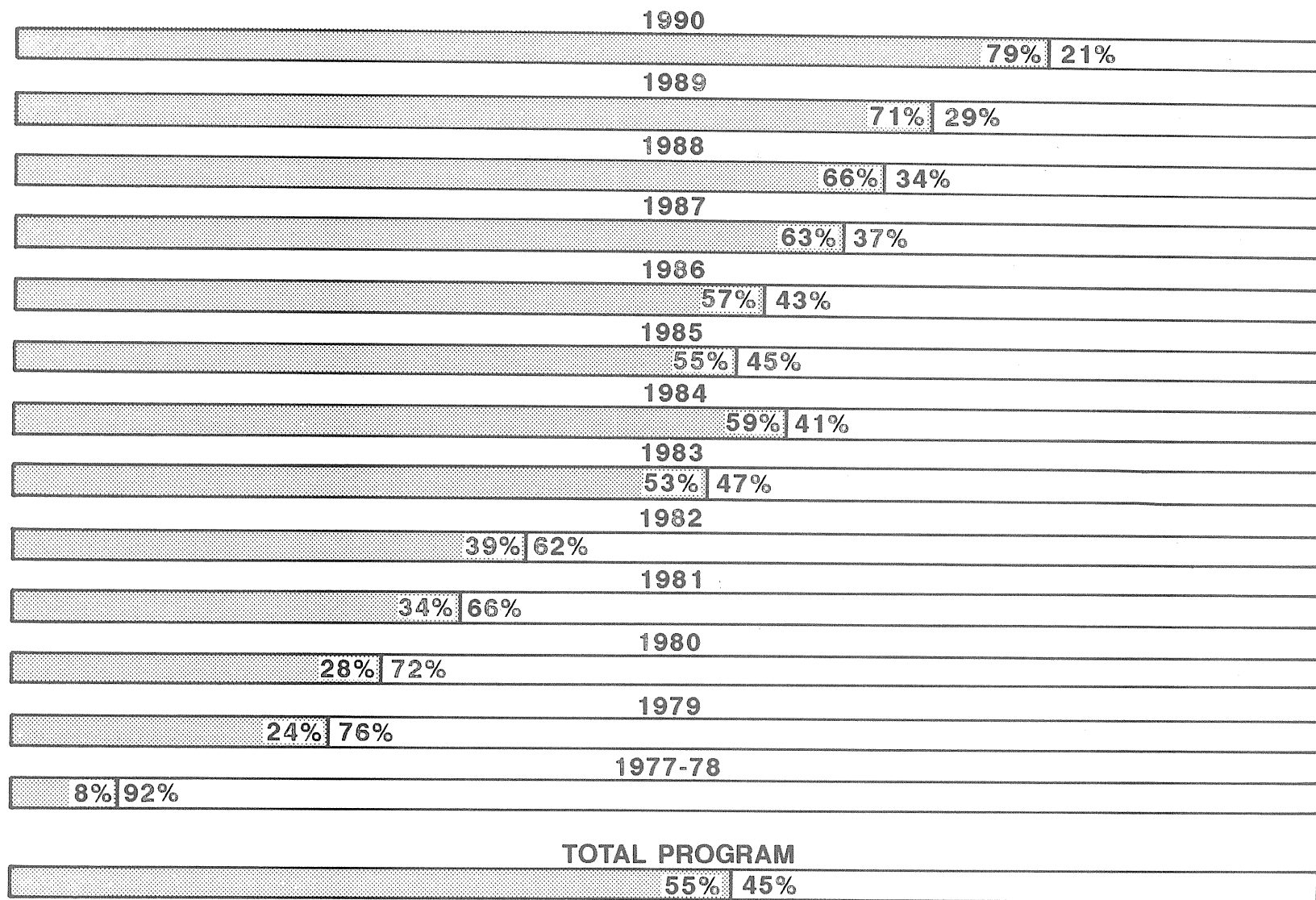
Since families began moving, there has been a consistent increase in the proportion of relocations to on-reservation homesites, as shown in Figure 2.

On-reservation relocation also has some constraints. Like the off-reservation option, this option does not allow families to graze their own livestock. On the Navajo Reservation, the land capacity and availability of homesite leases are limited. Most Navajo relocatees are prohibited from moving anywhere within the large "Bennett Freeze Area," which is under a development moratorium. In the past, some Navajo relocatees were also reluctant to move to areas that appeared to have a high potential for land exchange with the Hopi Tribe.

On-reservation moves are most appropriate for families that:

- Will be moving in among close relatives
- Have employment within commuting distance
- Do not wish to graze livestock, or are currently assisting with extended family grazing and farming practices
- Do not qualify or do not wish to move off-reservation
- Do not wish to move to the New Lands (for Navajo relocatees)

On-reservation relocation is discussed further in Section 3.



 On-Reservation
 (Includes Newlands)

 Off-Reservation

Figure 2
 Proportions of On-and
 Off-Reservation Relocation

NAVAJO RELOCATION TO THE NEW LANDS

While the measures taken to facilitate on-reservation and off-reservation moves have been successful, they cannot completely mitigate the inherent constraints of these options. From the beginning of the program, the NHIRC supported the acquisition and development of additional lands to be made part of the Navajo Reservation and provide a third alternative for Navajo families subject to relocation.

To date, the Navajo Nation has taken into trust 352,000 acres of land in Arizona to be used for the benefit of Navajo relocatees. Known as the New Lands, they offer two settlement patterns. The range clusters provide an opportunity for families to continue a traditional lifestyle based on livestock grazing. The rural community is available to all families, accommodating those that do not choose or qualify for the other relocation options.

Range Clusters

The NHIRC designated 18 range units within the New Lands, ranging in size from approximately 8,000 to 42,000 acres. In each range unit, an approximately 150-acre housing site ("range cluster") has been established. Each range cluster can accommodate about 30 1-acre homesites. With an average of 30 homesites on each of the 18 range units, about 550 families can live on the range clusters.

Range clusters are intended for families that are eligible for grazing permits on the New Lands. Families living within each cluster will manage their range unit and graze their livestock cooperatively. Extended family members who are eligible for relocation but do not have grazing permits can also move to the range clusters if they are sponsored by a grazing permittee. However, these families cannot graze livestock.

The range clusters are most appropriate for families that:

- Are eligible for grazing permits and wish to continue a traditional lifestyle
- Are related to families with grazing permits, and can help with grazing chores and share other social and economic activities

The Rural Community

The rural community comprises approximately 4,400 acres located immediately southeast of Sanders. Small groups of 1-acre homesites can accommodate extended families that wish to live near each other. The groupings are separated from each other by open space, vegetation, and topography. When fully developed, the rural community will include about 300 homesites.

Areas within the rural community are also set aside for potential development of community services, a high school site, commercial enterprises, a rodeo ground, and agricultural areas.

The rural community option is available to all Navajo relocatees. It is especially appropriate for families that:

- Wish to remain on the reservation, but cannot obtain a homesite lease elsewhere
- Wish to live near other family members in the New Lands, but are not eligible for grazing permits or homesites in the range units
- Prefer to live in a community residential pattern, with access to Interstate 40 and to nearby commercial and service centers
- Have or will seek employment in Sanders, Holbrook, Gallup, Window Rock, Fort Defiance, and other locations

The New Lands are discussed in more detail in Section 5.

LIFE ESTATES

The 1980 amendments (PL 96-305) to the Settlement Act authorized the NHIRC to grant life estate leases to up to 120 Navajo families and 10 Hopi families. Life estate leases would allow qualifying heads of household to remain on the partitioned lands, along with the life tenant's spouse, minor dependents, and other persons who are necessarily present to provide for his/her care. Life estate tenure would continue until voluntary relinquishment, or until the death of the life tenant or his/her spouse. The amendments specify age and disability requirements that applicants must meet to qualify for a life estate lease.

The NHIRC adopted final rules and regulations for the life estate program in January 1981. The NHIRC's program provided guidelines for accepting applications, determining eligibility, and coordinating with the tribes and involved agencies.

Life estates never became an option that was pursued by persons who would have been eligible. Navajo families were reluctant to participate because of the association of death with the program. During the application period, virtually no interest was shown. As a result, no life estates have been granted.

2-4: HOUSING PROGRAM

The 1974 Settlement Act requires relocatees to be provided with "decent, safe, and sanitary" replacement housing. Replacement homes can be newly constructed dwellings or resale dwellings. In some cases, existing mortgages on dwellings owned or occupied by relocatees are paid off. In the past, the NHIRC also allowed mobile homes to be acquired; however, this option was eliminated when experience proved mobile homes to be too undependable. The housing program emphasizes providing families with homes that are high quality, cost-effective, and appropriate to the culture and environment.

HOUSING STANDARDS

The NHIRC developed housing standards that define the design and construction requirements for newly constructed dwellings. The standards require that all design and construction be performed in accordance with the Uniform Building Code, the National Electrical Code, the Uniform Mechanical Code, the International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO) Uniform Plumbing Code, Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Minimum Property Standards, and Indian Health Service standards for water storage and septic disposal systems. In fact, the relocation program's requirements greatly exceed the basic construction standards of the industry in northern Arizona,

and in most cases exceed the minimum standards of various community codes.

The ONHIR requires that all resale homes purchased must be constructed after July 1982. Because resale homes represent a wide variety of design, construction, and geographical location, there is no single set of standards. ONHIR housing inspectors examine each house and use their professional judgment to determine if the dwelling is acceptable or can be repaired to become acceptable.

BASIC HOUSE PLANS

Description

The ONHIR's current housing program requires that new on-reservation replacement homes (on both the existing reservations and the New Lands) be constructed from standardized designs. Relocatees can choose from 20 basic house plans. Each plan incorporates the principles of energy efficiency and low maintenance. The ONHIR also encourages builders to hire relocatees to participate in the construction of their homes.

The basic house plans range from 840 to 1,620 square feet, with from two to five bedrooms. They include options such as handicap facilities, passive solar energy systems, and solar photovoltaic electric power at remote sites. The plans are flexible, and can be modified to accommodate families'

individual preferences. Three of the house plans are based on traditional Navajo hogan design.

All of the house plans incorporate features designed for longevity and dependability, such as reinforced exterior stucco, dual pane windows, insulation, glazing on the southern side of the house to provide for passive solar energy, and wood/coal burning stoves.

Because newly constructed dwellings off-reservation are located in such a variety of geographical areas and climates, standardized housing designs would not be appropriate and are not required. The construction plans for all new off-reservation homes are subject to extensive review to ensure that all ONHIR standards are met.

Development of the Basic House Plan Concept

The NHIRC adopted the requirement of standardized designs for new on-reservation housing in March 1984, after considerable analysis and review. The use of basic house plans provides a number of advantages. With defined criteria, the quality and consistency of the housing is better assured. Families can easily compare contractor estimates, choosing the most competitive offer and avoiding high-pressure sales techniques. Staff can process, approve, and inspect replacement housing more efficiently, enabling families to acquire their homes as quickly as possible. By

standardizing an element of the program that is common to all relocations, more staff time is available for counseling and planning for individual family needs. Cost containment is another goal. The housing program has demonstrated that relocatees are able to acquire a higher quality of housing for a lower cost than would be possible under other comparable federally funded housing programs.

Relocatee families were closely involved in developing the basic house plan concept. The Navajo Relocation Planning Group, composed of representatives from affected chapters, met bimonthly from 1979 to 1984 and was one of the first formal groups to make recommendations on housing. Through a series of group move projects, relocatee input was obtained on various aspects of home construction, including building materials, construction specifications, and design criteria. (A group move occurs when two or more families relocate at the same time to the same general area of the Navajo Reservation. Additional information about group move projects is contained in Section 3-3: Group Moves.)

The first group move began in November 1981, when the NHIRC began working with an extended family from the White Cone Chapter. The primary purpose of what was called the Cluster Housing Pilot Project was to work with the family to develop a low-maintenance, energy-efficient home. During the 7-month design phase of the project, the family was taken to the University of Arizona's Environmental Research Lab in Tucson to become acquainted with passive solar design and to work directly with the architect

in designing the homes. The end result was the construction of five homes, ranging from 896 to 1,296 square feet. These were truly passive solar homes, with the windows on the south side designed to be 12 percent of the total floor area. Another important aspect of the project was the employment of 11 family members on construction of their homes.

After completion of this pilot project, the NHIRC arranged to have many other families visit the homes. Their opinions provided valuable information to the NHIRC. For example, most families did not like so much glass on the south side. This opinion was primarily based on the concern for privacy and the desire to have a more conventional-looking house.

The design criteria developed for the Cluster Housing Pilot Project were incorporated into the Hardrock Group Move Project, which began in March 1983. This project involved families from the Hardrock Chapter that were planning to relocate to on-reservation homesite leases in that chapter. NHIRC staff met monthly for 14 months with the Hardrock Group Move Committee, which represented the participating families. Housing design, construction, and homeowner participation were primary topics discussed. Members of the committee traveled with NHIRC staff on several occasions to a variety of locations throughout northern Arizona and New Mexico to review different housing designs and construction techniques currently being used. The committee also worked with the Chief of the Tonto Apache Tribe to review the homeowner participation

program that had been successfully developed there. With technical assistance from NHIRC staff, the Hardrock Group Move Committee culminated its review of housing options by developing and issuing a request for proposals for housing construction.

The housing designs and building specifications selected for the Hardrock group move were reviewed and modified in subsequent group move projects in Jeddito and Pinon. The decisions made in these projects provided the basis for the standardized house plans currently being used. In developing the house plans, the NHIRC also considered previous housing choices and suggestions from individual families, as well as information obtained from inspecting newly constructed houses. Over the years, the basic house plans have been reviewed and modified to ensure that they are meeting the needs of relocatee families.

The development and use of the basic house plans has unquestionably improved the quality of replacement homes. Some families have objected to having their housing choices restricted. However, because the house plans are flexible, the ONHIR is able to work with most families to accommodate their preferences.

HOUSING INSPECTION PROGRAM

Following construction (or, in the case of a resale home, before acquisition), all dwellings are inspected by the ONHIR's Housing Inspection and Compliance Branch to

ensure they comply with all applicable housing requirements. At any time a complaint is received during the 2-year warranty period, the ONHIR will inspect the home and require the contractor to make necessary repairs. The ONHIR notifies clients 60 days before the end of the warranty period and performs a final inspection upon request to ensure all warranty questions are addressed. A bilingual program in home maintenance training is offered to all relocatees.

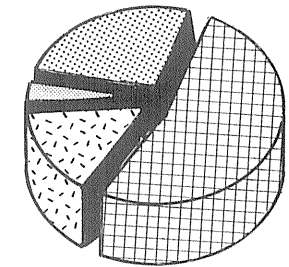
HOME REPAIR PROGRAM

The ONHIR conducts a home repair program to ensure that homes acquired early in the program meet all current standards. From the beginning of the program until 1980, the NHIRC did not have its own inspection and compliance capability. It has therefore been necessary to perform repairs on some homes acquired before 1980, when the NHIRC began its own inspection program. The repair program was initiated in 1984, when NHIRC staff reviewed requests from a number of families to perform repairs on their replacement homes. Repairs to those homes most seriously under standards were completed in 1988. The second phase of the program (repairs to homes with less serious defects) is currently under way, and is expected to be finished by summer 1991. A total of 127 homes will have been repaired when the program is completed.

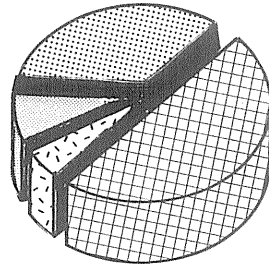
HOUSING STATISTICS

To date, 1,857 families have acquired 1,851 replacement homes. (Five groups of two families have bought homes together and one family chose to receive a cash payment for the appraisal value of its dwelling and improvements on the partitioned lands.) Of these homes, almost 68 percent were newly constructed dwellings, 28 percent were resale dwellings, 3 percent were mobile homes, and 2 percent involved acquisition of homes already occupied by relocatees.

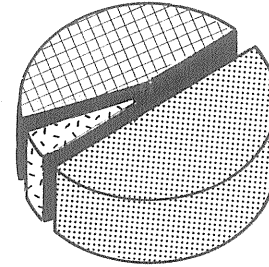
Figure 3 shows the types of replacement homes acquired, by fiscal year.



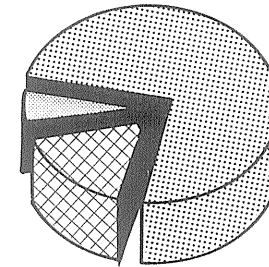
Fiscal Years 1977-1980



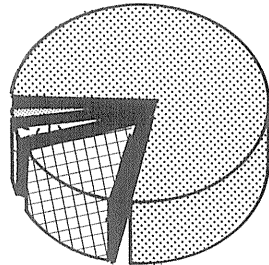
Fiscal Year 1981



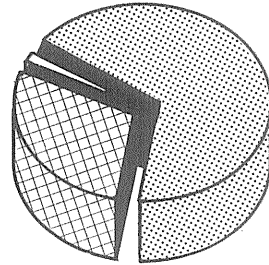
Fiscal Year 1982



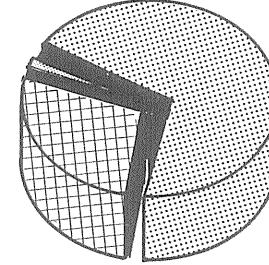
Fiscal Year 1983



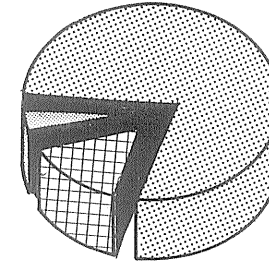
Fiscal Year 1984



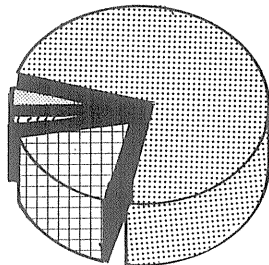
Fiscal Year 1985



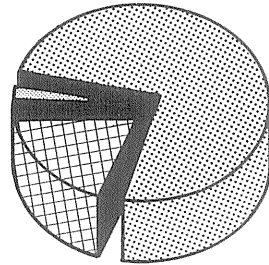
Fiscal Year 1986



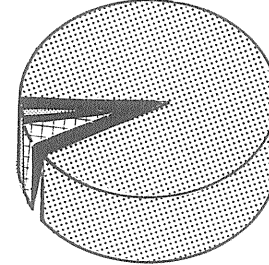
Fiscal Year 1987



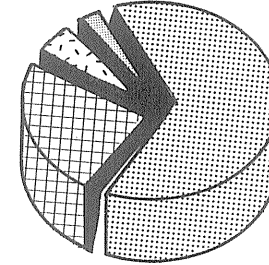
Fiscal Year 1988



Fiscal Year 1989



Fiscal Year 1990



Total Program

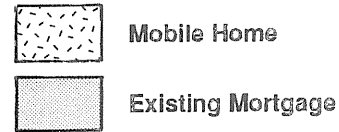
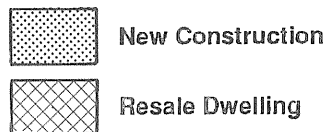


Figure 3
Nature of Replacement Homes
(By Fiscal Year)

Table 4 shows the average acquisition cost of each type of home during fiscal years 1987, 1988, 1989, and 1990.

Table 4
AVERAGE COST OF REPLACEMENT HOMES
ACQUIRED IN FISCAL YEARS 1987 THROUGH 1990

	<u>FY 1987</u>	<u>FY 1988</u>	<u>FY 1989</u>	<u>FY 1990</u>
New construction	\$65,120	\$68,100	\$64,341	\$66,397
Resale dwelling	68,803	86,077	79,696	78,940
Existing mortgage	74,142	65,646	68,082	72,168
All types	66,017	71,376	67,193	67,560

Table 5 identifies the average acquisition cost of all types of on-reservation and off-reservation replacement homes each fiscal year. The primary reason for the cost difference between on-reservation and off-reservation homes is that while construction, labor, and other related costs are generally higher on-reservation, on-reservation homesites are typically homesite or residential leases and do not require the purchase of land. Changes in home acquisition costs reflect year-to-year changes in construction and other costs.

Table 5
AVERAGE HOME ACQUISITION COST
(All Types of Replacement Homes)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>On-Reservation</u>	<u>Off-Reservation</u>
1990	\$64,461	\$77,472
1989	61,072	81,868
1988	66,580	81,406
1987	63,136	70,935
1986	61,282	71,522
1985	60,137	71,112
1984	64,284	65,441
1983	67,092	62,284
1982	69,663	63,940
1981	62,282	66,649
1980	46,157	57,208
1979	37,241	55,246
1978	38,462	37,237
1977	0	35,797

2-5: RELOCATION PROCESS

Planning for and implementing a family's relocation is a complex process, requiring a number of detailed steps. Throughout the relocation program, the NHIRC worked to establish services and procedures that could best meet program requirements and the needs of affected families. The basic steps of the relocation process are shown in Figure 4 and summarized below.

CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

As discussed in Section 2-1: Eligibility for Relocation Benefits, families must meet defined eligibility criteria to be certified for relocation benefits. The NHIRC established a certification program to examine the individual circumstances of each family and determine if the criteria were met. The NHIRC first began accepting applications for benefits shortly after partition of the Joint Use Area occurred in February 1977. The deadline for accepting applications was July 7, 1986. In some specific cases (such as divorce), individuals are still being considered for certification.

The following steps were involved in the certification program:

Application

A family began the certification process by completing and submitting an application for benefits. Program staff were available to help the client fill out the application if assistance was required.

Interviews

Interviews were conducted at the main office or in the field. They included providing information about benefits and about the procedures involved in the relocation process. Most interviews were conducted in the native language.

Field Investigations

Field investigations were conducted in some cases to determine the residency of the applicant. This was accomplished by the field investigator's speaking to friends, relatives, and neighbors and looking at the homesite location and condition.

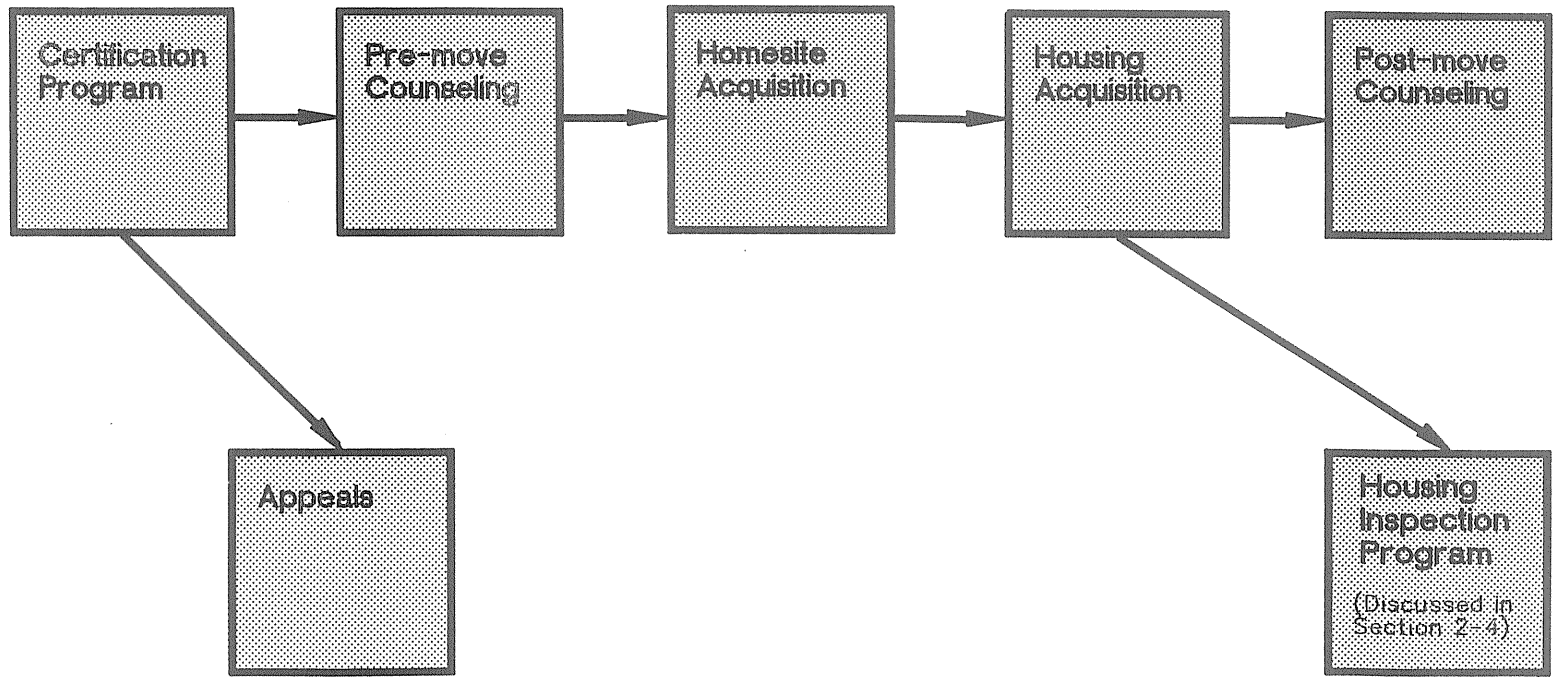


Figure 4
Relocation Process

Information Gathering

Certain documents were required to verify residency and head of household. Documents such as birth records, marriage records, hospital records, livestock sales receipts, grazing permits, and voting records were considered. Program staff worked with the applicant to obtain the necessary information.

Case File Review

The certification officer reviewed each case file for a final determination of eligibility.

Notification of Eligibility

A notification of eligibility was sent to each eligible applicant, and a pre-move counselor was assigned to the client for the next step of the process.

If an applicant was determined to be ineligible for benefits, he/she was informed of the decision and the reasons for it.

APPEALS

Some applicants who were denied eligibility have appealed the decision. Appeals must be made within 60 days of the decision. Three levels of appeal are provided within the ONHIR:

1. An explanatory conference
2. A hearing by an ONHIR hearing officer
3. A review by the ONHIR of the hearing officer's decision

The client can be represented by an attorney provided by the Navajo Nation or Hopi Tribe at any stage of these appeal levels. The determination can be upheld or reversed at any stage. If the client is not satisfied with the ONHIR's determination, he/she can appeal to the federal court.

PRE-MOVE COUNSELING

The Settlement Act recognizes that relocation may have "adverse social, economic, cultural, and other impacts" on some relocatees, and requires the relocation program to "avoid or minimize, to the extent possible, such impacts." Within the scope of its authority and resources, the ONHIR places great emphasis on providing sensitive counseling and

advisory services to relocatees and presenting them with options to facilitate their adjustment.

Each certified family is assigned to a pre-move counselor, who works with the family to develop a household relocation plan. Information is provided about homesites, types of housing, benefits, and responsibilities related to home maintenance, taxes, and utilities costs. The counselor helps identify particular needs and problems and counsels the family on how they can best be met. By helping set action goals and decision points, the counselor assists the family with the decision-making process.

Pre-move counselors can meet with families either in the ONHIR's offices or at the family's current home. Extended families interested in moving to the same location are assigned to the same counselor to process together. During the home search phase, clients have a prescribed number of site and contractor visits, which are reimbursable under federal travel regulations. To help provide as much information as possible about the options, tours of the New Lands are offered to potentially interested relocatees.

HOMESITE ACQUISITION

Once a family has determined where it wants to move, it enters the homesite acquisition process. This generally occurs after the family has completed pre-move counseling; however, in some cases, it can be concurrent if the family

has selected its preferred relocation site, but still needs to complete some aspects of counseling.

Inspection and Compliance Branch (ICB) staff are responsible for determining if the family's preferred homesite is available and, if so, for acquiring the site. For on-reservation relocations, this involves working with the Navajo Nation, Hopi Tribe, or other tribes to acquire a homesite lease. The ONHIR has no authority or control over the acquisition of on-reservation homesite leases. However, it helps facilitate the process by providing funding assistance and site review services to the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe. The ONHIR also contracts with the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department and other archaeological institutions to conduct surveys and follow federal archaeological compliance requirements.

On the New Lands, ICB staff help the family select its site, position the home on the site, and record the selection with the ONHIR's New Lands Branch. For off-reservation construction or acquisition, the ICB conducts a site feasibility analysis and recommends an approval or disapproval of the site.

HOUSING ACQUISITION

Both pre-move counseling and homesite acquisition must be completed before a family begins the housing acquisition process.

Families work with a housing acquisition specialist to acquire their relocation homes. The role of the housing acquisition specialist is to discuss the various options and provide families with the information they need to make the best choices. This includes information on how to select and work with a builder or real estate agent; what the purchase process involves (including appraisals, titles, and insurance); and how to understand and evaluate contract terms.

After a family has selected a contractor for new housing, the housing acquisition specialist reviews the contract to ensure that the price and terms are acceptable. For resale homes, an ONHIR housing inspector inspects the home to determine if it meets housing standards, checks the appraisal and purchase price, and reviews the contract terms. After a contract is signed, the housing acquisition specialist acts as the contract administrator to ensure that both parties meet the terms of the contract.

POST-MOVE COUNSELING

The purpose of post-move counseling is to help families successfully adjust to living in their relocation community. The pre-move counseling staff person originally assigned to the family provides followup for 2 years after the family's move. This consists primarily of information, referral, and advocacy with established local agencies and programs. Because of staff resource limitations, the counselor can provide only limited services.

The ONHIR contracts for post-move counseling in Coconino County with Flagstaff's Native Americans for Community Action and in Navajo County with the Holbrook and Winslow Community Counseling Centers. These agencies provide direct counseling and information services, as well as advocacy and referral to other local agencies and programs. These local groups may provide services such as adult education, teaching daily living skills, and teaching English as a second language.

In fiscal years 1987 and 1988, the NHIRC contracted with the Navajo Nation's Division of Behavioral Health to provide on-reservation post-move services. Beginning in 1989, on-reservation relocatees are referred to existing tribal services.

PROGRESS THROUGH THE RELOCATION PROCESS

In 1987, the NHIRC interviewed approximately 1,000 of the 1,100 Navajo and Hopi certified heads of household who had not yet received their relocation benefits and who no longer resided on land partitioned to the other tribe. The survey looked at housing conditions and other circumstances to help identify families that could be classified as candidates to receive priority relocation assistance. The application of priorities proved useful when caseloads exceeded available staffing and funding resources.

At present, the ONHIR is applying the priority policy announced by Commissioner Kunasek shortly after his appointment. However, a number of factors currently affect the rate at which relocations are occurring. Some families remain in the counseling process because they have not made a decision or are reluctant to move; do not qualify for or cannot acquire their preferred relocation site (such as an on-reservation homesite lease); or are encountering family problems that hinder relocation. The approval of an on-reservation homesite lease takes up to 32 months, delaying the homesite acquisition process for many families. Because of these difficulties, the relocation process often cannot be accelerated for these individuals. In many cases, the ability to complete relocation will be directly related to the resolution of these impediments.

OTHER INFORMATION AND ADVISORY SERVICES

In addition to the steps described above, various other means of obtaining and disseminating information have been used to facilitate the relocation process. These activities have helped provide relocatees with the background they need to weigh alternatives and make decisions. Additionally, information obtained from the relocatees has been considered in planning and implementing the relocation program.

Field Activities

The diversity of people and activities involved in relocation requires a variety of approaches to ensure that the information process is effective. In some cases, relocatees may prefer meeting with program staff in the ONHIR's offices, and arrangements are made for transportation to Flagstaff. In other cases, it is more useful to work with relocatees in their current or prospective environment. To accomplish this, the ONHIR conducts a number of field activities, including presentations at chapter meetings, seminars and meetings on the partitioned lands, home visits to families, and relocatee tours of the New Lands.

Dine' Bikeya Bahane'

From 1983 to 1985, the NHIRC contracted for public information dissemination by Dine' Bikeya Bahane' (translated from Navajo: "talking about the people's land"), specialized consultants that provided a wide variety of public information services. These included publication of bimonthly newsletters to relocatees; regular television and radio announcements; door-to-door visits to families; and presentations or facilitation at chapter meetings, group meetings, counseling seminars, and New Lands tours. DBB provided relocatees and the general public with information about the entire scope of NHIRC programs and responded to a wide variety of questions. In turn, DBB communicated

the feelings and needs of relocatees to NHIRC staff, completing the information loop.

Seminars

In 1985 and 1986, seminars were initiated to provide a wide range of information that could help families develop their relocation plans during pre-move counseling. These seminars have evolved into a focus on the New Lands and currently provide information to families interested in that alternative.

Surveys

A number of surveys have been conducted to facilitate program planning and evaluation. The surveys have provided information about demographic characteristics; social and economic conditions; and relocatee preferences and needs, both before and after relocation.

Contact Staff Information

Staff members working with relocatees have provided a constant source of information about relocatee needs and concerns. Their comments have been valuable in designing ongoing program activities.

Automated Data Processing Systems

The implementation of automated data processing systems in 1984 has greatly contributed to the program's efficiency and effectiveness. The Client Information System is used to track families through all departments of the agency. It gives staff easy access to the information needed to follow and expedite each family's progress. The system increases cost-effectiveness and makes more staff time available for individual family counseling and planning.

2-6: DISCRETIONARY FUNDS

The 1974 Settlement Act authorized funding only for housing benefits, "incentive bonus" payments, and program operations. As the relocation program developed, the NHIRC recognized the need for a variety of relocation support activities, for which funding had not been provided. The NHIRC requested that Congress provide for additional program monies to address these needs.

The 1980 amendments to the Settlement Act authorized annual appropriations of up to \$6 million to "facilitate and expedite relocation efforts." This discretionary fund could be used to match or pay up to 30 percent of joint projects undertaken with federal, state, or local government agencies, the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe, or private organizations. These projects were to be directed toward assisting the NHIRC in carrying out its responsibilities or assisting either tribe in meeting the burdens imposed by relocation. The funds could also be used to pay up to 100 percent for demonstration projects employing innovative energy or other technologies to provide housing and related facilities and services.

The 1988 amendments to the Settlement Act removed the requirement for matching funds, enabling qualifying projects that significantly assist the relocation program to be funded up to 100 percent.

DISCRETIONARY FUNDS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The NHIRC adopted rules and regulations for the management of discretionary funds in July 1981. Based on the experience gained during the first year of the program (fiscal year 1982), the rules and regulations were revised in December 1982 to streamline the program's operation. The management program provides a system for setting program priorities, soliciting and receiving grant applications, reviewing applications, and making grant award decisions.

USE OF THE DISCRETIONARY FUNDS

A significant advantage of the discretionary funds is their ability to attract joint funding from cooperating agencies, greatly augmenting the scope of work that can be undertaken.

A major portion of the discretionary funds has been dedicated to jointly funded infrastructure projects on the Navajo Reservation, largely in conjunction with the Indian Health Service (for water supply and wastewater disposal) and the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (for electrical service). These community development projects have contributed to the success of group moves by providing needed services to families at their resettlement sites. The projects also provide basic services to host chapter

members, helping the host communities absorb the pressures that an increased population places on already limited and overused service capabilities.

As discussed in Section 2-2: Relocation Benefits, the NHIRC also began in 1987 to use discretionary funds to pay the pro-rated infrastructure costs for individual replacement homes. This was done to provide equity between its own program and that of the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the New Lands, and to ensure the sufficiency of benefit levels.

To date, the annual authorization for discretionary funds has never been fully appropriated. The NHIRC sought to increase appropriations levels and also to broaden the authority of the fund to provide for needed economic development and community services projects (such as schools, health facilities, law enforcement, and recreation facilities). Following discussions with the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees in 1984, the NHIRC was instructed that services normally provided through tribal and other federal programs were not within its authority. Within its funding and authority limitations, the NHIRC directed the discretionary fund toward the most beneficial allowable uses.

Public Law 100-666 removed the requirement for matching funds and broadened the purposes for which funds can be expended. However, funding requirements for New Lands infrastructure have been sufficiently great that, until

recently, the ONHIR still lacked adequate funds to aggressively address economic development projects.

In the 1991 Appropriations Act, Congress approved the expenditure of \$1.5 million for construction of a manufacturing facility on the New Lands. The facility will house Dine' Cooperatives, a firm that subcontracts electronics assembly work for General Motors. It is anticipated that approximately 300 to 400 jobs will result from this project.

The Congressional approval for this major economic development project, coupled with the broadening of the ONHIR's authority for uses of the discretionary funds, seems to indicate potential new directions for the applications of these funds.

In addition to infrastructure development, discretionary funds have been used for the following types of projects:

- Relocatee information, counseling, and referral services
- Support of group move projects
- Assistance to the Hopi Tribe and Navajo Nation for relocation planning and support services
- Vocational training and placement services
- Feasibility studies concerning economic development and employment

- Youth employment projects
- Support for New Lands identification, selection, and planning
- Site development for range units, the rural community, and the Tuba City subdivision
- Feasibility studies for developing community services and facilities

2-7: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Public Law 93-531 does not identify economic development as a direct and specific goal of the relocation program, with appropriations exclusively designated for that purpose. The ONHIR recognizes the need to raise relocatees' economic level as a way to minimize adverse impacts of relocation. However, its efforts have been constrained by the fact that it is a short-term agency with limited funding for economic development. As discussed in Section 2-6, there now appears to be support for funding more comprehensive economic development projects.

Within their ability, the NHIRC and ONHIR have worked to support and promote economic development and employment opportunities. Progress has been made through the replacement housing program; projects using discretionary funds where authorized; and joint efforts with the tribes, non-profit agencies, private businesses, and government agencies at the local, state, and federal level.

To date, 1,851 homes have been acquired for relocatee families--1,018 at on-reservation homesites (including the New Lands) and 833 at off-reservation homesites. These homes were acquired at an estimated cost of \$119.0 million. Almost 68 percent of them were newly constructed

dwellings. The relocation construction program has therefore contributed approximately \$80.9 million to local economies. Community infrastructure has also been improved through electricity, water, and sanitation projects undertaken in conjunction with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, and Navajo Tribal Utility Authority. The overall effect of the housing program has been a significant contribution to improving the quality of living conditions in these communities, especially those located on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations.

The program has also had an impact on local economies in terms of income and jobs, because replacement housing dollars and relocatees' bonuses have been spent and respent in these communities. From the beginning of the program through the end of fiscal year 1987, replacement homes and benefits received by relocatees totaled over \$38 million for relocations to the host communities of Flagstaff, Winslow, Holbrook, Page, the White Mountains of Arizona, Phoenix Metropolitan Area, Albuquerque, Farmington, Gallup, and Kirkland. NHIRC staff working with a University of Arizona economist analyzed the economic impacts that resulted from spending these funds. Conservative economic impact multipliers revealed that spending these funds plus over \$13 million in NHIRC payroll created an additional \$49 million in new payrolls in these communities. Similar multipliers were used to estimate the employment effects associated with this spending, and revealed that 2,618 new jobs were created in these communities' construction and retail sectors during this same period of time. While the ONHIR has not performed a similar

analysis since 1987, the increase in the program's impacts would be directly proportionate to the appropriations received in that period.

Obviously, relocatees are not the sole beneficiaries of the new payrolls and jobs that result from these economic impacts. Other persons share in these benefits. In an effort to help relocatees become greater economic beneficiaries of the relocation program, the ONHIR encourages replacement home builders to employ relocatees in the construction of replacement homes. From interviews with builders, it is estimated that one to three relocatees are typically employed on the construction of each on-reservation home. Hourly rates range from \$4.25 for unskilled laborers to \$12 for skilled workers such as carpenters. Average total earnings for these workers are approximately \$1,000 per home. It is estimated that over 300 relocatees and family members have been so employed during the past 3 years.

Encouraging builders to employ relocatees has provided training in building skills as well as jobs. Training and jobs have also been provided in this way to host community residents.

Specific discretionary funds projects and cooperative efforts that have been undertaken to promote employment and economic development are described in the On-Reservation, Off-Reservation, and New Lands sections of this report.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

The ONHIR's ability to develop community services and facilities is limited. As discussed in Section 2-5: Relocation Process, pre-move and post-move social support services are provided by ONHIR staff, contracts with counseling services, and referral to established agencies and programs. In large measure, services such as schools, health facilities, and law enforcement are available through existing service providers, including the tribes, state and federal agencies, and local organizations in host communities. Community services on-reservation, off-reservation, and on the New Lands are discussed in those sections of the report.

2-8: PARTICIPATION IN THE RELOCATION PROGRAM

A continuous effort has been made throughout the program to consult with those affected by relocation. This has included providing opportunities for input into program policy and planning, as well as seeking feedback and evaluation on both planning and implementation. Participation has involved relocatees, chapter officers, tribal leadership and offices, off-reservation community groups, and agencies of federal, state, and local government.

RELOCATEE PARTICIPATION

A variety of means has been used to obtain appropriate input for addressing the diverse circumstances and interests of the relocatee population.

The Navajo Relocation Planning Group was formed in 1979 and met bimonthly until 1984. It included relocatees from various geographical areas and divergent lifestyles in order to provide a balanced representation. The group reviewed and commented on various aspects of the program, such as grazing regulations and housing.

The Hopi Relocation Planning Committee, composed of Hopi families required to move, was organized in 1977 and met 27 times. The committee gave considerable attention

to site selection and land withdrawal for new homesites and to the need to plan for resettlement and community and economic development.

The Coconino County Advisory Committee and Navajo County Relocation Planning Committee were formed in 1979. These groups included representatives of both relocatees and service providers. They focused on the concerns and needs of people moving to off-reservation sites within these two counties, which encompass the majority of the northern Arizona area. The Navajo County Relocation Planning Committee is still active.

Relocatee involvement has been an important element of planning and developing the New Lands. The NHIRC held numerous meetings with relocatee families to obtain comment on the general plan and identify the most suitable land settlement patterns. Relocatee representatives participated in site selection for the range clusters and the rural community. Families have the opportunity to tour the New Lands and select their homesites and extended family groupings. Families that moved to the New Lands formed the Nahat'a' Dziil Committee as their community organization. The Navajo Nation recognized the committee as a chapter in October 1990. The ONHIR regularly meets with the chapter for review and comment on the continuing development of the New Lands.

Open ONHIR meetings also provide an opportunity for public comment. In addition, monthly Public-Staff Work Sessions are held with the public. Staff members are also

available to discuss specific problems or suggestions with individual relocatees and the public.

Relocatee participation has resulted in several important innovations to the relocation program. The development of the group move concept is a notable example, enabling relocatee families to keep important support structures intact both during and after the relocation process. As discussed in Section 2-4: Housing Program, relocatee families also greatly contributed to the development of the basic house plan concept.

TRIBAL AND AGENCY PARTICIPATION

Public Law 93-531 anticipated support for the relocation program from other agencies. This intent was strengthened in the 1980 amendments, which authorized the NHIRC to "call upon any department or agency of the United States to assist the Commission in implementing its relocation plan." Interagency coordination and cooperation is further necessitated by the fact that the ONHIR is not a permanent entity, and ongoing functions will eventually be assumed by permanent agencies.

