

# **VII** New Lands

## **A. LEGISLATIVE HISTORY**

### **1. SECTION 11, PUBLIC LAW 93-531**

Section 11 of P.L. 93-531, 25 USC 640d-10, authorized the Navajo Tribe to purchase an additional 250,000 acres of new land to be taken into trust for the benefit of the Navajo Tribe. These lands could be either public (BLM) or private lands in New Mexico or Arizona, provided they were contiguous or adjacent to the existing Navajo Reservation. As is explained more fully elsewhere, the Navajo Tribe on August 4, 1975 applied for 250,000 acres of public land, but the Secretary of the Department of the Interior failed to either approve or disapprove that request. The area applied for by the Navajo Tribe is commonly known as House Rock Valley-Paria Plateau, which has now been removed from consideration by the amendments to P.L. 93-531.

### **2. AMENDMENTS**

During the second session of the 96th Congress, 25 USC 640d-10 was amended as follows:

#### **SEC. 11.**

(a) *The Secretary is authorized and directed to—*

*(1) transfer not to exceed 250,000 acres of lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management within the States of Arizona and New Mexico to the Navajo Tribe: Provided, that in order to facilitate such transfer, the Secretary is authorized to exchange such lands for State or private lands of equal value or, if they are not equal, the values shall be equalized by the payment of money to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require so long as payment does not exceed 25 per centum of the total value of the lands transferred out of Federal ownership. The Secretary shall try to reduce the payment to as small an amount as possible. Such lands will be transferred without cost to the Navajo Tribe and title thereto shall be taken by the United States in trust for the benefit of the Navajo Tribe as a part of the Navajo reservation.*

*(2) on behalf of the United States accept title to, not to exceed thereto shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the benefit of the Navajo Tribe as a part of the Navajo reservation.*

(b) *border of any parcel of land so transferred or acquired shall be within eighteen miles of the present boundary of the Navajo reservation: Provided, That, except as limited by subsection (g) hereof, Bureau of Land Management lands anywhere within the States of Arizona and New Mexico may be used for the purpose of exchanging for lands within eighteen miles of the present boundary of the reservation.*

- (c) *Lands to be so transferred or acquired shall, for a period of three years after the date of enactment of this subsection, be selected by the Navajo Tribe after consultation with the Commission: Provided, That, at the end of such period, the Commission shall have the authority to select such lands after consultation with the Navajo Tribe: Provided, further, That not to exceed 35,000 acres of lands so transferred or acquired shall be selected within the State of New Mexico.*
- (d) *The Commission, in consultation with the Secretary, shall within sixty days following the first year of enactment of this subsection report to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, on the progress of land transfer program authorized in subsection (a) of this section.*  
*Sixty days following the second year of enactment of this subsection the Commission, in consultation with the Secretary, shall submit a report to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs giving the status of the land transfer program authorized in subsection (a) of this section, making any recommendations that the Commission deems necessary to complete the land transfer program.*
- (e) *Payments being made to any State or local government pursuant to the provisions of the Act of October 20, 1976 (90 Stat. 2662: 31 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), on any lands transferred pursuant to subsection (a) (1) of this section shall continue to be paid as if such transfer had not occurred.*
- (f) (1) *For a period of three years after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall not accept title to lands acquired pursuant to subsection (a)(2) of this section unless fee title to both surface and subsurface has been acquired or the owner of the subsurface interest consents to the acceptance of the surface interest in trust by the Secretary.*  
(2) *If, ninety days prior to the expiration of such three year period, the full entitlement of private lands has not been acquired by the Navajo Tribe and accepted by the Secretary in trust for the Navajo Tribe under the restrictions of paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Commission, after public notice, shall, within thirty days, make a report thereon to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.*  
(3) *In any case where the Secretary accepts, in trust, title to the surface of lands acquired pursuant to subsection (a)(2) of this section where the subsurface interest is owned by third parties, the trust status of such surface ownership and the inclusion of the land within the Navajo Reservation shall not impair any existing right of the subsurface owner to develop the subsurface interest and to have access to the surface for the purpose of such development.*
- (g) *No public lands lying north and west of the Colorado River in the State of Arizona shall be available for transfer under this section.*
- (h) *The lands transferred or acquired pursuant to this section shall be administered by the Commission until relocation under the Commission's plan is complete and such lands shall be used solely for the benefit of Navajo families residing on Hopi partitioned lands as of the date of this subsection who are awaiting relocation under this Act.*
- (i) *The Commission shall have authority to enter into negotiations with the Navajo and Hopi Tribes with a view to arranging and carrying out*

*exchanges or leases, or both, between such tribes; and lands which may be acquired or transferred pursuant to this section may, with the approval of the Commission, be included in any land exchange between the tribes authorized under section 23 of this Act.*

## B. IDENTIFICATION OF NEW LANDS

The identification of new land areas as potential relocation sites provides the Commission and its clients with a greater number of relocation options. This in itself constitutes a major mitigating factor in addressing the adverse impacts of this distinctly rural relocation program.

Included in this section are the original land alternatives which were summarized in the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Navajo Land Selection* and areas identified by the Commission pursuant to the amending legislation.

Considerable data is available on each site that was included in the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement*. This information is available on request from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

### 1. E.I.S. ALTERNATIVES

Under the mandate of Public Law 93-531, the Navajo Tribe applied to the Bureau of Land Management for the purchase of 250,000 acres in the House Rock Valley-Paria Plateau area in 1975. In response to this application, the Secretary of the Department of Interior called for an interdepartmental task force, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs serving as lead agency to develop a comprehensive environmental impact statement. The instructions given to the task force were to evaluate not only lands for which the Navajo Tribe had made application but, also, other parcels that the Tribe might purchase instead.

This task force developed a draft environmental impact statement. The Commission has, therefore, included those potential *alternative* lands that were included in the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement*. Figure 36 indicates all lands identified in the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement*. These alternative land areas include the following.

#### a. Apache-Valencia County Ranches

This alternative consists of privately owned ranches. The area adjoins the Navajo Reservation on the south and the Chambers and Bar-N ranches previously purchased by the Navajo tribe. Sanders, Arizona, the closest community, is at the north end of the land involved. About 25 miles southwest of the southwestern tip is St. Johns, the Apache County seat. These lands include 214,088 acres in Apache County, Arizona, and 54,832 acres in Valencia County, New Mexico. Figure 37 is a map of the Apache and Valencia County Ranches.

#### b. Farmington Alternative

This unit is bounded on the north by the New Mexico-Colorado border, on the east by the Animas River and on the south by the Animas and San Juan rivers. The Navajo Reservation is the west-southwest boundary and on the northwest lies the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation. Farmington is on the central southern border of the alternative; La Plata in the northwest corner. Kirkland and Fruitland, primarily farming communities, are adjacent to the southwest boundary. Figure 38 is the Farmington alternative which is also Block 3 of the Composite Alternative.

#### c. Bloomfield Alternative

Beginning a few miles southeast of Bloomfield, New Mexico, this area forms a horizontal rectangle that reaches from New Mexico Highway 44 on the west to the Jicarilla-Apache Reservation on the east. Across Highway 44 is the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP). Most of the alternative is in San Juan County but roughly one-third is to the east in Rio Arriba County. Figure 39 is the Bloomfield area.

Figure 36

Environmental Impact Study Application and Alternative Areas

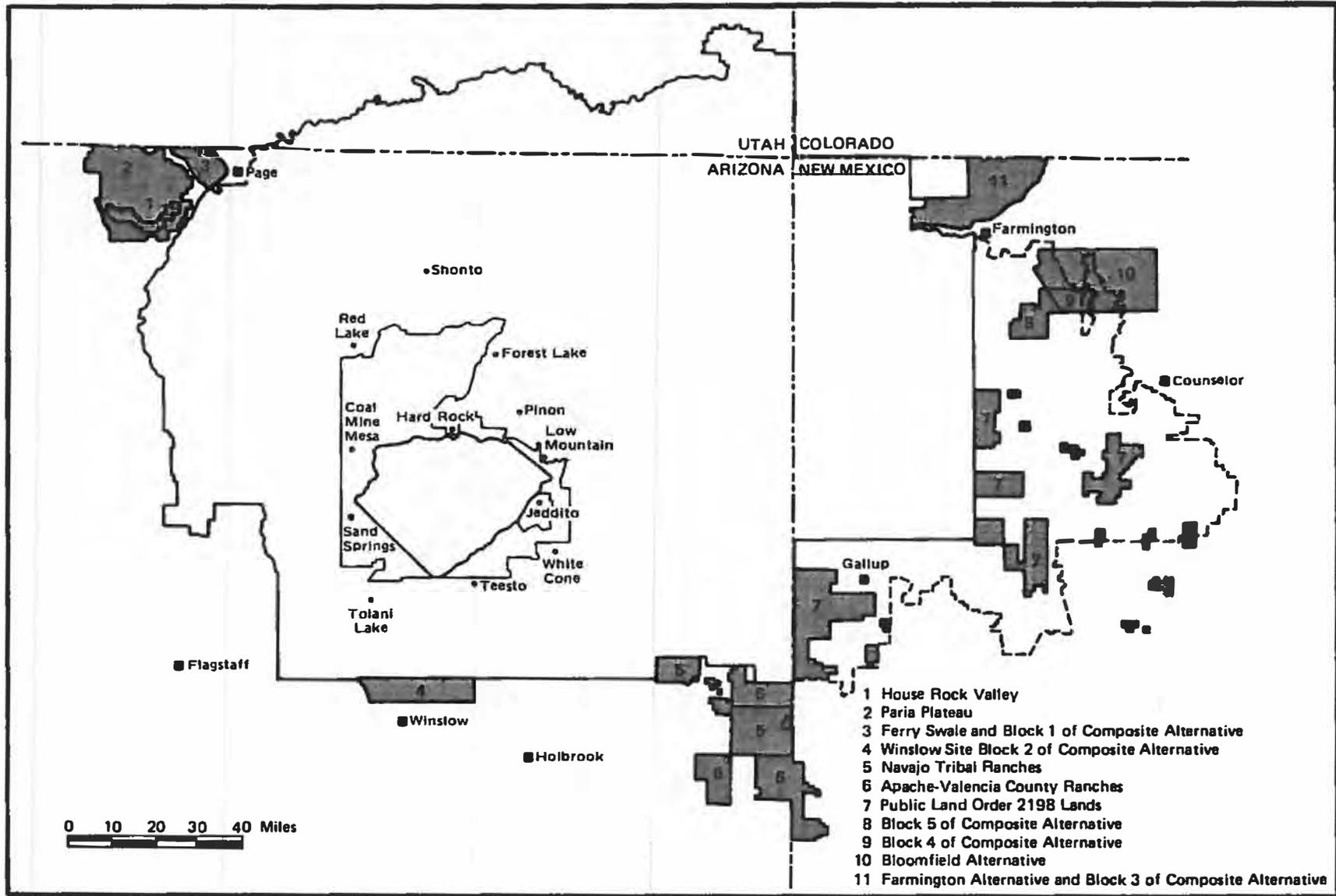


Figure 37  
The Apache-Valencia County Ranches

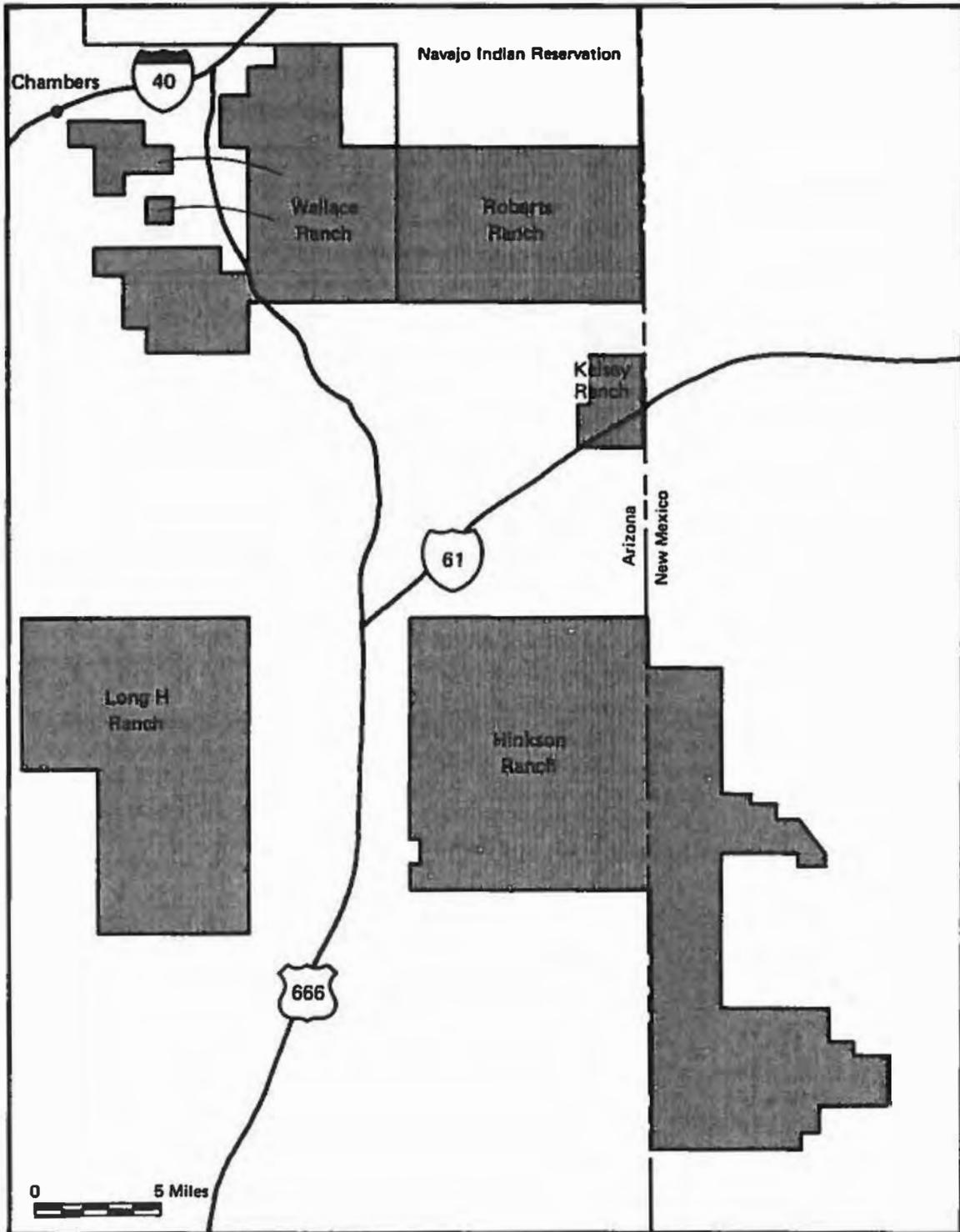
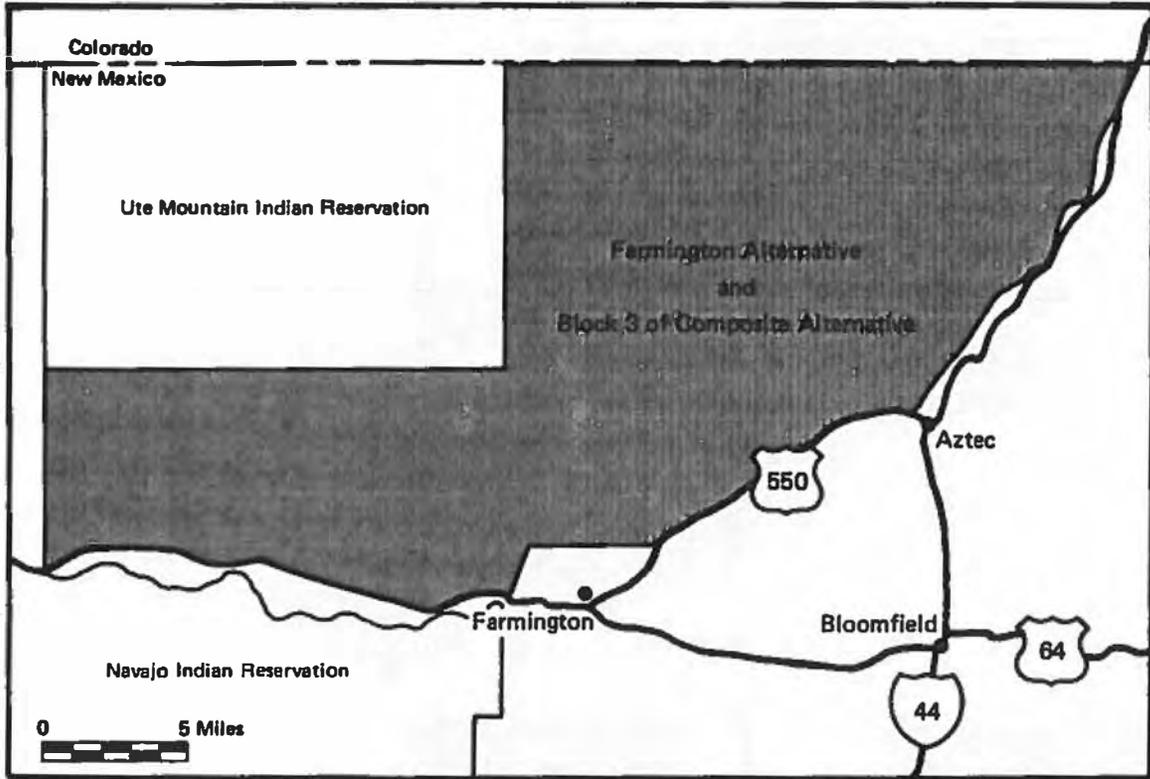
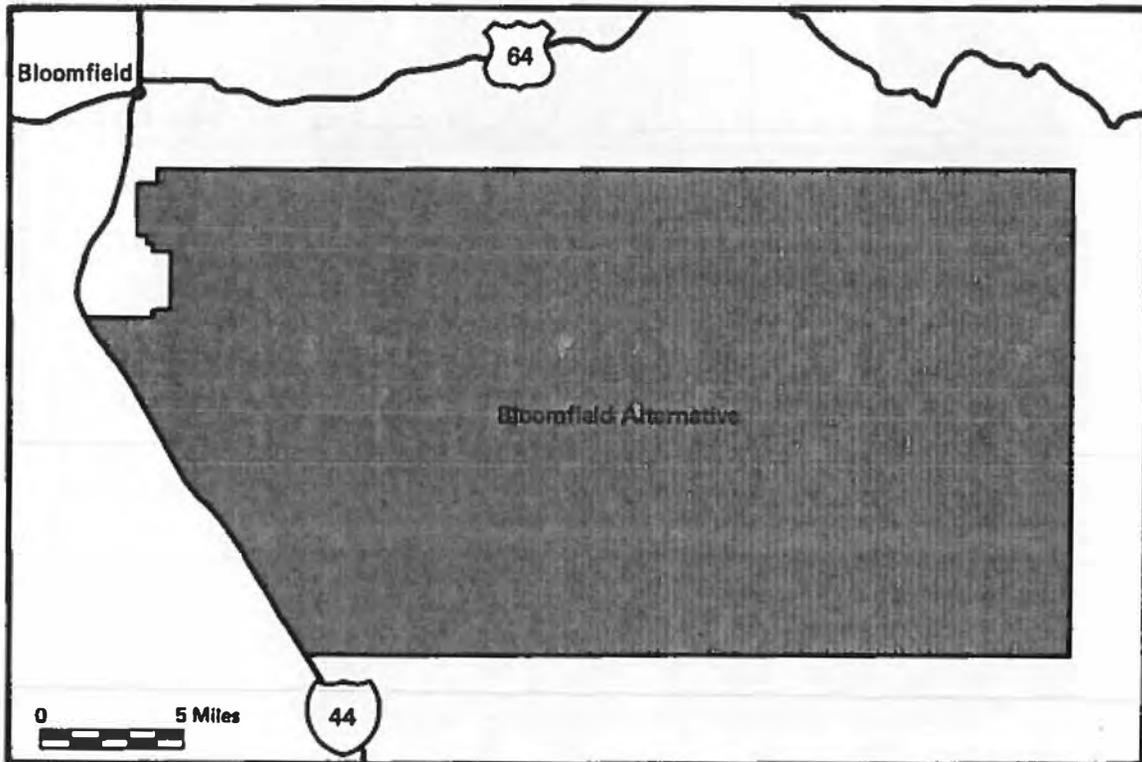


Figure 38

The Farmington Alternative and Block 3 of Composite Alternative



The Bloomfield Alternative



#### d. Composite Alternative

The draft environmental impact statement included a composite lands alternative. This alternative represented a combination of several parcels of available land. P.L. 93-531, as amended, has called for deletion of the Ferry Swale portion of this alternative. The following sites, with the exception of Block 1, the Ferry Swale site, were taken from the composite land alternative as presented in the draft environmental impact statement.

These are the Winslow area which is Block 2 shown in Figure 40. The Winslow area contains much of the New Mexico and Arizona Land Company and the Pozen holdings that abut the Navajo Reservation north of Winslow, or all of Township 20 north from Range 14 through 18 east. Most of this is in Navajo County, although the western edge laps over into Coconino County. The total area constitutes 110,917 acres.

Block 3 consists of the Farmington alternative previously illustrated in Figure 38. Block 4 is a portion of the Bloomfield alternative. The area south of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project is Block 5 and constitutes 37,600 acres just southwest of the Bloomfield alternative across Highway 44. It is bordered by the highway and contains part of Townships 26 and 25 north and Range 10-12 west; the allotments of J. C. Brown, the Navajo tribe and Carson-Gallegos community. Figure 41 shows Blocks 4 and 5 of the composite alternative.

## 2. ADDITIONAL ALTERNATIVES

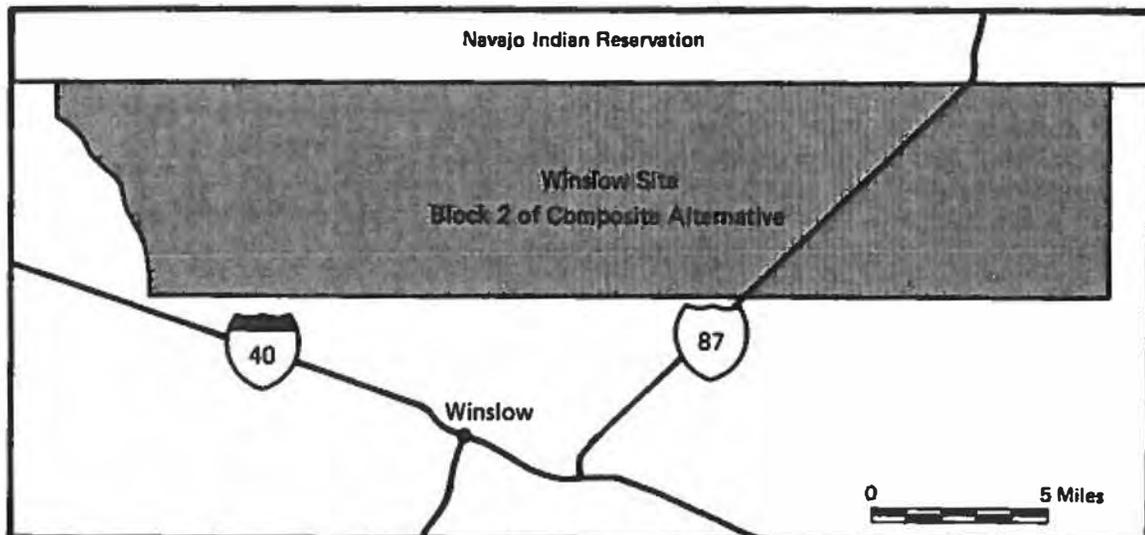
Prior to amending legislation enacted in the 96th Congress, the Commission identified two sites which held potential for relocatees. These are included, along with overall site surveys conducted by the Commission in response to the amending legislation.

#### a. Bar-N-Ranch

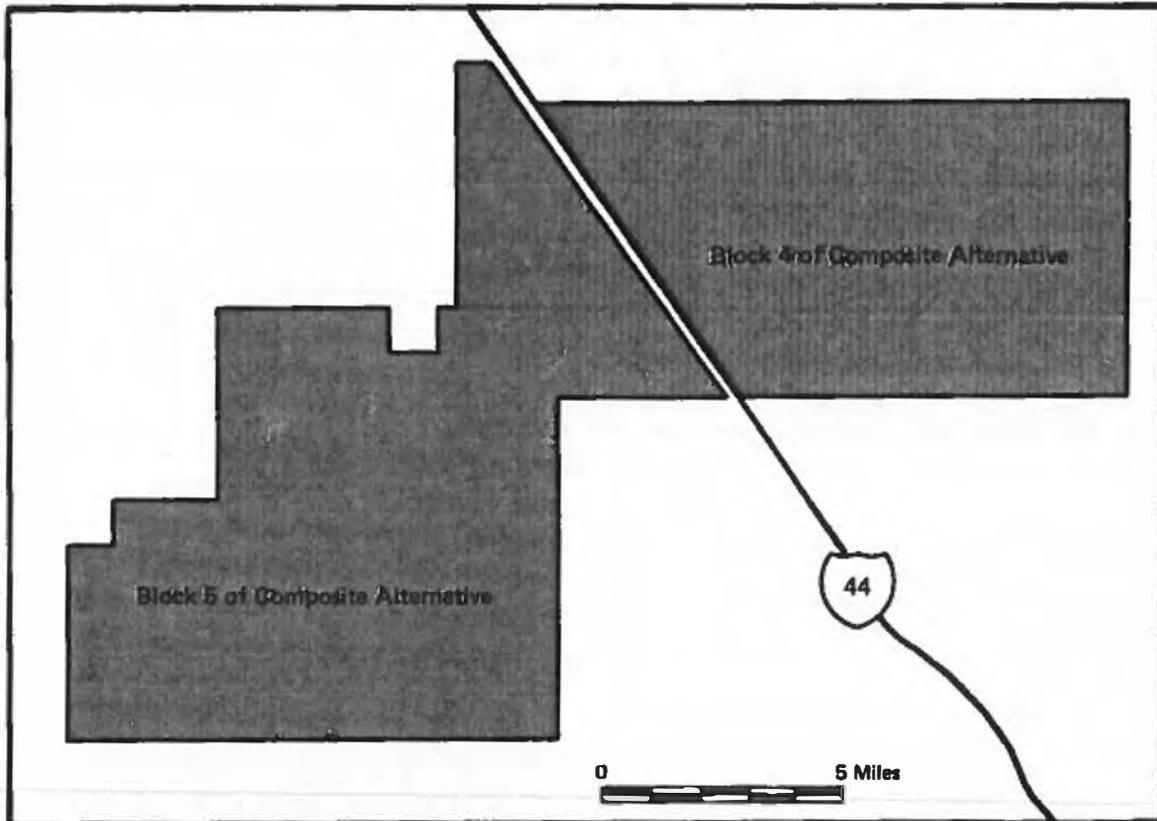
The Bar-N Ranch is owned by the Navajo Tribe. It is between Sanders and St. Johns, Arizona, just north of Witch Well Corner at the junction of Highway U.S. 666 and State Route 61. The community of St. Johns, Arizona is approximately 29 miles south of this junction. The Bar-N Ranch is not held in trust but in fee by the Navajo Tribe. The ranch is under multiple lease to various Navajo ranchers and other agricultural interests.

The Bar-N consists of approximately 15 sections of land running east to west and ap-

Figure 40  
The Winslow Site Block 2 of Composite Alternative



**Figure 41**  
**Blocks 4 and 5 of Composite Alternative**



proximately 12 sections running north to south, which comprises 167 sections (approximately 106,880 acres).

The land is gently rolling with some rock outcroppings. The forage appears good and the land does not appear overgrazed. Rainfall at the measurement station at Springerville, Arizona 56 miles south, averages 11 inches per year. At Zuni, New Mexico, to the east, rainfall also averages 11 inches per year.

Highway 666 traverses a valley on the property about eight miles long. This valley ranges in width from one and one-half to three miles, encompassing 22 sections of land.

The number of families which could relocate to this site will be constrained by the water supply and the number of jobs that can be developed. The floor is relatively level at 6,200 to 6,400 feet above sea level. Some portions of this valley appear to be very suitable for sprinkler irrigation systems.

The Arizona State Land Department has records of wells in this valley which were developed from 226 to 700 feet in depth. There are also several small, windmill-powered stock water wells on the property which provide a relatively light flow of from 5 to 10 gallons per minute.

The Bar-N-Ranch has several attributes which make it a promising site for development for relocatees from the Joint Use Area. The land is owned by the Navajo Tribe, and although located off the existing reservation, is reasonably close to its southern border and very accessible to Window Rock. The Bar-N-Ranch is not in trust status; however, by virtue of its location, it could be an integral part of total acreages to be "blocked in" for relocation.

As stated earlier, the range is in good condition. Salt River Project and Tucson Gas and Electric generating plants are being constructed within commuting distance and offer employment opportunities in the area.

Development of a deep well in the northern portion of this property could produce sufficient water to provide for limited irrigation, commercial and industrial activity and for sufficient infrastructure for community life.

Availability of water represents the most basic prerequisite to development, and the Commission sees water resources development as one of the most significant concerns regarding relocation. The Commission, therefore, has conducted some preliminary investigation regarding the potential for water resources development at the Bar-N-Ranch.

Initial data indicate the major source of water in the area is the Coconino aquifer, which extends north from the Mongollon Rim throughout the entire Black Mesa hydrologic basin. It is the principal source of water for most of southern Apache and Navajo counties. Although various shallow wells in the area obtain water from the Bidahochi Formation, the maximum yield that can be expected from this strata is approximately 40 gallons per minute.

Underlying the Bidahochi Formation is a section of claystone, mudstone and siltstone units with lenticular sandstone beds that are the Chinle and Moenkopi formations. These beds represent potential producers of limited yield. Collectively, however, these units form a confining bed for the underlying Coconino Sandstone. The Coconino Sandstone is the only aquifer capable of yielding as much as 200 to 300 gallons per minute.

Proper development of this water resource requires completion of a well to the Coconino Sandstone and its evaluation. In such an evaluation, the overlying formations (Chinle-Moenkopi) must be sealed off to prevent the small amounts of water contained in these sandstone formations from contaminating water received from the Coconino formation. Contamination from the overriding strata would mask the true quality of the water in the Coconino Sandstone.

During drilling, cuttings would be collected at 10-foot intervals to allow continuous interpretation of the formations being penetrated to determine if the projected depths to the units are accurate. The cutting would be used to determine approximate formation tops and thickness and to determine depth.

A series of downhole geophysical logs would be used after drilling to determine the top of the Coconino Sandstone formation and further define the formation depths required to complete the well. Upon the determination of the top of the Coconino Sandstone, casing would be installed to total depth with perforations opposite the Coconino and a cement plug extending 200 to 300 feet on the outside of the casing opposite the lower portions of the Chinle and Moenkopi Formations and along the top 50 feet of the Coconino.

Development of this single complete well on the Bar-N Ranch would, in effect, achieve two very worthwhile objectives. First, water produced by the well would provide the basis for development and habitation in the area for relocatees. Second, the completed well would provide data and information needed by the United States Geological Survey regarding the Coconino Aquifer. Completion of this project, would provide information about water supplies in the entire region which would be of value not only, to the tribes and relocatees, but to their neighbors in the surrounding area.

The United States Geological Survey Water Resources Division possesses the expertise to assist in development of drilling specifications and geophysical logging contracts and in supervising drilling for conformance and interpretation of well cuttings. The Commission will meet with the Geological Survey Water Resources Division to discuss water developments.

#### b. Chambers Ranch

The Chambers Ranch, is a parcel of land which is also owned by the Navajo Tribe and held in fee. This ranch consists of approximately 44,800 acres and is located north of Interstate 40 approximately seven miles west of Sanders, Arizona. Although a smaller parcel than the Bar-N, this site is included because it also may play an integral part in assisting the "blocking in" of land in proximity to the existing Navajo Reservation.

As with the Bar-N, any consideration of these two sites will require approval by the Navajo Tribe. Figure 42 shows the Navajo Tribal Ranches.

## C. OVERALL SURVEY

### 1. GENERAL

The Commission has conducted a survey of ownership of all lands within the geographical parameters set forth in the amending legislation.

The pattern of ownership requires approaching the task of area identification in a manner which will allow for "blocking in" tracts of land to obtain continuity.

In Arizona the survey area encompasses land located in Apache, Navajo and Coconino Counties south and west of the existing reservation. The general area is best described as plateau uplands with the Sitgreaves and Coconino Forests providing natural boundaries to the area. Elevations range from 4,000 to 10,000 feet and the area is generally semi-arid. In New Mexico, the survey area encompasses land located in San Juan and McKinley Counties.

The amending legislation which provides for land acquisition sets forth an "18 mile limit" from the boundaries of the reservation as those limits exist on the date of enactment, within which a boundary of land to be acquired must lie. Bureau of Land Management lands outside the 18 mile limit may be used to trade for private or state lands within that limit.

Figure 43 shows the boundaries of the existing reservation in Arizona and New Mexico. Figure 44 shows the general area of the Arizona New Land site survey area. Figure 45 shows the general area of the New Mexico New Land site survey area.

