

'Bit'laah Bito'

BECLABITO CHAPTER



COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN

DECEMBER 2011



BECLABITO CHAPTER

Beclabito Express Store
Shiprock, New Mexico 87420
Telephone: (928) 656-3265 Fax: (928) 656-3813

Resolution Number: BECL-12-12-03

Resolution of Beclabito Chapter

Approving the revised and updated Beclabito Chapter Community-Based Land Use Plan and Requesting the Natural Resources Committee to certify, in accordance with the 5-year review recommendation stated in Navajo Nation Code Title 26 Local Governance Act, this updated and revised plan superseding the 2003 version.

WHEREAS:

1. The Beclabito Chapter is officially recognized and certified as a political unit of the Navajo Tribal Government pursuant to Navajo Tribe Council Resolution No. CMY-23-79; and
2. Pursuant to Resolution No. CAP-34-98, the Navajo Nation Council adopted the Local Governance Act (LGA) under Navajo Nation Code Title 26; and
3. Pursuant to the LGA, all chapters shall develop and implement a Community-Based Land Plan and every five years the plan shall be reevaluated and readjusted to meet the needs of the changing community; and
4. Pursuant to the LGA, the Beclabito Chapter established a Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) to oversee all land use planning activities under Resolution No. BECL-02-12-04; and
5. Pursuant to the LGA, the CLUPC led the development of the first Community-Based Land Use Plan in 2003; the Chapter subsequently approved this plan and the Navajo Nation Council - Transportation and Community Development Committee by committee resolution (TCD CAP-06-05) certified the Community-Based Land Use Plan on April 05, 2005; and
6. In March 2011, Beclabito Chapter chose to revise and update its 2003 certified Community-Based Land Use Plan to meet the needs of the changing community; and
7. Pursuant to the LGA, the CLUPC approved a Community Participation Plan on March 10, 2011 to ensure local community members were given the opportunity to participate in the planning process for updating and revising the community based land use plan; and

President – George Kelly Jr.

Council Delegate – David L. Tom

Vice President – Frank John Sr.

Grazing Official – Vincent Bekis

Secretary/Treasurer – Jerry Benally

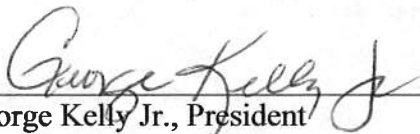
8. Pursuant to the LGA, a 60-day comment period was opened with a public hearing on May 26, 2011 and closed on July 26, 2011; and
9. The Beclabito Chapter Community-Based Land Use Plan was revised and updated in the best interest of the community and in accordance with all applicable laws, attached hereto as Exhibit "A"; and
10. The CLUPC reviewed and recommended to the Chapter approval of the revised and updated community-based land use plan, attached hereto as Exhibit "B".

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Beclabito Chapter hereby approves the updated and revised Community-Based Land Use Plan in accordance with the requirements of the LGA, attached hereto as Exhibit "A".
2. The Beclabito Chapter further hereby requests the Natural Resources Committee of the Navajo Nation Council to certify their revised and updated Community-Based Land Use Plan superseding the 2003 certified version.


CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Beclabito Chapter at a duly called Regular meeting at Beclabito, NAVAJO NATION, New Mexico, at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 39 in favor, 00 opposed, and 05 abstained, this 18th day of December, 2011.


George Kelly Jr., President


Frank John Sr., Vice-President


Jerry Benally, Secretary-Treasurer


David L. Tom, Council Delegate


Vincent Bekis, Grazing Official

Motion by: Chris Benally
Second by: Anna Brown



BECLABITO CHAPTER

Beclabito Express Store
Shiprock, New Mexico 87420
Telephone: (928) 656-3265 Fax: (928) 656-3813

Resolution Number: CLUPC-12-12-01

Resolution of Beclabito Community-Based Land Use Plan

Recommending the Beclabito Chapter to Approve the Community-Based Land Use Plan

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to Resolution No. BECL-02-12-04, the Beclabito Chapter established its Community-Based Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) to oversee all land use planning activities; and
2. The CLUPC worked with consulting firm, JJ Clacs & Company, to revise and update the community-based land use plan previously approved in 2003; and
3. Pursuant to the Local Governance Act (LGA), the Community Land Use Planning Committee approved a Community Participation Plan on March 10, 2011 to ensure local community members were given the opportunity to participate in the planning process; and
4. Pursuant to the LGA, a 60-day comment period was opened with a public hearing on May 26, 2011 and closed on July 26, 2011; and
5. The CLUPC reviewed and incorporated the comments to complete the revised and updated community-based land use plan.


NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

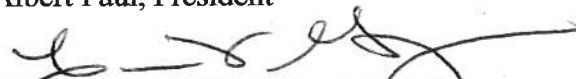
1. The CLUPC hereby recommends the Chapter to approve the Community-Based Land Use Plan in accordance with the requirements of the LGA.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the CLUPC at a duly called CLUPC meeting at Beclabito, NAVAJO NATION, New Mexico, at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 05 in favor, 00 opposed, and 01 abstained, this 12th day of December, 2011.


Albert Paul, President


Hazel Sherman, Vice-President


Carmen George, Secretary/Treasurer

President – George Kelly Jr.

Council Delegate – David L. Tom

Vice President – Frank John Sr.

Grazing Official – Vincent Bekis

Secretary/Treasurer – Jerry Benally

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Beclabito Chapter
Beclabito Express Store
Shiprock, New Mexico 87420
Telephone (928) 656-3265
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BECLABITO CHAPTER COMMUNITY MEMBERS

CHAPTER OFFICIALS

George Kelly, Jr., President	Vincent Bekis, Grazing Official
Frank John, Sr., Vice-President	Melissa Kelly, Community Service Coordinator
Jerry Benally, Secretary/Treasurer	Renae Hoshnic, Accounts Maintenance Specialist

David L. Tom, Council Delegate

COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Albert Paul, CLUPC President
Hazel Sherman, CLUPC Vice-President
Carmen George, CLUPC Secretary
Isabelle George, Member
Daisy Smith Jones, Member

CONSULTANTS

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CONTRIBUTORS:

Navajo Nation Department of Transportation, Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA), Navajo Nation Land Department, Navajo Nation Historic Preservation (NNHPD), Navajo Nation Department of Fish & Wildlife (NNDFWL), San Juan County, U.S. Soil and Water Conservation, BIA Natural Resources, Navajo Nation Department of Agriculture, Navajo Division of Natural Resources, and Navajo Nation Department of Water Resource.

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1. Introduction

This Community-Based Land Use Plan (Land Use Plan) is an official public document approved by the Beclabito Chapter (hereafter interchangeably referred to as the Chapter) membership through Chapter Resolution BECL-12-12-03 (A copy of the resolution is inserted at the beginning of this document).

The Land Use Plan serves as a guide for future development and provides a foundation for zoning ordinances. It also allows the Chapter to evaluate potential development projects while balancing the diverse needs of the community with concerns, cultural traditions and natural resources. The Chapter recognizes that to build a self sustaining community, perseverance and a solid land development plan are needed. Equally important to the success of the Land Use Plan is the community's commitment and their participation throughout the process. This Land Use Plan herein directly reflects the effort of the Beclabito Chapter and its members who came together and voiced their wants, needs, and desires for a better future.

Purpose

The purpose of the Land Use Plan is to develop a plan as part of the *Local Governance Act of 1998* (LGA) in which Beclabito Chapter can plan for its future. The Land Use Plan satisfies the land use certification process under the LGA, as amended, and moves the Chapter closer to managing and making decisions regarding local matters pertaining to land use and thereafter administering the land use process.

The immediate goal is to update the Land Use Plan (LGA certified in 2003) for the Chapter. Much of the Land Use Plan flows from the voices of the community's members and its chapter leadership including the elected officials and the members of the land use planning committee.

With a unique cultural perspective, the plan incorporates the traditions and customs of the past and articulates the community's overarching goals, objectives, and strategies to guide and coordinate land uses.

Authorization

Title 26 Navajo Nation Local Governance Act (LGA) provides authorization to the chapters to develop a community-based land use plan. Land use planning has been an option for Navajo Nation chapters since the LGA passed into law in 1998. If Chapters choose to administer land within their community, a Land Use Plan must be developed and implemented, pursuant to the law, and updated every five years.

The purpose of the LGA is to recognize governance at the local level. Through adoption of this Act, the Navajo Nation Council delegates its authority, with respect to local matters consistent with Navajo law including custom and tradition, to the individual Chapters. This authority will improve community decision making, allow communities to excel and flourish, enable Navajo leaders to move towards a more prosperous future, and improve the strength and sovereignty of the Navajo Nation in the long run. The LGA compels Chapters to govern with responsibility and accountability to the local citizens.

Chapters wanting to administer land, pursuant to LGA, are required to develop a Land Use Plan based upon results of a community assessment. Chapters who complete a Land Use Plan must then receive certification from the Navajo Nation Council Resources Committee. Once certified, Chapter can then administer land pursuant to the LGA. The Beclabito Chapter has exercised this option and developed a Land Use Plan.

Prior Land Use Plan - 2003

Beclabito Chapter prepared a land use plan in 2003 which was approved by the chapter and certified by the Navajo Nation Council Transportation and Community Development Committee at that time. The 2003 land use plan was prepared with a focus on housing due the funding source. The purpose of that plan was to identify land available for the development of affordable housing. A Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination (NAHASDA) grant funded the plan under the Office of Navajo Government Development.



2. Compliance with LGA

Community Land Use Planning Committee

In conformance with the LGA, Beclabito Chapter established a Community Based Land Use Committee (CLUPC) comprised of community members that operate according to an approved plan of operation under Chapter Resolution BECL-09-03-20 approved on February 22, 2009. The CLUPC was established to approve the community-based land use planning processes and oversee community-based land use planning activities. The responsibilities of the CLUPC include attending periodic meetings to discuss the development and implementation of the Land Use Plan. Members advise, review, and make recommendations related to land use to the Beclabito Chapter's membership at duly called chapter meetings.

An additional CLUPC member was confirmed via Chapter Resolution BECL-10-10-02 on October 13, 2009.

Copies of the above mentioned resolutions are provided in Appendix A.

Community Involvement and Public Participation

In accordance with the LGA, the CLUPC initially developed, approved, and adhered to a *Community Involvement and Participation Plan* (March 10, 2011) to guide community members through the land use planning process by giving all interested parties the greatest possible opportunity to learn and actively participate in reviewing and updating the Land Use Plan. Community members were strongly encouraged to participate in every step of the planning process to review and update the Land Use Plan.



The *Community Involvement and Participation Plan* offered community members to meet with their community leaders and discuss land uses. The participation plan also fostered community education and active participation that ultimately allow the membership to substantially contribute to the back-bone of Land Use Plan.

The educational component of the land use planning process relied on public meetings, work sessions, and public hearings. The approach of each session type is defined below:

- **Public meetings** informed, updated and recommended the land use planning activities of the Chapter community.
- **Work sessions** offered the community a more informal and hands-on approach to participating in the planning process.
- **Public hearings** were meetings that were held in a more formal setting to obtain views and comments of community members regarding the project.

These sessions were used to educate, inform, and involve the community in the project at various stages along the way. During these times, community members received feedback about assessments, helped prioritize land use plan objectives, and further defined goals. Local community members were encouraged and urged to attend and participate in any and all of the education and communication sessions. Information

pertaining to the land use plan was available to the public. The meetings conducted were are shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Community Involvement Meetings		
Activity	Purpose	Date
Public Meeting	Regular CLUPC Meeting – Approval of Community Involvement and Participation Plan	March 10, 2011
Work Session I	Review and update of planning area, vision, goals and objectives from community members	March 28, 2011
Work Session 2	Review and update natural resources and infrastructure assessment	April 11, 2011
Work Session 3	Review and update future land uses; mapping	May 4, 2011
Public Meeting	Review Draft Land Use Plan	May 23, 2011
Public Hearing	Present Draft LUP (start of 60-day comment Period)	May 26, 2011
Public Meeting	Regular CLUPC Meeting – Review Land Use Plan Comments	June 23, 2011
Public Meeting	Regular CLUPC Meeting – Review LUP Comments (close of 60-day comment Period)	July 26, 2011
Public Meeting	Regular CLUPC Meeting – Review of LUP comments	August 24, 2011
Public Meeting	Regular CLUPC Meeting – Final Review of LUP comments	November 02, 2011
Public Meeting	Regular CLUPC Meeting – CLUPC Acceptance of LUP and Recommend to Chapter for Approval	November 17, 2011
Chapter Planning Meeting	Recommend to the Chapter for approval and adoption via Chapter Resolution	December 12, 2011
Chapter Meeting	Approval and Adoption of Land Use Plan	December 18, 2011

Plan Amendment and Update Process

The amendment process provides an opportunity for community members, groups, organizations, departments, entities, businesses and the general public to propose changes to the Land Use Plan. Proposed amendments included changes that addressed changing social, economic and environmental conditions.

Changes also reflect on-going work or new information. Proposed amendments may include changes to policies, maps, appendices or other components of the Land Use Plan.

FIVE -YEAR UPDATE

Beclabito Chapter anticipates that the Land Use Plan will function well for some time to come; however, to assure that the plan is meeting the needs of the community, the Land Use Plan will be completely reviewed, revised and updated by the CLUPC, as appropriate, every five years pursuant to LGA regulations.

AS NEEDED AMENDMENT

In between the five-year updates, amendments can be made on an as needed basis. Community members, groups, organizations, departments, entities, businesses and/or the general public can propose an amendment(s) in accordance with the process described herein. When the CLUPC approves an amendment, it shall become part of this Land Use Plan as an addendum. All addendums will be reviewed and incorporated, as appropriate, into the Land Use Plan during the Five-Year Update.

PROCESS FOR PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT

Request for amendments should be in writing to the attention of the CLUPC. Appropriate support material, if any, should be included along with the request for the amendment.

CRITERIA FOR CONSIDERING AN AMENDMENT

If an amendment was proposed to the Land Use Plan, specific questions were asked as part of the evaluation process. Such questions included but were not limited to the following:

- Is the proposed amendment appropriate for the Land Use Plan?
- Consider whether proposed changes pertain to the Land Use Plan. For example, some proposed amendments suggest changes to regulations or budgets while others request specific assistance, which are more appropriately addressed at Chapter planning meetings and Chapter meetings.
- Is the proposed amendment legal? Consider whether the proposed amendment meets existing relevant laws.

APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL OF AN AMENDMENT

The CLUPC shall conduct a public hearing for all proposed amendments determined to be appropriate to the Land Use Plan. At the end of the public hearing, the CLUPC shall vote to accept or reject the proposed amendment. If the proposed amendment is accepted, the CLUPC shall recommend adoption, via a resolution, of the proposed amendment to the Beclabito Chapter. Beclabito Chapter membership then shall vote on the resolution at a duly called chapter meeting. Pursuant to the LGA, Chapter approved amendments or modifications shall be approved by the appropriate committee of the Navajo Nation Council. The approval by the committee is the formal acknowledgement of Beclabito Chapter amending its Land Use Plan.

Map 1. Location of Beclabito Chapter

3. Community Background

Location

The Beclabito Chapter is located in the far northwestern corner of New Mexico with a small portion extending into Arizona (**Map 1**). Situated in San Juan County, New Mexico and Apache County, Arizona, the Chapter house is located along New Mexico State Highway 64 (NM64) approximately four miles east of the Arizona-New Mexico border and 18 miles from Shiprock, New Mexico.

Brief Chapter History

BACKGROUND

The Chapter developed around a natural spring, Bit'laah Bit'o, on the northeastern slope of the Carrizo Mountains in the northern portion of the Navajo Nation. Bit'laah Bit'o translates into 'Spring Underneath' (Young and Morgan 1987; Linford, 2000) or literally, Bit'laah means under or beneath, 'bi' means his, and 'to' means water (Rodgers 1997). A necessity to life, Bit'laah Bit'o attracted people to this location for many centuries.

Local residents built a dam by hand and created an irrigation system downstream of Bit'laah Bit'o. This allowed farming in the valley between Bit'laah Bit'o and the San Juan River. Remnants of the dam and the irrigation system still exist.

The advent of trading posts in the late 1800s led to the establishment of the Beclabito Trading Post (today it is known as Red Mesa Express Trading Post) across from the present Chapter house. The Beclabito Day School was established in 1934. As the Navajo Tribal Council was beginning to take shape across the reservation in the early 1950s, local residents held their meetings in a shack just northwest of the present trading post. The shack was like a tool shed type structure and the main road use to go through that area. Later land was withdrawn south of the trading post and a new Chapter house was built. This building is still used. A newer Chapter house was built and it is currently used.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Chapter is recognized and certified as the Beclabito Chapter within the Navajo Tribal government. The Navajo Tribal Council certified the Chapter on December 5, 1968 pursuant to Resolution No. CM-28-58 (2N.T.C. 1281).

Planning Area

During planning meetings and public work sessions, the Beclabito community members identified the planning area as the land on which they live and practice their traditional life ways such as farming and grazing livestock. Because the community members chose the planning area based on areas they currently use or have permits for, it does not completely overlap with the Chapter's "official" boundary as shown in **Map 2**. Most of the planning area lies within San Juan County, New Mexico. A small portion extends into Apache County, Arizona.

Four chapters are adjacent to Beclabito. These include Cudei to the northeast, Shiprock to the southeast, Red Valley to the southwest, and Teechnospos to the west and northwest.

Grazing District

The grazing districts were discussed among chapters and community members from the surrounding area. A map was drawn showing the agreed upon boundary line between Grazing District 9 and 12 near the four corners area. Beclabito still stands by this revised boundary which should all be in Grazing District 12 (**Map 3**).

However, according to the BIA maps, the planning area is mostly within Grazing District 12. A small portion on the western edge of the planning area extends into Grazing District 9

Generations of herding and grazing on the Navajo Nation led the federal government to form grazing districts over 70 years ago. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) developed Navajo Nation grazing districts in 1935. They based the districts on soil and range inventories, which they used to determine animal unit capacities. As these agencies performed their studies, they also kept track of their research areas with what they called grazing district lines that were based on natural topography such as mountain ranges and washes. Between 1937 and 1938, the BIA issued grazing permits based on the units' capacities, and although the district boundaries have never been legally surveyed, they have had many uses over the years. Once created, the BIA grouped three individual grazing districts into the Shiprock Agency: 9, 12 and 13

Land Status

The land status for the Chapter's planning area is located on Navajo Tribal Trust Land as shown in **Map 4**. Further, the map also shows Beclabito Chapter is part of the original Navajo Reservation boundary established by the Treaty of 1868.



Legend

Chapter House

Planning Area

Stateline

Roads

Navajo Route (unpaved)

U.S. Highway

Chapter Areas

Beclabito

Cudei

Red Valley

Shiprock

Teechnospos

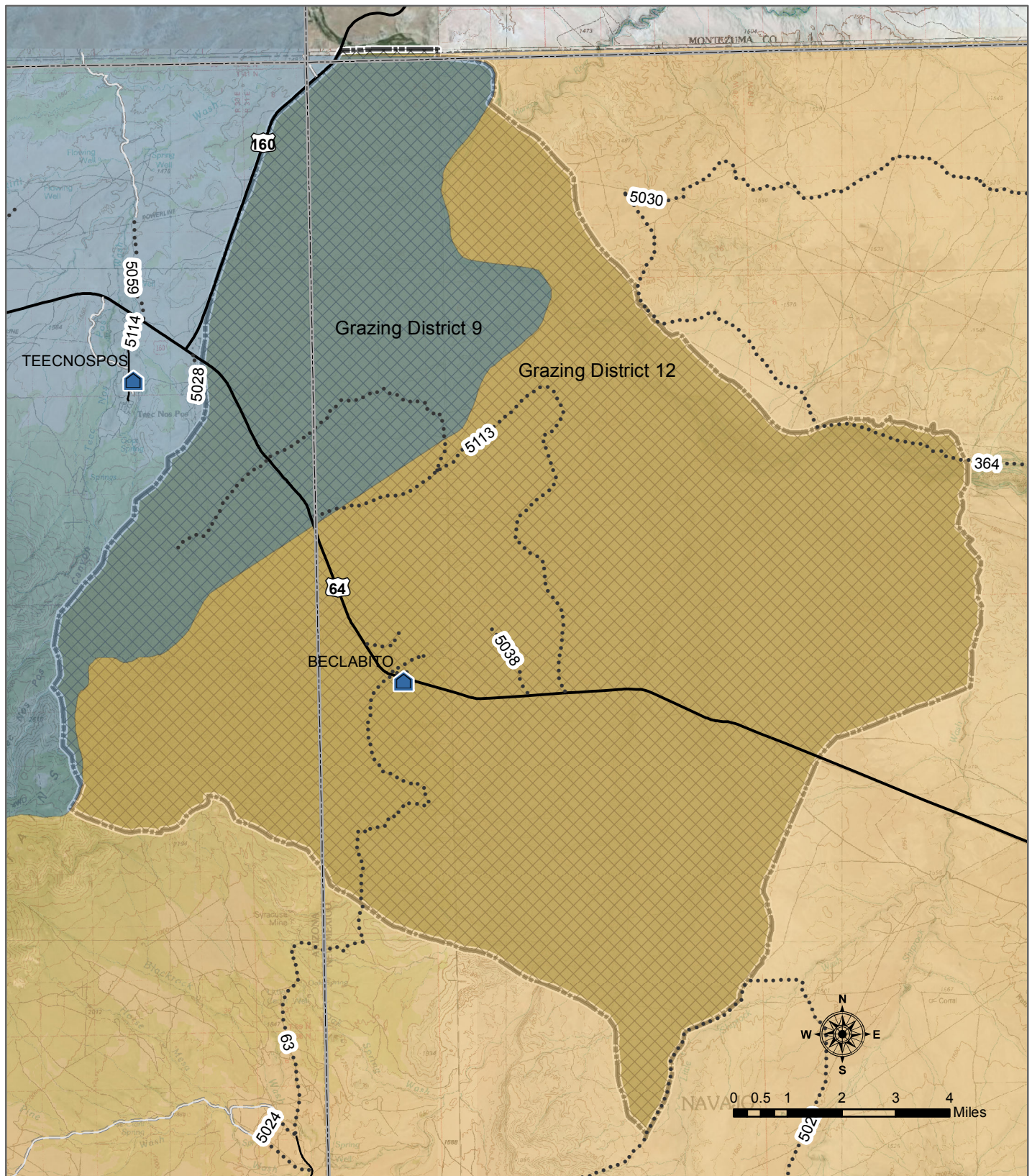
MAP 2 - PLANNING AREA

**Beclabito Chapter
Community-Based Land Use Plan**

JJ Clacs & Company

Sources: ESRI (Bing Map Aerial); USGS 100K Topographic Quadrangle: 'Rockpoint AZ, Farmington, NM'; NDOT, Navajo Land Department
DISCLAIMER: Beclabito Chapter and/or JJ Clacs & Company shall assume no liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in the information.