Through a series of interagency agreements, the NHIRC and ONHIR have worked closely with other federal agencies to provide services necessary to the relocation program. These have included the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service (agencies with statutory responsibility for providing services to Indian communities),

the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Geological Survey. Numerous local, state, and federal agencies have also been consulted to obtain input and plan for service provision to relocatees. Many of these agencies have participated in formal review and comment on various program elements.

The discretionary funds authorized by the 1980 amendments have augmented the relocation program by attracting joint funding from cooperating agencies. As discussed previously, jointly funded infrastructure projects have helped provide needed services to both relocatee families and host communities.

Since the beginning of the program, the NHIRC and ONHIR have worked with numerous Hopi and Navajo tribal agencies and departments. Funding has been provided to the tribes for activities related to relocation, including selection and acquisition of the New Lands, on-reservation homesite lease acquisition, and planning and coordination. Tribal review and comment has been solicited on all aspects of the program.

*The Navajo Nation feels its participation in the relocation program should be given qualitatively greater weight than at present because of its long-term responsibility for relocatees and the maintenance and support of resettlement areas. The Nation is particularly sensitive to compliance with tribal law and regulations in areas involving land withdrawals, environmental regulations, construction of public facilities, or the use of tribal funds.

2-9: PROGRAM STATISTICS

The ONHIR's continuing progress in implementing Public Law 93-531, as amended, is reflected in its program statistics.

CURRENT RELOCATION STATISTICS

A total of 4,428 Navajo and Hopi households have applied for relocation benefits. Of these, 2,750 have been certified as eligible and 1,678 have been denied eligibility. A number of those who were denied have appealed that determination; 614 of the appeal cases are still active.

To date, 1,857 families have relocated to their replacement homes. The remaining 893 certified families have not yet received their benefits.

Table 6 shows current relocation statistics.

RELOCATIONS COMPLETED

While the 1974 Settlement Act and subsequent amendments specify funding authorizations for the relocation program, the authorized amounts often were not fully appropriated. The ability to provide replacement homes and undertake other activities to facilitate relocation has

been directly related to appropriations levels. Table 7 shows total program appropriations to date.

Prior to 1990, the full amount of appropriated housing benefits was expended each year. In a 1984 report submitted to the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, the NHIRC identified future requirements for the relocation program. One of these requirements was increased housing funds to allow for more moves per year. The 1986 amendments to the Settlement Act recognized this need by authorizing \$22 million to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to construct housing and related facilities on the New Lands. In the 1988 amendments, the responsibility for housing construction on the New Lands was transferred to the ONHIR.

Due to policy direction from the Secretary of the Interior, the NHIRC, and subsequently the ONHIR, experienced a drastic reduction in relocations during 1990. Following the confirmation of Commissioner Kunasek and the implementation of his priority policy, the ONHIR has returned to its historical level of relocations per year.

Table 8 shows the number of relocations that have been completed each year. The table does not reflect the additional number of relocations in progress each year.

Table 6
CURRENT RELOCATION STATISTICS
 (Number of Families)

	<u>Navajos from HPL</u>	<u>Navajos from Dist. 6</u>	<u>Hopis from NPL</u>	<u>Total</u>
Applied for benefits	4,185	207	36	4,428
Denied	1,517	150	11	1,678
Certified ^a	2,668	57	25	2,750
Eligibility appeals	572	37	5	614
Relocated				
Off-reservation	818 (46%)	16 (39%)	2 (13%)	836 (45%)
On-reservation	832 (46%)	17 (41%)	14 (87%)	863 (46%)
New lands	150 (8%)	8 (20%)	0	158 (9%)
Total	1,800	41	16	1,857
Remaining to be Relocated				
Not relocated ^b	868	16	9	893
Contracts ^c	-36	-7	0	-43
Seeking ^d	-97	0	0	-97
Remaining	735	9	9	753

^aCertified families are those that are determined to be eligible for relocation benefits. A family is considered to be relocated when it occupies its replacement home.

^bIncludes 175 Navajo families still residing on the HPL.

^cFamilies in the process of building or buying relocation homes. Includes 14 families still residing on the HPL.

^dFamilies that have received housing acquisition counseling and are selecting their homes, but have not yet signed a contract. Includes 12 families still residing on the HPL.

Table 7
TOTAL PROGRAM APPROPRIATIONS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Bonus Payments</u>	<u>Housing Acquisition</u>	<u>Discretionary Funds</u>	<u>Commission Operations</u>	<u>Total</u>
1976	\$ 1,800,000	\$10,500,000	--	\$ 500,000	\$ 12,800,000
1977	--	--	--	400,000	400,000
1978	450,000	1,100,000	--	623,000	2,173,000
1979	250,000	7,512,000	--	990,999	8,752,999
1980	--	--	--	985,000	985,000
1981	--	1,500,000	--	1,237,000	2,737,000
1982	700,000	6,640,000	\$ 500,000	2,222,000	10,062,000
1983	470,000	3,889,000	500,000	2,832,000	7,691,000
1984	950,000	13,312,000	1,629,000	2,914,000	18,805,000
1985	980,000	14,700,000	1,645,000	2,996,000	20,321,000
1986	961,000	13,734,580	3,321,000	3,877,823	21,894,403
1987	2,185,000	15,000,000	2,000,000	3,150,000	22,335,000
1988	1,012,000	18,800,000	2,273,000	3,185,000	25,270,000
1989	1,034,000	18,800,000	4,065,000	3,424,000	27,323,000
1990	1,518,000	20,104,000	10,765,000 ^a	4,035,000	36,422,000
TOTAL	\$12,310,000	\$143,711,580	\$28,828,000	\$33,171,822	\$218,021,402

^aIncludes \$5.6 million to be passed through to the BIA for road construction on the New Lands.

Note: Does not include 1986 appropriation of \$22 million to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to construct homes and related facilities on the New Lands, or appropriations to the BIA and the Indian Health Service to develop roads and water projects on the New Lands. Pursuant to provisions of PL 100-666, the BIA has transferred to the ONHIR \$12.9 million, which is also not included in this table.

Table 8
NUMBER OF FAMILIES RELOCATED
 (by Year)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Housing Appropriations</u>	<u>No. of Families Relocated</u>
1976	\$10,500,000	-- ^a
1977	--	40
1978	1,100,000	27
1979	7,512,000 ^b	97
1980	--	110
1981	1,500,000 ^b	85
1982	6,640,000	85
1983	3,889,000	76
1984	13,312,000	192
1985	14,700,000	180
1986	13,734,580 ^c	190
1987	15,000,000	136
1988	18,800,000	249
1989	18,800,000	246
1990	<u>20,104,000</u>	<u>144</u>
Total	\$143,711,580	1,857

^aNo families were moved in 1976 because the interim partition line was not drawn until February 1977.

^bIncludes advisory services.

^cDoes not include \$22 million appropriation to Bureau of Indian Affairs for housing and related facilities on the New Lands.

CERTIFIED RELOCATEES WHO HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED BENEFITS

Table 9 shows the residency of certified households that have not yet received their relocation benefits.

The appendix contains an ONHIR enumeration of households remaining on the HPL and NPL, other eligible households that have not yet received their relocation benefits, and the current market value of their habitations and improvements.

Table 9
RESIDENCY OF REMAINING CERTIFIED HOUSEHOLDS

Navajos living on the HPL (Currently continuously domiciled)	175
Navajos not living on the HPL (Moved pursuant to PL 93-531)	693
Hopis not living on the NPL (Moved pursuant to PL 93-531)	9
District Six relocatees	<u>16</u>
Total families remaining to be relocated	893

2-10: PENDING LITIGATION

Throughout the program, the NHIRC has had its policies challenged through litigation. The results of past litigation have impacted the relocation program in many areas. Currently pending litigation could also have significant impacts on the program, as summarized below.

1. *NAVAJO NATION ET AL. v. UNITED STATES ET AL.* (CIV 88-1421 PCT CLH NHIRC)

The issues in this case and the next case center around development activities on the New Lands. This case seeks to enjoin relocation activities and planning activities and to have the court declare that relocation is a violation of the Constitution.

The Court has not granted an injunction as requested by the Tribe. No decision has been made. Rather, Judge Carroll has required the government to file monthly status reports on the significant activities relative to the New Lands. As of this report, 51 monthly status reports have been filed.

2. *ROGER ATTAKAI ET AL. v. UNITED STATES ET AL.* (CIV 88-9664 PCT EHC)

The issue in this case concerns Bureau of Indian Affairs and ONHIR activities in planning, approving, and carrying out development activities on the Hopi Partitioned Lands (HPL). The suit alleges that these activities interfere with the exercise of the plaintiff's religion, violating the Constitution, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act, among others.

3. *JENNY MANYBEADS ET AL. v. UNITED STATES ET AL.* (CIV 88-0181 PCT EHC)

The issues raised in this case concern the religious freedom of Navajos affected by relocation. The suit essentially seeks to have the Court declare that relocation violates the plaintiffs' right to practice their religion by breaching the Constitution, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, and the "trust responsibility," as well as other laws and treaties.

This case and *Roger Attakai et al. v. United States et al.* were consolidated by Judge Carroll. On October 18, 1989, a judgment was issued by the Court. The judgment denied plaintiffs' Motion for a Preliminary Injunction and granted defendants' Motion to Dismiss. The Court determined as follows:

1. That there was no violation of plaintiffs' right to freedom of exercise of religion
2. That there was no violation of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act
3. That plaintiffs have not been denied equal protection of the laws and that their due process rights have not been violated
4. That the federal trust responsibility has not been violated
5. That the international law and United Nations charter claims were legally frivolous

The decisions have been appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

4. *IVAN SIDNEY ET AL. v. LEONARD HASKIE ET AL.*
(CIV 58-579 PCT EHC)

This case is the continuation of the original *Healing v. Jones* litigation between the tribes that resulted in the Settlement Act. This is the "generic" lawsuit. The issues before the Court during the past year have dealt with construction and repair of homes on the HPL by the Navajo Tribe and individual Navajos and the government's activities on the HPL.

Recently, in the context of the issue of repair of homes on the HPL belonging to persons awaiting relocation, the Court requested that the government discuss the issue of completion of the relocation program, raising the issue of forced relocation. The government has filed a pleading with the Court indicating its position. The ONHIR has stated to the Department of Justice and to the Department of Interior its opposition to forced relocation.

Should there be a decision by the Court mandating forced relocation at this time, such decision would require a major change in longstanding policy. While the policy is being re-evaluated, there could be a cessation of current program activities. The response of relocatees, Congress, and other agencies, as well as the financial impact, is unknown and quite speculative at this time.

5. *SANDS v. NHIRC* (CIV 85-1961 PCT RCB)

This case challenged as unconstitutional the NHIRC's regulations and procedures used in denying eligibility. It also alleged violations of the Privacy Act. It sought to have the denied cases reopened and seeks money damages for each violation of the Privacy Act.

On August 10, 1989, the Court extended an Order determining that the NHIRC's eligibility review procedures were not unfair or flawed, that the notices sent by the NHIRC complied with its regulations and did not violate due process rights of applicants, and, finally, that the NHIRC

did not violate the terms of the Privacy Act. However, the Court did recognize that some applicants did not receive notice of the denial of their applications and did not have an opportunity timely to file an appeal. The Court directed the NHIRC to allow certain applicants the opportunity to file for a waiver of the appeal time limit. The Court also directed the NHIRC to reopen and redetermine the applications for relocation benefits of certain applicants who were denied benefits based on failure to provide requested information.

On October 25, 1989, the parties filed a Procedural Stipulation and Judgment to implement the provisions of the Court's Order. The NHIRC developed procedures to implement the decision. To date, 543 requests for hearings have been received. It is estimated that as a result of the hearings and reconsideration of decisions, 125 to 175 applicants may be determined eligible for benefits.

Section 3:
Relocation On-Reservation

3-1: ELIGIBILITY FOR ON-RESERVATION RELOCATION

Navajo relocatees wishing to move to the existing Navajo Reservation must obtain a homesite lease of up to 1 acre. This requires the approval of the family claiming customary use of the land, the chapter, and the tribe. Hopi relocatees moving to the Hopi Reservation must obtain a homesite assignment of up to 3 acres, requiring the approval of the clan and the tribe. For both Navajos and Hopis, grazing rights cannot be transferred with the homesite lease.

The land capacity and availability of homesite leases on the Navajo Reservation are limited. In addition, most Navajo relocatees are prohibited from moving anywhere within the large "Bennett Freeze Area," which is under a development moratorium. In the past, some Navajo relocatees were also reluctant to move to areas appearing to have a high potential for land exchange with the Hopi Tribe.

The ONHIR has no control over the location of the homesite leases or the approval of the family claiming customary rights. However, the ONHIR does facilitate homesite acquisition by providing funding assistance to the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe to help process lease applications, and by providing site review services. Separate Navajo Nation staff are funded by the ONHIR to work

exclusively on homesite leases for relocatees. As a result, the average time required to acquire a homesite lease for Navajo relocatees has decreased from 6 years at the beginning of the program to about 1½ years currently.

3-2: ON-RESERVATION RELOCATION STATISTICS

As of September 1990, 863 families have moved to on-reservation locations (not including the New Lands). This represents 46 percent of total relocations.

Figure 5 shows the number of families that have relocated to each on-reservation host community.

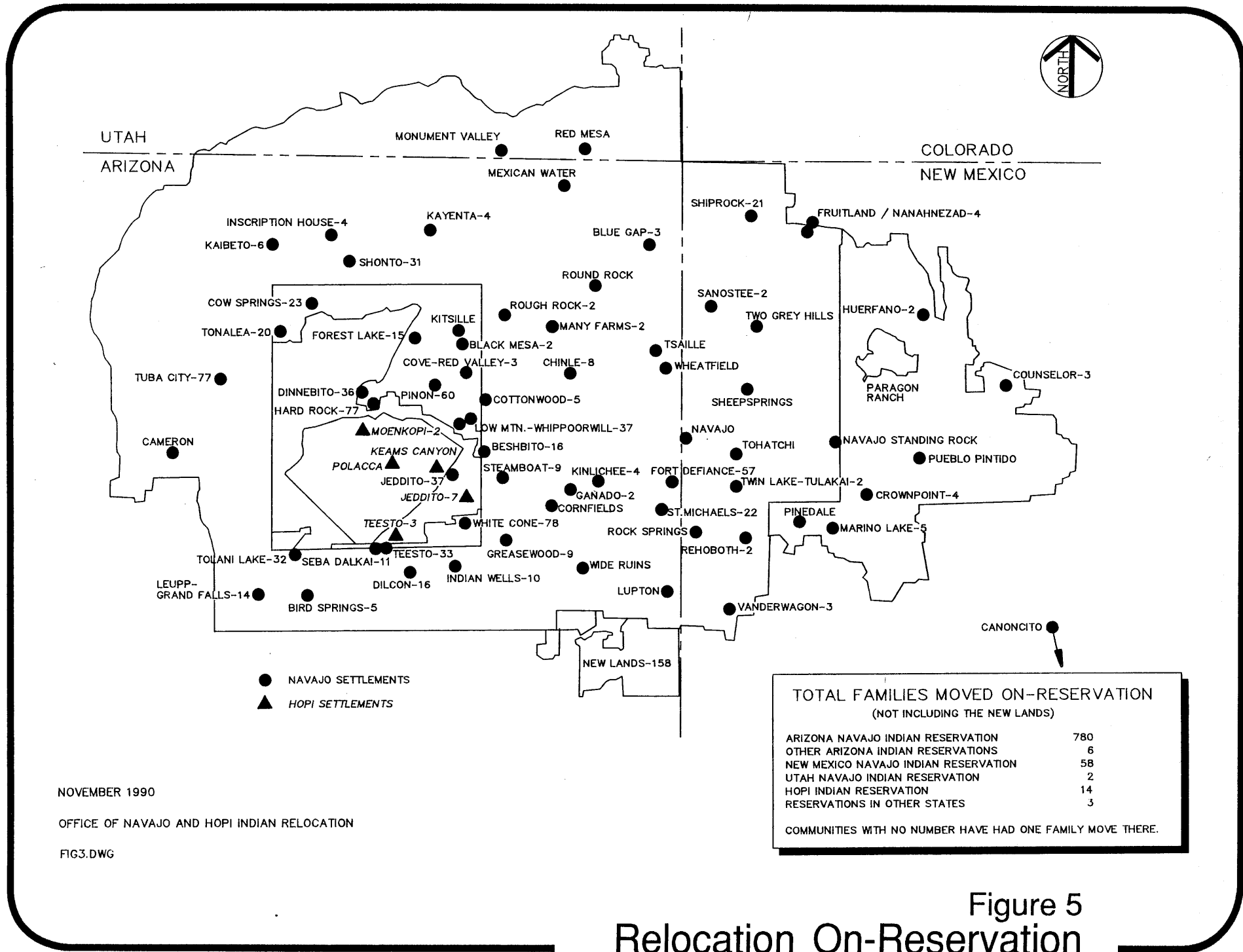


Figure 5
Relocation On-Reservation

3-3: GROUP MOVES

A group move occurs when two or more families (usually extended family members, but not always) relocate at the same time to the same general area of the Navajo Reservation. The group move concept was developed in conjunction with relocatees. It allows extended families to remain together, maintaining the support structure that is of great cultural and economic importance in Navajo culture.

To facilitate the group move process, the ONHIR gives priority to the acquisition of group move members' replacement homes and processes the members together through the relocation program.

Another benefit of group moves is that discretionary funds (for both infrastructure projects and individual infrastructure connections) can be pooled with funds available to the Indian Health Service and the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority for utility development. In this way, utility projects can be undertaken in areas that otherwise would have gone unserved for many years.

Group moves have occurred in Hardrock, Pinon, Jeddito, and White Cone, involving a total of approximately 150 families. The Hardrock group move demonstrates the advantages of this concept: a total of approximately 250

relocatee and host community families have benefitted from a community water system, onsite wastewater disposal, and electrical utility system developed in conjunction with the move.

The ONHIR is restricted in its group move activities by its lack of influence on homesite lease availability and selection on the existing Navajo Reservation. However, the experience derived from the on-reservation moves helped design settlement policies for the New Lands, where the extended family concept can be fully implemented.

3-4: TUBA CITY SUBDIVISION

The Tuba City subdivision is a joint project of the ONHIR and the Tuba City Chapter. The first phase will provide homesites for 25 relocatee families and 49 chapter families, and will include development of roads and utility services. The ONHIR is providing up to \$1.1 million from discretionary funds for site development for this phase of the project. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is providing up to \$870,000 for the first phase. Full development of the subdivision is projected at approximately 280 homesites.

The subdivision project involves a number of agencies, including the Navajo Housing Authority, HUD, Navajo-Hopi Development Office, Tuba City Chapter, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, and Arizona Public Service Company. Since development planning began in early 1984, the project has encountered a number of problems that have slowed development. Current efforts are focusing on resolution of these problems and cooperative agreements among the agencies to expedite development. Construction of Phase I began in summer 1990, and the first homes are scheduled for completion in April or May 1991.

Priority for homesites in the subdivision is given to relocatees who, because of age or health, might benefit from

proximity to the Indian Health Service hospital in Tuba City, and to relocatees with extended family living in the Tuba City area.

3-5: INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

The provision of adequate infrastructure support (water, wastewater disposal, and power) is essential to the successful relocation of families. The use of discretionary funds for infrastructure projects benefits host communities as well. Jointly funded infrastructure development is a feature of the Hardrock, Jeddito, Pinon, and White Cone group moves and has also facilitated relocation in several other communities.

Table 10 shows infrastructure projects.

**Table 10
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS**

Community	Project Description
Hardrock	Water system, onsite wastewater disposal, and electrical utility system, providing services to approximately 250 relocatee and host community families.
Jeddito	Electrical service provided to 18 relocatee families and 33 host families.
Pinon	Water system and onsite wastewater disposal, providing service to 32 relocatee families and approximately 73 host families. Electrical service provided to 34 relocatee homes.
White Cone	Electrical service provided to 12 relocatee families and 54 host families.
Low Mountain and Whippoorwill Chapters	Water system and onsite wastewater disposal, providing service to 24 relocatee families and at least 144 host community families. Electrical utility distribution provided to all relocatee families.
Beshbito	Electrical utility distribution provided to approximately 66 relocatee and host community families.
Tuba City Subdivision	Initial development of 25 lots for relocatee families and 49 lots for host community families; development will include roads and utility services.

3-6: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

As discussed in Section 2-6: Discretionary Funds, the ability to provide for needed economic development activities has been restricted by funding and authority limitations.

Within these limitations, the following activities have been undertaken to benefit on-reservation relocatees.

TURQUOISE TRAIL

In November 1983, the Bureau of Indian Affairs began construction on the Hopi-Navajo Turquoise Trail. The project involved improving and paving an existing road to provide for a two-lane paved highway between Second Mesa (on the Hopi Reservation) and U.S. 160 near Kayenta. This road would benefit residents of both the Hopi and Navajo Reservations by providing increased access to employment and services, and could also help boost tourism and encourage businesses to come into the area.

The NHIRC worked with both tribes, the BIA, and the Arizona Department of Transportation to support this project. It provided discretionary fund grants to the tribes and encouraged the employment of Navajo and Hopi residents on construction crews.

Construction of the Turquoise Trail stopped in 1984. The improved and paved road extends 6 miles north from the Hopi Cultural Center on Arizona Highway 264. At this time, funding to complete the road is uncertain.

HARDROCK AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

With partition, the Hardrock Chapter lost 75 percent of its land base. In addition, over 125 families have relocated from the HPL to the NPL portion of the chapter. As a result, the chapter has experienced problems associated with an increased population density and a land base that can no longer support its population by means of a traditional grazing economy.

In 1985 and 1986, the NHIRC funded a cooperative agricultural development pilot project in the Hardrock area to help mitigate some of these problems. By increasing agricultural productivity, the project sought to promote both subsistence level farming and the marketing of surplus products. The project was also designed to strengthen extended family and community ties by developing a farm cooperative whose members share labor, knowledge, farm sites, equipment, and produce.

EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

The following activities have been undertaken to improve opportunities for employment and vocational training.

- Coordination with replacement home builders to encourage the employment of relocatees in construction, providing both income and training in building skills.
- A grant to the Hopi Tribe to provide training and management skills for small businesses.
- Funding of work by Project PPEP (Portable Practical Educational Programs) to develop a program through which relocatees could receive experience in the building trades while working on their replacement homes.
- Recruitment of eligible relocatees by Project PPEP for training in computer word processing and data entry skills. This was a nationally accredited program that operated in southern Arizona and at Leupp on the Navajo Reservation.
- Funding of a 1984 study to examine existing and possible economic and employment opportunities in

the Interstate Highway 40 corridor between Flagstaff and Gallup.

- The offer of discretionary funds to the Navajo Nation to develop a construction skills training project. Ultimately, the Navajo Engineering and Construction Authority chose not to participate in the proposed project.

3-7: COMMUNITY SERVICES

The ONHIR's ability to develop community services and facilities is limited. As noted in 2-6: Discretionary Funds, the NHIRC in the past has been specifically instructed not to plan for or provide services (such as schools, health facilities, and law enforcement) that are the normal responsibility of other federal, state, tribal, and local agencies.

The ONHIR now has expanded authority for its discretionary funds, which would allow it to address issues of this nature. However, it is impractical to anticipate that the ONHIR would ever have adequate resources to meaningfully address all community service needs on areas of the reservations that are impacted by relocation.

*The position of the Navajo Nation is that relocatees on-reservation should be provided with public and social services, utilities, access to public safety and health care services, as well as employment and educational opportunities at the place of relocation. These facilities and services were often overloaded or substandard before they were subjected to the additional strain of serving an influx of relocatees. The Navajo Nation provides matching funds for many projects which benefit relocatees, and is developing long-term plans for rehabilitation of relocation-impacted areas.

Section 4:
Relocation Off-Reservation

4-1: ELIGIBILITY FOR OFF-RESERVATION RELOCATION

Since the beginning of the relocation program, some off-reservation relocatees have sold their replacement homes, for a variety of reasons. A number have chosen to move on-reservation after acquiring a homesite lease, or have relocated to take advantage of employment opportunities. Others have moved because they were experiencing adjustment problems or financial difficulties. In some cases, families mortgaged their homes to provide necessary finances.

The NHIRC recognized that some sales were problematic, but was initially reluctant to intervene, since the homes are the property of their relocatee owners. As more homes were sold, however, the NHIRC took administrative actions, separate from its counseling program, to try to prevent the unwilling loss of replacement homes. These actions included encouraging on-reservation relocations, especially for more traditional households, and adopting two regulations: the "25 percent rule" and the "24-month deed restriction."

THE 25 PERCENT RULE

Under the 25 percent rule, a household cannot move off-reservation if the costs of maintaining the replacement home exceed 25 percent of the adult family members' gross annual income. In general, the household must have an annual income of at least \$15,000 (including payments from public agencies). Further, the head of household or spouse must be employed at the time of relocation.

IMPACT OF THE 25 PERCENT RULE

The 25 percent rule became effective for homes acquired after July 1, 1982. A total of 29.3 percent (85 homes) of the 290 off-reservation homes acquired before the rule came into effect were sold within 2 years of their acquisition. Between the time the rule was instituted and November 1988, only 6.2 percent (21 homes) of the 341 off-reservation homes acquired have been sold within 2 years of their acquisition.

THE 24-MONTH DEED RESTRICTION

Under the 24-month deed restriction, relocatee households are prohibited from selling, transferring, assigning, or encumbering their replacement home for a period of 2 years, unless the ONHIR is consulted. Because the home

belongs to the household, the ONHIR cannot prevent these actions; however, it can review the proposed action and advise against unfavorable transactions.

IMPACT OF THE 24-MONTH DEED RESTRICTION

This restriction became effective for homes acquired after March 7, 1984. A total of 25.8 percent (104 homes) of the 403 off-reservation homes acquired before that time were sold within 2 years of their acquisition. Between the time the restriction was instituted and November 1988, less than 1 percent (2 homes) of the 341 off-reservation homes acquired were sold within 2 years of their acquisition.

4-2: OFF-RESERVATION RELOCATION STATISTICS

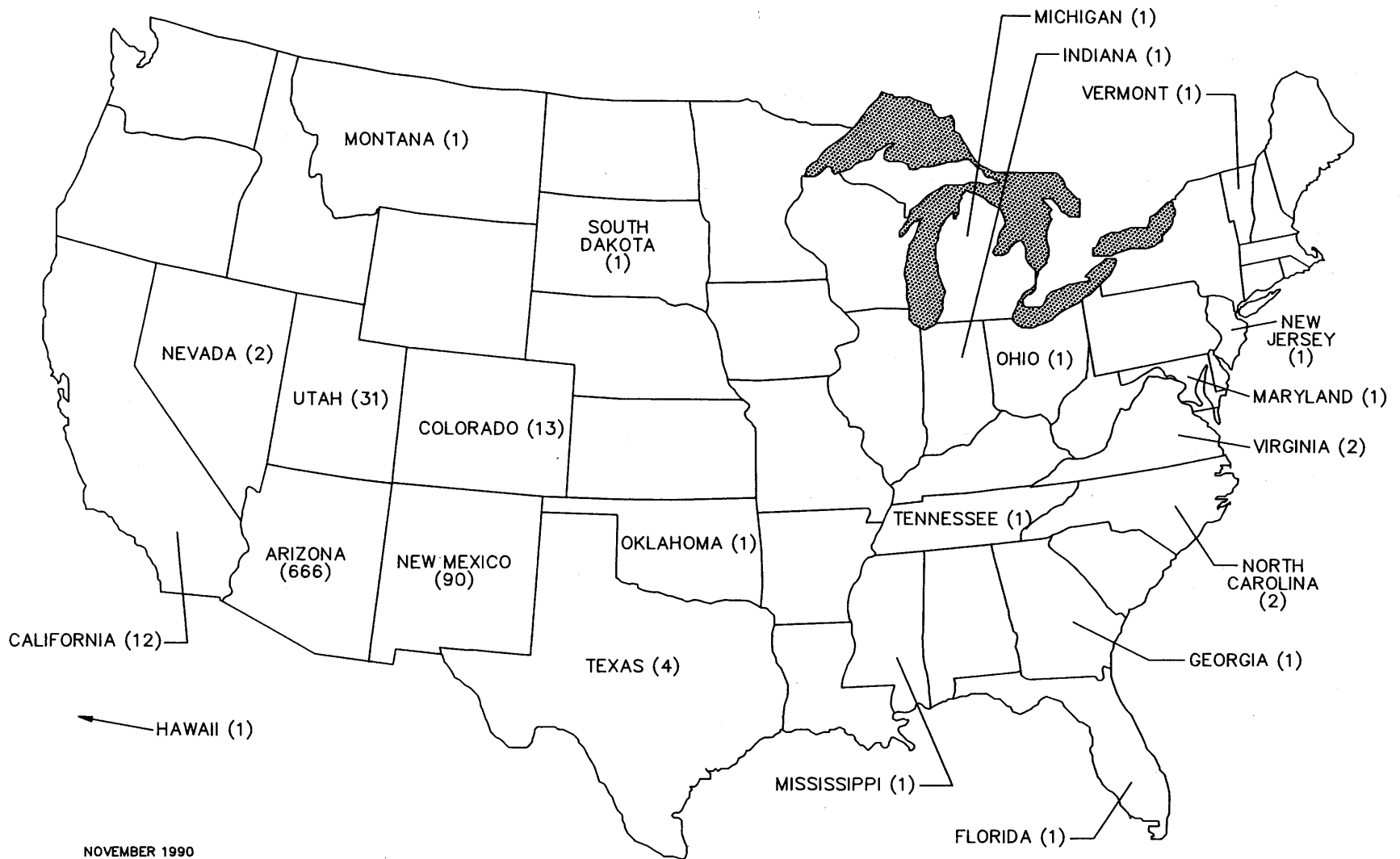
As of September 1990, 836 families have moved off-reservation. This represents 45 percent of total relocations.

Figure 6 shows the number of families that have moved to various off-reservation locations.

4-3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

As discussed in Section 2-7: Economic Development and Community Services, the expenditure of relocation housing program and bonus funds has resulted in economic benefits to off-reservation host communities. Because of the widespread locations of off-reservation moves and the restrictions on providing for economic development, other activities have been limited. Some vocational training and employment opportunities have been provided through the hiring of relocatees for housing construction. In 1983 and 1984, the NHIRC used discretionary funds to support a relocatee vocational training project, operated by the Navajo County Community Counseling Center in Winslow. Currently, six homebound relocatees in Flagstaff are independently participating in a fishing fly-tying project. This program was initiated by Flagstaff's Native Americans for Community Action (NACA), using discretionary funds. The ONHIR's negotiations with NACA to have this program expanded into Winslow and other off-reservation communities in Navajo County were not successful because of a lack of interested participants.

*The Navajo Nation is taking steps to promote employment for relocatees and others in off-reservation communities. It has requested matching funds from the ONHIR for these purposes.



NOVEMBER 1990

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

FIG4-1.DWG

Figure 6
Relocation Off-Reservation

4-4: COMMUNITY SERVICES

As with on-reservation relocations, community services such as schools, health facilities, and law enforcement are available to relocatees through existing local, state, and federal service providers.

The ONHIR's post-move services contracts provide funding to support the referral of relocatees to existing service providers. These funds also pay for direct services such as adult basic education and alcohol/substance abuse counseling.

Section 5:
Relocation to the New Lands

5-1: INTRODUCTION

LAND SELECTION AND ACQUISITION

Public Law 93-531 authorized the Navajo Nation to purchase up to 250,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land in Arizona and New Mexico to be taken into trust for the benefit of the Navajo Nation. In 1975, the Nation selected 250,000 acres in the Houserock Valley of north central Arizona. The selection was met with considerable resistance by local ranchers, sportsmen, and environmentalists, and no action was taken by the Secretary of the Interior to transfer this land.

The NHIRC continued to urge the acquisition of additional lands, where traditional Navajo families could continue a lifestyle based on livestock grazing and where large extended families could be resettled intact. The NHIRC was successful with the passage of the 1980 amendments to the Settlement Act. Public Law 96-305 authorized the Navajo Nation to select and take into trust up to 250,000 acres of BLM land in Arizona and New Mexico without cost. Additionally, the Nation could acquire and take into trust 150,000 acres of private land at tribal expense. The amendments also expanded the selection possibilities by allowing the BLM to acquire private lands through exchange with BLM lands. The National Environmental Protection Act was waived so land selection and

development would not be delayed. The committee conference report for the 1980 amendments acknowledged that the issue of resettlement lands for Navajo relocatees was the "single most important factor in easing relocation."

The Navajo Nation had authority to select lands in consultation with the NHIRC until July 8, 1983. After that date, the NHIRC had authority to select lands in consultation with the Nation.

The NHIRC supported the Nation's selection efforts by making funds and staff resources available for studies of the lands under consideration. The Nation made its selection by its July 8, 1983, deadline. Acquisition of the Arizona lands was not completed until 1986.

The Arizona selection comprises seven ranches in the area of Sanders, encompassing approximately 352,000 acres. Known as the New Lands, they are to be used solely for the benefit of Navajo families required to move from the partitioned lands. In addition, the Nation designated the 35,000-acre Paragon Resources Ranch as its New Mexico selection. The Nation is currently negotiating the purchase of an additional 13,000 acres in Arizona to complete its full 400,000-acre allotment.

The NHIRC worked closely with the Bureau of Land Management to expedite acquisition of the selected lands. As a result of this cooperation, the BLM was able to

complete the complex acquisition process within a very short timeframe. The final action for placement of the lands into tribal trust occurred in January 1987.

The availability of additional lands has had a significant effect on the relocation program. The New Lands enabled the NHIRC to develop a major third relocation alternative, responding to the needs of many Navajo families.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW LANDS

The New Lands are located south of the existing reservation, in Apache County, Arizona. They are approximately 145 miles from Flagstaff, 40 miles from Holbrook to the west, and 180 miles from Albuquerque and 40 miles from Gallup to the east. Window Rock, the capital of the Navajo Nation, is 35 miles to the northeast. St. Johns, the Apache County seat, is about 45 miles to the south.

Communities in the New Lands area and along Interstate 40 include Sanders, Chambers, and Navajo. Sanders is considered the hub of the area. The main highways on the New Lands are Interstate 40 (running east and west) and State Highway 666 (running north and south from Sanders to Saint Johns). State Highway 61 runs from the southernmost boundary of the New Lands northeast to Zuni, New Mexico, and State Highway 63 runs from Chambers north to Ganado, on the Navajo Reservation.

The New Lands adjoin four chapters on the existing reservation: Lower Greasewood, Houck, Wide Ruins, and Lupton. The average distance from the Hopi Partitioned Lands is 130 miles.

The topography of the New Lands is very similar to portions of the Hopi Partitioned Lands. The landscape is characterized by flat, grassy floodplains in the lowest areas. Rolling grasslands rise in a series of gently sloping benches and steep broken ground to the higher elevations. Elevations vary from 5,500 to just over 6,900 feet.

The climate is also very similar to that of the Hopi Partitioned Lands, and typical of the Colorado Plateau. Winters are cold, and freezing temperatures are common at night from late October to early April. Temperatures in the 80s and 90s are common from June to mid-September. The New Lands are semi-arid, with average annual precipitation varying from about 9 to 13 inches.

At the longest and widest points, the New Lands are approximately 40 miles long by 24 miles wide. They cover an area of about 570 square miles.

FORMAT OF NEW LANDS TOPICS

The planning process for the New Lands has involved review and coordination with numerous interested parties

and, where possible and appropriate, has incorporated suggestions made by them. These include relocatees, the Navajo Nation, the Indian Health Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Continental Divide Electric Cooperative, the State Department of Game and Fish, and the Puerco Valley Unified School District No. 18. The "Current Status" and "History" discussions for each topic reflect this process; specific suggestions that have been implemented are noted.

Some options proposed by relocatees and the Navajo Nation are still at issue, and are identified under "Options/Suggestions by Relocatees and the Navajo Nation." Suggestions by the Navajo Nation are derived from the Interim Comprehensive Plan for the Chambers/Sanders Trust Lands (Navajo-Hopi Development Office, May 19, 1989), and subsequent correspondence stating tribal positions on New Lands development.

In some cases, there are reasons why the suggestions cannot be implemented; these reasons are noted under "Constraints." The discussion of constraints also identifies other restrictions or conditions that affect certain aspects of the New Lands relocation program.

Where no constraints to tribal or relocatee suggestions are identified, these options are still being considered.

Following its review of the draft Plan Update, the Navajo Nation submitted additional comments. These have been included exactly as they were provided, and are identified by an asterisk under "Options/Suggestions by Relocatees and the Navajo Nation."

If specific staffing or funding resources are dedicated to a program element, they are identified under "Resources." No entry is made if only general program staff or funds are involved.

Finally, documents that are relevant to each topic and can provide more information to the interested reader are included under "Relevant Documents." They are identified by year and number, keyed to the bibliography at the end of the Plan Update.

5-2: ELIGIBILITY FOR RELOCATION TO THE NEW LANDS

CURRENT STATUS

Range Clusters

The range clusters are available to any certified Navajo relocatee who is eligible for a grazing permit on the New Lands. (Grazing eligibility is based on an individual's livestock permit history on the Hopi Partitioned Lands, and is discussed further in Section 5-5: Grazing and Range Management.) Extended family members who do not qualify for a grazing permit (but are certified relocatees) can also move to the range clusters if sponsored by a permit holder, but cannot graze livestock. There is no limit on the number of extended family households that can be sponsored by one permittee.

Rural Community

The rural community is available to any certified Navajo relocatee, providing an option for families that do not choose or qualify for the other relocation alternatives.

Extended family members who are not certified relocatees cannot acquire homesites in either the range clusters or the rural community at this time.

HISTORY

Legislative History

The 1980 amendments to the Settlement Act specified that the New Lands were to be used solely for the benefit of Navajo families still residing on the Hopi Partitioned Lands as of the date of the amendments (July 8, 1980).

The 1985 revisions to the Act provided \$22 million to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to construct homes and related facilities for relocatees on the New Lands. Priority for the use of these funds was to be given to Navajo families that were actual, physical residents of the HPL on December 19, 1985.

Amendments enacted in 1988 changed the earlier eligibility definition by designating that the New Lands are to be available to all Navajo families relocated under the Act, not only to those families residing on the HPL as of July 1980. This appears to mean that relocatees who received their benefits before 1980 can choose to sell their replacement

home and relocate to the New Lands. To date, the ONHIR has not received any formal requests for a homesite lease on the New Lands from previously relocated individuals.

Determination of Criteria and Priorities

In planning for relocations to the New Lands, the NHIRC considered giving first priority to families that were still residing on the HPL. A related issue was whether the number of extended family households that could be sponsored by one permittee should be limited. These issues arose primarily from a concern that the New Lands would be quickly populated by families who had already moved off the HPL, once again limiting the choices for the traditional families still living on the HPL.

Another possibility that was considered was to relocate families according to the date of their application.

The NHIRC decided that these approaches would not serve the best interests of the relocatee families. The most critical priority was to enable extended family households, whether residing on or off the HPL, to move at the same time and regroup as a family on the New Lands. Accordingly, the decision was to be flexible, to allow families the opportunity to resettle as they wish and monitor the results.

To date, this policy has proved workable and is compatible with the overall priority policy issued by Commissioner Kunasek. The planned development on the New Lands is sufficient to accommodate all of the families that have elected to move there. To date, the ratio of permittee to non-permittee household is 1:3, and the ratio of households relocating directly from the HPL versus households relocating from elsewhere is 1:1.

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

The Navajo Nation's position is that persons relocating to the New Lands should be able to do so as part of a complete extended family, regardless of the eligibility of individual members and component households. Homesites should be made available to extended family members who accompany certified relocatees and for the new families that will soon be formed as today's children and young adults grow up. The Nation believes that failure to consider certain extended family members eligible and deny them the right to establish their own homes in the area will force relocatees into overcrowded living conditions (by having their relatives share their homes), such as the conditions they experienced on the HPL.

*The Navajo Nation has asked that New Lands homesites be provided to bona-fide relatives of relocatees. It has

stated it believes such families should be responsible for constructing their own housing.

CONSTRAINTS

The Settlement Act, as amended, provides that the New Lands are to be available to all Navajo families relocated under the Act. The ONHIR interprets this to mean that only those households that are certified as eligible for relocation benefits (as described in Section 2-1: Eligibility for Relocation Benefits) can acquire homesites on the New Lands. Providing homesites to non-certified family members would require amending the current legislation to allow uncertified households to acquire homesite leases.

5-3: RESIDENTIAL SETTLEMENTS

CURRENT STATUS

The New Lands provide for two types of settlement pattern. The range clusters accommodate a lifestyle based on family groupings and livestock grazing, while preserving the range through cooperative grazing practices. The rural community presents an option for families wishing to live in a community residential pattern, with closer access to commercial and service centers. Both patterns allow extended families to resettle and live together.

The relocatee families have chosen a name for the New Lands: Nahat'a' Dził. This name both refers to a place in the Navajo creation story and describes the spiritual and decision-making process ("planning with strength") involved in moving to the New Lands.

Range Clusters

The rangeland is divided into 18 range management units. (A range management unit is a range area designated for cooperative stock grazing and management by a group of grazing permit holders.). The range units vary in size from about 8,000 acres to 42,000 acres, with a mean size of about 17,000 acres.

Within each range unit is an approximately 150-acre housing site, called a "range cluster." Each range cluster can accommodate about 30 homesites of 1 acre each. The 1-acre size is consistent with homesite leases on the existing reservation. With an average of 30 homesites on each of the 18 range units, approximately 550 families can live in the range clusters. The overall housing density in the range clusters is about 1 house per 5 acres.

The location of each range cluster within the range unit is based on considerations such as Navajo culture and lifestyle, accessibility, impact on livestock management, soils, slopes, and drainages. Natural topography and vegetation help screen the homesites from each other, creating a sense of privacy.

The range clusters are being developed in two phases, in coordination with the two-phase development of a regional water system. Eight range clusters are included in Phase I: Little Silversmith, Parker Draw, East Mill, Middle Well, Rim, Chambers, Navajo Springs, and Hogan Well. Ten range clusters are included in Phase II: Antelope Well, Hard Scrabble, Blue Bird, High Lonesome, North Well, Barth Lake, Kelsey, Interstate, Dead Wash, and Padres Mesa. All of the range clusters will be served by the regional water system, electricity, access roads, emergency telephone system, individual septic systems, a solid waste collection system, and school bus shelters and turnarounds.