Figure 42

The Navajo Tribal Ranches

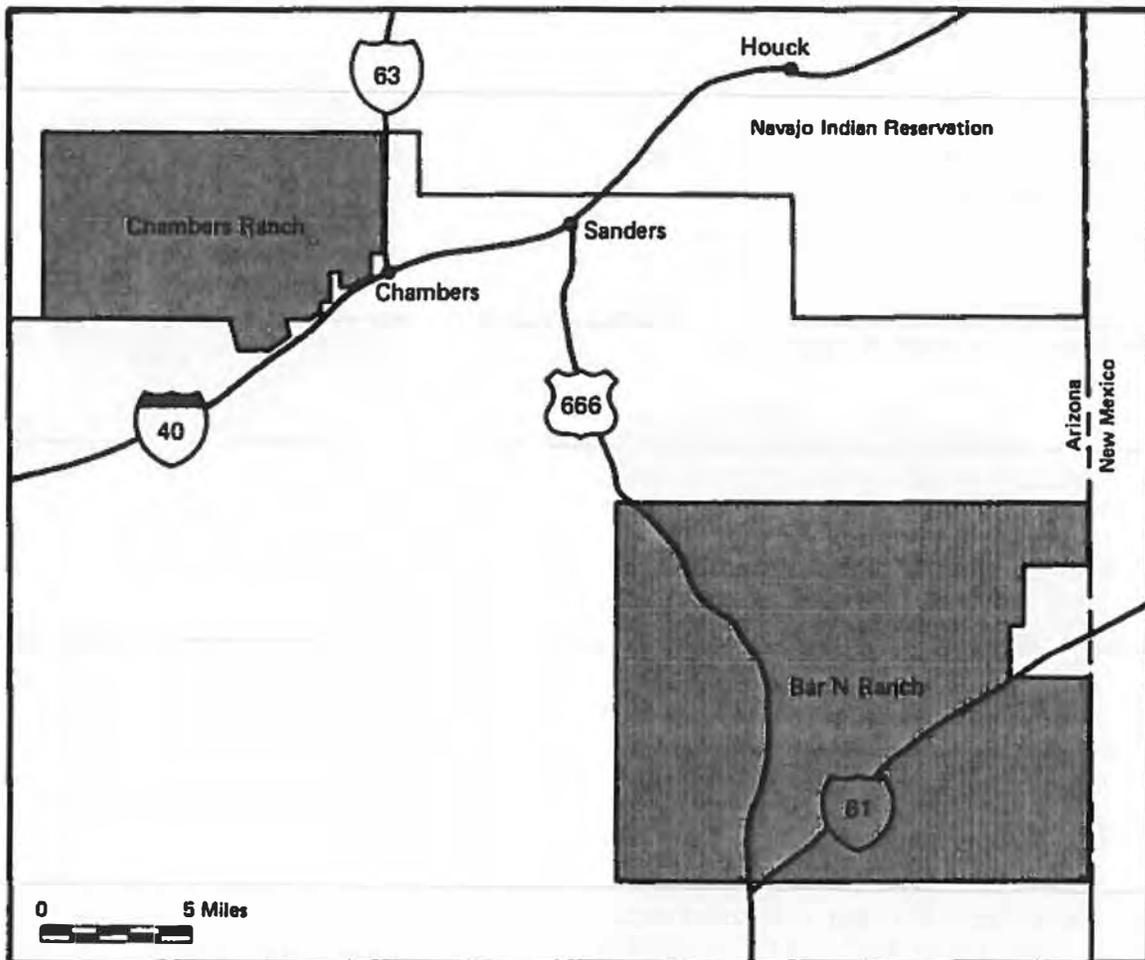
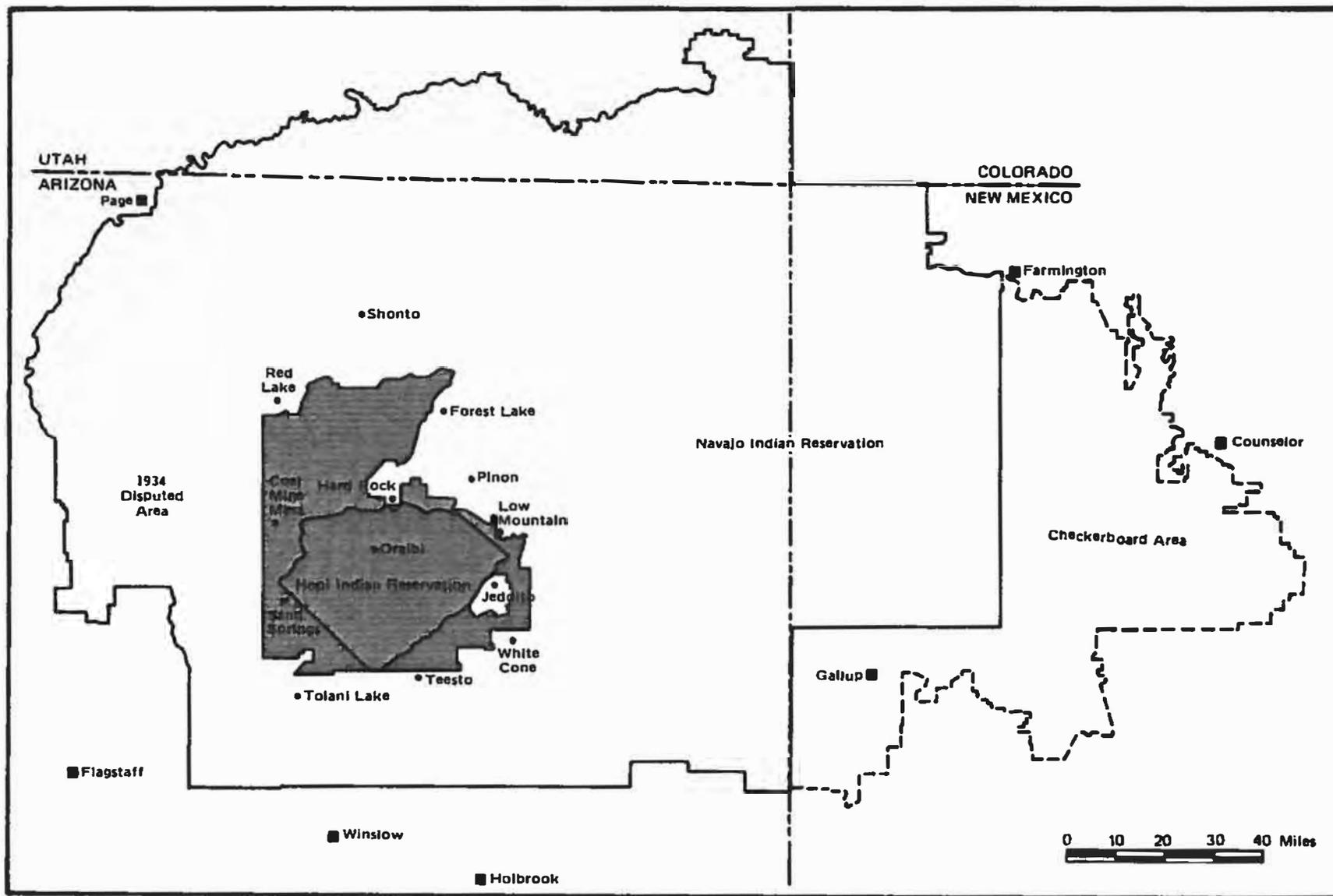


Figure 43

Existing Boundaries of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations in Arizona and New Mexico



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Figure 44  
Arizona New Land Site Survey Area  
(P.L. 93-531, Sec. 11)

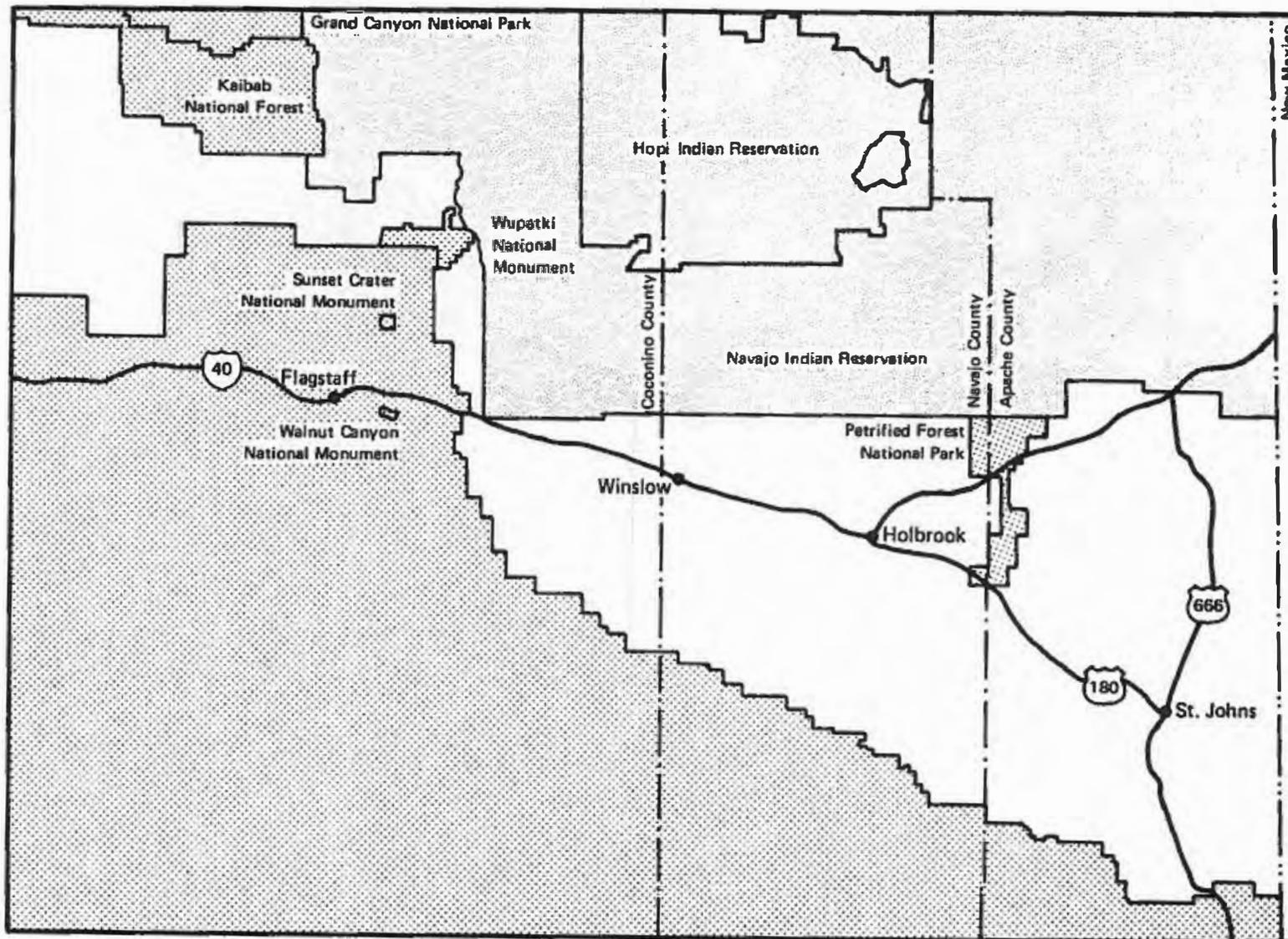
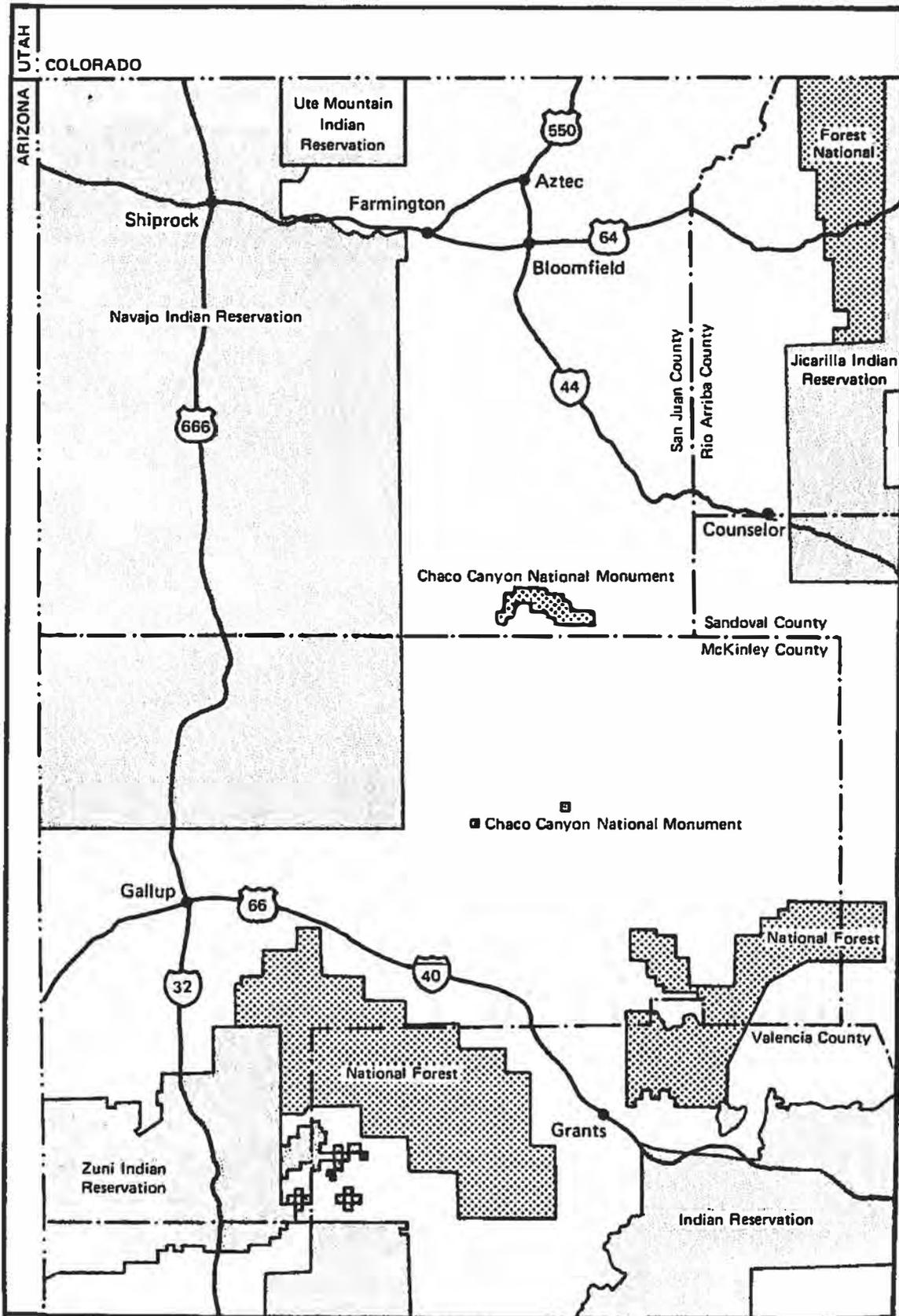


Figure 45  
 New Mexico New Land Site Survey Area  
 (P.L. 93-531, Sec. 11)



## 2. ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO WATER RESOURCES

Water resources are an extremely important consideration in selecting lands suitable for relocation. A brief overview of water resources is provided as background information. The information relates only to the source of water but does not address ownership. Further research and actual water resources planning and exploration will be necessary as land acquisition becomes a reality.

### a. Arizona

In various publications about the region, the Four Corners Regional Commission has provided much of the data used in this section. The topography of the area ranges from 4,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level and includes mesas, buttes and several gentle, sloping mountains.

The principal water province comprising the survey area for new lands is identified as the Plateau Uplands (See Figure 46.) This area is cool, semi-arid and does not receive significant amounts of precipitation. Because of evaporation, streams in the area yield very little water in proportion to the overall drainage area.

Water supplies for the most part are derived from the small amount of available surface water and the possibility of deep wells in sandstone aquifers. The waterbearing sandstones sometimes form large natural underground reservoirs, but not all sandstones yield water freely.

The distribution of aquifers is of economic importance. The main aquifers in the Plateau Uplands are fine-grained sandstone with alternating layers of non-water-bearing siltstone and claystone.

The sandstone is the water-bearing unit, but the siltstone and mudstone are important because they retard downward movement of water. In many places the Supai formation is an important confining layer. The Coconino sandstone of Permian age lies above the Supai formation and underlies nearly all of the area. This formation has a thickness of 600 feet near Holbrook which thins out northward. It is a fine-grained, well-sorted, highly cross-bedded sand, deposited by wind action. The Navajo sandstone of Jurassic age is the aquifer of next importance. It, too, is an ancient sand dune deposit and principal water-bearing unit in the western part of the Navajo Reservation.

The Mesaverde group of Cretaceous age consists of a series of sandstone and siltstone units. The sandstone units yield small amounts of water in the Black Mesa area, which is the sole supply for many schools and trading posts. Tertiary sediments and volcanic rocks in the Springerville and St. Johns, Arizona areas are important aquifers, but storage capacity is small.

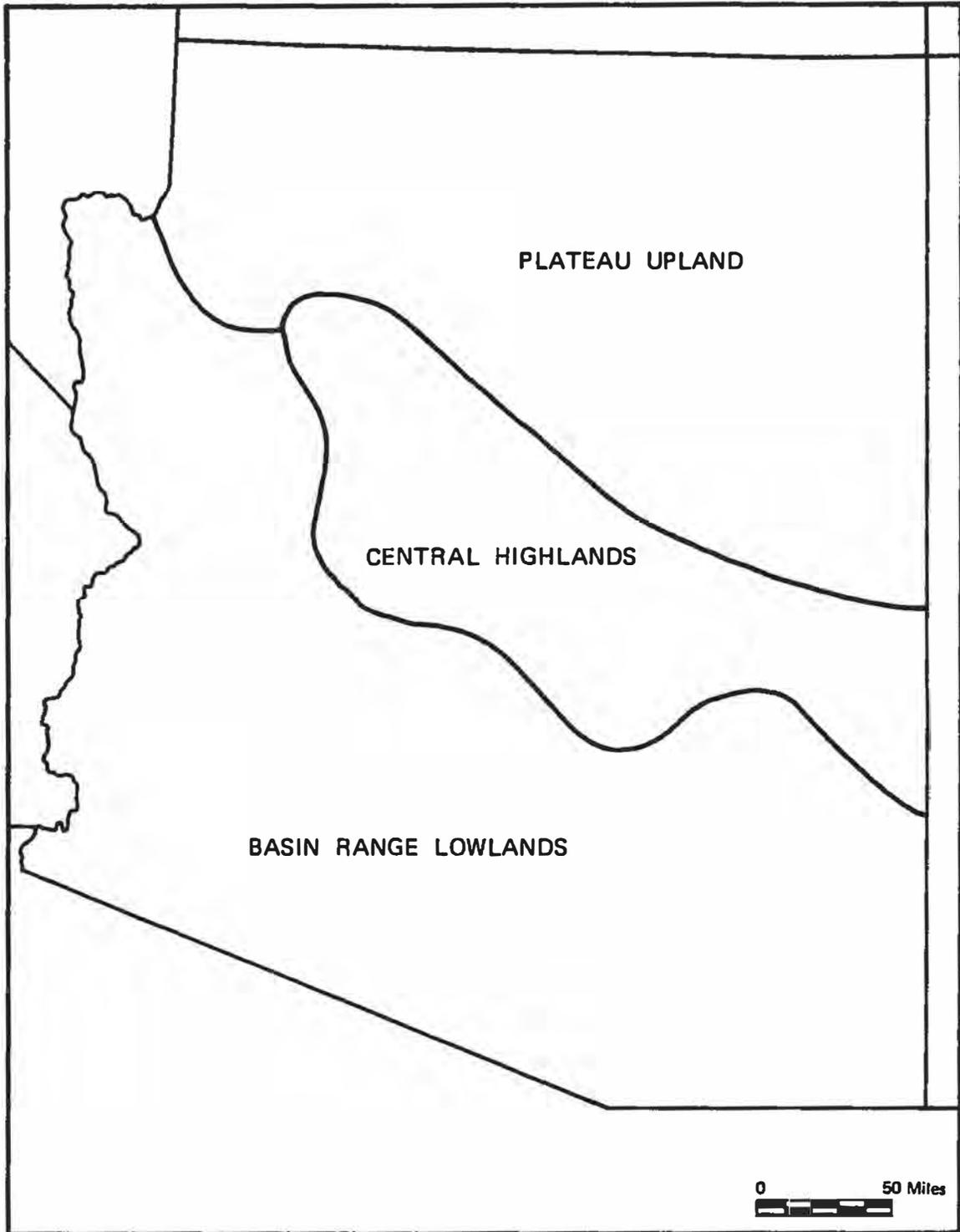
A number of wells yield groundwater from the shallow alluvium along the Little Colorado River drainage system. The areal extent of the Coconino sandstone is widespread, but it is several thousand feet below land surface in many places. The chemical quality of water from this unit is often unfavorable due to the high chloride content, which makes it necessary to develop supplies from other sources. It is not possible to develop water from the Navajo sandstone and Mesaverde everywhere in the Uplands because of their limited areal extent.

Most of the Plateau Upland aquifers yield small quantities of water to wells because of their low permeabilities, ranging from a few gallons per minute (gpm) to nearly 200 gpm. The yield is considerably more in areas where the sandstones have been faulted, fractured and joined to create additional storage space and greater permeability.

Such conditions prevail near Flagstaff, where wells yield as much as 700 gpm, and near St. Johns, where the yield has been reported as high as 1800 gpm.

Fractured rocks are favorable for recharge from rainfall and snowmelt since they provide avenues for downward percolation into the water table. In areas of high precipitation, the character of the rocks controls the groundwater supplies and also the surface water, as the downward percolation reduces the runoff in the area.

**Figure 46**  
**Water Provinces in Arizona**



**b. New Mexico**

The Four Corners Regional Commission has also investigated the water resources in the State of New Mexico. The information contained here was taken from publications of the Four Corners Commission.

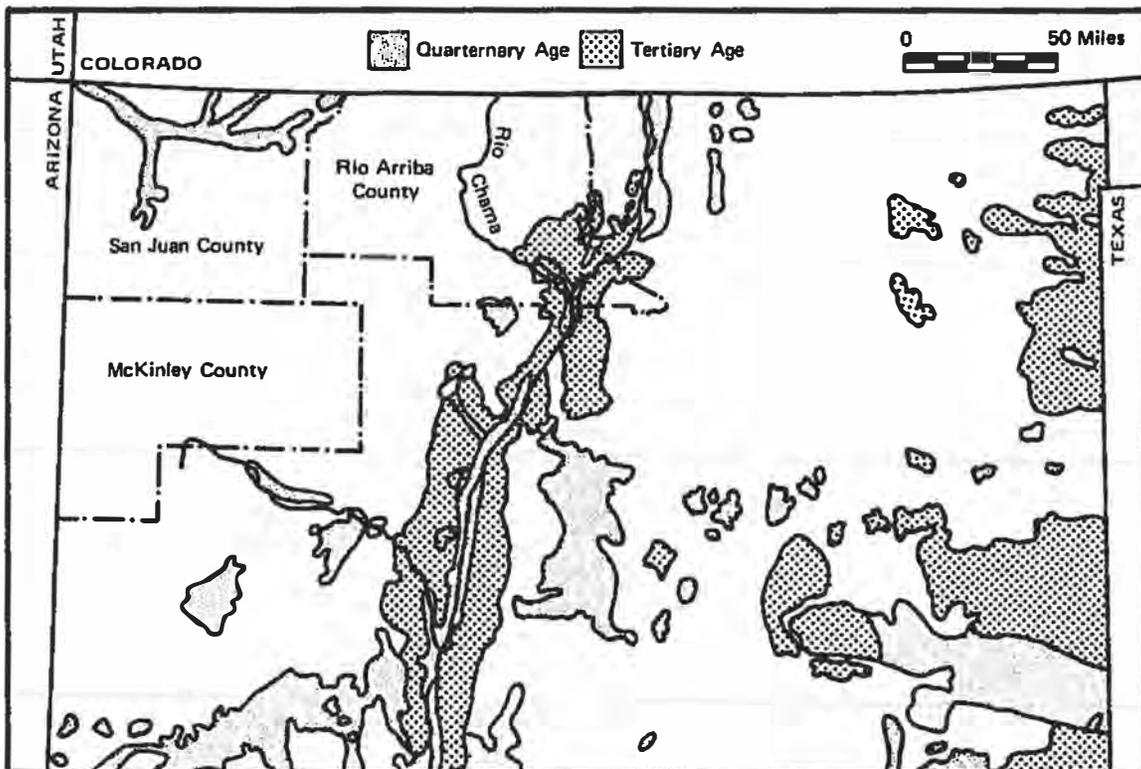
The occurrence of groundwater is related to the type, extent, and thickness of subsurface rocks, which also determine the yield and quality of the water. Sand and gravel, limestone, and sandstone comprise the more important water-bearing groundwater reservoirs. Sands and gravels underlying the High Plains constitute the western part of the High Plains shallow aquifer. Water levels in most wells are about 100 feet below land surface. The geographic occurrence of these aquifers in San Juan and McKinley Counties, New Mexico is shown on Figure 47.

Vast amounts of groundwater occur in the unconsolidated alluvium in the structural trough of the Rio Grande valley. The width of the trough ranges from 15 to 30 miles with a thickness as much as 6,000 feet in places. Large well yields are common, and the chemical quality, in general, is good to excellent. Groundwater in the alluvium is hydraulically interconnected with the surface water. Intensive development of groundwater tends to diminish inflow to the river and, in time, may cause the river to lose water to the groundwater reservoir. There are usable supplies which extend to great depths.

Extensive deposits of sand and gravel underlie the sandstone and conglomerates in the intermontane valleys in the Basin and Range Province in the southwestern part of the state, west of the Rio Grande. Large yield irrigation wells supply excellent quality of water for crop growth in the Deming and Lordsburg areas.

The principal areas where limestone aquifers have been developed are in the Pecos basin, southeastern Otero County, and in the general vicinity of Grants. The water is of fair quality. The famous artesian aquifer in the Roswell basin is in the San Andres limestone and Grayburg formation, where well depths range from several hundred to more than 1,000 feet

**Figure 47**  
**Principal Sand and Gravel Aquifers in Northern New Mexico**



and yield several thousand gallons per minute. Large supplies of water can be obtained from the reef limestones in the Carlsbad area, although some of the water is highly mineralized. The reef aquifers discharge much of their water to the Pecos River near Carlsbad Springs.

Low permeability sandstone aquifers occur extensively in the northeastern and northwestern parts of the state (Figure 48) in thick sequences. These provide potential for development of moderate to large yield wells. Stratigraphic units comprising the sandstones range from Pennsylvanian to Tertiary in age. The Gallup sandstone yields as much as 250 gpm from wells near Gallup but yields of 50 to 75 gpm are common. Yield from sandstones is dependent upon the total saturated thickness penetrated. In places where several thousand feet of water-bearing sandstones are penetrated with properly constructed wells, yields of 1 to 2 thousand gpm might be expected. Where only several hundred feet are penetrated, the yield may range from 10 to 100 gpm, dependent on the character of the sandstone.

Depth of water is variable in New Mexico. The water level is less than 200 feet in most of the valley and plains area. In several places in the state it is more than 500 feet below surface; and in others, wells have been abandoned because of the low level.

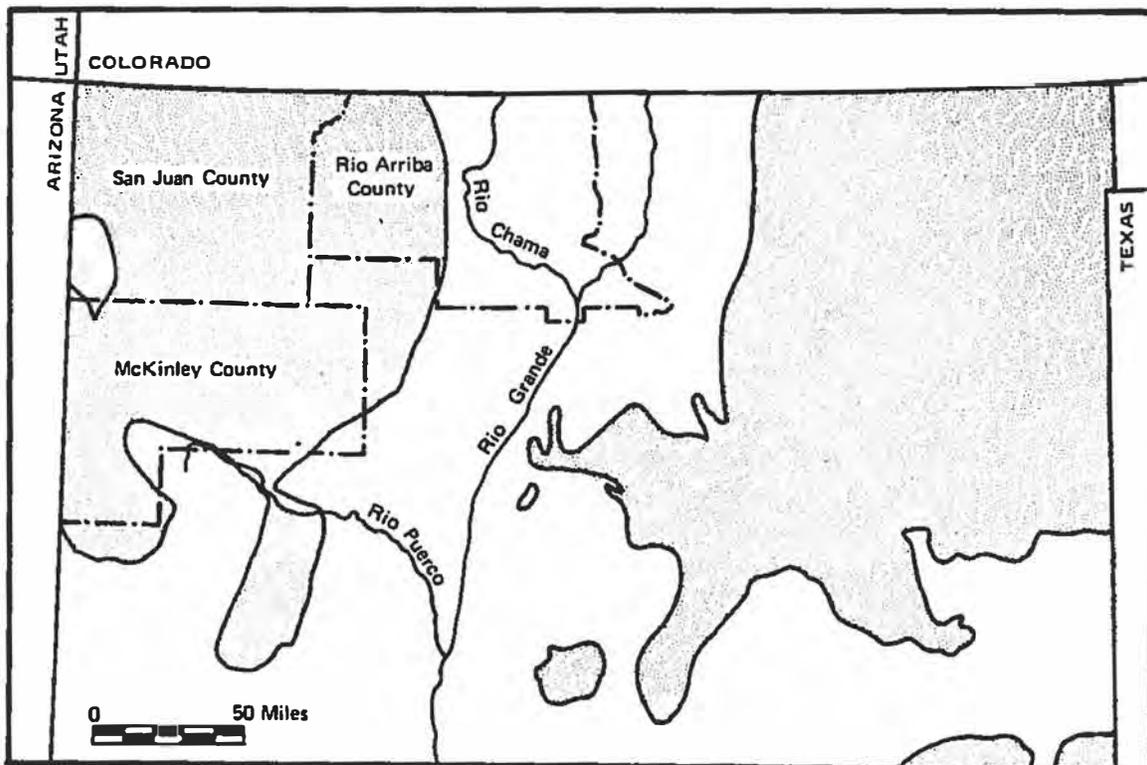
### 3. LAND

#### a. Ownership Characteristics

In the survey region of Arizona and New Mexico there are four broad categories of land ownership: federal, privately held, state, and Tribal land. Ownership of the land in the region affects land use in several ways. Utilization of the land is, to a great degree, dependent upon the laws which confer specific rights of use, lease, and sale upon the owner of the land. If land in the region were Tribally or privately owned, one set of procedures would apply to proposed uses. It is the diverse character of ownership that led, in part, to the complexity of the land use picture in the region today.

Figure 48

Principal Sandstone Aquifers in Northern New Mexico



Each type of non-private ownership has originated in specific legislation which also controls the land use decision-making process with respect to that land. While the following section is in no way a complete picture of the situation in the region, it will serve the purpose of an introduction.

#### **b. History**

The land in the survey region was originally acquired by the United States Government through cession from Mexico in 1848. Therefore, privately held land in the region would have resulted from one of a number of transfers from the Federal Government to private individuals. Grants were normally patents issued by the Federal Government to claimants under the mining laws and entrymen under the various Homestead and Desert Land Entry laws. In New Mexico, large Spanish land grants existed in the area prior to cession. In addition, substantial grants of land were made by Congress to railroads (in this case the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad running across central Arizona and New Mexico) for right-of-way purposes and as an economic incentive to transportation development. These grants were of alternate sections of land along the right-of-way and generally formed checkerboard patterns.

#### **c. Federal**

##### **(1) Federal Fee Land**

Federally owned lands in this Arizona-New Mexico region may be of several types. These include reservations, both for Indians and for military purposes, national forests, national parks, monuments, and recreation areas, withdrawn lands, and grazing districts. Additionally, substantial amounts of land in each of the two states are state owned. Such land was either ceded to the state upon admission to statehood, or numbered sections in each township were granted to the states by Congress for school purposes. This latter category encompasses the so-called "school lands;" revenues from their disposition were to be used for the development of state educational systems.

Figure 49 portrays land status in northern Arizona and Figure 50 portrays land status in northern New Mexico.

##### **(2) Reservation**

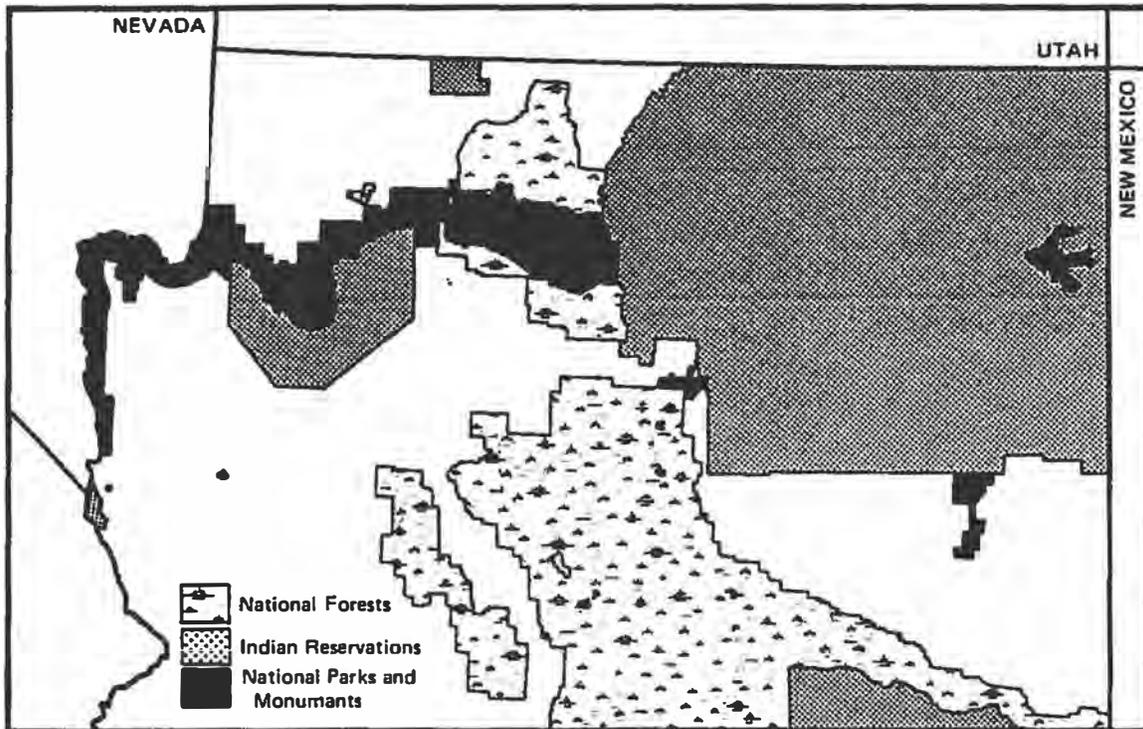
Navajo Tribal lands include: individual and tribal fee simple land; individual and tribal allotted lands; tribal trust lands, and, transferred submarginal lands (Rankhead Jones Land Use Lands). This list is not exhaustive.