December 2011



Legend

Chapter House

Planning Area

Stateline

Roads

Navajo Route (unpaved)

U.S. Highway

Grazing District

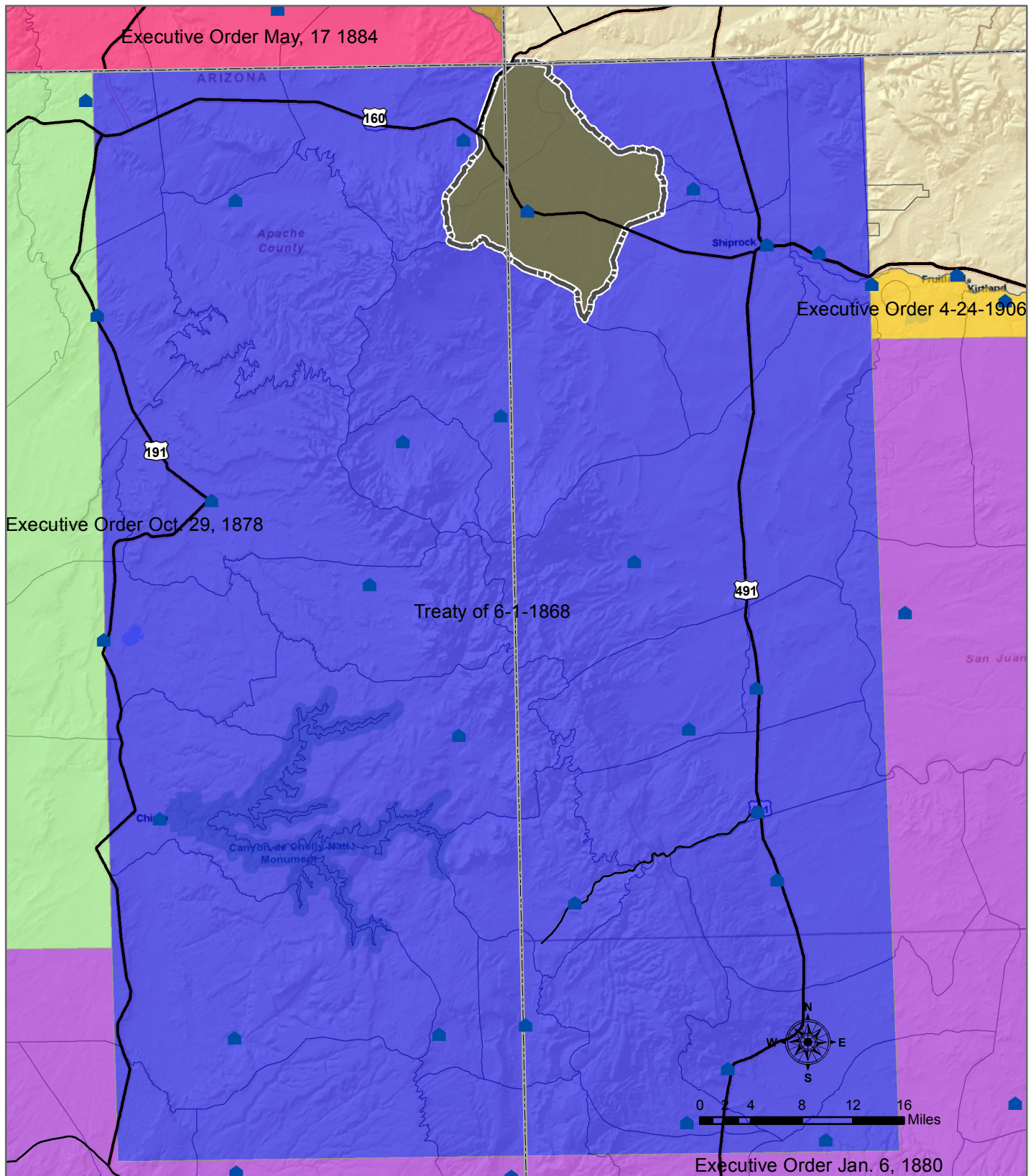
Grazing District 9

Grazing District 12

MAP 3 - GRAZING DISTRICTS

**Beclabito Chapter
Community-Based Land Use Plan**

JJ Clacs & Company



Legend

- Chapter House
- Planning Area
- Stateline
- Chapter Areas

Roads

- U.S. Highway

Land Acquisition

- Executive Order 4-24-1906
- Executive Order 5/15/1906
- Executive Order Jan. 6, 1880
- Executive Order May, 17 1884
- Executive Order Oct. 29, 1878
- Treaty of 6-1-1868

MAP 4 - LAND STATUS

Beclabito Chapter Community-Based Land Use Plan

JJ Clacs & Company

Sources: ESRI (Bing Map Aerial); USGS 100K Topographic Quadrangle: 'Rockpoint AZ, Farmington, NM'; NDOT, Navajo Land Department
DISCLAIMER: Beclabito Chapter and/or JJ Clacs & Company shall assume no liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in the information.

December 2011



4. Community Services & Public Facilities

Chapter House

The Chapter house is located along New Mexico State Highway 64 (NM 64) approximately four miles east of the Arizona border and 18 miles west of Shiprock. As mention in the history section of this document, in the early 1950s, community members conducted their meetings in a shack northwest of the present trading post. The shack was like a tool shed type structure and the main road use to go through that area. Later land was withdrawn south of the trading post and a new Chapter house was built in the 1970s. This building is still used. A newer Chapter house was built and it is currently used.

Law Enforcement and Fire Protection

The Navajo Nation provides law enforcement from Shiprock. There is no fire protection. The nearest fire station is located in Shiprock.

Hospital and Health Services

The Northern Navajo Medical Center is located in Shiprock. The Four Corners Medical Center is located in Red Mesa, Arizona.

Parks and Recreation

There are no public parks and recreational areas within the planning area.

The Four Corners Monument is nearby some 40 miles driving distance to the northwest of the chapter house. Geographically it borders the far northeast corner of the planning area.

Schools and Education

PRESCHOOL AND HEAD-START

Although the local preschool is located along Highway 64 within the Chapter compound, the facility is currently closed. Plans are to reopen as soon as a Head-Start teacher is hired.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

The Beclabito Community Day School consists of Kindergarten through 4th grade. Students also attend elementary schools in Shiprock under the Central Consolidated School District.

MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION

Students attend middle schools in Shiprock under the Central Consolidated School District or at the Teecs Nos Pos Boarding School (5th-8th grade).

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

Students attend high schools at Red Mesa High School and in Shiprock under the Central Consolidated School District.

COLLEGES

Dine College is the nearest college with a Branch in Shiprock. Off reservation colleges located in Farmington include San Juan Community College, University of New Mexico Extension-San Juan, and Highlands College. Also, Fort Lewis College is located in Durango, Colorado.

Churches

Beclabito provides a variety of opportunities to worship, which include the following: Christian Reform, Navajo Christian Church and the Baptist Church. Several community members also practice the traditional Navajo religion and the Native American Church. These worship sites are located within or near existing developed homesteads.



5. Demographic and Income Profile

Introduction

Population growth brings demand for an expanded job base, retail and services business, residential development and essential community services. Changes in the Chapter's population are described below. Demographic information for this section comes from a variety of sources. Data from the 2010 and 2000 U.S. Census provided data for Apache County, AZ and San Juan County, NM. Only certain data was available from 2010 U.S. Census data for the Chapter. Information related to the Chapter was projected using data from Census 2000 and Rodgers 2004. Data from the Arizona Department of Economic Security, the New Mexico Bureau of Statistics, the U.S. Department of Commerce, and the NNDED were also used.

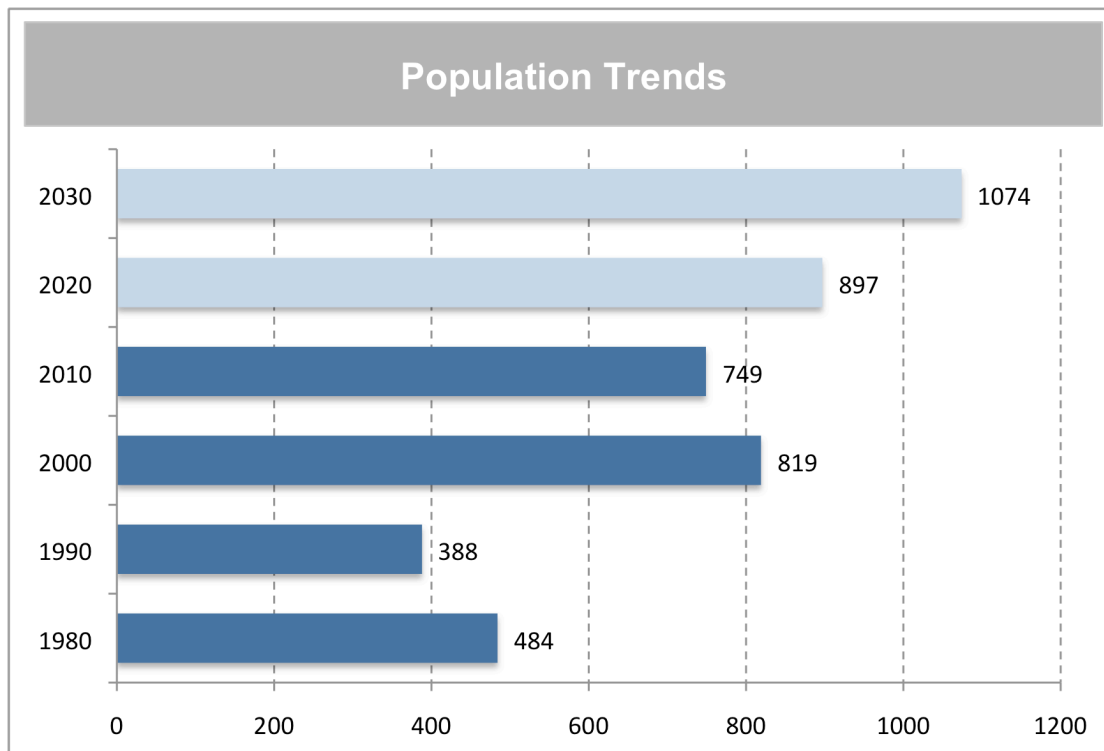
Population Trends and Forecasts

Although, the Chapter's population decreased 8.5 percent from 819 in 2000 to 749 in 2010, it is projected to increase through 2030. This temporary decline may have been partially due to community members not being counted while they were away at work or school.

The same trend in occurred from 1980 to 1990, however the reasons for that decrease was attributed to inaccurate census data in 1990 and because many Chapter members may have moved to other areas where they would have blended in as part of a major growth center and enumerated at different chapters. Regardless, the population has grown substantially to just over 800 members in 2000 and is expected to steadily increase (**Figure 1**). This is a major increase in a 20 year period (52.6 percent) especially considering that there was a population decline between 1980 and 1990.

Population projections for 2020 increased to 897 based on a 1.82 percent growth rate recorded by the Navajo Nation Division of Economic Development (2006). At this growth rate projections continue to increase to 1,074 for 2030.

Figure 1. Population and Future Projections



In comparison, the Navajo Nation showed an overall 3.8 percent decrease between 2000 and 2010. The U.S. population grew 9.7 percent during this time. Arizona had the greatest increase (24.6 percent) in population during this time. New Mexico had an increase of 13.2 percent. The population in San Juan County increased 14.3 percent where as the Apache County only increased 3.0 percent (**Table 2**).

Table 2. Population Trends					
	Population (1990)	Population (2000)	Population (2010)	Households (2000) (1)	Households (2010) (1)
United States	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	105,480,101	116,716,292
Arizona	3,665,228	5,130,632	6,392,017	1,901,327	2,380,990
New Mexico	1,515,069	1,819,046	2,059,179	677,971	791,395
Navajo Nation	148,451	180,462	173,667	47,603	49,946
Apache County	61,591	69,423	71,518	19,971	22,771
San Juan County	91,605	113,801	130,044	37,711	44,404
Beclabito Chapter	388*	819	749	243	248
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2000, 2010) * Navajo Nation: Chapter Images (2004) (1) A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.					

Age

The median age for the Chapter is the highest at 41.1 years. Over the ten-year period, from 2000 to 2010, the median age of the Chapter increased over 40 percent. This significant increase can be attributed to families with young children leaving the community for work and education (**Table 3**).

According to Census 2010, the Navajo Nation has the youngest population of all jurisdictions shown followed by Apache County, San Juan County, and then the State of Arizona. The U.S. and the State of New Mexico have the highest. The greatest increase in median age were the Chapter San County and the State of New Mexico followed by Apache County. The median age for the U.S. and the State of Arizona had slight increases.

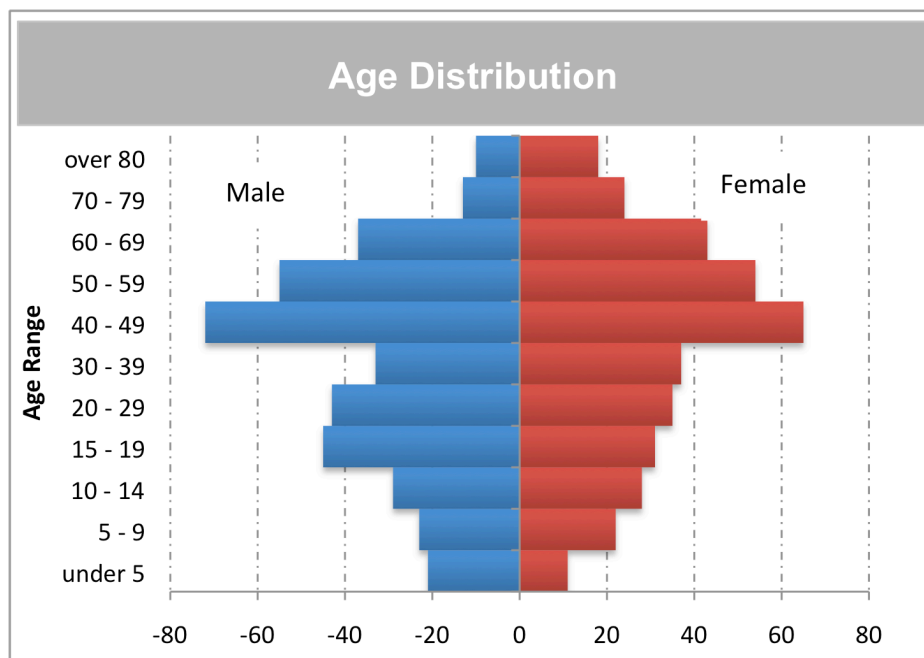
The percent of the population over 65 years of age is highest for the Chapter at 13.9 percent. Very close to Beclabito are the States of Arizona and New Mexico and the U.S. The senior population across the Navajo Nation is the lowest (9.6%) followed by San Juan County and Apache County.

Consistent with the Navajo Nation's high percentage of school-age children, they also have the lowest median age of all entities.

Table 3. Age Characteristics: 2000 and 2010							
	Total Population	School Aged 5-19 (%)		Age 65 or older (%)		Median Age (Years)	
		2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
United States	308,745,538	21.8	26.9	12.4	13.1	35.3	37.2
Arizona	6,392,017	22.1	28.4	13.0	13.8	34.2	35.9
New Mexico	2,059,179	26.9	28.2	8.5	13.3	27.1	36.7
Navajo Nation	173,667	34.9	37.4	7.0	9.6	24.1	29.1
Beclabito Chapter	749	31.4	28.0	10.1	13.9	30.2	41.1
Apache County, AZ	71,518	32.8	35.2	8.3	11.6	27.0	32.4
San Juan County, NM	130,044	33.1	32.0	8.4	10.9	25.5	33

Figure 2 shows the age distribution for males and females in the chapter. Males below the age of 60 outnumber the females, after which, the number of females becomes greater. The age range steadily increases up to 49 years, after which, the males declines in proportion to the women.

Figure 2. Age Distribution



Veterans

Census 2010 reports an estimate of 36 veterans are in the community. Over half of the veterans served in Gulf War. Approximately 31 percent served in Vietnam. This is a decrease from Census 2000 where approximately 55 veterans were counted.

Household Size

Table 4 presents average household size throughout various geographical regions according to Census 2010 data. The average household size for the Chapter is 3.02 while the Apache County is higher at 3.10 and the Navajo Nation has the highest at 3.46. The average household size decreases to 2.89 for San Juan County. Even lower is 2.63, 2.55 and 2.58, respectively, for Arizona, New Mexico and the United States.

Table 4. Households (Census 2010)		
	Households	Average Households Size
United States	116,716,292	2.58
Arizona	2,380,990	2.63
New Mexico	791,395	2.55
Navajo Nation	49,946	3.46
Apache County	22,771	3.10
San Juan County	44,404	2.89
Beclabito Chapter	248	3.02

Families with Children

According to Census 2010, there are approximately 184 families within the Chapter and 69.6 percent of these families are married couples and the remaining 30.4 percent are single parent families.

Of the married couples, 36.7 percent have own children under the age of 18 and 37.5 percent are single parents with own children. When compared to the Navajo Nation, San Juan County, the state of New Mexico and the United States, the Chapter has the lowest percentage of married couple families with own children.

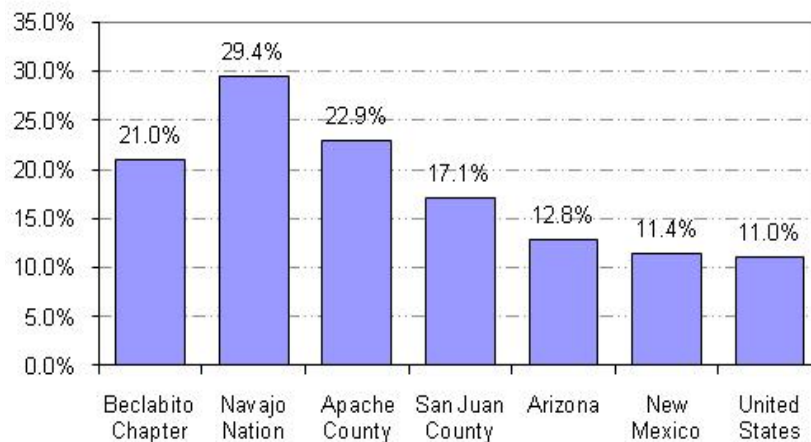
Household with Elders

Approximately 39.5 percent of the 248 households are householders 60 years and over. When compared to the Navajo Nation, San Juan County, the state of New Mexico and the United States, the Chapter has the greatest number of householder as elders. Within the Navajo Nation, 31.1 percent are householders 60 years and over.

Large Families

Large family households have special housing needs due to the lack of adequately sized and affordably priced homes in the community, which results in overcrowding. Large family households are defined as households with five or more persons. A five-person household would typically need a three-bedroom unit while a seven-person household would need a five to six-bedroom unit. Within the Chapter, large families comprise 21.0 percent of the households. At 29.4 percent, the Navajo Nation has the highest percent of large family households followed by Apache and San Juan Counties, Arizona, New Mexico and lastly, the U.S. (**Figure 3**).

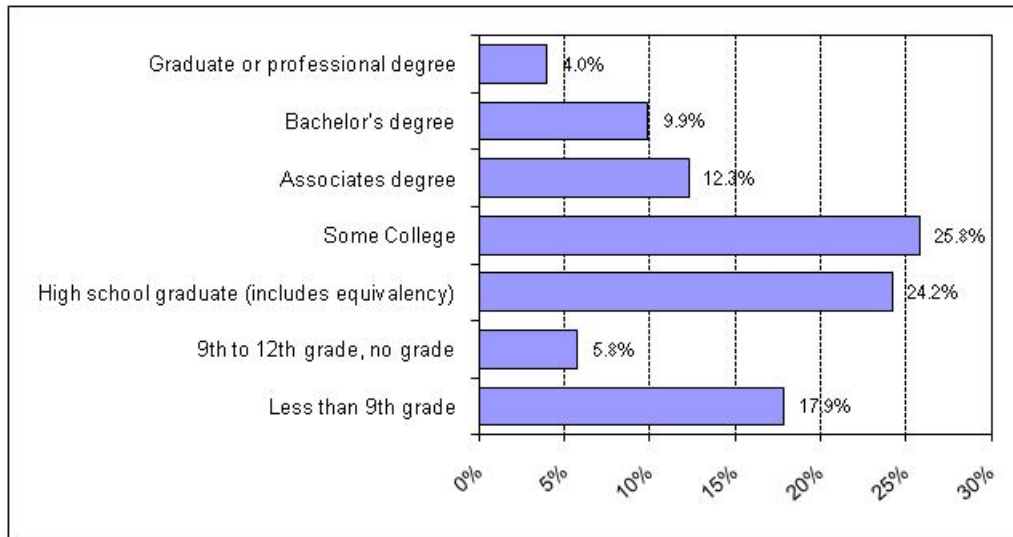
Figure 3. Large Family Households (Census 2010)



Educational Attainment

Educational attainment based on U.S. Census imputations for the population of 25 years old and over is depicted in **Figure 4**. Approximately 18 percent of the population in the Chapter has formal schooling less than the 9th grade.

The educational attainment increases with high school degrees and some college and decreases again for Associates degree or higher.

Figure 4. Educational Attainment (Census 2010)

Major Employers

The Beclabito Day School is the major employer within the Chapter employing approximately 17 employees. Although not quite as large of an organization as the Day School, the trading post and the Chapter employ four and two employees, respectively. Most residents work outside of the community. Shiprock and Farmington, New Mexico are the nearest large towns providing employment opportunities. Nearby communities including Tees Nos Pos, Red Mesa, Four Corners and Kayenta also provide employment to some community members. Major employers throughout these areas include the BIA, Navajo Nation, Indian Health Service (IHS), Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA), Navajo Engineering and Construction Authority (NECA), Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Reclamation Project, City of Farmington and San Juan County. Nearby power plants also serve as major regional employers.

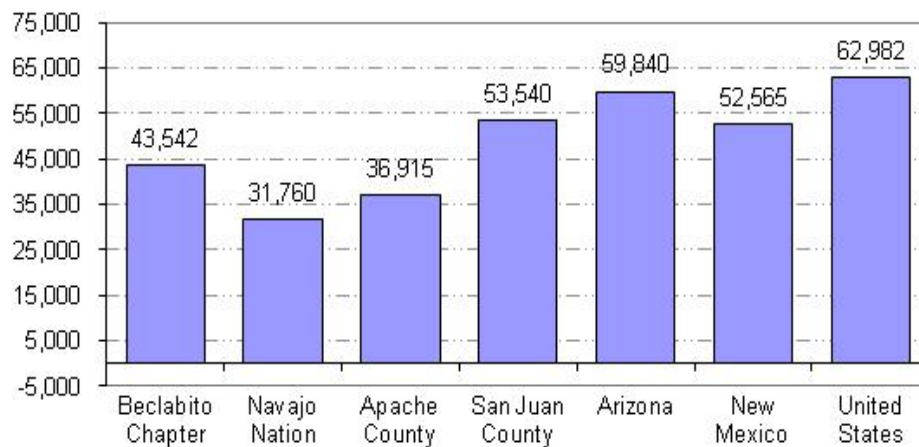
The Navajo Nation in its entirety has 822 employers including various Navajo Nation government offices in Window Rock and at the Chapter levels. Excluding the Navajo government offices decreases the number of employers to 676 whereby 236 are Navajo employers and 440 are non-Navajo employers (Choudhary, 2001).

Median Income

The median annual income for residents of the Chapter was \$19,205 in 2000 and has increased dramatically to \$43,542 in 2010. **Figure 5** compares the median income for the Chapter to the Navajo Nation, San Juan and Apache Counties, the states of Arizona and New Mexico, and the United States.

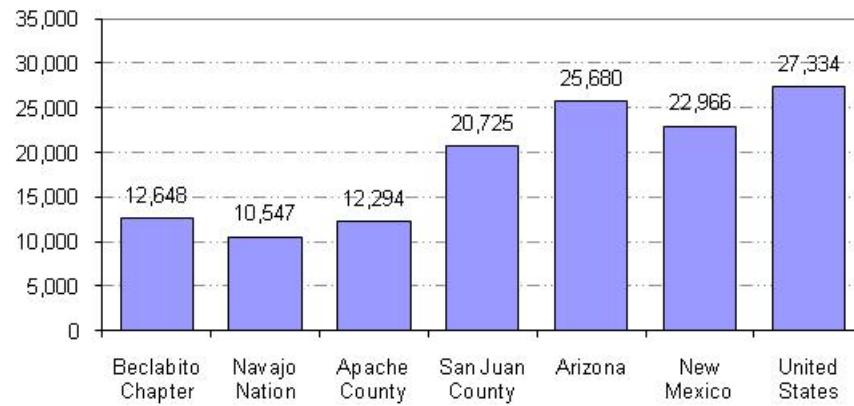
The Chapter ranks higher than the Navajo Nation and Apache County. The closest median income is \$52,565 and \$53,540 for New Mexico and San Juan County. Arizona is next with \$59,840 and \$62,982, respectively. Even greater is the U.S with median incomes of \$41,994.

Figure 5. Median Income (Census 2010)



Per Capita Income

In 1999, the Navajo Nation Division of Economic Development (NNDED) reported a per capita income of \$6,217 for the Navajo Nation. From 1990 to 1999, the per capita income grew by nearly 25 percent (Choudhary, 2001). According to census 2010 data, the per capita income for the Chapter is \$12,648, which is slightly higher than the Navajo Nation and slight lower than Apache County as illustrated in **Figure 6**. The margin continues to increase with the county, state and national levels.

Figure 6. Per Capita Income

Unemployment Rate

In 1999, the NNDED reported that the unemployment rate for the Navajo Nation was 43.65 percent, much lower than the U.S. Census reported state unemployment rate of 7.5 percent and national unemployment rate of 11.8 percent.