Rural Community

The rural community comprises about 4,400 acres located immediately southeast of Sanders. Small groups of 1-acre homesites can accommodate extended families that wish to live near each other. The groupings are separated from each other by open space, vegetation, and topography. The overall density of the rural community is about 1 house per 5 acres.

Areas within the rural community are also set aside for potential development of community services, a high school, commercial enterprises, a rodeo ground, and agricultural areas.

The rural community is being developed in two phases. Phase I will include about 170 homesites, and Phase II will provide for an additional 130 homesites, for a total of 300. If additional homesites are needed, another rural community site could be developed. A site north of Chambers has been suggested by the Navajo Nation.

All homesites in the rural community will be served by the regional water system, electricity, access roads, telephone service, individual septic systems, and a solid waste collection system.

Figure 7 shows the location of residential settlements on the New Lands.

The Master Planning and Land Withdrawal Process

To expedite and coordinate development, the ONHIR uses a "master planning" process for planning, design, land withdrawal, and construction activities for each range cluster and the rural community. The basic steps involved in this process are as follows:

- **Archaeological Survey:** Contract archaeologists conduct a field survey, prepare an archaeological report, and submit the report to obtain archaeological clearance for the proposed development site.
- **Site layout:** The ONHIR's consultants prepare a preliminary layout for homesites, roads, and utility corridors. The layout is reviewed by site team members, including representatives from the ONHIR, Nahat'a' Dziil Chapter, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, Navajo Tribe, Puerco Valley School District No. 18, and Continental Divide Electric Cooperative. Revisions are made as appropriate, until the team reaches agreement. Preliminary surveying is conducted, and a proposed withdrawal plan is prepared.
- **Withdrawal Plan Submittal:** Before September 1989, the NHIRC submitted the withdrawal plan and

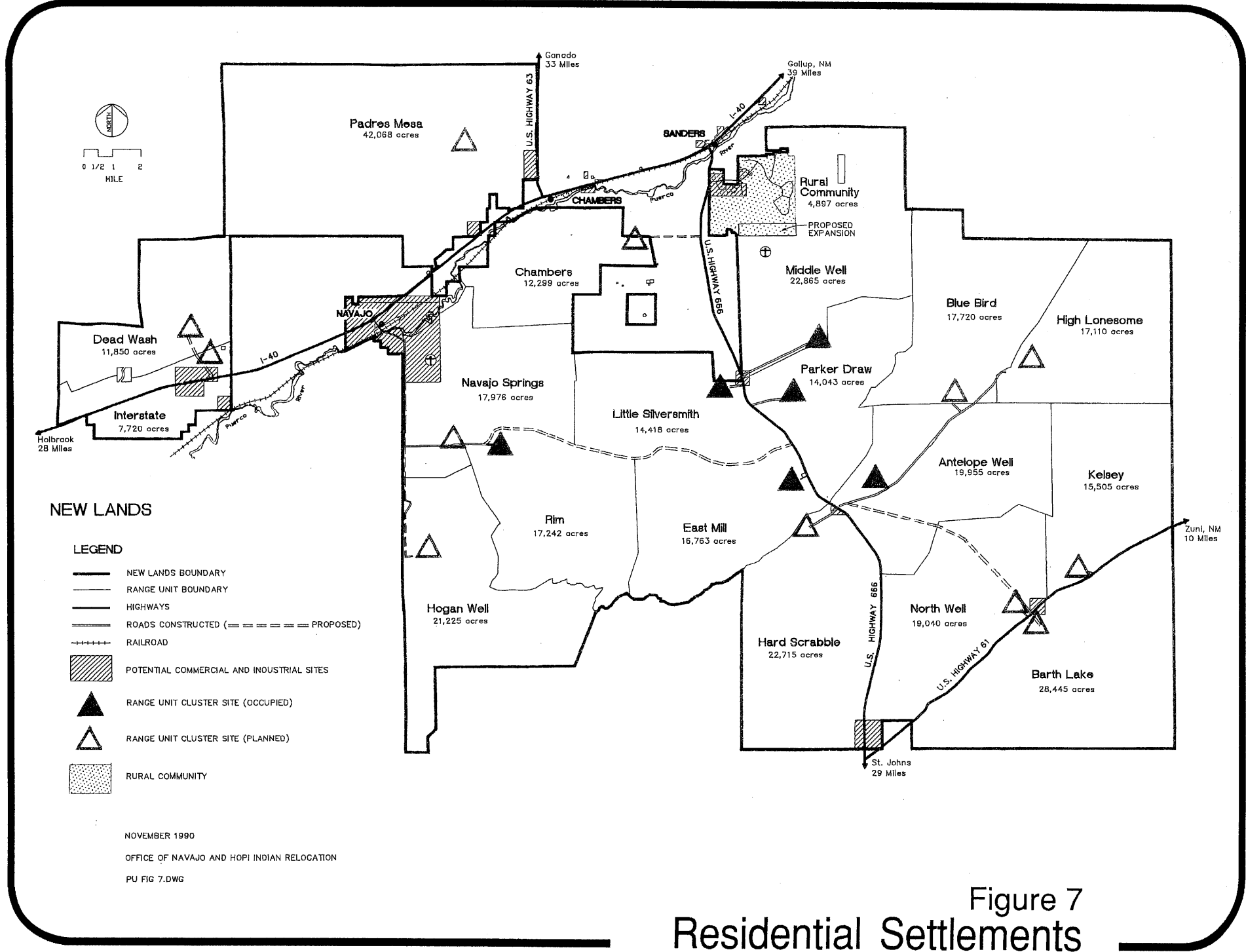


Figure 7
 Residential Settlements

archaeological clearance to the BIA for approval. The BIA provided the Navajo Nation with a copy of the plan for a 30-day review period. With the passage of Public Law 100-666, the authority to issue leases and rights-of-way on the New Lands was transferred to the ONHIR. The ONHIR sends rights-of-way and withdrawals to the BIA and the Navajo Nation simultaneously and allows a 30-day period for technical review and comment. If the Nation does not sign off, the ONHIR can approve the various actions under its sole authority to do so.

- **Withdrawal Plan Approval:** Before September 1989, the BIA processed the withdrawal plan and approved the withdrawal and dedication of the land to home-site, road, and utility purposes. Under the new system, the documents approved by the ONHIR are provided to the BIA for recording.
- **Preliminary Field Layout:** A preliminary field layout of homesite leases, roads, and utilities is conducted.
- **Archaeological Pre-testing:** Archaeological testing is conducted (often involving systematic trenching adjacent to identified archaeological sites).
- **Final Surveying:** Final surveying is conducted, and families can select their homesites.
- **Construction:** The ONHIR sends notices to construct to the BIA (for road construction), utility providers,

and housing contractors. Construction begins. Houses cannot be occupied until they are connected to the water and power systems.

New Lands Relocation Statistics

Since relocation to the rangelands began in July 1987, 105 families have settled in 6 of the range clusters. An additional family has signed a housing contract for a homesite in these clusters, and two families have signed contracts for homesites in a seventh cluster (Chambers). Planning and design activities are in various stages at the other cluster sites. It is anticipated that all Phase I clusters will be available for occupancy by summer 1991 and that occupancy of Phase II clusters will begin in fall 1991.

Through fiscal year 1990, 53 families had relocated to the rural community. Since October 1990, an additional 70 families have elected to relocate to the rural community. The expansion area of the rural community will not be developed until all of the first phase is occupied.

Table 11 shows the number of families that have relocated to the range clusters and rural community through fiscal year 1990.

Table 11
FAMILIES RELOCATED TO THE NEW LANDS

	<u>FY 1987</u>	<u>FY 1988</u>	<u>FY 1989</u>	<u>FY 1990 (to date)</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Antelope Well		12 (27)		4 (17)	16 (44)
East Mill		6 (20)	7 (18)	5 (14)	18 (52)
Little Silversmith	12 (36)	5 (10)	1 (1)	1 (1)	19 (48)
Middle Well			16 (51)	4 (13)	20 (64)
Parker Draw		9 (21)	1 (4)		10 (25)
Rim			20 (60)	2 (10)	22 (70)
Rural Community	_____	_____	<u>38 (109)</u>	<u>15 (51)</u>	<u>53 (160)</u>
Total	12 (36)	32 (78)	83 (243)	31 (106)	158 (463)

Note: The number of persons is shown in parentheses.

HISTORY

Selecting the Settlement Patterns

Initial planning for the New Lands began in 1984. After extensive meetings with relocatee families and tribal departments and divisions, the NHIRC prepared a general plan (Planning for the New Lands) that described possible alternatives for settlement and use of the land. These alternatives were various combinations of three basic settlement patterns (dispersed housing, small clusters of homesites, and larger range communities) and two grazing systems (individual management of a land allotment by each grazing permit holder and cooperative grazing of larger areas by a number of permit holders).

The general plan was not a detailed blueprint for development of the New Lands, but rather a basis for obtaining additional comment from the relocatees, Navajo Nation, and participating agencies. Comment was received during a series of meetings and surveys conducted in late 1984 and 1985.

At the beginning of this review period, a number of families expressed interest in the "dispersed settlement" option, where each family would have its own, individually fenced range area of approximately 2,000 acres. This pattern was closest to the traditional Navajo lifestyle. However, a number of problems were associated with this option.

These included the high cost of infrastructure development (or, conversely, a lack of adequate infrastructure), range deterioration because of inefficient grazing patterns, and long distances to schools, health facilities, and other community services. As the discussions progressed and these problems were identified, relocatees increasingly favored the cluster or rural community patterns.

Following the review process, the NHIRC prepared Planning for the New Lands: Policy Options and Synopsis of Comments. Based on the comments received, this document discussed in some detail the various policy and development options that could be pursued.

Under a memorandum of understanding with the NHIRC, the BIA in 1985 began an evaluation of the New Lands. The evaluation considered forage types and distribution, range quality and accessibility, land management and use alternatives, availability of livestock watering points, existing and needed fencing and other range improvements, the number of permittees per range unit, and the size of permits. Based on this analysis, the BIA divided the New Lands into 20 range units and developed a preliminary range management plan. The plan called for cooperative grazing of each range unit and identified preliminary range cluster sites.

The 1985 revisions to the Settlement Act (PL 99-190) appropriated funds to the BIA for constructing replacement homes and related facilities on the New Lands. The NHIRC continued to have primary responsibility for

planning, and was directed to submit a report to Congress identifying how the funds would be used and the proposed sites to which households would be relocated. This report was submitted in February 1986 and identified the range cluster and rural community concepts as the two settlement patterns that would be implemented.

Refining the Range Cluster Concept

In January 1986, a New Lands Task Force was established by the BIA to coordinate planning and development activities. The task force included representatives from the NHIRC, BIA, Navajo Nation, and Indian Health Service and met periodically from January 1986 until November 1988.

The task force considered various approaches to implementing the two general settlement patterns. Significant activities and decisions that were made are summarized below.

- **Identification of Cluster Sites.** To design the infrastructure systems, specific housing cluster locations had to be identified within each range unit. This was accomplished beginning in 1987 by a study team that included NHIRC, BIA, and Indian Health Service planners and engineers, an archaeologist, and a Navajo representative. The team identified suitable sites on the basis of physical and engineering

considerations, location within the range management unit, the impact on livestock management, and Navajo cultural values (including views, topographic orientation, agricultural potential, and the absence of burial sites, lightning strikes, and archaeological resources).

New information obtained after 1987 led to changes in some cluster locations. In 1989, it was determined that housing clusters could not economically be sited anywhere within two of the range units because of access difficulties, topographic and soil constraints, and the presence of archaeological resources. As a result, these range units were combined with others, reducing the total number of range units from 20 to 18. This realignment of unit boundaries also created range units that are more workable for livestock management.

- **Master Planning within Range Clusters.** Little Silver-smith and Parker Draw were the first range clusters to be developed. No master plans were prepared, and each family selected its preferred homesite location within the area identified for the cluster. Families also stated their preferred routes for roads within the cluster. This approach to site planning allowed for flexibility and maximum relocatee participation, but also posed some problems. Utilities had difficulty laying out service lines, not knowing where future homesites would be. Archaeological clearances and rights-of-way for homesites, roads, water lines, and

power lines had to be secured separately by each responsible agency. Vacant leases for additional permittees and extended family members were not reserved, and there was no overall design concept for the relationship of homesites to one another. The process proved to be inefficient and costly.

Because of these difficulties, the NHIRC implemented the master planning approach for the remaining clusters. By designating homesite and infrastructure layouts, the plans allow for coordinated development among all of the responsible agencies. The homesite groupings are based in part on the settlement patterns that emerged during development of Little Silversmith and Parker Draw, as well as on other relocatee comment. Relocatee families still have their choice of the homesite leases that are identified in the master plan.

Refining the Rural Community Concept

Design work on the rural community was initiated in 1985, when seven potential sites were identified and evaluated. Based on development criteria (access, slopes, soils, and water), the number of potential sites was reduced to three. A detailed site analysis and community design concept were prepared for these three sites in November 1985.

Further design work resumed in 1987. A review team, including representatives from the NHIRC, BIA, IHS, Navajo Nation, and Puerco Valley School District No. 18, met to review previous concept plans and determine which portions were still valid. The NHIRC also solicited comments from relocatee families. Based on this information, the NHIRC decided to combine two of the sites under consideration into one rural community. The site is located southeast of Sanders.

Topographic mapping and archaeological inventory work were conducted, and the NHIRC prepared a site layout for consideration by the review team in September 1987. In November 1987, the NHIRC published its concept plan for the selected site, the Rural Community Design Report. Development of Phase I began in December 1987.

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

- The Navajo Nation concurs with the ONHIR's two-phase approach to development of the range clusters. However, the Nation believes that the settlement patterns within each phase should be re-evaluated in conjunction with relocatee families and that necessary changes to the ONHIR's siting patterns should be made. The Nation proposes that for both phases, range clusters should be sited within a 1-mile corridor on either side of a central all-weather road, with water

supply and electric power lines routed along this same corridor.

- The Nation does not want Phase II development to occur until services, infrastructure, and employment are either completed and in place or in the process of being implemented. Relocation should be coordinated with economic development.
- The Nation believes that additional rural community sites should be developed. These settlements would be necessary to accommodate the increased number of families made eligible for relocation to the New Lands under PL 100-666, as well as extended family members who are currently ineligible for relocation (as discussed in Section 5-2: Eligibility for Relocation to the New Lands).
- The Nation wants homesites to be planned so extended family members can live next to each other, including families not currently eligible for relocation. Families should not be required to live next to unrelated persons.
- The Nation believes that residents of the range clusters and rural community should participate in annual reviews of development plans for their communities. This process would give residents a chance to improve on or change their housing and community use areas. These annual reviews should be sponsored jointly by the ONHIR, the Navajo

Nation, and the residents. Any planning for future development sites should incorporate relocatees' knowledge and experience.

- *The Navajo Nation feels that there may be a need to provide more flexibility for ONHIR's mandate in order to address the issues that are emerging as relocation into the New Lands progresses.

CONSTRAINTS

As discussed previously, the settlement patterns on the New Lands are the result of extensive planning by the NHIRC, with considerable input from relocatees and other involved agencies. Numerous conditions and constraints were considered in developing these patterns, including range management, access, and the provision of utilities. The ONHIR believes the development patterns that have been selected through this planning and design process are the most appropriate and advantageous for settlement on the New Lands.

The ONHIR's legislative mandate is to proceed with the relocation process as expeditiously as possible. The ONHIR's ability to provide for economic development and community services is restricted by its limited authority and appropriations. The Nation's suggestion that Phase II development should be held in abeyance until certain conditions are fulfilled is constrained by these considerations.

The development of additional rural community sites would depend on a demonstrated need to accommodate eligible relocatees.

Housing areas are designed to enable extended families to live next to each other if they wish. Families are not required to live next to unrelated persons, but may choose to do so.

In most of the range units occupied to date, housing areas are being expanded as the need to accommodate additional families is identified. Eligibility requirements would have to be changed to allow currently ineligible families to relocate to the New Lands.

By attending the monthly Nahat'a' Dziil Chapter meetings and regularly meeting with families, the ONHIR is continually receiving input on issues concerning housing cluster design and development. When cluster sites are expanded, meetings are held with the families in that cluster to include them in the planning process.

RESOURCES

ONHIR New Lands management, homesite lease, counseling, and archaeology staff have primary responsibility for this program area, working in cooperation with the Navajo Nation, Office of Navajo Land Administration, and BIA Navajo Area Office.

Under Public Law 99-190, Congress appropriated \$22 million to the BIA to construct homes and related facilities on the New Lands. Pursuant to provisions of Public Law 100-666, the BIA has transferred approximately \$12 million remaining from this appropriation to the ONHIR. The ONHIR also has a fiscal year 1990 appropriation of \$20.1 million for housing acquisition, some of which will be applied to housing construction on the New Lands. Resources for other facilities and services on the New Lands (such as transportation, utilities, and economic development) are discussed under those topics.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1984 - 6, 12, 13

1985 - 2, 3, 18

1986 - 2

1987 - 4, 5, 6, 14

1988 - 5

5-4: RELOCATEE PARTICIPATION

CURRENT STATUS

Relocatee participation in planning and developing the New Lands has been an ongoing process. Review and comment by relocatees was considered in determining the settlement patterns and in selecting and designing sites for the range clusters and rural community. (See "History," below.) Within the current overall development structure for the New Lands, relocatees continue to participate in decision-making at both the household and community level, as summarized below.

Choosing a Relocation Site and Homesite Location

Families interested in moving to the New Lands have an opportunity to tour the range units and rural community. They also visit the town of Sanders, where they receive information about the education system and other local social and commercial services. The tours allow families to see the land, weigh their choices, and select the location that best fits their needs and preferences.

Once families have decided on their location, another visit is provided for them to select homesites within the range cluster or rural community.

The opportunity to choose their relocation site, coordinate their move with other eligible family members, and select the household groupings they prefer enables extended families to remain together and to help define their own social environment.

Choosing a Range Management Plan

Range management policy establishes certain requirements for all grazing permit holders. Within this overall framework, there is also room for relocatee decision-making. Before they move, permit holders spend 2 days together to become more familiar with their range unit. Working with range management personnel, they learn about the advantages and disadvantages of various management plans, and select one to follow for the cooperative management of their range unit.

Nahat'a' Dził Chapter

In 1987, relocatees on the New Lands formed an ad hoc committee "to provide self-advocacy, input, recommendation, suggestion, and direction in the overall development and resettlement of their community" (committee resolution

passed August 2, 1987). In May 1988, the Navajo Nation formally recognized the Nahat'a' Dził Committee as the interim local community organization in the New Lands. On October 23, 1990, the Navajo Nation Tribal Council certified the Nahat'a' Dził community as a chapter, thus giving the community equal political status and rights to tribal revenue. The Nation provides a full-time staff member to work with the chapter.

The Nahat'a' Dził Chapter meets monthly and provides a forum for relocatees to discuss issues and concerns. In turn, the chapter issues resolutions that present these concerns to the ONHIR and the Navajo Nation. The ONHIR meets regularly with the chapter for review and comment on the continuing planning and development of the New Lands.

The participation of relocatees and the Nahat'a' Dził Chapter in decision-making for the New Lands is further discussed in Section 5-14: Governance.

HISTORY

Selection of Settlement Patterns

During preparation of its general plan (Planning for the New Lands, 1984), the NHIRC held workshops, meetings, and interviews with relocatees and tribal officials. These

included monthly meetings with the Navajo Relocation Planning Group (a group of relocatee representatives formed in 1979 to review and comment on program activities) and periodic meetings with affected chapters. The comments received during this time helped define the three possible settlement patterns described in the report.

A summary tabloid was distributed to all relocatees to aid their review of the general plan. The NHIRC then organized a series of 12 meetings with large extended families from each of the 11 former Joint Use Area chapters and District Six evictees. The day-long meetings were held at the families' camps or chapter houses during November and December 1984. Presentations and discussions were in the Navajo language. A video tape, maps and illustrations, and samples of soils and plants were used to convey a sense of the New Lands and to explain the concepts and alternatives available.

Following these meetings, shorter presentations were made at 22 chapter meetings. This provided an opportunity for other interested relocatees to comment on the plan. Navajo Nation representatives also attended the chapter meetings.

The NHIRC also administered a 42-item questionnaire to 111 additional families to determine their interests and concerns. These randomly selected families represented approximately 10 percent of the certified households awaiting relocation.

The comments obtained from these activities were incorporated into the discussion of policy issues and options identified in Planning for the New Lands: Policy Options and Synopsis of Comments, and were considered in deciding on the settlement patterns that would be implemented.

Development of Land Use Regulations

The NHIRC considered the comments received on the general plan in developing its proposed land use regulations. (See Section 5-5: Grazing and Range Management.) In addition, four meetings were held at chapter houses in August and September 1985. NHIRC staff gave a detailed presentation in Navajo of proposed land development plans, including grazing opportunities and permitting priorities. Each meeting attracted about 60-70 people, whose comments were recorded and studied by staff in preparing the proposed regulations.

New Lands Tours

The first tours of the New Lands were conducted in December 1985 and January 1986. About 100 families participated in seven tours, each lasting 2 days. Following their tour, the families completed a questionnaire to identify the factors important to them in making a final decision about relocating to the New Lands.

Tours continue to be offered to families interested in the New Lands. To date, approximately 450 families have participated in the tours.

Identification and Design of Range Cluster Sites

In 1986, the NHIRC assembled a field team to identify sites suitable for housing within each range unit. The team included a Navajo advisor who was familiar with the site vicinity and with Navajo settlement patterns and lifestyles. The Navajo expert contributed valuable information used to evaluate sites according to Navajo cultural criteria.

Relocatee preferences have also been incorporated into the site design for the range clusters. The experience derived from development of the first two range clusters has helped define the master plans for other sites.

Selection of Rural Community Site

The final site selection process for the rural community included a tour in June 1987 for potentially interested families. Following the tour, 17 relocatees completed a questionnaire that asked their preferred site. The questionnaire also asked for comments on site character and layout, governing policy, land use, and community services. Based in part on this information, the NHIRC elected to

combine two potential sites and prepared a revised concept plan for the selected rural community site.

An additional tour was held for interested families in October 1987. Nine of the participating relocatees completed another questionnaire that asked for their comments and suggestions.

Suggestions that have been implemented in developing the rural community include constructing a chapter house; paving roads; and designating suitable lands for agriculture, recreation (a rodeo ground), and community uses.

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

- The Navajo Nation believes that all planning and development for the New Lands must be conducted openly and in consultation with the Navajo Nation, potential relocatees, and the existing communities and local governing bodies in the New Lands region. Planning and development must consider Navajo cultural and religious practices.
- *The Navajo Nation considers cultural reasons sufficient to either impel or block specific development actions in the New Lands.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1985 - 2, 3, 18

1986 - 2

1987 - 5, 14

1988 - 10

5-5: GRAZING AND RANGE MANAGEMENT

CURRENT STATUS

A grazing and range management program has been initiated to provide a way to continue Navajo grazing in a manner as close to traditional Navajo practices as possible, consistent with maintaining long-term sustained yield of range resources. The range management program is the major component of New Lands multiple resource planning.

As stated by Don Lyngholm in Range Management Planning for the New Lands (1986), "This makes a challenge to those who are planning for the New Lands. They can create a situation where there are all the conflicts and problems connected with grazing that occur on the reservation, along with deterioration of the range resource. Or, they can establish logical units and work with people to create pathways toward good management."

The range management program avoids allowing the establishment of small individual tracts on which good range management would be impossible.

The following components form the basis of the range management program.

1. DIVISION OF THE NEW LANDS INTO 18 RANGE MANAGEMENT UNITS

Each unit is designed to:

- Contain livestock from several permittees. Navajo tradition is that while livestock is individually owned, range herds and flocks are composed of livestock from a number of persons.
- Be large enough to provide a variety of range conditions (warm and cool season forage species), facilitating pasture rest/rotation.
- Be large enough to contain several water sources to facilitate rest/rotation and ensure water supply.
- Be large enough so that cross-fencing and water developments are practical and cost efficient.
- Be small enough to accommodate an acceptable number of permittees that can graze harmoniously together.

Range units vary in size from about 8,000 acres to 42,000 acres. The mean size is about 17,000 acres. Figure 8 shows the locations of range units and improvements on the range units developed to date.

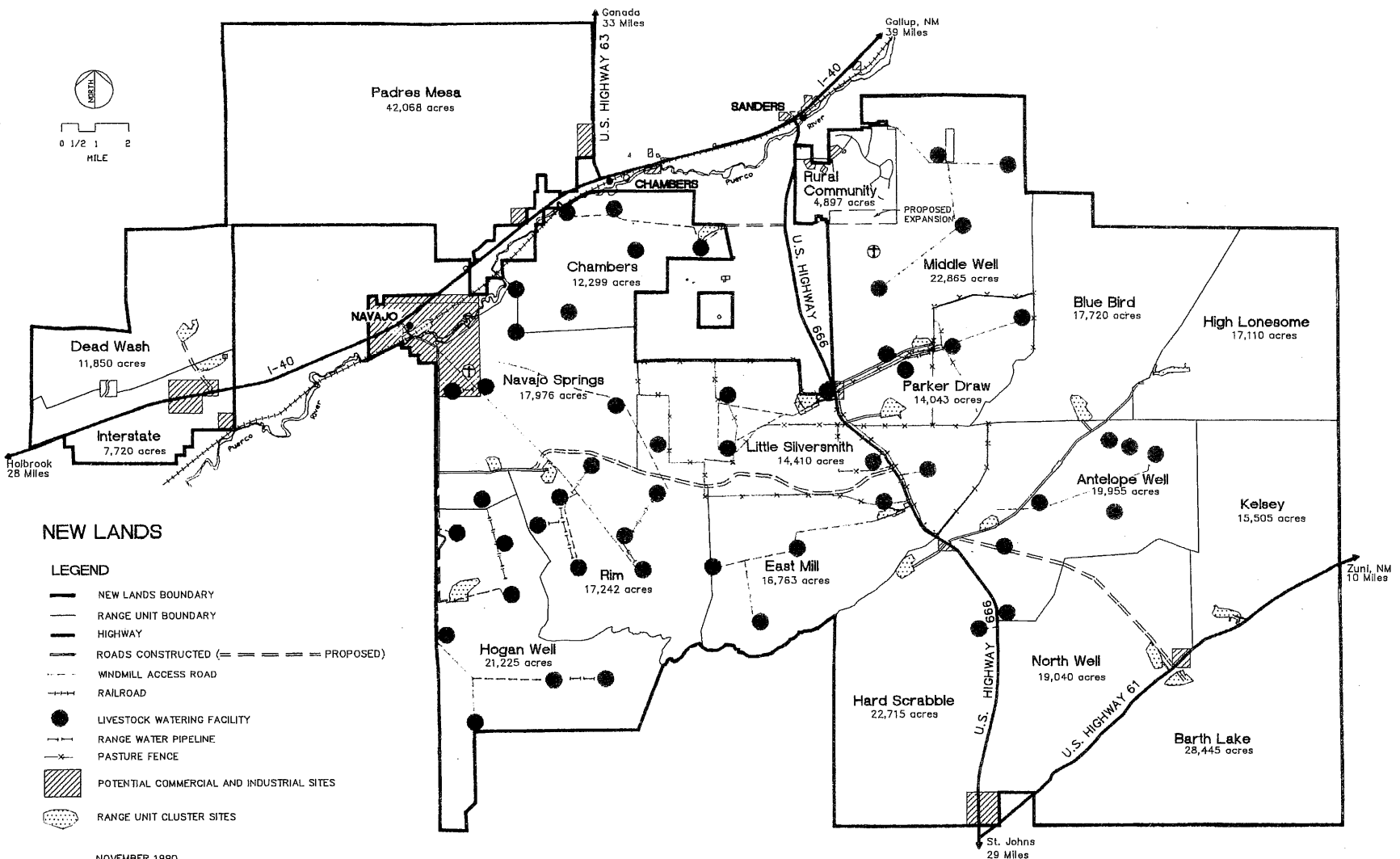


Figure 8
 Range Improvements

2. RANGE RESOURCE INVENTORY AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A STOCKING RATE

A range resource inventory has been conducted on each of the units. This inventory provides information about range conditions and forms the basis for establishing a suggested stocking rate for grazing and other uses. A base year permit stocking rate of animals (expressed in sheep units year long - SUYL) at 65 percent of capacity was chosen to allow for forage availability during drought years and to accommodate wildlife use.

3. ELIGIBILITY FOR GRAZING PERMITS AND PERMIT LEVEL

Under newly revised grazing regulations, Navajo individuals are eligible for a livestock grazing permit on the New Lands if they have held a valid grazing permit on the Hopi Partitioned Lands between 1980 and the present or are current HPL residents with a 1973 canceled grazing permit.

The base term permit is issued to each permittee for 80 sheep units. Temporary permits, not to exceed 1 year, can be issued for 40 additional sheep units when all stock on the term permit are being managed under a conservation management plan for the range unit. These temporary permits are reviewed and revised

annually for as long as conservation management continues and range conditions permit.

The newly revised New Lands grazing regulations were published on September 14, 1990, in the Federal Register. The former system of three priority clauses has been replaced by a list of individuals eligible to receive a grazing permit on the New Lands. Persons on the list can receive their permit when they relocate to a New Lands range unit.

4. TOURS OF THE NEW LANDS AND SELECTION OF A RANGE UNIT BEFORE FAMILIES COMMIT TO MOVING

Before families commit to the New Lands, people can tour the area to get a feeling of which range units are similar to their homeland. A counselor is assigned to an eligible permittee and his/her extended family members. Tours visit each range unit and the location of housing sites. Tours are for 2 days and include an overnight stay. Group moves of families are emphasized in that they attempt to keep family camps together and enable families to give moral and resource support during and after the move to the New Lands.

5. DEVELOPMENT OF A GRAZING MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR EACH RANGE UNIT BY THE FAMILIES THAT SELECT THAT UNIT

The grazing management plans for the New Lands are an improvement over practices on most of the Navajo Reservation in that:

- Permittees develop a grazing system and schedule.
- Land is grazed cooperatively.
- Permit levels are enforced.

About the time that the families' homes are near completion, the families meet with a range management specialist. A variety of factors are reviewed for consideration in developing the plan - size of the range unit, climate, topography and elevation, soils, and vegetation. Typical objectives of the plan are to:

- Build forage vigor by systematic grazing and rest.
- Stabilize soil erosion by increasing ground cover. Reverse the trend of non-forage, tap-rooted plant species replacing forage-producing, soil-building grasses.

- Increase meat production as a result of improved forage condition and livestock distribution.

Permittees are told of various grazing systems available to them (rest/rotation grazing, deferred rotation grazing, savory method, year-long grazing, etc.). A three-pasture rest/rotation system has been the most common selection. Under rest/rotation and other more intensive grazing systems, an increase in the carrying capacity and stocking rate is possible. Permitting of additional livestock under temporary permits allows for the use of this additional forage and provides an incentive for continued conservation management under a cooperatively developed grazing management plan.

Once a grazing system is chosen, the scheduling of pastures, location of fences, and needed improvements to water facilities are defined. The ONHIR is constructing and upgrading water facilities, corrals, and fencing required to implement the chosen grazing management plans.

6. RANGE MONITORING STUDIES

Monitoring studies are being conducted to determine the success of management practices and to provide the basis for management changes needed to protect and improve the range resource. Range condition/trend/ carrying capacity studies will be

conducted at intervals of 2 to 5 years to assess long-term range condition and productivity. Data on rainfall are being collected monthly.

Forage utilization surveys are being conducted after livestock moves to document use levels and use patterns on the range units.

Data on actual livestock numbers and periods of use are collected annually to correlate with study results and to help validate the established livestock carrying capacity for the unit.

Annual reviews will be made of notes and study data from each range unit to determine if alterations in management are needed to improve range or livestock management on the unit.

HISTORY

In the period through the fall of 1985, acquisition of the New Lands was in progress. Grazing on the New Lands for relocatees became an option starting in 1986.

Grazing Regulations

The NHIRC developed interim land use regulations (September 19, 1985) that were submitted to the Office and

Management and Budget, but were never published. They primarily addressed grazing, but also included woodland management, leasing and permitting, rights-of-way, minerals, and trespass. Late in 1985, Public Law 99-190 transferred some funds and responsibilities to the BIA. The BIA (Phoenix Area Office) then developed grazing regulations (modeled on HPL procedures), which were published on June 24, 1986, with the NHIRC listed as the lead agency. The main differences between the NHIRC's and BIA's regulations were:

- Different eligibility
- Different permit levels
- Coverage of land uses other than grazing in the NHIRC's regulations

Eligibility for Grazing Permits

The NHIRC's interim regulations were based on a history of grazing, including not only permits issued on the HPL, but also permits issued since 1932 on lands that became the Joint Use Area (JUA). The NHIRC wrote its regulations to include these old "green permits" that were issued between 1932 and 1960 and canceled in 1973 as a result of the *Healing v. Jones* decision (establishing the JUA). The NHIRC questioned the accuracy and completeness of the 1975 BIA inventory.

Permit Levels

The NHIRC proposed a uniform number of sheep units for each permittee. The number was not made final, but was targeted between 80 and 100 sheep units. This level was intended to serve as an incentive to move to the New Lands and to provide enough livestock to have a meaningful operation. The NHIRC arrived at the level of 80-100 sheep by dividing the estimated stocking rate for the New Lands by the number of individuals who had valid HPL permits and/or had old green permits.

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

The Navajo Nation expressed a preference for a "lease" as opposed to a "permit" because of the flexibility and monetary value associated with leases. Presumably, an individual with a lease could sell or sublease his/her interest for monetary gain or for other reasons. The Navajo Nation suggested that range management associations could pledge the value associated with members' leases as collateral to obtain agricultural production credit (i.e., loans).

The Navajo Nation suggested an increase in the permit level to a uniform level of at least 150 sheep units. The Nation recommended the following policies:

- Those who have already relocated to the New Lands should be the first ones eligible for increased grazing permits. Once their permits are adjusted, new permits could be written until the New Lands are stocked up to capacity.
- Persons who held permits before 1974 should be equally eligible for New Lands grazing permits with those holding HPL grazing permits .

Other suggestions by the Navajo Nation include:

- Operating some areas as tribal ranches on which relocatees could graze additional numbers of livestock or own a share.
- Expanding the area of existing range units (before settlement occurs in adjacent range units).
- Combining land areas to form larger range management units.
- Managing range on a transhumant basis (using low-elevation pasture in winter and high country in summer).
- Using pastures close to housing for sheep, and grazing cattle at a greater distance.

- Having the 1986 range condition inventory updated by an independent expert.

The Navajo Nation advocates the development of new grazing regulations on the entire Navajo Reservation, including the New Lands.

*The Navajo Nation has requested that the full context of its legal counsel's comments as well as its version of proposed grazing regulations be inserted here. Since that lengthy entry would not be in keeping with the format of this report and because the ONHIR's regulations are not contained herein, it is noted that the Nation's proposed regulations have considerable differences from the ONHIR's, and that the Nation's comments will be duly considered before the grazing regulations are made final.

CONSTRAINTS

The number of livestock that can graze is constrained by the carrying capacity of the range resources. In addition, the location of existing fences, water sources, and other existing range improvements has an influence on the range management program. It is financially prudent to make use of the investment in these existing facilities; however, many have required rehabilitation or replacement.

Within these constraints, the ONHIR has recently published revised grazing regulations, including some of the Nation's

suggestions. As stated previously, the regulations have established a base grazing permit of 80 SUYL for all permit holders and allow up to 40 SUYL under renewable temporary permits, for a total of 120 SUYL per permittee.

Whenever possible, the ONHIR attempts to be consistent with existing tribal practices and regulations. In the case of grazing, the Nation is currently reevaluating its regulations, making coordination and consistency difficult. The ONHIR also must consider conditions specific to the New Lands that may not have reservation-wide applicability, including fenced common-use range units.

Based on the experience of ONHIR staff, banks would not recognize leases as collateral because they require tangible assets. For this reason, the ONHIR does not consider the Nation's suggestion concerning grazing leases to be viable.

RESOURCES

ONHIR staff and funding are the primary resources committed to the range management program. ONHIR range staff at present consists of:

- Grazing program manager
- Range conservationists (2)
- Range technicians (2)
- Operations manager
- Fencing crews

- Water facilities crew
- Water system rehabilitation contractors
- Support staff (archaeologists, administration, etc.)

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1983 - 10, 12, 15

1984 - 3, 12

1985 - 8, 9, 10, 15, 18, 19

1986 - 3, 4, 7, 8

1989 - 1

5-6: AGRICULTURE/FARMPLOTS

CURRENT STATUS

Navajo families traditionally tend small farmplots or gardens in which crops such as corn, melons, and squash are grown. These plots are typically located where seasonal run-off accumulates and moisture persists through the summer months.

Farms and Gardens for Individual Families

For families relocating to the New Lands, identifying and designating areas for agriculture is an option.

For families residing in range clusters, agricultural plots of up to 5 acres per family can be identified outside the housing cluster. No standard procedure currently exists for designating and managing agricultural sites, either on the New Lands or the main reservation. The current approach on the New Lands is to identify agricultural uses during range management planning to ensure the coordination of land uses within each range unit. Non-permittees on range units must get the permission of permittees so the activity doesn't interfere with grazing uses.

Recently, a number of families have expressed interest in establishing small-scale cooperative agriculture within range units. Existing cooperatives at Leupp and Sand Springs have been toured. The co-op approach offers the advantages of pooling resources (such as tractors or plowing), developing drip or other irrigation systems, rotating cropland, and sharing labor. Problems such as drought or the inability of families to take care of 5 acres of individual plot can be reduced. ONHIR staff members are working with Navajo Tribal Agriculture Department staff to explore co-op agricultural projects. Private foundations have been identified as potential sources of capital for these projects. ONHIR staff can assist in selecting land best suited to agriculture, setting up wells and storage tanks, and obtaining archaeological clearances.

Within the rural community, areas have been set aside for agriculture. Interested residents of the rural community can identify garden plots of up to 5 acres within these areas.

Commercial Agriculture

The option for agriculture on a commercial scale (e.g., irrigated pasture or alfalfa hay crop, cornfields, fruit and vegetable truck farms) exists if interested individuals or groups choose to pursue it. Families moving to the rural community have expressed some interest in establishing such an operation.

The ONHIR is working with individual relocatees, the Nahat'a' Dził Chapter, the Navajo Nation, and other federal agencies to coordinate requests for commercial agriculture through processes such as range management plans and tribal business site leases.

HISTORY

Farms And Gardens For Individual Families

In the initial relocation settlements at Little Silversmith and Parker Draw, interested families defined small agricultural or garden plots within the housing area. These plots were surveyed by BIA crews and were processed as leases.

With increased settlement, policy was changed to identify agricultural sites outside the perimeter of the housing cluster sites. The compatibility of these uses with other range activities is addressed in the range management plan for each range unit.

Commercial Agriculture

Planning for the New Lands has identified areas that may be suitable for agriculture based on soils and other factors. If projects are proposed, further investigation would be

needed to demonstrate the feasibility of such sites and operations.

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

- The Navajo Nation concurs that agricultural plots are to be designated by the residents of the range unit in which the plots are sited. Navajo tribal law and regulations are not well developed regarding cornfields (individual garden plots). If the ONHIR can develop a workable procedure for designating cornfields that meets federal requirements, the Nation will support its legality.
- The Navajo Nation's position is that operation of community agriculture programs should be under the control of the Nahat'a' Dził Chapter.
- The Nation requests that the relocation program provide farm equipment necessary to support an agriculture program sponsored by the Nahat'a' Dził Chapter.
- The Navajo Nation is claiming water from the Rio Puerco sufficient to irrigate potential agricultural areas in the New Lands.

- *The Navajo Nation supports relocatee families in their desire for more farm plots and improved agricultural support services.

CONSTRAINTS

The primary constraints affecting individual farmplots are environmental factors (suitable soils, moisture, and exposure) and avoidance of conflicts with grazing.

Agriculture may or may not be feasible depending on the type of crops grown, availability of water, suitability of soils, expertise of the operators, and availability of capital to purchase equipment and supplies.

RESOURCES

ONHIR and Navajo Nation range management staff are the primary resources committed to this activity. Agricultural extension staff and Soil Conservation Service staff are also available as requested.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1984 - 12

1985 - 18

1987 - 14

5-7: WOODLAND, WILDLIFE, AND OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES

CURRENT STATUS

Traditionally, Navajo individuals have gathered wood for building hogans and shade structures and for firewood. Plants are collected for food, medicine, and other purposes. Stone is obtained for buildings. Wildlife has several important roles in Navajo culture. As more settlement occurs on the New Lands, resource harvesting activities need to be balanced with grazing and wildlife use.

Resource Management Planning

Within the relocation program, woodland and wildlife management is a component of the resource management planning process.

The ONHIR has implemented a policy of building fencing in the open range to wildlife standards to allow safe migration of deer and antelope while restraining cattle and horses.

The ONHIR has requested assistance from BIA wildlife biologists in assessing springs and wetlands. A fencing program is anticipated to protect these areas from grazing impacts.

The Tribal Fish and Wildlife Department is cooperating in big game management predator control. The first antelope and deer hunts were held in fall 1990.

As the ONHIR implements its geographic information system, both existing and new inventory data on natural resources can be incorporated into the project files and made available for analysis.

Resource Management Through Permits

Because the ONHIR is an interim agency, its preference is to utilize and rely upon existing regulatory processes when possible.

In many areas of the New Lands, juniper firewood is available (from earlier range management practices of cabling--i.e., uprooting trees to reduce competition with grasses). The ONHIR has developed and implemented a firewood gathering program for the New Lands. Permits are issued to residents of the rural community and those range units where adequate firewood is not available. There is no charge for the permits, which stipulate the area in which firewood may be gathered.

Rare and Endangered Species Clearance

Rare and endangered species clearance is to be performed with the assistance of BIA wildlife biologists. Lists of possible species have been compiled. Additional field work will be undertaken to identify habitat and to implement protective measures.

HISTORY

Resource inventories were undertaken on portions of the New Lands (former Wallace, Roberts, Kelsey, and Fitzgerald Ranches) between 1983 and 1985 as part of background investigations into the suitability of these lands for resettlement and acquisition. The Soil Conservation Service has longstanding vegetation transects on the former Spurlock Ranch. Antelope, deer, and raptor habitat was mapped; migration routes were plotted. Results of these studies are published in the reports listed under "Relevant Documents."

In his 1986 report on range management planning, Don Lyngholm made a preliminary assessment of woodland resources and deer forage in range units. The results show great variation in the amount of woodland found in each unit. The report stresses that, while grazing is assigned to units, the land belongs to the Navajo Nation and wood products should be available to all New Lands relocatees on an equal basis. The report also cautions against brush

removal in rougher areas because of the hazards of accelerated erosion and minimal increases in forage.