While it is an extremely difficult task to pinpoint all the differences, a general statement of land status and the inherent problems may be useful. The difference in the types of Navajo lands can most easily be understood in relation to the Federal policy toward the Indians as reflected by land tenure decisions of the Federal government. The policies changed through time and it is these changes in policy that account for the different types of Indian lands.

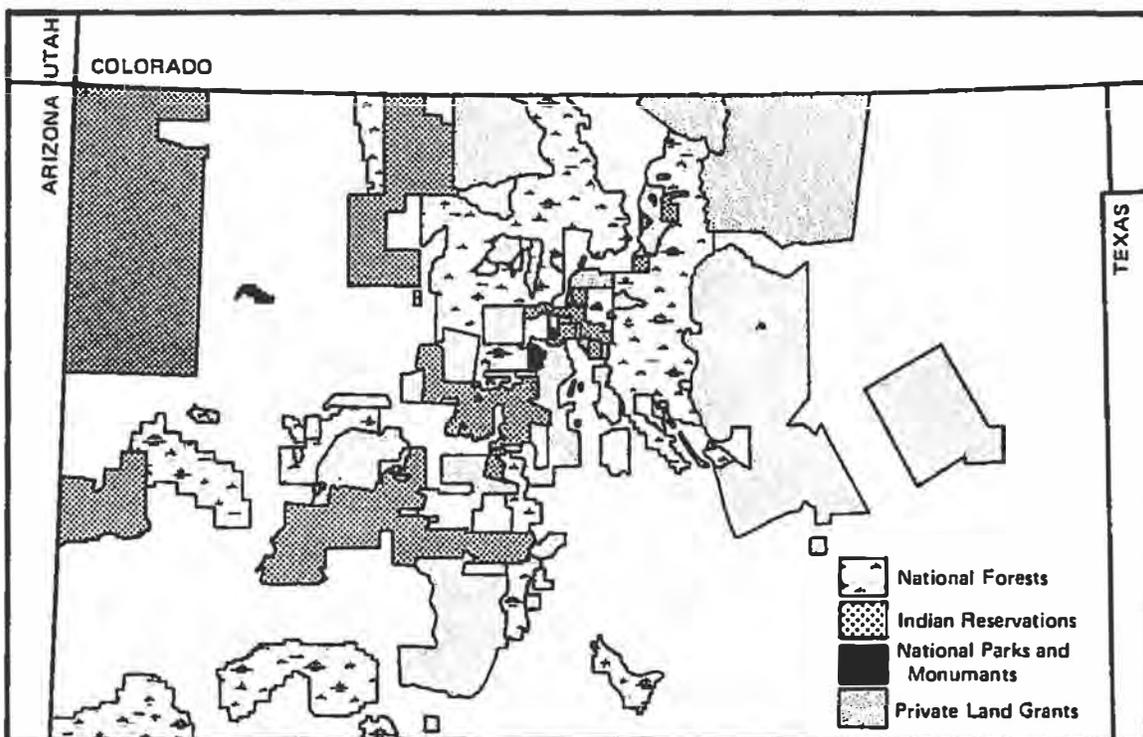
##### **(a) Treaty Lands**

Reservation created by treaty was the initial policy of the United States government with respect to Indian population. In 1868, the Navajos obtained a tract of land for a reservation through a negotiated treaty. The creation of reservations was a dual process of withdrawal of public domain lands from all forms of entry and the reservation of those lands for use by the Indians. This process was markedly different from the original meaning of the term reservation, as first applied to areas in the eastern United States, which acknowledged that reservations were lands which the Indian nation withheld from colonial cession.

**Figure 49**  
**Land Status in Northern Arizona**



**Figure 50**  
**Land Status in Northern New Mexico**



Up until 1871, reservations were created by treaty with Indian Tribes. After that date, treaty negotiation declined and reservations were created or expanded primarily by Executive Order. The Navajo Reservation, as originally drawn, did not reflect the amount of or specific areas of land used by the Navajo population. The reservation was expanded by a series of Executive Orders. In all, 18 additions and 5 withdrawals have occurred since 1868, mostly in the State of Arizona. Two of the withdrawals of land occurred in what is referred to as the "checkerboard area" in New Mexico.

#### **(b) Allotment**

In 1887, the General Allotment Act signaled a major Federal policy change toward the Indians. The Act was designed to separate the individual Indian from strong tribal bonds and facilitate his assimilation into the mainstream through the mechanism of private property ownership. The Indians were allowed to file for 160-acre plots in the areas of the public domain they had been using. Some allotment of reservation land also took place.

This policy on the Navajo Reservation failed to acknowledge two very basic conditions of the Navajo. First, 160 acres was not of sufficient quality to be economically viable for grazing. Second, the Navajo as a people had no equivalent of private property in their culture. Their traditions include the concept of "ownership-by-use." As long as a family group used an area of land no one else would use it, but discontinuation of use signaled that the area could be used by anyone else. The failure of the allotment effort was due in large part to these factors. This policy is responsible for the "checkerboard area" in the Eastern Agency area of the Navajo Nation.

Two major land tenure problems are the direct result of the Indian Allotment Act. The fact that the allotted land units were too small to be economically viable resulted in appropriation of portions of the surrounding public domain by the Navajos in allotment areas. This "occupation problem" exists today as well.

The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (IRA) was the next major shift in policy. The Act placed an emphasis on the Tribe as a unit and on corporate rather than private property. The Act brought about an end to allotment of reservation lands and a continuation of the trust status of Indian lands in general. The continuation of the trust status was a device designed to protect the Indians. The impact of allotment procedures is still evident in the "checkerboard area." Consolidation of lands within this area has alleviated some of the problem but the area remains a tangle of uncertain ownership and legal use.

#### **(c) Fee Simple**

Fee simple Indian lands are lands purchased by the Tribe or by individuals outside the reservation boundaries. In 1937, a Federal appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior forbade the use of tribal funds for the acquisition of land outside the existing reservation for all tribes in Arizona and New Mexico as well as most other states. This limitation continued until 1955.

Trust lands also carry limitations to transfer of title. Under existing law such lands may only be sold if a patents-in-fee is issued to the Indian landowner by the Secretary of the Interior forbade the use of Tribal funds for the acquisition of land outside the existing granting of the fee patent would benefit the applicant and also if the sale of a particular tract could be allowed without thwarting the efforts of other Indians to consolidate their individual or tribal holdings into economic units. At present, efforts of consolidation are being undertaken in the "checkerboard area."

#### **(d) State Lands**

##### **(1) Arizona**

The survey area in Arizona is located in the three counties of Apache, Navajo and Coconino. Table 4, 5 and 6 shows the structure of land ownership in those counties.

**Table 4**  
**Area and Land Status of Apache County, Arizona**

<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area in Acres</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
U.S. Forest Service	500,461	7%
U.S. Bureau of Land Management	142,988	2%
Indian Reservation	4,432,652	62%
State of Arizona	714,944	10%
Individual or Corporate	1,215,404	17%
Other	142,980	2%
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>7,149,429</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 5**  
**Area and Land Status of Navajo County, Arizona**

<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area in Acres</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
U.S. Forest Service	507,392	8%
U.S. Bureau of Land Management	126,848	2%
Indian Reservation	4,185,984	66%
State of Arizona	317,120	5%
Individual or Corporate	1,205,056	19%
Other		
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>6,342,400</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 6**  
**Area and Land Status of Coconino County, Arizona**

<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area in Acres</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
U.S. Forest Service	3,322,368	28%
U.S. Bureau of Land Management	593,280	5%
Indian Reservation	4,390,272	37%
State of Arizona	1,067,904	9%
Individual or Corporate	1,661,184	14%
Other	830,592	7%
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>11,865,600</b>	<b>100%</b>

**(2) New Mexico**

There are approximately 168,000 acres of state land in the region. These state lands are managed by an elected Commissioner of Public Lands.

The federal lands in New Mexico are managed by several federal agencies. The Zuni and Cebolleta Mountains were withdrawn from the public domain in recognition of their values as forested areas. The northwestern Zuni Mountains and the northeastern Cebolleta Mountain are in McKinley County and comprise the Mt. Taylor area of the Cibola National Forest. The Forest Service lands amount to approximately 176,000 acres.

Tables 7 and 8 show land tenureship in the region.

**4. LAND ACQUISITION**

The actual acquisition of land for relocation represents the third and final step after identification and evaluation. A further evaluation of certain specific areas identified in this

**Table 7**  
**Area and Land Status of San Juan County, New Mexico**

<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area in Acres</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
Federal Government	1,039,281	30%
Indian	2,110,692	59%
State	168,416	5%
Private and Other	211,851	6%
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>3,530,240</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 8**  
**Land Ownership: McKinley County, New Mexico**

<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Area in Acres</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
Federal Government	564,580	16%
Indian	2,158,410	62%
State	183,974	5%
Private and Other	588,076	17%
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>3,495,040</b>	<b>100%</b>

plan will be instituted as the Tribes, the Commission and the relocatees select those appearing to be most desirable. This activity will be reported to the Congress annually in accordance with the amending legislation.

**a. Navajo Acquisition**

The amendments to P.L. 93-531 enacted in the second session of the 96th Congress have had a significant impact on the planning process. Land acquisition for relocation had been identified by the Commission early in its work as the most important ingredient necessary for a successful program.

P.L. 93-531, as amended, authorizes the Navajo Tribe, in conjunction with the Commission, to obtain 250,000 acres of public (BLM) land in New Mexico and Arizona. The tribe also is authorized to purchase an additional 150,000 acres of private land to accommodate families required to relocate. There is a limitation of 35,000 acres, BLM or private, to be obtained in the State of New Mexico. During the first three years after enactment, the Navajo Tribe, in consultation with the Commission, has the responsibility for final selection of lands to be acquired.

To facilitate the acquisition of lands for relocation, Congress exempted land acquisition activities from the National Environmental Policy Act and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Congress gave the Navajo Tribe the primary role for land selection for a three-year period which began on July 8, 1980. After that three-year period expires and if acquisition has not occurred, the Commission will assume the primary selection role.

After enactment of the amending legislation, the Commission requested the Navajo Tribe to designate the agency or department with which the Commission should consult regarding land selection. On November 7, 1980, the Navajo Tribal Council adopted Resolution CN-69-80 delegating the Navajo and Hopi Land Dispute Commission as the responsible agency of the Navajo Tribe for land selection provided in P.L. 96-305.

This important resolution is provided here in its entirety because it represents a very significant event in the relocation project.

**RESOLUTION OF THE NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL**

*Delegating to the Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute Commission Authority to  
Speak for the Navajo Nation with Respect to the Land Selection  
Exchange Authorized by Public Law 96-305*

**WHEREAS:**

1. The Navajo Tribal Council by Resolution CAU-70-72 established the Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute Commission and gave it general responsibility for all aspects of the Navajo-Hopi land dispute; and
2. Over the years, the Commission has gained expertise in dealing with this dispute, and in understanding and meeting the needs of the Navajo people affected by this tragedy; and
3. On July 8, 1980, the President approved the 1980 Amendments to the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act (Public Law 96-305), which included provisions authorizing the transfer of 250,000 acres of Public Domain (BLM) land to the Navajo Nation without charge, and the purchase of 150,000 acres of private land, and all land to be for exchange and/or relocation purposes only and to be taken in trust (a copy of the relevant provisions of Public Law 96-305 is attached as Exhibit "A"); and
4. It is appropriate for the Navajo Tribal Council to designate an Agency within the Navajo Nation as that agency authorized to speak for the Navajo Nation with respect to the implementation of the land selection and land exchange provisions of Public Law 96-305; and
5. It would also be appropriate to provide technical and legal assistance to that agency to help it carry out its responsibilities under this delegation of authority; and
6. The Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute Commission, by Resolution (see attachment) of October 6, 1980, has requested the Navajo Tribal Council to designate it as the Agency authorized to speak for the Navajo Nation in this matter.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:**

1. The Navajo Tribal Council hereby delegates to the Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute Commission authority to speak and act for the Navajo Nation with respect to the land selection and land exchange provisions of Public Law 96-305.
2. No agreement to purchase private lands shall be entered into without the concurrence of the Budget and Finance Committee, Navajo Tribal Council. Any such land purchase agreement shall be subject to the appropriation of funds by the Navajo Tribal Council.
3. The Chairman, Navajo Tribal Council, shall designate a representative of his office, the Office of the General Counsel and the Office of Navajo Land Administration to work with the Land Dispute Commission on the project.

4. The Navajo Tribal Council hereby requests the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide to the Tribe the necessary funds to accomplish the land selection and land exchange as mandated by Section 11 of Public Law 96-305.

5. The Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute Commission shall consult with the Eastern Navajo Land Commission with respect to land selection in the State of New Mexico.

6. Final approval and purchase of lands pursuant to this resolution remains with the Navajo Tribal Council.

#### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Navajo Tribal Council at a duly called meeting at Window Rock, Navajo Nation (Arizona), at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 61 in favor and 0 opposed, this 7th day of November, 1980.

/S/  
Peter MacDonald, Chairman  
Navajo Tribal Council

#### NOTE

P.L. 96-305 and an October 6, 1980, Resolution of the Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute Commission constituted the attachments identified herein

The Commission has taken steps to assure relocatees are involved in the land selection process such as site visitation teams from the former Joint Use Area. The Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute Commission has been involved in planning these activities.

#### b. Land Exchanges

P.L. 93-531, as amended, provides the Commission with the opportunity to negotiate land exchanges between the two tribes. The statute authorizes these exchanges upon mutual agreement of both tribes.

On a small scale, land exchanges (sometime referred to as "fence bending") allows the Commission to address the needs of families in close proximity to the partition line who find themselves separated from grazing, water supplies, and other needs.

In order to facilitate land exchanges in close proximity to the line of partition, the Amendments Act to P.L. 93-531 provided an additional incentive to individual families who, although not subject to relocation, might elect to move in order to participate in a land exchange. They are to receive 125 percent of the incentive bonus, the housing benefits, and other relocation assistance provided under the Act.

On a larger scale, land exchanges may hold the potential in some areas to reduce the number of relocations involved. But, the process of achieving a land exchange between the two tribes is exceedingly complex. The problems are further complicated because the adjoining 1934 Reservation lands still are in litigation. A brief description of the 1934 Reservation Dispute appears in the Appendix.

Notwithstanding, the Commission continues its efforts to explore land exchange possibilities with the leaders of both tribes.

# **Development VIII Concepts for Relocation**

A series of development concepts have been prepared to accommodate the various types of anticipated relocation both on and off the reservation. Through its voluntary relocation program, the Commission has gathered considerable information regarding the desires of individual families who have already moved.

Although the information which follows is directed primarily towards the Navajo part of the relocation project similar considerations are appropriate for accommodating the Hopi relocations.

Many of the relocatees wish to move to other parts of the Navajo Reservation in an effort to maintain a traditional lifestyle. In order to make such a move, the relocatee would be required to obtain a homesite lease. Unfortunately, reservation lands have been utilized to their maximum extent for grazing. The likelihood of a relocatee obtaining a grazing permit or access to a customary use area, therefore, is very slim on the Navajo Reservation. The usual homesite lease encompasses only one acre.

## **A. HOUSING DEVELOPMENT**

### **1. TRADITIONAL**

New lands acquired pursuant to Section 11 or P.L. 93-531, as amended, may provide some traditional homesites along with grazing acreage in cases where they are deemed appropriate, as for instance, for the traditional elderly person. Figure 51, Development Concept A, shows basic considerations of this type of relocation.

### **2. CONVENTIONAL**

Many of the individual families have elected to receive conventional dwellings on-reservation in rural undeveloped settings. Figure 52, Development Concept B, portrays this relocation alternative. It is also anticipated that this alternative will be used on some of the new lands acquired pursuant to Section 11 of the Act and in some off-reservation rural settings.

### **3. CLUSTER HOUSING**

The Commission believes that some Chapters on the reservation might elect to accommodate groups of families who are required to relocate, who are presently members of such Chapters. (The partition line cuts across eleven Navajo Chapters.) Accommodation within Chapters may come about because of the close cultural, social, family and political ties of the relocatees to their Chapters and also because of a potential for further development of certain Chapters in a way which brings benefits to families not subject to relocation. Although the land withdrawal process necessary to implement this approach has not taken place, the various planning groups have not abandoned it as a possibility.

Figure 53, Development Concept C, portrays cluster housing for families who might seek to move to a single area. This concept also may be used as a basis for providing cluster

**Figure 51**  
**Development Concept A**  
**Traditional Homesite**

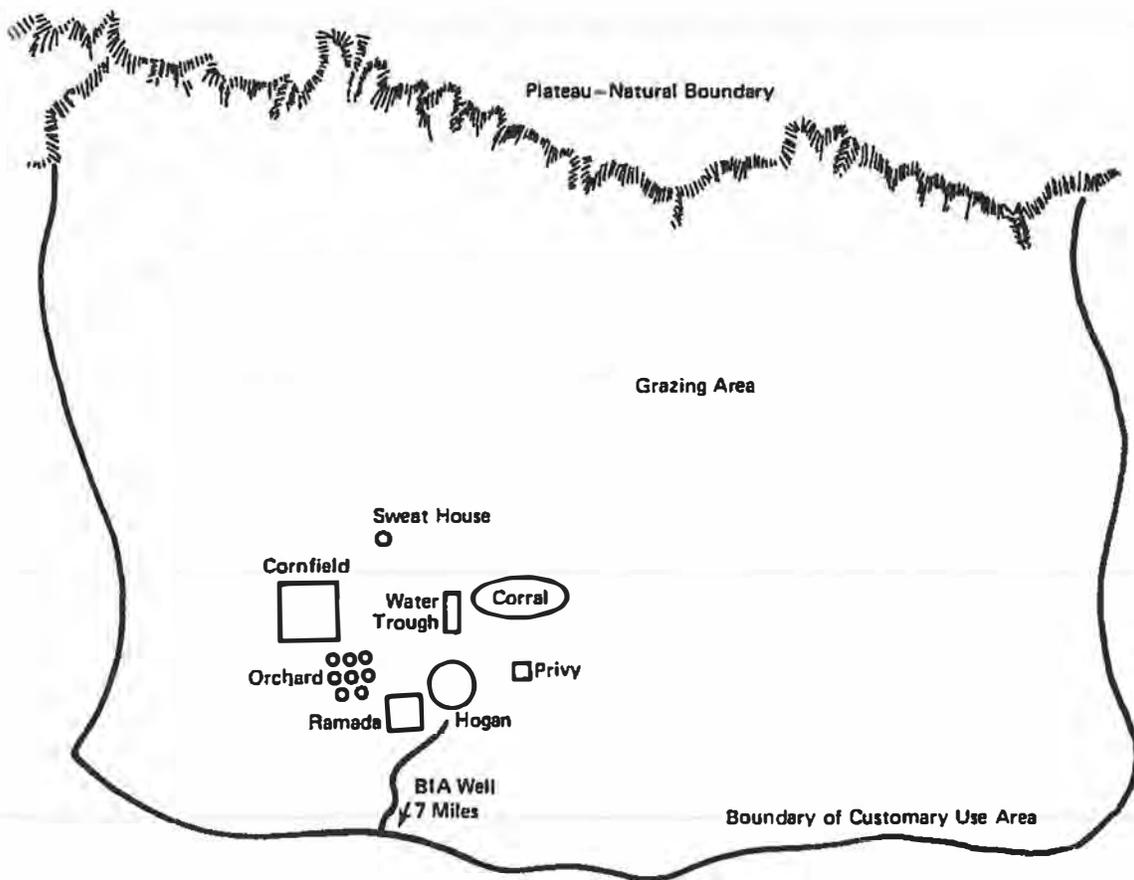
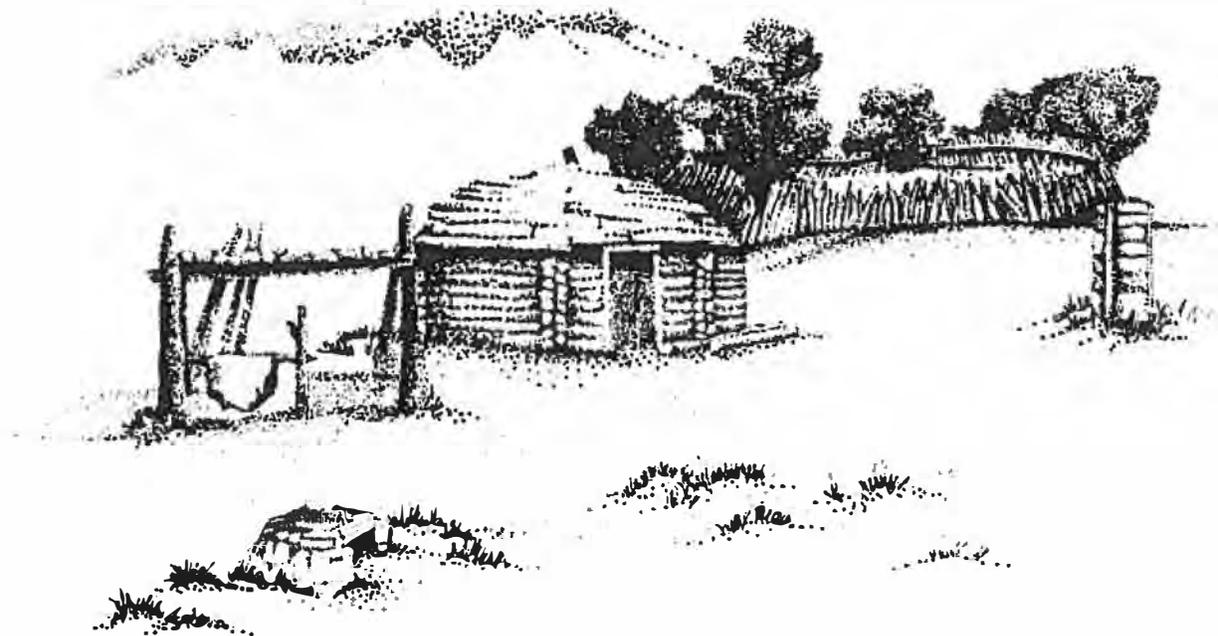
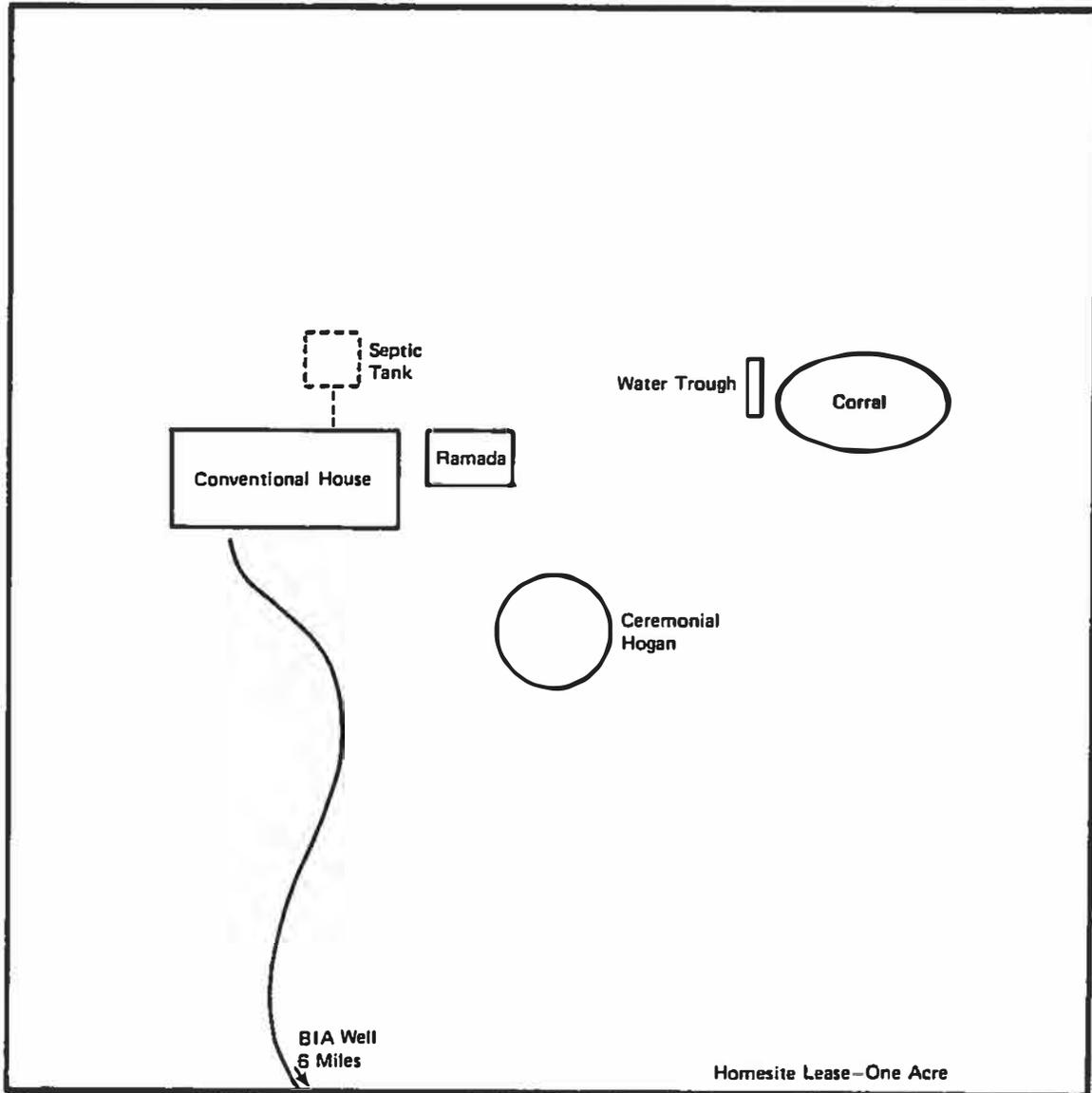
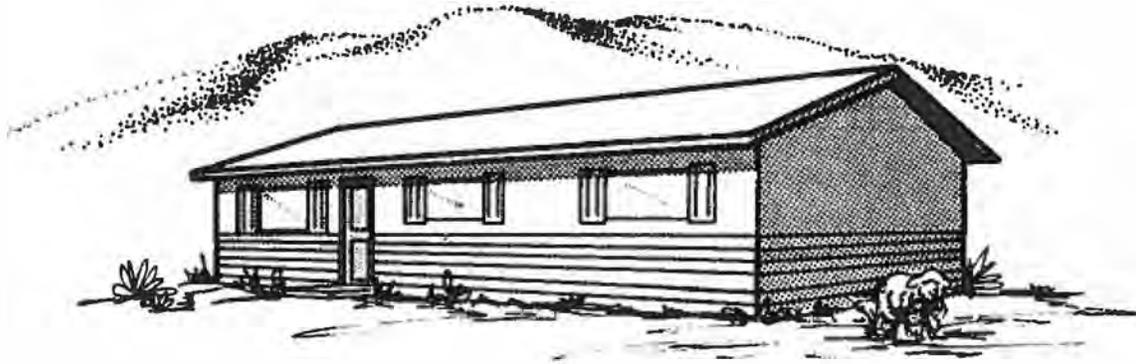
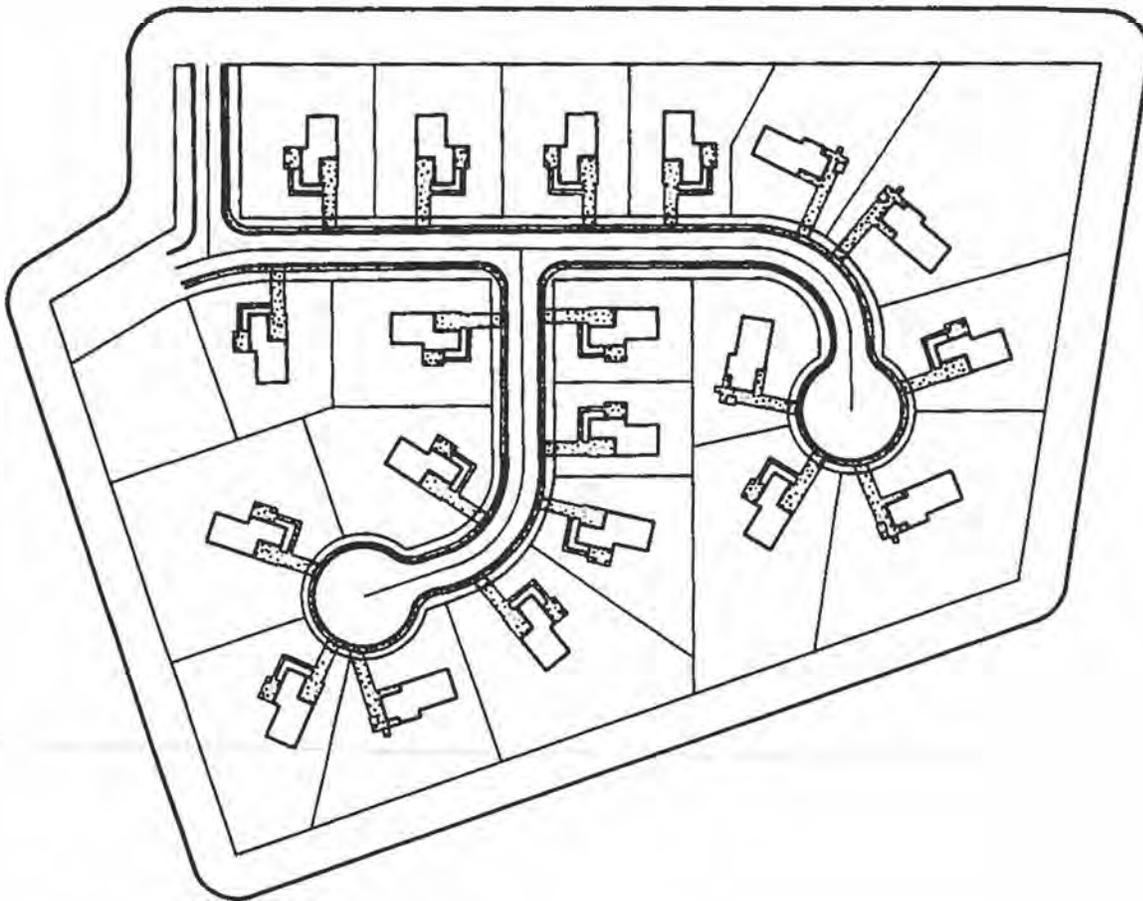


Figure 52  
Development Concept B  
Conventional Housing



**Figure 53**  
**Development Concept C**  
**Cluster Housing**



housing on new lands. As previously stated, cluster housing will require the development of community facilities and services.