6. Housing Analysis

The number of total housing units within the Chapter has slightly increased from 337 to 348 (3.3 percent change) according the Census 2010 (**Table 5**). Only Apache County had a lesser percent change while the State of Arizona had the greatest increase at 29.9 percent change.

Table 5. Total Housing Units				
	1990	2000	2010	Percent Change
United States	102,263,678	115,904,641	131,704,730	13.6%
Arizona	1,659,430	2,189,189	2,844,526	29.9%
New Mexico	632,058	780,579	901,388	15.5%
Navajo Nation	48,385	59,498	63,998	7.6%
Beclabito Chapter	NA*	337	348	3.3%
Apache County	NA*	31,621	32,514	2.8%
San Juan County	34,248	43,221	49,341	14.2%

Housing Type and Median Home Price

Census data for this section was obtained from selected housing characteristics (DP04) based on sample data.

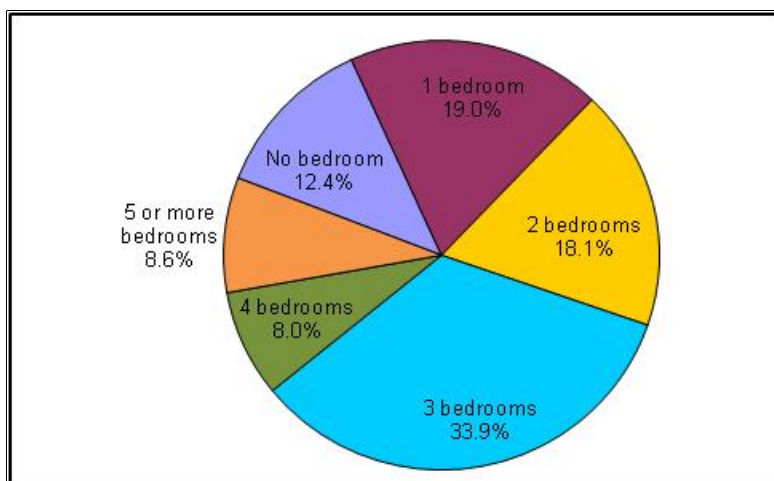
The median home values for the Chapter and the Navajo Nation are below all other jurisdictions examined in **Table 6**. The number of mobile homes decreased from 22 percent to 14.7 percent over the ten year period.

According to the areas listed in the table, only San Juan County had an increase in the number of mobiles. Apache County showed no change in mobile home units. The trend for the states and the U.S. have few mobile homes and considerable higher home values. Although the number of mobile home increased in San Juan County, the median home value significantly increased.

The Chapter showed a decrease in mobile home units along with a rise in home value. The Chapter's home value is greater than the Navajo Nation and Apache County.

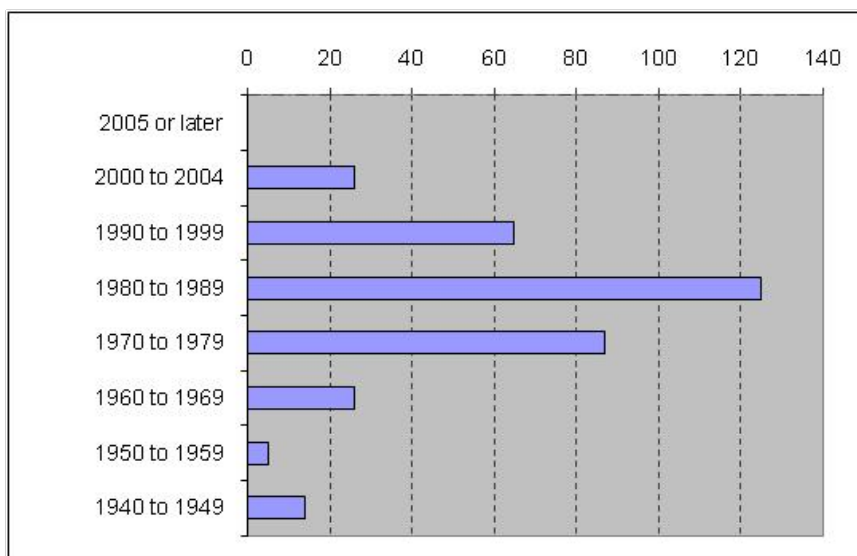
Table 6. Type of Housing Unit and Median Home Value						
	Single Units		Mobile Home Units		Median Home Value	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
United States	76,313,410	131,704,730	8,779,228 (7.6%)	8,684,414 (6.7%)	\$111,800	\$188,400
Arizona	1,375,489	2,844,526	302,575 (13.8%)	305,355 (11.0%)	\$109,400	\$215,000
New Mexico	511,283	901,388	145,087 (18.6%)	148,409 (16.7%)	\$94,600	\$158,400
Navajo Nation	45,576	63,998	12,885 (21.7%)	13,044 (18.2%)	\$23,800	\$60,700
Beclabito Chapter	263	297	74 (22.0%)	51 (14.7%)	\$32,100	\$97,300
Apache County	22,993	32,514	6,317 (20.0%)	6,590 (20.3%)	\$39,200	\$80,900
San Juan County	24,718	49,341	14,402 (22.7)	15,610 (32.2)	\$77,000	\$149,400
Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000 and 2010)						
(1) A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.						

FIGURE 7 shows the distribution of the housing units based on number of bedrooms. The majority of the houses within Beclabito are three-bedroom units followed by homes with either one or two bedrooms. The homes without bedrooms are most likely hogans.

Figure 7. Chapter Number of Bedrooms (Census 2010)

Housing Condition

The condition of housing is generally characterized by the age of the homes and the availability of basic facilities, such as plumbing and heating. The majority of houses in the Chapter were built between 1980 to 1989 and some much earlier than that (**Figure 8**). No houses have been built since 2004.

Figure 8. Year Housing Unit Built in Chapter (Census 2000)

Complete plumbing facilities are defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. As shown in **Table 7**, the percent of the Chapter's homes lacking complete plumbing facilities in 2000 was 33 percent; which was much higher than all other jurisdictions except the Navajo Nation. In 2010, these percentages significantly dropped to 5.4 percent for the Chapter and 18.4 percent for the Navajo Nation. Apache County is the only area that showed an increase in number of homes lacking complete plumbing facilities.

In 2010, nearly half of the housing units in the Chapter have no land line telephone. The Navajo Nation shows the same percentage as the Chapter.

Table 7. Housing Condition: 2000 & 2010				
	Plumbing Facilities Lacking Complete			No Telephone
	2000	2010		2010
United States	1,335,167 (1.2%)	602,324 (0.8%)		602,324 (3.7%)
Arizona	39,632 (1.8%)	17,557 (0.9%)		17,557 (4.6%)
New Mexico	24,514 (3.1%)	8,754 (1.1%)		8,754 (6.1%)
Apache County	11,759 (1.8%)	3,276 (14.5%)		3,276 (25.1%)
San Juan County	3,746 (8.7%)	1,485 (3.5%)		1,485 (15.6%)
Navajo Nation	31,694 (45.8%)	9,254 (18.4%)		9,254 (39.4%)
Beclabito Chapter	119 (33.2%)	13 (5.4%)		13 (39.3%)
Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000 & 2010)				

According to a recent survey (**Table 8**) completed by the Chapter, approximately three-quarters (73.3%) of homes are heated by wood and/or coal and 14.9 percent use propane. Less than six percent of the units are heated by total electric. While the majority use a combination of wood and coal or wood and pellet, very few use only wood and pellet.

Table 8. Type of Heating						
	Propane	Electric	Coal/wood	wood/pellet	Pellet	Wood
Beclabito	14.9%	5.9%	73.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Source: Beclabito Chapter Community Assessment 2011						



7. Natural Conditions

Topography

The Chapter sits on the northern and northeastern slopes of the Carrizo Mountains and extends down into the valley just beyond the San Juan River (**Map 5**). The area lies in the San Juan Basin of the Colorado Plateau and is characterized by mountain slopes, deeply cut drainages and grassy ridges. The transition from the ponderosa pine woodlands of the Carrizo Mountains to the desert scrub of the San Juan Basin floor is rapid and sharply defined. Alluvial fans formed because of stream deposition off the steep northern slopes of the mountains tilt northeast into the San Juan River. The alluvium material is dissected with washes and dry streambeds, offering topographical diversity and relief at lower elevations (Werito 1988). Beclabito Wash, Shoe Game Wash, and Teec Nos Pos Wash are the primary drainages that empty into the San Juan River.

The planning area is situated in portions of the following United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' quadrangles: Teec nos pos; Sallies Spring; Canal Creek; Pastoral Peak, Beclabito; Rocky Point; Rattlesnake; and Sand Spring (**Map 6**).

Geology

The planning area holds seven general geological entities (**Map 7**) and the map symbols are presented in **Table 9**. These include the Glen Canyon Group, the Rock Point and Morrison Formations, the San Rafael Group, Dakota Sandstone, Mancos Shale, Mesa Verde Group, and various dikes, silts, and plugs. Mancos Shale characterize the eastern portion of the planning area while surficial alluvium and colluviums deposits exist along the San Juan River. The Glen Canyon Group covers a large area along the northwestern side near Hwy 160 and around the Chapter house area. Other formations that are unique are the San Rafael and Glen Canyon Groups and various intrusive tertiary rocks atop the Carrizo.

Table 9. Geology	
Symbol	Geologic Formation
JTRgc	Glen Canyon Group (Navajo, Kayenta, Wingate, Moenave Fms)
@rp	Rock Point Formation
Jm	Morrison Formation
Jsr	San Rafael Group (Bluff and Cow Springs Sandstones, Summerville Formation, Todilto)
Kd	Dakota Sandstone
Km	Mancos Shale
Kml	Mancos Shale, lower part
Kmu	Mancos Shale, upper part
Kmv	Mesa Verde Group
Qa	Surficial alluvium and colluvium
Ti	Dikes, sills, and plugs
TiKdi	Intrusive Rocks

Soils

The soils in the planning area are at low elevations and mostly gently to moderately sloping, but the arid and semiarid climates limit forage production for livestock grazing. The soil distribution is shown in **(Map 8)**. Soil blowing and accelerated soil erosion resulting from deteriorated plant communities are a major problem in many parts of the planning area. The soils in the higher elevations are in the southwestern portion of the planning area and are generally steeply sloping, high in rock fragments, and/or shallow to bedrock. If these soils are well managed, they can produce forage for domestic livestock and wildlife, as well as food products for local use for well into the future. Major limitations to development also exist within the various soil units but are manageable with the appropriate responses.

General soil descriptions for the planning area are based on a recent survey conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Soil Conservation Service and are only provided for the units contained within the planning area **(Table 10)**. Each map unit on the general soil map is a unique natural landscape. Typically, it consists of one or more major soils and some minor associations or inclusions but is named for its major components.

Table 10. Soil Descriptions

Map Symbol	Soil Description
102	Blackston-Camac-Rock outcrop complex, 0 to 60 percent slopes
107	Tocito-Gullied land complex, 1 to 3 percent slopes
113	Gyptur very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
117	Badland-Rock outcrop complex
122	Blueflat-Notal association, 2 to 10 percent slopes
125	Kimbeto loamy fine sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes
133	Razito sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes
135	Farb-Rock outcrop-Badland complex, 2 to 25 percent slopes
137	Persayo-Cairn-Patel complex, 1 to 25 percent slopes
142	Bebeever-Walrees complex 0-2 percent slopes
147	Escavada sand, 0 to 1 percent slopes
153	Green River-Green River, saline fine sandy loams, 0 to 1 percent slopes
155	Mesa fine sandy loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes
157	Werjo, saline-Werjo loams, 0 to 1 percent slopes
163	Werlog silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes
165	Jeddito-Escavada association, 0 to 3 percent slopes
167	Hoskay-Patel-Badland complex, 1 to 25 percent slopes

Table 10. Soil Descriptions

Map Symbol	Soil Description
173	Shiprock fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes
177	Notal silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes
180	Kimbeto-Huerfano complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes
190	Jeddito loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
195	Tewa fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes
200	Tocito silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes
205	Shiprock-Farb complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes
210	Mack-Mesa fine sandy loams, 1 to 4 percent slopes
215	Persayo-Fordbutte association, 1 to 10 percent slopes
220	Chinde loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
230	Ravola very fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes
240	Nageezi loamy fine sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes
250	Littlehat-Persayo-Nataani complex, 1 to 15 percent slopes
255	Benally fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes
260	Littlehat-Persayo-Badland complex, 3 to 45 percent slopes
265	Camac-Kimbeto-Badland association, 0 to 50 percent slopes
270	Fruitland sandy clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes
285	Water-Riverwash complex
290	Mesa clay loam, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes
295	Mesa sandy clay loam, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes
300	Farview-Rock outcrop complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes
304	Farview-Beclabito-Rock outcrop complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes
305	Strych-Eagleeye-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 70 percent slopes
306	Arches-Kitsili-Mido complex, 1 to 25 percent slopes
307	Bodot-Beclabito-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 65 percent slopes
308	McElmo-Farview complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes
309	Rock outcrop-Rizno complex, 2 to 20 percent slopes
310	Millett-Blanding-Strych association, 2 to 50 percent slopes
312	Blanding very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
315	Shoegame-Riverwash complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes
316	Millett-Strych-Doakum complex, 5 to 65 percent slopes
319	Skyhawk-Lavellga association, 5 to 50 percent slopes
402	Chazner very cobbly very fine sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony
403	Chazner-Katzine complex, 5 to 45 percent slopes
404	Wetherill-Tsezhin association, 3 to 15 percent slopes
406	Rock outcrop-Nizhoni complex, 2 to 20 percent slopes
413	Hozho-Quezcan-Rock outcrop complex, 35 to 70 percent slopes

Table 10. Soil Descriptions

Map Symbol	Soil Description
414	Arabrab-Wetherill complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes
415	Tsezhin extremely cobbly very fine sandy loam, 35 to 70 percent slopes, rubbly
416	Arabrab-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes
500	Whit very fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes
501	Escavada-Riverwash complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes
503	Claysprings-Badland complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes
504	Tohona-Kimnoli-Claysprings complex, 2 to 45 percent slopes
505	Recapture-Shorthair-Aneth complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes
506	Blackston-Grazane association, 3 to 50 percent slopes
616	Ligai-Pastorpeak-Rock outcrop complex, 35 to 95 percent slopes
618	Zibetod-Bigpaw complex, 5 to 35 percent slopes

Groundwater

According to the USGS Ground Water Atlas, regional aquifers in northwestern New Mexico are controlled in part by the structural deformation and erosion that has occurred since deposition of the sediments that compose the aquifers (http://pubs.usgs.gov/ha/ha730/ch_c/C-text8.html). USGS further states generally, the aquifers in the Colorado



Plateaus area are composed of permeable, moderately to well-consolidated sedimentary rocks. These rocks range in age from Permian to Tertiary and vary greatly in thickness, lithology, and hydraulic characteristics. The stratigraphic relations of the rocks are complicated in places, and the stratigraphic nomenclature consequently is diverse.

The Dakota-Glen Canyon aquifer system is the principle aquifer in the four corners platform area. This system includes four permeable zones: the Dakota aquifer, the Morrison aquifer, the Entrada aquifer, and the Glen Canyon aquifer. The units that form the bulk of these aquifers, are respectively: (1) Dakota Sandstone; (2) Morrison Formation; the Entrada Sandstone, and (4) the Glen Canyon Sandstone. It is believed that the Dakota Sandstone and the Morrison Formation are the units prominent in the planning area.



DAKOTA SANDSTONE (LATE CRETACEOUS)

The Dakota Sandstone lies at depths of 1,000–3,000 ft on the marginal platforms but extends to depths in excess of 8,500 ft in the basin's center. Four subdivisions are recognized in the Dakota: Twowells; Paguate; Cubero Sandstones Tongues and the Oak Canyon Member. Like those of the Gallup, these members also mingle with the Mancos Shale. The Dakota is generally fine to medium-grained, submature subarkose to mature arkose. Thickness is generally 200–300 ft but the maximum observed thickness is 350 ft (Stone et al. 1983). The Dakota Sandstone is overlain by the Mancos Shale, a thick aquiclude. The Mancos Shale underlies and intertwines with the Mesaverde Group.

MORRISON FORMATION (LATE JURASSIC)

The Morrison Formation is the uppermost Jurassic unit present in the basin and is a major source of water. This unit lies at depths of 1,500–3,000 ft on the marginal platforms but dips to depths of nearly 9,000 ft in the basin center. The Morrison Formation consists of four components: the Salt Wash Sandstone Member; the Recapture Shale Member; the Westwater Canyon Sandstone Member and the Brushy Basin Shale Member. The Morrison Formation is generally a fine-grained, mature subarkose that



intertwines with the underlying Cow Springs Sandstone or Bluff Sandstone. Total thickness of the Morrison ranges between 330 – 915 ft.

ENTRADA SANDSTONE (MIDDLE JURASSIC)

The Entrada Sandstone overlies the Carmel formation and Glen Canyon aquifer. In the Four Corners area, the Entrada Sandstone is 80 to 165 feet thick and tends to weather to a cliff or bench above the irregular slope formed by the Carmel formation.

ALLUVIAL AQUIFERS

Because of their comparatively local extent, these aquifers are largely untested and are usually not analyzed in regional hydrogeologic assessments. They do, however, represent a highly desirable source of water for small farms, home sites, and as supplements to irrigation areas supplied by surface water. Drilling depths are generally shallow and water quality is good, particularly near bodies of streams and washes. Yields in valleys surrounding the San Juan River may represent a considerable quantity of ground water.

Water Well information obtained from the Navajo Nation Department of Water Resources for wells within the planning area are shown in **Map 9**.

Surface Water

The U.S. Geological Survey has defined the northwestern portion of New Mexico as the Colorado Plateau hydroclimatic province. In general, this semi-arid region contains very few perennial streams and the average annual precipitation ranges from 60 inches at



lower elevations to 25 inches in the mountains (USGS 1989).

The San Juan River is the largest and only river in the planning area. The San Juan flows westward along an arcuate course, leaving the planning area near the Four Corners. Since, 1963, river's flow has been controlled by Navajo Dam, which forms a reservoir approximately 10 miles east of Shiprock. Flow at Shiprock averages 2,175 ft³/s; however, discharge records at gaging stations for winter months show that the San Juan River gains as much as 200 ft³/s from ungaged sources. Tributaries within the planning area that contribute to the San Juan River during storm flow periods include Beclabito Wash, Shoe Game Wash, Red Wash and Shiprock Wash (Stone et al. 1983) (**Map 10**).



Vegetation

The prominent vegetation zone within the planning area is the Great Basin Desert Scrub (**Map 11**). Others are present but to a much lesser degree. These are the Desert Grassland Ecotone along the far western edge, the Coniferous and Mixed Woodland zone in the upper extreme northeastern corner and Farmland along the San Juan River. General descriptions of this are summarized from Dick-Peddie (1993).

GREAT BASIN DESERT SCRUB

As with all deserts, the Great Basin Desert Scrub biome is considered to be of relatively recent origin of between 5,000 and 12,000 years ago (Brown 1982). In New Mexico, this zone is limited to the northwest corner and a tongue in the north-central area. The Great Basin Desert differs from other North American deserts by receiving most of its moisture in the form of snow, during the winter months. Although intrusive vegetation types occur within the Great Basin Desert biome, scrub vegetation that is unique to this biome include: Big Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentat*); Shadscale (*Atriplex confertifolia*); Greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*); and Four wing Saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*). Shadscale is the best indicator of the Great Basin Desert Scrub. Sagebrush and Saltbrush associations in this zone have sparse ground cover and little of that is grass.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Pursuant to Navajo Nation resolution number RCMA-34-03 wildlife areas on the Navajo Nation are rated as areas of high, medium or low sensitivity, in addition to areas identified for community development, biological preserve and recreational purposes. Associated recommendations and criteria for development have been established.

Wildlife Area 1 is designated as a highly sensitive area and the general rule for this area is no development. This wildlife area contains the best habitat for endangered and are plant, animal and game species and the highest concentration of these species on the Navajo Nation. Wildlife Area 2 is designated as moderately sensitive area with high concentration (but lower than in Area 1 of endangered, sensitive and game species occurrence or has a high potential for these species to occur. The suggested general rule for this area is that all development avoids species and their habitat. Wildlife Area 3 is designated as low sensitivity area containing fragmented or unknown concentrations of species of concern. Wildlife Area

4 is designated as community development where there are generally no biological resources. Wildlife Area 5 is designated as a biological preserve that is off limits to development except development that is compatible with the purpose of this area. Finally, Wildlife Area 6 is designated as recreational and should only include compatible development.

The wildlife designations for Beclabito planning area are shown in **Map 12**. Portions of the planning area contain some sections classified by NNDFWL as Area 1 and 2, a highly sensitive and moderately sensitive wildlife resource areas.

ZONE 1: HIGHLY SENSITIVE/RESTRICTIVE DEVELOPMENT

This zone contains the best habitat for endangered, rare and sensitive plant, animal, and game species, and the highest concentration of these species on the Navajo Nation. To protect the Navajo Nation's most sensitive habitats for plants and animals the NNDFWL advises no further business or residential development, permanent, temporary or seasonal.

Exceptions are not of concern if a biological evaluation determines the proposed development is within or adjacent to an area already developed and not close enough to habitat to cause long-term impacts.

"Adjacency" will depend on the species and situation, but generally means within 1/8th of a mile (to existing development)

Any proposed development within Zone 1 shall be submitted to the NNDFWL for review and comment. The NNDFWL will evaluate each proposed project for appropriate environmental impact. The NNDFWL has the authority to reject any project in its entirety or approve with conditions.

ZONE 2: MEDIUM SENSITIVE/DEVELOPMENT WITH CAREFUL PLANNING

This zone has a concentration of rare, endangered, sensitive and game species occurrences or has a high potential for these species to occur throughout the landscape. To minimize impacts on these species and their habitats and to ensure the habitats in Zone 1 do not become fragmented, the NNDFWL recommends that no development be placed in Zone 2 to avoid species and their habitat.

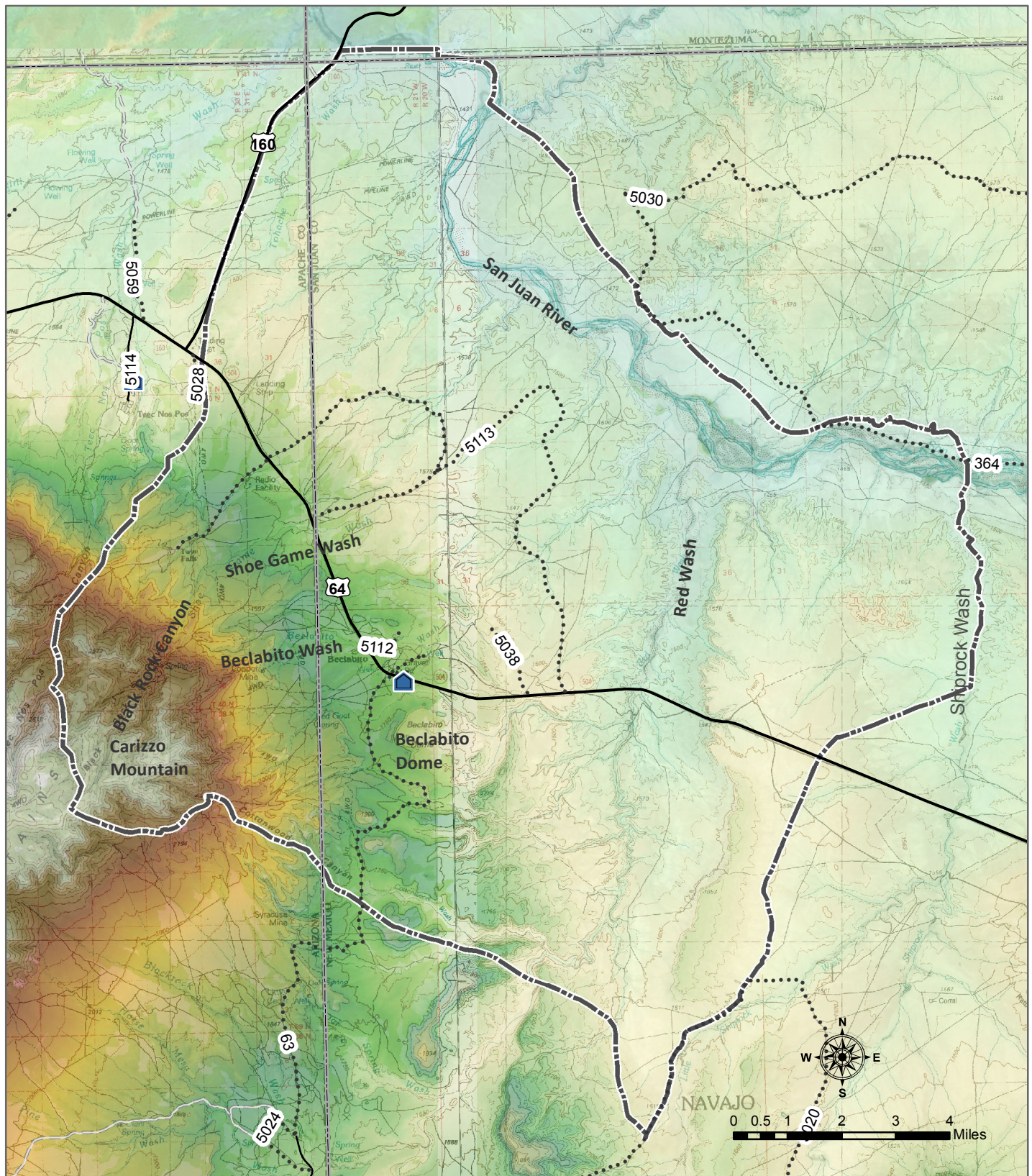
Avoidance needs to include an adequate buffer to address long-term impacts. The buffer distance will depend on the species and the situation, and may be up to 1 mile.