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

The Navajo Nation requests that:

- A study be made of woodland productivity, with recommended annual cuts. This study would become the basis for a woodland management plan to be administered by the Nahat'a' Dził Chapter, with tribal assistance.
- The New Lands be open for traditional gathering by tribal members, with the permission of grazing permittees and the local government.
- Range and other resource management plans be established to maintain wildlife habitat and forage, preserve open space, and especially maintain wildlife migration routes and access to water.
- *The Navajo Nation advocates sustained-yield, multiple use management of land and resources, including woodlands, wildlife, rangeland, and agricultural land.

CONSTRAINTS

The main constraint in managing woodlands, wildlife, and other natural resources is balancing the competing demands for the resources. For example, fencing in support of grazing patterns can interrupt wildlife migration patterns. Measures to mitigate these impacts must be incorporated into resource management plans.

RESOURCES

The primary resources committed to this area are the staffs of:

- ONHIR New Lands range management program
- BIA resource management programs
- Navajo Nation resource departments

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1983 - 10, 12, 15

1984 - 3

1985 - 9

1986 - 8

5-8: CULTURAL RESOURCES

CURRENT STATUS

Archaeological surveys conducted for the relocation program show extensive occupancy of the region in the past. Many different cultural groups have lived in the Puerco Valley and nearby land over a long period of time. There is evidence of occupation by Paleo-Indian (11,500 to 8,000 B.C.), Archaic (8,000 B.C. to 500 B.C.), Basketmaker (500 B.C. to A.D. 700), Anasazi (A.D. 700 to A.D. 1350), Historic Hopi (A.D. 1425 to present), Historic Zuni (A.D. 1425 to present), Historic Navajo (A.D. 1850 to present), and Ranchers (A.D. 1870 to present). The Puerco Valley was a travel route for centuries for Pueblo groups (Hopi, Zuni), Spaniards, Mexicans, and the U.S. military.

Cultural sites have strong significance to Navajo families and influence their choice of homesites. All development is subject to cultural resource inventories and a review process before construction. Systematic identification of artifacts is conducted for all housing areas, roads, waterlines, powerlines, fences, livestock handling facilities, and other ground-disturbing activities. To the maximum practical extent, projects are designed to avoid direct impacts from construction on cultural values. Archaeological and sacred sites are typically avoided.

Figure 9 shows the locations of known resource sites.

Archaeological Clearance Process

The ONHIR has a comprehensive process to identify, evaluate, and protect archaeological and cultural resources on the New Lands. The process is conducted in cooperation with the:

- Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)
- Navajo Historic Preservation Department
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Indian Health Service
- Navajo Nation Archaeology Department (NNAD)
- Hopi Tribe
- Zuni Archaeology Program (ZAP)

The process may involve one or more of the following steps:

- Reconnaissance survey (screening to avoid obvious sites) in the early stages of project design when sites are being selected.
- Intensive inventory and recording of sites to determine eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

- Consultation with appropriate parties, as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Section 106 requires the ONHIR to consider the effects of its actions on historic properties and to seek comments from an independent reviewing agency, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The section 106 process is defined in regulations (36 CFR Part 800).

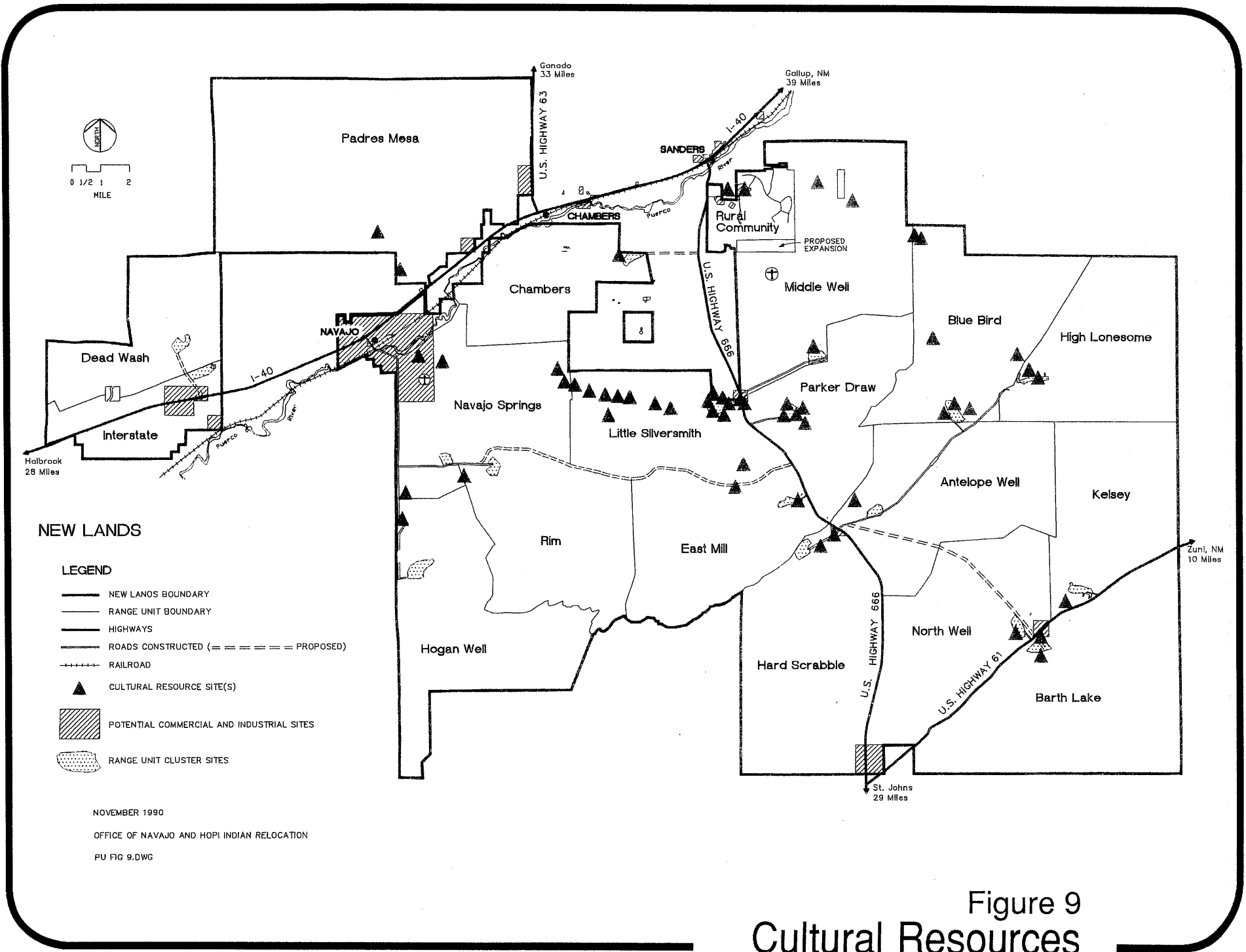
Depending on the nature of the resources encountered, one or more of the following additional steps may be undertaken to the extent required:

- Systematic testing (trenching) in areas adjacent to identified archaeological remains (to minimize the possibility of unanticipated discoveries during the construction process).
- Recovery of archaeological values from remains discovered during systematic testing.
- Evaluation of surface remains of sites identified in initial inventories.
- Testing within identified boundaries of sites to determine their integrity and scientific value.
- Data recovery to mitigate against adverse effects.

- Long-term treatment to anticipate and deter inadvertent damage to resources over time (e.g. signing, fencing, education, and other means).

Based on this consultation and approach, a draft programmatic agreement for the rural community was entered into during summer 1990. From the experience gained in that agreement, the ONHIR is currently developing a similar agreement for the entire New Lands area. This programmatic agreement spells out administrative procedures and coordination required to satisfy the ONHIR's responsibilities under Section 106. The programmatic agreement addresses:

- Construction impacts (monitoring and discovery situations)
- Residential land use impacts (long-term)
- Data recovery
- Dispute resolution
- Research design
- Historic preservation plan (periodic aerial photographs, stewardship program)



Other Ongoing Activities

An ethnographic study may be conducted, as necessary, to locate sacred and religious sites that may not be visually apparent. These would be documented and added to the cultural resource data base that helps the agency maintain inventory control. A request for funding in fiscal year 1991 has been approved for this study, which would also provide an oral history of the last Navajo occupation of the New Lands, as requested by the Navajo Nation.

The ONHIR is implementing a geographic information system (GIS) compatible with the Navajo Nation's system to plot the location and characteristics of sites. With the GIS, the distribution and nature of sites can be analyzed and compared, and their significance can be assessed.

Whenever there are unanticipated discoveries of subsurface remains, the ONHIR follows the requirements of the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. This involves contacting the Advisory Council and State Historic Preservation Officer, preparing a recovery proposal, and selecting a contractor who qualifies for a permit to conduct the data recovery.

In cooperation with the BIA, the ONHIR has performed aerial photography of known major sites (Chaco structures) along the Puerco Valley. Additional studies of these sites

are being undertaken jointly by the ONHIR, BIA, Northern Arizona University, and Navajo Nation.

As they relocate, families are designating religious and ceremonial sites that are of cultural importance to them.

HISTORY

Before 1989, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Navajo Area Office) served as the lead agency in processing archaeological clearances. In February 1989, the NHIRC hired a staff archaeologist and assumed the role of lead agency. Since the relocation program's inception, the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department (NNAD) has been under contract to perform surveys and reporting. Recently, the Zuni Archaeology Program (ZAP) has also been under contract for surveys and recovery. Master cooperative agreements have also been executed with Indian Affiliates, Inc. and SWCA Inc. for surveys and recovery activities.

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

- The Navajo Nation would like the ONHIR to fund one or two new positions with NNAD.

- The Nation suggests that the ONHIR compile an oral history of the last Navajo occupation of the New Lands.
- *The Navajo Nation has requested that archaeological sites be excavated and all materials removed from sites for school buildings, clinics, or other public facilities, rather than being buried or left in situ.
- *The Navajo Nation has proposed developing a Western Area Cultural Resources Program which would include the New Lands in its management area. As this program develops, it may spur changes in Navajo Nation policies toward cultural and archaeological resources.

CONSTRAINTS

The conditions that define suitable and desirable sites for Navajo settlements (southeast exposure, protection from wind, well-drained soils, proximity to water, etc.) are the same today as those that have existed for centuries. Because of these conditions, extensive remains of earlier settlements are encountered. New development must work around these earlier patterns in order to protect the resource and still provide suitable settlement areas.

The extensive amount of archaeological resources and the prospect of unanticipated discoveries during construction combine to affect the schedule of development activity.

The contracts currently in place are sufficient to perform the archaeological work required, and the ONHIR does not believe additional NNAD staff is needed at this time.

The ONHIR has included funding for a comprehensive ethnographic history (including an oral history of the last Navajo occupation) in its proposed FY 1991 budget.

RESOURCES

ONHIR staff for the cultural resources program includes a cultural resource manager and an archaeologist.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1986 - 11
1988 - 8, 11, 12, 19
1989 - 2

In addition, both the ONHIR and BIA have compiled extensive lists of archaeological survey reports completed for the New Lands.

5-9: TRANSPORTATION

Figure 10 shows the locations of existing and proposed transportation facilities on the New Lands.

Roads

CURRENT STATUS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for road construction on the New Lands. Four grades of road are being constructed: a main access road to the rural community, main access roads to the range cluster sites, spur roads within the rural community and range clusters, and driveways. In addition, an east-west road through the New Lands, extending from the community of Navajo to U.S. Highway 666 (and possibly continuing to State Highway 61) will be constructed. All roads are designed to Federal Highway Administration standards.

The ONHIR is in the process of developing a road maintenance program for the next 5 years.

Main Access Road to Rural Community

The main access road into the rural community extends east from U.S. Highway 666 for approximately 8 miles. Because of the higher density of families in this area, this road will have a much greater volume of traffic than other New Lands roads. For safety, ease of access in bad weather, and dust control, it is asphalt surfaced. The road has two travel lanes, and a total width of 24 feet. Construction was completed in October 1989.

Main Access Roads to Range Cluster Sites

The main access roads to the range clusters have two travel lanes and are 24 feet wide. They will be graded, drained, gravel packed, and paved.

Access roads have been completed through the gravel pack stage to 13 range clusters: Little Silversmith, Parker Draw, Antelope Well, East Mill, Middle Well, Kelsey, Barth Lake, Hardscrabble, North Well, Rim, Navajo Springs, Blue Bird, and High Lonesome. Roads to Interstate, Dead Wash, and Chambers are under design. Alignments are being studied for Hogan Well and Padres Mesa.

A total of approximately 45 miles of main access roads is planned for the rangelands.

Spur Roads

Spur roads provide for the circulation of traffic within the rural community and range clusters. In the rural community, these roads are 20 feet wide, with two travel lanes and an asphalt surface. In the range clusters, they are 21 feet wide, have two travel lanes, and are graded, drained, and gravel packed.

Spur roads in the rural community have been completed, totaling about 3½ miles. Spur roads within the range clusters are laid out during the master planning process, and are constructed as housing areas are developed. Each range cluster will have about 1/2 mile of spur road.

Driveways

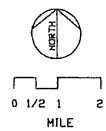
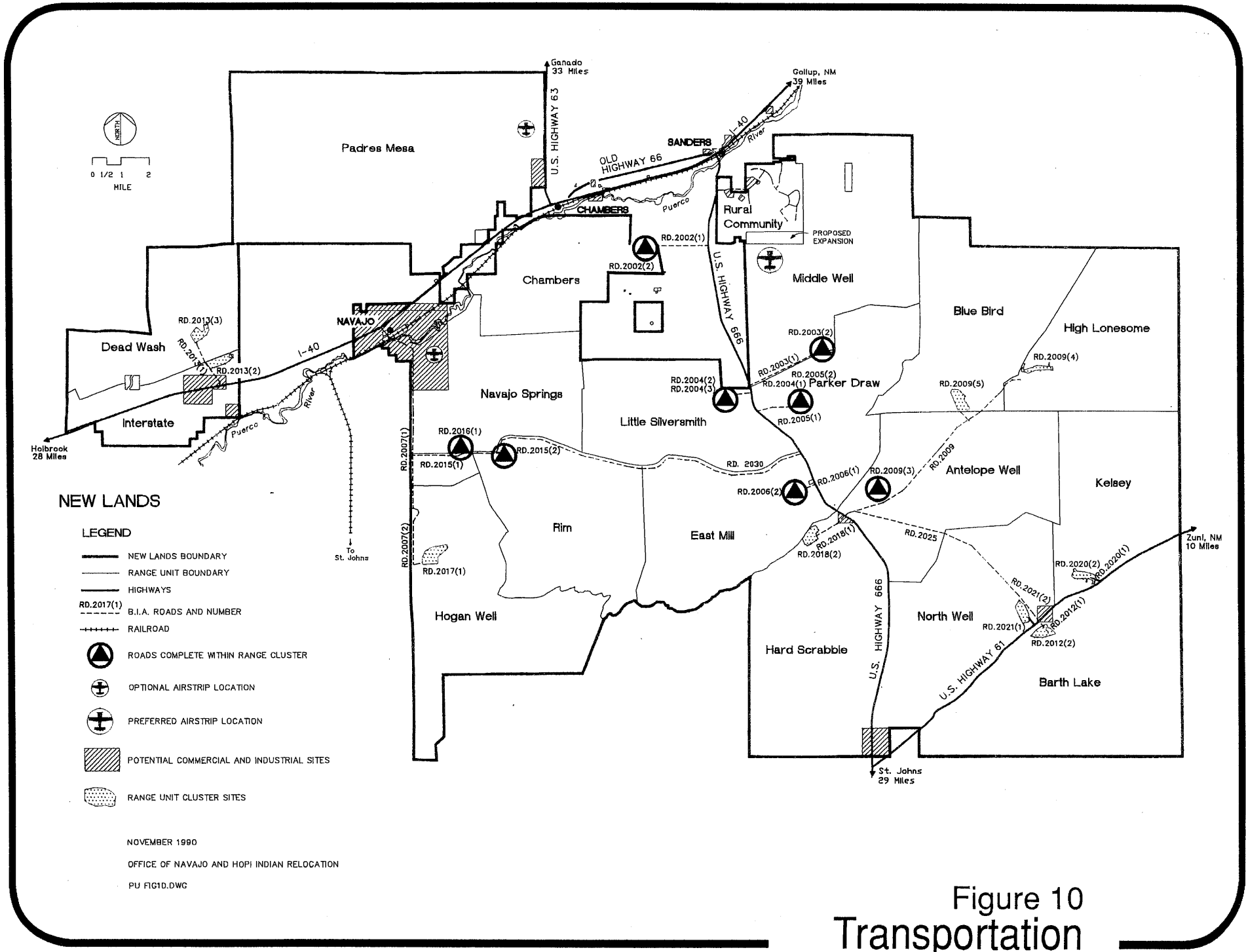
Driveways provide access from spur roads to each individual homesite. They are 14 feet wide, with a gravel surface.

East-West Road from Navajo to Highways 666 and 61

At the suggestion of the Navajo Nation, a central road through the rangelands (from Navajo to U.S. 666 just to the north of the East Mill cluster) is being planned. The BIA has selected an alignment, and construction will begin as soon as practicable. This road will provide an alternate east-west route to Interstate 40, and will help tie the range clusters together. The road will be 24 feet wide, with two lanes and an asphalt surface. A second phase, from the Antelope Well range cluster to State Highway 61 in the vicinity of the Kelsey range cluster, may be constructed.

HISTORY

Road access was one of the considerations in deciding on the general settlement patterns for the New Lands. It also helped determine the location of housing clusters in the range units; the clusters are sited on the edge of the range units to take advantage of existing roads and minimize the amount of new road to be constructed. The layout and design of access roads has been an integral part of the overall Phase I and Phase II planning process.



NEW LANDS

LEGEND

- NEW LANDS BOUNDARY
- RANGE UNIT BOUNDARY
- HIGHWAYS
- RD.2017(1) B.I.A. ROADS AND NUMBER
- RAILROAD
- ROADS COMPLETE WITHIN RANGE CLUSTER
- OPTIONAL AIRSTRIP LOCATION
- PREFERRED AIRSTRIP LOCATION
- POTENTIAL COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SITES
- RANGE UNIT CLUSTER SITES

NOVEMBER 1990
 OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION
 PU FIG1D.DWG

Figure 10
 Transportation

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

The Navajo Nation states the following positions concerning roads on the New Lands.

- The Nation favors construction of a paved, all-weather road connecting U.S. 666 with Navajo, and agrees to the BIA's proposed route, subject to approval by residents of the affected range units. Alternate routes from Antelope Well to the vicinity of the Kelsey range cluster should be evaluated concurrently with the evaluation of other Phase II area plans.
- Police, fire protection, and other public safety agencies should have road access to housing sites in all weather conditions. All access roads should be paved.
- The road network should be planned in a way that facilitates travel to local service and employment centers, and that acts to unite the Nahat'a' Dziil community.
- Roads and streets inside economic development areas should be provided as part of a complete site and infrastructure package. They should be engineered to withstand heavy traffic and should be paved.

- Old U.S. Highway 66 is likely to become a main circulation route for the New Lands, and will experience a considerable increase in traffic. It was originally built to withstand heavy traffic, but may need widening and reconstruction.
- Infrastructure, including roads, should be extended where feasible beyond the boundaries of the New Lands to provide services to nearby areas of surrounding chapters, non-reservation rural areas, and the host communities of Sanders and Chambers.
- In its resolution adopting the interim comprehensive plan, the Navajo Tribal Council requests Congress to appropriate funds specifically for road construction and maintenance in the New Lands, rather than allow funds to be diverted from other areas of the Navajo Nation.

CONSTRAINTS

The routing of roads from Navajo to U.S. Highway 666 and from Antelope Well to State Highway 61 must consider potential impacts on the range and on archaeological resources.

Construction of the new east-west road could lead to heavy traffic by scale-dodging trucks. It may be desirable to discuss with the State of Arizona the possibility of establish-

ing a weigh station in the vicinity of the Kelsey cluster and another south of the community of Navajo.

Cost is a constraint on paving roads. The paving portion alone has been costing about \$130,000 per mile. The NHIRC has informed Congressional staff of the funding necessary for road paving activities. Funding has not been included in the budget at this time.

The portion of Old U.S. Highway 66 that the Navajo Nation is recommending for possible widening and reconstruction consists of 6 miles between Sanders and Chambers. This road is not on the New Lands; however, six small parcels of land adjacent to this highway were acquired as part of the New Lands. There is potential that these sites could be developed for commercial or community service facility use. This portion of Old U.S. Highway 66 is maintained by the Arizona State Highway Department, and any improvements would need to be initiated through that department.

RESOURCES

The BIA Navajo Area Office, Branch of Roads, in Gallup, New Mexico, is responsible for road planning and construction, working in coordination with ONHIR staff.

The total cost of providing roads on the New Lands is estimated at \$30 million. This does not include maintenance costs.

Approximately \$8 million has been appropriated to the BIA to date. In 1986, \$4.8 million of the BIA's Federal Highway Trust Fund allocation was earmarked for building roads on the New Lands. In 1987, \$3.2 million previously appropriated to BIA for a road project through the Navajo Partitioned Lands and Hopi Partitioned Lands was re-allocated to road construction on the New Lands.

In fiscal year 1989, the NHIRC was authorized to reprogram \$4.1 million for road construction on the New Lands. In fiscal year 1990, the NHIRC was budgeted for \$5.6 million for New Lands road construction.

Airstrips

CURRENT STATUS

There are no operating airstrips on the New Lands, although two abandoned strips have been identified. Paved runways in the vicinity are located at Window Rock, Holbrook, and Gallup; gravel airstrips at nearby reservation locations include Greasewood, Ganado, and Toyeyi. None of these airstrips meets FAA standards.

The NHIRC conducted a study (CH2M HILL, September 1989) to identify sites suitable for a potential airstrip that would meet minimum FAA General Aviation I standards (5,500-foot, gravel runway), and would have the potential

for expansion to FAA General Aviation II standards (7,400-foot runway). The report identifies three preferred alternatives, and recommends selecting a site from among them. Further studies of these three sites, including meteorological data gathering, are recommended.

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

The Navajo Nation is very supportive of one of the three preferred alternative sites identified in the NHIRC study. This site is located south of the community of Navajo. The Nation believes that an airstrip should be available for use by the time the first clients begin locating to economic development sites on the New Lands. The Tribe's position is that the ONHIR should fund development of the airstrip.

*The Navajo Nation feels that it should be possible to secure funding for this facility through the Federal Aviation Administration, if the ONHIR and the Nation provide matching funds.

CONSTRAINTS

Site selection criteria specific to airstrips include meteorological conditions (prevailing winds, elevation), physical site conditions (slopes, drainage, clear zones for takeoff and landing, archaeological resources), and land use considerations (proximity to existing and planned development,

access). These criteria were considered in identifying suitable airstrip locations.

No funding for airstrip design and construction currently exists.

RESOURCES

The airstrip feasibility study was funded through relocation program appropriations.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1989 - 7

1990 - 1

Rail

CURRENT STATUS

The Santa Fe Railroad main line crosses the New Lands for approximately 20 miles, running roughly parallel with Interstate 40 and passing through Navajo, Chambers, and Sanders. Amtrak provides passenger service to Holbrook, Arizona, and Gallup, New Mexico. A spur from near Navajo to St. Johns, the Apache County seat, runs adjacent to the Hogan Well range unit. The spur is used mainly to haul coal to the Coronado power generating station.

The NHIRC conducted a study (CH2M HILL, February 1990) to identify potential commercial and industrial sites in the New Lands. Rail access was one of the site suitability criteria used to identify these sites.

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

The Navajo Nation's interim comprehensive plan states that improved rail facilities will probably be necessary in economic development areas. Site planning should indicate the locations of all railroad spurs and switches. The Nation has not taken a position on how development of rail facilities should be funded.

CONSTRAINTS

In most cases, the Santa Fe Railroad requires the developer to fund the initial cost of rail development. However, they have a system of reimbursement based on usage. The railroad has provided the ONHIR with criteria for the development of spur lines.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1990 - 1

Public Transportation

CURRENT STATUS

The provision of bus service or other forms of public transportation has not been included in planning for the New Lands because population densities are expected to be too low to support such service. The possibility of bus service from Window Rock to Navajo, Sanders, and Zuni (where an IHS hospital is located) has been suggested.

5-10: UTILITIES

Water

CURRENT STATUS

Domestic Water Supply

The ONHIR's policy is that all replacement homes must be connected to water to be considered "decent, safe, and sanitary housing," as required by Public Law 93-531. Families cannot move to the New Lands until water is available at their relocation site.

The Indian Health Service (IHS) is developing a regional water system that will serve the 18 range clusters and the rural community. The ONHIR is currently negotiating with the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) to have NTUA assume responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the regional water system. In the interim, the ONHIR has a memorandum of understanding with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to operate and maintain the system.

The regional water system is being developed in two phases. Phase I will serve eight range clusters and the rural community. It includes:

- Two wells (Big Flowing Well and Parker Draw Well)
- Four water storage tanks
- Approximately 60 miles of main water line
- Two booster stations

Design work for Phase II has been completed, and construction will be coordinated with development of the range clusters. Phase II will serve all of the remaining 10 range clusters except Padres Mesa. It will consist of:

- Two production wells
- Two water storage tanks
- Approximately 40 miles of main water line
- Two booster stations

In a separate project, the IHS will extend the existing waterline from the Houck Chapter along old U.S. Highway 66 to serve the Padres Mesa cluster.

The Antelope Well range cluster is currently served by an interim water system. The interim system has enabled families to move to this range cluster before the cluster is connected to the Phase II regional system.

Figure 11 shows the locations of existing and proposed water and electrical utilities.

The water supply for the regional water system is from deep wells tapping the Bidahochi aquifer. The IHS design standard is a minimum of 20 pounds per square inch (psi) at the point of connection. This exceeds NTUA's minimum standard of 15 psi. Demand is based on 1/2 gallon per minute per household. The system will not have flows sufficient for fire protection through hydrants.

Discretionary funds are used to pay for infrastructure costs for individual replacement homes, including connection to the water and power systems. There are currently no monthly charges for households connected to water on the New Lands. If the water system is turned over to the NTUA, monthly charges will be the same as for the rest of the Navajo Reservation. Water will cost \$5.25 for the first 3,000 gallons and \$3.40 for each additional 1,000 gallons per month. IHS design criteria are based on a family using an average of 250 gallons of water per day. At this rate, the average water bill will be \$21.00 per month. Although the minimum charge per month is \$5.25, homeowners can control their water bill by conserving water.

Livestock and Agricultural Water Supplies

The IHS regional system is not designed to provide livestock water. Wells and stock ponds, together with a small number of springs and seeps in scattered locations, are distributed across the New Lands. The ONHIR's range management planning includes developing and renovating

existing wells, developing new wells, and assisting in operating and maintaining stock wells and windmills.

The regional system will not provide water for agricultural irrigation. Most individual/community gardens are dry land; however, the ONHIR is exploring the possibility of setting up some drip irrigation systems, using livestock wells as a water source.

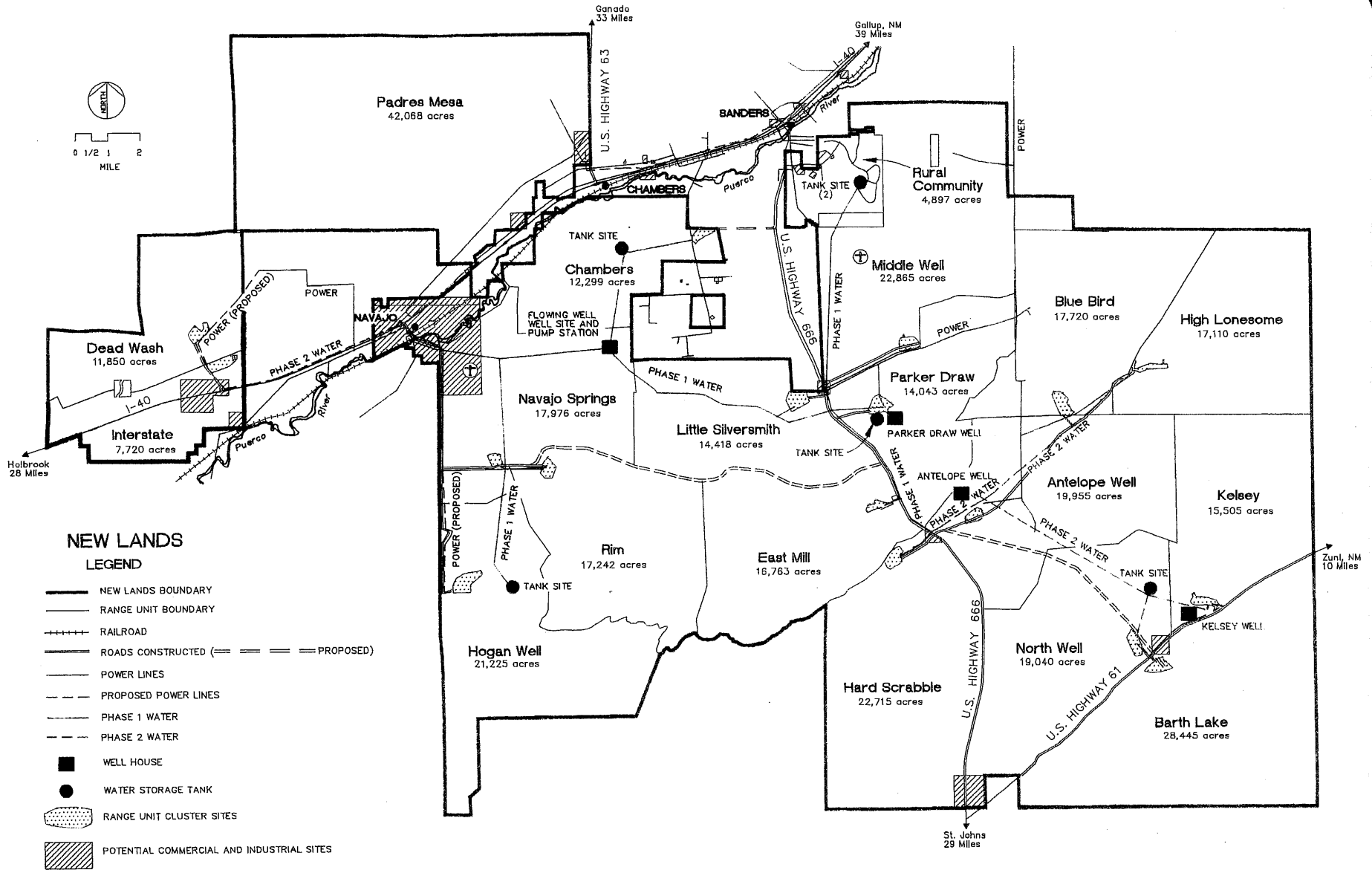
HISTORY

Water System Feasibility Study

In 1986, the Indian Health Service conducted a conceptual feasibility study of possible water systems for the New Lands. The study considered a regional system, several small systems, and individual facilities, and concluded that a regional water system was the best choice.

Interim Water System

In 1986, the BIA requested the NHIRC to develop interim water systems so families could move to the New Lands before the regional system became operational. Accordingly, the NHIRC entered into a contract with the U.S.



NOVEMBER 1990

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

PU FG11.DWG

Figure 11
Utilities

Geological Survey (USGS) to conduct feasibility studies and drill test wells at 11 of the range cluster sites.

The test well at the Antelope Well site was developed into an interim production well that is currently serving that housing cluster. The BIA also planned to develop an interim system at the Parker Draw range cluster. Because the water at Parker Draw was available in sufficient quantity and quality, it was decided to develop that well as the first segment of the Phase I regional system, serving both Parker Draw and Little Silversmith, rather than as an interim system.

The well at the Kelsey site also produces a sufficient quantity of good-quality water to meet IHS and NTUA criteria, and is being planned as part of the Phase II regional system.

The ONHIR has discontinued the BIA's interim water system program. There is some possibility that one of the wells at Blue Bird or High Lonesome may be used in the Phase II regional system, provided it is needed and it meets the minimum production standards of the IHS.

Groundwater Investigations and Production Well Development

In 1986, the NHIRC's consultant conducted groundwater investigations and drilled two stratigraphic test holes on the

New Lands. Based on the findings of this work, a test/production well was drilled adjacent to the existing Big Flowing Well. The test results showed that the Bidahochi aquifer is the source of the flowing artesian water and is the only local aquifer above the Coconino capable of supplying significant quantities of water. Subsequently, a production well capable of producing approximately 100 gallons per minute was completed at the Big Flowing Well site and has been integrated into the IHS Phase I regional water system. The NHIRC committed approximately \$500,000 to the development of this well.

The NHIRC also funded the USGS to conduct feasibility studies and drill test wells to determine water quality and quantity at the other production well sites.

Rio Puerco Water Quality Studies

A uranium tailing pond spill that occurred at Church Rock, New Mexico, in 1979 has caused much concern about the water quality of the Rio Puerco River, which flows through a portion of the New Lands. Although the NHIRC never intended to use water from the Rio Puerco, in 1987 it funded a USGS reconnaissance study of the river's water quality and a followup study that included a health risk assessment conducted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA reported that no significant health risks were indicated by the samples collected. Based on these findings, the NHIRC concluded that while water

from the Rio Puerco is not suitable for human consumption, it does not pose a health risk to families living in the vicinity of the river.

The USGS studies stated that although there are radionuclides present in the Rio Puerco alluvial aquifer, it would be possible to design safe public water supplies from this aquifer. Nevertheless, there is no intention of allowing the development of domestic water sources from the Rio Puerco. The regional water system will come from deep bedrock aquifers that are believed to be hydrologically isolated from the Rio Puerco. Further, all domestic water will meet EPA standards for domestic consumption and will be regularly monitored to ensure that the quality standard is maintained.

The ONHIR continues to address the issue of contamination in the Rio Puerco by helping fund a 5-year USGS study of the Lower Little Colorado and Puerco River Basins. The Navajo Nation and a number of Arizona and New Mexico state agencies have also provided financial support for this project. The purpose of the study is to determine if a connection exists between the Rio Puerco alluvial and the deep water aquifers from which the New Lands regional water system draws its source. It will also evaluate the levels and determine rates of contaminant movement, and will include a health risk assessment.

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

Suggestions by the Navajo Nation

- To ensure that development of the New Lands does not exceed the capacity of safe groundwater sources, studies should be conducted to determine the maximum sustainable yields of potable water sources.
- Water supplies should be closely monitored for safety by the appropriate agencies.
- Safe water supplies should be extended to serve public schools and other facilities that will be regularly used by relocatees. The water supply system should eventually be tied into that serving Houck and Wide Ruins chapters and extended to serve private customers in the Chambers and Sanders communities, forming a single, regional water supply system.
- Increased water supplies will be necessary to foster economic development in the Interstate 40 corridor. It will be necessary to supply potable water by a proposed extension of the IHS water supply system to Navajo and along old U.S. Highway 66. Because of IHS regulations, it may be necessary for the ONHIR

or the Nation to contribute funding for this portion of the system.

- The Navajo Nation proposes investigating the feasibility of a separate system which could supply lower-quality water for industrial processes. Potential sources of water could include the Rio Puerco, treated sewer effluent, storm runoff, and recycled process water. Such a system would be constructed as part of the overall economic development plan for the New Lands, probably using funding sources other than IHS Public Law 86-121 appropriations.
- The Navajo Nation does not rule out the possibility of establishing some irrigated agriculture if a safe and adequate supply of irrigation water is found. The Nation is presently claiming water from the Rio Puerco and the Little Colorado River Basin for irrigation of potential agricultural areas in the New Lands.
- The Navajo Nation recommends routing all utilities along single right-of-way corridors, including electric power, water supply, telephone, and any other utilities supplied.
- *The Navajo Nation feels it is vital that sufficient water be available for fire-fighting in range cluster subdivisions and in the vicinity of schools, preschools, clinics, or other public service facilities.

Suggestions by Relocatees

- A resolution passed by the Nahat'a' Dził Committee on August 2, 1987, requested that "...the BIA and the Relocation Commission construct or make available...water tanks for community cornfields and gardens."
- The water system should provide sufficient flows for fire protection through hydrants.

CONSTRAINTS

Both the IHS and NTUA develop systems for individual Indian families living on-reservation. Service to anyone beyond this is dependent on the availability of water and the willingness of NTUA to provide the service.

Depending on the industry, there may be a need for higher-rather than lower-quality water for industrial processes. Storm runoff may be needed for groundwater recharge and may be too intermittent to be a reliable source. Fire flow capacity of such a system would be important to potential industries because it affects their insurance premiums.

The availability of an adequate water source may be a constraint on irrigated agriculture. Feasibility studies would be required. Funding for planning or development is not currently available.

Utilities are being routed along single right-of-way corridors where possible. In some cases, however, electricity and water come toward a development site from two different directions.

Water for community gardens and cornfields will not be obtained from the domestic water supply. The ONHIR is exploring other possibilities for providing water for drip irrigation systems. Because these systems will rely on relocatees to maintain and operate, they will not be developed until an operations plan has been formulated.

The NTUA will not operate a fire protection system with hydrants. The distances between houses on the New Lands would require that a hydrant be placed at each home. Watermain sizes would need to be larger, creating a problem of water stagnation caused by low flow rates.

RESOURCES

The Indian Health Service has been appropriated \$5 million for construction of Phase I and \$5 million for construction of Phase II of the regional water system, and will provide approximately \$1.7 million for the Padres Mesa extension. IHS staff committed to development of the regional water system include the district engineer and a field engineer. The IHS contracts with the Navajo Engineering and Construction Authority (NECA) for construction.

Funds appropriated to the BIA under PL 99-190 were used to support the USGS study of the Lower Little Colorado and Rio Puerco River Basins. For fiscal year 1989, the NHIRC committed a total of \$713,000 to this study--\$250,000 direct NHIRC funds and \$463,000 transferred from the BIA (in accordance with PL 100-666). A total of \$2.124 million in ONHIR and BIA transfer funds has also been obligated for the study through fiscal year 1993.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1985 - 6, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18

1986 - 5, 6, 10

1987 - 3, 9, 13

1988 - 2

1989 - 4

Electric Power

CURRENT STATUS

The ONHIR's policy is that all replacement homes must be served with electricity to be considered "decent, safe, and sanitary housing," as required by Public Law 93-531. Families cannot move to the New Lands until electricity is available at their relocation site.

Electric power is being provided to the New Lands by Continental Divide Electric Cooperative (CDEC), under contract to the ONHIR. CDEC has existing power lines west from Gallup, New Mexico, along the Interstate 40 corridor; these lines serve Sanders, Chambers, and Navajo and extend west to the former Fitzgerald ranch. Branch lines extending south from this corridor will serve most of the range clusters and the rural community. CDEC also has lines that enter into Arizona along State Highway 61 from Zuni, New Mexico. Branch lines extending from this corridor will serve the Kelsey, Barth Lake, and North Well range clusters. An estimated 45 miles of new line (28 miles of single-phase line and 17 miles of three-phase line) will be developed to serve all housing and water system needs (pumps and booster stations) on the New Lands.

Electricity is served to the range clusters and rural community as these sites become developed. Layout for the power lines is prepared as part of the site master planning

process. CDEC provides the final hookup of service, installs the meters, and provides the power. Families are charged a deposit for meters and are billed monthly for electric service. Rates are about the same as elsewhere on the Navajo Reservation.

The Navajo Tribal Utility Authority has begun negotiating with CDEC to take over the operation of the system on the New Lands. It is not known at this time when the transfer of the system will occur.

It is expected that CDEC would provide power to any commercial or industrial developments located within the New Lands, with construction costs paid by the developer. In the NHIRC study to identify sites potentially suitable for commercial and industrial development (CH2M HILL, February 1990), proximity to power lines is one of the selection criteria.

HISTORY

Since 1986, the NHIRC/ONHIR has entered into a series of contracts with CDEC to provide for development of electric power on the New Lands. CDEC has participated since that time in site planning activities for the range clusters and rural community.

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

The Navajo Nation's interim comprehensive plan states the following positions concerning electric power:

- Infrastructure development must be extended where feasible beyond the boundaries of the New Lands to provide services, including electricity, to nearby areas of the surrounding chapters of the Navajo Nation, to adjacent or nearby non-reservation rural areas, and to the host communities of Chambers and Sanders.
- All utilities, including electric power, should be routed along single right-of-way corridors.
- *The Navajo Nation did not concur in the grant of right-of-way to Continental Divide Electric Cooperative. Therefore, the Nation does not recognize any implicit grant of franchise to that utility to operate in the New Lands.

CONSTRAINTS

The ONHIR is not funded to provide services to individuals who are not eligible for relocation benefits.

As stated in the discussion of water supply, above, utilities are routed along single right-of-way corridors where possible; however, in some cases, electricity and water come toward a development site from two different directions.

RESOURCES

Construction of power lines for the range clusters and rural community will cost approximately \$1.1 million. These costs are being underwritten by a combination of housing and discretionary funds.

Waste Disposal

CURRENT STATUS

Wastewater

All homesites in the range units and rural community will have individual septic systems installed and paid for by the IHS. Homesites are located on soils that are suitable for septic systems. Community facilities, such as the community center building in the rural community, will be served by septic systems.

It is anticipated that potential commercial and industrial developments would use septic tanks, lagoons, or package wastewater treatment plants. Provision of these facilities would be the responsibility of the developer. The installation of such facilities is regulated by, and requires approval from, the Arizona Department of Health Services.

Solid Waste

Solid waste disposal is a major reservation-wide problem. Steps are being taken on the New Lands to address that problem.

The New Lands is the only Navajo Reservation community with a curbside solid waste collection system. Two trucks with 23-cubic-yard, side-loading compactors and 300 90-gallon trash containers have been purchased by the ONHIR (with reimbursement from the Indian Health Service). For the most part, these trucks are limited to the pickup of waste in the containers.

The ONHIR has hired a truck driver, who is under the direct supervision of the operations manager for the range program. This person devotes about 20 hours a week to the solid waste program and the rest of his time to range program work.

The Nahat'a' Dził solid waste collection program currently has 48 relocatee subscribers and one commercial client

(Burnam's Trading Post in Sanders). The solid waste is being hauled to a landfill located outside the city of St. Johns.

A plan of operation for the program has been approved by the Nahat'a' Dził Chapter. According to this plan, the community secretary is responsible for keeping the books for the program. This is currently being done, and a monthly income statement is being provided. The plan of operation calls for the solid waste subcommittee to approve a board of directors, which occurred at the subcommittee's October 2, 1990, meeting. The board of directors has expressed interest in incorporating into a private, non-profit organization.

There has been much discussion at recent subcommittee meetings concerning the expansion of the service to customers living outside the New Lands. This discussion has focused on businesses and residents in and around the community of Sanders, the community of St. Johns, and chapter houses in the vicinity, such as Houck, Lupton, and Wide Ruins.