## **B. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

### **1. CHAPTER RESETTLEMENT AREA**

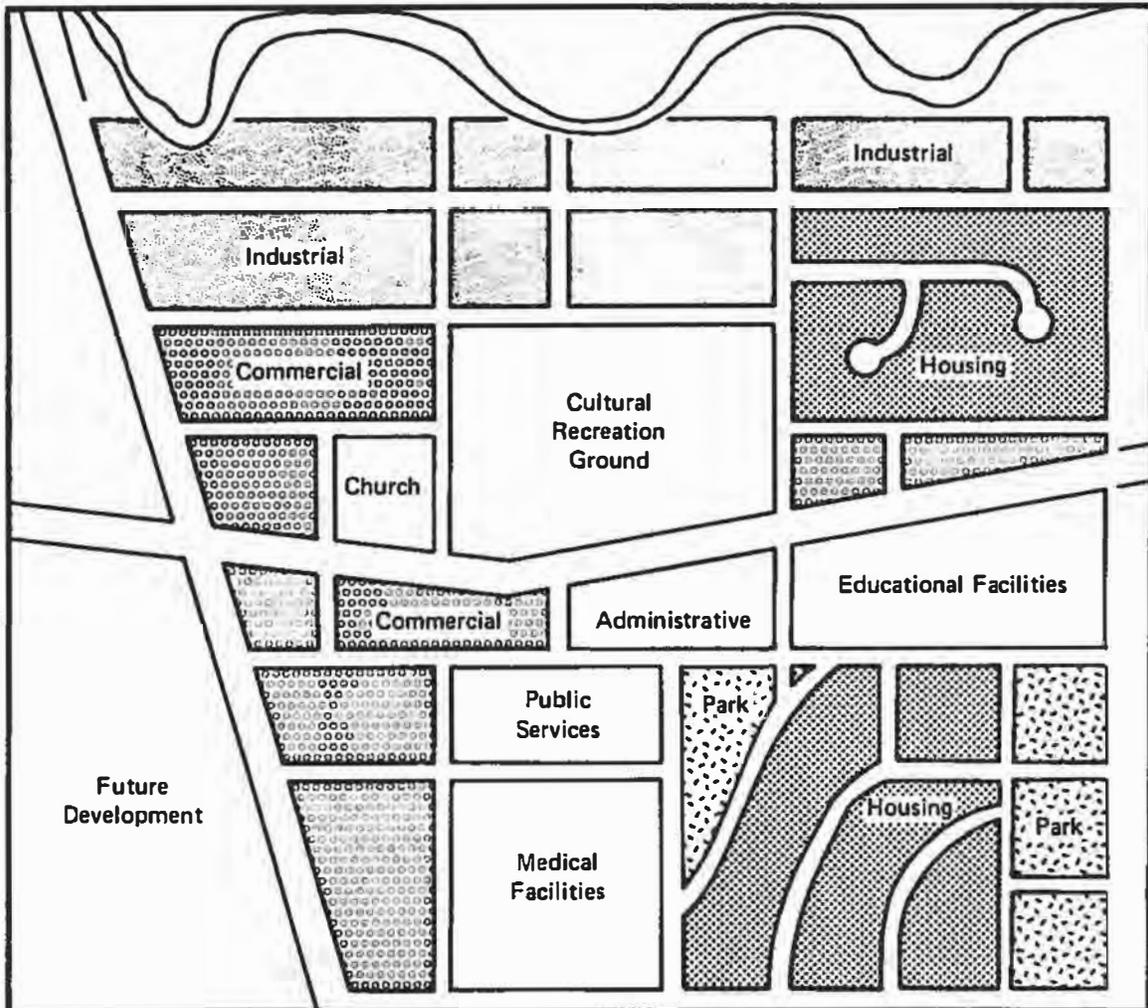
The desire of the Navajo to seek infra-structure development on reservation has been discussed. Broader based planning for Chapter resettlement areas may address the issue of such development needs. It must be emphasized, however, that assistance to Chapters with long-range development plans does not necessarily mean total implementation will come about through the limited assistance the Commission may be able to provide Chapters serving as hosts to relocatees. Further, the relatively short time period for relocation provides at best only the fundamental framework for planning future growth.

Figure 54, Development Concept D, portrays a Chapter Resettlement Area plan which is broader in scope and more encompassing than preceding concepts.

### **2. NEIGHBORHOODS, COMMUNITIES AND VILLAGES**

Acquisition of large tracts of land pursuant to Section 11 of P.L. 93-531, as amended, may require the use of development concepts other than those already identified. Broad scale planning will also be necessary.

Figure 54  
 Development Concept D  
 Chapter Resettlement Area



Conceptually, population groups residing closely together may be classified into neighborhoods, communities and villages. Considerable thought has been given to these concepts in relation to the relocation project. The concept of new neighborhoods, communities and/or villages has been studied in various parts of the region in greater detail.

Tribal planning has considered neighborhoods, communities and villages in its planning for coal gasification plants and other major economic development projects. The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project is one of these in which the development of a "town" concept may emerge. The Commission, however, views these approaches as being greater in scope than the types of development needed for the immediate task of relocation.

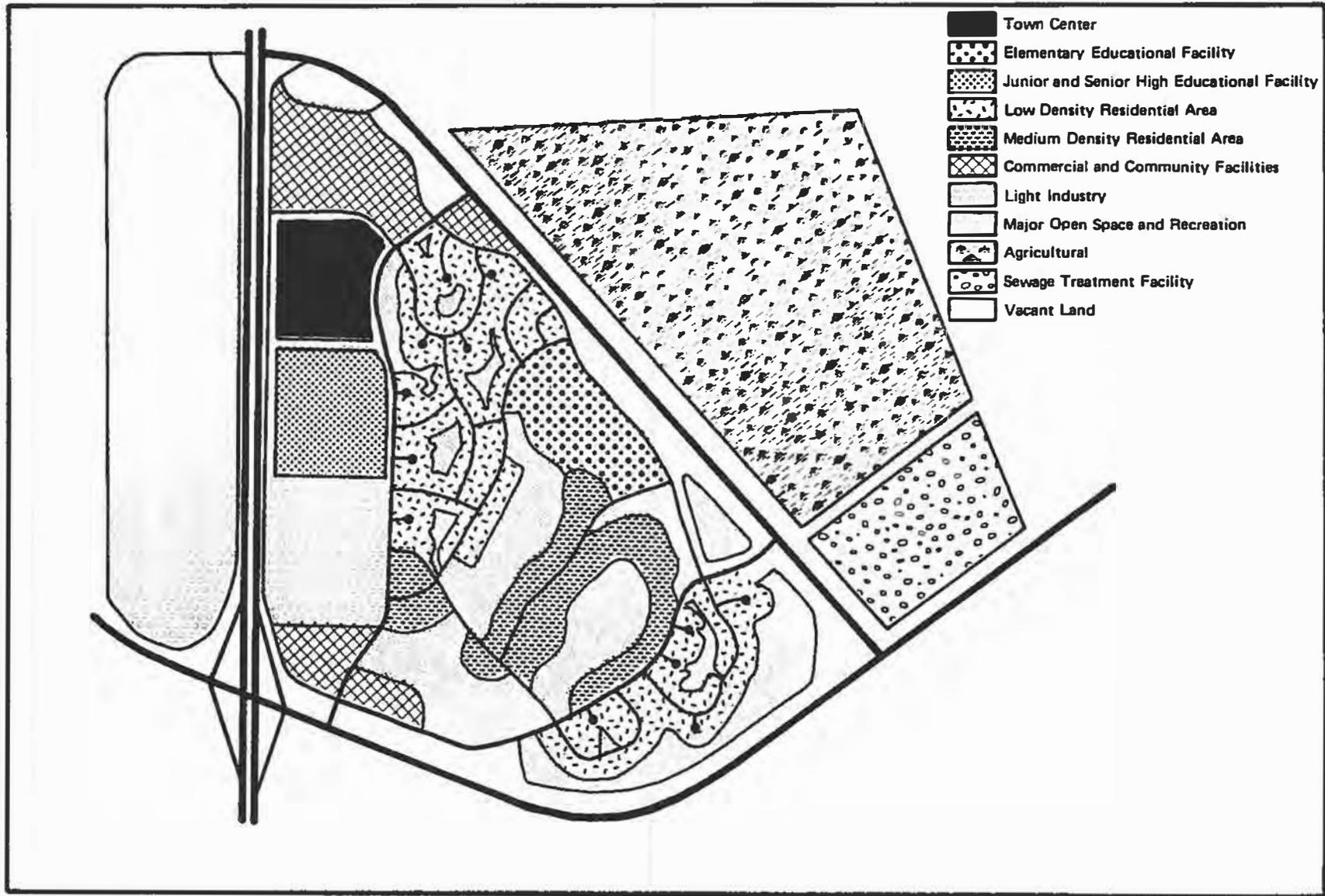
Notwithstanding, a labor force, housing for it and some community facilities may be obtained through the relocation project in support of this type of development. The potential for this type of development is partially dependent on cooperation with other large scale programs. Their inclusion herein represents the Commission's desire to see relocation serve as a catalyst for tribal implementation and achievement of the Tribes' own long-range objectives.

Figure 55 portrays a community development concept.

### C. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Strategies for economic development within the framework of the Relocation Program

Figure 55  
Development Concept E  
Community Development



emanate from the statutory requirement that the Commission consider the adverse economic results of relocation on the relocatees and, to the extent possible, avoid or minimize these impacts.

The Navajo Tribe has analyzed economic options available to individual Navajo very succinctly in its Overall Economic Development Program. Its analysis provides an overview of the economic options available and is applicable to the families required to move. It also provides a foundation for Tribal development strategies.

### 1. NAVAJO TRIBE VIEWPOINT

It is appropriate for the Commission to utilize a similar approach, and therefore, this portion of the Tribes' Overall Economic Development Program is reproduced here in its entirety.

## DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

### Context for Development Design

The situation in which the Navajo people now find themselves—a traditional society being forced for economic reasons to adapt to the technologically advanced society which surrounds it—along with the historical reasons for that situation, have been discussed previously. In the discussion that follows, the parameters and assumptions which guide Navajo economic policy-making and planning will be explored.

Navajo leadership understands it has few effective choices in the short run. The Navajos are a dependent, low-skilled group, with limited economic options and strong traditional economic orientation. The Tribe must provide for its people's needs here and now, and it must do so with limited income and little control of technology. There is no adequately developed Navajo private sector to build the Navajo economy; further, the Tribe has almost no control over the economic forces exerted on it by the rest of the region and the nation.

Under existing circumstances, Navajos have the options in style of life and location of employment portrayed in the matrix (Table 7). These options include:

Table 7  
Economic Options Available to Individual Navajos

		Location of Employment	
		On-Reservation	Off-Reservation
Style of Life	Traditional	<p>1</p> <p>Rapid Population Growth Land Deterioration Widely Dispersed Population</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Seasonal Off-Reservation Employment Difficulty Competing in Industrial Job Market</p>
	Modern	<p>3</p> <p>High Unemployment Underdeveloped Infrastructure</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Alien Environment Strong Family Ties Difficulty Competing for Jobs</p>

Source: Office of Program Development

## **TRADITIONAL STYLE, ON-RESERVATION EMPLOYMENT**

The rapid population growth of the Navajo, coupled with the current rate at which their land is deteriorating, make it no longer possible for the majority of Navajo to choose traditional styles of living, livestock herding, and, at the same time, have their demands for an increased standard of living met without extensive subsidization from both within and outside the Navajo Tribe. According to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, more than 40 percent of the Navajo population receives some form of welfare, yet the average per capita income is only \$753 annually.

Further, widespread population dispersal means increased subsidization costs, since it makes the extension of modern facilities to Navajo homes extraordinarily costly.

Thus, while some progress has been made, approximately 61 percent of Navajo homes are without electricity and 80 percent without water and sewer service.

Birth control, while it may keep the problems of the traditional sector within reasonable limits, has the effect of restricting choice. Range restoration will not return land to the point where all who wish may choose traditional styles of living. Clearly, the choice by large numbers of Navajos of traditional lifestyles with adequate standards of living will mean an increasing welfare burden on government.

As the population continues to grow on the fixed and deteriorating land base, this choice is becoming less and less desirable.

## **TRADITIONAL STYLE, OFF-RESERVATION EMPLOYMENT**

Seasonal agricultural labor and railroad work off-Reservation have served, in the past, to augment the incomes of traditional Navajos. But mechanization of agricultural work and a decline in railroad construction has caused these opportunities to become less available. In addition, with limited work experience, limited education and a poor command of the English language, traditional Navajos find it extremely difficult to compete for industrial employment in off-Reservation job markets.

Thus, the choice of traditional styles of living, with living standards augmented by off-Reservation employment, is becoming less viable with each passing day.

## **MODERN STYLE, ON-RESERVATION EMPLOYMENT**

Influenced by education, which has brought with it an enhanced appreciation of economic realities, more and more Navajos are adopting modern lifestyles so as to receive the inherent benefits. Unfortunately, under existing economic circumstances, it is extremely difficult to choose a modern style and standard of living on the reservation, for the reservation's economy is extremely underdeveloped.

Unemployment estimates vary from a low of 35 percent to a high of 65 percent. Only 8.4 percent of Navajo homes, versus 81.8 percent for the country in general, are classified as standard by the U.S. Census Bureau.

It is obvious that the underdeveloped economy and the lack of infrastructure make the choice of modern styles and standards of living possible for only a few.

## **MODERN STYLE, OFF-RESERVATION EMPLOYMENT**

With adequate education, some Navajos have been able to choose modern

styles and standards of living off-Reservation. However, many Navajo have encountered great difficulties trying to compete in an alien environment. Strong family ties and racial discrimination encountered when competing for off-Reservation employment account for the fact that some 40 percent of those relocated to distant urban centers have returned home.

The choice of a modern style and standard of living off-Reservation, then, does not now appear to be a viable alternative for many of the educated Navajos.

### **STRONG TRADITIONAL ORIENTATION**

The Navajo family is a cooperative unit bound together by ties of marriage and close relationships. A strong belief in the harmony of natural relationships lies at the core of Navajo culture.

The demands of a modern, technology-oriented society can, and often do, cause a painful transition for some from traditional ways.

It is clear that trade-off decisions between the differing personal and societal world views of traditional and modern cultures must be made carefully if severe dislocations are to be avoided.

There are two types of economic development strategies that may evolve from a broader understanding of the Navajo economic situation. First are those which fall within the narrow limits of the Commission's statutory power to mitigate the adverse impacts on individual relocatees. Second are those which are directed primarily at benefiting relocatees but which may, in fact, also be favorable for the host who accepts relocatees. These hosts may include chapters, growth centers on reservation, communities on-reservation, communities off-reservation and other areas.

### **2. INDIVIDUAL RELOCATEES**

The choice of a new place to live represents, ultimately, an economic choice. At issue is keeping the same life style and related economic activities, or choosing a new life style and associated economic activities; earning a living the same way as before or earning a living in a new way. To the degree that relocatees choose and are able to keep the same lifestyles or maintain their existing means of earning a living, economic impacts are minimal.

To the degree relocatees must change either their lifestyles or their means of livelihood, the impacts are greater, though not necessarily "adverse."

Economic strategies to assist individual relocatees will have a primary focus on stabilizing or strengthening, to the extent possible, opportunities for relocatees who wish to keep certain lifestyles or means of livelihood and on enhancing employment opportunities for those who seek new lifestyles or means of livelihood.

### **3. RELOCATION IMPACT**

The scope of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation project is of sufficient magnitude that opportunities for economic development exist on a broader scale than merely with individuals. Changing patterns of population density to a significant degree hold potential for economic development.

Host chapters on-reservation seeking infrastructure development, growth centers seeking broader population bases and off-reservation communities and sites where relocatees are accepted all will gain the support of the Commission and other federal agencies desiring to address relocation impacts and see a successful relocation program achieved.

The capacity to acquire land in proximity to services, such as rail lines, highways and utilities required for economic development may enhance the program's ability to succeed.

In order to achieve even some degree of success in this type of economic development, however, an extremely close cooperative tie with Tribal leaders is essential. Lands to be

acquired for relocation for the express benefit of relocatees will, nonetheless, become part of the reservation. For these lands or any others on the existing reservation to be utilized in a way which provides mutual benefits for both relocatee and host communities, Tribal leaders must be involved.

Economic strategies directed toward a broader context of development have, as their primary focus, attracting new types of activities to diversify existing economic bases; utilizing existing labor pools more fully while accommodating relocatees who move into an area; developing greater employment stability; and, assisting in planning and seeking infrastructure improvements necessary to carry out specific economic development projects.

The Navajo people recognize that the future of the traditional agrograzing lifestyle is not at all secure. Efforts to maintain it face new and increasing difficulties each day. For this reason the tribe continues to seek alternatives.

## **D. ORGANIZATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### **1. SPECIFIC PROBLEMS**

The creation of an appropriate organizational structure for implementing development is influenced by the location of the site for which development is considered. Reservation lands are owned by the Navajo Tribe and held in trust by the United States Government. In order to develop an organizational framework for development, consideration must be given to relationships of the Navajo Tribe to federal, state, and Tribal laws, such as property rights, and permitted uses. Until such time as the Commission adopts rules and regulations providing for governance and administration of new lands the assumptions set forth herein regarding new land must be viewed as tentative.

#### **a. Property Rights on the Navajo Reservation**

The Navajo Tribe is the beneficial owner of the entire Reservation. Reservation lands are held in trust for the Tribe by the United States, which has designated the Bureau of Indian Affairs as its trustee. The Commission will serve as trustee for the new lands until such time as the relocation project is completed. Fee ownership of portions of the Reservation may not be given or allocated to individual Navajos.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to transfer, upon request of the Navajo Tribal Council, legal title to or a leasehold interest in any unallocated lands held for the Navajo Tribe. Such transfer can be made only to a corporation owned by the Tribe or to a municipal corporation organized under state law.

The Navajo Tribe may, with approval of the Secretary of the Interior, lease lands for "public, religious, educational, recreational, or business purposes, including the development of natural resources in connection with operations under such leases." Such leases may be for a term not to exceed 99 years, and no provision is made for extension of such leases.

For development purposes property may be leased for business and residential purposes: 1) Business site leases are available to Navajos and non-Navajos; 2) Residential leases are available to non-Navajos; 3) Land leases and contracts with the tribe are regarded legally as enforceable, but concern exists as to the determination of the forum having or acknowledging jurisdiction by non-Navajo entities, lenders and residents.

#### **b. Organizing to Develop New Lands**

The key to creating the organizational framework for new land development appears to be the assurance of a logical sequence and vehicle for the transfer of property rights, such as, the right to use property, not ownership of it, from the Navajo Tribe to the residential or business user within newly developed areas. Any approach to development and governance, conceived to meet the unusual legal environment of the Navajo Reservation, will have to consider trusteeship, planning, and organizational options in addition to governance after relocation.

### **c. Trusteeship**

The current federal trustee for the Navajo lands is the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which in effect is charged with the beneficial preservation of the rights of the Navajos in matters concerning the Reservation. This trusteeship must be considered because it is binding upon any subsequent development on the Reservation.

### **d. Development Site Trusteeship**

The Bureau of Indian Affairs trusteeship involves the entire present Reservation. The Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission is the trustee specifically charged with matters concerning the entire new lands within the guidelines and limitations approved by the master trust. In this way, the Commission is directly involved in the development of new land for relocation.

### **e. Taxation**

Property taxes may not be imposed by the state, county, or school district on land or facilities owned by the Tribe or on personal property owned by Navajos. Navajos living *and* working on the reservation are not subject to state income tax, but they are subject to federal income tax and social security. Rental purchases made by Navajos on the reservation are not subject to state or county sales tax.

The Navajo Tribe is attempting to establish a new taxation system which will include a "sales tax" on retail purchases by Navajos and non-Navajos.

### **f. State and Local Relations**

The States of Arizona and New Mexico retain responsibility for state highways and traffic enforcement on them. The counties are responsible for the provision of certain services on the Reservation.

A municipality can be incorporated on the reservation with all the rights, powers and responsibilities of cities except those prohibited by federal law or the treaty with the Navajo Tribe. Incorporation of a new municipality would require the approval of the Navajo Tribal Council. In addition, development sites can be withdrawn for development purposes by the Chapter units of government.

## **2. PLANNING STRUCTURE**

### **a. Planning Group**

Planning for new development will require the involvement of those legal entities and organizations which will make decisions, approve proposals, implement plans, or provide services. An initial step in the implementation process should be the creation of a mechanism to provide for setting objectives, selecting development sites, establishing resettlement concepts and preparing detailed plans.

The planning development group might be a coordinating body working with the Commission. The provisions of P.L. 96-305 calling for interagency coordination provides a means for bringing various federal agencies into the development process.

### **b. Organizational Options**

Several organizational options are open for consideration as prime sponsors for implementing development.

- 1) Government Agency - The Commission by itself or in consort with governmental or tribal government.

In a format similar to housing authorities and other development entities utilized throughout the country, the Commission may in fact serve as a *de facto* "local government body" until an actual physical plan is established, and in its initial capacity has the power under a master granting of property rights entrusted by the trustee, to plan for, contract for, and manage the implementation of the projected community.

- 2) **Navajo Tribal Enterprise** - a new enterprise for development could be created, similar to the Navajo Forest Products, Navajo Tribal Utility Authority and Navajo Agricultural Products Industries.
- 3) **For-Profit Corporation** - The Commission assumes for-profit corporations will be interested in developing some of the resettlement sites. Discretionary funds may be used for private development by development corporations governed by private citizens - Navajo and non-Navajo.
- 4) **Limited-Profit Corporation** - such as those developing large urban renewal projects under enabling laws conferring certain rights to develop land for limited-profit.
- 5) **Non-Profit Corporation** - incorporated under state or federal laws to carry out the specific objective of implementing development.

#### **E. NEW LAND FACILITIES AND SERVICES**

The assurance of facilities and services on new lands will require more finite planning which can only be completed after land is actually acquired.

The design of community facilities and services is an integral part of development which will be undertaken under the auspices of whatever governance structure is established to administer the new lands.

# **IX** Involuntary Relocation

Although every effort to achieve a generous and thorough relocation program may be made, some families may not relocate. The Act anticipates relocation from the partitioned area of the 1882 Reservation will be accomplished five years after acceptance of this Report and Plan. For this reason the Commission has established involuntary relocation procedures.

In planning for this contingency, the Commission emphasizes it is not an enforcement agency of the judicial branch. After approval of this Report and Plan by the Congress, official preliminary notification of displacement to persons identified as being subject to relocation will be issued setting forth the requirements of relocation.

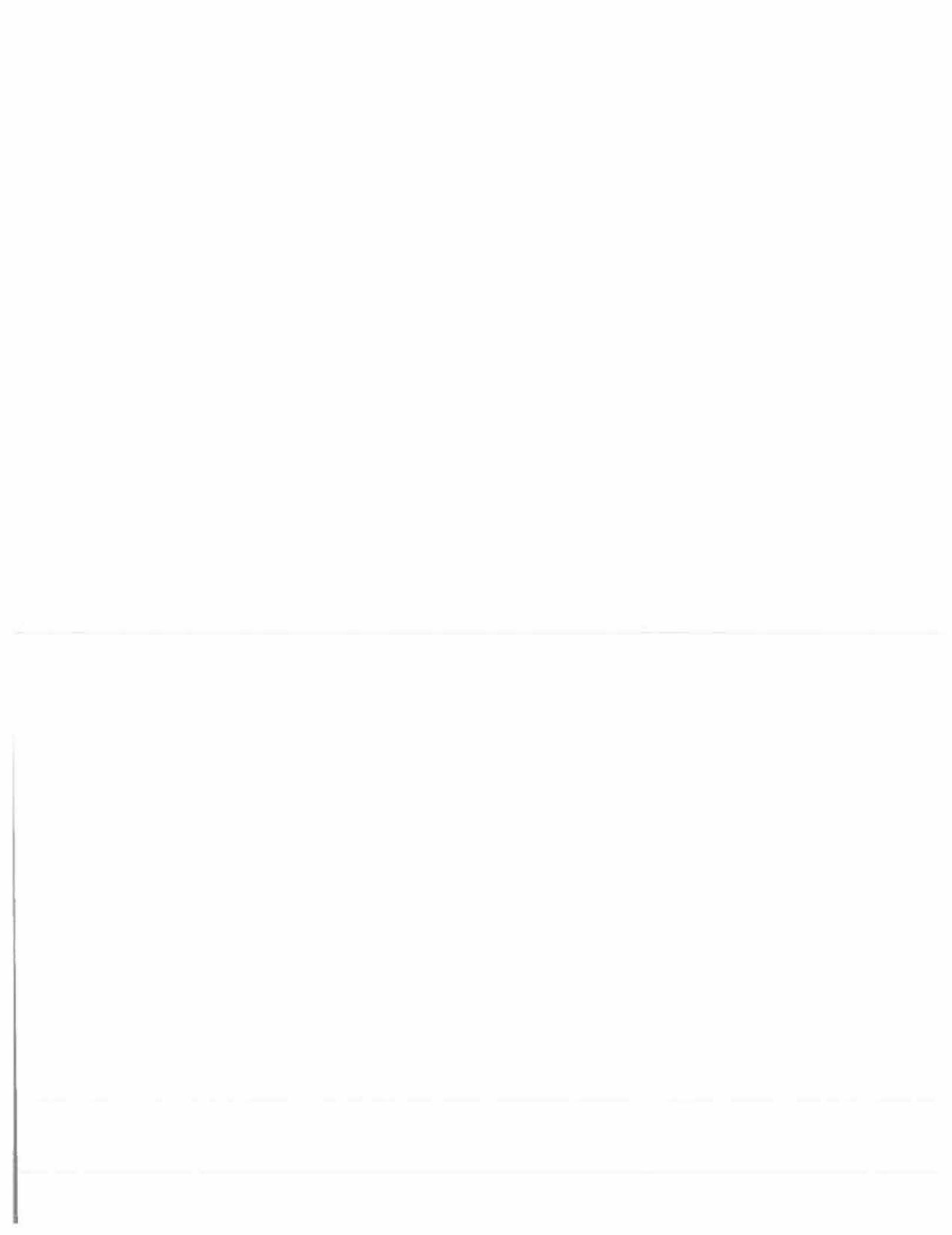
Relocates who do not voluntarily make timely arrangements to contract with the Commission for relocation assistance shall be contacted by the Commission as soon as practicable following the fourth anniversary of the effective date of this plan.

At that time, the Commission shall request that the head of household choose an available area for relocation and contract with the Commission for relocation. The Commission shall offer suitable housing to the relocatee; offer to purchase the relocatee's habitation and improvements; offer provisions for the relocatee and his or her family to be moved; and, provide moving expenses.

If a relocatee still fails to move, the Commission will issue a 90-day notice stating the date by which the relocatee will be required to vacate the area. That date will be five years from the date that this Report and Plan becomes effective. This notice shall also include a date when the relocatee will be given a 30-day notice to vacate.

Upon the expiration of all notice periods and upon the failure or refusal of the relocatee to make timely arrangements to move, the Commission shall identify said relocatee to the U.S. Attorney for appropriate action.

The relocatee retains the right to the relocation payments to which he/she may be eligible under the Commission regulations. The Commission may exercise its option to construct or acquire a home and related facilities for such household pursuant to 25 USC 640d-14(d)(3) or, deposit sufficient funds with the U.S. District Court to assure the availability of any relocation assistance to which the relocatee may be entitled.



# **Cost Analysis**

Public Law 93-531, as amended, 25 USC 640d-12(c)(4), directs the Commission to:

*assure that housing and related community facilities and services, such as water, sewer, roads, schools and health facilities for such households shall be available at their relocation sites.*

The magnitude of responsibility embodied in this particular section of the Act bears heavily upon the Commission. Assuring the actual physical amenities necessary in community type resettlements will not be a small undertaking. In remote individual relocations or resettlements in an established community, facilities may be assured by the availability of existing services.

The Commission gave serious thought to the problems of presenting cost considerations in this document. The limitations of Commission staff coupled with the fact that actual selection of land for relocation has not been accomplished makes this very difficult.

The Commission recognized that it was incumbent upon it to provide the Congress with as much information as possible about the land dispute and the progress being made towards final settlement. The Commission's experience with voluntary relocations has provided a good data base for considering Direct Costs of relocation.

## **A. DIRECT COSTS**

Two main categories of Direct Costs are those resulting from relocation program activity during the period of the creation of the Commission through FY 1981 and those resulting from relocation program activity beyond FY 1981. The former category includes funds appropriated to the Commission from FY 1976 through FY 1981 and the latter category includes funds which must be appropriated to the Commission in the future.

### **1. ACTIVITY THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1981**

The total cost of relocation through FY 1981 is \$27,190,000. This may be broken down into four categories of expenditures:

Agency Administration and Operations	\$ 3,653,000
Relocation Advisory Assistance	1,025,000
Incentive Bonus Payments	1,900,000
Relocation Assistance Payments	20,612,000
Program Direct Cost Total:	\$27,190,000

#### **a. Agency Administration and Operation Costs**

These funds provided for the expenses of Commission operations which included Program Supervision and Management, Legal Services, Report and Plan to Congress, Engineering and Technical Services and Administrative and Fiscal Overhead and Support.

### **b. Relocation Advisory Assistance Services**

The Direct Costs associated with the provision of counseling and advice to certified relocatee families before, during, and for a period of time after, resettlement is included in this activity. Additionally, eligibility certification functions of the Commission are included in this category. This encompasses intake interviews, eligibility interviews, and field investigations necessary to determine applicant eligibility for relocation benefits.

### **c. Incentive Bonus Payments**

The enabling legislation creating the Commission provided for a cash incentive payment to be disbursed directly to families who voluntarily relocated from the former Joint Use Area. Bonus payments will be disbursed through the end of FY 1981 to 380 households.

### **d. Relocation Assistance Payments**

These amounts include direct and incidental costs associated with the acquisition of decent, safe and sanitary replacement housing for relocatees and the appraisal value for improvisations and structures at their former homesites. Additionally, these funds reimburse relocatees for expenses incurred in seeking replacement homes and the costs of moving household goods to new residences. Other miscellaneous expenses associated with the resettlement process may be underwritten by this fund. It is anticipated that assistance payments authorized and approved between FY 1976 and FY 1981 will support the relocation of 380 households.

## **2. COMMISSION DIRECT COST BEYOND FISCAL YEAR 1981**

The following program and activity cost estimates are based on existing and anticipated budget authorization levels. Projections for FY 1982 are definitive in that they portray the actual allowance proposals supported by the Administration. Additionally, an inflation factor of 12 percent is built into housing cost projections beginning in FY 1982.

Congress anticipated the necessity of adjusting replacement housing allowance levels which is accomplished in close consultation with the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

### **a. Estimated Direct Cost Fiscal Years 1982-1987**

Direct Cost program funding by the Commission, by fiscal period, for 1,160 relocations is estimated at:

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Agency Operations</b>	<b>Bonus Payments</b>	<b>Assistance (Housing) Payments</b>	<b>Advisory Assistance</b>	<b>Discretionary Fund</b>	<b>Total</b>
1982	\$ 1,351,000	\$1,000,000	\$ 11,700,000	\$ 422,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 14,973,000
1983	1,580,000	850,000	16,400,000	485,000	6,000,000	25,315,000
1984	2,000,000	1,000,000	18,400,000	560,000	6,000,000	27,960,000
1985	2,250,000	1,000,000	20,600,000	630,000	6,000,000	30,480,000
1986	2,500,000	1,000,000	23,000,000	640,000	6,000,000	33,140,000
1987	2,750,000	1,000,000	25,800,000	650,000	6,000,000	36,200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,431,000</b>	<b>\$5,850,000</b>	<b>\$115,900,000</b>	<b>\$3,387,000</b>	<b>\$30,500,000</b>	<b>\$168,068,000</b>

## **b. Basis for Direct Cost Computations**

### **(1) Agency Operations.**

An estimated 17 percent annual increase is built into the years following the FY 1982 base figure. This escalation will accommodate annual personnel compensation increases resulting from yearly cost of living adjustments for federal employees and normal ingrade and promotion actions for all Commission staff components. Additionally, the 17 percent factor will keep pace with all other increases brought about by inflationary pressures on the general operating costs of the Commission.

### **(2) Bonus Payments**

There are no inflationary factors needed to calculate the incentive bonus since Congress set a flat payment schedule. The schedule provides for a payment of \$5,000 in the first year of relocation diminishing \$1,000 annually until it reaches \$1,000 in the fourth year. The estimate for the analysis assumes \$5,000 Incentive Bonus Payments will be made to each certified eligible head of household. A total of 1,540 eligible applicants are estimated for the project.

### **(3) Assistance (Housing Payments)**

Estimate assumes annual benefits increases averaging 12 percent after FY 1982. Projections accommodate the relocation of 160 families in FY 1982 and 200 families relocated in each of the following five years. Total estimated relocations for the entire project are estimated at 1,540 families.

A number of factors were considered in arriving at a 12 percent annual increase in the housing benefit beyond FY 1982. The Commission believes that the rate of inflation in this area will decrease from the escalations observed in prior fiscal periods. Decreases should be possible through the construction of cluster housing on land acquired for resettlement purposes. Unit economies of up to ten percent can be anticipated if multiple dwelling construction within reasonable geographic proximities are initiated at resettlement areas. Additionally, the Commission is pursuing prototype housing designs as a means of further reducing the square footage cost of construction. These prototype units may incorporate innovative construction materials in lieu of the more conventional, and costly, raw materials currently in use.

### **(4) Advisory Assistance**

These projects represent the direct support associated with the relocation process, such as premove counseling, post-move assistance, and other related activities.

### **(5) Discretionary Funds**

These funds, authorized at \$6 million annually, were approved to assist and facilitate relocation efforts. It is anticipated that these amounts will be utilized in a variety of direct projects designed to enhance federal, state and local relocation assistance efforts through the duration of the program, ending in FY 1987.

## **c. Total Direct Costs**

A composite total of Direct costs by program activity from FY 1976 through FY 1987 is presented in Table 1. Table 2 presents per household cost estimates for all of the direct relocation program activities. Both of these tables are based on estimates of 1,540 families. Table 3 portrays the per household cost of relocation between FY 1976 and FY 1987 for the purposes of a comparison between Agency Operations (administrative overhead) and Direct Program Cost. Amounts programmed for agency operations and discretionary funding purposes are also discussed in this section.