As with Zone 1, any proposed development in Zone 2 shall be submitted to the NNDFWL for review and comment. The NNDFWL will evaluate each proposed project for

appropriate environmental impact. The NNDFWL has the authority to reject any project in its entirety or approve with conditions.

ZONE 3: LOW SENSITIVITY

This zone has a low, fragmented or unknown concentration of species of concern. Species in this zone may be locally-abundant of "islands" of habitat; but islands are few and far between.



Legend

- Chapter House
- Planning Area
- Stateline

Roads

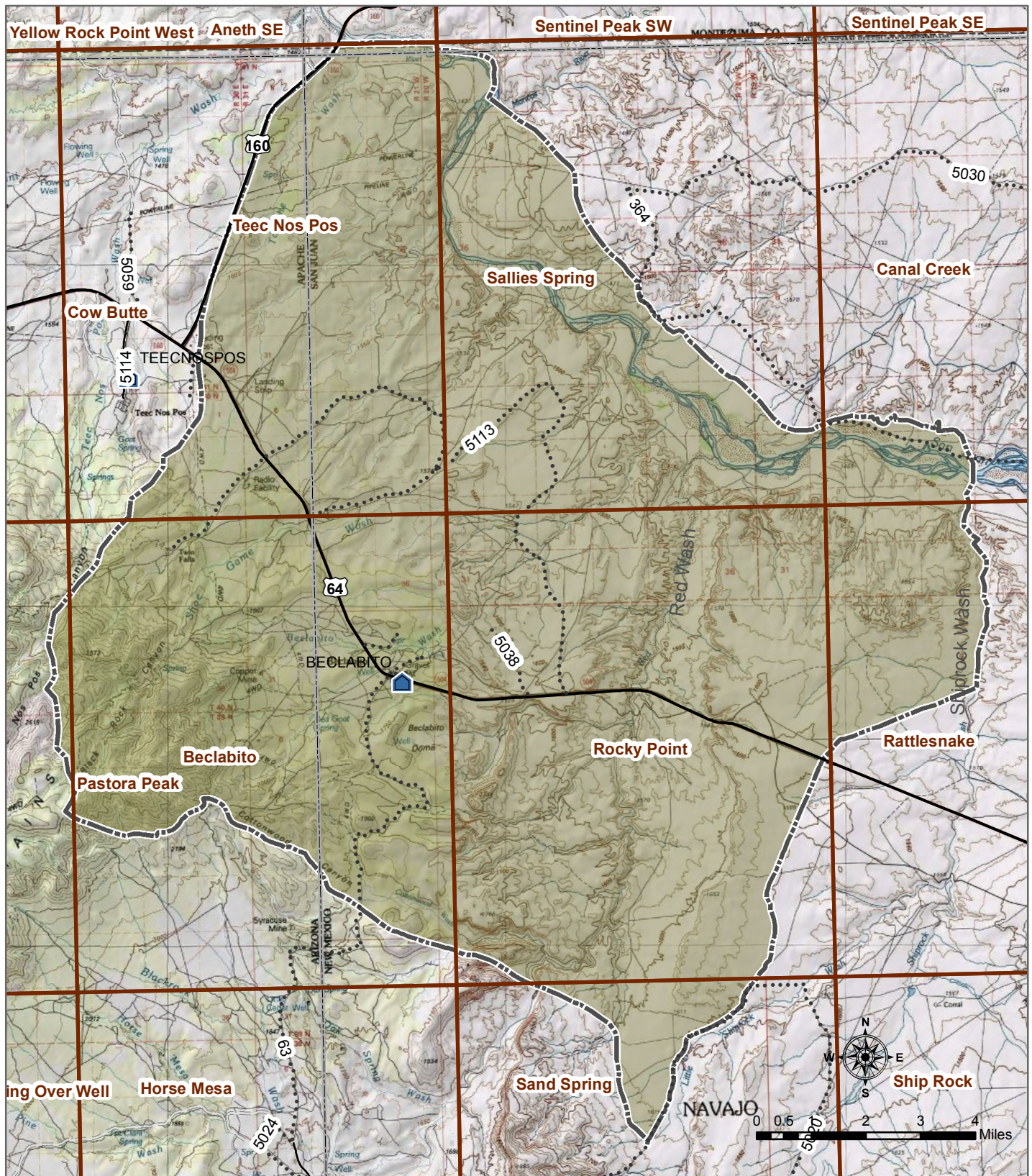
- Navajo Route (unpaved)
- Navajo Route (Paved)
- County Road (unpaved)
- Dirt Road
- U.S. Highway

Elevation

- High
- Low

MAP 5 - TOPOGRAPHY

Beclabito Chapter
Community-Based Land Use Plan
 JJ Clacs & Company



Legend

- Chapter House
- Planning Area
- Stateline

Roads

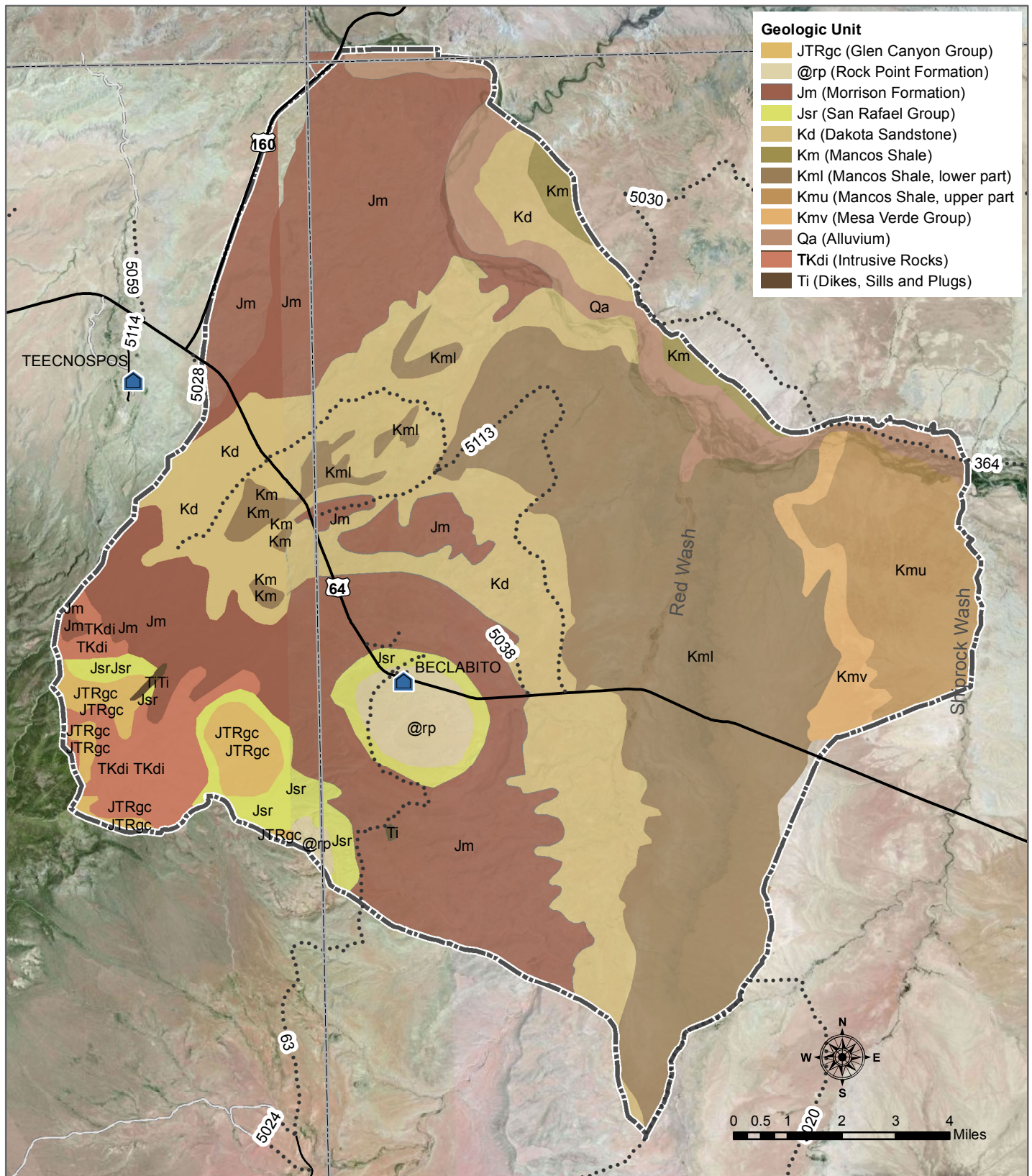
- Navajo Route (unpaved)
- Navajo Route (Paved)
- County Road (unpaved)
- Dirt Road
- U.S. Highway

USGS

- 7.5 Minute Quadrangle

MAP 6 - USGS 7.5' TOPO QUAD

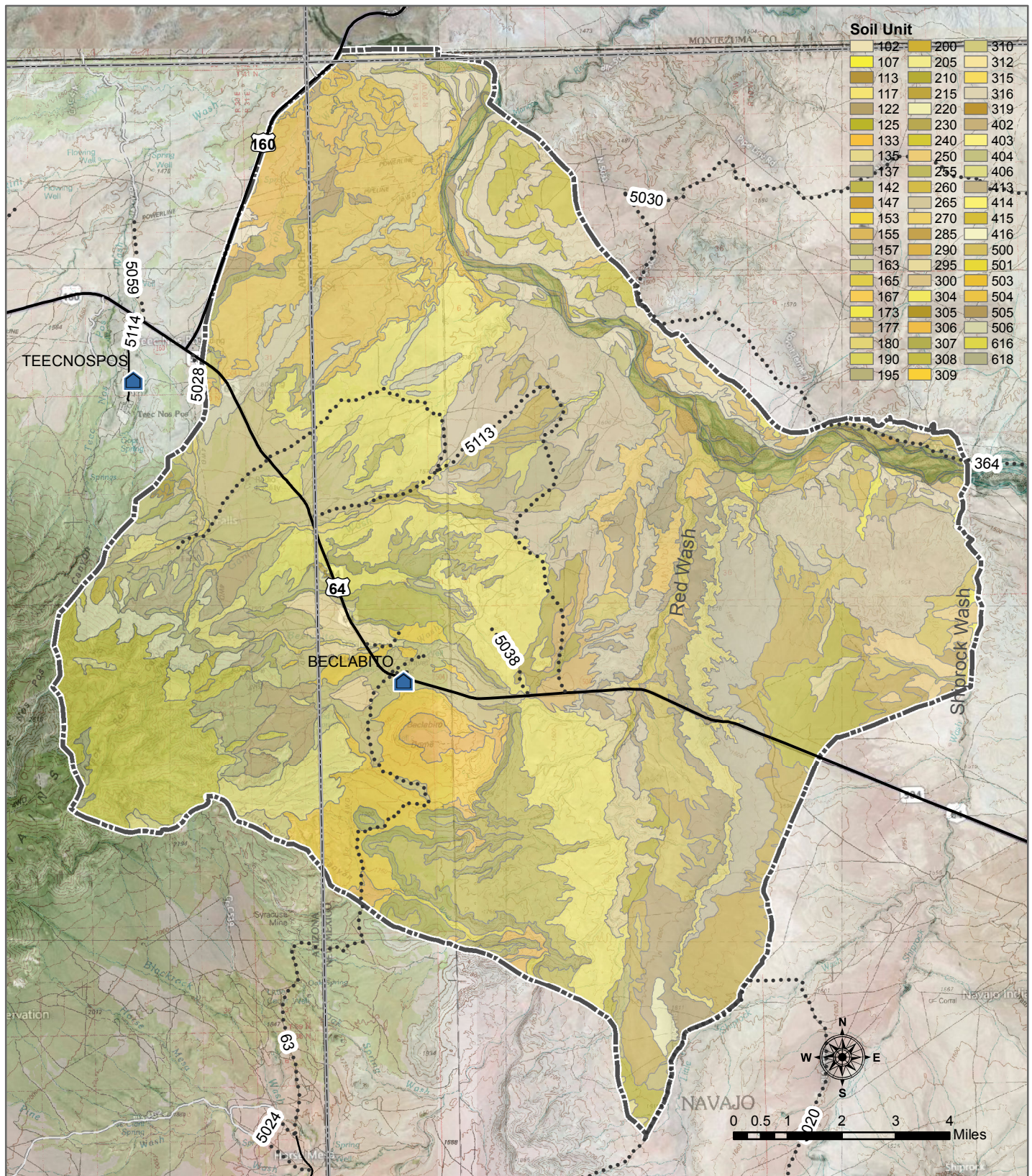
Beclabito Chapter
Community-Based Land Use Plan
 JJ Clacs & Company



Sources: ESRI (Bing Map Aerial); NMRGIS; Navajo Land Department: NDOT

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Legend

- Chapter House
- Planning Area
- Stateline

Roads

- Navajo Route (unpaved)
- Navajo Route (Paved)
- County Road (unpaved)
- Dirt Road
- U.S. Highway

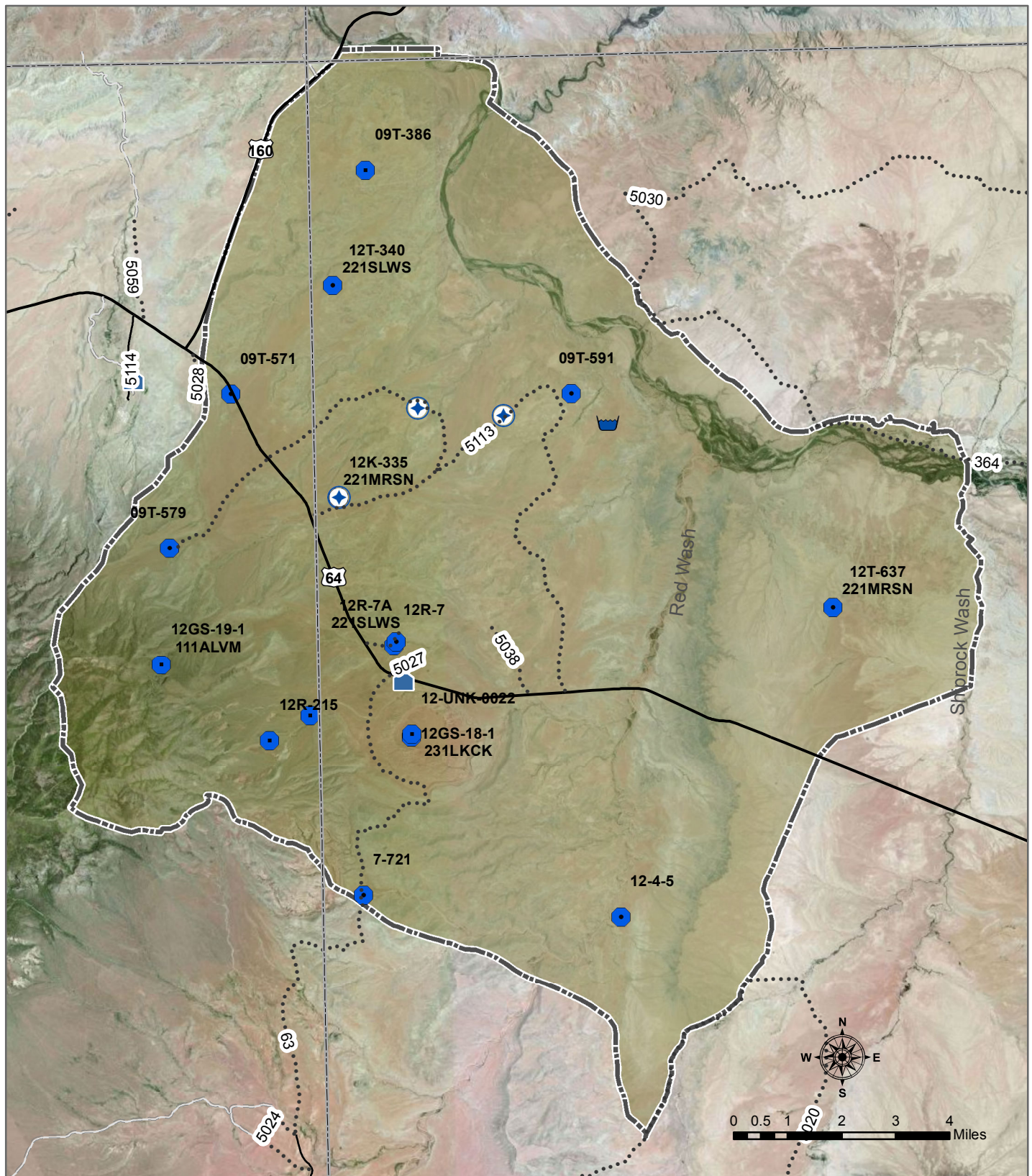
MAP 8 - SOILS

**Beclabito Chapter
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Sources: ESRI (Bing Maps Hybrid); USDA SURGO; NDOT; Navajo Land Department

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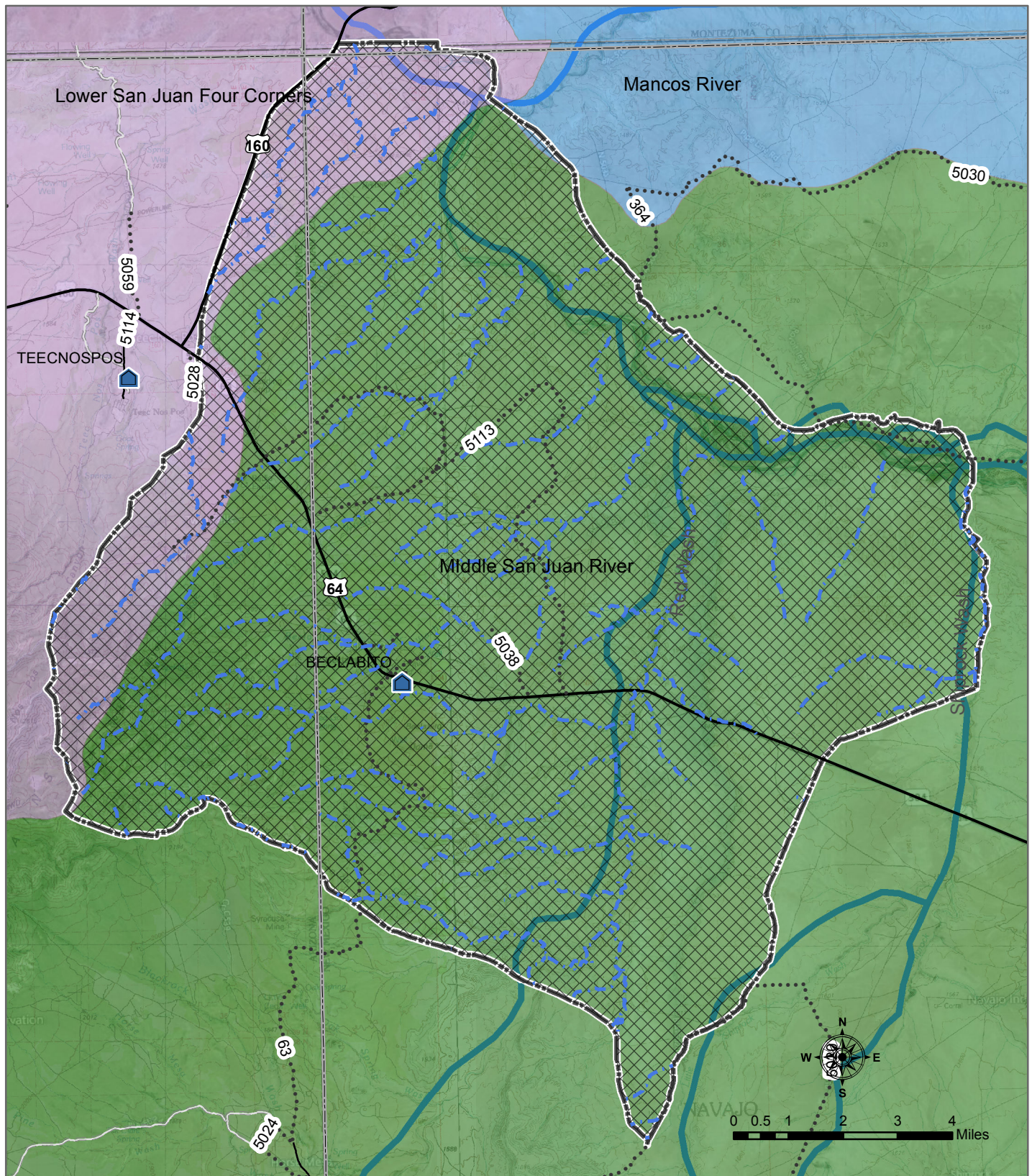
December 2011






Sources: ESRI (Bing Map Aerial); Navajo Division Water Resources; NDOT, Navajo Land Department

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December 2011



Legend

-  Chapter House
-  Planning Area
-  Stateline

Roads

-  Navajo Route (unpaved)
-  Navajo Route (Paved)
-  County Road (unpaved)
-  Dirt Road
-  U.S. Highway