HISTORY

The use of sewage lagoons rather than septic tanks was considered for the rural community. However, it was decided that the low density of homesite development makes a lagoon system economically infeasible.

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

The Navajo Nation takes the following positions concerning waste disposal.

- Commercial, industrial, recreational, institutional, and public service facilities that generate too much sewage for a septic tank system will require some kind of sewage treatment facilities. These facilities must meet tribal and IHS health regulations and must be appropriately sited.
- Industrial and commercial development will require the provision of well-sited industrial waste disposal facilities that meet current EPA standards.
- Solid waste disposal is already a problem on the New Lands. Relocates complain that they have no place to dump their trash, or that people from other subdivisions are dumping in their rangeland. There have also been instances of what the Nation considers illegal dumping. The Navajo Nation feels that safe, convenient, cost-effective solid waste disposal is necessary for the well-being of relocatees, and a prerequisite for commercial and industrial development. The Nation has therefore tentatively designated three alternate sites in the Sanders area for a landfill. These proposed sites should be thoroughly investi-

gated by the IHS and considered by the community before a landfill is designated and developed.

- Plans for residential housing developments should identify specific solid waste collection sites.
- *The Navajo Nation advocates that a regional landfill in the New Lands be established to handle domestic and other non-hazardous waste materials.

CONSTRAINTS

IHS funding cannot be used to construct wastewater disposal facilities for strictly commercial development. Provisions for wastewater disposal for commercial/industrial development and public service facilities would be the responsibility of the developer or funding agency.

The development of an industrial waste disposal facility would require designing the facility to accommodate hazardous waste. This would present both financial and operational difficulties.

The primary constraint on developing a landfill is finding someone willing to operate it.

The implementation of a curbside pickup service has made solid waste collection sites within housing areas unnecessary.

RESOURCES

IHS New Lands project funds are available to pay for the installation of septic tanks for each household.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1986 - 5

1989 - 4

Communications

CURRENT STATUS

U.S. West Communications provides and maintains all telephone service to the New Lands vicinity. Telephone lines currently parallel Interstate 40, serving Sanders, Chambers, and Navajo. A branch line extends south from Interstate 40 along U.S. Highway 666 for approximately 3 miles.

The ONHIR has entered into a contract with U.S. West to provide telephone service to the rural community. The total contract amount is \$159,751. This amount includes payment by the ONHIR for all installation and service

connection charges for 175 homes. Families moving to the rural community must notify U.S. West if they want telephone service and must purchase their own telephone.

As an interim provision, an emergency radio/telephone system has been developed to serve each of the occupied range cluster housing sites. This system includes a radio/telephone mounted in a weatherproof box to the outside of a house in each of the range clusters. The radio/telephone is programmed with emergency telephone numbers, including fire, police, and medical care. In an emergency, an individual can access the appropriate emergency telephone number by pressing one of the eight buttons on the radio/telephone.

Discussions are under way with U.S. West about the cost and feasibility of providing service to range cluster sites. The ONHIR has recommended to U.S. West that funds for construction of telephone service to the range clusters be obtained by the Navajo Nation through the Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund.

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

The Nation's interim comprehensive plan states the following positions regarding communications:

- For the safety and well-being of residents, telephone communications must be extended to all rural community and range cluster housing areas. Public telephones and police and fire call boxes should be furnished in all residential areas served by telephone lines. Whenever possible, underground telephone cables should be installed at the same time as water lines.
- Plans for residential housing developments should identify specific sites for public telephones and emergency call boxes.
- The Nation's general plan reserves two sites for microwave and radio communications equipment: a site along U. S. Highway 666 near the proposed Hardscrabble range cluster, and a site presently occupied by microwave communications equipment on the former Roberts Ranch.

discussed further in Section 5-7: Woodland, Wildlife, and Other Natural Resources.

Individual service with propane tanks is up to each household to arrange. Propane is available in bulk and in all bottle sizes from suppliers in Gallup, New Mexico, and St. Johns, Arizona.

Fuels

CURRENT STATUS

Wood stoves are installed in all houses, and firewood is available on the New Lands. Firewood availability is

5-11: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CURRENT STATUS

The ONHIR believes that economic development is essential to mitigating the adverse impacts of relocation. The ONHIR continues to conduct studies and sponsor projects that plan and promote economic development for the benefit of relocatees and the host communities where they are moving. Public Law 93-531 and other legislation does not provide appropriations that are exclusively designated for economic development. Within these constraints, the ONHIR is pursuing economic development by using discretionary funds and other ONHIR programs. Many past requests for additional funding and authority for economic development through the Congressional budget process have been denied. However, \$1.5 million for an electronics assembly plant building with a potential of 400 jobs was approved in the 1991 appropriations process.

Economic benefits accrue to the relocatees and their host communities as a consequence of the relocation program. The discussion in Section 2-7: Economic Development and Community Services, describes the stimulating effect of benefits spending, and the community employment and income multiplier impacts that result from ONHIR spending. Of additional importance on the New Lands, relocatees' newly constructed replacement homes increase the value and quality of the Sanders area's community housing

stock. Construction of relocation-related New Lands infrastructure, such as roads and community facilities, has a similar impact. These programs, however, have only a short-term impact.

The ONHIR is currently sponsoring a building trades training program designed to teach construction skills to relocatees. This type of program had been suggested by the Navajo Nation. The program was initiated in the fall of 1989, with 16 individuals enrolled. In addition, the NHIRC/ONHIR constructed a permanent facility in the rural community to house the building trades program. This facility was completed in the fall of 1990.

The ONHIR continues to operate the Painted Desert Inn and other businesses that were acquired as part of the Public Law 96-305 land selection in 1985. Located at the Navajo Interstate 40 interchange, these businesses include a motel, coffee shop, gift shop, and gas station. Their operation provides jobs for local Navajos.

The ONHIR is working with the Navajo Nation to identify and withdraw commercial and industrial sites at strategic locations along transportation corridors throughout the New Lands. All sites identified by the Nation in its interim comprehensive plan will be withdrawn, and the ONHIR is identifying additional sites for potential withdrawal. These include airstrip sites that could serve economic development needs as well as other purposes.

Figure 12 shows the location of potential economic development sites.

Commercial and industrial sites will be withdrawn and dedicated to community development purposes before their use is preempted by less intensive activities. Until the sites are needed for development, they will be available for interim grazing use. The study is using a computer-based geographic information system (GIS) to map and analyze site factors that are relevant to development. The computer-based files and methodology are compatible with systems the Navajo Nation has implemented so study results can be shared and receive broader use.

The ONHIR has archaeologically cleared and withdrawn a site for the Dine' Cooperatives electronics assembly plant about one-half mile south of the new chapter building and building trades center in the rural community.

The ONHIR is currently undertaking the site withdrawal process for a 53-acre site in Sanders, on which the Navajo Nation is proposing to develop a regional shopping center.

The ONHIR is funding a feasibility study of interpreting a Chaco outlier archaeological site at Navajo Springs as a public attraction.

ONHIR staff continue to have ongoing discussions with the following groups in an attempt to foster economic activity in the New Lands region:

- Navajo Nation Department of Economic Development
- Navajo Nation--Navajo-Hopi Development Office
- Puerco Valley Community Development Corporation (including representatives of relocatees; the local chapters of Houck, Wide Ruins, and Lupton; Puerco Valley School District No. 18; and local businesses.)
- Puerco Valley Unified School District No. 18

The Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund, provided for in Public Law 100-666, recognizes the need for more attention to and funding for improvements in economic and related conditions for relocatees.

HISTORY

Throughout the history of the program, the NHIRC has worked with planners, government agencies, non-profit organizations, private businesses, and the Navajo Nation. Ways have been explored in which new business ventures and activities could be developed, existing businesses could be expanded, and adequate resources to support these activities could be secured. The lack of adequate financing for economic development has been a major stumbling block, and has prevented the implementation of many ideas proposed by business leaders and planners.

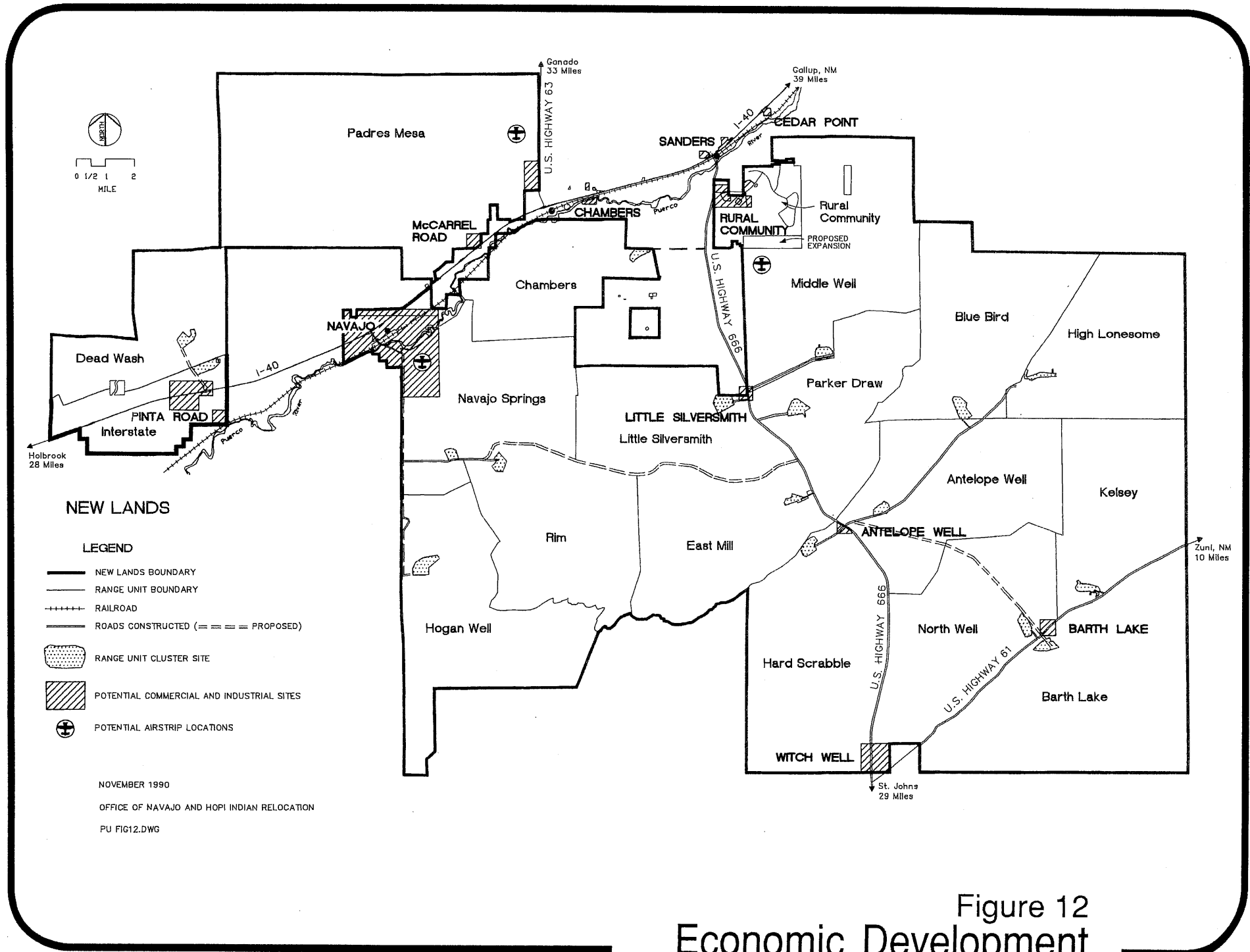


Figure 12
 Economic Development

Projects that have been undertaken using discretionary funds include:

- Acquisition of a multipurpose building by Puerco Valley Unified School District No. 18 to house a number of classrooms and also serve as a cafeteria.
- Summer youth employment/training programs in 1987, 1988, and 1989.

Studies relating to economic activity include:

- **Economic Development in the I-40 Corridor (1984)**--examining economic development and employment opportunities in the Interstate 40 corridor between Flagstaff and Gallup.
- **New Lands Resources with Potential Use as Community Facilities (1987)**--describing existing resources and their possible uses, constraints, and users.
- **Economic Development Prospectus (1988)**--assessing economic development assets and potential in the New Lands area along Interstate 40, and providing a data base about the existing labor base and commercial operations.

Projects that have been attempted, but have not come to fruition include:

- Industrial development activities to have been led by the Navajo New Lands Development Corporation.
- Community development projects to have been organized as a rural cooperative community development corporation on the New Lands.

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

The Navajo Nation has made several suggestions, including:

- Preparing preliminary market area and feasibility studies for economic development sites, and preparing site development plans. In order to expedite the development process, archaeological and other clearances should be performed for the entire development area.
- Joining with the Sanders and Chambers communities in a joint venture economic development district encompassing both tribal trust and fee lands along the I-40 corridor.
- Funding a program to develop complete information about the relocatee and local labor force.

- Conducting marketing and other economic studies to determine what kinds of enterprises could be induced to locate in the New Lands and to develop a strategy for recruiting them.
- Constructing a separate water system for industrial processes that could use Rio Puerco water, treated sewer effluent, storm runoff, or recycled process water.
- Supporting a "entrepreneur model" for economic development, where individuals or small groups are identified and supported with initial investment and advice so they can establish and maintain businesses of their own.
- Developing a comprehensive plan for economic development.

*The Navajo Nation has designated the New Lands as a priority area for economic development in its I-40 Corridor Six-Year Economic Development Plan. The first employment center brought in under this planning process is in preconstruction phases, with startup expected in late 1991 or early 1992.

The Navajo Nation advocates increased funding for ONHIR in order to promote economic development in the New Lands and in other relocation-impacted areas.

CONSTRAINTS

The NHIRC's efforts to promote economic development reflected its recognition that it was a short-term agency with limited funds for economic development projects. As a consequence, the NHIRC focused its major efforts on supporting planning and data-gathering efforts, and funded a modest number of relatively small pilot projects--while recognizing that long-term efforts would be best undertaken by the Navajo Nation and agencies that will continue to work with the New Lands (and other host communities) after the relocation program is ended.

The ONHIR continues to believe that these other entities must play a role in economic development programming. However, the agency is faced with the continued expectation that it should play an aggressive role in both planning and funding development projects. For these reasons, it must have adequate funds if it is effectively going to promote economic development. Providing the agency with these funds from the Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund would make it possible to draw upon its experience and to promote genuine self-sufficient economic development. This would also be consistent with the agency's short-term nature because this activity would end with the completion of the relocation program.

In regard to the Navajo Nation's suggestion for a joint venture economic development district, it has been difficult to identify viable representatives of the community and

business sector in the Interstate 40 corridor to participate in joint economic ventures.

RESOURCES

There are no program funds specifically dedicated to economic development. Within its authority, the ONHIR must rely on discretionary funds, which are also required for other purposes.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1984 - 5
1985 - 18
1987 - 7
1988 - 1, 9
1989 - 6
1990 - 1

5-12: PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

CURRENT STATUS

When the New Lands were acquired, the land transfer was accompanied by a number of buildings and other facilities. The ONHIR continues to manage these facilities. Revenue is derived by leasing or renting; expenses are incurred in maintenance and rehabilitation. These facilities and potential uses are summarized in Figures 13 and 14.

Commercial Facilities

The Painted Desert Inn is the primary facility that generates a significant amount of income. It is leased to a private party.

The Painted Desert Inn consists of a restaurant/truck stop, motel, and campground/recreational vehicle park. It is patronized by truckers, tourists, and local residents. The facility has long-term potential for enhancement and development. Its location, freeway access, and parking space are favorable.

The Sanders Post Office is an income-producing property on approximately 40 acres at the Sanders I-40 interchange. The site has about 1/4 mile of frontage on old U.S. 66 and

local roads. It includes the post office itself, the postmaster's house, and four other houses.

The Burntwater Trading Post, an isolated complex of buildings located approximately 6 miles northeast of Cedar Point, is not in operation. The home has been occupied in order to discourage vandalism.

Residences

A number of former ranch residences are distributed throughout the New Lands. Some of these properties are currently rented, while others are vacant and in dilapidated condition. The houses are used by:

- Agency personnel working on the New Lands (e.g. range management staff, counseling staff, road construction crews)
- Navajo Tribal Police, using a residence as a station
- Local residents who need rental housing

A former Wallace Ranch house (Fisher House), located on Highway 666 at the southerly edge of Sanders, has been renovated to serve as the ONHIR's New Lands office. It also functions as an interim meeting place and offices for the Nahat'a' Dziil Chapter. Another house is being used as an office for the New Lands range program.

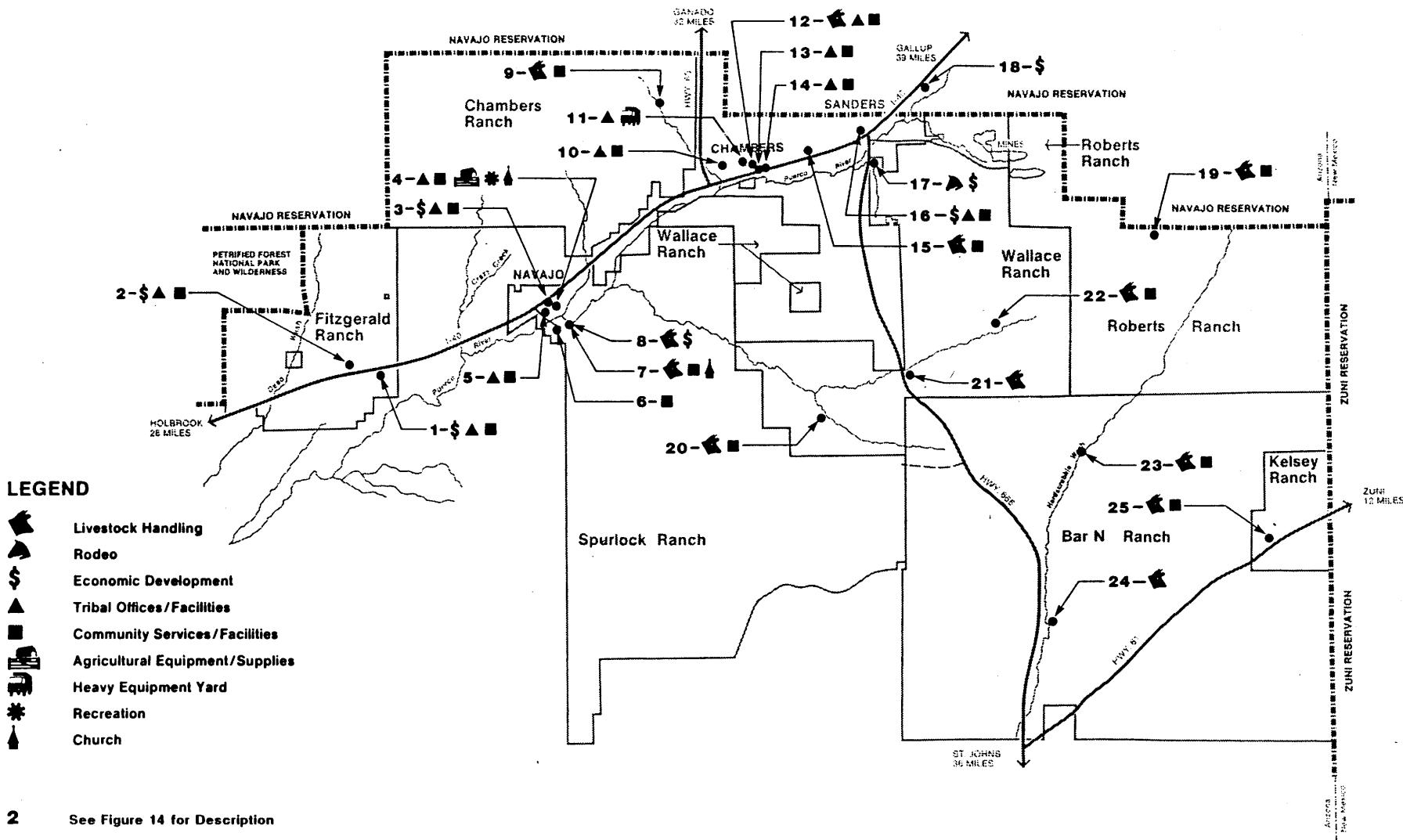


Figure 13
 New Lands Resources with Potential
 for Use as Community Facilities

	Community Center/Chapter House	Special Care Facility	Tribal Offices	Tribal Equipment/Maintenance	Head Start School	Senior Center	Indoor Recreation	Youth Home	Commercial Development	Residential Development	Church	4-H	Workshops/Storage	Livestock Handling/Sales	Community Farm Equipment	Hay/Feed Storage	Public Cool Supply	Roads Grounds	Maintain	Rent or Lease	Major Repairs Required	Cleanup/Savings/Sale	Future Development	Maintain Good Trees/Landscaping
1 PINTA INTERCHANGE																								
2 OLD U.S. 66																								
3 PAINTED DESERT INN MOTEL RESTAURANT/TRUCK STOP R.V. PARK																								
4 SPURLOCK HEADQUARTERS TED SPURLOCK HOUSE BAILEY HOUSE "OWNER'S RESIDENCE" OFFICE/SHOP BARN HAY BARN EQUIPMENT SHED FUEL TANKS																								
6 NAVAJO COMMUNITY STUART HOUSE NICHOL HOUSE SIX LOTS																								
8 PAT SPURLOCK HOUSE																								
7 FOREMAN'S HOUSE																								
8 SHOW BARN																								
9 CHAMBERS RANCH H.Q.																								
10 RANS SPURLOCK HOUSE																								
11 GERWITZ HOUSE																								
12 MARTY AND BARTEL HOUSES																								
13 PRIDE SPURLOCK HOUSE																								
14 VINCENT HOUSE GRANDAD'S HOUSE																								
15 MONTGOMERY HOUSE CAR WASH																								
16 SANDERS POST OFFICE POSTMASTER'S HOUSE WAYNE WALLACE HOUSE 3 FRAME HOUSES																								
17 CEDAR POINT																								
18 FISHER HOUSE																								
19 ROBERTS RANCH H.Q.																								
20 LITTLE SILVERSMITH RANCH																								
21 SHIPPING CORRAL																								
22 PARKER DRAW H.Q.																								
23 BAR-N H.Q.																								
24 BAR-N SHIPPING CORRAL																								
25 KELSEY RANCH H.Q.																								

Figure 14
New Lands Resources with Potential
for Use as Community Facilities

Ranch Facilities

Other facilities include offices, farm shops, barns, equipment sheds, and shipping corrals. Several of these have been used for staging areas in support of New Lands construction. Shipping corrals have potential use in the range management program.

Future Uses

The ONHIR continues to work with New Lands residents on potential use of specific facilities.

As the geographic system information is implemented, data on the location, condition, and use of these facilities will be incorporated.

HISTORY

The NHIRC conducted an inventory of all facilities in 1985. In 1987, the NHIRC commissioned a study of these resources to assess which have potential for use as community facilities. Figures 13 and 14 display the range of community uses that were identified. The study report also discusses the types of organizations that could best put these resources to use (e.g., Navajo tribal agencies or local government).

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

Uses that have been suggested by relocatees and the Navajo Nation are included in Figures 13 and 14.

CONSTRAINTS

Many of the facilities are in dilapidated condition and in inconvenient locations. The costs of maintaining and/or upgrading some of the buildings must be balanced against their utility.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1985 - 22

1987 - 7

5-13: COMMUNITY SERVICES

CURRENT STATUS

The ONHIR's ability to provide community services and facilities on the New Lands is limited. Following discussions with the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees in 1984, the NHIRC was instructed that services such as health care, schools, and police protection are to be provided through existing service channels, such as the Navajo Nation, BIA, IHS, and local school district. As previously discussed, while the ONHIR's discretionary funds authority has been broadened, it clearly was not anticipated that the ONHIR would supplant existing agencies. Funding for the provision of facilities on the New Lands is dependent on the program appropriations process for each of the relevant federal agencies.

Schools

In Sanders, Puerco Valley Unified School District No. 18 operates an elementary school, a middle school, and a high school with a new cafeteria provided by the NHIRC. These schools are currently at or near maximum student capacity. To accommodate the increased student enrollment anticipated from development of the New Lands, the school district has recently obtained funding for construction of a new high school. A 69-acre site in the rural

community has been designated for the school, which is scheduled for completion in 1992. The existing high school building in Sanders will be used for the middle school, and the existing middle/elementary school building will become the elementary school.

The Navajo Nation is operating a home-based Headstart program for New Lands children. The ONHIR provides office space for this program at the New Lands office in Sanders.

The nearest institutions for higher education include Northland Pioneer College (a community college with a campus in Holbrook and extension unit in Sanders), Holbrook Community College, Navajo Community College at Tsaile, and the Gallup branch of the University of New Mexico.

Health Care

Health care facilities in the vicinity of the New Lands include the Sanders Clinic (emergency, health maintenance, and dental care); IHS hospitals in Gallup, Zuni, and Fort Defiance; and private hospitals in Ganado, Holbrook, and Gallup. A volunteer ambulance service based at Sanders is on call 24 hours a day.

The ONHIR would support efforts by the IHS to obtain Congressional funding for development of a clinic on the New Lands.

Fire Protection

The Puerco Valley Volunteer Fire District operates a volunteer fire station in Sanders, with a substation in Navajo. The district has expressed interest in establishing a substation on the New Lands if funding becomes available for this purpose.

The IHS regional water system on the New Lands will not have flows sufficient for fire hydrants. Water for firefighting will be provided by tanker truck. The ONHIR is working with the Puerco Valley Volunteer Fire District to identify flush valve locations in the range clusters and rural community where tanker trucks can be refilled.

Law Enforcement

A "638" contract between the BIA and Navajo Nation provides for BIA funding of tribal police service on the New Lands. The ONHIR provides a residence on old Highway 66 between Chambers and Sanders for use as a police substation. A Navajo Tribal Police officer is stationed at this facility to provide police protection to the New Lands.

Social Services

Senior citizen centers are located in Holbrook, St. Johns, and Gallup. Alcohol, drug abuse, and crisis assistance programs and facilities are available in Gallup. The state Department of Economic Security has offices in Holbrook and Houck to serve the area, including the New Lands.

A Navajo Nation Behavioral Health Services substation has been established on the New Lands. Counseling and educational services related to substance abuse are offered there.

Community Service Sites and Facilities

In 1989, the NHIRC began construction of a community center building in the rural community for use as a chapter house and other purposes identified by residents. In addition, "community areas" have been set aside in the rural community for potential development of facilities such as a day care center, senior citizens center, recreation areas (such as parks, rodeo grounds, and playgrounds), and other community buildings. Ceremonial areas will be identified by families after they have moved to the New Lands.

The ONHIR has planned a community service site at East Mill in cooperation with residents of that range unit. It includes areas for Headstart, a fire station, a police station, and a chapter house.

As discussed in Section 5-12: Property Management, existing resources on or near the New Lands that have potential use as community facilities have been identified.

Cemetery

A 6-acre site located about 3½ miles southwest of the rural community has been withdrawn and fenced for use as a cemetery.

Stores

The main retail center in the New Lands area is at Sanders. Other retail facilities are located north of the Chambers interchange and along I-40. Major retail centers are located at Holbrook and Gallup.

HISTORY

During the review and comment process for Planning for the New Lands, relocatees identified community facilities and services they would like to have available. These comments were compiled in the Digest of Input Received during Meetings with Relocatee Extended Families. Potential relocatees have also made requests and inquiries during meetings with their relocation counselors and during tours of the New Lands. The ONHIR continues to work

with existing service providers, relocatees, and the Nahat'a' Dziil Chapter to plan for and coordinate the provision of needed services and facilities.

Discretionary funds have been used for the following community services projects:

- A \$600,000 grant to Puerco Valley Unified School District No. 18 to construct a multi-purpose building in Sanders to house classrooms and a cafeteria.
- A study to identify a high school site in the New Lands, and withdrawal of the approximately 69 acres that were selected in the rural community.
- A study to identify existing resources with potential use as community facilities.

In the past, the NHIRC also submitted proposals for the provision of law enforcement, community/recreation centers, and fire protection, but these requests were denied in the appropriations process.

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

The Navajo Nation has stated the following positions concerning community services:

- It is the policy of the Navajo Nation that the ONHIR is required by PL 93-531 to assure that relocatees are provided the full range of public and governmental services that would be available to a similar group of non-Indians living in a similar rural area elsewhere in the United States, plus those services that are due them by virtue of their membership in the Navajo Nation. The Nation takes the position that all startup costs, including sites and facilities, personnel recruitment and training, and necessary equipment should be met by the ONHIR out of funds appropriated for the relocation program, separately from funding for Navajo government operations and services extended to the Navajo Nation and its members generally.
- *The Navajo Nation explicitly takes responsibility for operation and maintenance once these facilities are constructed. The Nation in practice has also allocated matching funds for facility startup costs from the Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund and other sources, and has consistently lobbied Congress to earmark funds for New Lands public service facilities.
- A specific site should be designated in the rural community for a community services/public safety center. This center would eventually include a fire protection facility, police substation, Headstart facility, and health clinic.
- A second community services/public safety center should be centrally located in the Phase I range cluster development area (in the Parker Draw, East Mill, or Little Silversmith range unit). The location should be of the community's own choosing, and should be easily accessible by road.
- The community services building being constructed in the rural community can serve as a "chapter house" for the Nahat'a' Dziil Chapter until the community agrees on a permanent site for a chapter house.
- It is anticipated that residents may wish to designate sites of their own choosing for recreation or other public uses. These may be designated within the withdrawn area at any time. If the proposed site is outside the withdrawal, it must be withdrawn by action of the local governing body and the Navajo Tribal Council.
- The Nation sets as a goal providing emergency services to relocation housing areas within a 15-minute response time, as well as meeting existing Navajo tribal criteria regarding access to, and service areas for, other public service facilities.

- There will be a need for public safety facilities to serve commercial and industrial clients. Necessary service facility sites should be provided within proposed economic development areas during planning phases. Fire protection should be available with a very short response time and a capability for dealing with Class C and D fires and with hazardous materials. Industrial clients may desire night police patrols and other security arrangements.

In a resolution passed August 2, 1987, the Nahat'a' Dziil Committee requested that the following services be provided on the New Lands:

- A community health facility to handle medical and health care and equipped to handle emergencies
- A Headstart facility
- Counseling programs
- Senior citizen programs, including a congregated meals program for elders
- A regular police patrol

CONSTRAINTS

The ONHIR continues to work with the Navajo Nation and New Lands community to identify sites to be reserved for

community service/public safety centers in the rural community and range cluster areas. However, the development of facilities will depend on whether funding becomes available from existing service agencies or from Congress through relocation program appropriations. The delivery of services to the New Lands will to some extent be subject to the normal budget priority systems of the Navajo Nation, BIA, IHS, and other service providers. To some extent, it will be up to community residents and/or the local government of the New Lands to identify the facilities and services they desire and to pursue possible resources for their provision.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1985 - 18
1986 - 2
1987 - 7
1988 - 1, 16

5-14: GOVERNANCE

CURRENT STATUS

The ONHIR has legislative authority for planning decisions regarding the development of the New Lands. When the relocation program is completed, the Secretary of the Interior will assume administrative authority for the New Lands as part of Navajo tribal trust lands. The Navajo Nation will then conduct regulatory and administrative functions as it does on the rest of the reservation.

A number of issues currently exist regarding the regulation and administration of the New Lands. Because the ONHIR is an interim agency, it prefers to establish policies and procedures that are consistent with existing tribal regulatory processes where possible. While some decisions must be made within the context of the overall relocation program or tribal requirements, others are more discretionary and can be determined at the local level. Both the ONHIR and the Navajo Nation wish to include residents in the governance of the New Lands to the extent possible. Local participation is important in making decisions that affect residents' physical and social environment, and in developing the relocatee population into an independent social and political community.

One of the main issues currently being addressed is the establishment and administration of land use regulations. Some land uses, such as grazing systems and the use and management of agricultural plots, are designated in the range management plans prepared for the individual range units. Regulations for other land uses have not been established for the range units or rural community. While the Navajo Nation has some existing processes for land use control, such as homesite lease requirements, land use is generally determined at the chapter level. Currently, only the Kayenta Chapter has a land use plan and zoning regulations. The ONHIR is working with the appropriate agencies of the Navajo Nation and the relocatee community to develop policies and mechanisms for land use control.

In 1987, New Lands residents formed the Nahat'a' Dził Committee as their local representative organization. The committee included all New Lands residents. In 1989, New Lands residents voted to have a councilman from the Tuba City Chapter represent them at Tribal Council meetings.

In May 1988, the Navajo Nation formally recognized the Nahat'a' Dził Committee as the interim local community organization in the New Lands. On October 23, 1990, the Navajo Tribal Council approved a resolution recognizing the Nahat'a' Dził Committee as a chapter.

The Navajo-Hopi Land Commission has established a subcommittee to act as the liaison between the New Lands community and the Navajo tribal government.

The Nahat'a' Dził Chapter currently serves the following functions:

- Constitutes a local representative organization for connecting with the larger political structure of the ONHIR and Navajo Nation; serves as a mechanism for conveying residents' concerns, recommendations, and requests.
- Provides a forum for local discussion and resolution of issues and conflicts.
- Provides a process for identifying and pursuing community facilities and services desired by residents.
- Establishes a community identity for the New Lands; enables residents to become involved in local political processes and participate in decisions affecting their lives.

The makeup, function, and authority of the Nahat'a' Dził Chapter and/or other representative groups (e.g., for the range units or rural community) will continue to evolve as the New Lands are developed. The ONHIR continues to work with the Navajo Nation and local residents to determine the most appropriate and effective policies and mechanisms for local governance.

HISTORY

The NHIRC developed interim land use regulations in 1985 that primarily addressed grazing, but also included woodland management, leasing and permitting, rights-of-way, minerals, and trespass. These were superseded by regulations developed by the BIA in 1986 that address only grazing.

In the rural community, some areas have been designated for community, commercial, and agricultural uses. Agricultural areas are identified for each range unit during the range management planning process.

OPTIONS/SUGGESTIONS BY RELOCATEES AND THE NAVAJO NATION

In its interim comprehensive plan, the Navajo Nation states the following positions concerning governance:

- The New Lands are Navajo land. Where administrative authority is granted by Congress to a government entity which is not part of the Navajo Tribal Government, it must be exercised in accordance with the laws of the Navajo Nation and in consultation with the Navajo Nation, tribally-recognized local governments, and the local community. The development, allocation of land, and management of resources must comply with applicable tribal laws,

regulations, and procedures, and must be compatible with tribal plans, programs, and actions in neighboring parts of the reservation.

- The tribally recognized local governing body of the New Lands (Nahat'a' Dziil Chapter) must concur on all land withdrawals within its area of jurisdiction, and must be consulted in the development of all plans for the New Lands.
- The governmental needs of urbanized areas are different from those of rural areas. The Nation would like to see a local administrative body organized to assume jurisdiction over urbanized areas of the rural community type. This could be a township government similar to that organized in Kayenta.
- Economic development zones should be administered by an authority that would have power to collect revenues, provide public services, issue bonds, construct facilities, and enforce regulations within the zone. Such an authority could also provide public services and utilities in the remainder of the New Lands.

Some residents have expressed concern about protecting their homesites and grazing areas once jurisdiction of the New Lands passes from the ONHIR to the Navajo Nation. At issue is how much authority and control will be main-

tained by relocatee residents and/or their local governing bodies.

CONSTRAINTS

The ONHIR is currently responsible for administering the New Lands. Its decisions must be consistent with the overall goals and requirements of the relocation program. The ONHIR's responsibility is toward all potential relocatees to the New Lands, not only those who have already moved.

The decisions made now must also be as consistent as possible with tribal policies and procedures to facilitate transition to the Navajo Nation's jurisdiction. The needs and priorities of the ONHIR, Navajo Nation, and New Lands residents must all be weighed in establishing regulatory and administrative guidelines.

RESOURCES

The ONHIR, Navajo Nation, Nahat'a' Dziil Chapter, and community members all play a role in governance of the New Lands.

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1988 - 10

Bibliography

BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliography lists reports, studies, and plans that have been prepared by the NHIRC, its consultants, and other agencies involved in the relocation program. Annotations are provided where useful for clarifying the content or purpose of the document.

A complete listing of materials such as technical memoranda and legislative or regulatory references would be prohibitive. Selected items are included if they were referred to in the Plan Update text or if they were considered important to include for reference under "Relevant Documents" in the New Lands sections.

1976

1. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. First Annual Report. July 1976.
2. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. First Quarterly Report of the NHIRC FY 1977: July 1, 1976 - September 30, 1976. November 3, 1976.

1977

1. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Second Quarterly Report of the NHIRC FY 1977: October 1, 1976 - December 31, 1976. January 27, 1977.
2. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Third Quarterly Report of the NHIRC FY 1977--Book I, Narrative Report and Book II, Technical Appendix--April 1, 1977 - June 30, 1977. July 28, 1977.
3. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Monthly Program Update and Report. October 1977 - current.
4. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Briefing for the Congressional Delegations of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. October 6, 1977. (This document was also used for special briefings of the following agencies: Special Briefing for Indian Programs, HUD; Special Assistant for Indian Affairs, EDA; Office of Regional Operations, LEAA; Indian Health Service; Indian Desk, Office of Equal Opportunity, USDA; Division of Indian Manpower Programs, DOL; Office of Program Development, SBA; Office of Native American Programs, HEW; Office of Minority Business Enterprise, DOC; Inter-Department Council on Indian Affairs, National Congress

of American Indians; National Tribal Chairmen's Association; United Indian Planners' Association.)

5. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Second Annual Report. November 1977.

1978

1. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Interim Progress Report. December 1978.
2. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Planning for Relocation: The Role of the Navajo Comprehensive Relocation Planning Committee in Comprehensive Community Relocation Planning. Undated (circa 1978).
3. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Planning for Relocation: The Role of the Hopi Comprehensive Relocation Planning Committee in Comprehensive Community Relocation Planning. Undated (circa 1978).

1979

1. Vannette, Walter M. and John J. Wood. A Preliminary Assessment of the Significance of Navajo Sacred Places in the Vicinity of Big Mountain, Ari-

zona. Northern Arizona University, Department of Anthropology. January 1979.

2. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Fourth Annual Report. October 1979.

1980

1. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Fifth Annual Report. October 1980.

1981

1. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Report and Plan. April 1981. (Submitted in accordance with the requirements of Public Law 93-531. Includes an enumeration of persons subject to relocation, the values of habitations and improvements on the partitioned lands, a description of the relocation program, and a relocation plan.)
2. Arizona Economic Services Company (Robert L. Wooley). Final Report: Autoclaved, Fly-Ash, Gas-Cellular Concrete Research Project - Job Development Study. July 31, 1981.
3. Andrews, Michael J. and John J. Wood. Characteristics of the Population Subject to Relocation by the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission, as

of April 1, 1981. Northern Arizona University, Department of Anthropology. August 1981.

4. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Land Selection and Transfer Progress Report. September 1981.
5. Arizona Economic Services Company (Robert L. Wooley). Final Report: Autoclaved, Fly-Ash, Gas-Cellular Concrete Research Project - Building Materials Study. September 30, 1981.
6. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Sixth Annual Report. December 1981.

1982

1. Beaumont, Edward C. The Distribution of Coal Resources in the Paragon Resources Ranch Area, San Juan County, New Mexico. January 1982.
2. Big Mountain Committee. Big Mountain Community Report. June 1982.
3. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Second Annual Land Selection and Transfer Progress Report. October 1982.

4. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Executive Summary: Characteristics of Families Who've Sold their Homes. December 20, 1982.

1983

1. Dine Bikeya Bahane, Inc. Newsletter. Number 1, January 1983, through Number 16, October/December 1985.
2. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Seventh Annual Report. January 1983.
3. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Briefing: Arizona and New Mexico Congressional Delegations. February 16-17, 1983.
4. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Executive Summary: Supplemental Assessment of Replacement Home Ownership. February 25, 1983.
5. Portable Practical Educational Preparation, Inc. PPEP Program Design for Navajo Extended Family Group Move and Experience in Self-Help Housing. March 31, 1983.
6. Chambers, Stephen. An Assessment and Description of Related Emergency Services in the Hopi and Navajo Partitioned Lands. University of Arizona, Office of Academic Affairs. March 31, 1983.

7. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Report and Plan: 1983 Update. Flagstaff, Arizona. June 1983.
 8. CH2M HILL. Reconnaissance of Bureau of Land Management Parcels Identified for Sale or Exchange in Arizona. October 1983.
 9. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Benefits, Program Process, (and) Other Information. Undated (circa 1983).
 10. Lyngholm. Donald. Range Habitat Type Descriptions. (Unpublished) 1983.
 11. Navajo Nation, Office of Navajo Land Development. Evaluation of 77 Bar/Anita (10X) Ranch and Vicinity. 1983.
 12. Navajo Nation, Office of Navajo Land Development. Evaluation of Spurlock Ranch and Vicinity. 1983.
 13. Navajo Nation, Office of Navajo Land Development. Evaluation of Winslow-Holbrook Land Tracts, Selected BLM Parcels, Turquoise Ranch and Vicinity. 1983.
 14. Navajo Nation, Office of Navajo Land Development. Evaluation of Winslow-Holbrook Land Tracts, Selected BLM Parcels, Turquoise Ranch and Vicinity. Part II. 1983.
 15. Navajo Nation, Office of Navajo Land Development. Evaluation of Wallace/Roberts Ranches and Vicinity. 1983.
 16. Navajo Nation, Office of Navajo Land Development. Geologic, Hydrogeologic, and Agricultural Reports on Babbitt Ranch. 1983.
- 1984
1. CH2M HILL. Reconnaissance of Bureau of Land Management Parcels Identified for Sale or Exchange in Arizona--Appendices. January 1984.
 2. CH2M HILL. Native Americans for Community Action (NACA) Cultural Center Feasibility Study. February 1984. (Assesses the feasibility of developing a new cultural/services center in Flagstaff, Arizona.)
 3. CH2M HILL. Evaluation of the Kelsey and Fitzgerald Ranches. April 1984.
 4. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Status of Land Acquisition. April 1984.

5. Mangin, Frank. Economic Development in the I-40 Corridor. May 1984. (Examines existing and probable economic and employment opportunities in the I-40 corridor between Flagstaff and Gallup, and the possibilities for employment of relocatees.)
6. CH2M HILL. Population Support Capacity Analysis for New Lands. May 1984.
7. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Report to the Senate Appropriations Committee on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Concerning the Status of the Relocation Program and Future Requirements through Completion. May 1984.
8. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Statistical Abstract: 1983-1984. June 1984.
9. CH2M HILL. Demographic Profile and Economic Base of the Navajo Reservation. August 1984.
10. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Composite Update on (the 1984 Study of the) Sale of Replacement Homes. September 26, 1984.
11. CH2M HILL. Tribal Goals, Policies, and Programs Relating to On-Reservation Relocation. September 1984.
12. CH2M HILL. Planning for the New Lands. December 1984. (Describes alternative settlement patterns for review by relocatees and involved agencies.)
13. CH2M HILL. Summary Report: Planning for the New Lands. December 1984. (Summarizes planning alternatives for the New Lands to facilitate review and comment by relocatees.)