**Table 9**  
**Composite Program Costs**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Agency Operations</b>	<b>Bonus Payments</b>	<b>Assistance (Housing) Payments</b>	<b>Relocation Advisory Assistance</b>	<b>Discretionary Funds</b>	<b>Total</b>
1976						
-81	\$ 3,653,000	\$1,900,000	\$ 20,612,000	\$1,025,000	---	\$ 27,190,000
1982	1,351,000	1,000,000	11,700,000	422,000	\$ 500,000	14,973,000
1983	1,580,000	850,000	16,400,000	485,000	6,000,000	25,315,000
1984	2,000,000	1,000,000	18,400,000	560,000	6,000,000	27,960,000
1985	2,250,000	1,000,000	20,600,000	630,000	6,000,000	30,480,000
1986	2,500,000	1,000,000	23,000,000	640,000	6,000,000	33,140,000
1978	2,750,000	1,000,000	25,800,000	650,000	6,000,000	36,200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$16,084,000</b>	<b>\$7,750,000</b>	<b>\$136,512,000</b>	<b>\$4,412,000</b>	<b>\$30,500,000</b>	<b>\$195,258,000</b>

**Table 10**  
**Direct Costs Per Relocation**

<b>Households</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Bonus Payments</b>	<b>Housing Payments</b>	<b>Advisory Assistance</b>	<b>Total Per Household</b>
380	Fiscal Years 1976-1981	\$5,000	\$54,242	\$2,697	\$ 61,939
1,160	Fiscal Years 1982-1987	5,000	99,914	2,920	107,834
1,540	Fiscal Years 1976-1987	5,000	88,644	2,864	96,508

**Table 11**  
**Administrative and Program Costs**

<b>Households</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Agency Operations</b>	<b>Program Cost Per Household</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
380	1976-1981	\$ 9,613 (13%)	\$ 61,939 (87%)	\$ 71,552
1,160	1982-1987	10,716 (09%)	107,834 (91%)	118,500
1,540	1976-1987	10,444 (10%)	96,514 (90%)	106,958

### 3. AGENCY OPERATIONS

Total Commission budget authority for Agency Operations for FY 1976 through FY 1987 are projected \$16,084,000. These amounts supported all agency operations not directly associated with the provision of assistance to Navajo and Hopi Indian families. As discussed previously, these funds were used for agency supervision and management, legal services, the Report and Plan to Congress, engineering and technical services, and administrative and fiscal overhead and support. The average annual cost for these expenditures was slightly in excess of \$1.4 million dollars per year.

#### 4. DISCRETIONARY FUNDS

The Commission was authorized to seek appropriations totaling \$6 million dollars annually pursuant to the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Amendments Act of 1980, P.L. 96-305. The agency first requested a total of \$500,000 in FY 1982. For the fiscal periods from 1982 through 1987, the Commission hopes to receive the full \$6 million dollars each year. This will total \$30.5 million dollars through the entire program.

These funds will be used to underwrite a variety of programs and projects sponsored by federal, state, Tribal and private groups and organizations. This assistance shall be programmed into efforts that will facilitate and assist relocation. Anticipated projects include innovative energy efficient housing, energy systems, and a wide range of community projects for resettlement communities on and off the reservation.

It is impossible to project the exact programming of these funds. Generally, discretionary funds will be used to benefit the greatest number of relocatees. Families resettling on newly acquired lands and other families resettling to established on-reservation or off-reservation communities will benefit greatly from these funds.

#### B. OTHER COST CONSIDERATIONS

To date, no new lands have been acquired for relocation. The Commission although having developed the planning process, has not commenced the finite planning necessary for actual use and occupancy of parcels of land to be acquired. Cost considerations for the development of new lands at this point in time would be premature and highly speculative. It is extremely difficult to define other cost and considerations because of the trade-off and ongoing responsibilities of other agencies.

The positive support and active involvement of other established agencies possessing needed resources will be utilized as the Commission asserts a strong role in coordination as provided for in the Amendments Act.

As the Commission identifies and creates interagency task forces to assist in implementing relocation, coordination of budget and appropriations requests will be developed with the assistance of the Office of Management and Budget. This will maximize agency efforts and help avoid duplication.

On the existing reservations, with the exception of the Hopi Resettlement Area, no reservation sites other than those for isolated individual families, have received official Tribal sanction. The Commission's planning has been structured to accommodate groups of families who may wish to relocate to sites on their existing reservation.

Assuring community facilities and services in these areas will require the highest degree of Tribal and interagency cooperation. In many instances, other federal agencies and Tribal departments may be required to adjust priorities in the use of federal funds available to accommodate the needs of relocatees and relocation.

The long history of the land dispute and approximately 20 years of litigation have resulted in considerable deterioration of existing facilities. In many locations, development has been at a standstill because of court imposed freezes. Restoration of the land and rehabilitation is vitally needed even without the need to accommodate relocation.

The need for coordination and cooperation becomes more apparent as both Tribes and other federal agencies have developed their own "agenda" for new development and re-development. In some instances fragmented budget requests, grant requests and other piecemeal funding requests have been submitted addressing certain aspects of the overall land dispute. For these reasons, the Senate Appropriations Committee while deliberating FY 1981 Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies took special note of the problems in the former Joint Use Area:

The Committee is concerned about the conditions within the former Navajo-Hopi Joint Use Area as a result of a court imposed construction freeze. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is directed to work with the Tribes and the Indian Health Service to formulate a plan for addressing these needs and

to submit this plan for Committee review within 120 days. The Committee should give special consideration to funding social service projects in this area with any available discretionary funds.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service have developed a plan of action to assess the needs of the area. The plan will accommodate areas in the former Joint Use Area which may elect to serve as "host" communities for relocatees.

The Commission recognizes that the impact of relocation upon "host" communities is within its proper purview and responsibility. To the degree that redevelopment or new development on the existing reservations will materially assist relocation, the Commission's coordination and involvement is necessary.

The Commission views the cooperative effort which has evolved in response to the Senate Appropriations Committee as providing a foundation for developing interagency action to address the more finite planning for new lands development.

As the physical sites for relocation both on-reservation and off-reservation are actually acquired, the interagency task forces created by the Commission will proceed with the finite planning necessary to properly analyze other cost considerations.

Public Law 93-531 and its amending legislation, P.L. 96-305, are for the settlement of the long Navajo and Hopi dispute. Besides specifically directing the Commission to "assure" such things as community facilities, water systems, sanitary systems, roads, schools and health facilities, the Congress has included in this legislation provisions for the Navajo Tribe to acquire 400,000 acres of new lands for the benefit of Navajo families subject to relocation.

Relocation to these new lands will necessitate the assurance of schools, roads, power, and other facilities. Likewise, the Congress has included in the settlement legislation top priority for the long-sought Hopi High School and Hopi Medical Center. These two items alone may have a construction cost of \$70 million. To assert that such costs are attributable to the relocation of 20 Hopi families would be inappropriate. But to assert that such costs are to be viewed as a part of the cost for the Navajo-Hopi settlement and for recompense for 20 years of frozen development and more years of federal inaction is another matter.

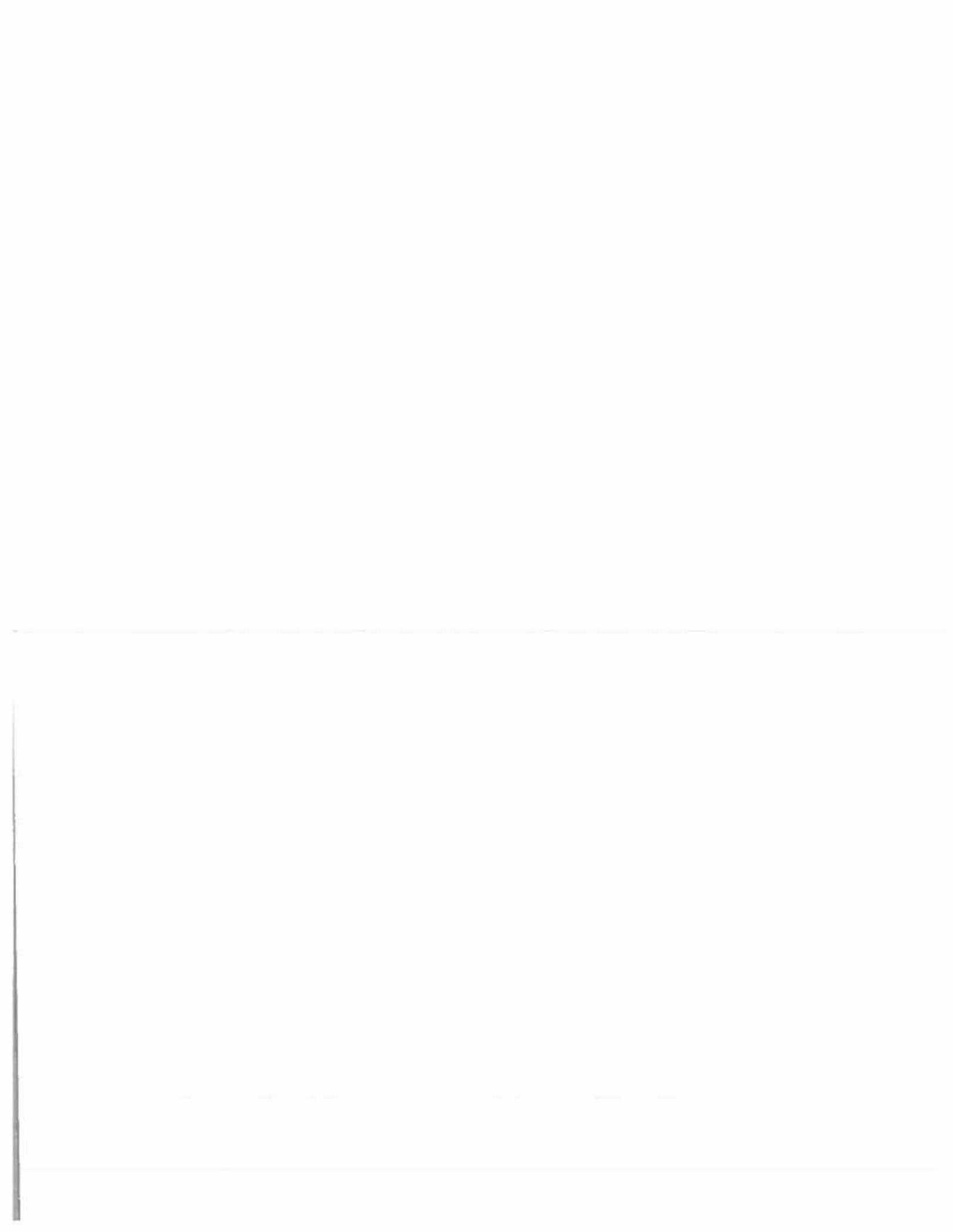
The Amendments Act to P.L. 93-531 specifically provided for the role of coordination to be assumed by the Commission:

- (1) The Commission is authorized to call upon any department or agency of the United States to assist the Commission in implementing its relocation plan and completing relocation within the time required by law, except that the control over and responsibility for completing relocation shall remain in the Commission. In any case in which the Commission calls upon any such department or agency for assistance under this section, such department or agency shall provide reasonable assistance so requested.*
- (2) On failure of any agency to provide reasonable assistance as required under paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Commission shall report such failure to the Congress.*

The present study being done by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service in response to the Senate Appropriations Committee may be used to provide more complete cost considerations. It will include activities on the existing reservation necessary to achieve settlement of the long standing land dispute. The Commission recommends this study be expanded to include costs for relocation on the existing reservation, and whatever new lands are acquired.

The Commission in its capacity as federal coordinator will call for the assistance of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service and such other agencies as deemed necessary to prepare a preliminary cost analysis. The Commission plans to submit this to the Congress in conjunction with the second report regarding the acquisition of lands due on September 6, 1982.

# **APPENDIX**



# **Chronological Activities**

**NOTES:**

This Chronology is not intended to provide a complete list of all activities of the Relocation Commission and Staff. This information was compiled from informal calendars maintained in various Relocation Commission departments. It is set forth here to provide the reader with a view of the broad variety of meetings held, meetings attended, contacts, and other activities involved in the day-to-day work of the Relocation Commission.

**1981 January**

- 1-30-81 Navajo County Relocation Planning Committee Meeting; Winslow, AZ
- 1-29-81 Special meeting for adoption of Rules and Regulations; Phoenix, AZ
- 1-17-81 Navajo Relocation Planning Group Meeting; Tuba City, AZ
- 1-15-16-81 Special Relocation Commission work session on Rules and Regulations
- 1-9-81 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 1-7-81 Navajo Relocation Planning Group Housing Subcommittee meeting with Robert Wooley re: flyash development
- 1-5-81 Receipt of Navajo & Hopi Tribal comments on Report and Plan

**1980 December**

- 12-24-80 Meeting with Navajo Housing Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs Field Administrative Office, Farm Home Administration re: housing on the Navajo Reservation
- 12-23-80 Meeting with Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development re: relocation costs; Phoenix, AZ
- 12-22-80 Meeting with Navajo Relocation Planning Group re: Report and Plan; Flagstaff, AZ
- 12-18-80 Navajo Relocation Planning Group and Commissioners meeting with the Navajo; Hopi Land Dispute Commission; Phoenix, AZ
- Meeting with University of Arizona Economic Development staff; Flagstaff, AZ
- 12-15-18-80 Meetings of Office of Management and Budget with Commission staff; Washington, DC
- 12-15-80 Navajo Relocation Planning Group meeting; Tuba City, AZ
- 12-13-80 Public hearings on Report and Plan to Congress held at Seba Dalkai, AZ; Coal Mine Mesa, AZ; Oraibi, AZ
- 12-12-80 Relocation Commission work session on Rules and Regulations
- Navajo County Relocation Planning Committee meeting; Winslow, AZ
- Meeting with Federal Housing Administration and Indian Health Service re: Hopi relocatees and construction standards, flood plains, etc.; Phoenix, AZ
- 12-11-80 Navajo Relocation Planning Group meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

- 12-8-12-80 Meetings of Department of Interior Fiscal Office with Commission staff; Washington, DC
- 12-6-80 Public hearings on Life Estates held at Rocky Ridge Boarding School, AZ
- 12-5-80 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Oraibi, AZ  
Relocation Commission public meeting and meeting with members of Hopi Tribal Negotiating Committee; Oriabi, AZ
- 12-4-80 Executive Director's work session at Field Solicitor's Office with Commissioners; Phoenix, AZ
- 12-3-80 Consumer Education Workshop; Shandiin Institute Workshop; Flagstaff, AZ
- 12-2-80 Relocation Commission Seminars and Shandiin Training

**1980 November**

- 11-26-80 Commissioners meet with Hopi Tribal Attorney; Flagstaff, AZ
- 11-25-80 Meeting of Model Homes Subcommittees; Flagstaff, AZ  
Appeals hearings at Relocation Commission office
- 11-24-80 Flagstaff meeting with a contractor re: innovative housing ideas, construction inspections, meetings with contractors, etc.  
Homesite Lease advisements with individual and multi-family groups
- 11-23-80 Navajo County Relocation Planning Committee meeting; Winslow, AZ
- 11-22-80 Navajo Relocation Planning Group meeting; Winslow, AZ
- 11-20-80 Coconino Task Force on Children reorganization meeting  
Flagstaff interagency information exchange quarterly meeting
- 11-19-80 Meeting of Northland Pioneer College with Planning Staff; Winslow, AZ
- 11-18-20-80 Workshop on site selection and development sponsored by Portable Practical Educational Program, Inc., Housing; Tucson, AZ
- 11-18-80 Community Input Planning Staff meeting  
Meeting with Social Problems Class Instructor from Navajo Community College providing information on relocation
- 11-17-80 Executive Director presentation with Apache County Board of Supervisors; St. Johns, AZ
- 11-14-80 Special meeting with Commissioners to adopt rules and regulations on Life Estates; Flagstaff, AZ  
Open House by Native Americans for Community Action; Flagstaff, AZ
- 11-10-80 Meeting with representative of Western Navajo Agency Housing Development Corporation with Planning Staff; Flagstaff, AZ

- 11-7-80 Navajo Relocation Planning Group meeting; Flagstaff, AZ  
Meeting with Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands; Flagstaff, AZ
- 11-6-7-80 Relocation Commission work session and Public Meetings; Flagstaff, AZ
- 11-6-80 Discussion of higher education needs of Navajo relocatees with Northern Arizona University Sociology Department instructor; Flagstaff, AZ
- 11-5-80 Community Input Planning Staff meeting
- 11-3-80 Meeting with staff of Hopi Agency Mental Health Services to update an evaluation of their services availability to relocatees and referral procedures

**1980 October**

- 10-31-80 Meeting of Navajo Relocation Planning Group with Western Navajo Agency Housing Development Corporation at Leupp Solar Demonstration Project; Leupp, AZ  
Navajo County Relocation Planning Committee; Winslow, AZ
- 10-30-80 Meeting with Martin Topper, Indian Health Service, to explore details of disability determinations for life estate applicants and to discuss *Final Report on Mental Service Utilization of Residents of former Joint Use Area*
- 10-29-80 Relocation Commission staff and Field Solicitor meeting with Indian Health Service; Window Rock, AZ
- 10-28-80 Meeting of Phoenix Indian Center with Planning Staff; Phoenix, AZ
- 10-22-24-80 Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation Conference; Payson, AZ
- 10-21-80 Coconino County Relocation Planning Group meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 10-17-80 Meeting at Big Mountain with Commissioners, Solicitors Office, Navajo Tribal Attorney, and Bureau of Indian Affairs official
- 10-14-80 Native Americans for Community Action Open House
- 10-9-80 Meeting of Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development and Phoenix Indian Center with Planning Staff; Phoenix, AZ  
Community Input Planning Staff meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 10-8-80 Annual Conference of League of Arizona Cities and Towns
- 10-8-80 Meeting with Office of Navajo Land Administration re: homesite lease agreement between Office of Navajo Land Administration and Relocation Commission
- 10-3-80 Meeting with Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands and Planning Staff
- 10-1-2-80 Relocation Commission work session and Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 10-1-80 Meeting with Larry Anderson of American Indian Movement and Executive Director; Flagstaff; AZ

10-1-80 Solar Housing meeting sponsored by Western Navajo Agency Housing Development Corporation, tour of solar home

**1980 September**

9-30-80 Meeting with Commissioners re: reorganization  
Coconino County Relocation Planning Group meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

9-29-80 Meeting with Public Health Service; Flagstaff, AZ

9-26-80 End of comment period of Life Estates Application  
Navajo County Relocation Planning Committee meeting; Winslow, AZ

9-24-80 Meeting re: economic development; Phoenix, AZ  
Navajo Relocation Planning Group meeting; Tuba City, AZ

9-23-80 Shandiin Institute Workshop; Planning Staff

9-22-80 Meeting with Bob James of Arizona Department of Economic Security with Executive Director

9-20-80 Legal counsel with U.S. District Court Judge Walsh; Tucson, AZ

9-19-20-80 Performance Appraisal Training for department heads

9-18-80 Speaking engagement: Board of Director's Coconino Community Guidance Center re: current mental health issues in relocation

9-17-80 Meeting with Native Americans for Community Action to discuss possible location for group meeting of Flagstaff relocatees

9-16-80 Meeting with National Farmers Union, Green Thumb Inc., Shandiin and Birdsprings Solar Corporation re: solar training for relocatees

9-13-80 Public hearings re: Life Estates proposed rules; Tuba City, AZ

9-11-80 Community Input Planning Staff meeting  
Mental Health/Health Task Force of Coconino County Relocation Planning Group meeting

9-8-80 Barbara Kemp from Planned Parenthood invited to speak to Relocation Advisory Services staff on services and referral procedures

9-5-6-80 Performance Appraisal training work session for supervisory staff

9-5-80 Meeting with Western Navajo Agency Housing Development Corporation

9-4-5-80 Relocation Commission work session and Public Meeting

9-4-80 Navajo Relocation Planning Group meeting; Tuba City, AZ

9-3-80 Meeting with Native Americans for Community Action staff to discuss subcontracting for post-move services for Flagstaff relocatees

**1980 August**

- 8-29-80** Navajo County Relocation Planning Committee; Winslow, AZ  
Meeting of Commission staff re: impacts of relocation
- 8-28-80** Navajo Relocation Planning Group meeting; Flagstaff, AZ  
Mental Health/Health Task Force meeting of Coconino County Relocation Planning Group
- 8-27-80** Meeting with Navajo Tribe Economic Development Director and Planning Staff; Window Rock, AZ
- 8-25-80** Life Estates Special meeting  
Community Input Planning Staff meeting
- 8-23-80** Presentation at Central Arizona Chapter of American Planning Association by Executive Director and Planning Staff
- 8-22-80** Staff field trip to Navajo Reservation to examine metal-panel housing manufactured by Senecor  
Meeting with Planning Staff and Commissioner to discuss means for securing input into economic development efforts to Relocation Commission
- 8-21-80** Meeting with Native Americans for Community Action and Executive Director
- 8-20-80** Meeting to explore potential impact of Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation on Flagstaff relocatees
- 8-19-20-80** Meetings with Census Office, Program Coordinator HUD 701 Office, Indian Health Service, Navajo Tribal Land Administration, Navajo Tribal Utility Authority, County Assessor McKinley County (Gallup, NM) and Planning Staff
- 8-19-80** Flagstaff Interagency Information Exchange Quarterly meeting
- 8-18-20-80** Workshop in plan-checking sponsored by International Congress of Building Officials
- 8-18-80** Coconino County Relocation Planning Group meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 8-13-80** Navajo Relocation Planning Group; Flagstaff, AZ
- 8-12-16-80** Performance Evaluation Training with staff
- 8-8-80** Navajo Relocation Planning Group meeting; Tuba City, AZ
- 8-7-80** Grantsmanship Workshop presented by Rural Community Assistance Program
- 8-4-8-80** Office of Management Operations Staff Budget Briefing; Washington, DC
- 8-4-80** Coconino County Relocation Planning Group meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 8-1-80** Commission work session and Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1980 July**

- 7-26-80 "Disposal of Property" effective date
- 7-24-80 Relocatee Picnic/Native Americans for Community Action; Flagstaff, AZ
- 7-17-80 Coconino County Relocation Planning Group meeting in Flagstaff, AZ re: planning
- 7-9-80 Meeting with Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands re: Coordination; Oraibi, AZ

**1980 June**

- 6-27-80 Planning Staff meeting with Navajo County Relocation Planning Committee; Winslow, AZ  
Local Input meeting; Tuba City, AZ
- 6-25-80 Navajo Planning Staff meeting
- 6-24-80 Meeting with Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands re: coordination; Flagstaff, AZ
- 6-20–21-80 Commission work session; Flagstaff, AZ
- 6-19-80 "Head of Household" definition effective date
- 6-17-80 Planning Staff meeting with Coconino County Relocation Planning Committee; Flagstaff, AZ  
Meeting of Executive Director with Dan Jackson, Attorney of the Field Solicitor's Office
- 6-16-80 Meeting of Executive Director and Relocation Advisory Services with Barbara Poley, Director of Native Americans for Community Action  
Sara Aleman-Burns, Department of Economic Security, and Fonda Sanford, Northern Arizona Council of Governments re: Coconino County Relocation Planning Group; Flagstaff, AZ
- 6-12-80 Arizona Collector Research in Phoenix by Planning Staff
- 6-11-80 Meeting of Technical and Planning Staff with Federal Housing Administration re: Building Workmanship Rating; Flagstaff, AZ
- 6-10-80 Sociology class at Northern Arizona University re: speaking engagement on relocation
- 6-9-80 Meeting of Planning Staff with Office of Economic Planning and Development re: Navajo Reservation Community Profiles; Phoenix, AZ
- 6-6-80 Meeting with Navajo Planning Staff re: local input meetings
- 6-5–6-80 Relocation Commission Public Meeting and work session; Flagstaff, AZ
- 6-5-80 Indian Health Service Office of Environmental Health Conference, Relocation Commission speaker
- 6-2-80 Meeting of Executive Director with Michael Stuhff of Navajo Paralegal; Flagstaff, AZ

**1980 May**

- 5-30-80** Meeting of Coconino County Relocation Planning Committee with Planning and Relocation Advisory Services; Flagstaff, AZ
- 5-29-80** Meeting of Executive Director with Commissioners; Phoenix, AZ
- 5-28-80** Meeting with Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands, Indian Health Service and Commissioners re: Hopi relocation solar photovoltaic systems
- 5-27-80** Planning Staff meeting re: Report and Plan
- 5-22-80** Planning Staff meeting re: Report and Plan
- 5-21-80** Local Input Planning meeting with Planning Staff; Tuba City, AZ
- 5-20-80** Planning Staff meeting re: Report and Plan
- 5-19-80** Navajo Planning Staff meeting re: planning; Flagstaff, AZ
- 5-16-80** Meeting of Navajo County Relocation Planning Committee with Planning and Relocation Advisory Services; Winslow, AZ
- 5-15-16-80** Commission work session with Planning, Relocation Advisory Services, Administration staff and Commissioners; Phoenix, AZ
- 5-13-16-80** Legislative hearings with Executive Director; Washington, DC
- 5-13-80** Meeting with Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands re: coordination; Oraibi, AZ
- 5-12-80** Final meeting with Northern Arizona University re: Consumer Education for Native Americans Grant, Office of Education; Washington, DC
- 5-9-80** Meeting of Executive Director, Planning and Relocation Advisory Services with Regional Planning and Coordination Council
- 5-8-80** Meeting of Technical Planning Staff with extended families re: relocation; White Cone, AZ
- Meeting with Relocation Advisory Services Staff re: delivery system
- 5-7-80** Social Service Advisory Committee to Native Americans for Community Action re: coordination with Relocation Advisory Services; Flagstaff, AZ
- 5-5-80** Planning Staff meeting re: Report and Plan
- Meeting with Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands re: coordination; Flagstaff, AZ
- 5-2-80** Navajo Planning Staff meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- Meeting with Navajo County Relocation Planning Committee; Winslow, AZ
- Meeting of Executive Director, Commissioners and Planning Staff with Tom Bitsitty, Navajo Tribal Office of Land Administration; Flagstaff, AZ
- 5-1-2-80** Relocation Commission work session; Flagstaff, AZ

**1980 April**

- 4-30-80** Meeting of Technical and Planning Staff with extended families re: relocation; Jeddito, AZ  
Consumer Education meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 4-25-80** White Cone Planning meeting; Flagstaff, AZ  
Local Input Planning meeting with Planning Staff; White Cone, AZ
- 4-24-80** Rick Vellotta, Arizona Daily Sun, interview on Relocation Advisory Services; Flagstaff, AZ
- 4-23-80** Meeting of Technical and Planning Staff re: extension of electrical services and cost; Ft. Defiance, AZ  
Navajo Planning Staff meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 4-22-80** Consumer Education; Flagstaff, AZ
- 4-21–25-80** Legislative conferences with Executive Director re: pending bills; Washington, DC
- 4-21-80** Consumer Education; Flagstaff, AZ
- 4-18–19-80** Relocation Commission work session; Flagstaff, AZ
- 4-18-80** Navajo County Relocation Planning Group meeting re: planning; Winslow; AZ
- 4-17-80** Meeting of Planning and Relocation Advisory Services Staff re: Relocation Advisory Services
- 4-16-80** Meeting re: Rules and Regulations; Flagstaff, AZ
- 4-15-80** Determination of Eligibility Hearings and Administrative Review of Grievance Procedures effective date  
Planning Staff meeting with Office of Navajo Land Administration and Shonto Community Action Committee; Shonto, AZ
- 4-14-80** Planning Staff meeting  
Meeting with Sue Rosenberg, representative of OMB; Flagstaff, AZ
- 4-11-80** Wilber Willie, Joe Hubbard of Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity re: coordination; Ft. Defiance, AZ  
Meeting of Planning and Relocation Advisory Services with Peggy Scott re: relocation process; Hard Rock, AZ
- 4-10-80** Meeting of Planning and Field Staff with Peggy Scott re: relocation process; Hard Rock, AZ
- 4-9-80** Meeting of Planning and Relocation Advisory Services with Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands and Hopi relocatees; Oraibi, AZ
- 4-8-80** Bill Garcia, Indian Development Counseling Program at Flagstaff Public Schools re: coordination and referral; Flagstaff, AZ

- 4-8-80 Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands meeting re: coordination; Flagstaff, AZ
- 4-3-80 Meeting of Planning Staff with Forest Lake Chapter re: Land Withdrawal from Forest Lake Chapter for extended family; Forest Lake, AZ
- 4-2-4-80 Relocation Commission work session and Public Meeting; Phoenix, AZ
- 4-1-80 Meeting with Navajo Planning Staff re: input to the Report and Plan

**1980 March**

- 3-31-80 Arizona Public Service Seminar on Energy Conservation for Planning and Realty Staff; Flagstaff, AZ
- 3-27-80 Planning Staff meeting with Shandiin Institute; Flagstaff, AZ
- 3-25-80 Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands meeting re: coordination; Oraibi, AZ
- 3-24-80 Meeting with Navajo Relocation Commission Staff re: relocatee input into the Report and Plan
- 3-21-80 Navajo County Relocation Planning Committee meeting with Planning and Realty Staff; Winslow, AZ
- 3-20-80 Planning Staff Meeting with Shandiin Institute re: services; Flagstaff, AZ
- 3-19-80 Native Americans for Community Action Staff meeting re: coordination; Flagstaff, AZ  
Planning Staff meeting with Coal Mine Mesa Chapter Community Development; Tuba City, AZ
- 3-17-80 Jim Williams of Yavapai College re: coordination; Flagstaff, AZ
- 3-14-80 Planning Staff meeting with extended family re: relocation; Tuba City, AZ
- 3-11-13-80 Staff work session re: Rules and Regulations; Flagstaff, AZ
- 3-9-80 "Resident" definition effective date (eligibility for benefits)
- 3-7-8-80 Meeting and Research with Planning and Relocation Advisory Services re: Portable Practical Educational Preparation re: photovoltaic housing development; Tucson, AZ
- 3-6-7-80 Relocation Commission work session and Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 3-5-80 Meeting of Executive Director and Planning Staff with Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity re: coordination and support; Flagstaff, AZ
- 3-4-80 Meeting with Navajo Staff re: input to the Report and Plan
- 3-3-80 Meeting of Executive Director and Realty Staff with Escrow representative; Flagstaff, AZ

**1980 February**

- 2-26-80 Work session with Commissioners, Executive Director and Assistant Director in Field Solicitor's Office; Phoenix, AZ

- 2-26-80 Interagency Sharing meeting re: coordination; Flagstaff, AZ
- 2-25-80 Beth Otterstein, Director of Nursing, Coconino Health Department re: coordination and referral; Flagstaff, AZ
- 2-21-80 Meeting with Walter Fusch, Office of Personnel; Washington, DC  
Planning Staff Research re: economic development; Phoenix, AZ
- 2-17-20-80 House hearings with Commissioners and Executive Director re: appropriations; Washington, DC
- 2-14-80 Planning and Relocation Advisory Services Staff meeting re: relocation planning; Albuquerque, NM  
Meeting of Commissioner and Executive Director with Congressman Udall; Tucson, AZ
- 2-12-80 Research meeting of Planning Staff with Arizona State University anthropologists re: Papago Solar Electrification and Research; Tempe, AZ  
Planning Staff meeting with extended families; Dilcon, AZ  
Planning Staff meeting with National Park Service re: archaeological clearances; Flagstaff, AZ
- 2-8-80 Planning and Relocation Advisory Services Staff meeting with Navajo County Relocation Planning Committee; Winslow, AZ
- 2-4-5-80 DOI Procurement meeting with Planning Staff re: request for proposal; Washington, DC
- 2-4-80 Meeting of Technical and Planning Staff with Peabody Coal Company re: relocation; Kayenta, AZ  
Meeting of Planning and Relocation Advisory Services Staff with Northern Arizona University re: Consumer Education Grant; Flagstaff, AZ  
Meeting of Planning and Relocation Advisory Services Staff with Navajo County Relocation Planning Committee; Winslow, AZ
- 2-3-80 Meeting of Technical and Planning Staff with Indian Health Service re: Hopi Solar Project; Phoenix, AZ
- 2-1-80 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

1980 January

- 1-25-80 Meeting of Navajo County Relocation Planning Group with Planning and Relocation Advisory Services Staff; Winslow, AZ
- 1-24-80 Relocation Commission work session; Phoenix, AZ  
Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands meeting re: coordination; Moencopi, AZ  
Ken Watson, DNA; Tuba City, AZ
- 1-23-80 Meeting of Hopi Solar Project Coordination with Technical and Planning, Realty and Relocation Advisory Services Staff; Oraibi, AZ

- 1-22-80 Meeting with Portable Practical Educational Program, Inc., Preparation, National American Development Systems Analysis and Applied Technology, Range Improvement Program, Comprehensive Performance Evaluation System, University of Arizona Planning Staff; Tucson, AZ
- 1-21-80 Relocation Commission and Staff work session; Flagstaff, AZ
- 1-18-80 Meeting of Northern Arizona University Consumer Education Grant with Planning and Relocation Advisory Services staff; Flagstaff, AZ
- 1-17-80 Meetings of Navajo Census Division, Archival Collection of Photographs, Window Rock Navajo Museum with Planning Staff
- 1-11-80 Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands re: coordination; Oraibi, AZ
- 1-7-80 Meeting of Bureau of Indian Affairs Field Administrative Office and the National Park Service, Albuquerque, NM with Realty and Planning Staff re: archaeological clearances
- 1-3-4-80 Relocation Commission work session and Public Meeting; Phoenix, AZ

**1979 December**

- 12-16-79 Public hearings re: Head of Household; Seba Dalkai, AZ
- 12-15-79 Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands re: coordination; Oraibi, AZ  
Public hearings re: Head of Household; Oraibi, AZ
- 12-14-79 Navajo County Relocation Planning Group re: planning; Winslow, AZ
- 12-13-79 Coconino Task Force meeting re: coordination; Flagstaff, AZ
- 12-11-79 Speaking engagement re: relocation; Native Americans for Community Action staff; Flagstaff, AZ
- 12-8-79 Public hearing re: Head of Household; Tuba City, AZ
- 12-7-79 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ  
Meeting with Technical and Planning Staff and Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands re: Hopi sanitation facilities; Oraibi, AZ
- 12-5-79 First meeting of the Navajo Planning Staff; Flagstaff, AZ
- 12-4-79 Department of Economic Security public hearings; re: relocatees needs; Flagstaff, AZ  
Meeting re: identifying key grass root leaders, Navajo Staff
- 12-3-79 Consumer Education Grant, Mary Magula, Assistant Dean of Business, Northern Arizona University; Flagstaff, AZ