MAP 10 - SURFACE WATER

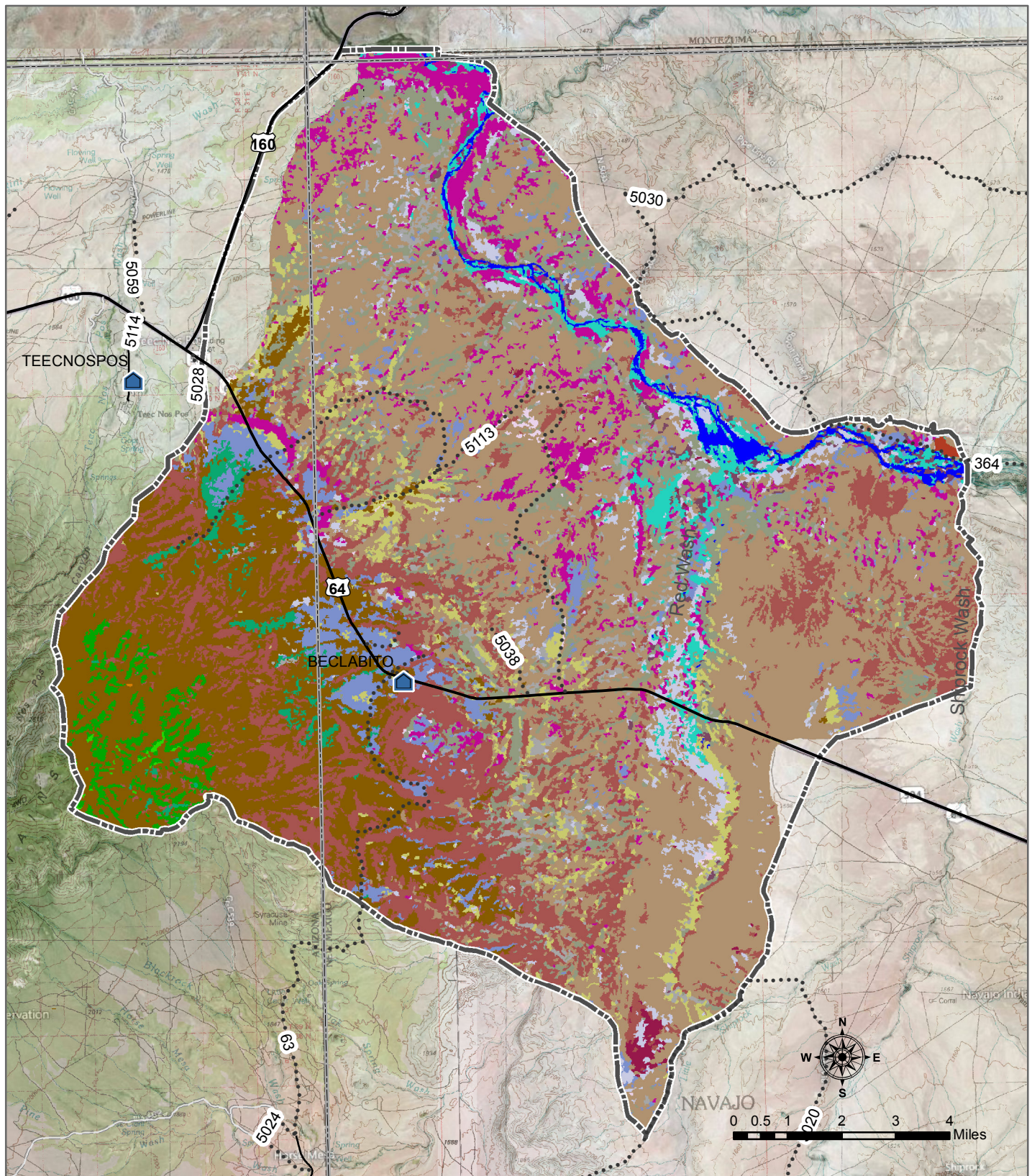
Beclabito Chapter Community-Based Land Use Plan

JJ Clacs & Company

Sources: ESRI (Bing Maps Hybrid); USGS 100K Topographic Quadrangle: 'Rockpoint AZ, Farmington, NM'; Navajo Division Water Resources; NDOT, Navajo Land Department

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Legend

- Chapter House
- Planning Area
- Stateline

Roads

- Navajo Route (unpaved)
- Navajo Route (Paved)
- County Road (unpaved)
- Dirt Road
- U.S. Highway

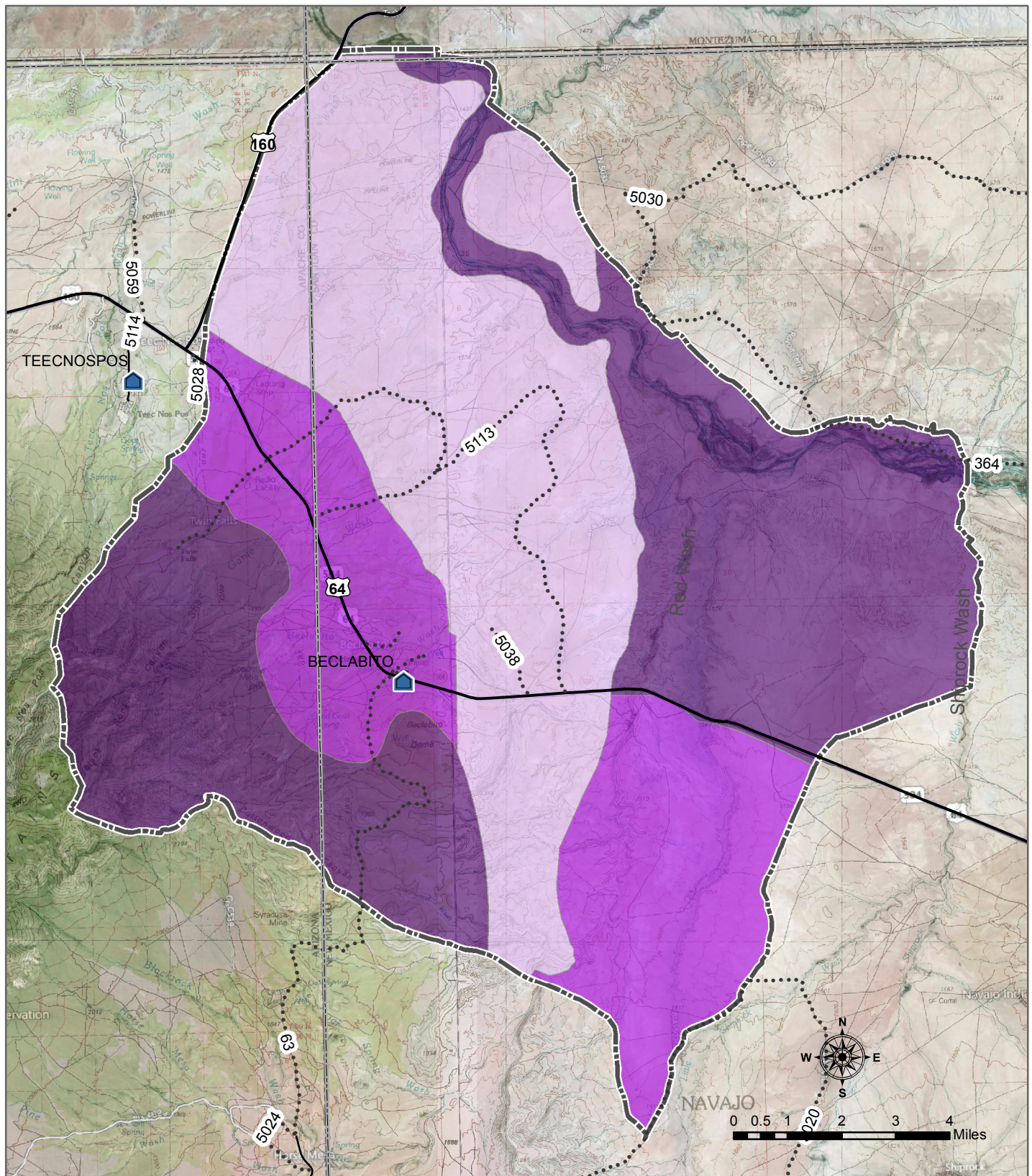
MAP 11 - VEGETATION

**Beclabito Chapter
Community-Based Land Use Plan**
JJ Clacs & Company

Sources: ESRI (Bing Maps Hybrid); USGS 100K Topographic Quadrangle: 'Rockpoint AZ, Farmington, NM'; USGS land cover; NDOT, Navajo Land Department

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Legend

- Chapter House
- Planning Area
- Stateline

Roads

- Navajo Route (unpaved)
- Navajo Route (Paved)
- County Road (unpaved)
- Dirt Road
- U.S. Highway

Zone

- Zone 1 - High
- Zone 2 - Moderate
- Zone 3 - Low

MAP 12 - ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE ZONES

Beclabito Chapter
Community-Based Land Use Plan
 JJ Clacs & Company

Sources: ESRI (Bing Maps Hybrid); USGS 100K Topographic Quadrangle: 'Rockpoint AZ, Farmington, NM'; Navajo Dept. of Fish & Wildlife; NDOT, Navajo Land Department

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8. Cultural & Traditionally Sensitive Resources

Cultural Resources

The original Navajo land of Dinétah, which the Chapter stills resides within, is geographically defined by four sacred mountains located in three states. The four sacred mountains are 1) the east mountain Sisnaajini or Mt. Blanca located in south-central Colorado, 2) the south mountain Tsoodzil or Mt. Taylor located in northwestern New Mexico, 3) the west mountain Dook'o'oosliid or San Francisco Peaks located in northwestern Arizona, and 4) the north mountain Dibe Ntsaa or Mt.

Hesperus located in southwestern Colorado. Ancient hogans, sweathouses, and fortresses that exist along side petroglyphs and pictographs comprise an abundance of archaeological evidence that supports Navajo oral history and their emergence into this world from the three previous worlds in the general vicinity (Maryboy and Begay 2011).

THE PROTECTION OF CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES

Culturally significant areas include prehistoric and historic sites, as well as traditional cultural objects, structures, locations or natural features. Cultural resource compliance on the Navajo Nation is mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act and by the National Historic Preservation Act (Sections 106 and 110).

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires environmental impact statements on cultural as well as natural resources affected by proposed projects. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, is one of the most important pieces of cultural resource legislation passed by Congress. This act provides protection and preservation of significant cultural properties.

Other relevant cultural resource legislation includes the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), and Executive Order 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites [1996]).

KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE AREA

It is extremely likely that a great many archaeological and traditional cultural properties and areas of importance have not yet been identified. Prior to development of any of kind, the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department and the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Office as well as the Chapter Officials and members should be contacted to develop an inventory of currently known cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of each project area. A cultural resources survey of each of the proposed project areas should also be performed before development begins.

BURIAL SITES

Burial sites are protected under the NHPA, NAGPRA and Executive Order 13007. There are private burial plots scattered throughout the community. Additionally, many potential unmarked gravesites are present and should remain

undisturbed. The local community members are aware of these burial sites and have respected them. These sites are not located on the land use plan map in an attempt to further protect these sites.

Traditionally Sensitive Resources

Traditionally sensitive resources are considered important to retaining the culture of the community members. Traditionally sensitive sites are those areas most often used for ceremonies or those areas that have other traditional significance. These areas may be places where herbs are gathered or other resources are used for medicinal or ceremonial purposes. Often, such areas hold certain historic or traditional significance for community members.

These sites are protected under the NHPA, NAGPRA and Executive Order 13007.

Several traditionally sensitive sites are located throughout the planning area. Some of these have been indicated on the map while other sites have not been designated on maps so as to add an additional layer of protection for them.

Traditionally sensitive sites are defined as those areas that have been designated by community members as areas that are either used for ceremonies or have some traditional significance. These areas may be places where herbs are gathered, or spots that hold other historic or traditional significant for members of the community. Traditionally sensitive sites are protected under the NHPA, NAGPRA and Executive Order 1307. Several traditionally sensitive sites are located within the community.



9. Utilities and Major Transmission Lines

The extent and quality of infrastructure is an important determinant for growth and diversification. Future development in the Chapter is possible if the community is prepared to accommodate the needs of existing and potential development. Some of these basic needs that the Chapter must address include the availability, reliability and affordability of the community's infrastructure, defined as electricity, water, wastewater, communications and transportation infrastructure needs. **Map 13** shows the major transmission lines as well as old mining sites. **Map 14** shows the existing utilities including electric and water lines.

ELECTRIC

Several major electrical providers, including Arizona Public Service (APS) that traverse the Chapter's planning area, but only NTUA provide electricity to the community. The Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) is an enterprise of the Navajo Nation, providing electric, natural gas, water, wastewater treatment and solar energy to residents and businesses of the Navajo Nation.

GAS

The Questar "Southern Trails" pipeline spans the southwestern part of the planning area generally following Highway 64. ARCO constructed the pipeline in 1957 move crude oil from the Four Corners area to California. In 1977, ARCO reversed the pipeline's direction and used it to transport oil from Southern California to the north. Questar purchased the pipeline in 2002, converted it to a natural gas pipeline and only activated the portion west of the Colorado River. It is again flowing in the southwesterly direction, carrying natural gas from San Juan basin in the Four Corners area to California. Although NTUA is one of several companies that draw gas from Questar's pipeline they do not provide service to the Chapter. Instead, the community widely relies on local propane distributors.

DOMESTIC WATER

Public water systems are limited. Those that do exist are owned and operated by the NTUA. Most families rely on individual wells for drinking water. Water hauling is common practice that can be difficult for some community members, particularly the elderly because it requires significant time and effort.

WASTEWATER FACILITIES/SEWER

There are no public sewage treatment lagoons in the planning area; however the Navajo Housing Authority and Beclabito Community Day School each have a lagoon for their facilities. Most families rely on their individual septic systems.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

A community dumpster is located behind the Chapter house.

TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS

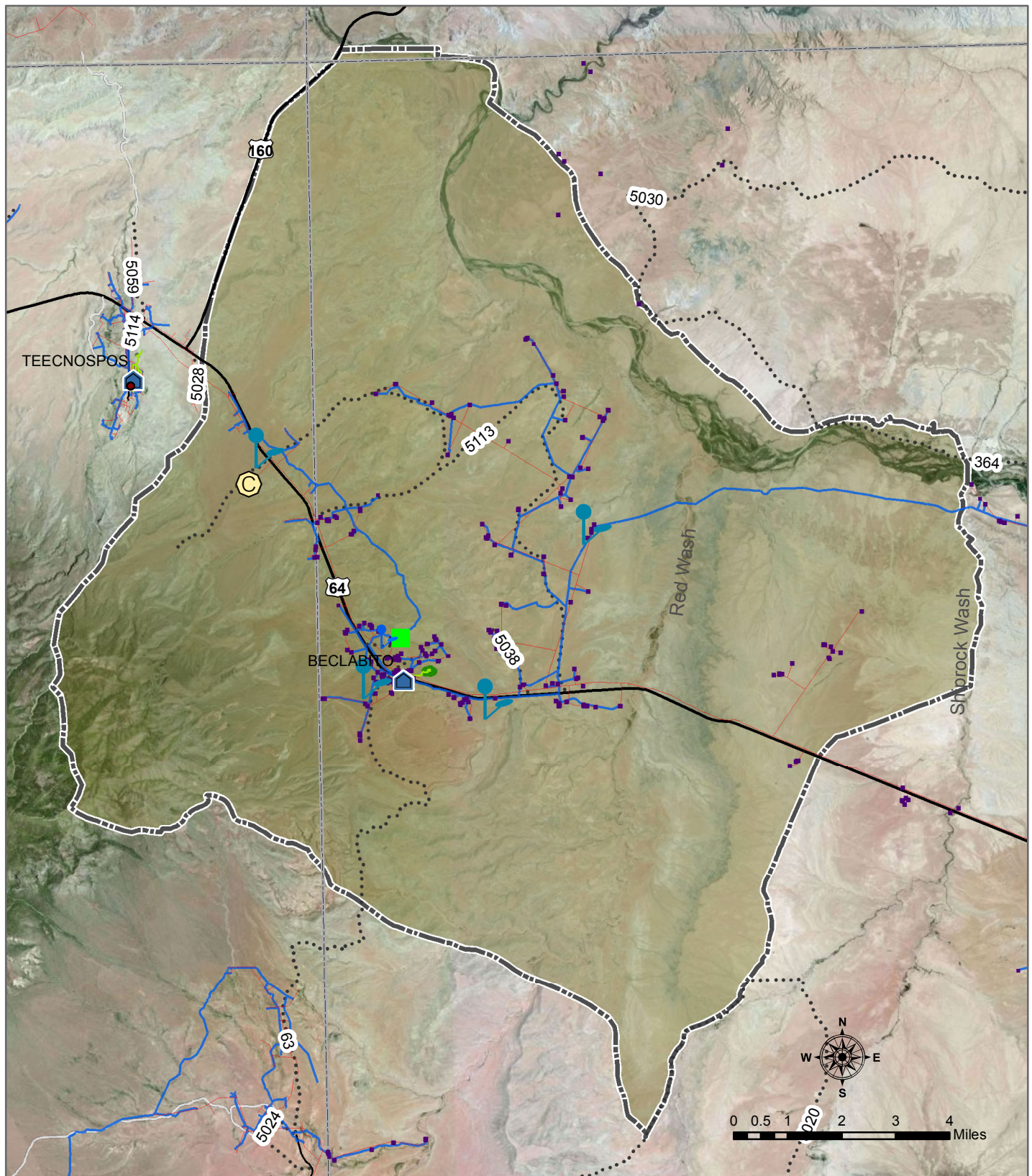
While the Chapter's communications do include telephone, radio, television, internet and newspaper, some of these services are extremely limited. Growing

coverage of cellular telephone service across the Navajo Nation has begun to replace the need for landline service in some cases; however, there is no cell-phone service in some parts of Beclabito.

Clearly transmitted AM radio stations include KNDN and KTNN from Farmington, NM and Window Rock, AZ, respectively. Television channels that can be received include KOBF from Albuquerque. Some residents access satellite television. Dish and Direct TV are common satellite providers.

Newspapers distributions include the *Farmington Daily Times* and *Gallup Independent* on a daily basis to the Beclabito Trading Post. *The Navajo Times* is available on a weekly basis. *American Classified* (formally Thrifty Nickel) is also available on a weekly basis.

Internet service is available via modem and satellite connections. Frontier provides wireless internet service the Chapter house.



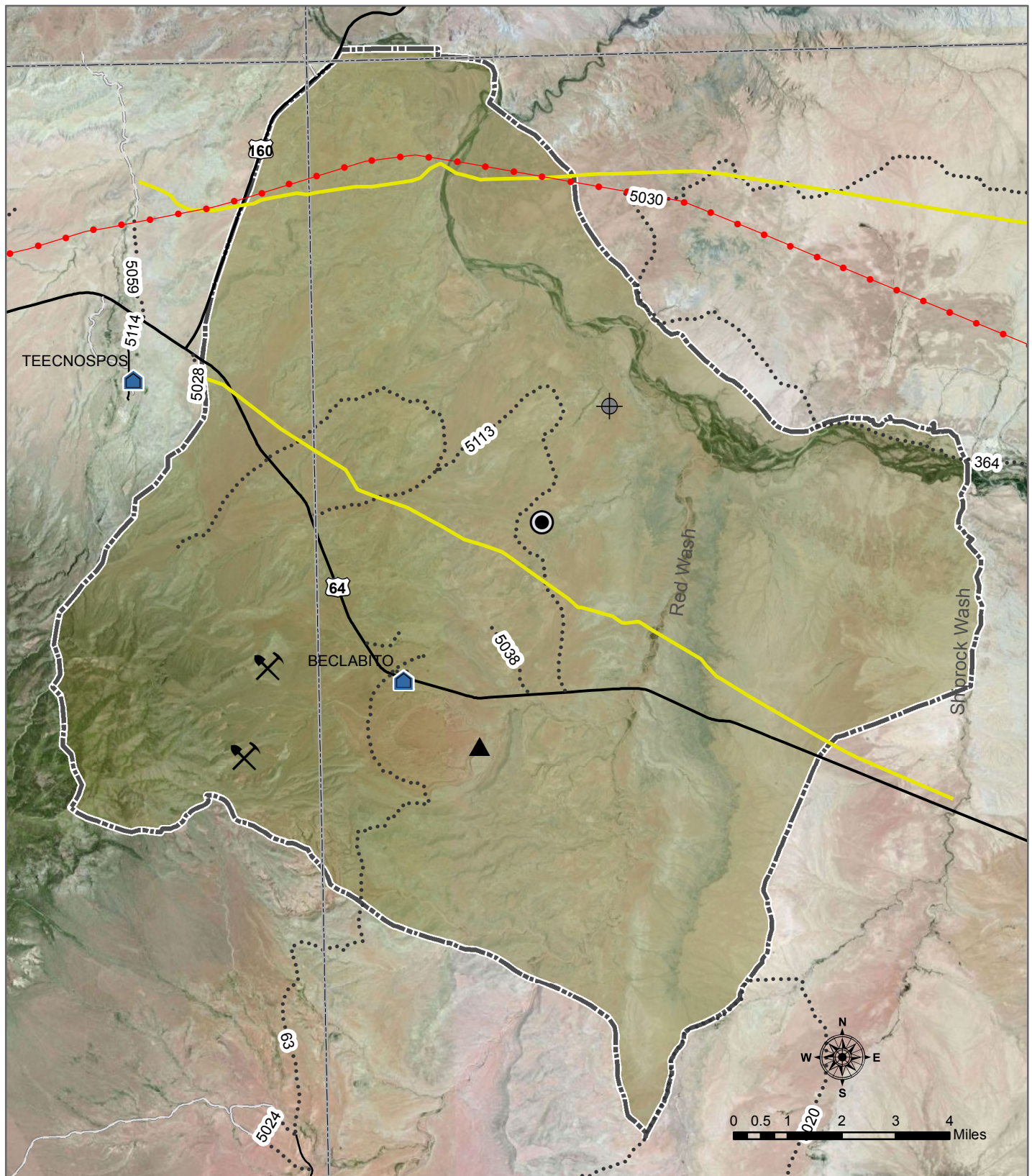
MAP 13 - UTILITIES

**Beclabito Chapter
Community-Based Land Use Plan**
JJ Clacs & Company

Sources: ESRI (Bing Maps Hybrid); NDOT, Navajo Land Department; NTUA

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December 2011



Legend

- Chapter House
- Planning Area
- Stateline

Roads

- Navajo Route (unpaved)
- Navajo Route (Paved)
- County Road (unpaved)
- Dirt Road
- U.S. Highway

Transmission and Pipelines

- Power Transmission
- Gas Pipeline

Minerals

- Black Water Well
- Coal
- Capped Well
- Mine

MAP 14 - TRANSMISSION, PIPELINES, AND MINES

Beclabito Chapter
Community-Based Land Use Plan
 JJ Clacs & Company

Sources: ESRI (Bing Maps Hybrid); USGS Topographic Map; NDOT, Navajo Land Department; NTUA

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10. Transportation

Beclabito's transportation network is vital as it provides the much needed safe convenient circulation within the community and links to nearby and adjacent communities. .

Map 15 shows the existing roads.

ROADS

The roads within Beclabito are primarily unpaved Class 3 type roads. State highway 64 runs east and west across the middle portion of the chapter. Rural addressing system is currently in progress for Chapter.

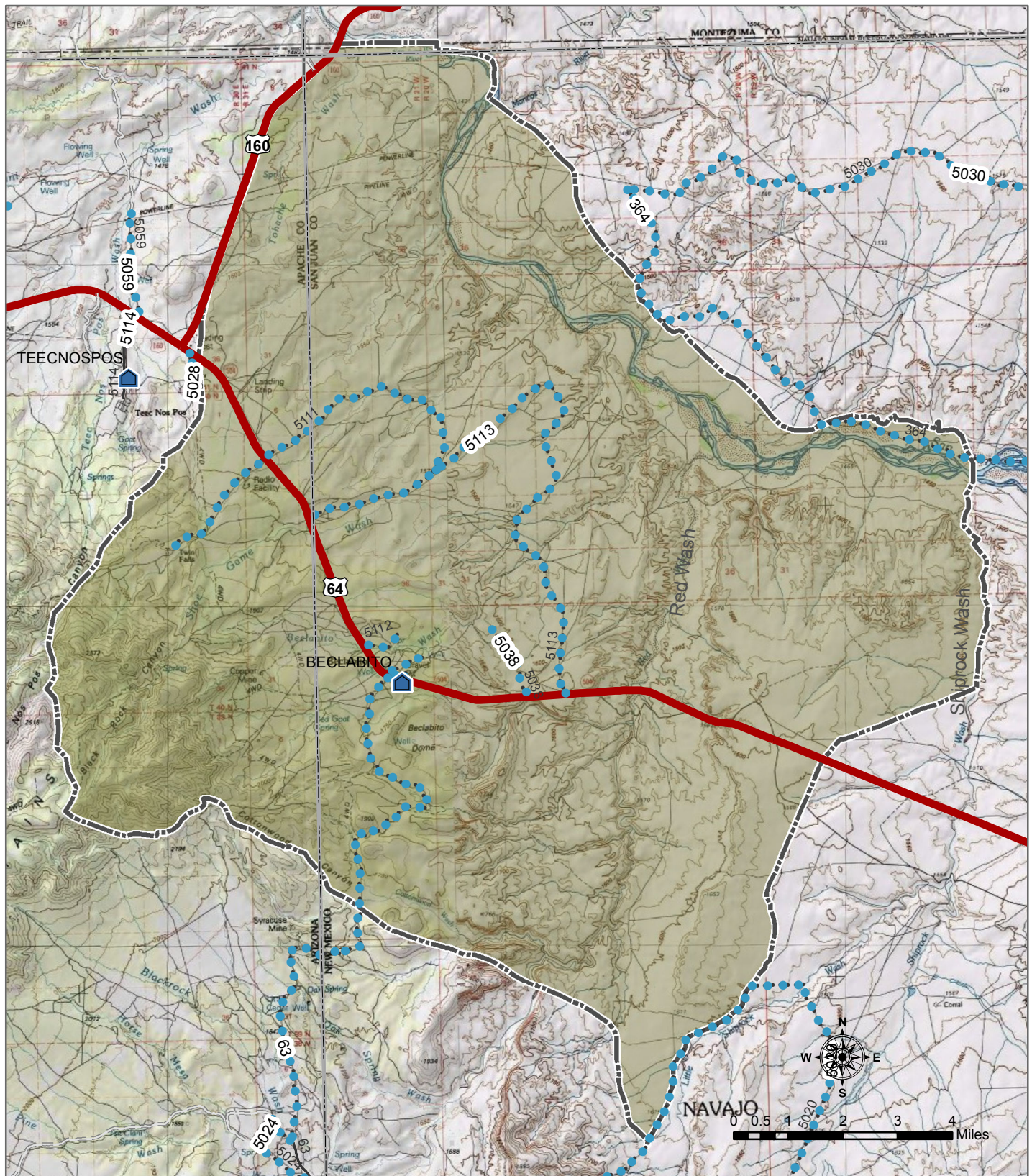
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

The NavaJo Transit System does not service the Beclabito community. Other tribal and private services that provide public transportation to Navajos are: Navajo Aging Services Department and Safe-Ride Services. These services have eligibility requirements.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

The nearest public airport is located in Farmington approximately 50 miles east from the Chapter house. La Plata airport is 80 miles to the northeast in Colorado. Albuquerque International Airport is 250 miles to the southeast.