1985

1. City of Winslow, Arizona. Navajo and Hopi Relocatees Needs Assessment Project: Phase One Final Report. January 1985.
2. CH2M HILL. Digest of Input Received during Meetings with Relocatee Extended Families. January 4, 1985. (Summarizes comments and issues identified by relocatees during meetings held in November and December, 1984 to comment on Planning for the New Lands.)
3. CH2M HILL. Planning for the New Lands: Synopsis of Comments and Related Policy Issues. February 25, 1985. (Summarizes comments received on Planning for the New Lands from the Navajo Tribe; federal, state, regional, and local agencies; and relocatees. Discusses policy questions and new material to be considered.)

4. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Ninth Annual Report. April 1985.
5. CH2M HILL. Fiscal Impact of Public Law 93-531 Land Acquisition in Apache County, Arizona. May 1985.
6. CH2M HILL (Larry D. Agenbroad). Hydrogeology of the Wallace Ranch. May 1985.
7. CH2M HILL (Dale Nations). Geology and Mineral Resources of the Wallace Ranch. May 1985.
8. CH2M HILL (Donovan H. Lyngholm). Range Inventory of the Wallace Ranch. May 1985.
9. CH2M HILL. Wallace Ranch Inventory. May 1985.
10. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission and Bureau of Indian Affairs. Agreement for Technical Services. August 8, 1985. (Agreement for the BIA to provide range planning services for the New Lands.)
11. CH2M HILL (Larry D. Agenbroad). Hydrogeology of the Spurlock Ranch, Apache County, Arizona. August 1985.
12. CH2M HILL. Hardrock Mitigation Plan. August 1985. (Describes a plan to mitigate the adverse impacts of relocation within the Hardrock Chapter.)
13. CH2M HILL. Preliminary Reserve Analysis of the De-Na-Zin Coal Resource Area. August 1985.
14. Agenbroad, Larry D. Hydrogeologic Analysis of the Spurlock Ranch and the Rio Puerco. September 1985.
15. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Interim Land Use Regulations for Resettlement Lands. September 19, 1985.
16. Western Technologies, Inc. Water Quality Investigation. October 1985.
17. Agenbroad, Larry D. Non-Alluvial Water Quantity for Community Sites 1, 5, 6; Water Quality Data and Ground Water Conditions Presentation on New Lands for Navajo Relocation. October 1985.
18. CH2M HILL. Planning for the New Lands: Policy Options and Synopsis of Comments. October 1985. (Summarizes relocatee and agency comments on Planning for the New Lands; discusses policy and development options.)
19. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Navajo Partitioned Lands. Preliminary Range Management Plan for Range Units on the Former Wallace Ranch. October 1985.

20. Bell, Allen L. (Office of Hopi Lands, Hopi Tribe) and Norstog, Jon T. (CH2M HILL). Hopi Broad Reservation Plan: A Report on Hopi Rangeland Conditions and Issues. Prepared for U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. November 1985.
21. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Legislative History of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Volume 1, 1972 through Volume 11, 1982 (continued)/1985.
22. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Inventory of New Lands Facilities. Unpublished; compiled 1985/86. (Data base of New Lands facilities; contained in NHIRC's property acquisition records.)

1986

1. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Composite Report of (the Summer of 1985 Study of) Replacement Home Sales in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah Off-Reservation Communities. January 3, 1986.
2. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Report to the House & Senate Committees on Appropriations. Flagstaff, Arizona. February 15, 1986. (Outlines the NHIRC's plans for the use of funds appropriated to the BIA for housing and related activities on the New Lands, pursuant to requirements of PL 99-190. Summarizes the NHIRC's past, current, and planned activities related to New Lands development. Appendices include relevant technical and background information.)
3. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Preliminary Draft, Summary Plan for Use and Development of Little Silversmith Ranch (Formerly Wallace Ranch). Flagstaff, Arizona. Included as Appendix A of NHIRC Report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, February 15, 1986. (Includes a description and resource inventory, land use plan, and plans for development and use of the Little Silversmith Ranch. Based in part on information included in the Wallace Ranch Inventory and Preliminary Range Management Plan for Range Units on the Former Wallace Ranch.)
4. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Navajo Partitioned Lands. Planning Concepts for Preliminary Range Management Plans on the New Lands. February 1986.
5. Indian Health Service. Feasibility Study: Water Supply and Waste Disposal Facilities--New Lands Regional Project. April 1986.
6. CH2M HILL. An Interim Status Report Summarizing the Existing Groundwater Data on the Crows

- Nest, Chambers, and Savory Management Units of the New Lands. June 1986.
7. Federal Register. New Lands Administration, Grazing Regulations. Volume 51, No. 121. June 24, 1986.
 8. Lyngholm, Donavon. Range Management Planning for the New Lands. June 30, 1986.
 9. Pro-Ag (Margaret Takaki). Hardrock Farm Co-op. June 1986.
 10. CH2M HILL. Task Order D1 Technical Memorandum: Phases 1 and 2 Groundwater Evaluation of the New Lands. October 1986.
 11. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Section 106, Step-by-Step. October 1986.
 12. Northern Arizona University, Arizona Center for Vocational Education. Home Maintenance Manual. November 1986.
 13. Pro-Ag (Margaret Takaki). Navajo Nation: Hardrock Chapter Farming Cooperative Development and Training Publication. December 1986.

1987

1. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Replacement Homes Sales. January 12, 1987.
2. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Selling Prices Found in the 1985 Study of Replacement Home Sales. February 2, 1987.
3. U.S. Department of the Interior Geological Survey (Robert H. Webb, Glen R. Rink, and Barbara O. Fara). Distribution of Radionuclide and Trace Elements in Groundwater, Grasses, and Surficial Sediments Associated with the Alluvial Aquifer along the Puerco River, Northeastern Arizona. A Reconnaissance Sampling Program--Open File Report 87-206. March 1987.
4. CH2M HILL. Draft Little Silversmith and Parker Draw Preliminary Range Cluster Site Development Process and Results. March 6, 1987.
5. CH2M HILL. Definition of Land Potentially Suitable for Housing, Phase One and Phase Two Cluster Sites. April 3, 1987. (Discusses site selection process for housing areas within range units; recommends suitable sites.)
6. CH2M HILL. Draft Antelope Well Range Cluster Site Development (Preliminary Round) Design Process and Results. May 18, 1987.

7. CH2M HILL. New Lands Resources with Potential for Use as Community Facilities. Phoenix, Arizona. May 1987. (Inventories resources on or near the New Lands that are available for potential use as community facilities by relocatees; describes possible uses, constraints, and users. Includes a summary of other types of resources on and near the New Lands.)
8. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Relocatees' Post-Move Experiences. May 8, 1987.
9. U.S. Department of the Interior Geological Survey (Robert H. Webb, Glen R. Rink, and Dean B. Radtke). Preliminary Assessment of Water Quality in the Alluvial Aquifer of the Puerco River Basin, Northeastern Arizona. Water Resources Investigation Report 87-4126. June 1987.
10. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Composite Report on (the May-June 1987 Study of) Replacement Home Sales in Off-Reservation Communities. June 25, 1987.
11. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. The Commission's Administrative Actions and Relocatees' Replacement Home Sales. August 28, 1987.
12. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Anonymous Question on the MPA Survey. August 31, 1987.

13. CH2M HILL. Technical Memorandum, Task Order D1, Phase 3: Construction and Testing of Test Production Well No. 1. September 1987.
14. CH2M HILL. Rural Community Design Report. Draft. November 5, 1987. (Describes the site selection, design process, and features of the rural community.)

1988

1. Spectrum Associates. Economic Development Prospectus. January 1988. (Assesses economic development assets and potential in the New Lands area along I-40; provides a data base about the existing labor base and commercial operations.)
2. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Water Quality of the Rio Puerco. January 26, 1988. (Discusses the findings of the USGS reconnaissance study and other studies.)
3. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Sources of Funds for Clients' Relocation Benefits. February 2, 1988.
4. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Types of Government Funds Used to Acquire Clients' Replacement Homes. March 8, 1988.

5. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Nahat'a' Dziil: The Rural Community. Flagstaff, Arizona. June 1988. (Provides interested relocatees with information about the rural community.)
6. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Bonuses and Replacement Home Acquisition Spending in Off-Reservation Communities. June 10, 1988.
7. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Components of Replacement Home Acquisition Spending in Off-Reservation Communities. June 24, 1988.
8. Stein, John R. A Draft Historic Properties Management Plan for the Sanders Rural Community Development Project. Bureau of Indian Affairs. July 22, 1988.
9. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Economic Impacts of Off-Reservation Relocations. July 22, 1988.
10. Helmer, Kathy C. Participation in Involuntary Relocation: The New Lands of the Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation Program. Read at the Symposium on Involuntary Resettlement, Twelfth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. July 1988. (Describes relocatee participation in development and implementation of the relocation program, focusing on the New Lands range clusters.)
11. Klesert, Anthony. Monitoring and Discovery Plan for Sanders Rural Community. Navajo Nation Archaeology Department. September 15, 1988.
12. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Draft Programmatic Agreement-Rural Community. October 6, 1988.
13. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. General Information and Program Status. November 5, 1988. (Update of report issued on May 5, 1988 and August 5, 1988 under the title Background and Program Status.)
14. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. New Lands Chronology. November 23, 1988. (Update of May 27, 1988 and earlier reports.)
15. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. History of 1882 Reservation Dispute and Federate Actions. November 28, 1988. (Update of report issued on January 28, 1986 and June 8, 1988.)
16. CH2M HILL. High School Site Identification within Rural Community. Prepared in cooperation with Sanders Unified School District Number 18. November 29, 1988. (Describes site review and selection process for a high school site in the rural community.)

17. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. 1934 Reservation Dispute. November 30, 1988. (Update of report issued April 27, 1987 and August 4, 1988.)
 18. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Program Overview. Flagstaff, Arizona. November 1988. (Provides information about relocatees, host communities, and relocation program activities as of fiscal year 1988.)
 19. Klesert, Anthony. Research Design for the Sanders Rural Community Project. Navajo Nation Archaeology Department. December 20, 1988.
 20. Community Counseling Centers, Inc. Navajo County Post-Move Services Program Newsletter. Number 1, Winter 1988, through Number 4, Fall 1989.
- 1989**
1. Tippeconnic, Thomas R. Proposed Navajo Partitioned Lands Grazing Regulations. Draft. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Navajo Area Office. February 24, 1989.
 2. Gratz, Kathleen. Historic Properties Management Plan for the New Lands Development (Parent Document). Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. April 3, 1989.
 3. Navajo Nation, Navajo-Hopi Development Office. Nahat'a' Dziil Interim Comprehensive Plan for the Chambers/Sanders Trust Lands Acquired under Public Law 96-305. May 19, 1989. (Describes the Navajo Tribe's proposed plan for the New Lands.)
 4. Indian Health Service. Project Summary: Community Water Supply and Waste Disposal Facilities--Extension to the Houck Water System Including New Lands Intertie. May 1989.
 5. CH2M HILL. Tuba City Northeast Subdivision and Housing Project Design Notebook. August 1989. (Includes project participants, overall site plan, design standards, schedule, cost estimates, archaeological clearance, environmental assessment, interagency agreement, chapter and tribal resolutions, Indian Health Service project summary, and project chronology.)
 6. Navajo Nation, Division of Economic Development, Department of Technical Support Services and Navajo-Hopi Development Office. I-40 Corridor Six-Year Economic Development Plan. September 1, 1989.
 7. CH2M HILL. Identification of Potentially Suitable Airstrips on the New Lands. September 8, 1989.
 8. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. 1989 Annual Report. December 1989.

9. Native Americans for Community Action. NACA Post-Move Services Newsletter. Number 1, Spring 1989, and Number 2, Summer 1989.
10. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Nahat'a' Dziil: Newsletter of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission for the Residents of the New Lands. Number 1, November 1989, and ongoing monthly.

1990

1. CH2M HILL. Identification of Potentially Suitable Sites for Commercial, Industrial, and Airport Developments on the New Lands. February 1990.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliography lists reports, studies, and plans that have been prepared by the NHIRC, its consultants, and other agencies involved in the relocation program. Annotations are provided where useful for clarifying the content or purpose of the document.

A complete listing of materials such as technical memoranda and legislative or regulatory references would be prohibitive. Selected items are included if they were referred to in the Plan Update text or if they were considered important to include for reference under "Relevant Documents" in the New Lands sections.

1976

1. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. First Annual Report. July 1976.
2. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. First Quarterly Report of the NHIRC FY 1977: July 1, 1976 - September 30, 1976. November 3, 1976.

1977

1. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Second Quarterly Report of the NHIRC FY 1977: October 1, 1976 - December 31, 1976. January 27, 1977.
2. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Third Quarterly Report of the NHIRC FY 1977--Book I, Narrative Report and Book II, Technical Appendix--April 1, 1977 - June 30, 1977. July 28, 1977.
3. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Monthly Program Update and Report. October 1977 - current.
4. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Briefing for the Congressional Delegations of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. October 6, 1977. (This document was also used for special briefings of the following agencies: Special Briefing for Indian Programs, HUD; Special Assistant for Indian Affairs, EDA; Office of Regional Operations, LEAA; Indian Health Service; Indian Desk, Office of Equal Opportunity, USDA; Division of Indian Manpower Programs, DOL; Office of Program Development, SBA; Office of Native American Programs, HEW; Office of Minority Business Enterprise, DOC; Inter-Department Council on Indian Affairs, National Congress

of American Indians; National Tribal Chairmen's Association; United Indian Planners' Association.)

5. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Second Annual Report. November 1977.

1978

1. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Interim Progress Report. December 1978.
2. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Planning for Relocation: The Role of the Navajo Comprehensive Relocation Planning Committee in Comprehensive Community Relocation Planning. Undated (circa 1978).
3. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Planning for Relocation: The Role of the Hopi Comprehensive Relocation Planning Committee in Comprehensive Community Relocation Planning. Undated (circa 1978).

1979

1. Vannette, Walter M. and John J. Wood. A Preliminary Assessment of the Significance of Navajo Sacred Places in the Vicinity of Big Mountain, Ari-

zona. Northern Arizona University, Department of Anthropology. January 1979.

2. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Fourth Annual Report. October 1979.

1980

1. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Fifth Annual Report. October 1980.

1981

1. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Report and Plan. April 1981. (Submitted in accordance with the requirements of Public Law 93-531. Includes an enumeration of persons subject to relocation, the values of habitations and improvements on the partitioned lands, a description of the relocation program, and a relocation plan.)
2. Arizona Economic Services Company (Robert L. Wooley). Final Report: Autoclaved, Fly-Ash, Gas-Cellular Concrete Research Project - Job Development Study. July 31, 1981.
3. Andrews, Michael J. and John J. Wood. Characteristics of the Population Subject to Relocation by the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission, as

of April 1, 1981. Northern Arizona University, Department of Anthropology. August 1981.

4. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Land Selection and Transfer Progress Report. September 1981.
5. Arizona Economic Services Company (Robert L. Wooley). Final Report: Autoclaved, Fly-Ash, Gas-Cellular Concrete Research Project - Building Materials Study. September 30, 1981.
6. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Sixth Annual Report. December 1981.

1982

1. Beaumont, Edward C. The Distribution of Coal Resources in the Paragon Resources Ranch Area, San Juan County, New Mexico. January 1982.
2. Big Mountain Committee. Big Mountain Community Report. June 1982.
3. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Second Annual Land Selection and Transfer Progress Report. October 1982.

4. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Executive Summary: Characteristics of Families Who've Sold their Homes. December 20, 1982.

1983

1. Dine Bikeya Bahane, Inc. Newsletter. Number 1, January 1983, through Number 16, October/December 1985.
2. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Seventh Annual Report. January 1983.
3. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Briefing: Arizona and New Mexico Congressional Delegations. February 16-17, 1983.
4. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Executive Summary: Supplemental Assessment of Replacement Home Ownership. February 25, 1983.
5. Portable Practical Educational Preparation, Inc. PPEP Program Design for Navajo Extended Family Group Move and Experience in Self-Help Housing. March 31, 1983.
6. Chambers, Stephen. An Assessment and Description of Related Emergency Services in the Hopi and Navajo Partitioned Lands. University of Arizona, Office of Academic Affairs. March 31, 1983.

7. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Report and Plan: 1983 Update. Flagstaff, Arizona. June 1983.
 8. CH2M HILL. Reconnaissance of Bureau of Land Management Parcels Identified for Sale or Exchange in Arizona. October 1983.
 9. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Benefits, Program Process, (and) Other Information. Undated (circa 1983).
 10. Lyngholm. Donald. Range Habitat Type Descriptions. (Unpublished) 1983.
 11. Navajo Nation, Office of Navajo Land Development. Evaluation of 77 Bar/Anita (10X) Ranch and Vicinity. 1983.
 12. Navajo Nation, Office of Navajo Land Development. Evaluation of Spurlock Ranch and Vicinity. 1983.
 13. Navajo Nation, Office of Navajo Land Development. Evaluation of Winslow-Holbrook Land Tracts, Selected BLM Parcels, Turquoise Ranch and Vicinity. 1983.
 14. Navajo Nation, Office of Navajo Land Development. Evaluation of Winslow-Holbrook Land Tracts, Selected BLM Parcels, Turquoise Ranch and Vicinity. Part II. 1983.
 15. Navajo Nation, Office of Navajo Land Development. Evaluation of Wallace/Roberts Ranches and Vicinity. 1983.
 16. Navajo Nation, Office of Navajo Land Development. Geologic, Hydrogeologic, and Agricultural Reports on Babbitt Ranch. 1983.
- 1984
1. CH2M HILL. Reconnaissance of Bureau of Land Management Parcels Identified for Sale or Exchange in Arizona--Appendices. January 1984.
 2. CH2M HILL. Native Americans for Community Action (NACA) Cultural Center Feasibility Study. February 1984. (Assesses the feasibility of developing a new cultural/services center in Flagstaff, Arizona.)
 3. CH2M HILL. Evaluation of the Kelsey and Fitzgerald Ranches. April 1984.
 4. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Status of Land Acquisition. April 1984.

5. Mangin, Frank. Economic Development in the I-40 Corridor. May 1984. (Examines existing and probable economic and employment opportunities in the I-40 corridor between Flagstaff and Gallup, and the possibilities for employment of relocatees.)
6. CH2M HILL. Population Support Capacity Analysis for New Lands. May 1984.
7. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Report to the Senate Appropriations Committee on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Concerning the Status of the Relocation Program and Future Requirements through Completion. May 1984.
8. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Statistical Abstract: 1983-1984. June 1984.
9. CH2M HILL. Demographic Profile and Economic Base of the Navajo Reservation. August 1984.
10. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Composite Update on (the 1984 Study of the) Sale of Replacement Homes. September 26, 1984.
11. CH2M HILL. Tribal Goals, Policies, and Programs Relating to On-Reservation Relocation. September 1984.
12. CH2M HILL. Planning for the New Lands. December 1984. (Describes alternative settlement patterns for review by relocatees and involved agencies.)
13. CH2M HILL. Summary Report: Planning for the New Lands. December 1984. (Summarizes planning alternatives for the New Lands to facilitate review and comment by relocatees.)

1985

1. City of Winslow, Arizona. Navajo and Hopi Relocatees Needs Assessment Project: Phase One Final Report. January 1985.
2. CH2M HILL. Digest of Input Received during Meetings with Relocatee Extended Families. January 4, 1985. (Summarizes comments and issues identified by relocatees during meetings held in November and December, 1984 to comment on Planning for the New Lands.)
3. CH2M HILL. Planning for the New Lands: Synopsis of Comments and Related Policy Issues. February 25, 1985. (Summarizes comments received on Planning for the New Lands from the Navajo Tribe; federal, state, regional, and local agencies; and relocatees. Discusses policy questions and new material to be considered.)

4. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Ninth Annual Report. April 1985.
5. CH2M HILL. Fiscal Impact of Public Law 93-531 Land Acquisition in Apache County, Arizona. May 1985.
6. CH2M HILL (Larry D. Agenbroad). Hydrogeology of the Wallace Ranch. May 1985.
7. CH2M HILL (Dale Nations). Geology and Mineral Resources of the Wallace Ranch. May 1985.
8. CH2M HILL (Donovan H. Lynholm). Range Inventory of the Wallace Ranch. May 1985.
9. CH2M HILL. Wallace Ranch Inventory. May 1985.
10. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission and Bureau of Indian Affairs. Agreement for Technical Services. August 8, 1985. (Agreement for the BIA to provide range planning services for the New Lands.)
11. CH2M HILL (Larry D. Agenbroad). Hydrogeology of the Spurlock Ranch, Apache County, Arizona. August 1985.
12. CH2M HILL. Hardrock Mitigation Plan. August 1985. (Describes a plan to mitigate the adverse impacts of relocation within the Hardrock Chapter.)
13. CH2M HILL. Preliminary Reserve Analysis of the De-Na-Zin Coal Resource Area. August 1985.
14. Agenbroad, Larry D. Hydrogeologic Analysis of the Spurlock Ranch and the Rio Puerco. September 1985.
15. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Interim Land Use Regulations for Resettlement Lands. September 19, 1985.
16. Western Technologies, Inc. Water Quality Investigation. October 1985.
17. Agenbroad, Larry D. Non-Alluvial Water Quantity for Community Sites 1, 5, 6; Water Quality Data and Ground Water Conditions Presentation on New Lands for Navajo Relocation. October 1985.
18. CH2M HILL. Planning for the New Lands: Policy Options and Synopsis of Comments. October 1985. (Summarizes relocatee and agency comments on Planning for the New Lands; discusses policy and development options.)
19. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Navajo Partitioned Lands. Preliminary Range Management Plan for Range Units on the Former Wallace Ranch. October 1985.

20. Bell, Allen L. (Office of Hopi Lands, Hopi Tribe) and Norstog, Jon T. (CH2M HILL). Hopi Broad Reservation Plan: A Report on Hopi Rangeland Conditions and Issues. Prepared for U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. November 1985.
21. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Legislative History of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Volume 1, 1972 through Volume 11, 1982 (continued)/1985.
22. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Inventory of New Lands Facilities. Unpublished; compiled 1985/86. (Data base of New Lands facilities; contained in NHIRC's property acquisition records.)

1986

1. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Composite Report of (the Summer of 1985 Study of) Replacement Home Sales in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah Off-Reservation Communities. January 3, 1986.
2. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Report to the House & Senate Committees on Appropriations. Flagstaff, Arizona. February 15, 1986. (Outlines the NHIRC's plans for the use of funds appropriated to the BIA for housing and related activities on the New Lands, pursuant to requirements of PL 99-190. Summarizes the NHIRC's past, current, and planned activities related to New Lands development. Appendices include relevant technical and background information.)
3. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Preliminary Draft, Summary Plan for Use and Development of Little Silversmith Ranch (Formerly Wallace Ranch). Flagstaff, Arizona. Included as Appendix A of NHIRC Report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, February 15, 1986. (Includes a description and resource inventory, land use plan, and plans for development and use of the Little Silversmith Ranch. Based in part on information included in the Wallace Ranch Inventory and Preliminary Range Management Plan for Range Units on the Former Wallace Ranch.)
4. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Navajo Partitioned Lands. Planning Concepts for Preliminary Range Management Plans on the New Lands. February 1986.
5. Indian Health Service. Feasibility Study: Water Supply and Waste Disposal Facilities--New Lands Regional Project. April 1986.
6. CH2M HILL. An Interim Status Report Summarizing the Existing Groundwater Data on the Crows

- Nest, Chambers, and Savory Management Units of the New Lands. June 1986.
7. Federal Register. New Lands Administration, Grazing Regulations. Volume 51, No. 121. June 24, 1986.
 8. Lyngholm, Donavon. Range Management Planning for the New Lands. June 30, 1986.
 9. Pro-Ag (Margaret Takaki). Hardrock Farm Co-op. June 1986.
 10. CH2M HILL. Task Order D1 Technical Memorandum: Phases 1 and 2 Groundwater Evaluation of the New Lands. October 1986.
 11. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Section 106, Step-by-Step. October 1986.
 12. Northern Arizona University, Arizona Center for Vocational Education. Home Maintenance Manual. November 1986.
 13. Pro-Ag (Margaret Takaki). Navajo Nation: Hardrock Chapter Farming Cooperative Development and Training Publication. December 1986.

1987

1. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Replacement Homes Sales. January 12, 1987.
2. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Selling Prices Found in the 1985 Study of Replacement Home Sales. February 2, 1987.
3. U.S. Department of the Interior Geological Survey (Robert H. Webb, Glen R. Rink, and Barbara O. Fara). Distribution of Radionuclide and Trace Elements in Groundwater, Grasses, and Surficial Sediments Associated with the Alluvial Aquifer along the Puerco River, Northeastern Arizona. A Reconnaissance Sampling Program--Open File Report 87-206. March 1987.
4. CH2M HILL. Draft Little Silversmith and Parker Draw Preliminary Range Cluster Site Development Process and Results. March 6, 1987.
5. CH2M HILL. Definition of Land Potentially Suitable for Housing, Phase One and Phase Two Cluster Sites. April 3, 1987. (Discusses site selection process for housing areas within range units; recommends suitable sites.)
6. CH2M HILL. Draft Antelope Well Range Cluster Site Development (Preliminary Round) Design Process and Results. May 18, 1987.

7. CH2M HILL. New Lands Resources with Potential for Use as Community Facilities. Phoenix, Arizona. May 1987. (Inventories resources on or near the New Lands that are available for potential use as community facilities by relocatees; describes possible uses, constraints, and users. Includes a summary of other types of resources on and near the New Lands.)
8. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Relocatees' Post-Move Experiences. May 8, 1987.
9. U.S. Department of the Interior Geological Survey (Robert H. Webb, Glen R. Rink, and Dean B. Radtke). Preliminary Assessment of Water Quality in the Alluvial Aquifer of the Puerco River Basin, Northeastern Arizona. Water Resources Investigation Report 87-4126. June 1987.
10. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Composite Report on (the May-June 1987 Study of) Replacement Home Sales in Off-Reservation Communities. June 25, 1987.
11. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. The Commission's Administrative Actions and Relocatees' Replacement Home Sales. August 28, 1987.
12. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Anonymous Question on the MPA Survey. August 31, 1987.

13. CH2M HILL. Technical Memorandum, Task Order D1, Phase 3: Construction and Testing of Test Production Well No. 1. September 1987.
14. CH2M HILL. Rural Community Design Report. Draft. November 5, 1987. (Describes the site selection, design process, and features of the rural community.)

1988

1. Spectrum Associates. Economic Development Prospectus. January 1988. (Assesses economic development assets and potential in the New Lands area along I-40; provides a data base about the existing labor base and commercial operations.)
2. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Water Quality of the Rio Puerco. January 26, 1988. (Discusses the findings of the USGS reconnaissance study and other studies.)
3. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Sources of Funds for Clients' Relocation Benefits. February 2, 1988.
4. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Types of Government Funds Used to Acquire Clients' Replacement Homes. March 8, 1988.

5. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Nahat'a' Dziil: The Rural Community. Flagstaff, Arizona. June 1988. (Provides interested relocatees with information about the rural community.)
6. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Bonuses and Replacement Home Acquisition Spending in Off-Reservation Communities. June 10, 1988.
7. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Components of Replacement Home Acquisition Spending in Off-Reservation Communities. June 24, 1988.
8. Stein, John R. A Draft Historic Properties Management Plan for the Sanders Rural Community Development Project. Bureau of Indian Affairs. July 22, 1988.
9. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Economic Impacts of Off-Reservation Relocations. July 22, 1988.
10. Helmer, Kathy C. Participation in Involuntary Relocation: The New Lands of the Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation Program. Read at the Symposium on Involuntary Resettlement, Twelfth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. July 1988. (Describes relocatee participation in development and implementation of the relocation program, focusing on the New Lands range clusters.)
11. Klesert, Anthony. Monitoring and Discovery Plan for Sanders Rural Community. Navajo Nation Archaeology Department. September 15, 1988.
12. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Draft Programmatic Agreement-Rural Community. October 6, 1988.
13. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. General Information and Program Status. November 5, 1988. (Update of report issued on May 5, 1988 and August 5, 1988 under the title Background and Program Status.)
14. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. New Lands Chronology. November 23, 1988. (Update of May 27, 1988 and earlier reports.)
15. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. History of 1882 Reservation Dispute and Federate Actions. November 28, 1988. (Update of report issued on January 28, 1986 and June 8, 1988.)
16. CH2M HILL. High School Site Identification within Rural Community. Prepared in cooperation with Sanders Unified School District Number 18. November 29, 1988. (Describes site review and selection process for a high school site in the rural community.)

17. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. 1934 Reservation Dispute. November 30, 1988. (Update of report issued April 27, 1987 and August 4, 1988.)
 18. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Program Overview. Flagstaff, Arizona. November 1988. (Provides information about relocatees, host communities, and relocation program activities as of fiscal year 1988.)
 19. Klesert, Anthony. Research Design for the Sanders Rural Community Project. Navajo Nation Archaeology Department. December 20, 1988.
 20. Community Counseling Centers, Inc. Navajo County Post-Move Services Program Newsletter. Number 1, Winter 1988, through Number 4, Fall 1989.
- 1989**
1. Tippeconnic, Thomas R. Proposed Navajo Partitioned Lands Grazing Regulations. Draft. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Navajo Area Office. February 24, 1989.
 2. Gratz, Kathleen. Historic Properties Management Plan for the New Lands Development (Parent Document). Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. April 3, 1989.
 3. Navajo Nation, Navajo-Hopi Development Office. Nahat'a' Dziil Interim Comprehensive Plan for the Chambers/Sanders Trust Lands Acquired under Public Law 96-305. May 19, 1989. (Describes the Navajo Tribe's proposed plan for the New Lands.)
 4. Indian Health Service. Project Summary: Community Water Supply and Waste Disposal Facilities--Extension to the Houck Water System Including New Lands Intertie. May 1989.
 5. CH2M HILL. Tuba City Northeast Subdivision and Housing Project Design Notebook. August 1989. (Includes project participants, overall site plan, design standards, schedule, cost estimates, archaeological clearance, environmental assessment, interagency agreement, chapter and tribal resolutions, Indian Health Service project summary, and project chronology.)
 6. Navajo Nation, Division of Economic Development, Department of Technical Support Services and Navajo-Hopi Development Office. I-40 Corridor Six-Year Economic Development Plan. September 1, 1989.
 7. CH2M HILL. Identification of Potentially Suitable Airstrips on the New Lands. September 8, 1989.
 8. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. 1989 Annual Report. December 1989.

9. Native Americans for Community Action. NACA Post-Move Services Newsletter. Number 1, Spring 1989, and Number 2, Summer 1989.
10. Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission. Nahat'a' Dziil: Newsletter of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission for the Residents of the New Lands. Number 1, November 1989, and ongoing monthly.

1990

1. CH2M HILL. Identification of Potentially Suitable Sites for Commercial, Industrial, and Airport Developments on the New Lands. February 1990.

Appendix

APPENDIX: ENUMERATION

Sections A through G of this appendix are an enumeration of certified heads of household remaining on the Hopi Partitioned Lands and Navajo Partitioned Lands, other certified heads of household who have not yet received their relocation benefits, and the current market value of their habitations and improvements.

The ONHIR estimates that from 30 to 50 Navajo households that have not applied for relocation benefits also remain on the HPL. These households are not enumerated because the ONHIR has no authority to collect information or maintain records on them.

The ONHIR requested both tribal governments to submit their lists of individuals as described in the language of Public Law 100-666. The lists received from the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe are contained in Sections H and I, respectively.

Section A
Navajo Heads of Household Who Reside on the Hopi Partitioned Lands

Case Number	Client Name	Case Number	Client Name
1697	Ahasteen, Jim	1539	Bahe, Virginia
1326	Antone, Della	2411	Bahe, Zonnie B.
2595	Archie, Mabel S.	857	Begay Sr., Robert
1606	Attakai Sr., Authur	4543	Begay, Alonita
1608	Attakai, Cecil Don	854	Begay, Anita
1731	Attakai, Clara	1191	Begay, Anna H.
1734	Attakai, Ellen	1968	Begay, Annie, Y.
1733	Attakai, Helen	1815	Begay, Bessie K.
1721	Attakai, Joe	536	Begay, Betty B.
4293	Attakai, Laura Mae	1336	Begay, Bobby
1735	Attakai, Louise	537	Begay, Claw N.
1739	Attakai, Shorty Kee	1260	Begay, Effie
2556	Badane, Mary Rose	690	Begay, Ella
4204	Badoni, Adzan Yazzie	1219	Begay, Ella H.
619	Badoni, Eugene Frank	1618	Begay, Etstony
783	Bahe, Bennie	1121	Begay, Harry
4291	Bahe, Edward	33	Begay, Harry Nez
3032	Bahe, Kee Roy	2869	Begay, Hosteeh Becoh
911	Bahe, Louise Begay	2404	Begay, Jacob
753	Bahe, Steven	1621	Begay, James

**Case
Number****Client Name**

1560	Begay, John Lee
922	Begay, Kee Z.
1157	Begay, Luttie Babbitt
2085	Begay, Marie J.
1261	Begay, Mary B.
641	Begay, Mary Rose
576	Begay, Pauline Yazzie
3227	Begay, Percy Dick
1809	Begay, Robert A.
563	Begay, Sarah W.
902	Begay, Stella
1173	Begay, Tohanni
3034	Begay, Zonnie Y.
901	Begody, David
3696	Bekis, Jimmy
1049	Ben, Bah Yazzi
1221	Ben, Ruth Tom
1661	Benally, Larry
1652	Benally, Neschili D.
3406	Benally, Ruth
1955	Bennett, Emily B.
1760	Bia, Wilfred
4093	Bigman, James
656	Bitsi, Clizzy T.
2322	Bitsie, Ashlike
405	Bizadi, John

**Case
Number****Client Name**

11	Blackgoat, Roberta
665	Blackrock Sr., Clarence
684	Bydonnie, Lena Nez
2140	Charley Sr., Eugene
1658	Charley, John
1712	Charley, Mark
1659	Charley, Phyllis
2763	Clah, Arlene B.
1450	Clinton, Alvin
2323	Deel, Dorothy Lou
358	Farrell, Viola
4415	Francis, Michael
1008	Friday, Ated Yazzie
1010	Friday, John
1009	Friday, Sue
1821	Goh, Louise H.
1827	Goy, Fannie
687	Greyeyes, Huck
989	Hatathlie, Bessie
894	Herbert, David T.
981	Horseherder, Big C.
1468	James, Henry
1211	Jensen, Kenneth
2373	Jimmy, Laura M.
1447	Joe, Aurora
983	Joe, Jefferson

Case Number	Client Name
1300	Lane, Rena Babbitt
1011	Lee, Jimmie
1051	Lewis, Eva B.
191	Little, Amy
672	Little, Ben
193	Little, Ella Mae
1416	Little, Harry
243	Manybeads, Bahe
1111	Manybeads, Jennie
4285	Manybeads, Susie Ann
874	Manygoats, Daisy
1365	Manygoats, Sonny
4294	Maze, Herbert
1630	McCabe Sr., Alfred
1141	McCabe, Irene
2914	McCabe, Reuben
1148	McCabe, Wayne
1554	Nelson Sr., Harry Ben
1449	Nelson, Emma
3489	Nelson, Virgie
1101	Nez Jr., Eli (deceased)
1872	Nez, Bah Wilson
1759	Nez, Bessie
2848	Nez, Calvin
3248	Nez, Elene Y.
685	Nez, Harry

Case Number	Client Name
1332	Nez, Howard J.
4335	Nez, Irene Wilson
149	Nez, John
4339	Nez, Lady Wilson
4631	Nez, Lillie
1102	Nez, Marie
4397	Nez, Marlene Z.
1758	Nicotine, Caroline Mary
4380	Nodestine, Emeline
2992	Pete, Charley James
2182	Pete, Rena Begay
2702	Phillips, Leonard
913	Phillips, Pete
366	Redburrow, Joe
3369	Sheppard, Yazzie
1127	Shirley, Lucille L.
363	Slim, Lloyd
1160	Smith, Grace Minnie
1286	Tallsalt, Louise
2548	Thompson, Roland
364	Tohannie, Bert
1657	Tsinnie, Benson
574	Tso, Mae Wilson
1921	Tsosie, Woody
686	Walters, Nelich
2490	Whitehair, Oscar

Case Number	Client Name
2126	Williams, Emma
1615	Wilson, Harriet
4213	Wilson, Lorraine
305	Wilson, Sam
3882	Woody, Jack
1028	Yazzie Sr., Clah
1159	Yazzie Sr., Darrell James
1465	Yazzie, Alice
1098	Yazzie, Alma Zahne
1445	Yazzie, Alta
2336	Yazzie, Arlene
530	Yazzie, Ated Tsosie
1466	Yazzie, Baba
622	Yazzie, Bessie L.
4104	Yazzie, Edward Tsosie
1863	Yazzie, Eleanor Barbara
4603	Yazzie, Gilbert
1069	Yazzie, Hennie
575	Yazzie, Irene
2687	Yazzie, Irene M.
1490	Yazzie, John
474	Yazzie, Louise B.
1027	Yazzie, Marie
1044	Yazzie, Raymond L.
4136	Yazzie, Richardson
1489	Yazzie, Sonntag

Case Number	Client Name
1753	Yazzie, Teddy
3053	Yazzie, Tsosie
29	Yazzie, Violet Ruth
1592	Yellowhair, Rose Ann
2592	Zee, Jimmie

Total Number of Records: 175

Section B

Navajo Heads of Household Who Have Moved From the HPL Pursuant to PL 93-531, But Have Not Yet Received Relocation Benefits

Case Number	Client Name	Case Number	Client Name
1741	Addakai, Marie	1612	Attakai, Phillip
2825	Agoodie, Phyllis Bellis	4502	Attakai, Randy
1860	Ahasteen Jr., Jim	1564	Attakai, Sarah Louise
1695	Ahasteen, Barbara J.	1729	Attakai, Wanda J.
3443	Ahasteen, Lorraine	2838	Austin, Leola Ann
3442	Ahasteen, Sarah	2272	Babbitt Sr., Kee Bahe
1861	Ahasteen, Susie	1424	Babbitt, Nina
3954	Allen, Harry	1364	Babbitt, Roy
1233	Allen, Jennie	2844	Badane, Bennie Frank
1979	Archie Jr., John Woody	1232	Badoni, Jacal
2003	Archie, Ramond	658	Badoni, Joe Y.
3292	Ashike Jr., Daniel	4100	Badonie, Harrison
3076	Ashley, Lucille A.	2170	Badonie, Teddy
2600	Attakai Sr., Denny	1643	Bahe, Bentley
4147	Attakai, Anita L.	1649	Bahe, Bernard
4141	Attakai, Bruce P.	3384	Bahe, Edison
4360	Attakai, Elvin K.	4314	Bahe, Edwin Lee
1800	Attakai, Grace M.	1387	Bahe, Eugene
966	Attakai, Kirklie	1684	Bahe, Frankie
4035	Attakai, Lena Ann	4325	Bahe, Franklin Lee
2	Attakai, Miller (deceased)	1707	Bahe, Jackson

Case Number	Client Name
4602	Bahe, Jason
3556	Bahe, Joseph Steven
2589	Bahe, Peggy
1902	Bahe, Ramon Calvin
4288	Bahe, Roscoe
4556	Bahe, Stephanie J.
2243	Baloo Jr., Anselm W.
303	Barlow, Harry
962	Barlow, Sallie
2710	Barlowe, Amy
2637	Barton, Burton
411	Barton, Leroy
458	Bedonie, Benny
2457	Bedonie Sr., David B.
3540	Bedonie Sr., Phillip
4421	Bedonie, Anthony Kay
87	Bedonie, Diana L.
2059	Bedonie, Emerson C.
3392	Bedonie, Fabian K.
2024	Bedonie, LaRose P.
678	Bedonie, Louise
2668	Bedonie, Tina J.
1835	Begay Jr., Henry
3552	Begay Jr., Sammie K.
2728	Begay Sr., David
1348	Begay Sr., James A.