**1979 November**

- 11-30-79 Meeting with Technical and Planning Staff and Samuel Pete re: power line extension from Black Mesa to Red Lake; Window Rock, AZ

- 11-30-79 Meeting with Planning Staff representative and Navajo Tribe re: cooperative planning; Window Rock, AZ
- Meeting with Technical and Planning Staff and Navajo Housing Authority re: subdivision projects; Window Rock, AZ
- 11-29-79 Meeting with Planning Staff representative and Northern Arizona Council of Governments re: population information
- 11-27-79 Northern Arizona Social Work Assistance re: coordination, Flagstaff, AZ
- Meeting of Planning Staff representative with Indian Development Districts of Arizona and Office of Economic Planning and Development; Phoenix, AZ
- 11-20-79 Meeting of Danny Fransted, Navajo Aging Services Northern Arizona Council of Governments, and Community Services Staff re: preventive planning for the elderly relocatees; Flagstaff, AZ
- Meeting with Chester Clan, Bi-State Social Services re: coordination; Flagstaff, AZ
- 11-19-79 Meeting with Planning Staff representative, Indian Development Districts of Arizona and Arizona State University; Phoenix, AZ
- 11-17-79 Relocation Commission meeting with Advisory Group of each Chapter president; Flagstaff, AZ
- 11-16-79 Meeting with Commissioners, Technical and Planning Staff, Shandiin Institute, and Bird Spring Solar Corporation; Flagstaff, AZ
- 11-15-79 Meeting with Technical and Planning Staff and Big Mountain Community members; Big Mountain, AZ
- Chapter officials meeting re: planning; Flagstaff, AZ
- 11-14-79 Meeting with Technical and Planning Staff with Indian Health Service Hopi relocatees; Phoenix, AZ
- Department of Economic Security re: referrals; Flagstaff, AZ
- Meeting with Executive Director and Tom Smith; Congressman Udall's Office; Washington, DC
- Coordination, Irving Billy, Western Navajo Agency, Superintendent; Flagstaff, AZ
- 11-13-16-79 Conferences with DOI representatives and Field Staff; Big Mountain, AZ
- 11-13-79 Meetings of Commissioners, Executive Director and Messrs. Ducheneaux and Mulkey, Congressional Committee Counsels; Washington, DC
- 11-9-79 Navajo Bi-State Social Services luncheon; Flagstaff, AZ
- Meeting with Technical and Planning Staff with Hopi relocatees; Oraibi, AZ
- 11-8-79 Coconino task force on children re: coordination; Flagstaff, AZ
- 11-7-79 Meeting of Technical and Planning Staff and Realty with Office of Navajo Land Administration director re: Cooperative Agreement for Homesite Leases
- 11-6-79 Workshop on Report and Plan for all Relocation Commission Staff; Flagstaff, AZ

- 11-6-79 Interagency Sharing meeting re: coordination; Flagstaff, AZ  
Speaking engagement re: relocation; at Holbrook Rotary
- 11-5-79 Meeting of Commissioners, Executive Director, and Grace McCullough of Indian Development District of Arizona; Phoenix, AZ
- 11-1-2-79 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1979 October**

- 10-31-79 Meeting of Technical and Planning Staff and Hopi relocatees re: land assignments
- 10-30-79 Meeting of Federal Housing Authority, EDA, Natelson Consulting Firm, and Planning Staff re: relocation Planning; Phoenix, AZ
- 10-26-79 Planning meeting, Joseph Shelton; Tuba City, AZ
- 10-24-79 Coordination, Tom Dowell, Bureau of Indian Affairs Joint Use Area Office; Ft. Defiance, Window Rock, AZ  
Coordination and Referral meeting with Evelyn Roanhorse and Nancy Evans of Bureau of Indian Affairs Social Services; Window Rock, AZ  
Coordination and Referral meeting, Richard Collins, Navajo Aging Services; Ft. Defiance, AZ
- 10-23-79 Crisis Intervention Workshop, Relocation Commission Staff; Flagstaff, AZ  
Meeting of Executive Director and Chester Yellowhair of Navajo/Hopi Land Dispute Commission; Flagstaff, AZ  
Coordination and Referral Agreement, Gene Vredevoog, Coconino Counseling Center; Flagstaff, AZ
- 10-22-79 Meeting of Commissioners, Executive Director and Chairman Peter MacDonald; Phoenix, AZ
- 10-18-79 Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands Meeting re: coordination; Oraibi, AZ  
Meeting of Commissioners, Executive Director and Assistant Director; Phoenix, AZ
- 10-17-79 Meeting of Relocation Commission Staff re: input to the Report and Plan
- 10-12-79 Mayor's Committee on the Handicapped luncheon; Flagstaff, AZ
- 10-11-79 Coordination, Coconino Task Force on Children; Flagstaff, AZ  
Meeting with Percy Deal, Navajo/Hopi Land Dispute Commission; Flagstaff, AZ
- 10-10-79 Work session, Executive Director and Commissioners; Phoenix, AZ  
Staff training, Gene Vredevoog, Coconino Community Counseling Center; Flagstaff, AZ
- 10-4-79 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ  
Snow Bowl hearing re: information; Flagstaff, AZ

**1979 September**

- 9-27-79** Meeting re: information; Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ
- 9-26-79** Meeting with Indian Development Districts of Arizona, Planning Staff representative and Commissioners re: Annual Report and meeting; Phoenix, AZ
- 9-24-79** Meeting of Coconino Task Force on Children re: coordination; Flagstaff, AZ
- 9-19-79** Meeting with Comprehensive Employment and Training Act re: Relocation Commission staff needs
- 9-18-79** Meeting with Bob Poole of Northland Pioneer College, Larry Largent and Loren Corberg of Community Counseling Center re: preventive planning
- 9-17-21-79** Program Analysis and Evaluation, Planning Staff representative; San Francisco, CA
- 9-13-79** American Indian Education Conference; Flagstaff, AZ
- Meeting of Planning Staff representative, Commissioners at the Research Arizona Collection Room; Phoenix, AZ
- 9-11-79** Meeting of Planning Staff representative, Arizona State University; New Crop Center
- 9-10-14-79** Meeting of Commissioner Massetto and Executive Director; Washington, DC
- 9-10-79** Meeting of Coconino Task Force on Children re: coordination; Flagstaff, AZ
- Meeting of Planning Staff representative and Department of Economic Security Program Coordinator; Flagstaff, AZ
- 9-7-79** Meeting with Peggy Hobbs of Comprehensive Employment and Training Act re: Commission staff needs; Flagstaff, AZ
- 9-6-7-79** Relocation Commission work session and Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1979 August**

- 8-28-79** Meeting re: Report and Plan and research in Arizona Collection Planning Staff representative and Commissioners; Phoenix, AZ
- 8-27-79** Meeting with Joe Washington, Director of Native Americans for Community Action re: coordination; Flagstaff, AZ
- Meeting with Ken Watkins of Community Counseling Center in Winslow re: coordination
- Meeting of Technical and Planning Staff with Hopi relocatees and Arizona Public Service; Flagstaff, AZ
- 8-24-79** Meeting with Tom Dowell of Bureau of Indian Affairs Joint Use Office re: coordination; Flagstaff, AZ
- 8-23-79** Meeting of Planning Staff representative and Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands re: coordination; Oraibi, AZ
- Meeting of Planning Staff representative, Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity and Office of Navajo Planning and Development re: coordination; Window Rock, AZ

- 8-23-79 Meeting with Pansy Pawson, MSW, of Keams Canyon Hopi Agency Social Services re: coordination and referral agreement  
Meeting with Dr. John Susan of Keams Canyon Public Health Service Mental Health re: coordination and referral agreement
- 8-22-79 Meeting with Ken Watkins of Winslow Community Counseling Center re: coordination  
Meeting with Phillip Norris of Navajo Children Conference re: general public relations; Leupp, AZ
- 8-21-79 Meeting of Planning Staff representative and Commissioners re: Report and Plan
- 8-20-79 Meeting with Dr. J. Hillman, Agriculture Economic Department of University of Arizona and Planning Staff representative; Flagstaff, AZ
- 8-17-79 Meeting with Tom Dowell of Joint Use Area Office re: coordination; Flagstaff, AZ
- 8-16-79 Meeting with Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity and Office of Navajo Planning and Development; Window Rock, AZ
- 8-14-79 Meeting of Planning Staff representative and Indian Development Districts of Arizona; Phoenix, AZ
- 8-10-79 Meeting of Commissioners, Bill Kendig, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Budget Administration; Phoenix, AZ
- 8-9-79 Meeting with Elizabeth Bernstein, DNA re: coordination and referral; Tuba City, AZ  
Meeting with Dr. Martin Topper, Anthropologist; Dr. Whycoff, Psychiatrist; Dr. Pooley, Public Health Service Social Worker re: coordination and referral  
Meeting with Phillip Norris, Bureau of Indian Affairs Social Service re: coordination and referral; Tuba City, AZ  
Meeting re: Hopi Health Fair; Moencopi, AZ
- 8-7-79 Meeting with Albert Long, Director of Bi-State Social Services re: support and coordination
- 8-3-79 Meeting with Commissioners and Dine' Bi Kaya (Peoples' Land Committee); Teesto, AZ  
Workshop on Navajo Elderly and Handicapped Housing, Planning representative; Lukachukai, AZ
- 8-2-3-79 Relocation Commission work session and Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 8-1-79 Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands Staff Meeting re: coordination; Oraibi, AZ

1979 July

- 7-31-79 Relocation Impact Planning with Planning Staff representative, and Winslow Indian Center; Winslow, AZ
- 7-30-8-3-79 Meetings with Executive Director; Washington, DC
- 7-26-79 Meeting of Planning Staff representative and Navajo County Planning Department; Holbrook, AZ

- 7-24-79 Meeting of Commissioner Massetto, Samuel Pete, G. Vlassis and Interior Secretary, Cecil Andrus, re: Navajo Tribe Land Appeal; Washington, DC
- 7-23-79 Meeting of Executive Director, Technical and Planning Staff and Big Mountain Residents; Big Mountain, AZ  
Work session with Commissioners re: Report and Plan timetable; Flagstaff, AZ
- 7-19-79 Meeting with Leon Crosby, Director of Community Counseling Center re: referral arrangements and needs for preventive mental health planning; Holbrook, AZ
- 7-18-79 Meeting with Albert Long of Bi-State Social Services re: coordination with the Relocation Commission Social Services; Flagstaff, AZ
- 7-17-79 Meeting of Planning Staff representative and Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development; Phoenix, AZ  
Meeting of Technical and Planning Staff and Bureau of Land Management re: Bennett Freeze Area; Tuba City, AZ
- 7-16-79 Meeting of Commissioner Massetto and Chairman Peter MacDonald
- 7-14-79 Meeting of Planning Staff representative, Coal Mine Mesa, and Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands; Oraibi, AZ
- 7-12-79 Meeting of Navajo Paralegal Training Project Trainees and Michael Stuhff re: Social Service Program; Flagstaff, AZ  
Meeting with the Relocation Commission Social Services, Ken White, Navajo Foster Grandparent Program, Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity re: coordination; Flagstaff, AZ
- 7-9-79 Meeting with Alcoholism Detox Center Staff and Flagstaff Coconino County Guidance Center re: referral; Flagstaff, AZ
- 7-5-6-79 Relocation Commission work session and Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 7-3-79 Meeting with Lee Johnson, Director of Coconino Community Guidance Center re: referral agreement and need for preventive program planning; Flagstaff, AZ
- 7-2-79 Department of the Interior Committee Field hearing in HR 4593 with Congressman Udall, Commissioners, and Executive Director; Winslow, AZ, and Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands; Oraibi, AZ

1979 June

- 6-28-79 Meeting with Robert Keim, Professor of Department of Sociology at Northern Arizona University re: Undergraduate Internships at the Relocation Commission; Flagstaff, AZ
- 6-26-79 Chapter meeting with Commissioners and Executive Director; Forest Lake, AZ  
"Disposed Property" effective date
- 6-23-79 Community Planning Conference with Technical and Planning Staff representative; Kaibito, AZ
- 6-21-79 Solar Energy Workshop with Technical and Planning Staff representative; Tucson, AZ

- 6-19-79 Meeting of Planning Staff representative and Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development; Phoenix, AZ
- 6-18-79 Meeting with Commissioner Massetto and Michael Hawkins re: law enforcement in Joint Use Area
- 6-14-79 Meeting with Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands re: general coordination; Oraibi, AZ
- 6-11-79 Chapter meeting with Field Staff Representative; Hardrock, AZ
- 6-7-8-79 Relocation Commission work session and Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1979 May**

- 5-30-79 Land Use Planning Seminar at Navajo Community College with Technical and Planning Staff representative; Tsaile, AZ
- 5-21-25-79 Development Program Design Training with Planning Staff representative; Washington, DC
- 5-14-17-79 Hearing and meeting with Senator DeConcini, Congressman Udall, Commissioners, and Executive Director re: Life Estates; Washington, DC
- 5-14-79 Meeting with Researchers from University of Arizona Office of Arid Land Studies and Planning Staff; Flagstaff, AZ
- 5-8-79 Meeting of Planning Staff representative and Researchers from University of Arizona Office of Arid Land Studies; Flagstaff, AZ
- 5-1-79 Meeting with Field Staff representative; Window Rock and Ft. Defiance, AZ

**1979 April**

- 4-25-79 Meeting of Planning Staff representative and Navajo County Planning Department Staff; Holbrook, AZ
- 4-24-79 Executive Director and Commissioners visit Hopi; Oraibi, AZ
- 4-23-79 Presentation on Relocation Planning to Northern Arizona University Applied Sociology Class
- 4-20-79 Special Relocation Commission Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 4-18-79 Date of Partitionment
- 4-17-79 Meeting of Planning Staff representative and Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands re: contract services; Oraibi, AZ
- 4-12-79 Research Economic Development Research at Arizona State University and Office of Economic Planning and Development with Planning Staff representative; Phoenix, AZ
- 4-9-79 "Resident" Definition (Eligibility for Benefits) effective date
- 4-5-6-79 Relocation Commission work session and Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

4-3-79 Meetings of Chairman Abbott Sekaquaptewa, Commissioner Lewis and Chairman Peter MacDonald; Oraibi, AZ

**1979 March**

3-27-79 Mexican Hat Skill Center meeting with Planning Staff

3-23-79 Meeting of Planning Staff representative and Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands; Oraibi, AZ

3-20-79 Meeting of Joint Use Area Office and Planning Staff representative re: housing; Flagstaff, AZ

3-19-79 Meeting of Commissioner Massetto and Chairman Abbott Sekaquaptewa; Phoenix, AZ

3-16-79 Meeting with Dr. Thayer Scudder

3-9-79 Roger Lewis appointed to the Relocation Commission

3-1-2-79 Relocation Commission work session and Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1979 February**

2-27-79 Meeting of Planning Staff representative and White Cone Chapter; White Cone, AZ

Meeting of Planning Staff representative and Arizona Department of Economic Security; Flagstaff, AZ

2-26-79 Guest Lecturer at Northern Arizona University, Planning Staff representative; Flagstaff, AZ

2-21-79 Meeting of Planning Staff representative and Northern Arizona University Sociology Department; Flagstaff, AZ

2-20-79 Meeting of Planning Staff representative and District Court; Albuquerque, NM

2-18-22-79 House and Senate Appropriations Hearings with Commissioners, Executive Director and Field Solicitor; Washington, DC

2-16-79 Sandra Massetto appointed to the Relocation Commission

Meeting of Executive Director and Chairman Abbott Sekaquaptewa

Meeting of Planning Staff and Western Regional Council Indian Committee re: program coordination with Federal Agencies; San Francisco, CA

2-14-79 Meeting of Executive Director and Dave Smith of Office of Hopi Partitioned Lands; Flagstaff, AZ

2-13-79 Meeting of Bill Benjamin of Bureau of Indian Affairs Joint Use Area Office and Executive Director; Flagstaff, AZ

2-7-79 Presentation of Planning Staff and Navajo Paralegal Program; Flagstaff, AZ

2-6-79 Meeting of Executive Director and Big Mountain Group; Flagstaff, AZ

Presentation on relocation to Rotary Club by Executive Director, Flagstaff, AZ

2-5-79 Meeting of Technical Services Staff, Department of the Interior, EED/AA Specialists re: minority contracting; Phoenix, AZ

2-1-2-79 Relocation Commission work session and Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1979 January**

1-31-79 Meeting at Northern Arizona University/Indian Health Service re: destination services; Flagstaff, AZ

1-15-18-79 Meeting of Executive Director, Planning Staff, Office of Management and Budget, Department of the Interior, and Congressional Staff; Washington, DC

1-10-79 Meeting at Bureau of Indian Affairs Joint Use Office of Bill Benjamin, Executive Director and Planning Staff; Flagstaff, AZ

1-9-79 Presentation to Kiwanis Club by Executive Director; Flagstaff, AZ

1-8-79 Meeting of Technical and Planning Staff and Leupp Community Action Committee re: proposed housing development for relocatees; Leupp, AZ

1-4-5-79 Relocation Commission work session and Public Meeting; Phoenix, AZ

**1978 December**

12-31-78 Meeting of Planning Staff and Commissioner Urbano; Phoenix, AZ

12-27-78 Meeting of Chairman Abbott Sekaquaptewa and Commissioner Lewis  
Meeting of Planning Staff and Commissioner Urbano; Flagstaff, AZ

12-19-78 Meeting with Navajo Tribe's Relocation Researchers; Flagstaff, AZ  
Meeting of Commissioner Atkinson and Congressman Udall; Phoenix, AZ  
Meeting of Executive Director and Dr. Thayer Scudder; Flagstaff, AZ

12-15-78 Meeting of Executive Director, Planning Staff and Big Mountain Committee; Flagstaff, AZ

12-14-78 Meeting with Dr. Thayer Scudder and Group re: Relocation

12-11-12-78 Meeting with Big Mountain Committee re: signing of Eligibility Criteria Paper; Sanders, AZ  
Meeting of Community and Economic Development Planning Staff and Region 9CSA, Office of Management and Budget examiner official

12-7-8-78 Relocation Commission work session and Public Meeting: Proposed Eligibility Criteria Adopted

12-6-78 Meeting of Field Solicitor Attorneys and Executive Director; Phoenix, AZ

12-3-4-78 Field Trip: Planning Staff; Big Mountain, AZ

12-1-78 Meeting of Field Solicitor and Executive Director; Washington, DC

**1978 November**

- 11-29-78 Meeting of Planning Staff and Hopi Task Force; Oraibi, AZ
- 11-28-78 Meeting of Navajo Tribal Attorneys Verburg, Kennedy, and Gallagher with Executive Director re: legal matters; Flagstaff, AZ
- 11-20—21-78 Meeting of Planning Staff re: Economic Development; Phoenix, AZ
- 11-10-78 Meeting of Department of the Interior Attorneys, Krulitz and Gerard with the Commissioners and Executive Director; Phoenix, AZ
- 11-8-78 Western Navajo Agency and Housing Development Committee meeting with Executive Director; Flagstaff, AZ
- 11-7-78 Hopi Task Force meeting with Planning Staff; Oraibi, AZ
- 11-6—17-78 Bureau of Indian Affairs School of Law Enforcement and Range Management meeting with Technical and Planning Staff; Provo, UT
- 11-4-78 Meeting of Senator DeConcini and Commissioner; Phoenix, AZ
- 11-3-78 Relocation Commission Open House
- 11-2—3-78 Relocation Commission work session and Public Meeting

**1978 October**

- 10-26-78 Meeting of Big Mountain Marchers with Commissioner and Commission Staff; Flagstaff, AZ
- 10-20-78 Bureau of Indian Affairs, Joint Use Area Office Meeting with Bill Benjamin and Executive Director; Flagstaff, AZ
- 10-16-78 Bureau of Indian Affairs Joint Use Area Office Meeting re: support and coordination with Planning Staff; Flagstaff, AZ
- 10-6-78 Chapter Meeting with Executive Director and Planning Staff; Sand Springs, AZ
- 10-5—6-78 Relocation Commission work session and Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1978 September**

- 9-28-78 Meeting with the Hopi Task Force Research Team; Flagstaff, AZ
- 9-26-78 Meeting with Office of Management and Budget for Director's Review; Washington, DC
- 9-22-78 Meeting with Department of the Interior Field Solicitor; Flagstaff, AZ
- 9-21—22-78 Special meeting on eligibility criteria, attended by Navajo Representatives; Flagstaff, AZ
- 9-21-78 Relocation Commission work session; Flagstaff, AZ
- 9-7—8-78 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

#### 1978 August

- 8-31-78 Interim Partition Line established by U.S. District Court
- 8-28-78 Meeting with the Hopi Tribal Chairman; Phoenix, AZ
- 8-24-78 Meeting with the Hopi Tribal Council and Hopi Land Use Task Force; Oraibi, AZ
- 8-17-78 Meeting with Department of the Interior, Navajo and Hopi Land Use Task Force; Washington, DC
- 8-12-78 Meeting with the Executive Planning Board of the Navajo Chapter Planning Committees; Flagstaff, AZ
- 8-11-78 Meeting concerning employment possibilities at the proposed Turpentine Processing Plant in Winslow, AZ; Phoenix, AZ
- 8-10-78 Meeting with Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development; Phoenix, AZ
- 8-4-78 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 8-3-78 Meeting with Hopi Tribal Officials and Relocates, Hopi Cultural Center; Washington, DC

#### 1978 July

- 7-25-26-78 Hearing on S. 3043; meeting with Congressional delegates and Department of the Interior; Washington, DC
- 7-21-78 Meeting with Department of the Interior Field Solicitor; Phoenix, AZ
- 7-20-78 Relocation Commission work session; Phoenix, AZ
- 7-13-14-78 Relocation Commission work session; Flagstaff, AZ
- 7-6-7-78 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Phoenix, AZ

#### 1978 June

- 6-26-78 Meeting with members of Congressional delegation concerning S. 3043; Washington, DC
- 6-22-23-78 Relocation Commission work session; Flagstaff, AZ
- 6-1-2-78 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Phoenix, AZ

#### 1978 May

- 5-25-26-78 Relocation Commission work session; Phoenix, AZ
- 5-19-78 Meeting with Department of the Interior Field Solicitor; Phoenix, AZ
- 5-15-78 Vacation of Partition Line by Ninth U.S. Court of Appeals

- 5-12-78 Meeting with Hopi Tribal Chairman; Flagstaff, AZ
- 5-8-78 Meeting with Hopi Tribal Chairman; Oraibi, AZ
- 5-4-5-78 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 5-3-78 Relocation Commission Public Meeting and meeting with Bureau of Indian Affairs Advisory Committee; Flagstaff; AZ

**1978 April**

- 4-28-29-78 General meeting of all Relocation Planning Committees; Flagstaff, AZ
- 4-21-78 Hearing on S. 2712; Washington, DC
- 4-20-27-78 Meeting with the Department of the Interior, Navajo and Hopi Land Use Task Force; testimony at the Senate Select Committee Hearing on S. 2712; meeting with Congressional delegates; Washington, DC
- 4-11-78 Meeting with Hopi Tribal Chairman and Hopi Relocates; Oraibi, AZ
- 4-6-7-78 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 4-6-78 Red Lake Chapter meeting

**1978 March**

- 3-31-78 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 3-30-78 Joint meeting of the Commission with Negotiating, Resources and Grazing Committees of the Hopi Tribe; Oraibi, AZ
- 3-28-78 Meeting with Congressman Morris K. Udall; Tucson, AZ
- 3-23-78 Meeting with Department of the Interior Field Solicitor; Phoenix, AZ
- 3-3-78 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1978 February**

- 2-27-78 Red Lake Planning Committee and Chapter meeting
- 2-24-78 Relocation Commission work session; Flagstaff, AZ
- 2-23-78 Pinon School Board meeting, Pinon, AZ
- 2-21-78 Senate Appropriation Committee Hearing; Washington, DC
- 2-17-78 Meeting with Sandy McNabb, Director, Indian Manpower Department of Labor; Washington, DC
- 2-16-78 Meeting with Grace Olivares, Director of the Community Services Administration; Washington, DC

- 2-15-78** House Appropriation Committee Hearing; Washington, DC
- 2-14-78** Meeting with Richard Lavis, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Programs, Department of the Interior; Washington, DC
- 2-12-78** Coal Mine Mesa Planning Committee
- 2-10-78** Testified at the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs Hearing; Winslow, AZ
- 2-9-78** Meeting with Department of the Interior Field Solicitor; Phoenix, AZ
- 2-8-78** Meeting with Joint Use Area Administration; Flagstaff, AZ
- 2-1-2-78** Commission meeting at Hopi Cultural Center and meeting with Hopi Tribal Resources, Grazing and Negotiating Committees; Oraibi, AZ

**1978 January**

- 1-29-78** Tolani Lake Planning Committee meeting
- 1-25-27-78** Meeting with Congressional delegates; Washington, DC
- 1-25-78** Jeddito Chapter meeting
- 1-23-78** White Cone Planning Committee meeting
- 1-20-78** Meeting with Office of Management and Budget and Department of the Interior Officials; Washington, DC
- 1-16-78** Meeting with Samuel Pete, Administrative Assistant to the Navajo Tribal Chairman; Navajo Tribal Roads Committee and Bureau of Indian Affairs; Window Rock, AZ
- 1-15-78** Low Mountain Planning Committee meeting
- 1-14-78** Pinon Planning Committee meeting  
Sand Springs Planning Committee meeting
- 1-10-78** Meeting with Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, and Tribal Officials; Kearns Canyon, AZ
- 1-6-78** Meeting on Legal Services with Tribal Representatives; Flagstaff, AZ
- 1-4-5-78** Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1977 December**

- 12-15-77** Sand Springs Chapter meeting  
Meeting with Hopi Tribal Chairman, Hopi Tribal Council and Hopi Relocateses regarding homesites; Oraibi, AZ
- 12-12-77** Meeting with Samuel Pete, Director of Tribal Internal Affairs re: corporation by-laws for a legal assistance program for relocateses; Window Rock, AZ

12-11-77 Tolani Lake Chapter meeting  
12-8-9-77 Relocation Commission work session; Flagstaff, AZ  
12-4-77 Coal Mine Mesa Chapter meeting  
12-2-77 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ  
12-1-77 Agency Needs Assessment Symposium; Window Rock, AZ

**1977 November**

11-30-77 Big Mountain Chapter meeting  
11-28-77 Red Lake Chapter meeting  
11-27-77 Coal Mine Mesa Chapter meeting  
11-20-77 Coal Mine Mesa Chapter meeting  
11-19-77 Meeting with Byron Neilson, Staff Assistant, Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee; Flagstaff, AZ  
11-18-77 Red Lake Chapter meeting  
11-14-77 Meeting with Department of the Interior and Bureau of Indian Affairs; Washington, DC  
11-12-77 Pinon Relocation Planning Committee meeting  
11-10-77 Meeting with the Hopi Relocates and Hopi Tribal Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Hopi Cultural Center; Oraibi, AZ  
Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ  
11-3-4-77 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Phoenix, AZ  
11-2-77 Coal Mine Mesa Chapter meeting

**1977 October**

10-27-77 Knudson Construction presentation on Community Development construction of houses; Flagstaff, AZ  
10-26-77 Meeting with Indian Health Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Program Planning re: Health services for relocatees  
10-25-77 Meeting with Samuel Pete, Director of Navajo Tribal Internal Affairs; Window Rock, AZ  
10-20-77 Coal Mine Mesa Planning Committee meeting  
10-18-77 Meeting re: Legal Aid Assistance; Zuni, NM  
10-13-77 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Phoenix, AZ  
10-6-77 Congressional and Indian Desks briefings; Washington, DC

**1977 September**

- 9-29-30-77** Staff Orientation and Training Session; Flagstaff, AZ
- 9-26-77** Conference with Jesse Thompson, Director of Navajo/Hopi Land Dispute Commission; Window Rock, AZ
- 9-22-23-77** Relocation Commission work session; Flagstaff, AZ
- 9-16-77** Meeting with Federal Mediator; Tucson, AZ
- 9-15-17-77** San Juan Center for Higher Education, Forum on Relocation; Blanding, UT
- 9-12-77** Meeting with Bureau of Indian Affairs Agency Staff; Chinle, AZ
- 9-11-77** Meeting with Chinle Agency Superintendent and Bureau of Indian Affairs Staff; Chinle, AZ
- 9-10-77** Meeting with Hopi Relocates at the Hopi Cultural Center; Oraibi, AZ
- 9-8-77** Meeting with Indian Health Service and Navajo/Hopi Land Dispute Commission; Window Rock, AZ
- 9-2-77** Pinon Chapter meeting
- 9-1-77** Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1977 August**

- 8-31-77** Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 8-30-77** Meeting with Department of the Interior Field Solicitor; Phoenix, AZ
- 8-28-77** White Cone Chapter meeting
- 8-27-77** Jeddito Chapter meeting  
Meeting with Hopi Relocates; Oraibi, AZ
- 8-26-77** Red Lake Chapter meeting
- 8-24-77** Meeting with Navajo and Hopi representatives at the University of New Mexico Indian Law Center to begin work on legal aid proposal; Albuquerque, NM
- 8-21-77** Coal Mine Mesa Chapter meeting
- 8-18-77** Meeting with Office of Management and Budget and Department of the Interior Undersecretary Joseph; Washington, DC
- 8-17-77** Teesto Chapter and Planning Committee meeting
- 8-13-77** Shonto Chapter meeting
- 8-12-77** Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 8-7-77** Coal Mine Mesa Chapter meeting

- 8-6-77 Teesto Planning Committee meeting
- 8-5-77 Pinon Chapter meeting
- 8-4-5-77 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 8-2-77 Relocation Commission meeting with a representative from Department of the Interior; Flagstaff, AZ

**1977 July**

- 7-27-28-77 Relocation Commission meeting with the Bureau of Indian Affairs Advisory Council, Northern Arizona University; Flagstaff, AZ
- 7-26-77 Meeting with Hopi Tribal Chairman; Oraibi, AZ
- 7-24-77 Coal Mine Mesa Chapter meeting and barbecue
- 7-22-77 Relocation Commission work session; Flagstaff, AZ
- 7-21-77 Tour of Sand Springs Area
- 7-20-77 Meeting with the Appraisal Team at Hopi Cultural Center; Oraibi, AZ
- 7-15-77 Forest Lake Chapter meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 7-9-77 Forest Lake Chapter meeting
- 7-8-77 Appraisal Task Force meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 7-7-8-77 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1977 June**

- 6-30-77 Meeting with U.S. Geological Survey; Flagstaff, AZ  
Relocation Commission work session; Flagstaff, AZ
- 6-24-77 Relocation Commission Public Meeting with Navajo Area Advisory Council; Phoenix, AZ
- 6-23-77 Relocation Commission work session; Phoenix, AZ
- 6-17-77 Visit to Navajo Irrigation Project; Farmington, NM
- 6-16-77 Meeting with Navajo Division of Education and Bureau of Indian Affairs Education Staff; Window Rock, AZ  
Briefing for Acting Commissioner Butler, Bureau of Indian Affairs; Flagstaff, AZ
- 6-12-77 Tolani Lake Chapter meeting
- 6-10-77 Meeting with Sandy McNabb, Department of Labor and Vice-President Mondale's staff; Washington, DC

- 6-9-77** Congressional briefing and meeting with Congressman Yates; staff and Morris Udall; Washington, DC
- 6-2-3-77** Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 6-1-77** Meeting with Navajo/Hopi Land Dispute Commission and relocatees; Window Rock, AZ

**1977 May**

- 5-27-77** Meeting with Navajo Land Grazing Committee and Navajo/Hopi Land Dispute Commission; Window Rock, AZ
- 5-23-24-77** Field visit by Undersecretary Joseph, Department of the Interior, and Relocation Commission meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 5-21-77** Red Lake Chapter meeting
- 5-18-20-77** Meeting with Department of the Interior Officials and Congressional briefing; Washington, DC
- 5-15-77** Low Mountain Chapter meeting
- 5-12-13-77** Relocation Commission meeting and meeting with Navajo and Hopi Land Dispute Commission; Phoenix, AZ
- 5-10-12-77** Meeting with the Federal Regional Council and Agency Representatives; San Francisco, CA
- 5-7-77** Teesto Chapter meeting
- 5-5-6-77** Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1977 April**

- 4-28-29-77** Relocation Commission meeting at Hopi Cultural Center; Second Mesa, AZ
- 4-21-22-77** Relocation Commission work session; Phoenix, AZ
- 4-19-77** Meeting with Navajo Tribal Chairman; Window Rock, AZ
- 4-16-77** Forest Lake Chapter meeting
- 4-14-15-77** Relocation Commission work session; Flagstaff, AZ
- 4-7-8-77** Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 4-7-77** Jeddito Chapter meeting
- 4-5-77** Low Mountain Chapter meeting
- 4-3-77** Tolani Lake Chapter meeting
- 4-1-77** Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Phoenix, AZ