The nearest airstrip is located in Shiprock approximately 25 miles east from the Chapter house.



Legend

- Chapter House
- Planning Area
- Stateline

NDOT

- Navajo Route (unpaved)
- Navajo Route (paved)

ADOT

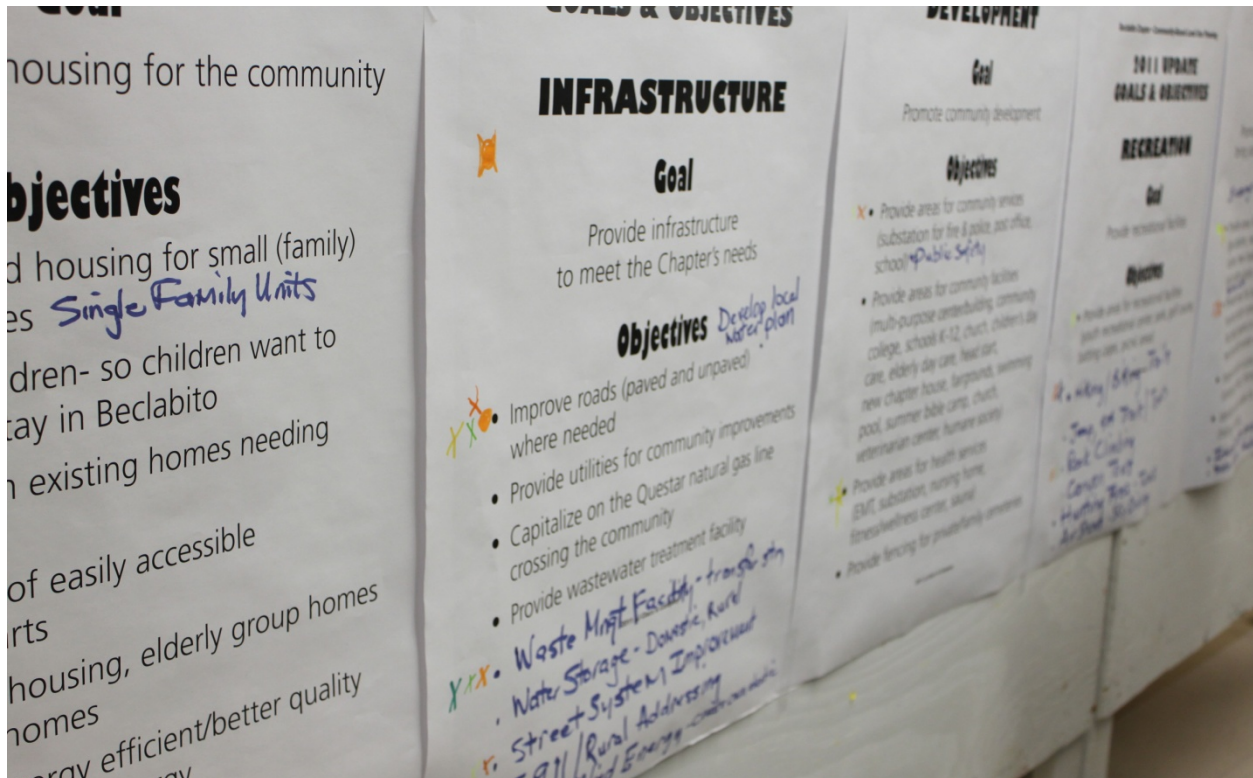
- 160, ADOT
- 191, ADOT

NMDOT

- US Highway 64
- San Juan County
- dirt road

MAP 15 - TRANSPORTATION

Beclabito Chapter
Community-Based Land Use Plan
 JJ Clacs & Company



11. Community Vision and Goals

Introduction

The initial step in developing a future land use plan for the Beclabito Chapter is to identify the values of the community members, what is important to them. Such visioning and planning are important particularly considering the potential for future growth and development. To this end, community members within the planning area gave their input through public meetings and work sessions.

In addition to the goals and objectives listed in this section, the Chapter has developed a long term strategic plan (**Appendix B**).

Vision

Beclabito Chapter will be a good place for a good life for all community members, in addition to:

- a. A good community for children
- b. Good place to worship
- c. Hope for the future
- d. Take good care of life, family and community
- e. People to return to the community after they get an education and/or job experience
- f. A growing community
- g. Everyone has a job/ have jobs available for everyone
- h. Retirement community
- i. Home for leaders (future Navajo Nation President)

Guiding Principles

1. The Land Use Plan shall be forward looking: five to fifty-year time frame.
2. The Land Use Plan shall be developed through a process of extensive community involvement and participation.
3. The Land Use Plan shall be based upon and adequately reflect community values, beliefs and expectations.
4. The Land Use Plan shall be a community document that is amended from time to time reflecting community changes.
5. The Land Use Plan shall be carried out within applicable common standards for land use development and adherence to all applicable laws, mandates, rules and regulations.
6. All land use planning meetings shall be open to anyone who wishes to attend.
7. Every reasonable effort shall be made to listen to and consider issues or concerns raised by community members and the general public.
8. The CLUPC shall develop and approve a Community Involvement and Participation Plan to facilitate the orderly development of the plan.

Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives reflect the specific desires of the Beclabito Chapter community – guiding how and where the community will grow.

TRANSPORTATION

Goal: Improve roads

Objectives

- a. Repair and maintain roads (paved and unpaved) where needed

- b. Provide utilities for community improvements
- c. Street system improvement (E911/ road addressing)
- d. Implement a grid system for roads

HOUSING

Goal: Provide adequate housing for the community

Objectives:

- a. Provide scattered housing for small (family) clusters of homes (single family units)
- b. Housing for children- so children want to come back or stay in Beclabito
- c. Mansions
- d. Make repairs on existing homes needing repairs
- e. Encourage use of easily accessible replacement parts
- f. Provide elderly housing, elderly group homes and individual homes
- g. Provide more energy efficient/better quality home; consider solar energy
- h. Provide veteran's homes
- i. Provide apartments
- j. Playgrounds included with developments
- k. Plan homes on a grid system near utilities

INFRASTRUCTURE

Goal: Provide infrastructure to meet the Chapter's needs

Objectives

- a. Provide utilities for community improvements
- b. Capitalize on the Questar natural gas line crossing the community
- c. Provide wastewater treatment facility
- d. Develop local water plan
- e. Solar energy/ wind turbines
- f. Small generating station for community
- g. Collection center- (transfer station/ trash waste management
- h. water storage: domestic and rural/ dams: agriculture)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Promote community expansion

Objectives

- a. Provide areas for community services (substation for fire & police, post office, school)
- b. Provide areas for community facilities (multi-purpose center/building,
- c. Community college, schools K-12, church, children's day care, elderly day care, head start, new chapter house, fairgrounds, swimming pool, summer bible camp, church, veterinarian center, humane society)
- d. Provide areas for health services (EMT, substation, nursing home, fitness/wellness center, sauna)
- e. Provide fencing for private/family cemeteries
- f. Public Safety- substation

RECREATION

Goal: Provide recreational facilities

Objectives

- a. Provide areas for recreational facilities (youth recreational center, park, golf course, batting cages, picnic areas)
- b. Hiking/ biking areas
- c. 4x4, Jeep trails / tours
- d. Rock climbing
- e. Jeep canyon tours (Chapter House visitor centers)
- f. Hunting areas
- g. Air Shows
- h. Sky Diving

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

Goal: Promote economic development and bring jobs/businesses to the community

Objectives

- a. Encourage Entrepreneurship (Hot Dog stand)
- b. Provide area for commercial development (gas station, restaurant, dry-clean/laundry, casino, new trading post, motel, bank, arts and crafts supply, fairgrounds, shoe repair, storage units, boots & saddle/ leather store)
- c. Provide areas for businesses that promote tourism (visitor center, motel/bed & breakfast, fast food, expand on historical marker area, rest area with vendor village)
- d. Improve tourism access to outdoor activities (camping, hiking, fishing lake)
- e. Identify areas suitable for "eco-tourism" (hiking, camping)
- f. Identify area for gravel pit (warehouse type)
- g. Manufacturing / water bottling

GRAZING AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Goal: Respect and utilize natural resources

Objectives

- a. Improve grazing lands to support more livestock
- b. Explore feasibility of creating reservoir in foothills with water from San Juan River
- c. Revitalize farming along San Juan River
- d. Seek USDA funds
- e. Preserve and enhance wildlife habitat
- f. Develop and implement soil and water conservation plans
- g. Develop and implement grazing management plan

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK RESOURCES

Goal: Develop excellent agricultural and livestock management practices

Objectives

- a. Improve livestock and breeding practices
- b. Establish a 4-H Cooperative Extension Program
- c. Establish farming and crop production

EDUCATION

Goal:Capitalize on educated professional people within the community

Objectives

- a. Establish mentoring programs for the youth and adults
- b. Establish youth programs & facilities (boys and girls clubs)
- c. Implement programs to enhance the "quality of life" for all
- d. Include community planning in teachings at local schools (1-3 day workshop)
- e. Educate community members of chapter government



12. Future Land Use

Introduction

The designations of future land uses for development are important to any community, especially for the Chapter as it moves towards local governance and sustainability. Decisions regarding how to design the landscape affect the way the community lives, works and spends its leisure time. Land-use decisions can also affect the way the community spends its money, potentially providing convenient locations for purchasing certain goods and services without the need for long-distance drives. Further, the way communities are planned has a direct impact on the community members' health, safety, general welfare, and emotional stability. Solid planning can lead to a stronger economic base, an efficient system of roads and utilities, and the protection of natural, cultural and traditional resources.

Land Use Designation

Beclabito's future land use plan (**Map 16**) is a set of generalized plans designed to inspire ideas that provide a broad, yet clear picture of the community as its members, leaders, and the general public envision it to be. The Land Use Plan is the community's general guide for managing growth in the location, type, scale and density of future land development.

The maps used in this plan indicate the intended predominate future function and characteristic use of the land. They do not reflect the intended zoning of individual areas but rather generalizes desired future land uses. To achieve appropriate balance among the goals promoted by the land use plan, flexibility in specific decisions is required.

RESIDENTIAL HOUSING

Residential land use includes scattered housing and subdivisions. Scattered housing generally comprise of clusters of one-acre home sites. Within these clusters, homes may or may not be close together. Subdivisions on the other hand, provide a tighter, more organized housing arrangement with more houses per acre. Typically subdivisions on the Navajo Nation include housing built by the BIA, NHA, schools or other entities.

The proposed residential housing developments from the 2003 Community-Based Land Use Plan are presented in **Appendix C**. These proposed sites shall be a part of this revised land use plan.

The Chapter supports scattered housing, clusters, and subdivisions for residential land use. Individual homesites not shown within this land use plan can be added on a case by case basis. Homesite request shall be reviewed by the CLUPC.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

This category designates public land uses, including schools, colleges, libraries, fire stations, police stations, convention centers, museums, governmental offices, utility stations, and hospitals. Community facilities provide a valuable service to the community, offering services to benefit and serve the entire community. Typically, these facilities on the Navajo Nation provide public amenities and include places like the Chapter house. The Chapter house provides a central location for meetings, meals and community gatherings. Other community facilities may include group-housing areas, health services facilities, police stations and fire departments. In addition, local schools are an important community facility

that can provide children of the community with a suitable, conveniently located educational facility.

COMMERCIAL

The commercial categories are established to provide areas in which business may be conducted, goods sold and distributed, and services rendered. In addition, they are set up to provide for public activities and other activities which support retail and business functions. Such uses may include grocery stores, trading posts, or even areas for local vendors and artists to sell their wares to tourists and others.

This commercial land use is important to the economic development of the Chapter as it provides places for businesses to be developed and grow. Businesses can provide jobs and create an economic base, and potentially revenue for the Chapter through sales tax or business leases. Local businesses can provide opportunities for local residents to shop locally versus commuting far away to shop; such activities bring money into “locally” owned business that can help spur other growth within the community..

INDUSTRIAL

Industrial development is another way to enhance economic development. Industrial development typically facilitates businesses connected with the production, manufacture, or construction of a product or a range of products. Typical industrial development may include mining, manufacturing or warehousing. Industrial development can provide jobs for the community and potentially bring revenue from user fees, sales tax, or other mechanisms

RECREATION

Recreation facilities provide places for play and relaxation; activities at such facilities can encourage physical fitness among community members. The areas designated for recreation on this plan are intended to be more structural recreation facilities rather than those provided by trails in the open space. Such structural facilities may include both indoor and outdoor structures. Outdoor facilities may include parks, playgrounds, hiking and biking trails, ball fields, rodeo or equestrian facilities, or golf courses. Indoor facilities may include gymnasiums, fitness centers, or a multi-use recreation center.

OPEN SPACE

Areas designated as open space are those areas that the community has identified as having special significance, and are areas that should be preserved in their natural state

without development. The designation as open space does not mean that people can not use the space for limited grazing, hiking, or other low impact activities, but it does protect the area from mining, building or other forms of development. Grazing in open space areas should not be intensive and should be carefully monitored to ensure that overgrazing does not occur in these areas. The intent of open space is to preserve areas of particular beauty, or natural or cultural significance for future generations to enjoy and respect.

GRAZING

As open space areas, grazing lands possess scenic values except when overgrazed. Areas designated for grazing should remain primarily undeveloped to ensure that grazing rights in these areas are protected. The grazing areas will likely be managed by the grazing committee and should be regulated by the grazing management plan. Areas designated for grazing should not limit the use of these areas for other non-development related activities such as recreation or hunting with the understanding that the primary managed land use on this land is grazing. Traditionally, home sites and family clusters of homes are located within a grazing area. This type of home site development is compatible with areas designated for grazing.

FARMING

Farming is another important way of life for some community members, though on a smaller scale than grazing. Land that has been designated for farming should be used for raising crops, either for subsistence or for market. Soils and location are prime factors in determining the suitability of land for farming. Further, availability of adequate water is also a serious consideration and limits the amount of land capable of being brought into cultivation. Farming land is typically relatively flat with healthy, rich soils, and near a natural or irrigated water source.

FARMLAND

Farmland is generally the area along the San Juan River where crops can be grown. Human-induced disturbance is varied and widespread in the town, farmland and river area. Typical disturbances are development, farming, irrigation and grazing by domestic livestock.

TRADITIONALLY AND CULTURALLY SENSITIVE SITES

Traditionally and culturally sensitive sites are defined as those areas that have been designated by community members as areas that are either used for ceremonies, or have

some cultural significance. These areas may be areas where herbs are gathered, areas of archeological importance, or they may be areas that hold other historic or cultural significance for members of the community. These areas should be treated with the greatest of respect and should not be subject to any sort of development (with the exception of building ceremonial structures, etc.). The purpose of designating these areas is to protect them for the use and respect of community members and future generations.

The extent and quality of the roads are an important determinant for local community development and economic development and growth. Future development in the planning area will be possible if the community is prepared to identify the existing infrastructure needs and plan for providing the infrastructure that will be needed to attract potential developments.

Future Development Areas

Land use and community development plans in the planning area are based on the wants, needs and desires of the community members. The result of the community joining together has been extremely positive and immensely productive for all parties. The information came directly from the written and spoken words of the families and community members as voiced during work sessions and in public meetings.

The planning work of the community has resulted in 4 future development areas. These are as follows:

SITE 1 – CHAPTER HOUSE AREA

Map 17 shows the potential development in the vicinity of the chapter house. Existing development includes residential, community facilities, and commercial development. The site is within the Zone 2 classification made by the Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife. The soil regime is Millett-Blanding-Strych Association (310). The areas identified for future development include residential, community facilities, recreation and commercial.

SITE 2 – COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AREA

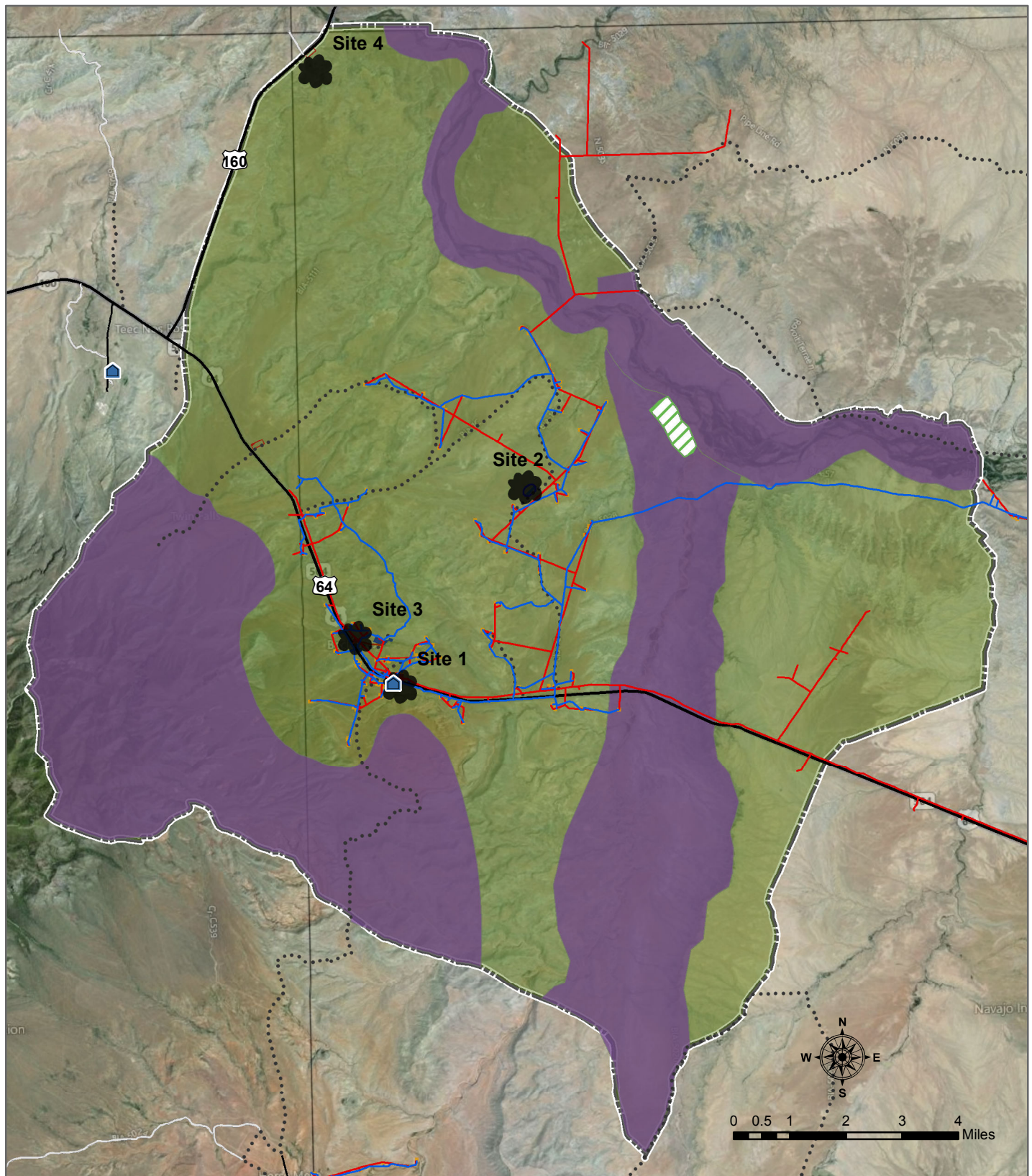
Map 18 shows the potential for future development along Navajo Route 5113. The area is undeveloped. The site is within the Zone 1 classification made by the Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife. The soil regime is Tewa fine sandy loam (195) and Benally fine sandy loam (255). The area is identified for future community facilities development.

SITE 3 – AREA ADJACENT TO COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Map 19 shows the potential for future development near the existing community school. The area is along the northeast side of Highway 64; the area is currently undeveloped. The site is within the Zone 2 classification made by the Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife. The soil regime is Blanding very fine sandy loam (312). The area is identified for future commercial development, however, the community would like to see other types of development in this area as well.

SITE 4 – FOUR CORNERS DEVELOPMENT AREA

Map 20 shows the potential for future development near the four corners monument. The area is along the east side of Highway 160; it is currently undeveloped. The site is within the Zone 1 classification made by the Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife. The soil regime is primarily Tohona-Kimnoli-Claysprings complex (504). The area is identified for future commercial and residential developments.