Case Number	Client Name
4269	Begay, Agnes M.
4073	Begay, Alberta J.
3478	Begay, Alfred Ben
4251	Begay, Alice K.
1597	Begay, Allan Joe
4299	Begay, Ambrose
3452	Begay, Anna
4327	Begay, Bertha
4279	Begay, Bertha K.
610	Begay, Bessie
1125	Begay, Bessie
1667	Begay, Blanche Ann
1510	Begay, Bob Joe
3071	Begay, Christine Y.
4231	Begay, Clarence Jim
3277	Begay, Cornelius K.
3770	Begay, Curtis
2550	Begay, Daisy
4059	Begay, Dave Tully
1327	Begay, Dawn
4561	Begay, Earlyn
586	Begay, Edward
3963	Begay, Elsie
308	Begay, Elsie Ann
2590	Begay, Essie
3211	Begay, Esther

Case Number	Client Name
4221	Begay, Eugene R.
1873	Begay, Eva Marie
4065	Begay, Frank
1053	Begay, Gene S.
3886	Begay, Goy
4565	Begay, Harold
2294	Begay, Harrieston
4263	Begay, Harrison
4303	Begay, Henry
3959	Begay, Herman
2678	Begay, Hope S.
4088	Begay, Jacob
691	Begay, Jean Y.
3241	Begay, Jerold
227	Begay, Jim Kaye
3835	Begay, Joann
2335	Begay, John
429	Begay, John T.
4181	Begay, Johnny B.
4304	Begay, Jonathan
2148	Begay, Junior Lee
3527	Begay, Keith
2105	Begay, Laura
1985	Begay, Leander
2266	Begay, Leila
2973	Begay, Leila

Case Number	Client Name
2151	Begay, Leo
3189	Begay, Leonard
3459	Begay, Linda
659	Begay, Lola S.
4196	Begay, Lucinda N.
3849	Begay, Lula
991	Begay, Lula H.
1151	Begay, Mabel
2110	Begay, Mary Ann
3822	Begay, Mary B.
4450	Begay, Mary Nez
3817	Begay, Maxine
1947	Begay, Mildred Billings
4457	Begay, Phillip Mark
4121	Begay, Raymond P.
1912	Begay, Rena J.
812	Begay, Rita
2632	Begay, Robert
3800	Begay, Ronald
1850	Begay, Ronald Howard
831	Begay, Rose
1513	Begay, Rosemary C.
4032	Begay, Roy F.
1452	Begay, Ruby
2865	Begay, Rudolph

Case Number	Client Name	Case Number	Client Name
738	Begay, Ruth Ann	1580	Benale, Wanda
2748	Begay, Sarah J.	1525	Benallie, Joe L.
1537	Begay, Sherwood	1790	Benallie, Lula
3371	Begay Sr., Jessie	4115	Benally, Arkie
1167	Begay, Stanley	1137	Benally, Aurelia
4197	Begay, Stanley	3199	Benally, Carol B.
1669	Begay, Thomas	4230	Benally, Daisy M.
1646	Begay, Tohonnie	4169	Benally, Ella Mae
1003	Begay, Tommy W.	1411	Benally, Harry
912	Begay, Tony L.	1138	Benally, Juliana
2783	Begay, Tully Curtis	661	Benally, June R.
3937	Begay, Walter	3322	Benally, Leslie
3368	Begay, Willie	3852	Benally, Marjorie
2267	Begay, Wilson	3233	Benally, Rita K.
1840	Begaye, Jimmie	1139	Benally, Roselyn
2692	Begaye, Tomuel Chee	1875	Benally, Ruby W.
863	Begody, Johnny	3046	Benally, Sharon
1568	Begody, Sarah E.	1584	Benally, Zonnie (deceased)
2791	Belin, Harry J.	867	Benn, Jesse
4472	Ben, Wilfred	2347	Benward, Bertha
1054	Benale, Elsie	3562	Betoney, Bessie Wilson
483	Benale, Jane Lilly	2937	Biakeddy, Landon
4226	Benale, Mae Lena Blackhorse	4023	Bigman, Anna
1578	Benale, Nelson	4262	Bigman, Gloria B.
1577	Benale, Susie	663	Bigman, Helen
1579	Benale, Tony	664	Bigman, Lloyd

**Case
Number****Client Name**

2879 Bitsi, Chessie Nez
376 Bizardi, Gloria
2040 Bizardie, Nora
4252 Black, Anita
3728 Black, Charlene
1131 Blackgoat, Helen
539 Blackhorse, Carol
2236 Boone, Angelina Rose
2661 Boone, Jean Babbitt
1216 Brown, Herbert
3285 Brown, Kavelena Jean
3915 Buckinghorse Jr., Henry
3947 Buckinghorse, Jerry Lee
3253 Buckinghorse, Loucinda
3916 Buckinghorse, Tommy
3020 Butler, Ramona Ruth
1273 Byjoe, Beulah
2935 Carlston, Maggie Jane
1671 Charley Sr., Lee
3519 Charley, Beverly C.
2104 Chatter, Priscilla
2535 Chee, Joe
1253 Chee, Julie Lee
3510 Chee, Laura
2249 Chee, Lola Babbitt
1369 Chee, Nancy

**Case
Number****Client Name**

2963 Chischilly, Elvira L.
2095 Chissie, Rita A.
1946 Clark Sr., Paul D.
3367 Clark, Anna B.
1467 Clark, Jackson
4458 Clark, Jake
3774 Clashin, Raymond
3662 Claw, Kee
4159 Cling, Laura
3894 Cody, Angela Ann
4585 Cowboy, Cecil
2281 Cowboy, Charley
2080 Curley, Selena
3987 Curley, Wilbert
4179 Curtis, David
2758 Curtis, Nesbahie
2428 Dailey, Amos
2804 Dann, Andy
2831 Dann, Louise
3327 Dann, Ruby
4277 Danny, Roy
292 Daughter, Manymules'
2534 David, Marie N.
4374 David, Emma Jean
2051 Davis, Landis L.
4219 Daw, Irene

**Case
Number****Client Name**

3990 Daw, Raymond
4070 Dayzie, Lena M.
3140 Dedman, Jane
2317 Deel Jr., Thomas
4131 Dempsey, Roselyn
2512 Denny, Eric Dean
4037 Deschner, Susie Mae
2316 Desmond, Marlene
1677 Dickson, Mary N.
1987 Dineyazzie, Martin
1989 Dineyazzie, Mary E.
3357 Donald, Brenda
3648 Donald, Leonard
3650 Donald, Lorraine
3647 Donald, Lucy
3646 Donald, Susie
3471 Dougi, Angeleta
4118 Dougi, Marjorie Jean
888 Edison, Bessie
1566 Edison, James
3219 Edison, Norman Lee
1446 Eskee, Tony
1942 Ethelbah, Delphine
693 Etsitty, Minnie Y.
3654 Farrell Jr., Grey
3653 Farrel Sr., Gray

**Case
Number****Client Name**

3549 Farrell, Rosemary
2824 Foster Sr., Wesley
4218 Fowler, Tommy
4413 Francis, Harris
3202 Furcap, Ella Y.
4116 Furcap, Faith Y.
3437 Furcap, Helen
4514 Furcap, Julie
2906 Gallegos, Lula T.
1990 Gamble, Ella M.
4356 George, Allen
2444 George, Irene
3569 George, Jack
1678 George, Kee Nez
1213 George, Lena
1766 George, Marilyn L.
3460 George, Mary
2915 George, Melvin B.
3871 George, Sally Mae
1824 Goh, Robert
2578 Goldtooth, Alvin J.
3255 Gonnies, Leslie
2991 Gonnies, Nelson
4551 Goodman, Alice D.
46 Gorman, Ellison
462 Goy, Hosteen

Case Number	Client Name
3532	Goy, John P.
3530	Goy, Wilbert
3529	Goy, William
1454	Greyeyes, Virginia
4389	Haskan, Charlie
2478	Hatathlie, Freddie
2479	Hatathlie, Marty
647	Henderson, Ruby C.
4216	Henry, Alberta
4448	Herbert, Harrison
512	Herder, Dan
213	Hernasy, Daryl
3783	Holgate, Earl J.
2994	Holgate, Herbert
3461	Homes, Annie L.
2037	Homes, Millie
4016	Horseherder, Erma Jane
247	Horseson, John L.
879	Horseson, Susie Y.
3924	Hoskie, Donald
2875	Hosteen, Sadie Lou
850	Hosteenez, Alfred
108	Hosteenez, Alvin
1310	Hosteenez, Clifford
1311	Hosteenez, Everett

Case Number	Client Name
1194	Hosteenez, Peter
3422	Hunt, Delores
3710	Huskon, Dee Ann
3176	Huskon, Phyllis
1356	Interpreter Sr., Mose
4119	Interpreter, Roger L.
3281	Isaac Sr., Edward Ray
1701	Isaac Sr., Lorenzo
2544	Isaac, Allen
1740	Isaac, Harry
808	Isaac, Mabel (deceased)
2096	Jackson, Emma Lee
3788	Jackson, Marie Nez
1176	Jackson, Nelson
4550	Jackson, Pearlene M.
3874	James, Curtis Andy
4090	James, Grace John
585	James Katherine B.
3454	James, Lily Ann
892	James, Mattie
1693	James, Nettie
3474	James, Ray Kee
4024	Jasper, Mary Jane
3841	Jensen, Gary Ben
1516	Jerry, Matilda Rose
1014	Jimmy, Annie

Case Number	Client Name
2942	Jimmy, Jack
2624	Jimmy, Sarah
1953	Joe, Chee Harold
1591	Joe, Darrell
1716	Joe, Verda Vanessa
2358	John, Elise Marie
2835	John, Ernest
3701	John, Roselyn Ann
1797	Johns, Freddie
1689	Johns, Joe N.
668	Johnson, Etta (deceased)
509	Josley, Zuna Syna
135	Kanuho, Thomas
1507	Kanuho, Virgil
2342	Kascoli, Jerry B.
3213	Katney Sr., Peter J.
3424	Kaye, Danny J.
1427	King, Bessie Homer
2284	King, Fred Towlah
1819	King, Johnnie Lee
2422	King, Lee
3715	Lake, Ated Y.
423	Largo, Elsie Mix
3486	Lee, Caroline
3247	Lee, Laura
2071	Lee, Lena B.

Case Number	Client Name
2123	Lester, Laura A.
2359	Lewis, Bennie
752	Lewis, Justin
3864	Lewis, Timothy
4166	Little, Ernie Johnson
4007	Little, Evelyn W.
2013	Little, Robert A.
1768	Littleman, Katherine
1304	Littleman, Kee
2233	Littleman, Lalinda W.
1559	Livingston, Lorrene L.
601	Lorenc, Marilyn Mae
4363	Luther, Anita Mary
1535	Luther, Rita B.
3829	Maize, Alfred John
4122	Maize, Barbara
3830	Maize, Dazie
3026	Maloney, Fannie
3859	Manheimer, Elrena H.
1419	Mann, Elizabeth
2222	Mannie, Maggie
3483	Manson, Delphine
825	Manson, Richard
1190	Manygoats Sr., Jasper
3375	Manygoats Sr., Leroy
445	Manygoats Sr., Parker Y.

Case Number	Client Name
2643	Manygoats, Alfred
1360	Manygoats, Arlene
1210	Manygoats, Cora
2605	Manygoats, Desba
4171	Manygoats, Elmeta J.
1361	Manygoats, Etta
4084	Manygoats, Fred
4174	Manygoats, George
3573	Manygoats, Herbert
4289	Manygoats, Jimmy
4175	Manygoats, Lorenzo
4083	Manygoats, Margie
1359	Manygoats, Marilyn
2523	Manygoats, Marilyn R.
2145	Manygoats, Raymond
2372	Manygoats, Ronald
2724	Manygoats, Rose
851	Mariano, Karoline Shirley
2522	Martin, Marianna
4466	Martinez, Vallis P.
4124	Mason, Abe
3553	McCabe III, Everett
1627	McCabe Jr., Everett
1628	McCabe, Asdzan Bahe (deceased)
904	McCabe, Dorothy
2872	McCabe, Katherine

Case Number	Client Name
2834	McCabe, Lorenzo
2496	McCabe, Louie R.
2897	McCabe, Margaret J.
1147	McCabe, Priscilla
3554	McCabe, Tina Marie
4144	McCabe, Valencia Jean
4190	Mexican, Ella T.
2455	Mexican, Lillie
2115	Mexicano, John
2570	Mike, Mary Jean
2864	Mix, Toney
3444	Morgan, Jacqueline
535	Mox, Ason Tapah
520	Mox, Nora
3451	Murphy, Mary Lou
4392	Nakai, Shorty N.
1484	Nalwood, Lawrence
3077	Nells, Verril
3790	Nelson Jr., Chester N.
4484	Nelson Jr., Harry Ben
1209	Nelson Sr., Joe
3021	Nelson, Alvin
4157	Nelson, Amos
4183	Nelson, Brenda
4630	Nelson, Harry
2764	Nelson, Jane Ann

Case Number	Client Name	Case Number	Client Name
1312	Nelson, Lillie Belle	2516	Pete, Ramon
3023	Nelson, Matthew Joseph	3290	Peterson, Marie B.
3449	Nelson, Ned	2922	Peterson, Mary Louise
2842	Nez, Alton	4241	Phillips, Ambrose
2946	Nez, Arthur Lee	4477	Phillips, Johanson
2245	Nez, Bessie	222	Posey, Lorraine
3993	Nez, Brenda	1217	Posey, Tilda Rose Begay
638	Nez, Fern M.	827	Preston, Bernice Begay
749	Nez, Frank (deceased)	4284	Pulinos, Mae B.
2069	Nez, Ilene A.	467	Redburrow, Jennie
1757	Nez, Livingston	763	Redsteer Jr., Robert
4167	Nez, Martin	764	Redsteer, Amelia M.
1556	Nez, Neddie D.	2005	Redsteer, Barbara
2439	Nez, Nettie	1418	Redsteer, James B.
2876	Nez, Patricia Ann	335	Roy, Verna Mae
3130	Nez, Rita Jean	3121	Sage, Elsie
3286	Nez, Robert	4085	Sam, Jay Clah
2850	Nez, Sarah	1403	Sands, Cecelia
4184	Nez, Sheila Lynn	4287	Sangster, Cynthia Ann
4521	Nez, Shirley L.	506	Scott, Betty B.
3287	Nez, Stanley	973	Secody, Neva Mae
1642	Nez, Yazzize D.	1066	Shabi, Jerry
2607	Neztsosie, Kathleen	4394	Shabi, Ulis
430	Paddock, Betty	2989	Shay, Larry
2561	Paddock, Elaine B.	675	Shay, Sylvia
4393	Pete, Leonard H.	471	Shepherd, Mary Tso

Case Number	Client Name	Case Number	Client Name
1933	Shepherd, Rosebelle	3343	Tapaha Sr., Benson
3502	Sheppard, Louise Ann	3360	Tapaha, Freddie
594	Shortman, Harrison	3257	Tapaha, Jim Ray
4008	Showie Sr., Leo	1508	Tapaha, Johnson
4049	Simonson, Egbert	2916	Teasyatoh, Leroy
4034	Simonson, Norbert	2787	Thomas, Linda
1189	Simonson, Theo Ric	1562	Thompson, Bobby F.
1937	Singer, Cheryl Ann	2099	Thompson, Larry F.
1175	Skrelunas, Tony	2793	Thompson, Leonard
262	Sloan, Lillie Y.	1792	Thompson, Marlene F.
224	Sloan, Mina	487	Thompson, Mary B.
2998	Sloan, Peter D.	646	Thompson, Mary Rose
3949	Slowtalker, Marlene M.	2386	Thompson, Michael Ben
1430	SmallCanyon, Doris I.	3453	Toadlena, Martha
4140	Smiley, Patricia	965	Todachine, Mary Alice
1414	Smith, Alfred	4486	Tohannie, Carol (deceased)
1240	Smith, Jeffrey	2840	Tohannie, Johnson Gene
1542	Smith, Katherine C. (deceased)	1772	Tohannie, Joseph J.
3042	Smith, Kennard (deceased)	1511	Tohonnie, Ned
2113	Smith, Rena D.	2841	Tohonnie, Sally
645	Somerville, Gloria J.	1655	Tolly, Oliver
3063	Stutterer Jr., John	2560	Tsingine, Minnie Rose
3143	Sutter, Shirley	1596	Tsinniginnie, Karen Rose
2510	Tacheene, Ernest	3760	Tsinnijinnie, Arlene W.
2230	Tallsalt, Harry	3492	Tso, Deanna
2538	Tallsalt, Paul	860	Tso, Edward

Case Number	Client Name
3493	Tso, Faye
4112	Tso, Tina G.
4331	Tsosie, Clara
4243	Tsosie, Helen
1869	Tsosie, Juanita R.
4266	Tsosie, Lavonne
3889	Tsosie, Lucy J.
1518	Tsosie, Ralph
3007	Tsosie, Sally
4542	Tsosie, Vernon
4528	Tully, Yahabah
529	Tully, Zonnie
96	Vai, Harvey
1077	Wade, Minnie B.
1473	Walters, Bessie (deceased)
2737	Walters, Jackson
3195	Walters, Rex
1552	Walters, Roy M.
4633	Watson, Eddie
4254	Watson, Elroy J.
2767	Watson, Gee
2198	Watson, Jack
3680	Watson, Joe Ray
2667	Watson, Roy
1787	Watson, Ruth H.
3969	West, Freddie

Case Number	Client Name
4535	White, Edwin
1243	White, Myrtle
4420	Whitehair Sr., Raymond
3533	Whitehair, Jane G.
1410	Whiterock, Archie
1425	Whiterock, Irene B.
1876	Whitesinger, Nora Begay
3288	Wilkinson, Nora
1229	Williams, Dale R.
1455	Williams, Donald
21	Williams, Emily
2127	Williams, Esther
640	Williams, Haskie
4632	Williams, Helen
3932	Williams, Jane Ann
1031	Williams, Jerry
987	Williams, Nelson
649	Williams, Rena
1784	Williams, Wilfred
2833	Willie, Helen
1974	Willie, Henry
1972	Willie, Loretta
968	Willie, Mazie
3087	Willie, Pete
2549	Wilson Sr., Dennis
4493	Wilson, Nora

Case Number	Client Name
2531	Woody, Marie Jean
1874	Worker, Tom
3244	Yazzie Jr., Burke
1423	Yazzie Jr., Dan
4022	Yazzie Jr., Jimmy
2299	Yazzie Sr., Danny Dandy
1331	Yazzie Sr., Henry K.
683	Yazzie Sr., Kay
1523	Yazzie, Andrew C.
4467	Yazzie, Arthur Lee
2257	Yazzie, Betty
3441	Yazzie, Carl
3522	Yazzie, Carol
1899	Yazzie, Cecelia J.
2484	Yazzie, Delores Ann
3128	Yazzie, Elsie
4571	Yazzie, Emerson
3081	Yazzie, Emerson K.
1880	Yazzie, Emmaline J.
319	Yazzie, Ethel Lou
1485	Yazzie, Etta E.
1924	Yazzie, Frank
3070	Yazzie, Genevieve
3230	Yazzie, Guy
2247	Yazzie, Harold M.
677	Yazzie, Harry Bert

Case Number	Client Name
1241	Yazzie, Jack
1477	Yazzie, Jennifer A.
1698	Yazzie, Jerry
4622	Yazzie, Jim
3428	Yazzie, John
2133	Yazzie, Johnson
440	Yazzie, Judy
2415	Yazzie, Kee
4343	Yazzie, Kee
599	Yazzie, Laverne I.
4604	Yazzie, Lavon H.
3415	Yazzie, Leland
3264	Yazzie, Lena H.
3033	Yazzie, Lena Keyana
4025	Yazzie, Leslie
4546	Yazzie, Loren
1856	Yazzie, Lorraine B.
4408	Yazzie, Loretta
2341	Yazzie, Marie Katie
4185	Yazzie, Marjorie Jane
3005	Yazzie, Marlene
2883	Yazzie, Mary
2832	Yazzie, Mary Lou
1099	Yazzie, Mary Z.
307	Yazzie, Melvin
3372	Yazzie, Morris

**Case
Number**

Client Name

4164	Yazzie, Murray B.
444	Yazzie, Myra
679	Yazzie, Ned
1263	Yazzie, Nelson K.
4354	Yazzie, Nelson Kay
2310	Yazzie, Nelson Lee
2179	Yazzie, Nelvin
2855	Yazzie, Norman
4105	Yazzie, Norman T.
2545	Yazzie, Paul
747	Yazzie, Pearl
1638	Yazzie, Peter Lee
4471	Yazzie, Rita R.
2117	Yazzie, Sarah
1362	Yazzie, Shavy
1318	Yazzie, Thomas
3466	Yazzie, Thomas
3982	Yazzie, Victor
2159	Yazzie, Virgil
3427	Yellowhair, Chester (deceased)
941	Yellowhair, Daniel
3193	Yellowhair, Susie Anna
791	Yesslith, Evelyn (deceased)
226	Yonnie, Billie
477	Yonnie, Jean
315	Yonnie, Susie

**Case
Number**

Client Name

3763	Young, Marlene
1773	Zellar, Mary H.
2958	Zilth, Virginia J.

Total Number of Records: 693

Section C

Hopi Heads of Household Who Have Moved From the NPL Pursuant to PL 93-531, But Have Not Yet Received Relocation Benefits

Case Number	Client Name
1547	Black, Rainell Naha
841	Dallas, Florina
2176	Flores, Geraldine
2035	Honie, Wilbur
1881	Kootswatewa, Harriett
1546	Naha, Burel Hughs
1224	Naha, Helen T. Sequi
4365	Sequi, Hubert
4379	Sequi, Milburn Adam

Total Number of Records: 9

Section D
District Six Relocates Who Have Not Yet Received Relocation Benefits

Case Number	Client Name
2956	Bahe, Harry
3014	Baker Sr., Roger
3251	Baker, Irene
3073	Grayhair, Benny Joe (deceased)
3283	Joe, Tom Kenneth
2953	Kabinto, Mary Bahe
2673	Lee, Eunice
3588	Nelson, Anley
3641	Nelson, Finley
2955	Nelson, Inez K.
3361	Phillip, Nellie Bitt
3208	Toney, Robert E.
3188	Yellowhair, Alice B.
3780	Yellowhair, Dennis
3777	Yesslith, Alice
3778	Yesslith, Bertha Mae

Total Number of Records: 16

Section E
Current Market Value of Habitations and Improvements Owned by
Navajo Heads of Household Residing on the HPL

Case Number	Client Name	Current Market Value
1697	Ahasteen, Jim	\$ 19,869.30
1326	Antone, Della	25,837.38
1606	Attakai Sr., Authur	9,956.52
1608	Attakai, Cecil Don	8,441.88
1739	Attakai, Shorty Kee	22,914.90
2556	Badane, Mary Rose	13,282.38
4204	Badoni, Adzan Yazzie	6,539.94
619	Badoni, Eugene Frank	333.72
911	Bahe, Louise Begay	15,367.57
753	Bahe, Steven	21,067.61
1539	Bahe, Virginia	22,733.46
857	Begay Sr., Robert	16,097.76
854	Begay, Anita	20,292.03
1191	Begay, Ann H.	18,353.30
1815	Begay, Bessie K.	15,018.84
536	Begay, Betty B.	17,601.47
1336	Begay, Bob	5,495.04
537	Begay, Claw N.	11,314.89
1260	Begay, Effie	8,330.04
690	Begay, Ella	42,094.08

Case Number	Client Name	Current Market Value
1219	Begay, Ella H.	31,857.30
1618	Begay, Etstony	30,418.74
1121	Begay, Harry	31,489.56
33	Begay, Harry Nez	33,657.52
2869	Begay, Hosteeh Becoh	4,195.80
1621	Begay, James	21,139.38
1560	Begay, John Lee	35,745.30
922	Begay, Kee Z.	37,366.92
1157	Begay, Luttie Babbitt	20,651.76
2085	Begay, Marie J.	24,614.28
576	Begay, Pauline Yazzie	23,967.80
563	Begay, Sarah W.	793.80
902	Begay, Stella	28,179.90
1173	Begay, Tohanni	9,189.43
3696	Bekis, Jimmy	9,154.24
1221	Ben, Ruth Tom	10,149.00
1652	Benally, Neschili D.	15,961.86
656	Bitsi, Clizzy T.	59,382.72
2322	Bitsie, Ashlike	14,712.92
405	Bizadi, John	22,419.18
11	Blackgoat, Roberta	28,457.34
665	Blackrock Sr., Clarence	28,463.40
684	Bydonnie, Lena Nez	14,189.17
2140	Charley Sr., Eugene	2,285.82
1712	Charley, Mark	23,491.62

Case Number	Client Name	Current Market Value
1659	Charley, Phyllis	24,277.32
1450	Clinton, Alvin	27,422.23
2323	Deel, Dorothy Lou	4,169.63
4415	Francis, Michael	3,361.80
1009	Friday, Sue	28,396.75
687	Greyeyes, Huck	28,011.42
989	Hatathlie, Bessie	16,676.28
894	Herbert, David T.	1,675.08
1211	Jensen, Kenneth	9,394.38
1447	Joe, Aurora	16,817.99
1300	Lane, Rena Babbitt	6,638.76
1011	Lee, Jimmie	34,847.82
191	Little, Amy	23,319.52
672	Little, Ben	13,103.56
193	Little, Ella Mae	6,978.96
1111	Manybeads, Jennie	17,105.58
1630	McCabe Sr., Alfred	21,224.17
1141	McCabe, Irene	12,448.08
2914	McCabe, Reuben	12,446.46
1148	McCabe, Wayne	17,865.36
1449	Nelson, Emma	23,447.05
3489	Nelson, Virgie	14,944.50
1101	Nez Jr., Eli (deceased)	17,442.54
1872	Nez, Bah Wilson	11,291.40
2848	Nez, Calvin	19,933.80

Case Number	Client Name	Current Market Value
685	Nez, Harry	50,108.38
149	Nez, John	26,809.38
4339	Nez, Lady Wilson	20,616.33
4631	Nez, Lillie	17,442.54
1102	Nez, Marie	15,310.62
2182	Pete, Rena Begay	6,397.38
913	Phillips, Pete	17,832.24
366	Redburrow, Joe	9,843.52
363	Slim, Lloyd	17,853.77
2815	Sonnie, Lillian S. (deceased)	9,737.82
364	Tohannie, Bert	15,340.59
1657	Tsinnie, Benson	8,989.38
574	Tso, Mae Wilson	25,333.56
686	Walters, Nelich	34,054.02
2490	Whitehair, Oscar	52,207.74
2126	Williams, Emma	20,233.80
1615	Wilson, Harriet	16,575.84
305	Wilson, Sam	16,782.39
1028	Yazzie Sr., Clah	11,644.56
1159	Yazzie Sr., Darrell James	5,840.10
1465	Yazzie, Alice	6,421.68
1098	Yazzie, Alma Zahne	19,914.66
1466	Yazzie, Baba	30,598.56
1863	Yazzie, Eleanor Barbara	16,290.72
1490	Yazzie, John	32,894.10

Case Number	Client Name	Current Market Value
474	Yazzie, Louise B.	35,181.91
1027	Yazzie, Marie	5,512.86
1489	Yazzie, Sonntag	3,246.48
3053	Yazzie, Tsosie	17,920.44
2592	Zee, Jimmie	6,588.54

Total Amount: \$1,869,661.22

Total Number of Records: 100

Section F
**Current Market Value of Habitations and Improvements Owned by Navajo Heads of Household
Who Have Moved From the HPL Pursuant to PL 93-531
But Have Not Yet Received Relocation Benefits**

Case Number	Client Name	Current Market Value
1233	Allen, Jennie	\$ 28,690.20
2	Attakai, Miller (deceased)	43,608.78
2272	Babbitt Sr., Kee Bahe	855.36
1232	Badoni, Jacal	20,471.94
303	Barlow, Harry	6,034.50
962	Barlow, Sallie	810.00
3540	Bedonie Sr., Phillip	1,786.86
87	Bedonie, Diana L.	7,453.62
2728	Begay Sr., David	18,594.36
4269	Begay, Agnes M.	510.30
610	Begay, Bessie	10,218.96
3071	Begay, Christine Y.	5,794.74
2590	Begay, Essie	17,536.50
3211	Begay, Esther	5,337.90
1873	Begay, Eva Marie	20,326.14
1053	Begay, Gene S.	6,783.78
3886	Begay, Goy	7,435.80
691	Begay, Jean Y.	13,089.60
227	Begay, Jim Kaye	8,438.58
429	Begay, John T.	9,729.72

Case Number	Client Name	Current Market Value
991	Begay, Lula H.	4,315.68
2632	Begay, Robert	5,405.94
1850	Begay, Ronald Howard	523.26
1452	Begay, Ruby	24,421.06
738	Begay, Ruth Ann	9,671.40
1646	Begay, Tohonnie	16,710.30
1840	Begaye, Jimmie	486.00
863	Begody, Johnny	2,956.50
1411	Benally, Harry	4,578.55
661	Benally, June R.	8,791.74
3322	Benally, Leslie	324.00
2879	Bitsi, Chessie Nez	6,642.00
539	Blackhorse, Carol	14,089.14
3253	Buckinghorse, Loucinda	3,419.82
1467	Clark, Jackson	8,632.98
3894	Cody, Angela Ann	10,999.80
2281	Cowboy, Charley	12,457.80
1677	Dickson, Mary N.	17,202.78
3646	Donald, Susie	29,262.06
888	Edison, Bessie	12,350.88
3653	Farrell Sr., Gray	41,431.50
1678	George, Kee Nez	16,825.32
46	Gorman, Ellison	5,903.84
512	Herder, Dan	21,691.68
3461	Homes, Annie L.	6,040.81
4016	Horseherder, Erma Jane	2,008.80
879	Horseson, Susie Y.	644.76

Case Number	Client Name	Current Market Value
850	Hosteenez, Alfred	3,291.84
108	Hosteenez, Alvin	12,548.98
1194	Hosteenez, Peter	13,003.74
3710	Huskon, Dee Ann	5,063.31
1356	Interpreter Sr., Mose	5,232.60
4119	Interpreter, Roger L.	7,008.12
808	Isaac, Mabel (deceased)	4,626.72
3874	James, Curtis Andy	5,517.72
892	James, Mattie	3,956.04
1693	James, Nettie	17,321.04
668	Johnson, Etta (deceased)	50,475.96
135	Kanuho, Thomas	1,296.00
3715	Lake, Ated Y.	2,527.20
752	Lewis, Justin	52,677.54
1304	Littleman, Kee	28,944.54
1559	Livingston, Lorrene L.	7,427.70
3830	Maize, Dazie	24,858.90
1190	Manygoats Sr., Jasper	4,438.80
445	Manygoats Sr., Parker Y.	5,005.80
1210	Manygoats, Cora	7,473.06
1361	Manygoats, Etta	3,858.84
1627	McCabe Jr., Everett	13,475.56
1628	McCabe, Asdzan Bahe (deceased)	40,813.66
904	McCabe, Dorothy	12,600.36
1147	McCabe, Priscilla	12,428.64
535	Mox, Ason Tapah	5,192.10
1484	Nalwood, Lawrence	5,872.84

Case Number	Client Name	Current Market Value
3023	Nelson, Matthew Joseph	19,929.24
2245	Nez, Bessie	6,804.50
749	Nez, Frank (deceased)	8,385.60
1757	Nez, Livingston	4,967.30
2439	Nez, Nettie	1,492.34
3287	Nez, Stanley	1,208.00
1642	Nez, Yazzie D.	4,255.74
222	Posey, Lorraine	7,897.50
1418	Redsteer, James B.	405.00
887	Rope, Lucille (deceased)	356.40
3502	Sheppard, Louise Ann	3,274.02
3949	Slowtalker, Marlene M.	5,817.42
1542	Smith, Katherine C. (deceased)	6,757.02
2538	Tallsalt, Paul	839.16
1508	Tapaha, Johnson	8,232.84
1562	Thompson, Bobby F.	26,234.28
487	Thompson, Mary B.	40,193.51
1511	Tohonnies, Ned	42,635.16
1596	Tsinniginnie, Karen Rose	14,204.11
4528	Tully, Tahabah	7,808.40
529	Tully, Zonnie	12,903.05
96	Vai, Harvey	5,196.05
1410	Whiterock, Archie	4,625.10
3288	Wilkinson, Nora	4,753.08
21	Williams, Emily	3,956.04
1031	Williams, Jerry	1,738.26

Case Number	Client Name	Current Market Value
987	Williams, Nelson	21,839.17
649	Williams, Rena	8,183.41
1874	Worker, Tom	2,407.32
3244	Yazzie Jr., Burke	923.40
683	Yazzie Sr., Kay	29,607.12
1523	Yazzie, Andrew C.	2,953.26
3081	Yazzie, Emerson K.	1,872.72
4622	Yazzie, Jim	2,016.90
440	Yazzie, Judy	5,103.00
3033	Yazzie, Lena Keyana	3,941.13
2883	Yazzie, Mary	6,060.42
1099	Yazzie, Mary Z.	8,229.60
4164	Yazzie, Murray B.	720.90
1263	Yazzie, Nelson K.	1,838.70
1638	Yazzie, Peter Lee	243.00
3466	Yazzie, Thomas	5,203.44
3427	Yellowhair, Chester (deceased)	19,916.28
941	Yellowhair, Daniel	7,771.14
791	Yesslith, Evelyn (deceased)	1,313.82
477	Yonnie, Jean	8,009.28
315	Yonnie, Susie	1,257.12

Total Amount: \$1,262,513.90

Total Number of Records: 121

Section G
Current Market Value of Appraisals Owed to Denied Applicants

Case Number	Client Name	Current Market Value
2645	Bahe Jr., Kee	\$ 3,278.00
2155	Begay, Christine K. (deceased)	5,109.21
1075	Begay, Harry L.	1,513.84
1599	Begay, Jimmy Tom	514.05
182	Begay, Joe Hosteen	1,744.04
2114	Begay, Notah	7,253.32
2983	Billy Sr., Howard	223.50
2193	Billy, John	3,581.96
918	Charlie Sr., Alfred	2,102.39
1702	Chee, Martha I.	14.90
1426	Claw, Ben	797.15
720	Dayzie, Marie	4,905.82
1469	Etsitty, Irene I.	33.52
994	Hatathlie, Genevieve	6,522.62
1576	Interpreter, Asa Begay	3,134.96
2382	Interpreter, Norman	33.52
1480	Jensen, Denny	7,561.75
751	Kie, Ella	9,590.38
3661	Lake, Frank	1,384.21
3843	Largo, Sharon Kathyleen	5,450.42
1767	Littleman, Jimmy	6,189.46

Case Number	Client Name	Current Market Value
1020	Long, Rose B.	4,851.44
2917	Manygoats, Lawrence	4,340.07
3948	Monroe, Rosita	5,350.59
2557	O'Daniel, Leta Rose	12,676.92
781	Pavatea, Dorothy	485.74
1527	Semallie, Lola	832.91
4537	Taho, Blanche B.	4,392.52
1402	Taliwood, Howard (deceased)	6,089.63
855	Tocheene, Lyle (deceased)	4,835.27
2951	Walters, Gary J.	3,629.64
3717	Yazzie, Eddie A.	5,776.73
4362	Yazzie, Susie Opal	13,508.71
4534	Yellowhair, Helen	670.50

Total Amount: \$138,379.69

Total Number of Records: 34

Section H

ENUMERATION SUBMITTED BY THE NAVAJO NATION

The ONHIR requested the Navajo Nation to submit a list of individuals as described in the language of Public Law 100-666. The list contained in this section has been provided by the Navajo-Hopi Land Commission, based on its enumeration of October 1, 1990, updated November 5, 1990.

The list is included just as received. The Navajo Nation has not included individuals' names because it believes the enumeration would then become an eviction list and would violate the word of the Navajo Nation to the people still in residence on the HPL.

The Navajo Nation has provided the following definitions:

"Full time resident" is a person who sleeps there every night.

"Domiciled resident" is an independent adult who has living quarters available.

Any questions concerning this list can be addressed to:

Roman Bitsuie, Executive Director
Navajo-Hopi Land Commission
P.O. Box 308
Window Rock, Arizona 86515
Telephone: (602) 871-6441

**HPL RESIDENTS NOT LISTED BY THE OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI
INDIAN RELOCATION IN ITS NOVEMBER 22, 1990 REPORT**

**FROM THE NAVAJO-HOPI LAND COMMISSION OFFICE'S ENUMERATION OF
OCTOBER 1, 1990, UPDATED NOVEMBER 5, 1990**

CHAPTER	FULL-TIME RESIDENTS			DOMICILED RESIDENIS			RECENT	RETURNEES		
	FAM.	ADULTS	CHLDRN	FAM.	ADULTS	CHLDRN	RELO(F)	FAM.	ADULTS	CHILDREN
COALMINE MESA	24	33	27	49	85	65	30	1	1	0
FOREST LAKE	23	33	38	25	48	52	2	0	0	0
HARDROCK	55	78	56	97	181	176	11	1	2	0
JEDDITO	20	33	38	15	27	25	10	0	0	0
LOW MOUNTAIN	3	4	3	3	4	0	1	0	0	0
PINON/WHIPPOORWILL	2	7	0	6	12	5	1	0	0	0
TEESTO	60	88	54	76	149	117	49	4	4	2
TOLANI LAKE	24	50	30	32	66	36	3	0	0	0
TONALEA	7	8	2	7	8	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	218	334	248	310	580	476	109	6	7	2

HPL RESISTER ENUMERATION AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1990

CHAPTER	FULL-TIME RESIDENTS			DOMICILED RESIDENIS			RECENT	RETURNEES		
	FAM.	ADULTS	CHLDRN	FAM.	ADULTS	CHLDRN	RELO(F)	FAM.	ADULTS	CHLDREN
COALMINE MESA	38	54	33	53	91	69	30	1	1	0
FOREST LAKE	28	42	48	25	48	52	2	0	0	0
HARDROCK	93	132	86	97	181	176	11	1	2	0
JEDDITO	26	42	40	15	27	25	10	0	0	0
LOW MOUNTAIN	6	8	4	3	4	0	1	0	0	0
PINON/WHIPPOORWILL	4	6	0	6	12	5	0	0	0	0
TEESTO	79	116	62	77	150	117	47	4	4	2
TOLANI LAKE	33	66	32	33	66	36	0	0	0	0
TONALEA	13	19	2	7	8	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	320	485	307	316	587	480	103	6	7	2

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME			DOMICILED			RELO			RETURNNEES	COMMENTS
	FAM.	ADLTCHDR	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.		
C1-a	1	1	0								HPL
C2-b	1	2	2								HPL, Certified HPL, Denied
C2-c	1	2	1								HPL, Certified
C2-d	1	1	4								HPL, Certified
C2-e				1	1	2					Dinnebito, Denied
C2-f					1						Central Az-Sch
C2-g				1	1	0					Tuba City, Denied
											HPL, Certified
C4-b				1	2	0					HPL, Husband certifi Nevada
C5-b				1	1	0					Tuba City, Certified Tuba City, Certified
C5-c				1	1	0					Tuba City
C5-d	1	1	0								HPL
C5-e	1	1	0								HPL, Certified
C6-a									1		Sanders
C6-b									1		Tuba City
C6-c									1		New Lands
C6-d									1		New Lands
C6-e									1		
C6-f									1		New Lands
C6-g	1	2	0								HPL, Certified
C6-h	1	2	0								HPL, Certified
C6-i					1						Phoenix-Sch
C7-a				1	2	1					Tuba City
C7-b				1	2	1					Phoenix, Certified
C7-c				1	2	2					Tuba City
C7-d				1	2	4					Red Lake, Certified
C7-e				1	1	0					Phoenix
C7-f				1	1	0					Farmington, Denied
C7-g	1	1	7								HPL
C7-h									1		Chinle
C7-i									1		Tuba City

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME			DOMICILED			RELO RETURNES			COMMENTS
	FAM.	ADLTCHDR	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.		
C11-b	1	1	0							HPL, Wife is cert.
C11-c	1	1	3							HPL
C11-d	1	2	3							HPL
C11-e				1	2	2				California, Cert.
C11-f				1	2	0				Page, Az
C11-g				1	1	3				Flagstaff, Denied
C11-h				1	1	2				Tuba City, Denied
C11-i				1	2	1				Flagstaff
C11-j								1		Flagstaff
C12-a				1	2	0				Tuba City
C12-b				1	1	1				Flagstaff
C12-c				1	2	3				Tuba City
C12-d				1	2	1				Phoenix
C12-e				1	2	3				Kayenta
C12-f				1	2	2				Flagstaff
C12-g				1	2	2				Richfield
C12-h				1	2	1				Richfield
C12-i				1	2	0				Chicago
C13-a	1	2	2							HPL
C13-b	1	1	0							HPL, Denied
C13-c	1	1	0							HPL, Denied
C13-d	1	1	0							HPL
C13-e	1	1	0							HPL
C13-f	1	1	0							HPL
C13-g				1	1	0				San Diego
C14-a								1		Sanders
C14-b								1		Sanders
C14-c	1	1	1							HPL
C14-d	1	2	1							HPL
C14-e				1	1	0				Tuba City
C14-f					1					Tuba City-Sch
C14-g				1	2	0				Tuba City
C14-h				1	2	2				Tuba City, Denied
C14-i				1	2	3				Tuba City

HOMESITE NUMBER	FULL-TIME			DOMICILED			RELO			RETURNNEES	COMMENTS	
	FAM.	ADLTCHDR	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.				
C15-b			1	1	2						HPL, Certified Tuba City, Certified Tuba City, Certified	
C15-d			1	2	0						Albuquerque, Cert. NAU-Sch., Certified	
C15-d				1					1		Albuquerque	
C15-e									1		Tuba City	
C15-f									1		Tuba City	
C15-g									1		Tuba City	
Listed a											Wife certifiTuba-No HPL Homesite	
C16-b			1	2	3						Coalmine Mesa	
C16-c			1	1	0						Coalmine Mesa	
C16-d				1							acone Okla.-Sch.	
											HPL	
											HPL, Certified	
Listed a											Tuba City	
C19-b			1	2	2						Winslow	
C19-c			1	2	5						Phoenix	
C19-d			1	2	2						Winslow	
C19-e			1	2	4						HPL w/mother?	
C19-f			1	1	0						HPL w/parents?	
C19-g			1	1	0						HPL w/parents?	
C19-h									1		Winslow	
C19-i											Deceased	
											HPL	
C21-a									1		Sanders	
C21-b									1		Sanders	
C21-c									1		Flagstaff	
C21-d									1		Sanders	
C21-e									1		Page, AZ.	
C21-f									1		Kirkland, N.M.	
C21-g										1	1	0 Homeless

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME DOMICILED RELO RETURNERS FAM. ADLTCHDRFAM. ADLTCHD. FAM. FAM. ADLTCHD.	COMMENTS
C23-a		HPL, Certified
C25-a		HPL, Certified
TOTAL	24 33 27 49 85 65 30 1 1 0	

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME DOMICILED RERELO RETURNNEES						COMMENTS:
	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.	
F1-a							HPL, Certified
F1-b	1	1	0				Cactus Valley,HPL, Ce
F1-c	1	1	0				Cactus Valley,HPL
F1-d	1	1	0				Cactus Valley,HPL, De
F1-e	1	2	4				Cactus Valley,HPL, Ce
F1-f					1		School,Certified
F1-g				1	2	4	Pinon
F2-a	1	1	0				HPL, Certified
F2-b				1	2	7	
F3-a							HPL, Certified
F3-b	1	1	0				HPL
F3-c	1	2	3				HPL, Denied
F3-d	1	2	2				HPL
F3-e				1	1	0	Tuba City, Denied
F3-f				1	2	3	Flagstaff,Sarah's den
F3-g				1	2	2	Tuba City
F4-a	1	1	0				
F4-b				1	1	0	Kayenta, Certified
F5-a	1	1	0				HPL, Certified
F5-b	1	2	6				HPL, Certified
F6-a	1	1	0				HPL
F7-a				1	1	0	
F7-b							
F7-c							
F7-d				1	2	0	Denied
F7-e							
F7-f							
F7-g				1	1	0	Denied
F7-h							
F7-i						1	Flagstaff

HOMESITE/HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME			DOMICILED			RELO			RETURNNEES COMMENTS:
	FAM.	ADLT	CHD.	FAM.	ADLT	CHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADLT	
F9-a										HPL, Certified
F9-b	1	2	6							HPL, Irene's denied
F9-c										HPL, Certified
F9-d	1	1	3							HPL, Certified
F9-e							1	2	2	Oklahoma
F9-f							1	1	0	Washington
F10-a	1	2	4							HPL
F10-b	1	1	2							HPL
F10-c	1	2	3							HPL
F10-d	1	2	1							HPL
F10-e								1		Sch/Phx.
F10-f							1	2	4	Kaibeto, Denied
F10-g							1	2	2	Kaibeto
F11-a								1		Sch/Presct.
F11-b							1	2	3	Peabody
F11-c							1	2	1	Kayenta
F12-a	1	1	0							HPL
F12-b							1	1	0	
F12-c							1	2	3	
F12-d							1	1	2	Pinon, Certified
F12-e							1	1	0	Pinon, Certified
F12-f							1	1	0	Certified
F12-g							1	2	5	Denied
F12-h									1	Tuba City
F13-a	1	2	0							HPL
F13-b	1	1	0							HPL, Certified
F13-c	1	1	0							HPL, Certified
F13-d							1	2	8	Forest Lake
F13-e								1		ASU
F13-f								1		NAU

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME RES. DOMICILED RES. RELO RETURNEES			COMMENTS:			
	FAM.	ADULT CHD.	FAM.	ADULT CHD.	FAM.	FAM. ADULCHD.	
H1-a						HPL	
H2-a	1	1	0			HPL	
H2-b	1	1	1			HPL	
H3-a	1	2	2			HPL	
H3-b				1	2	3	Denied
H3-c				1	2	1	Denied
H3-d				1	2	1	NPL
H3-e				1	2	1	
H3-f				1	2	1	
H3-g				1	2	6	Tuba/Bodaway, Denied
H4-a							HPL, Certified
H4-b	1	1	1				HPL
H4-c	1	2	4				HPL, Certified
H5-a	1	2	5				HPL, Certified
H5-b				1	1	0	
H5-c				1	1	0	
H5-d				1	1	1	Phx.-Sch
H6-a	1	1	0				HPL, Certified
H6-b				1	1	3	
H6-c				1	1	3	Tuba City
H6-d				1	2	4	
H6-e				1	2	1	
H6-f				1	2	0	NPL-Big Mtn.
H6-g				1	1	0	Tuba City
H7-a				1	2	7	
H7-b				1	2	2	
H7-c					1		Phx-Sch., Denied
H7-d				1	2	1	
H7-e				1	1	2	
H7-f				1	1	2	
H7-g				1	2	2	Tuba City
H7-h				1	1	0	
H7-i				1	2	0	Pinon-Wkg
H7-j					1		U.S. Military
H7-k					1		Flagstaff-Sch.
H7-l				1	1	4	

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME RES. DOMICILED RES.RELO			RETURNEES			COMMENTS:
	FAM.	ADULT CHD.	FAM.	ADULT CHD.	FAM.	FAM.	
H8-a				1	1	1	Denied
H8-b				1	2	1	
H8-c				1	2	0	
H9-a				1	2	1	
H10-a							HPL, Certified
H11-a	1	2	1				HPL, Denied
H11-b							HPL, Certified
H11-c				1	2	3	Pinon, Certified
H11-d				1	2	4	
H11-e				1	2	1	
H11-f				1	2	0	Black Mesa
H11-g				1	1	0	
H11-h				1	2	4	
H11-i				1	1	0	
H12-a							HPL, Certified
H12-b	1	1	0				HPL
H12-c				1	2	0	White Valley
H12-d				1	2	0	Dinnebito
H12-e							HPL, Certified
H12-f							HPL, Certified
H12-g	1	2	3				HPL, Certified
H13-a							HPL, Certified
H13-b				1	2	4	
H14-a	1	2	2				HPL, Bessie's cert.
H14-b							HPL, Certified
H14-c	1	2	2				HPL, Certified
H14-d							HPL, Certified
H14-e				1	2	2	Certified
H15-a	1	2	0				HPL
H16-a	1	1	4				HPL

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
NUMBERFULL-TIME RES. DOMICILED RES.RELO RETURNEES
FAM. ADULT CHD.FAM. ADULT CHD.FAM.FAM.ADULCHD.