**1977 March**

- 3-31-77 Relocation Commission meeting; Phoenix, AZ
- 3-24-77 Pinon Chapter meeting
- 3-21-23-77 Meeting with Congressional delegation; Washington, DC
- 3-21-77 Tolani Lake Chapter meeting
- 3-17-18-77 Special Relocation Commission meeting; Phoenix, AZ
- 3-13-77 Coal Mine Mesa Chapter meeting
- 3-11-77 Meeting with the Bureau of Indian Affairs Advisory Committee at Hopi Cultural Center; Second Mesa, AZ
- 3-10-77 Special Relocation Commission meeting; Oraibi, AZ
- 3-5-77 Teesto Chapter meeting
- 3-3-4-77 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1977 February**

- 2-27-77 White Cone Chapter meeting
- 2-23-77 Meeting with Hopi Relocates at Hopi Cultural Center; Second Mesa, AZ
- 2-17-18-77 Special Relocation Commission meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 2-10-11-77 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ
- 2-10-77 Partition Decree by U.S. District Court
- 2-9-77 Meeting with attorneys; Salt Lake City, UT
- 2-3-5-77 Meeting with Office of Management and Budget and Congressional delegates; Washington, DC

**1977 January**

- 1-30-77 Coal Mine Mesa Chapter meeting
- 1-27-28-77 Special Relocation Commission meeting with the Navajo/Hopi Land Dispute Commission at the Hopi Cultural Center; Second Mesa, AZ
- 1-24-77 Hard Rock Chapter meeting
- 1-20-21-77 Meeting with Bureau of Indian Affairs Advisory Committee; Flagstaff, AZ
- 1-13-14-77 Relocation Commission meeting with Field Administrative Office Personnel; Albuquerque, NM

- 1-9-77 Coal Mine Mesa Chapter meeting
- 1-6-7-77 Relocation Commission Public Meeting with representatives of the Navajo and Hopi tribes; Flagstaff, AZ
- 1-5-77 Hard Rock Chapter meeting

**1976 December**

- 12-20-76 Notification of Presidential Approval of Fiscal Year 1978 Budget
- 12-19-76 Review of preliminary drafts of scope of work for Report and Plan
- 12-17-76 Meeting with Navajo/Hopi Land Dispute Commission; Window Rock, AZ
- 12-14-76 Meeting with Navajo/Hopi Land Dispute Commission at Hopi Cultural Center; Second Mesa, AZ
- 12-13-76 Meeting with Hopi Tribal representatives at Hopi Cultural Center; Second Mesa, AZ
- 12-8-76 Meeting with Department of the Interior Undersecretary; Phoenix, AZ
- 12-6-7-76 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Phoenix, AZ

**1976 November**

- 11-23-76 Meeting with Department of the Interior Phoenix Area Office; Phoenix, AZ
- 11-18-19-76 Meeting with Department of the Interior Field Committee; Phoenix, AZ
- 11-12-76 Final Publication of Rules and Regulations in Federal Register
- 11-11-76 Meeting with Bureau of Indian Affairs Agency Area Senior Social Worker
- 11-8-76 Teesto Chapter meeting
- 11-4-5-76 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1976 October**

- 10-18-22-76 General Accounting Office Audit Visitation; Flagstaff, AZ
- 10-4-7-76 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1976 September**

- 9-23-76 Meeting of the Navajo and Hopi Field Committee at the Department of the Interior Field Solicitor's Office; Phoenix, AZ
- 9-22-76 Jeddito Chapter meeting
- 9-21-76 Low Mountain Chapter meeting

9-8-11-76 Relocation Commission Public Meeting for September; meetings with various Federal Departments re: Fiscal matters; submission of budget; briefing of Congressional delegations; Washington, DC

9-9-76 Receipt of a ruling from the District Court re: proposed ruling partition line

**1976 August**

8-25-76 Meeting with Department of the Interior Field Solicitor; Phoenix, AZ

8-10-76 Preliminary activities for development orientation program

8-2-76 Initial negotiations with Bureau of Indian Affairs Joint Use Area re: Census and enumeration data

Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1976 July**

7-11-76 Red Lake Chapter meeting

7-6-76 Relocation Commission Public Meeting and election of officers; Flagstaff, AZ

**1976 June**

6-28-76 Meeting with Grazing Committee of District 4 at Hard Rock Chapter House

6-26-76 Forest Lake Chapter meeting

6-16-76 Proposed rules and regulations of the Commission were forwarded to the Federal Register through the Solicitor General for publication

6-14-76 Relocation Commission meeting with Dennis Ickes, Deputy Undersecretary; Department of the Interior; Phoenix, AZ

6-12-76 Coal Mine Mesa Chapter meeting

6-10-12-76 Relocation Commission Public Meetings; Flagstaff, AZ

6-7-76 Request to General Accounting Office for in-depth fiscal audit

**1976 May**

5-5-76 Meeting with George Vlassis, Navajo Tribal Counsel; Thayer Scudder, Professor; Tucson, AZ

**1976 April**

4-28-76 Meeting with the Director of Indian Services and the Project Officer of the Joint Use Area Office; Albuquerque, NM

**4-25-76** Relocation Commission meeting with Navajo/Hopi Land Dispute Commission; Phoenix, AZ

**4-4-6-76** Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Flagstaff, AZ

**1976 March**

**3-31-76** Relocation Commission meeting; Phoenix, AZ

**3-25-26-76** Meeting with Department of the Interior Field Solicitor; Phoenix, AZ

**3-4-76** Meeting with Subcommittee on Interior Committee on Appropriations; Washington, DC

**3-2-76** Meeting with Federal Regional Council; San Francisco, CA

**3-1-76** Meeting with General Services Administration; San Francisco, CA

**1976 February**

**2-18-76** Meeting with Bureau of Indian Affairs Operations; Albuquerque, NM

**1976 January**

**1-28-76** Meeting with Mediator; Tucson, AZ

**1-27-76** Relocation Commission meeting; Phoenix, AZ

**1-6-76** Adopted Management Memorandum System

**1-5-9-76** Meeting with Assistant Secretary John Kyl and staff; Assistant Secretary James Clarke and staff; Bureau of Recruiting and Examining, Civil Service Commission; Washington, DC

**1975 December**

**12-8-10-75** Relocation Commission meeting with the Project Officer of Joint Use Area; Flagstaff, AZ

**12-3-75** Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Phoenix, AZ

**12-2-75** Relocation Commission meeting with Navajo Tribal Chairman and Legal Counsel; Phoenix, AZ

**1975 November**

**11-7-75** Meeting with John Kyl Department of the Interior; Washington, DC

**11-6-75** Meeting with Congressman Yates, Chairman of Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee; Washington, DC

**11-5-75** Meeting with budget experts from Department of the Interior and Office of Management and Budget; Washington, DC

**1975 October**

- 10-22-75 Relocation Commission meeting for developing Rules and Regulations and Operating Procedures; Phoenix, AZ
- 10-21-75 Relocation Commission meeting with the Department of the Interior Field Solicitor and Arizona Governor Castro; Phoenix, AZ
- 10-7-75 Meeting with General Services Administration; San Francisco, CA
- 10-6-7-75 Relocation Commission Public Meeting; Phoenix, AZ

**1975 September**

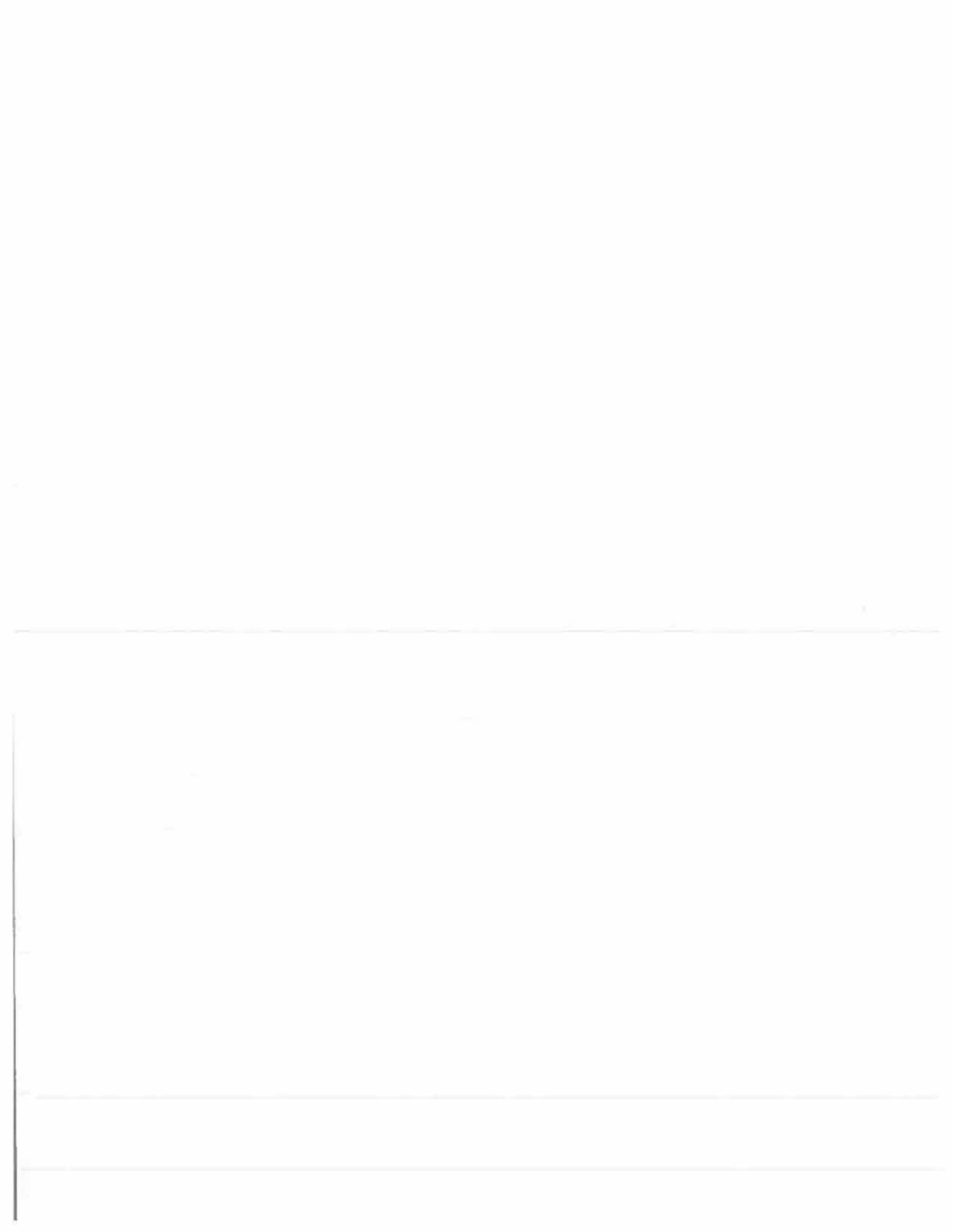
- 9-18-75 Meeting with Mediator pursuant to PL 93-531; Phoenix, AZ
- 9-16-75 Meeting with Joint Use Area staff and Department of the Interior Field Solicitor; Flagstaff, AZ
- 9-15-75 Meeting with Bureau of Indian Affairs Officials; Flagstaff, AZ
- 9-4-75 Submission of budget to Department of the Interior

**1975 August**

- 8-29-75 Meeting with Bureau of Indian Affairs Office; Flagstaff, AZ
- 8-10-15-75 Orientation trip to Joint Use Area. Meeting with Hopi Tribal Leaders and Navajo Tribal Leaders; Window Rock, AZ

**1975 July**

- 7-22-25-75 Orientation trip to Washington, DC. Meetings with concerned Congressional leaders and various representatives of federal agencies; and National Tribal Chairmen Association's Executive Director; Washington, DC
- 7-1-2-75 First official meeting of Relocation Commission; meeting with Maurice Thompson, Commissioner of Bureau of Indian Affairs, and staff; Phoenix, AZ



# **Statistical Summary**

## Relocation Operations

	FYs 1977 & 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	First Quarter FY 1981	Total
<b>Intake</b>					
Non-scheduled Walk-In Interviews <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	11	39	44
Telephone Contacts <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	2	8	10
Applications for Benefits <sup>2</sup>	1,881	220	477	86	2,664
<b>Certification</b>					
Caseload at end of period	N/A	164	1,079	1,172	N/A
Field Investigations <sup>3</sup>	140	212	357	105	814
Office Conferences <sup>3</sup>	112	627	537	152	1,428
Non-scheduled Walk-Ins <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	192	192
Telephone Contacts <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	452	452
Applications for Benefits Certified <sup>3</sup>	93*	251	185	17	546
<b>Homesite Assistance Services</b>					
Applications for Leases pending at Navajo Tribe at end of period	N/A	N/A	130	135	N/A
Non-scheduled Walk-In and Referral Interviews <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	48
Telephone Contacts <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	21	21
Preliminary Approved Applications <sup>5</sup>	N/A	N/A	20	7	27
Applications that have received Final Approval <sup>3</sup>	9	10	61	3	83
Applications withdrawn by Applicants <sup>6</sup>	N/A	2	3	4	9
<b>Pre-move Relocation Advisory Services</b>					
Caseload at end of period	N/A	N/A	246	247	N/A
Appointments <sup>3</sup>	428	281	287	55	1,051
Non-scheduled Walk-Ins <sup>3</sup>	2,622	4,740	6,367	411	14,140
Telephone Contacts <sup>7</sup>	N/A	79	322*	99	500
<b>Technical Services</b>					
Caseload at end of period	N/A	N/A	333	272	N/A
Homesite Feasibility Studies Performed <sup>7</sup>	N/A	118	119	4	241
Home Construction Plans Reviewed <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	22
Pre-construction Conferences with Builders and Clients <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	6
On-Site Clearances <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	6
Systems, Services, etc., Requested from other Agencies <sup>7</sup>	N/A	18	71*	44	200
Systems, Services, etc., Provided by other Agencies <sup>7</sup>	N/A	23	130*	7	160
Newly Constructed Dwellings Inspected <sup>7</sup>	N/A	110	334	38	482
Mobile Home Inspected <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	5
Resale Homes Inspected <sup>7</sup>	N/A	27	111	32	170
Post-move Inspection <sup>5</sup>	N/A	N/A	22	10	32
<b>Real Estate Services</b>					
Families Seeking Replacement Homes at end of period	17	27	23	30	N/A
Replacement Home Acquisitions in Process at end of period	2	67	28	19	N/A
Total Caseload at end of period	19	94	51	49	N/A
Appointments <sup>3</sup>	359	813	412	39	1,623
Non-scheduled Walk-Ins <sup>6</sup>	N/A	82	704	134	786
Telephone Contacts <sup>5</sup>	N/A	913	3,754	888	5,555
Replacement Homes Acquired On-Reservation <sup>2</sup>	5*	13*	38	6	62
Replacement Homes Acquired Off-Reservation <sup>2</sup>	58*	45*	99	18	220
Total Homes Acquired <sup>2</sup>	63*	58*	137	24	282
<b>Property Acquisition &amp; Disposal</b>					
Preliminary Appraisals <sup>2</sup>	431	233	4	1	669
Final Appraisals and Notices of Intent to Purchase <sup>8</sup>	N/A	62	35	6	103
Properties Acquired and Secured <sup>8</sup>	N/A	19	16	26	61
Properties Disposed <sup>9</sup>	N/A	15	10	10	35
<b>Post-move Relocation Advisory Services</b>					
Caseload at end of period	N/A	N/A	248	273	N/A
Families Move On-Reservation <sup>2</sup>	5*	13*	38	6	62
Families Moved Off-Reservation <sup>2</sup>	59*	45*	99	19	222
Total Families Moved <sup>2</sup>	64*	58*	137	25	284
Post-Move Home Visits, Office Interviews and Telephone Contacts <sup>3</sup>	79	174	170	44	467
Contacts with, and Referrals to, other Agencies <sup>3</sup>	26	148	358	66	598

## Relocation Operations (continued)

Administrative Hearings					
Hearings Requested <sup>10</sup>	N/A	N/A	2	89	91
Hearings Held <sup>10</sup>	N/A	N/A	1	13	14
Presiding Officer Decisions <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1
Final Agency Actions <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1

NOTES: Record of Activity Indicators Begin With

<sup>1</sup> Fourth Quarter Fiscal Year 1981	<sup>6</sup> Last Week July 1979
<sup>2</sup> Fiscal Year 1977	<sup>7</sup> Fiscal Year 1979
<sup>3</sup> Fiscal Year 1978	<sup>8</sup> Last Week January 1979
<sup>4</sup> Fiscal Year 1981	<sup>9</sup> Mid-August 1979
<sup>5</sup> Fiscal Year 1980	<sup>10</sup> Mid-September 1979

N/A: Not Available or Applicable.

\*: Adjusted from earlier reported data per records audit.

## Relocates and Host Communities (at the end of First Quarter Fiscal Year 1981)

### 1. HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS RELOCATED

	Households	Persons	Average Household Size
On-Reservation	62	281	4.53 persons
Off-Reservation	222	986	4.44 persons
Total	284	1,267	4.46 persons

### 2. HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY FISCAL YEAR

	FYs 1977 & 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	First Quarter FY 1981	TOTAL
On-Reservation	8%	24%	28%	24%	22%
Off-Reservation	92%	76%	72%	76%	78%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### 3. LOCATION BY STATE

	FYs 1977 & 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	First Quarter FY 1981	TOTAL
Relocation to Arizona	92%	86%	87%	84%	88%
Relocation to New Mexico	5%	9%	9%	12%	8%
Relocation to Other States	3%	5%	4%	4%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### 4. TRIBAL SUMMARY

NAVAJO RELOCATEES	Households	Persons	Average Household Size
On-Reservation Relocation	56= 20%	256	4.57 persons
Off-Reservation Relocation	221= 80%	982	4.44 persons
Total	277=100%	1,238	4.469 persons
HOPI RELOCATEES	Households	Persons	Average Household Size
On-Reservation Relocation	6= 86%	25	4.166 persons
Off-Reservation Relocation	1= 14%	4	4.0 persons
Total	7=100%	29	4.14 persons

## 5. HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS

All households who receive benefits under P.L. 93-531; as amended, are headed by a person who is determined to be a resident of the partitioned area. Because of the construction freeze and other factors, some heads of households are residents who occupy a homesite in the partitioned area at the time, and from which, they relocate; and other heads of households are residents who are temporarily away from the partitioned area but who have maintained substantial contact with the homesite from which they relocate. The former heads of households are said to occupy a homesite and the latter heads of households are said to be temporarily away. The following table presents information on these heads of households and the places to which they have relocated.

Head of Household	New Homesite is On-Reservation	New Homesite is Off-Reservation	Total
Occupies a Homesite	21	51	72= 25%
Temporarily Away	41	171	212= 75%
Total Number of Households	62	222	284=100%

The above information reported by fiscal year is as follows:

Head of Household	New Homesite is On-Reservation	New Homesite is Off-Reservation	Total
<b>FISCAL YEAR 1977</b>			
Occupies a Homesite	0	5	5
Temporarily Away	0	23	23
Total Number of Households	0	28	28
<b>FISCAL YEAR 1978</b>			
Occupies a Homesite	4	14	18
Temporarily Away	1	17	18
Total Number of Households	5	31	36
<b>FISCAL YEAR 1979</b>			
Occupies a Homesite	6	6	12
Temporarily Away	7	39	46
Total Number of Households	13	45	58
<b>FISCAL YEAR 1980</b>			
Occupies a Homesite	8	20	28
Temporarily Away	30	79	109
Total Number of Households	38	99	137
<b>FISCAL YEAR 1981—First Quarter</b>			
Occupies a Homesite	3	6	9
Temporarily Away	3	13	16
Total Number of Households	6	19	25

**6. ON-RESERVATION HOST COMMUNITIES—ALL FISCAL YEARS**

All communities are located on the Navajo Reservation unless otherwise indicated.

<b>ARIZONA</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Persons</b>
Chinle	2	8
Dilcon	2	10
Fort Defiance	1	3
Ganado	1	8
Indian Wells	1	5
Leupp	3	14
Lupton	1	5
Shonto	6	28
Steamboat	4	23
Teesto Chapter	4	15
Tolani Lake	2	11
Tuba City	16	79
White Cone	7	20
Window Rock	1	3
Jeddito Valley (Hopi Reservation)	3	17
Keams Canyon (Hopi Reservation)	1	5
Polacca (Hopi Reservation)	2	7
Teesto Area (Hopi Reservation)	1	1
<b>Arizona Subtotal</b>	<b>58 households comprised of 262 persons</b>	
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		
Cousins	1	4
Crownpoint	1	6
Sanostee	1	5
Shiprock	1	4
<b>New Mexico Subtotal</b>	<b>4 households comprised of 19 persons</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62 households comprised of 281 persons</b>	

## 7. OFF-RESERVATION HOST COMMUNITIES

	FY 1981 Number of Households (Persons)	All Fiscal Years Number of Households (Persons)	Households Moved Off-Reservation <sup>1</sup>	All Households Who Have Moved <sup>2</sup>
<b>ARIZONA</b>				
Flagstaff	7 (26)	95 (422)	45%	33.5%
Winslow	4 (19)	42 (191)	19%	15.0%
Holbrook and Area	(0)	12 (65)	5%	4.0%
Page and the Arizona Strip	3 (13)	12 (57)	5%	4.0%
White Mountains Area	0 (0)	11 (42)	5%	4.0%
Phoenix Metro Area	1 (5)	17 (70)	8%	6.0%
Other Communities	0 (0)	2 (7)	1%	1.0%
<b>Arizona Subtotal</b>	<b>15 (63)</b>	<b>191 (854)</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>67.0%</b>
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				
Albuquerque	0 (0)	4 (13)	2%	1.0%
Farmington	0 (0)	3 (7)	1%	1.0%
Gallup	3 (14)	9 (50)	4%	3.0%
Other Communities	0 (0)	3 (12)	1%	1.0%
<b>New Mexico Subtotal</b>	<b>3 (14)</b>	<b>19 (82)</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
<b>OTHER STATES</b>				
Various Communities	1 (4)	12 (50)	5%	4.0%
<b>Various Communities Subtotal</b>	<b>1 (4)</b>	<b>12 (50)</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19 (81)</b>	<b>222 (986)</b>	<b>100% (rounded)</b>	<b>78.0% (rounded)</b>
			<b>ON-RESERVATION</b>	<b>22%</b>

<sup>1</sup>The entries in this column show the percentages of the families who have relocated off-reservation. For example, of the 222 households that have relocated off-reservation, 95 have moved to Flagstaff—hence,  $95 \div 222 = 45\%$ .

<sup>2</sup>The entries in this column show the percentages of all the families who have relocated. For example, of the 284 households that have been relocated, 95 have moved to Flagstaff—hence,  $95 \div 284 = 33.5\%$ .

**Relocation Benefits**  
(at the end of First Quarter Fiscal Year 1981)

**1. NATURE OF REPLACEMENT HOME**

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	First Quarter FY 1981	Total
New Construction	25%	32%	17%	34%	38%	29%
Resale	71%	54%	55%	55%	54%	57%
Mobile	0%	14%	26%	10%	4%	12%
Existing Mortgage	4%	0%	2%	1%	4%	2%

**2. LOCATION AND TYPE OF REPLACEMENT HOMES**

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	First Quarter FY 1981	Total
<b>New Construction — Modular</b>						
On-Reservation	0	2	6	23	3	34
Off-Reservation	0	0	0	6	5	11
<b>New Construction — Wood Frame</b>						
On-Reservation	0	1	1	8	1	11
Off-Reservation	7	8	3	9	0	27
<b>Resale Dwellings</b>						
On-Reservation	0	2	0	3	0	5
Off-Reservation	20	17	32	73	13	15
<b>Mobile Homes</b>						
On-Reservation	0	0	6	4	1	11
Off-Reservation	0	5	9	9	0	23
<b>Existing Mortgage</b>						
On-Reservation	0	0	0	0	1	1
Off-Reservation	1	0	1	2	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>35*</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>24*</b>	<b>282</b>
On-Reservation	0	5	13	38	6	62
Off-Reservation	28	30*	45	99	18*	220

\* In FY 1978, two households combined their benefits and purchased one off-reservation replacement dwelling; hence, program reporting indicates one more household than replacement dwelling. The same occurred in the First Quarter of FY 1981. Two replacement homes for the four households are recorded herein.

**3. AVERAGE COST OF REPLACEMENT HOMES WITHOUT REGARD TO TYPE**

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	First Quarter FY 1981	Composite Averages
All Communities	\$33,918	\$36,573	\$43,007	\$55,248	\$62,615	\$48,922
On-Reservation		\$35,285	\$37,504	\$44,511	\$54,445	\$43,173
Off-Reservation	\$33,511	39,636	42,921	59,760	66,236	50,653
New Mexico and Arizona						
On-Reservation				45,599	54,445	43,658
Off-Reservation				59,351	64,859	50,565

**4. AVERAGE COST OF REPLACEMENT HOMES WITHOUT REGARD TO LOCATION**

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	First Quarter FY 1981	Composite Averages
New Construction	\$31,681	\$37,205	\$40,798	\$59,520	\$64,278	\$52,875
Resale	34,835	38,667	46,902	55,838	63,936	49,843
Mobile Home	0	27,221	35,104	36,740	38,640	34,675

**5. PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE COST OF REPLACEMENT HOMES**

	FY 1977 to FY 1978	FY 1978 to FY 1979	FY 1979 to FY 1980	FY 1980 to First Quarter FY 1981
New Construction	17%	10%	46%	8%
Resale	11%	21%	19%	14%
Mobile Home	N/A	29%	5%	5%

**6. AVERAGE COST OF REPLACEMENT HOME AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE COST**

Fiscal Years	Average Cost	Percent Change
FY 77 to FY 78	\$33,918 to \$36,573	8%
FY 78 to FY 79	\$36,573 to \$43,007	18%
FY 79 to FY 80	\$43,007 to \$55,248	28%
FY 80 to FY 81 (First Quarter)	\$55,248 to \$62,615	13%

The true overall percentage change from FY 77 to the First Quarter of FY 1981 is determined by subtracting the average cost in FY 1977 (\$33,918) from the Average Cost in the First Quarter of Fiscal Year 1981 (\$62,615) and dividing by the FY 1977 average cost:  $\$28,697 \div \$33,918 = .846$  rounded to 85%.

**7. PROPORTION OF COST OF REPLACEMENT HOME COVERED BY REPLACEMENT HOME BENEFIT AND APPRAISAL FUNDS\***

Portion of Cost Covered	Percent of Replacement Homes				Total
	FYs 1977 and 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	First Quarter FY 1981	
100% free & clear	36%	40%	53%	46%	46%
90%+	75%	64%	77%	75%	74%
80%+	86%	67%	88%	79%	83%
70%+	88%	76%	94%	92%	89%

\* Families may elect to purchase a replacement home that actually costs more or less than the Housing Benefits available.

The table indicates that 53% of the relocatee households in FY 1980 received their replacement homes free-and-clear of debt. Moreover, more relocatees received their replacement homes free-and-clear of debt in FY 1980 than in prior fiscal years. In addition, more households had more of the cost of their replacement dwelling paid for by the benefits in FY 1980—94% had 70% or more of the cost of their new home paid-for by the benefits compared with 76% of the households who had 70% or more paid-for in FY 1979.

Looking at all fiscal years, almost 90% of the relocatee households had 70% or more of their replacement dwelling paid for, and almost half (46%) received their replacement dwelling completely free-and-clear of debt.

**8. SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL HOUSING FUNDS**

Source	FY 1977 and 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	First Quarter FY 1981	Composite Total
A	58%	46%	45%	43%	48%
B	12%	14%	28%	21%	23%
C	10%	31%	18%	29%	17%
D	20%	9%	9%	7%	12%

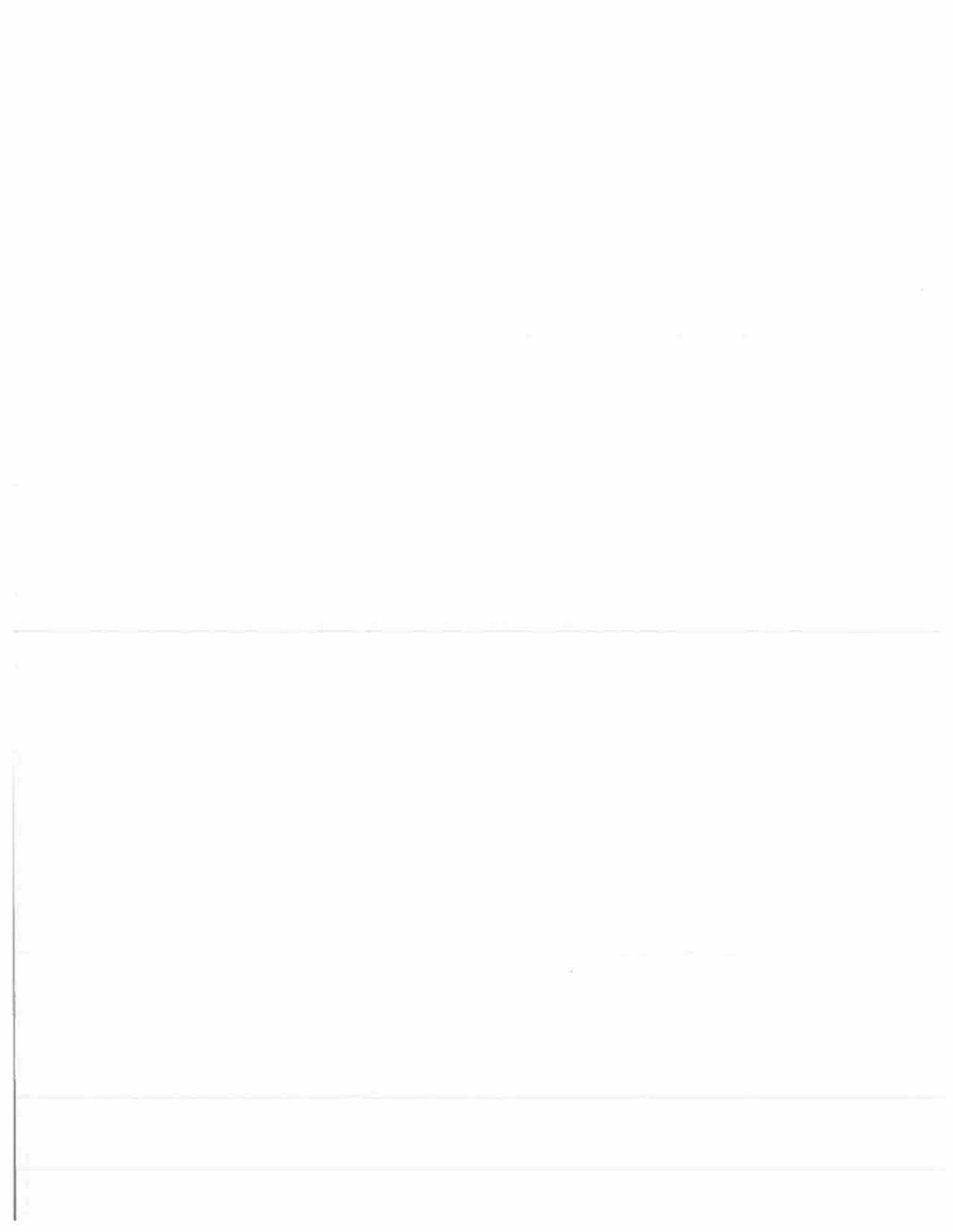
A — From the \$5000 Relocation "Incentive Bonus."

B — Combination of Commercial Financing and "Incentive Bonus."

C — From Commercial Financing.

D — Other; e.g. seller carries, combination of appraisal, Bonus and commercial financing, Tribal Trust funds, personal funds.

A total of 155 households of the 284 relocated have needed to seek additional funding. In these cases where the replacement home benefit was not sufficient to provide the replacement dwelling of their choice free and clear of debt, the difference was paid from a variety of sources. This is illustrated above. Comparing changes that have occurred during the course of the voluntary relocation program, commercial financing has declined while commercial financing in conjunction with funds such as the relocation "bonus" have increased in importance. The use of the "Incentive Bonus" has remained relatively stable.



# **Fiscal Crisis of FY 1978**

During the last four months of FY 1977, the Relocation Commission started its voluntary relocation program. During this same period, over 1,000 families were enumerated. The workload caused by this unanticipated response made it clear that the Commission had to immediately engage in a voluntary relocation program capable of moving a large number of families from the former Joint Use Area, concurrently with its work to prepare its Report and Plan to the Congress. In effect, the administrative and personnel requirements associated with the expansion necessary to accomplish both tasks demanded the doubling of available resources.

In an effort to gain these badly needed resources, the Commission submitted an administrative re-authorization request to the Office of Management and Budget for FY 1978, and a substantially increased appropriation request for FY 1979. All of the proposals were approved and forwarded to the Congress by January, 1978. However, it soon became evident that program demands associated with maintaining voluntary relocation efforts would exhaust current resources before additional resources could be made available. This problem was recounted to the appropriate officials in the Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, and at the Interior Department.

The Commission entered FY 1978 with some unobligated administrative funds remaining from the previous fiscal year. Spending projections indicated that the Commission could operate for a period of no longer than six months by supplementing its FY 1978 appropriation with these funds from the past year. A re-programming request was submitted and approved.

Because of the likelihood that it could "go broke," the Commission was faced with the need to decide whether it should continue its voluntary relocation activities or reassume an exclusive planning posture. The massive influx of requests for relocation assistance and the critical nature of the voluntary relocation program eliminated the latter option. While the Commission could not expand beyond the level of growth attained in early FY 1978, it could not turn its back on the Indian families seeking help.