Legend

- Chapter House
- Planning Area
- Stateline

Utilities

- Water
- Electric

Roads

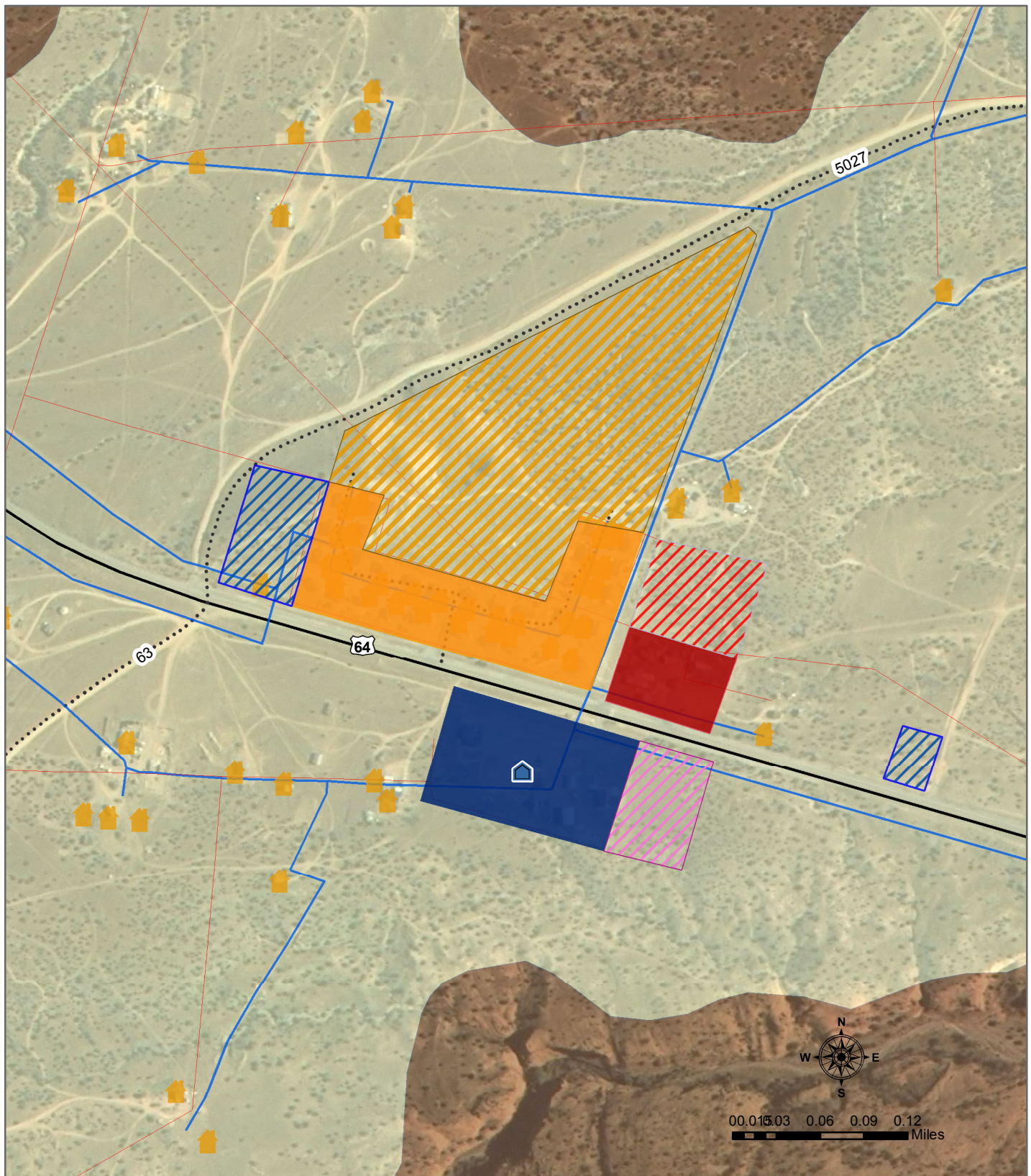
- Unpaved
- Paved
- Highway

Land Use

- Open Space
- Residential
- Grazing
- Farming
- Proposed Development Site

MAP 16 - FUTURE LAND USES

**Beclabito Chapter
Community-Based Land Use Plan**
JJ Clacs & Company



Legend

Chapter House

Roads

Unpaved

Paved

Highway

Utilities

Water

Electric

Land Use

Existing, Commercial

Existing, Community Facilities

Existing, Residential

Proposed, Commercial

Proposed, Community Facilities

Proposed, Recreational

Proposed, Residential

MAP 17 - POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE 1

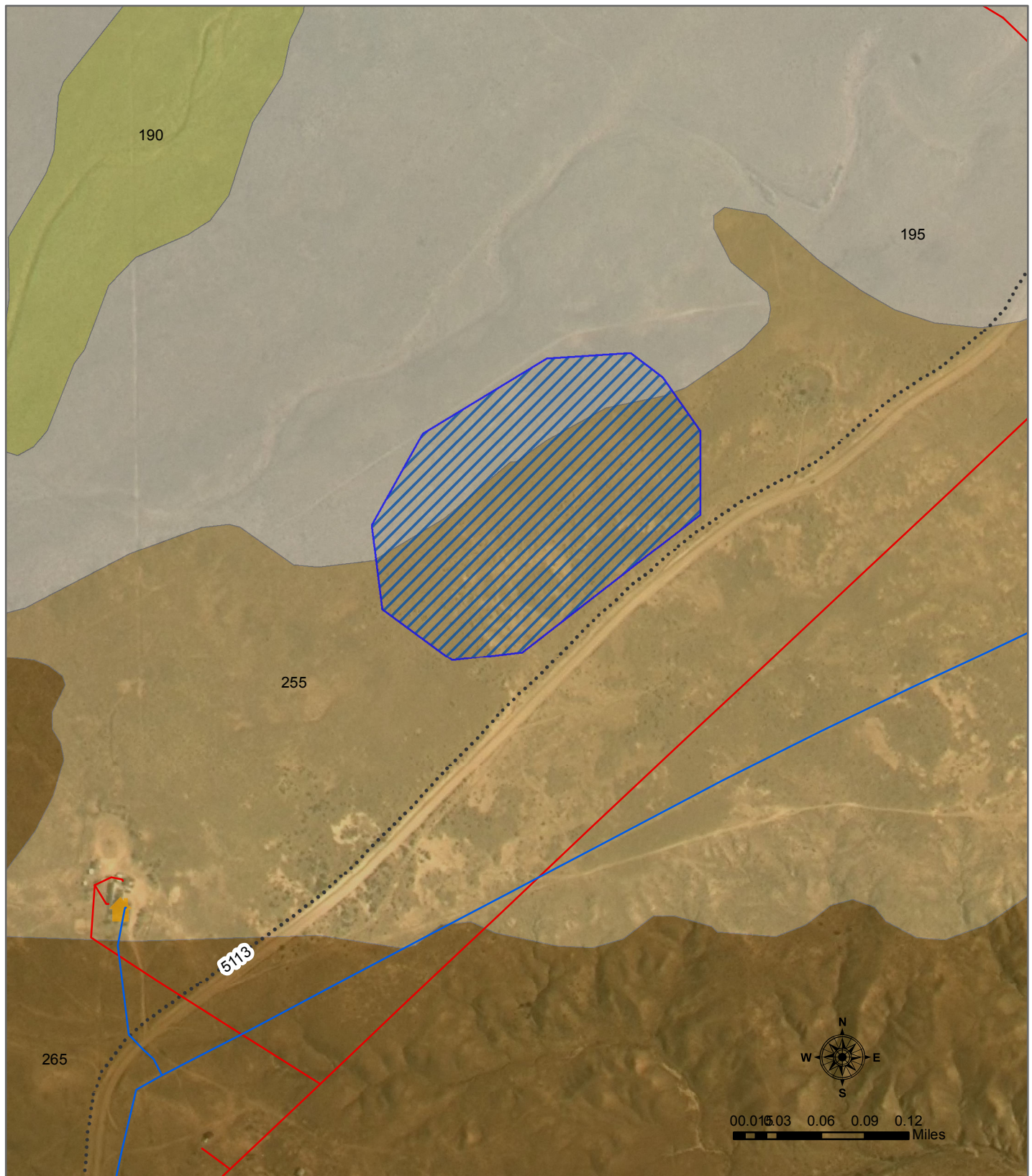
**Beclabito Chapter
Community-Based Land Use Plan**

JJ Clacs & Company

Sources: NDOT, Navajo Land Department; USDA SURGO

DISCLAIMER: Beclabito Chapter and/or JJ Clacs & Company shall assume no liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in the information.

December 2011



Legend

Roads

- Unpaved
- Paved

Utilities

- Water
- Electric

Land Use

- Existing, Residential
- Proposed, Community Facilities

Soils

- 190
- 195
- 255
- 265

MAP 18 - POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE 2

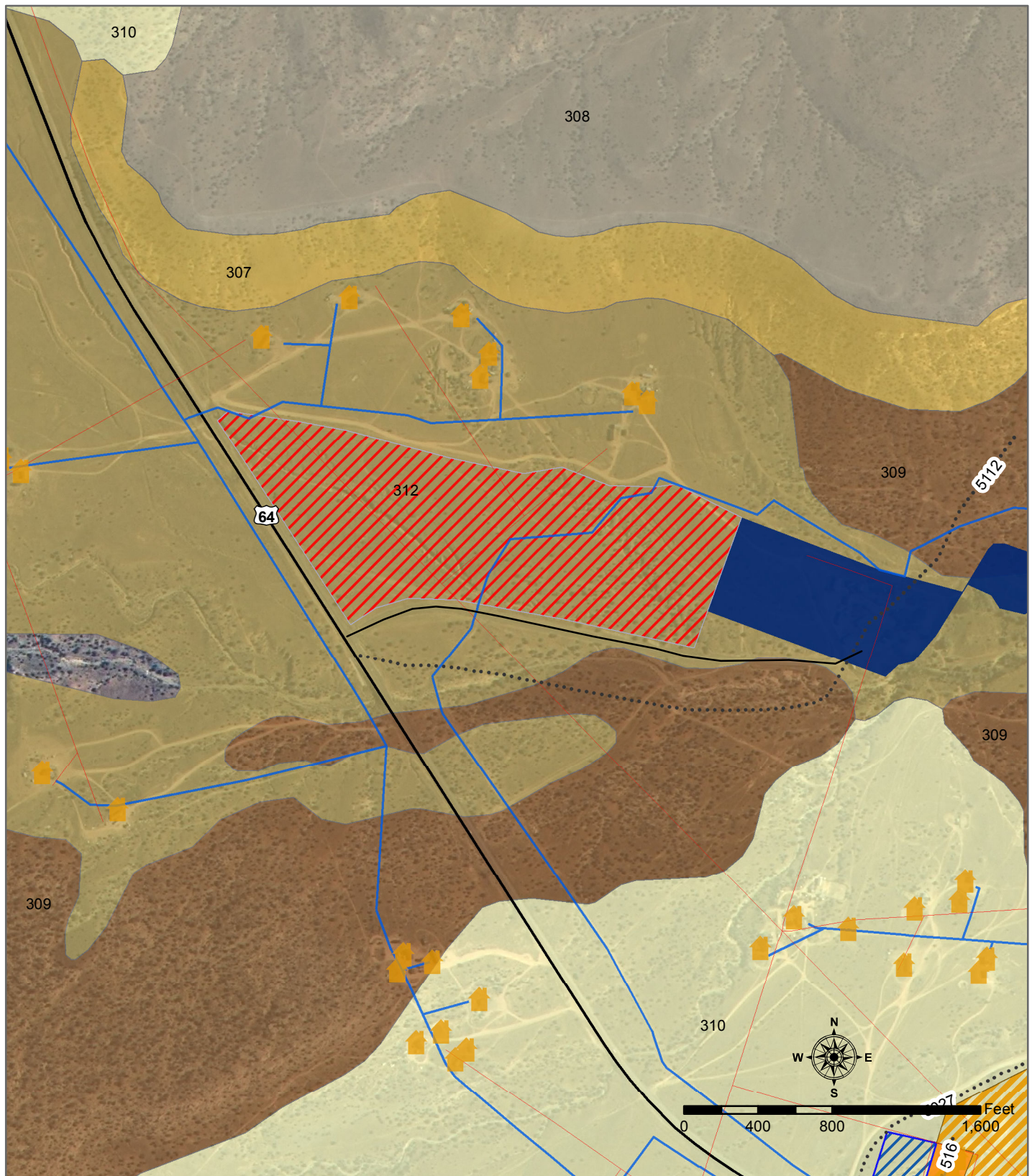
**Beclabito Chapter
Community-Based Land Use Plan**

JJ Clacs & Company

Sources: NDOT, Navajo Land Department: USDA SURGO

DISCLAIMER: Beclabito Chapter and/or JJ Clacs & Company shall assume no liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in the information.

December 2011



- Legend**
- Chapter House
- Roads**
- Unpaved
 - Paved
 - Highway
- Utilities**
- Water
 - Electric
- Land Use**
- Existing, Community Facilities
 - Existing, Residential
 - Proposed, Commercial
 - Proposed, Residential

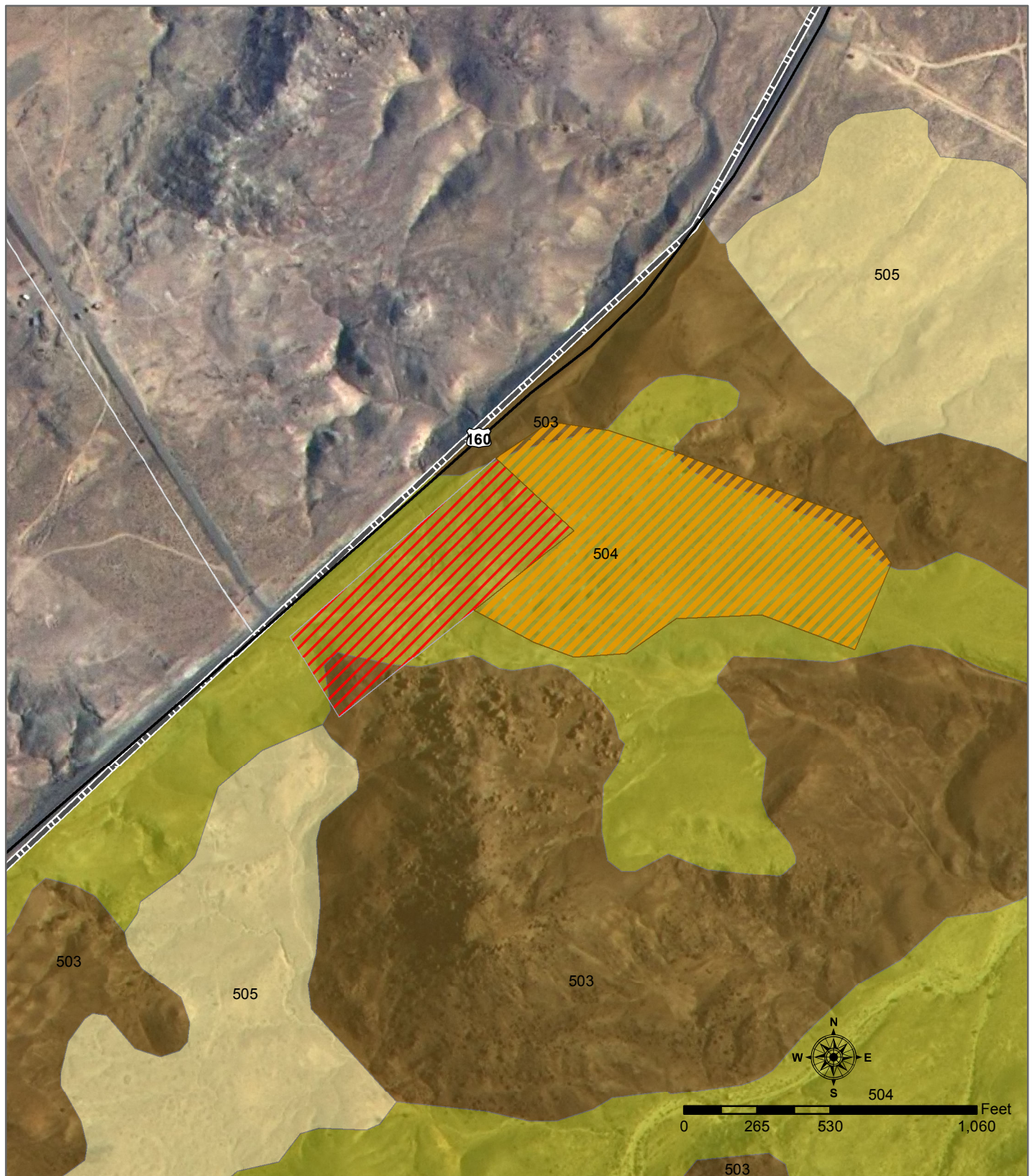
- Soils**
- 307
 - 308
 - 309
 - 310
 - 312

MAP 19 - POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE 3

Beclabito Chapter
Community-Based Land Use Plan
JJ Clacs & Company

Sources: ESRI (Bing Maps Hybrid); USGS 100K Topographic Quadrangle: 'Rockpoint AZ, Farmington, NM'; NDOT, Navajo Land Department
DISCLAIMER: Beclabito Chapter and/or JJ Clacs & Company shall assume no liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in the information.

December 2011



Legend

Roads

- Unpaved
- Paved
- Highway

Utilities

- Water
- Electric

Land Use

- Proposed, Commercial
- Proposed, Residential

Soils

- 503
- 504
- 505

MAP 20 - POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE 4

Beclabito Chapter
Community-Based Land Use Plan
JJ Clacs & Company

Sources: NDOT, Navajo Land Department: USDA SURGO

DISCLAIMER: Beclabito Chapter and/or JJ Clacs & Company shall assume no liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in the information.

December 2011



13. Land Development Process

Land Withdrawal

Proposed land withdrawals within the planning area shall be submitted to the CLUPC. The CLUPC shall review the proposed land withdrawal and its relationship to the Community-Based Land Use Plan.

The grazing permittee, or land user, shall be contacted by the individual/entity proposing the land withdrawal. Consent must be obtained from the appropriate land users prior to any planning or development.

The following land development process is recommended for land use development in the Chapter:

- Applicant shall contact the Grazing Official to determine grazing permit holders.
- Applicant shall obtain user consent form from grazing permit holders as well as CLUPC.
- CLUPC Recommendation – The CLUPC will review the site and its compatibility with the Community-Based Land Use Plan. After land use consents are obtained and other documents are reviewed such as the applicant's land conservation plan, master plan etc., the CLUPC can make a recommendation for Chapter approval.

References

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U.S. Census 2010. SF-1 and Community Survey.

Young and Morgan 1987; Linford, 2000.

APPENDIX A – CHAPTER RESOLUTIONS



BECLABITO CHAPTER

Beclabito Express Store
Shiprock, New Mexico 87420
Telephone: (928) 656-3265 Fax: (928) 656-3813

Resolution #: BECL-09-03-20

RESOLUTION OF BECLABITO CHAPTER

APPROVING AND RECOMMENDING FIVE COMMUNITY MEMBERS TO SERVE AS THE COMMUNITY BASED LAND USE PLAN COMMITTEE.

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C., Section 3 (A) the Beclabito Chapter is a duly certified Chapter of the Navajo Nation Government, as listed at 11 N.N.C., part 1, section 10; and
2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C., Section 1 (B) Beclabito Chapter is vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the community and to make appropriation correction when necessary and make recommendation to the Navajo Nation and other local agencies for appropriate actions; and
3. The Beclabito Chapters' established Community Based Land Use Planning committees' four year term ended; and
4. The Beclabito Chapter lacks such a committee to oversee all land use planning activities and development of future economic and community development; and
5. The Beclabito Community membership nominated seven community members and five will serve as the Community Based Land Use Planning Committee and the remaining two will be alternates. The members are as follows:

New Members:

Kimbrow Talk
Janice Martinez
Isabelle George
Hazel Sherman
Albert Paul

Alternates:

Bessiema Begay-John
Doris McThomas

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Beclabito Chapter hereby approves and recommends the Community Based Land Use Planning Committee to serve for a term of four (04) years. The term will become effective March, 2009 to end on March 2013.
2. The Community Based Land Use Planning Committee Plan of Operation is attached as "Exhibit A".

CERTIFICATION

We, hereby, certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Beclabito Chapter at a duly called meeting in Beclabito, Navajo Nation, New Mexico at which a quorum of Chapter members were present and that the same was passed by a vote of 40 in favor, and 02 opposed and 04 abstained this 22nd day of February, 2009.

President – George Kelly Jr.

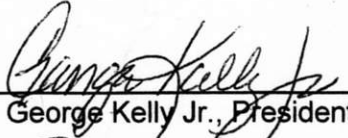
Council Delegate – David L. Tom

Vice President – Frank John Sr.

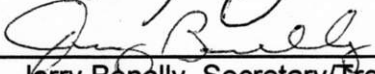
Grazing Official – Vincent Bekis

Secretary/Treasurer – Jerry Benally

Continuation of Res# BECL-09-03-20



George Kelly Jr., President



Jerry Benally, Secretary/Treasurer

Vincent Bekis, Grazing Official



Frank John Sr., Vice President



David L. Tom, Council Delegate

Motion by: Susie John

Second by: Chris Benally

**THE BECLABITO CHAPTER
PLAN OF OPERATION
FOR
COMMUNITY BASED LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE**

I. ESTABLISHMENT

- A. Chapter Community Based Land Use Planning Committee (hereafter will be referred to as the Committee) is hereby established.

II. PURPOSE

- A. To advise, make recommendations and assist the Chapter concerning all matters related to community based land use planning and development for Chapter projects funded through the Navajo Nation government and other funding sources.
- B. To review, prioritize and submit written recommendations at the direction of the Chapter for proposed and use development projects, to be prepared to offer alternatives to the projects to defend and explain the alternatives.
- C. To promote coordination and a working relationship among local and surrounding residents, pursuant to the direction of the Chapter government and the various divisions and department of the Navajo Nation government.
- D. To utilize the services of Local Government Support Center, the service of the Navajo Nation, Bureau of Indians Affairs, United States Public Health Services, State, Local and County governments and other agency personnel to obtain advice, assistance and recommendations in order to carry out land use planning operations and projects.
- E. To submit necessary reports, correspondences, forms and other documents as required by the Chapter to the Division of Community Land Development and other agencies requiring such information.
- F. To assist with the review of and make recommendations to the Chapter for development land use permits, including business site, home site, mission or church site lease within the Chapter boundaries.

III. AUTHORITY

The Committee shall serve solely as an advisory committee of the Chapter in order to recommend various land use plan development projects. The committee shall have no authority over the Chapter government and the Navajo Nation.

IV. CREATION

The Committee shall be created by a Chapter resolution at a duly called Chapter meeting at which a quorum is present.

V. MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATION

A. Membership

The Committee shall consist of five (5) voting members. Additional members or technical advisors may be requested to attend and participate if desired by the Chapter.

B. Qualification

The Committee members must be at least eighteen (18) years of age and a voting member of the Beclabito chapter.

VI. SELECTION; CERTIFICATION; TENTURE; COMPENSATION; REMOVAL

A. Selection

All member of the Committee shall be selected at a duly called Chapter meeting at which a quorum is present and their selection shall be set forth in a certified written Chapter resolution.

B. Certification

The Local Government Support Center shall certify the selection of the Committee exclusively for purpose of compensation of the committee members upon receipt of a certified Chapter resolution setting forth the designate Chapter Community Based land Use Planning Committee.

C. Tenure

The Committee shall serve four (4) year term.

D. Compensation

1. The Chapter will provide a stipend of \$75.00 per meeting (subject to program funds availability) to each of the committee members to ensure the greatest possible effort on

the part of the committee members in executing the purpose of the Committee.

2. The monies provided by the Chapter shall be contingent upon the availability of the Navajo Nation funding sources.

VII. OFFICERS; SELECTION; DUTIES; REMOVAL

A. Selection

At its initial meeting, members of the Committee shall select a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and a Secretary.

B. Duties

1. Chairperson

The Chairperson shall call the meeting to order and preside over all duly called meetings of the Committee.

2. Vice Chairperson

The Vice-Chairperson shall preside over all Committee meeting in the absence of the Chairperson and perform such duties as assigned by the Chairperson.

3. Secretary

The Secretary of the Committee shall maintain all minutes of the committee meetings and the permanent files of the committee. The Secretary shall also perform other duties as assigned by the Chairperson.

C. Removal

1. Upon recommendation to the Chapter by majority membership of the Community Based Land Use Plan Committee members.
2. Upon other grounds established by the Chapter such as excessive absence from meetings.

VIII. MEETING; QUORUM; PROCEDURE

A. Meetings

1. The Committee shall have at least one meeting per month.
2. All meetings shall be open to the public.
3. Notice of all Committee meetings shall be posted or announced via radio at least one week in advance.
4. Monthly meetings of the Committee shall be compensated. Additional meetings will be compensated upon availability of funds.

B. Quorum

Attendance of four (4) Committee members will constitute a quorum for meetings.

C. Procedure

Robert's Rules of Order shall be utilized at all committee meetings, setting forth the actions taken and meeting minutes filed with the Chapter Administration.

IX. AMENDMENTS

The Chapter Community Based Land Use Planning Committee Plan of Operations shall be amended at any time by Beclabito Chapter as recommended by the Committee and according to the Five Management System Policies and Procedures process.



BECLABITO CHAPTER

Beclabito Express Store
Shiprock, New Mexico 87420
Telephone: (928) 656-3265 Fax: (928) 656-3813

Resolution #: BECL-10-10-02

RESOLUTION OF BECLABITO CHAPTER

RECOMMENDING DAISY SMITH TO SERVE ON THE COMMUNITY BASED LAND USE PLAN COMMITTEE.

WHEREAS:

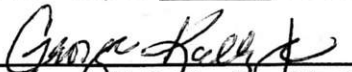
1. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C., Section 3 (A) the Beclabito Chapter is a duly certified Chapter of the Navajo Nation Government, as listed at 11 N.N.C., part 1, section 10; and
2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C., Section 1 (B) Beclabito Chapter is vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the community and to make appropriate correction when necessary and make recommendation to the Navajo Nation and other local agencies for appropriate actions; and
3. The committee is lacking one member due to Kimbro Talk's departure from the committee; and
4. The two alternates-Bessiamae Begay-John and Doris McThomas declined the opportunity to serve on the committee; and
5. The Community Land Use Planning Committee recommends Daisy Smith to replace Kimbro Talk to serve as "member".

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Beclabito Chapter hereby approves Daisy Smith to the Community Based Land Use Planning Committee membership to serve for a term of four (04) years. The term will become effective October 13, 2009 to end on March 2013.