COMMENTS:

H17-a									HPL, ****'s certified
H18-a	1	1	0						HPL
H18-b	1	1	0						HPL, Denied
H18-c	1	1	0						HPL
H18-d				1	2	1			Phx.-Sch
H18-e							1		Phoenix, &&&&'s denied
H19-a									HPL, Certified
H20-a									HPL, Certified
H20-b					1				Tuba City-Sch.
H20-c				1	1	0			Phx.-Wkg
H20-d				1	1	1			Tuba City-Wkg, Denied
H20-e					1				Michigan-Sch
H20-f				1	2	1			Tuba City-Wkg, Denied
H21-a	1	2	0						HPL
H21-b	1	1	0						HPL
H21-c	1	1	0						HPL
H21-d	1	1	0						HPL
H21-e	1	1	0						HPL
H21-f				1	2	5			Shonto
H21-g				1	2	5			Inscription Hse, Denied
H22-a									HPL, \$\$\$\$\$'s cert.
H23-a									HPL, Certified
H23-b									HPL ?
H23-c				1	2	3			Tuba-Wkg. ***'s cert.
H23aa	1	2	0						HPL, Certified
H23-bb	1	2	2						HPL
H23-cc									HPL, Certified
H23-d	1	2	3						HPL
H23-e							1		Navajo
H23-f				1	2	1			Tuba City-Denied
H24-a									HPL, Certified

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME RES. DOMICILED RES.RELO RETURNNEES			COMMENTS:			
	FAM. ADULT	CHD.FAM.	ADULT CHD.	FAM.	ADUL	CHD.	
H25-a	1	1	0				HPL
H26-a	1	1	0				HPL
H26-b	1	1	2				HPL
H26-c				1	2	3	Crystal, Certified
H26-d				1	2	1	Sch/UNM
H26-e					1		Gallup-Sch.
H26-f					1		California-Sch.
H26-g				1	2	1	
H26-h				1	2	3	Wkg/Ft.Defiance
H27-a							HPL
H27-b	1	2	1				HPL, Certified
H27-c							HPL, Certified
H27-d		1					HPL(w/ *****), Cert.
H27-e	1	1	0				HPL
H27-f	1	1	0				HPL
H27-g	1	1	0				HPL
H27-h	1	2	1				HPL
H27-1		1					U.S. Military(w/****)
H27-j	1	1	0				HPL, Denied
H27-k	1	2	1				HPL, Denied
H27-l				1	2	0	Tuba City, Certified
H27-m				1	2	2	NPL-Employment
H27-n				1	2	3	Cameron, Certified
H27-o					1		Phx-Sch. Certified
H27-p				1	2	1	Phx-Employment
H27-q				1	2	0	NPL-Refugees
H27-r							1 Smoke Signal
H27-s							1 New Lands
H28-a	1	1	0				HPL
H28-b							HPL, Certified
H28-c				1	2	4	Chinle-Refugees(Cert.)
H28-d				1	2	1	
H28-e				1	2	3	Denied
H28-f							1 Tuba City
H28-g							1 Kykotsmovi

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME RES.			DOMICILED RES.			RELO RETURNES		COMMENTS:
	FAM.	ADULT	CHD.	FAM.	ADULT	CHD.	FAM.	FAM.ADULCHD.	
H29-a	1	1	0						HPL
H30-a	1	1	0						HPL
H30-b				1	1	1			Prove,
H30-c				1	1	1			Ft. Defiance, Denied
H30-d				1	2	3			Denied
H30-e				1	2	2			
H30-f				1	1	1			California
H30-g					1				Military (w/\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$)
H30-h					1				NCC-Sch. (w/*****))
H31-a									HPL
H31-b	1	2	3						HPL
H31-c				1	1	0			NPL, Certified
H31-d				1	1	1			Tuba City
H31-e				1	2	3			Pinon
H31-f							1		
H31-g							1		
H32-a									HPL, XXXXXX's cert.
H32-b									HPL, Denied
H33-a									HPL, Certified
H33-b	1	1	0						HPL
H33-c	1	1	0						HPL
H33-d				1	1	0			Wkg Tuba City
H33-e				1	1	0			Denied
H33-f				1	2	1			Pennsyl, Tenn
H33-g	1	1	0						HPL
H34-a									HPL, Certified
H34-b	1	2	2						HPL
H34-c									HPL, Certified
H34-d				1	2	2			Tuba City-Wkg
H34-e				1	1	2			

HOMESITE/HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME RES. DOMICILED RES. RELO			RETURNEES			COMMENTS:
	FAM.	ADULT	CHD.	FAM.	ADULT	CHD.	
H35-a				1	1	2	
H35-b				1	2	8	
H35-c				1	2	3	
H35-d					1		California-Sch.
H35-e				1	2	2	
H35-f				1	2	0	
H35-g				1	2	2	Kayenta-Wkg, Denied
H35-h				1	2	2	
H35-i				1	2	0	NPL-Big Mtn.
H35-j				1	1	0	
H36-a							HPL, Certified
H37-a							HPL, Certified
H38-a				1	2	4	Page-Wkg
H39-a				1	2	2	Boston, Mass-Wkg
H40-a							HPL, *****'s cert.
H41-a	1	1	0				HPL
H41-b				1	2	0	
H41-c					1		Schooling
H41-d					1		NAU-Sch.
H41-e				1	1	0	
H41-f					1		NAU-Sch.
H41-a	1	2	3				HPL, Certified
H43-a							HPL, *****'s cert.
H44-a							HPL, Certified
H44-b					1		TCHS-Sch.
H44-c				1	1	0	Mesa-Wkg
H45-a	1	2	8				HPL, Denied
H45-b	1	1	0				HPL, Denied
H46-a							**** HPL, Certified
H47-a	1	2	0				HPL
H47-b				1	2	5	NPL-White Valley

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	FULL-TIME RES.			DOMICILED RES.			RELO RETURNES			COMMENTS:
	FAM.	ADULT	CHD.	FAM.	ADULT	CHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADULCHD.	
H48-a	1	1	0							HPL
H48-b				1	2	5				Tuba-Med.reason, Denied
H48-c				1	2	2				Tuba City-Wkg
H48-d				1	2	2				Window Rock-Wkg
H49-a	1	2	4							HPL
H49-b										HPL, @@@'s cert.
H49-c				1	2	2				Kaibeto, Certified
H49-d				1	2	1				Santa Fe
H49-e				1	1	0				
H49-f				1	2	1				Tuba City
H50-a										HPL, ZZZZ's cert.
H50-b	1	1	0							HPL, Denied
H50-c	1	1	0							HPL, Denied
H51-a								1		HPL, BBBB BBB's cert.
H51-b	1	1	0							HPL
H52-c				1	1	4				Holbrook-Wkg
H53-a										HPL, Certified
H54-a										HPL, Certified
H54-b	1	1	1							HPL, Certified
H54-c				1	2	4				Black Mesa
H54-d								1		Flagstaff
H55-a										HPL *****'s cert.
H55-b										HPL
H55-c	1	1	0							HPL
H55-d					1					Rough Rock-Sch.
H55-e				1	2	3				Phoenix-Wkg
H56-a										HPL
H57-a							1	2	0	Relo but Back w/Parent
TOTAL	55	78	56	97	181	176	11	1	2	0

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME			DOMICILED			RELO RETURNEES			COMMENTS
	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.	
J9-a										HPL, Certified
J9-b										HPL, Certified
J9-c			1	2		2				Toyei
J9-d			1	2		2				?
J9-e			1	2		2				Phx.
J10-a								1		Cuba
J10-b								1		Mesa
J11-a			1	2		0				Sch/Mesa
J11-b			1	2		0				Sch/Mesa
J11-c			1	1		0				Wkg/Mesa, Certified
J12-a										?
J13-a		1	1		0					HPL
J13-b										?
J13-c										?
J13-d										?
J13-e										?
J14-a										HPL, Certified
J14-b		1	2		0					HPL
J14-c										HPL, denied cert. app
J15-a		1	2		4					HPL
J15-b										? FTR
J15-c				1	1		0			Flordro?
J15-d				1	2		2			Navajo, NM
J15-e				1	1		2			Phoenix, Denied.
J15-f								1		Phoenix.
J16-a		1	1		0					HPL
J16-b		1	2		2					HPL, Await Relo-cert.
J16-c		1	1		3					HPL, Denied
J16-d				1	2		2			Holbrook
J16-e				1	2		2			Phx, Await Relocation
J16-f				1	2		4			Palm Spring, Ca-Denie

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME			DOMICILED			RELO RETURNEES			COMMENTS	
	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.		ADLTCHD.
J17-a								1		Navajo	
J17-b								1		?	
J17-c								1		Keams Canyon	
J17-d								1		?	
J18-a										?	
J18-b	1	2	2							HPL	
J18-c	1	2	3							*****'s cert.	
TOTAL		20	33	38	15	27	25	10	0	0	0

HOMESITE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME		DOMICILED		RELO		RETURNEES		COMMENTS:	
	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	ADLTCHD.		
L2-a									HPL, ***'s cert.	
L2-b									HPL, **'s cert.	
L2-c	1	1	0						HPL	
L2-d							1		HPL, Certified	
L2-e				1	1	0			Phx-Wkg.	
L3-a				1	1	0			Phx-Wkg.	
L3-b				1	2	0			Smoke Signal, Cert.	
L3-c							1		Pinon	
L1-a	1	1	0						HPL	
L1-b	1	2	3						HPL	
TOTAL	3	4	3	3	4	0	1	0	0	0

HOMESITE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME			DOMICILED			RELO			RETURNEES	COMMENTS:		
	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.				
W4-a											HPL, Certified		
W4-b				1	2		1				Phx-Wkg., Denied		
W4-c				1	2		2				Phx-Wkg		
W4-d				1	2		0				Phx-Wkg		
W5-a				1	2		1				Phx-Wkg., Denied		
W5-b				1	2		0				Salt Lake		
W5-c				1	2		1				Phx-Wkg., Denied		
W3-a											HPL, *****'s cert.		
W2-a				1	1		0				HPL		
W1-a				1	1		0				HPL		
P1									1		HPL, Certified		
TOTAL				2	7	0	6	12	5	1	0	0	0

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME			DOMICILED		RELO		RETURNEES	COMMENTS
	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.		
TE1-a	1	1	0						HPL
TE2-a									HPL, Certified
TE2-b				1	1	2			P/T Window Rock, Cert
TE2-c				1	2	1			P/T Navajo, Az-Wkg, Ce
TE2-d							1		P/T Ft. Defiance-Wkg,
TE2-e					1				T/A Phx-School, Denie
TE2-f					1				T/A Holbrook-Sch, Cer
TE2-g					1				T/A Prescott-Sch, Den
TE2-h					1				T/A Prescott-Sch.
TE#-a	1	2	3						HPL
TE3-b				1	1	2			T/A Winslow-Wkg.
TE3-c					1				T/A Gilbert, Az-Sch, D
TE4-a									HPL
TE4-b	1	1	0						HPL
TE5-a									HPL, Certified
TE5-b	1	2	0						HPL
TE5-c	1	2	3						HPL
TE5-d				1	2	0			P/T Rough Rock-Wkg
TE5-e				1	1	0			P/T Snow Flake-Wkg, C
TE5-f				1	1	0			P/T Winslow-Wkg, Cert
TE5-g							1		Seba Dalkai
TE5-h							1		Holbrook
TE5-i							1		Winslow
TE6-a									HPL, Certified
TE7-a	1	1	2						HPL, Certified
TE8-a	1	2	1						HPL
TE8-b	1	1	0						HPL
TE8-c	1	1	0						HPL, Denied
TE8-d	1	1	0						HPL

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME FAM. ADLTCHD.	DOMICILED FAM. ADLTCHD.	RELO FAM.	RETURNEES FAM. ADLTCHD.	COMMENTS
TE9-a					HPL, Certified
TE10-a		1	1	3	P/T Teesto Housing
TE10-b		1	1	0	P/T Teesto Housing, Denied
TE10-c		1	1	0	P/T Teesto Housing
TE10-d		1	1	0	P/T Teesto Housing, Denied
TE10-e		1	1	0	P/T Teesto Housing
TE11-a					HPL, Certified
TE11-b	1	1	0		HPL
TE11-c		1	2	2	P/T Teesto Housing
TE11-d		1	2	1	P/T Seba Dalkai-Wkg
TE11-e		1	2	2	T/A Phoenix-Wkg
TE11-f		1	2	1	P/T Dilkon, Certified
TE12-a					HPL, Certified
TE12-b		1	2	0	P/T Dilkon-Wkg
TE12-c		1	2	0	T/A White River
TE12-d				1	Winslow
TE12-e				1	Winslow
TE12-f				1	Winslow
TE12-g				1	Seba Dalkai
TE12-h				1	Teesto
TE12-i				1	Chinle
TE13-a	1	2	3		HPL
TE13-b					HPL
TE14-a	1	1	0		HPL
TE14-b		1	2	0	T/A Leupp, Cert.
TE14-c		1	2	0	T/A Leupp
TE14-d		1	2	0	T/A Winslow-Wkg, Denied
TE14-e		1	1	0	T/A Albuquerque
TE14-f				1	Flagstaff
TE14-g				1	Toppenish

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME			DOMICILED		RELO		RETURNEES		COMMENTS
	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	
TE15-a										HPL, Certified
TE15-b	1	1	0							HPL, Certified
TE15-c	1	1	0							HPL, Certified
TE16-a	1	1	1							HPL, Certified
TE16-b				1	1	0				P/T Wkg
TE16-c										P/T Tuba City-Wkg, Cert.
TE16-d				1	1	0				P/T Wkg
TE16-e								1		Winslow
TE16-f				1	2	1				T/A Little Water-Wkg
TE17-a	1	2	0							HPL
TE17-b										HPL, Certified
TE17-c	1	2	3							HPL, Certified
TE17-d	1	1	0							HPL
TE17-e	1	2	2							HPL
TE17-f				1	1	5				P/T Low Mtn.-Wkg, Denied
TE17-g					1	0				T/A California-Wkg, Cert.
TE17-h					1	0				T/A-California-Wkg
TE18-a	1	2	0							HPL, Certified
TE18-b	1	1	0							HPL, Certified
TE18-c								1		Phoenix.
TE18-d				1	2	3				T/A Dilkon-Wkg, Cert.
TE18-e				1	2	0				P/T Phoenix-Wkg, Denied
TE18-f								1		Tempe
TE18-g					1					T/A Tucson-Sch, Cert.
TE18-h				1	2	0				T/A Washington-Sch, Cert.
TE18-i					1					T/A Phoenix-Sch, Cert.
TE19-a	1	2	0							HPL
TE19-b	1	1	0							HPL
TE20-a	1	1	0							HPL
TE20-b	1	1	0							HPL
TE20-c				1	1	0				P/T Teesto Housing, Denied
TE20-d				1	2	0				P/T Low Mtn.-Wkg, Cert.
TE20-e								1	1	1 HPL-Lost Home
TE20-f								1		Winslow
TE20-g								1		Flagstaff
TE20-h								1		Flagstaff

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME			DOMICILED			RELO RETURNES			COMMENTS
	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.		
TE21-a	1	1	0						HPL	
TE21-b	1	1	0						HPL	
TE21-c	1	2	0						HPL, Denied	
TE22-a	1	1	0						HPL	
TE22-b							1			
TE23-a				1	1	0			P/T Teesto Housing, Cert.	
TE23-b				1	2	0			P/T Teesto Housing, Denied	
TE23-c							1		Page	
TE24-a									T/A Gallup-Deceased	
TE24-b							1		Los Angeles	
TE24-c							1		Winslow	
TE24-d							1		Dilkon	
TE24-e							1		Ft. Wingate	
TE24-f							1		Denver	
TE24-g							1		Farmington	
TE25-a									HPL, Certified	
TE25-b	1	1	0						HPL, Denied	
TE25-c				1	2	0			Indian Wells	
TE25-d							1		Holbrook	
TE25-e							1		Winslow	
TE25-f							1		Winslow	
TE26-a									HPL, Certified	
TE26-b	1	2	1						HPL	
TE27-a	1	2	1						HPL	
TE27-b	1	1	0						HPL	
TE27-c				1	2	2			T/A Leupp-Wkg	
TE27-d				1	2	4			T/A Tuba City, Denied	
TE27-e				1	2	3			T/A Tempe-Wkg	
TE27-f				1	2	2			T/A Winslow-Wkg	
TE28-a	1	2	0						HPL	
TE28-b									HPL	
TE28-c				1	4	3			P/T Chinle-Wkg, Denied	
TE28-d				1	2	4			P/T Ft. Defiance-Wkg, Cert.	

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME			DOMICILED			RELO			RETURNNEES	COMMENTS
	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.		
TE28-e				1	2		4				P/T Dilcon-Wkg
TE28-f					1						P/T Crownpoint-Sch
TE28-g					1						P/T Holbrook-Sch
TE28-h					1						P/T Dilcon
TE28-i									1		Teesto
TE28-j				1	4		3				P/T Chinle
TE29-a	1	2	0								HPL,Certified
TE30-a	1	2	0								HPL
TE30-b				1	2		0				P/T Cedar Springs
TE30-c				1	2		0				P/T Dilcon
TE30-d				1	1		0				P/T Cedar Springs,De
TE30-e									1		Teesto
TE30-f									1		Teesto
TE30-g											Deceased
TE31-a											HPL,Certified
TE31-b					1						T/A Colorado-Sch
TE31-c					1						T/A Flagstaff-Sch
TE31-d					1						T/A Flagstaff-Sch
TE32-a	1	2	1								HPL
TE33-a	1	2	1								HPL
TE33-b	1	1	2								HPL
TE33-c				1	1		0				T/A Tempe-Wkg
TE33-d				1	1		0				T/A Tempe-Wkg
TE33-e					1						T/A Albuquerque-Sch
TE34-a	1	2	0								HPL
TE34-b								1	1		1 Winslow-Sold Home
TE34-c								1	1		0 HPL-Lost Home
TE34-d				1	2		1				P/T Chinle,Denied
TE34-e									1		Phoenix
TE34-f									1		Winslow
TE34-g					1						T/A Tucson-Sch

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME		DOMICILED		RELO		RETURNEES	COMMENTS
	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	
TE35-a								HPL, Certified
TE36-a								HPL
TE36-b			1	1	0			T/A Phoenix-Wkg
TE36-c							1	Flagstaff
TE36-d							1	Flagstaff, Denied
TE36-e							1	Snowflake
TE36-f							1	Jeddito
TE36-g							1	Flagstaff
TE37-a	1	2	0					HPL
TE37-b				1	2	6		T/A Washington St.-Wkg
TE37-c				1	2	0		P/T White Cone
TE37-d				1	2	6		P/T Ganado-Wkg
TE37-e								Refer to 25.01
TE37-f				1	2	5		T/A St. Johns-Wkg
TE37-g					1			T/A Tempe-Sch
TE38-a				1	1	0		Teesto
TE39-a	1	2	2					HPL
TE39-b	1	1	1					HPL
TE39-c	1	1	0					HPL
TE39-d	1	1	0					HPL
TE39-e				1	2	2		T/A Oklahoma-Wkg
TE39-f				1	2	5		T/A Oklahoma-Wkg
TE39-g				1	2	5		T/A Second Mesa-Wkg, Denied
TE39-h							1	Holbrook-High School
TE39-i							1	Holbrook-High School
TE39-j				1	2	2		T/A Oklahoma-Wkg
TE39-k								Refer to 31.01
TE39-l								Refer to 33.01, Denied
TE39-m					1			T/A Reno Nev.-Sch

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME			DOMICILED			RELO RETURNES			COMMENTS
	FAM.	ADLT	CHD.	FAM.	ADLT	CHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADLT	
TE40-a	1	2	0							HPL
TE40-b	1	1	0							HPL
TE40-c	1	1	0							HPL
TE40-d								1		P/T Winslow-Wkg
TE40-e				1	2	0				P/T Dilcon
TE40-f				1	2	0				P/T-Wkg
TE40-g				1	2	0				P/T Ganado-Wkg
TE41-a				1	2	5				HPL Lost Home
TE41-b				1	2	0				P/T Teesto
TE41-c	1	1	0							HPL, Certified
TE41-d								1		California, Cert.
TE41-e								1		Winslow
TE42-a										HPL
TE42-b				1	2	0				T/A
TE42-c								1	1	0 Teesto Housing-Sold Home
TE42-d				1	1	11				P/T Dilcon Housing
TE42-e				1	2	5				Naahtee
TE42-f										Refer to 21.01
TE42-g								1		Winslow
TE42-h										Refer to 27.01
TE42-i										Refer to 30.01
TE43-a	1	1	0							HPL
TE44-a	1	2	1							HPL
TE44-b	1	2	3							HPL
TE44-c	1	2	0							HPL, Denied
TE44-d				1	2	4				T/A Phoenix-Wkg
TE44-e				1	2	0				T/A Tuba City-Wkg
TE45-a										HPL, Certified
TE45-b	1	1	2							HPL, Certified
TE45-c	1	2	3							HPL
TE45-d				1	2	0				T/A Phoenix-Wkg

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME		DOMICILED		RELO		RETURNEES		COMMENTS	
	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHD.	ADLTCHD.		
TE46-a								1	New Lands	
TE46-b	1	1		2					HPL, Certified	
TE46-c	1	2		12					HPL, Denied	
TE46-d	1	1		0					HPL, Certified	
TE46-e	1	1		2					HPL	
TE46-f	1	2		2					HPL, Denied	
TE46-g				1	2			5	T/A Denver-Wkg, Denied	
TE46-h				1	2			1	T/A Springerville-Wkg, Denied	
TE46-i				1	1			0	P/T Toyei Facility	
TE46-j				1	2			1	Teesto Housing	
TE46-k				1	2			0	T/A Eager-Wkg	
TE46-l				1	1			3	T/A Holbrook-Wkg, Denied	
TE46-m								1	Farmington	
TE46-n								1	Eager	
TE46-o								1	Eager	
TE46-p								1	Holbrook	
TE46-q								1	New Lands	
TE46-r									Deceased	
TE46-s									Deceased	
TOTAL	60	88	54	76	149	117	49	4	4	2

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME REDOMICILED RERELO FAM. ADLTCHDRFAM. ADLTCHDRFAM. FAM. ADLTCHDRN.			RETURNEESCOMMENTS
T01-a				1 HPL, Certified
T01-b				1 HPL, Certified
T02-a	1	2	0	HPL
T02-b	1	2	0	Commute to Flagstaff to Wkg.
T03-a				HPL, Certified
T04-a				HPL, Certified
T04-b			1 1 0	Rocky Ridge
T04-c			1	Rocky Ridge (w/_____)
T04-d			1	Rocky Ridge-Sch.
T05-a				HPL, Certified
T05-b		1		In College(Sr.'s Son)
T05-c		1		HPL (Sr.'s Son)
T06-a	1	1	0	HPL, Certified
T06-b	1	2	4	HPL, Certified
T06-c			1 2 1	Flagstaff
T07-a			1 2 0	Oren, Utah
T07-b			1	Oren, Utah (w/ Jr.)
T07-c			1	Oren, Utah
T07-d			1 1 2	Oren, Utah
T08-a				HPL, Certified
T08-b		1		HPL (_____'s Dau.), Denied
T08-c			1 1 2	Germany
T09-a	1	2	0	HPL, _____'s cert.
T09-b			1 2 1	Flagstaff, _____'s cert.
T09-c			1	Flagstaff (w/_____).
T09-d			1 2 2	Seattle, Wa.

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME REDOMICILED RERELO			RETURNEESCOMMENTS			
	FAM.	ADLTCHDRFAM.	ADLTCHDRFAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHDRN.		
TO10-a	1	2	0			HPL, *****'s cert.	
TO11-a		1				HPL (w/*****) Cert.	
TO12-a	1	2	0			HPL, _____'s denied	
TO12-b				1	2	2	Tempe-Sch., _____'s denied
TO12-c				1	2	3	Tuba City ,Denied
TO12-d				1	2	1	Tuba City , _____'s denied
TO12-e				1	2	1	Tuba City ,Denied
TO12-f				1	2	1	Tuba City
TO12-g				1	2	3	
TO13-a	1	2	0				HPL,Certified
TO13-b	1	2	2				HPL
TO13-c	1	2	0				HPL
TO13-d	1	2	0				HPL
TO13-e		1					HPL w/*****
TO13-f		1					HPL w/*****
TO13-g	1	1	2				HPL
TO13-h		1					In School,Denied
TO13-i		1					In School
TO13-j	1	2	4				HPL
TO13-k					1		El Toro, Ca.-Marine
TO13-l					1		NAU,Flagstaff
TO13-m				1	1	2	Phoenix
TO13-n					1		Phoenix(*****'s Dau.)
TO13-o				1	2	2	Tuba City or Bk.Mesa
TO13-p					1		
TO13-q				1	2	0	Kayenta
TO13-r				1	2	3	Ganado, ***'s denied
TO13-s				1	1	0	Los Angeles,Denied
TO14-a	1	1	2				HPL
TO15-a							HPL,Certified
TO15-b	1	2	5				HPL
TO15-c	1	1	2				HPL
TO15-d	1	2	2				HPL
TO15-e	1	1	1				HPL,Certified

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME REDOMICILED RERELO FAM.ADLTCHDRFAM.ADLTCHDRFAM.FAM.ADLTCHDRN.			RETURNEES	COMMENTS
T01-a				1	HPL,Certified
T01-b				1	HPL,Certified
T02-a	1	2	0		HPL
T02-b	1	2	0		Commute to Flagstaff to Wkg.
T03-a					HPL,Certified
T04-a					HPL,Certified
T04-b				1 1 0	Rocky Ridge
T04-c				1	Rocky Ridge (w/_____)
T04-d				1	Rocky Ridge-Sch.
T05-a					HPL,Certified
T05-b		1			In College(Sr.'s Son)
T05-c		1			HPL (Sr.'s Son)
T06-a	1	1	0		HPL,Certified
T06-b	1	2	4		HPL,Certified
T06-c				1 2 1	Flagstaff
T07-a				1 2 0	Oren,Utah
T07-b				1	Oren,Utah (w/ Jr.)
T07-c				1	Oren,Utah
T07-d				1 1 2	Oren,Utah
T08-a					HPL,Certified
T08-b		1			HPL (_____'s Dau.),Denied
T08-c				1 1 2	Germany
T09-a	1	2	0		HPL,_____'s cert.
T09-b				1 2 1	Flagstaff,_____'s cert.
T09-c				1	Flagstaff (w/_____).
T09-d				1 2 2	Seattle,Wa.

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME REDOMICILED RERELO			RETURNEESCOMMENTS			
	FAM.	ADLTCHDRFAM.	ADLTCHDRFAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHDRN.		
TO10-a	1	2	0			HPL, *****'s cert.	
TO11-a		1				HPL (w/*****) Cert.	
TO12-a	1	2	0			HPL, _____'s denied	
TO12-b				1	2	2	Tempe-Sch., _____'s denied
TO12-c				1	2	3	Tuba City ,Denied
TO12-d				1	2	1	Tuba City , _____'s denied
TO12-e				1	2	1	Tuba City ,Denied
TO12-f				1	2	1	Tuba City
TO12-g				1	2	3	
TO13-a	1	2	0				HPL,Certified
TO13-b	1	2	2				HPL
TO13-c	1	2	0				HPL
TO13-d	1	2	0				HPL
TO13-e		1					HPL w/*****
TO13-f		1					HPL w/*****
TO13-g	1	1	2				HPL
TO13-h		1					In School,Denied
TO13-i		1					In School
TO13-j	1	2	4				HPL
TO13-k						1	El Toro, Ca.-Marine
TO13-l						1	NAU,Flagstaff
TO13-m				1	1	2	Phoenix
TO13-n						1	Phoenix(*****'s Dau.)
TO13-o				1	2	2	Tuba City or Bk.Mesa
TO13-p						1	
TO13-q				1	2	0	Kayenta
TO13-r				1	2	3	Ganado, ***'s denied
TO13-s				1	1	0	Los Angeles,Denied
TO14-a	1	1	2				HPL
TO15-a							HPL,Certified
TO15-b	1	2	5				HPL
TO15-c	1	1	2				HPL
TO15-d	1	2	2				HPL
TO15-e	1	1	1				HPL,Certified

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME REDOMICILED RERELO			RETURNEESCOMMENTS			
	FAM. ADLTCHDRFAM.	ADLTCHDRFAM.	FAM. ADLTCHDRN.				
TO16-a				1	2	0	California, 234**'s denied
TO16-b					1		California (w/ *****)
TO16-c					1		California (w/ \$\$\$\$\$\$)
TO16-d				1	1	1	California
TO17-a	1	2	0				Commute to Leupp to Wkg, Cert
TO17-b	1	1	1				Commute to Leupp to Wkg, Cert
TO17-c				1	1	0	Flagstaff
TO17-d					1		Flagstaff
TO17-e				1	1	2	Phoenix, Denied
TO17-f				1	1	1	Phoenix
TO17-g					1		Phoenix (w/ @@@@@@***)
TO18-a							HPL, Certified
TO18-b				1	2	0	Window Rock, Denied
TO19-a							HPL, Certified
TO19-b	1	2	3				HPL, *****'s cert.
TO19-c		1					Go to College (xxxxxx's Dau.)
TO19-d	1	1	2				HPL, Denied
TO19-e					1		Grand Cyn.-Wkg (\$.37's Wife)
TO20-a							HPL, Certified
TO21-a				1	2	0	Chicago
TO21-b				1	2	0	Phoenix
TO22-a							HPL, Certified
TO22-b		1					HPL (^^^^^^'s Son), Denied
TO22-c	1	1	0				HPL
TO22-d	1	1	0				HPL, Denied
TO22-e				1	2	2	Albuquerque, ****'s denied
TO23-a						1	HPL, _____'s cert.
TO24-a		1					HPL (_____ 's Son), Denied
TO24-b				1	1	0	
TO24-c				1	1	0	Leupp-Wkg.
TO24-d					1		Leupp-Wkg. w/****
TO24-e				1	1	2	Page

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME REDOMICILED RERELO RETURNESCOMMENTS											
	FAM.	ADLTCHDR	FAM.	ADLTCHDR	FAM.	FAM.	ADLTCHDR	NRN.				
TO24-f							1				Page ___'s Son	
TO25-a					1	1	0				Flagstaff, Cert.	
TO26-a					1	1	2					
TOTAL			24	50	30	32	66	36	3	0	0	0

HOMESITEHEAD OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	FULL-TIME FAM. ADLTCHD.	DOMICILED FAM. ADLTCHD.	RELO FAM.	RETURNEES FAM.	ADLTCHD.	COMMENTS
TO1-a						HPL, Certified
TO1-b		1	1	0		Flagstaff
TO1-c		1	2	0		Flagstaff, Denied
TO2-a	1	1	0			HPL
TO3-a	1	1	0			HPL
TO4-a						HPL, Certified
TO4-b	1	1	0			HPL
TO5-a	1	1	0			HPL
TO5-b	1	1	0			HPL
TO5-c			1	1	0	Flagstaff
TO6-a			1	1	0	Dual Res.-HPL/FBFA, Denied
TO7-a			1	1	0	Living on FBFA-Certified
TO7-b						Deceased
TO7-c						Deceased
TO7-d					1	Flagstaff
TO7-e		1	1	0		
TO7-f		1	1	0		Living on FBFA
TO8-a						HPL, Certified
TO9-a						HPL
TO9-b	1	2	2			HPL, Denied
TO9-c					1	Tuba City
TO10-a						HPL, Certified
TO10-b	1	1	0			HPL, Denied
TO11-a						HPL, ***'s cert.
TOTAL	7	8	2	7	8	0 2 0 0 0

Section I

ENUMERATION SUBMITTED BY THE HOPI TRIBE

The ONHIR requested the Hopi Tribe to submit a list of individuals as described in the language of Public Law 100-666. The list provided by the tribe is contained in this section. The tribe's internal file comments concerning listed individuals have been omitted.

Any questions concerning this list can be addressed to:

Office of the Chairman
The Hopi Tribe
P.O. Box 123
Kykotsmovi, Arizona 86039
Telephone: (602) 734-2441

RANGE UNIT #253

1. John Lane

RANGE UNIT #255

1. Harry Nez
2. Original owners relocated, unknown persons moved in.

RANGE UNIT #256

1. Harry Nez

RANGE UNIT #257

1. Andy Dan
2. Sarah Yazzie's outfit (5 families)
3. Hoskie and Mae Wilson
4. Edward Clah
5. Eve and Ronald Manybeads

RANGE UNIT #258

1. Elsie Begay

RANGE UNIT #259

1. Nez outfit
2. Dorothy and Virginia Deal

RANGE UNIT #260

1. Roberta Blackgoat

RANGE UNIT #261

1. Jack Woody

RANGE UNIT #262

1. Pauline Whitesinger's daughter
2. Pauline Whitesinger
3. Daniel and Violet Nakike
4. Bedonie Outfit
5. Melvin Bedonie
6. Ashkie Bitsi and Mary Rose Bedonie
7. Colleen Biakeddy
8. Ruby Biakeddy
9. Violet and Joella Ashkie
10. Rose Benally
11. Ruth Benally
12. Katherine Smith
13. Joe Benally and Anglo Male

RANGE UNIT #263

1. Name unknown
2. Teddy Begay

RANGE UNIT #551

1. Jack and Bessie Hatahlie

RANGE UNIT #552

1. Dennis Begay
2. John and Mae Yazzie

RANGE UNIT #554

1. Alfred McCabe

RANGE UNIT #555

1. Calvin T. Nez
2. Mary Rose Begay

RANGE UNIT #558

1. Violet Yazzie
2. Unknown person moved in when original owners relocated.

RANGE UNIT #559

1. David Dickson
2. Unknown persons moved in.
3. Della George
4. Unknown persons moved in.
5. Unknown persons moved in.
6. Ida Mae Clinton

RANGE UNIT #572

1. Percy Begay
2. Sepi's

RANGE UNIT #351

1. Tsosie (first name unknown)
2. John and Esther Begay - Jimmy Bekis

RANGE UNIT #251

1. Jane Redburrows
2. Sonny Manygoats

RANGE UNIT #252

-0-

RANGE UNIT #253

1. Bert and Caroline Tohannie
2. John Lane
3. Lloyd Slim

RANGE UNIT #254

1. Ated Yazzie Friday

RANGE UNIT #255

1. Ella H. Begay
2. Ella H. Begay
3. Anna Begay
4. Edgar and Elma Yazzie
5. Harry Nez
6. Marie Watson and Nelich Nez
7. Danny Walters
8. Lillie Nez
9. Unknown person moved in.

RANGE UNIT #256

1. Mary Lou and Sally Yazzie
2. Hennie Yazzie and Grace Smith
3. David Begody
4. Darrell Yazzie
- 5.
6. Harry Nez
7. Phyllis Yazzie Charlie
8. Huck Leo and Genevieve Greyeyes

RANGE UNIT #257

1. Andy Dan's wife
2. Teddy R. Yazzie
3. Sarah Yazzie's outfit (at least five families, names unknown)
4. Claw Nez Begay
5. Sam Wilson and daughter
6. Larry Nancole Benally - Zohnnie G. Tsinnie

7. Hoskie and Mae Wilson
8. Hoskie and Mae Wilson
9. Billy and Pauline Begay
10. Harry and Bessie Begay
11. Billy and Pauline Begay
12. Eve and Ronald Manybeads
13. Edward Clah
14. Johnnie and Agnes Natoney

RANGE UNIT #258

1. Elsie Begay

RANGE UNIT #259

1. Big Cigar Horseherder
2. Harry Begay's outfit
3. Effie Begay
4. Nez outfit
5. Glenna Yazzie
6. Dorothy and Virginia Deal
7. Louise Yazzie

RANGE UNIT #260

1. Hoskie Pane
2. Hosteen Goy
3. Hosteen Beco Begay
4. Roberta Blackgoat

RANGE UNIT #261

1. Mazzie Begay
2. Steve Begay - Etta Begay
3. Jack Woody

RANGE UNIT #262

1. Pauline Whitesinger's daughter
2. Pauline Whitesinger
3. Daniel and Violet Nahike
4. Bedonie outfit
5. Melvin Bedonie
6. Askie Bitsi/Mary Rose Bedonie
7. Askie Bitsi/Mary Rose Bedonie
- 8.
9. Colleen Biakeddy
10. Ruby Biakeddy
11. Violet and Joella Ashkie
12. Rose Benally
13. Ruth Benally
14. Katherine Smith
15. Joe Benally and Anglo Male
- 16.

RANGE UNIT #263

1. Mary Blackrock
2. Clarence Blackrock - Oscar Whitehair
3. Bigman - Mary Blackrock
- 4.
- 5.

- 6.
7. Teddy Begay
- 8.
- 9.
10. Mary Rose Benally - Blackhorse outfit

RANGE UNIT #551

1. Jack and Bessie Hatahlie
2. Coalmine Chapter
3. Wayne McCabe

RANGE UNIT #552

1. John Lee Begay
2. Tohannie Begay
3. John and Mae Yazzie
4. Aurora Begay
5. Charlotte Eskie

RANGE UNIT #553

1. McCabe
2. Everett McCabe

RANGE UNIT #554

1. Jimmie Lee
2. Alfred McCabe

RANGE UNIT #555

1. Calvin T. Nez
2. Mary Rose Begay
3. Estoney and Clara Begay

RANGE UNIT #556

-0-

RANGE UNIT #557

-0-

RANGE UNIT #558

1. Steve and Francis Bahe
2. Violet Yazzie
3. Virginia Bahe
4. Harriet Wilson
5. Unknown person moved into house, original owners relocated.

RANGE UNIT #559

1. David Dickson
- 2.
3. Della George

4. Unknown persons moved into house, original owners relocated.

5. Emma Nelson

6. Ida Mae Clinton

7. Ida Mae Clinton

8. Unknown persons moved into house, original owners relocated.

9. Harry Begay

10. Justin Lewis

11. Albert and Rose Francis

12. Arnold Paddock

13. Arnold Paddock

RANGE UNIT #560

-0-

RANGE UNIT #561

-0-

RANGE UNIT #562

- 1.
- 2. Unknown persons moved into house, original owners relocated.
- 3. Francis Attakai
- 4. Miller Attakai (deceased), unknown persons using the house.
- 5. Steven Bahe
- 6. Billy Attakai
- 7. John and Phoebe Nez
- 8. Ken Jensen

RANGE UNIT #563

-0-

RANGE UNIT #564

-0-

RANGE UNIT #565

-0-

RANGE UNIT #566

-0-

RANGE UNIT #567

-0-

RANGE UNIT #568

-0-

RANGE UNIT #569

-0-

RANGE UNIT #570

- 1. Mable Archie

RANGE UNIT #571

-0-

RANGE UNIT #572

- 1. Pete ?
- 2. Zonnie Bahe
- 3. Louise Yazzie
- 4. Sepi's

5. Percy Begay
6. Susie Cigarette
7. Margaret Pete

RANGE UNIT #573

1. John and Ruth Ben

RANGE UNIT #451

1. Edward and Margaret Bahe
2. Lula Maise

RANGE UNIT #351

1. John & Esther Begay - Jimmy Bekis
2. Tsosie (first name unknown)