During this period, it was determined that the Commission was likely to experience a cash flow shortage until additional resources could be made available. This critical problem was reported to the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees in February, 1978. The Commission was encouraged by both bodies to continue operations. During hearings before the House Appropriations Subcommittee, the Commission reported that voluntary relocation activities would have to be suspended by mid-April without additional financial resources. The Committee advised the Commission to seek help from BIA and the Office of the Secretary of the Interior Department of supplement current resources until a supplemental appropriation could work its way through the Congress. It was thought that these additional funds would be available by July or August.

Agreements were thus sought with the BIA and the Office of the Secretary. Direct financial assistance was obtained from the BIA in Washington, D.C., through a formal mutual assistance agreement between the two agencies consummated by early May 1978. Without this aid, the Commission would have been faced with terminating half of its personnel and closing all field installations. Assistance was also received from the BIA via the local Joint Use Area Office which performed many technical services for the Commission.

The Commission informed the Office of the Secretary of the cash flow shortage and that a reduction in force was likely unless relief was received. During the first week of April 1978, the Commission was contacted by the Office of the Secretary regarding the imminent termination of program activities. The Commission was advised that suspending program activities would be irresponsible, and to delay action on personnel furloughs and the closing of work sites. The Commission was asked to prepare a spending plan for the final six months of the fiscal year. Additionally, a formal memorandum of agreement was to be prepared by the Commission for presentation to the Office of the Secretary to support increased direct financial aid from the Interior Department to the Commission. This agreement, along with one for a joint venture program with the BIA, was prepared and hand carried to Washington, D.C., for submission to appropriate representatives of the Office of the Secretary. A series of meetings were held between representatives of the Commission and officials of the Office of the Secretary to discuss the agreements. Assurances of increased direct aid by the

Office of the Secretary were given, and the Commission's planned curtailment of activities was suspended.

Unlike the agreement between the BIA and the Commission, the agreement between the Commission and the Office of the Secretary, which provided additional administrative resource assumption by the Secretary, was not entered into formally. The Commission was advised that sufficient authority to provide expanded assistance was contained in the existing administrative support agreement currently in force between the two agencies. Further assurances were verbally given to the Commission's Chairman and the Executive Director by the Deputy Under-Secretary that financial aid could be counted on until the anticipated supplemental appropriation was available in the late summer. These assurances and expressions of interim assistance, during a very real financial crisis, were formally acknowledged with deep appreciation by the Commission.

This assistance made it possible for the Commission to maintain critical operations during the summer of 1978. Voluntary relocation assistance counseling, final phases of the enumeration of residents of the disputed area, appraisal activities, and concentrated resettlement community planning efforts continued as planned.

A letter from the Financial Manager of the Secretary's Office was received in late August advising the Commission of a potential over-obligation of administrative funds prior to the enactment of the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1978. Somewhat confused, the Commission immediately sent a telegram to the Deputy Under-Secretary asking him to communicate previous understandings of support to the Financial Manager. From past experience, the Commission was not overly concerned by an apparent lack of communication between various officers within the Office of the Secretary. Shortly thereafter, the Commission received word that the situation "would be taken care of."

After additional delays, the supplemental appropriation was enacted on September 8, 1978. The Commission anticipated significant progress in the months ahead because financial stability meant that the real problems confronting the Commission could finally be addressed.

On September 19, 1978, a letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Program, Budget and Administration was received by the Commission advising of an over-obligation of administrative funds. The Commission was further advised to report the financial shortage to appropriate authorities and consider disciplinary action as necessary.

The Chairman of the Commission provided an immediate response detailing and explaining the initiatives undertaken the previous April regarding financial assistance commitments and verbal assurances from the Office of the Secretary. It was hoped that faulty internal communications in the Office of the Secretary were the cause of this persistence. Judging from the subsequent responses to the Chairman's letter, this was not the case, and a wholly different interpretation of the matter was held by the Office of the Secretary.

During FY 1979 the Commission continued efforts to resolve the anti-deficiency allegations with the Interior Department. These efforts were abysmal failures. Seeming to have no other recourse, the Commission requested the General Accounting Office to perform a complete audit of financial and program activities undertaken by the Commission during FY 1978. This audit was performed during the spring and summer of 1979. In early FY 1980, the audit was completed and reviewed by the Commission. Formal comments on the audit and its findings were made in February 1980. The audit report concluded that the U.S. Department of Interior, had in fact, made a financial support commitment to the Commission during the spring of 1978. Further, that the Interior Department did indeed have the authority to provide financial assistance to the Commission but had, for some reason, not carried out the commitment. Additionally, the audit stated that a complete financial analysis of the Commission's accounting records maintained by the Interior Department could not be made because they were incomplete and in generally poor condition. It remains the opinion of the Commission that an over-obligation has never been substantiated in fact. In an effort to put an end to the matter, the Commission during 1980, submitted a report to the President and the Office of Management and Budget, advising them that an alleged over-obligation had occurred. It is the hope of the Commission that no further action is necessary. As of today, the Commission asserts that there was no over-obligation of Commission funds.



# **1934 Reservation Dispute**

The Hopi and Navajo Tribes are currently engaged in litigation in the United States District Court in Phoenix, Arizona, over the area designated by the Act of June 1934 (48 Stat. 960). A brief overview of this dispute is provided because the litigation was authorized by Section 8 of Public Law 93-531, which seeks to reach a final resolution of the conflicting Navajo and Hopi claims to lands within the 1934 Reservation.

The Act of June 14, 1934, defined the exterior boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona. The Hopi Tribe has claimed an interest in most of the lands described in the 1934 Act. The Navajo Tribe claimed the Hopi Tribe did not have an interest in the area. That claim was presented to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and in the Congress and ultimately P.L. 93-531 authorized the Tribes to litigate the issue.

On December 30, 1974, the Hopi Tribe filed suit in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona claiming an undivided one-half interest in the 1934 Reservation area, except that the Hopi Tribe did not claim any interest in the 1868 Navajo Treaty Reservation, certain lands added to the Navajo Reservation by legislation in 1930 and 1931, and certain other isolated tracts not claimed by the Hopi Tribe. Also excluded from the litigation was the 1882 Executive Order Reservation which has been the subject of other extensive litigation. Maps showing the "1934 Reservation Area" in dispute, consisting of more than 7,000 acres, are attached.

In April of 1978, the District Court ruled that the Hopi Tribe was entitled to one-half interest in lands which they had used, occupied or possessed in 1934.

In May 1980, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit Court affirmed in part, reversed in part, and remanded the case back to the District Court. The Court of Appeals held that the Hopis may have a 100 percent interest in lands that were exclusively occupied, used, and possessed by the Hopi Tribe in 1934, while lands used jointly by the Navajo and Hopi Tribes in 1934, to be determined by trial, may be jointly held by the two Tribes and subject to partition by the District Court.

On December 1, 1980, the United States Supreme Court upheld the Court of Appeals, in effect, by refusing to grant writs of certiorari requested by both Tribes, each of which challenged portions of the Court of Appeal's decision.

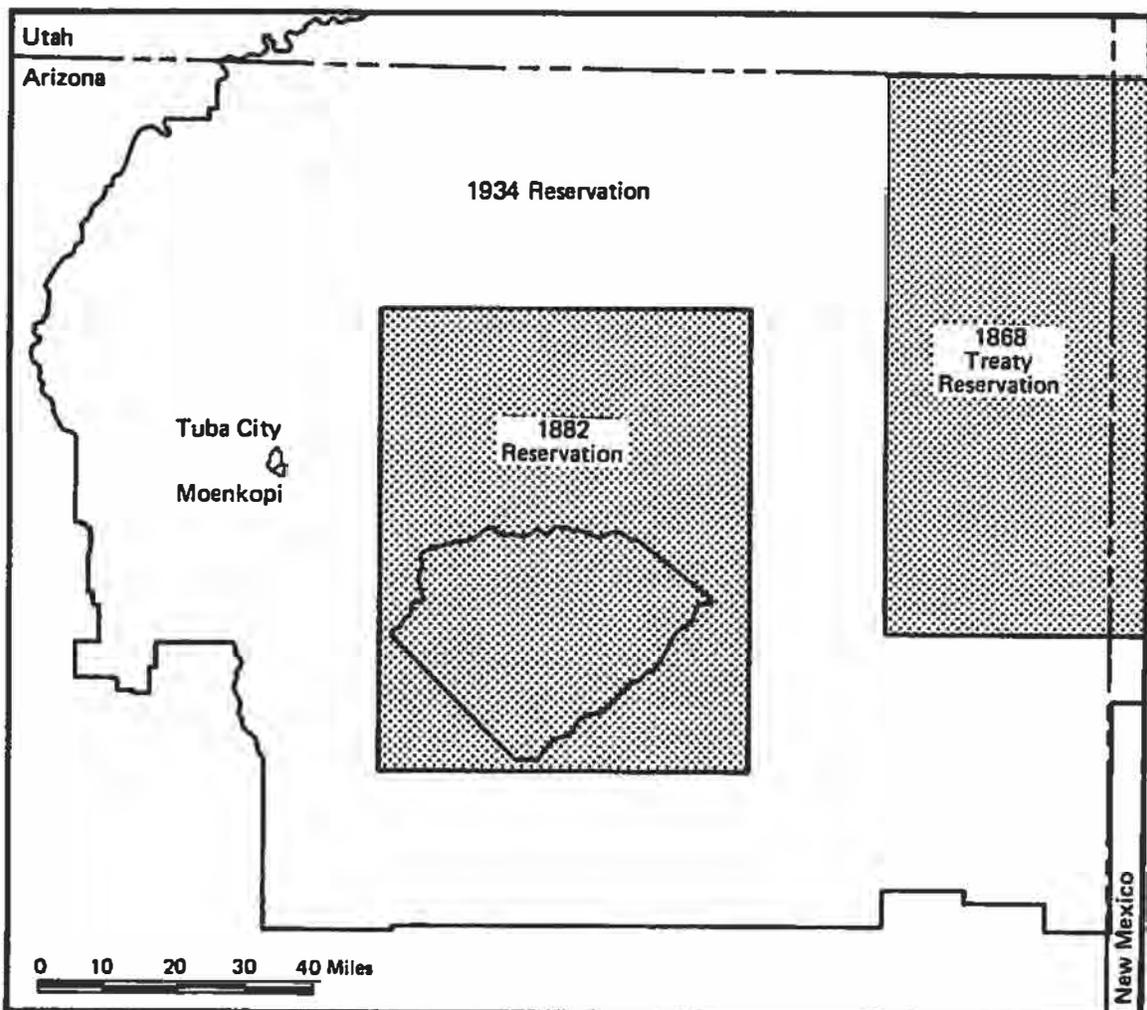
Prior to litigation, the Hopi Tribe requested and received an administrative "freeze" on development of a portion of the lands which later became the subject of the litigation. Table 1 is a chronology of those actions.

**Table 1**  
**Basic Administrative Decisions Affecting 1934 Reservation**

Date	
07/08/66	Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, writes letter to Graham Holmes, Navajo Area Director, imposing freeze in area west of 1882 Executive Order Areas.
08/24/66	Navajo meet with Commissioner Bennett and requested him to limit freeze to "undetermined area around Moencopi." No action taken by Bennett.
10/31/67	Commissioner Bennett modifies July 8, 1966, letter "to permit public works type projects to go forward on a determination by me without formal action by the Navajos and Hopis." Under this policy Bennett approved Two Grey Hills School and Tuba City Hospital.
03/07/69	Commissioner Bennett redefines freeze area "as an interim modification." New freeze area is substantially smaller than original freeze area.
05/13/69	Commissioner Bennett makes boundary proposal which, if adopted, would have given the Hopis approximately 105,000 acres adjacent to Moencopi.

- 02/26/70 Harrison Loesch, Assistant Secretary of Interior, "affirms and ratifies" boundary proposed by Commissioner Bennett's May 13, 1969, decision.
- 12/28/70 Acting Commissioner Ernie Stevens writes letter modifying previous letters:
- (a) returning freeze to original Bennett line of July 8, 1966; and
  - (b) eliminating exception for public works project referred to in Bennett's letter of October 31, 1967.
- 06/05/72 Assistant Secretary Loesch suggests modification in previous letters setting up exclusive Navajo area (Tuba City) and Hopi area (Moenkopi), with Highway 164 as the dividing line.
- 08/04/72 Assistant Secretary Loesch adopts proposal contained in June 5, 1972, letter. "This modification does not extend to or include contracts or authorizations to drill water wells."
- 07/16/76 Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Morris Thompson, revises Bennett Freeze Order by authorizing Navajo Tribal projects if Hopi Tribe does not act within 30 days.

**1934 Reservation Defining Exterior Boundaries of the Navajo Reservation in Arizona**

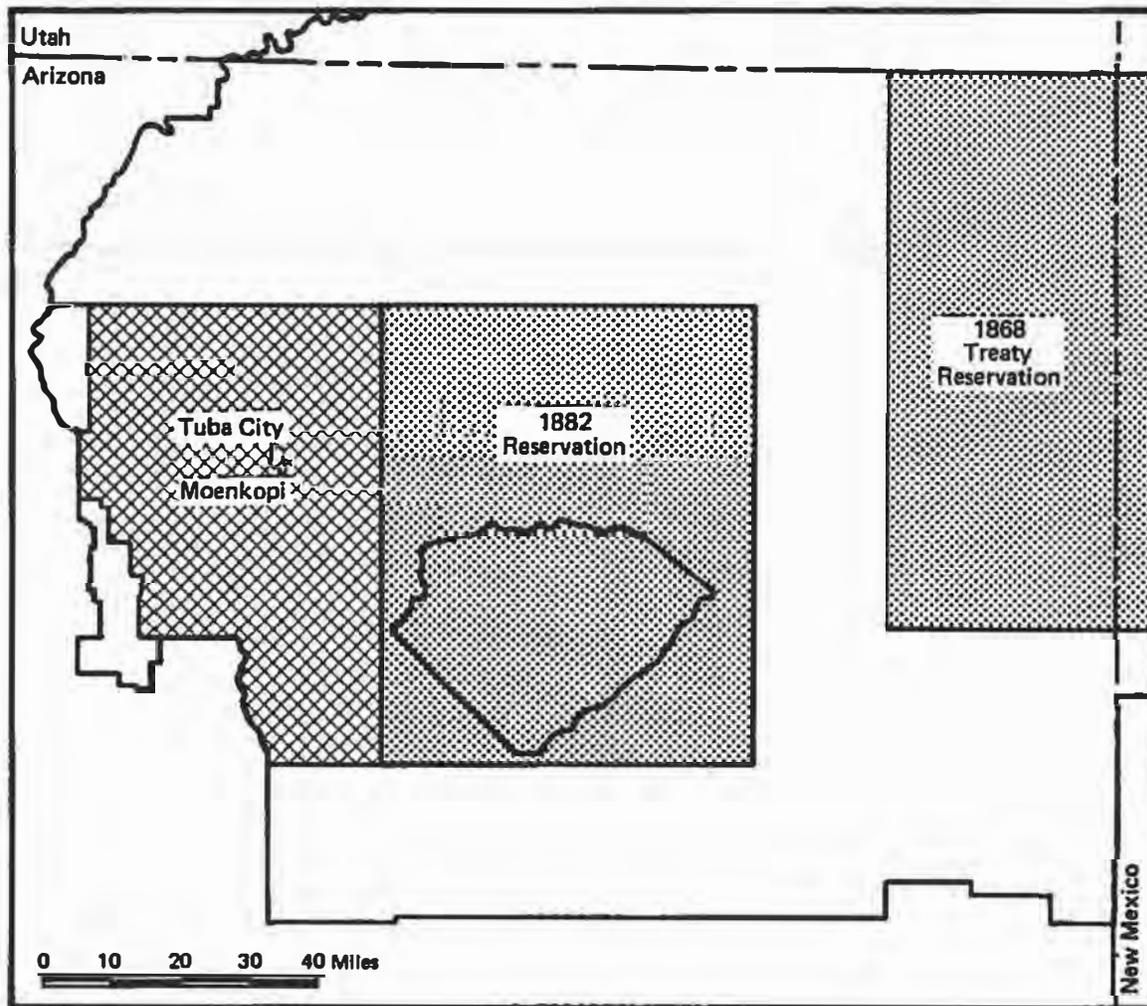


On July 8, 1980, Public Law 96-305, which amended P.L. 93-531, legislated restraints on development in the disputed area:

*(f) Any development of lands in litigation pursuant to Section 8 of this Act and further defined as that 'portion of the Navajo Reservation lying west of the Executive Order Reservation of 1882 and bounded on the north and south by westerly extensions, to the reservation line, of the northern boundaries of said Executive Order Reservation,' shall be carried out only upon the written consent of each tribe except for the limited areas around the village of Moenkopi and around Tuba City. Each such area has been heretofore designated by the Secretary. 'Development' as used herein shall mean any new construction or improvement to the property and further includes public work projects, power and water lines, public agency improvements, and associated rights-of-way.*

Maps showing the area which is affected are attached. The Relocation Commission will continue to monitor the progress of the "1934 Reservation Dispute."

Legislative Restraints on Development in the 1934 Reservation Area



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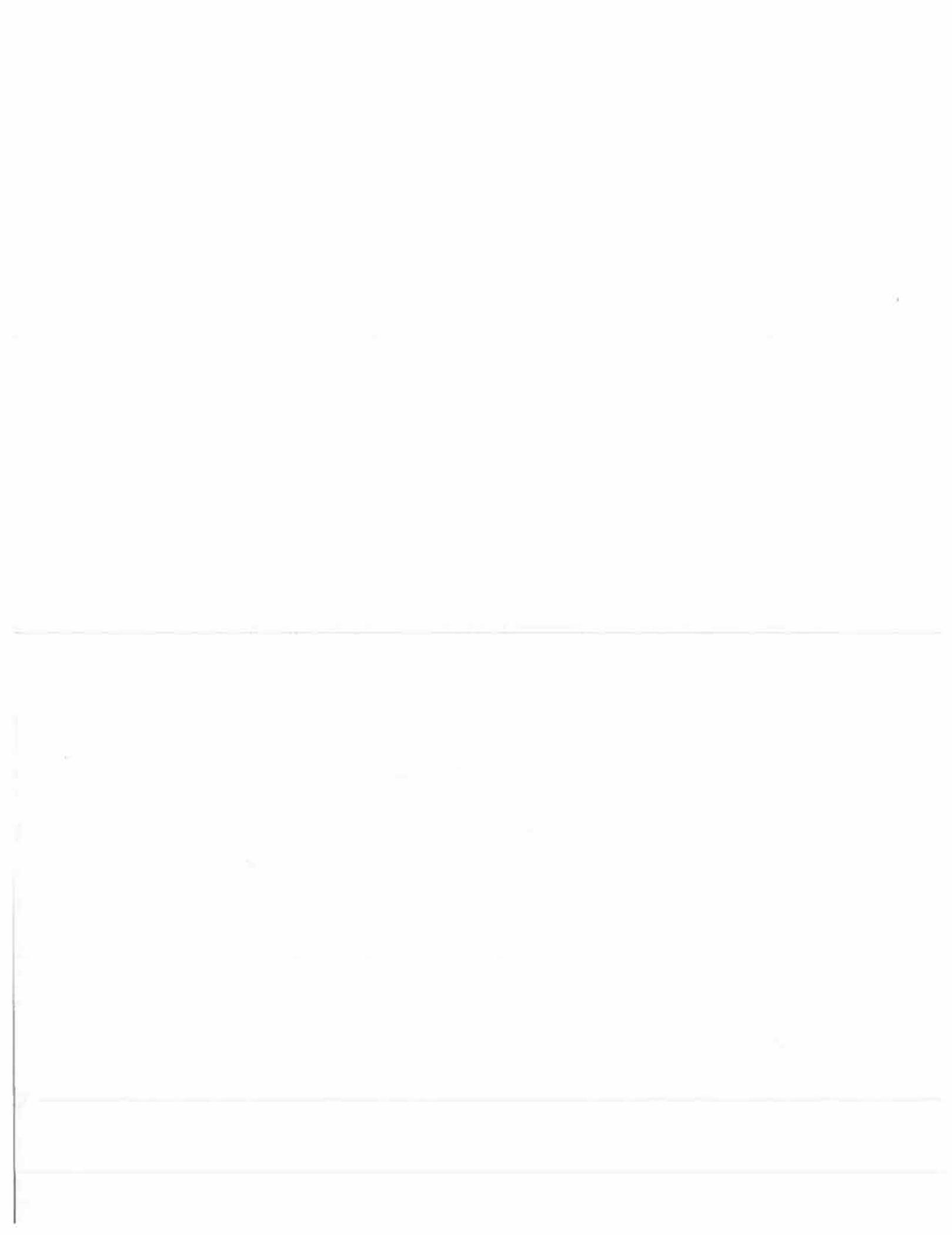
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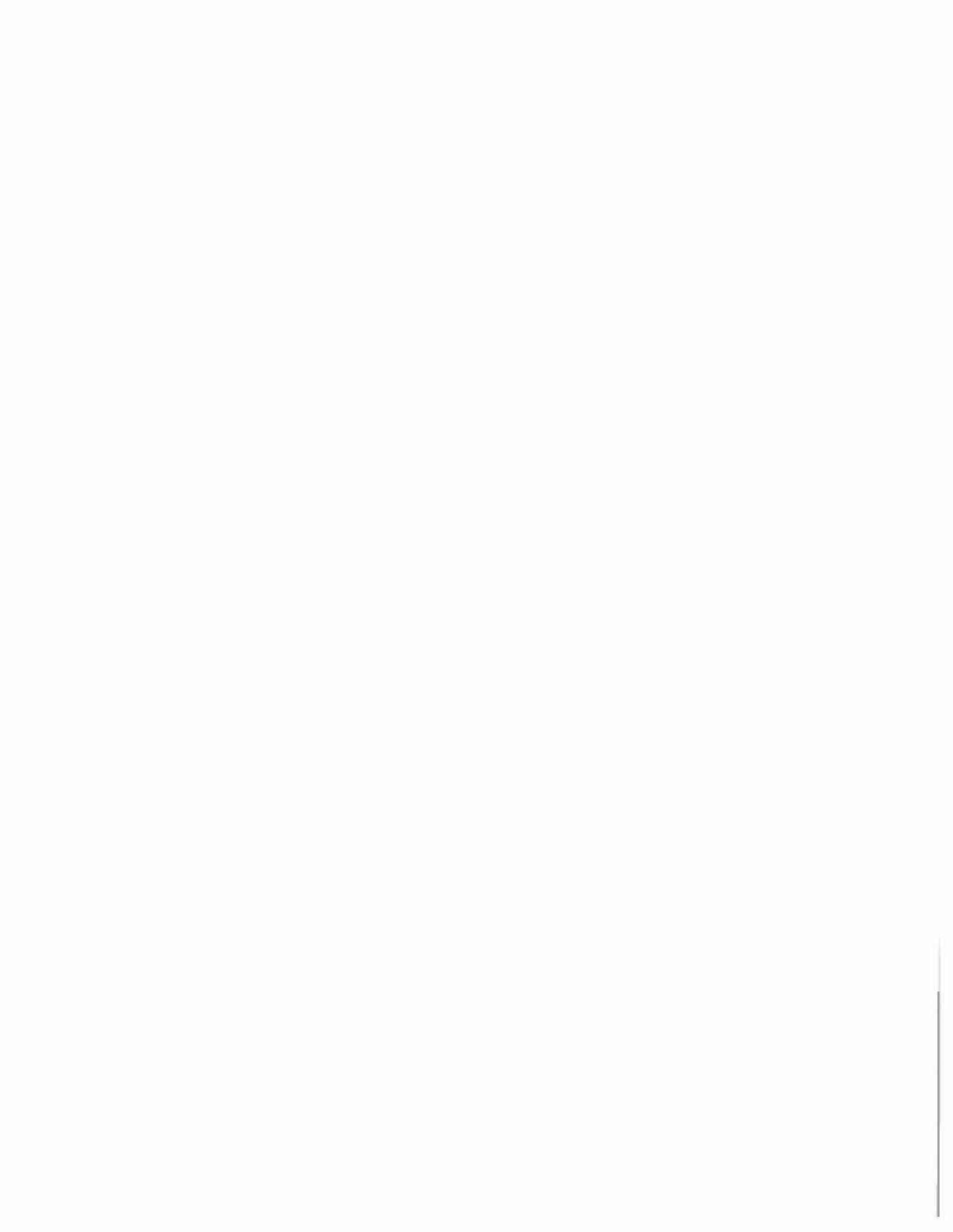
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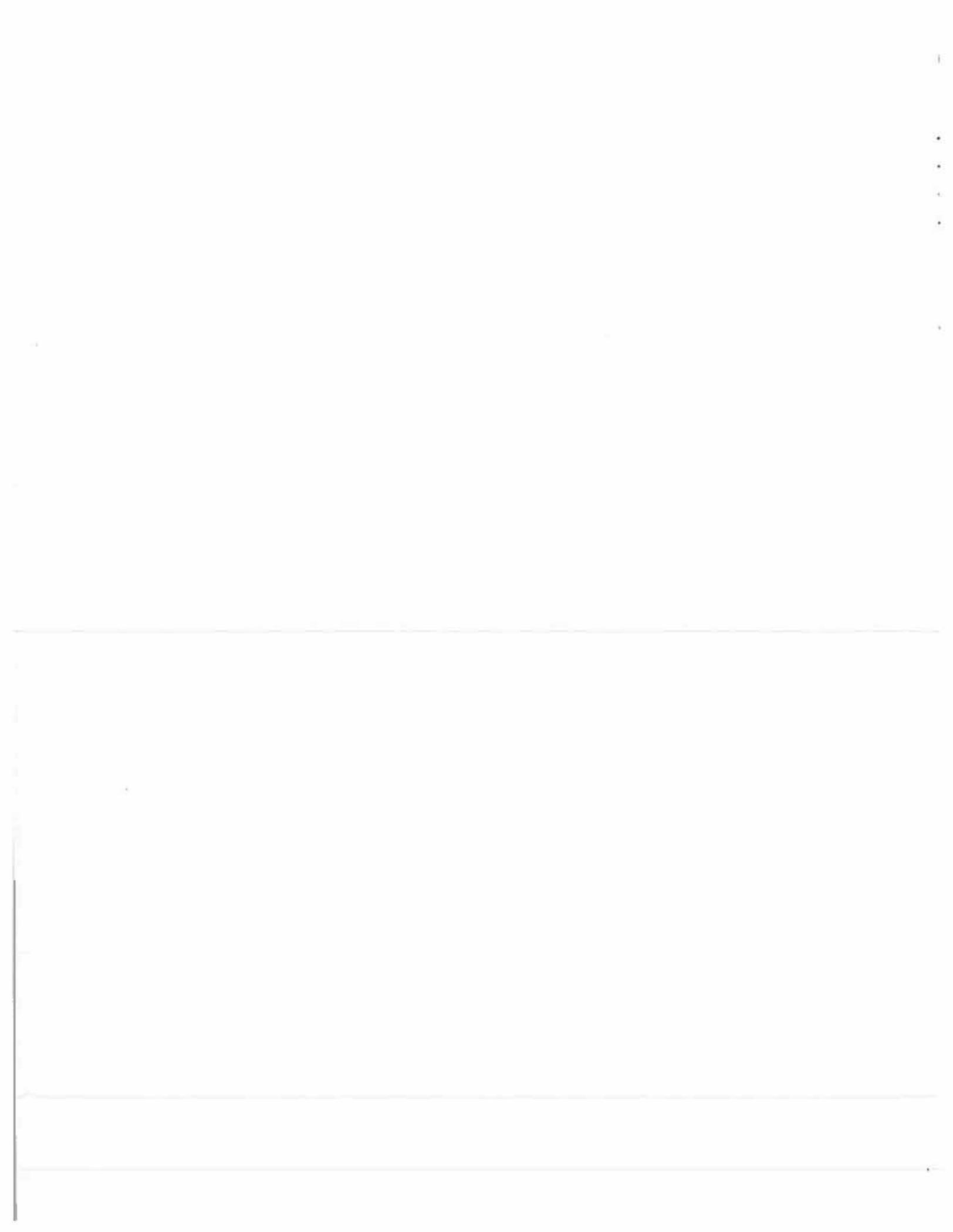
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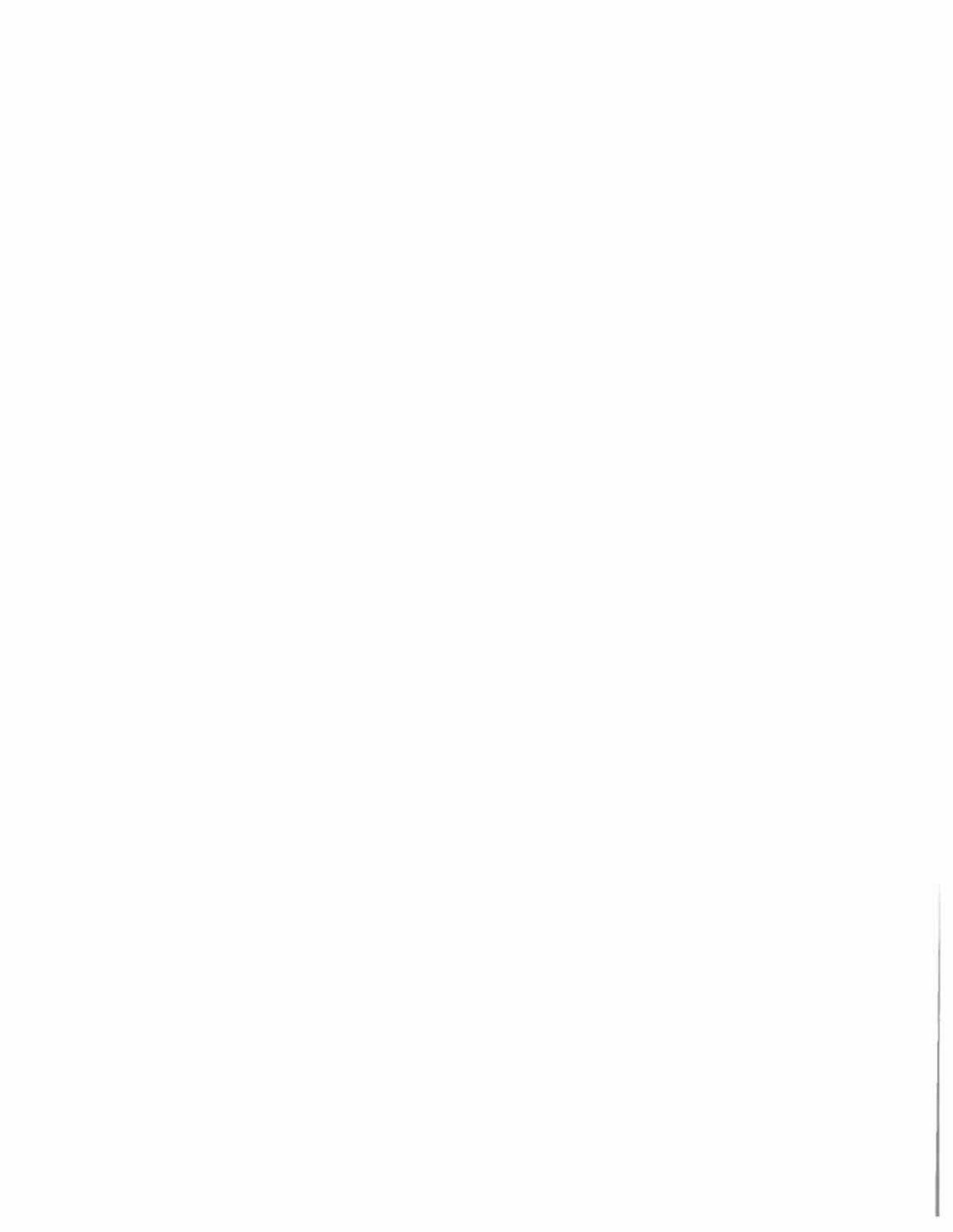
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Public Law 93-531  
93rd Congress, H. R. 10337  
December 22, 1974

to provide for final settlement of the conflicting rights and interests of the Hopi and Navajo Tribes to and in lands lying within the joint use area of the reservation established by the Executive order of December 16, 1882, and lands lying within the reservation created by the Act of June 14, 1934, and for other purposes.

SEC. 13. (a) Within the twenty-four month period following the date of issuance of an order of the District Court pursuant to section 3 or 4, the Commission shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report concerning the relocation of households and members thereof of each tribe, and their personal property, including livestock, from lands partitioned to the other tribe pursuant to sections 8 and 3 or 4.

(b) Such report shall contain, among other matters, the following:

(1) the names of all members of the Navajo Tribe who reside within the areas partitioned to the Hopi Tribe and the name of all members of the Hopi Tribe who reside within the area partitioned to the Navajo Tribe; and

(2) the fair market value of the habitations and improvement owned by the heads of households identified by the Commission as being among the persons named in clause (1) of this subsection.

(c) Such report shall include a detailed plan providing for the relocation of the households and their members identified pursuant to clause (1) of subsection (b) of this section. Such plan (hereinafter referred to as the "relocation plan") shall—

(1) be developed to the maximum extent feasible in consultation with the persons involved in such relocation and appropriate representatives of their tribal councils;

(2) take into account the adverse social, economic, cultural, and other impacts of relocation on persons involved in such relocation and be developed to avoid or minimize, to the extent possible, such impacts;

(3) identify the sites to which such households shall be relocated, including the distance involved;

(4) assure that housing and related community facilities and services, such as water, sewers, roads, schools, and health facilities for such households shall be available at their relocation sites.