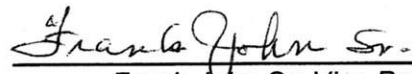
CERTIFICATION

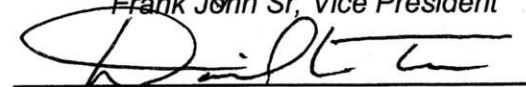
We, hereby, certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Beclabito Chapter at a duly called meeting in Beclabito, Navajo Nation, New Mexico at which a quorum of Chapter members were present and that the same was passed by a vote of 32 in favor, and 00 opposed and 01 abstained this 13th day of October, 2009.


George Kelly Jr., President


Jerry Benally, Secretary/Treasurer


Vincent Bekis, Grazing Official


Frank John Sr., Vice President


David L. Tom, Council Delegate

Motion by: Chris Benally
Second by: Melvin Lee

President – George Kelly Jr.

Council Delegate – David L. Tom

Vice President – Frank John Sr.

Secretary/Treasurer – Jerry Benally

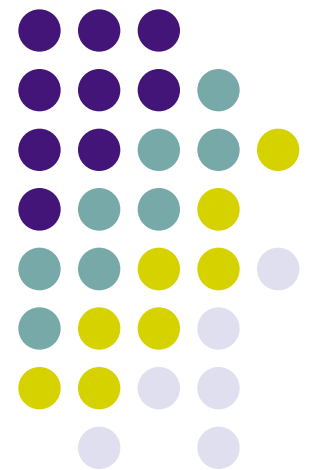
Grazing Official – Vincent Bekis

APPENDIX B – LONG TERM STRATEGIC PLAN

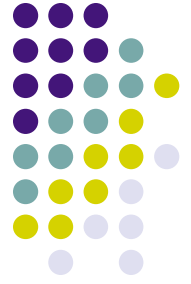
Beclabito Chapter

**Short & Long Term Strategies
Projects-Monitor & Evaluations**

March 26, 2009

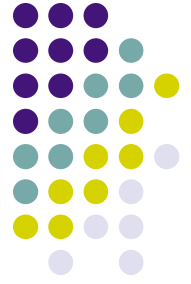


Mission Statement



- The Beclabito Chapter, Navajo Nation Local Government's, mission is to provide the best quality service attainable with the available resources which will facilitate economic opportunity, self-sufficiency and enhance the quality of life for the Navajo people in Beclabito Community.

Vision Statement



- We want to see Beclabito Community, as the best place to live where all the people are willing to participate and provide input in planning and operation of the Local Government programs.



Four Year Strategic Plan

FOUR YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN BECLABITO CHAPTER

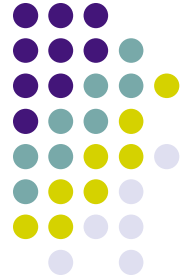
	Responsible People		Four Year Performance Measure			
Goals / Objectives		Target	Sept. 30, 2009	Sept. 30, 2010	Sept. 30, 2011	Sept. 30, 2012
Chapter-Projects (Priorities)						
LGA Certification	CSC,OS, CO, CLUP	Sept. 2009	Manual at LGSC	Pending LGSC	FMS Manual At LGSC	
Whitney Waterline-Bathroom Addition	CSC, OS, CO	Sept. 2010	SAS Process	COMPLETE		
Design & Construct new Senior Citizen Building	CSC, CO	Sept. 2010	SAS Process	Start construction	COMPLETE 3/11	
Chapter House Addition	CSC, CO	Sept. 2010	seeking const. funds	seeking funds	seeking funds	
Design & Construct Chapter parking lot	CSC, CO, CLUP	Sept. 2010	SAS Process	Bid Opening Jan. 05, 2010	Construction in progress	
Plan, Design & Construct Chapter/Veterans Park	CSC, CO, CLUP	Sept. 2010	Completed picnic shelter in 2009	Veterans Monument dedicted May 2010		
Plan, Design & Construct Warehouse addition	CSC, CO, CLUP	Sept. 2010	Procurement Process	Complete July 2010		
E911 / Rural Addressing	CSC, CO, CLUP		Identify road/signage	homes/roads ID	Field data completed	
CLUPC Master Plan	CSC, CO, CLUP		plan stage	NA	conceptual Map	
Chip & Seal BIA Route 5113-Culvert Installation	CSC,CO, CLUP	Sept. 2011	feasibility studies almost complete	seeking funds	Culvert installed-proposals for C/S	
Plan, Design & Construct Waste Water System	CSC, CO, CLUP	Sept. 2013	Funds revert back to state.	NA	NA	
Nature Trail Walk	CSC, CO, CLUP	Sept. 2013	Identify the trail	NA	clear the trail	
GIS Data Base		Dec. 2012			NTP-Aug2011	
Senior Parking Lot		Dec. 2012			Proposal 7/11	
CLUP Manual Update		Dec. 2012			Final Version	
Shorthair Waterline/Powerline Ext.		Dec. 2012			Seeking funds	

Long Term Strategic Plan



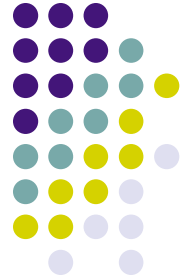
LONG TERM STRATEGIC PLAN BECLABITO CHAPTER								
Responsible								
Goals / Initiatives	People	Target	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years	20 Years	25 Years	30 Years
Plan, Design & Construct Skate Park	CSC, CO, CLUP	10 Years						
Plan, Design & Construct Transfer Station	CSC, CO, CLUP	10 Years						
Plan, Design & Construct Multi Purpose Building	CSC, CO, CLUP	15 Years						
Plan, Design & Construct Nursing Home	CSC, CO, CLUP	20 Years						
Plan, Design & Construct Source of Energy (Wind)	CSC, CO, CLUP	25 Years						
Plan, Design & Construct Restaurant	CSC, CO, CLUP	20 Years						
Plan, Design & Construct Laundromat	CSC, CO, CLUP	20 Years						
Plan, Design & Construct Fire Station	CSC, CO, CLUP	25 Years						
Plan, Design & Construct NN Police Sub office	CSC, CO, CLUP	25 Years						
Plan, Design & Construct New Housings	CSC, CO, CLUP	25 Years						

Projects (Evaluations & Monitoring)

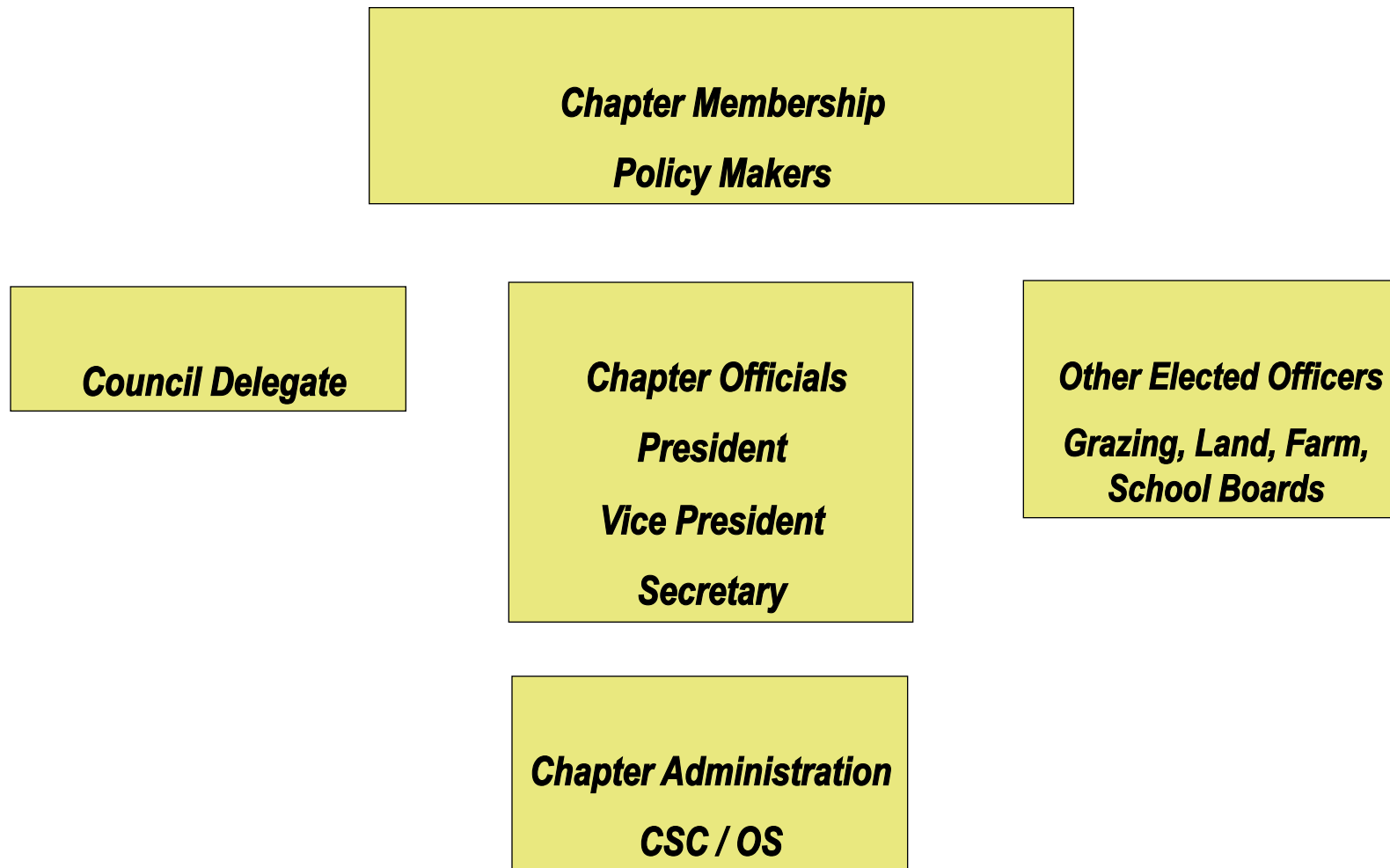


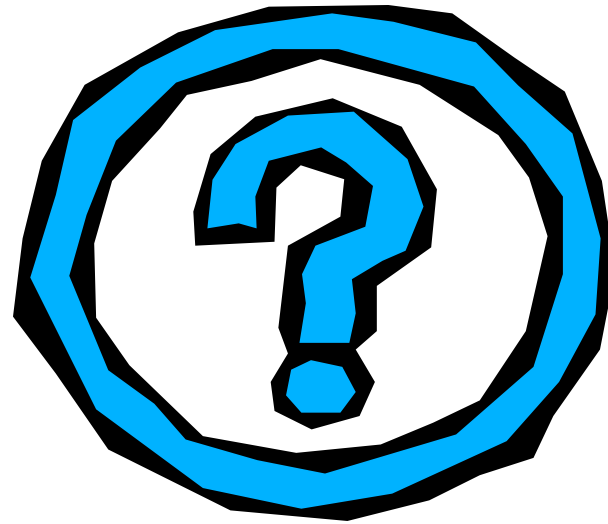
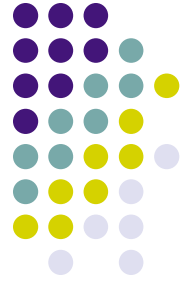
BECLABITO CHAPTER Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects

		Proposal Analysis	Feasibility Study	Preliminary Development	Plan/Design	Construction	Bidding /Award	Construction	
1	Whitney Waterline Extension-BA	X	X						Visit 24 homes, 5 homes eligible for addition. Looking for carpenters, labors, supervisor, OEH provide layout of BA
2	Plan, Design & Construct Senior Center	X	X	X	X	X	X		Bid opening 3/02/09. LAM of Gallup award contract. Waiting Pre-Cons Mtg.
3	Chapter House Addition	X	X	X	X	X			Murphy Architect completed the drawing. CIO has original design. Seek fund fr. USDA, NN,AML
4	Plan, Design & Construct Chapter Parking Lot	X	X	X	X				J.Chato engineer did site study. Waiting on G.Martinez to inform of nxt mtg.
5	Plan, Design & Construct Chapter Picnic Area	X	X	X					Decide on Octagon shape. Ask for bids from vendors to design/build. Include 2 grill.
6	Plan, Design & Construct Warehouse Addition	X	X	X					Addition same length as existing one, 20 ft-w. Asking for quotes from vendors
7	N5113 Culvert Installation	X	X	X					Schedule mtg with NDOT. K.Long aware of this.
8	N5113 Chip & Seal	X	X	X	X	X			Proposals submitted to Fuel Excise Tax, NN, Stimulus Plan
9	Plan, Design & Construct Wastewater System	X							Resolution authorizing OEH to plan, design,construct using \$100,000. Waiting on w/r ofc. to respond
10	Transfer Station								Proposed Project
11	Plan, Design & Construct Skate Park								Proposed Project
12	Nature (Exercise) Trail Walk								Proposed Project



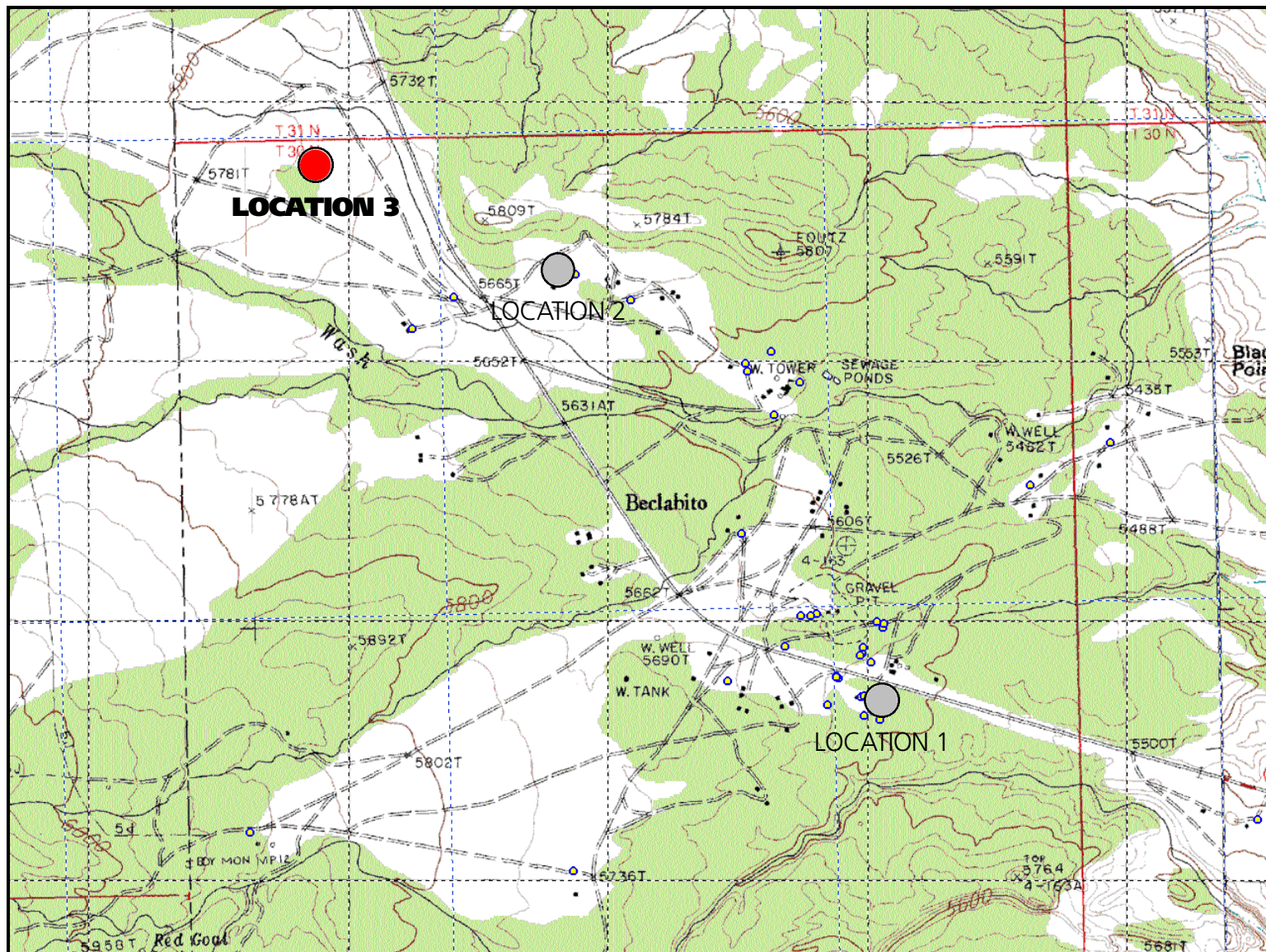
Chapter Organizational Chart





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APPENDIX C – PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL HOUSING



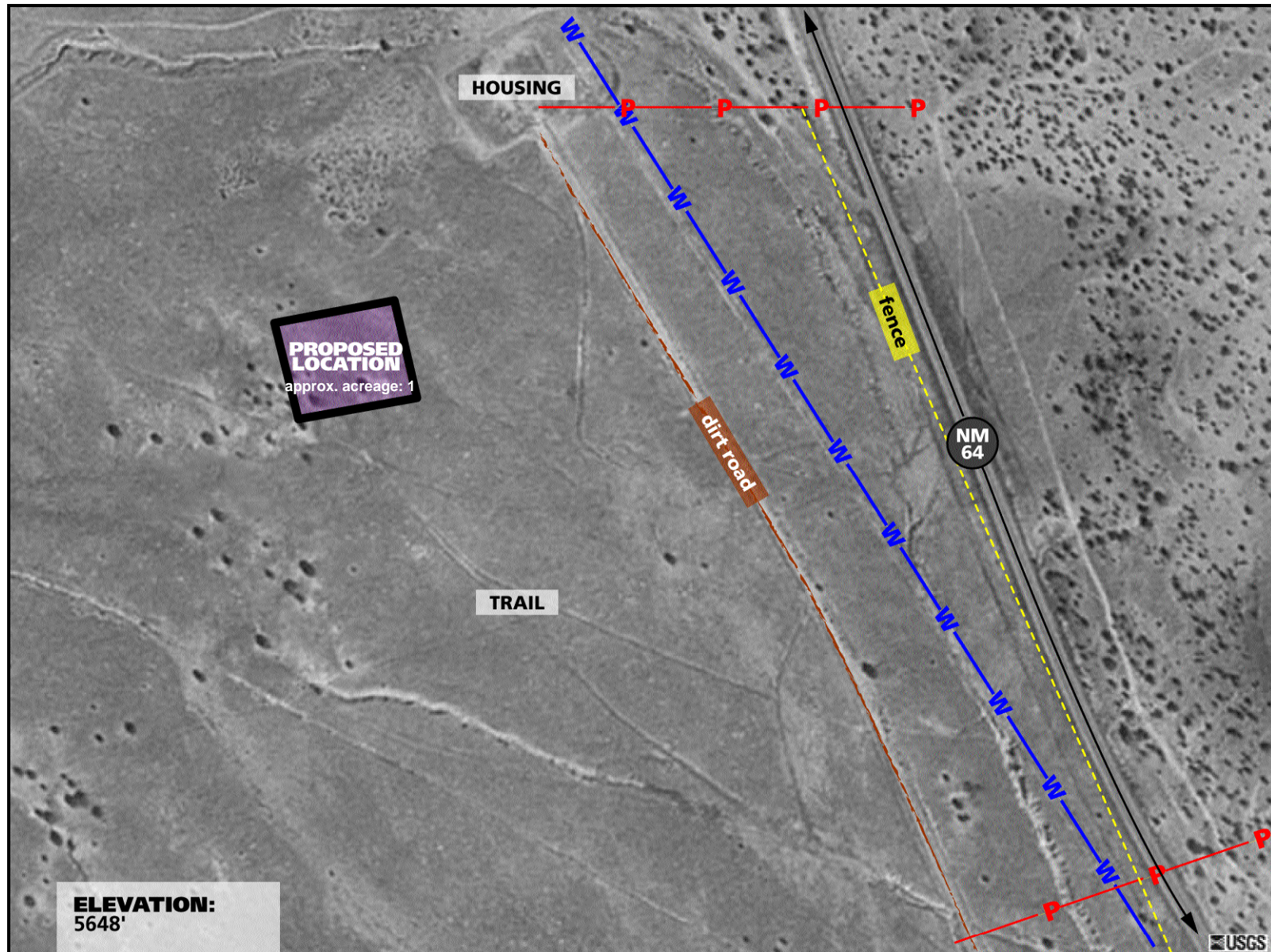
2000ft.

BECLABITO QUADRANGLE

New Mexico
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)

FIGURE 29 PROPOSED LOCATION 3

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003



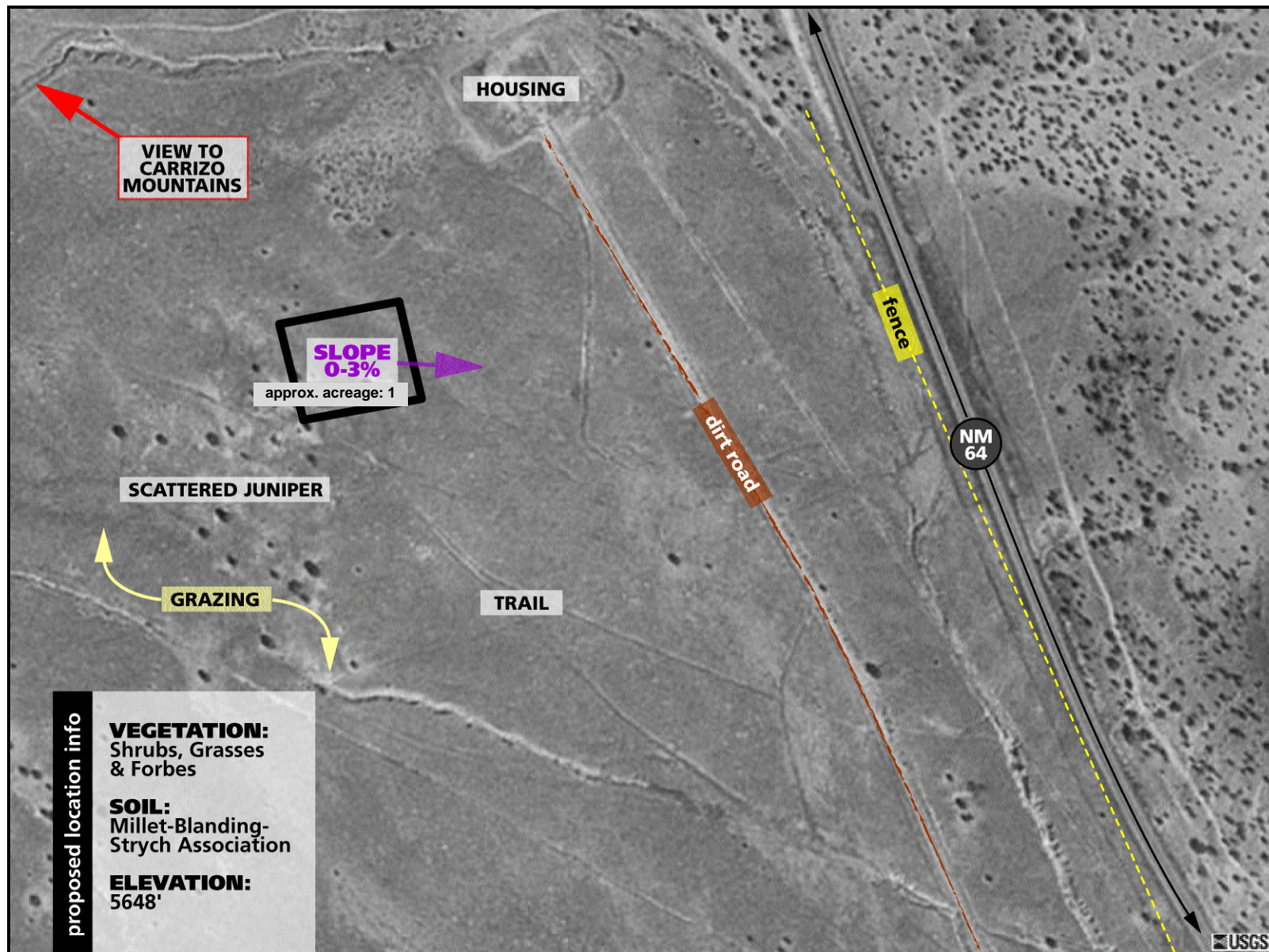
- Dirt Road
- Paved Road
- Power Line
- Water Line
- Wash
- Fence



800ft.

FIGURE 30 INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS PROPOSED LOCATION 3

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003
Map Scale: 1:62,500



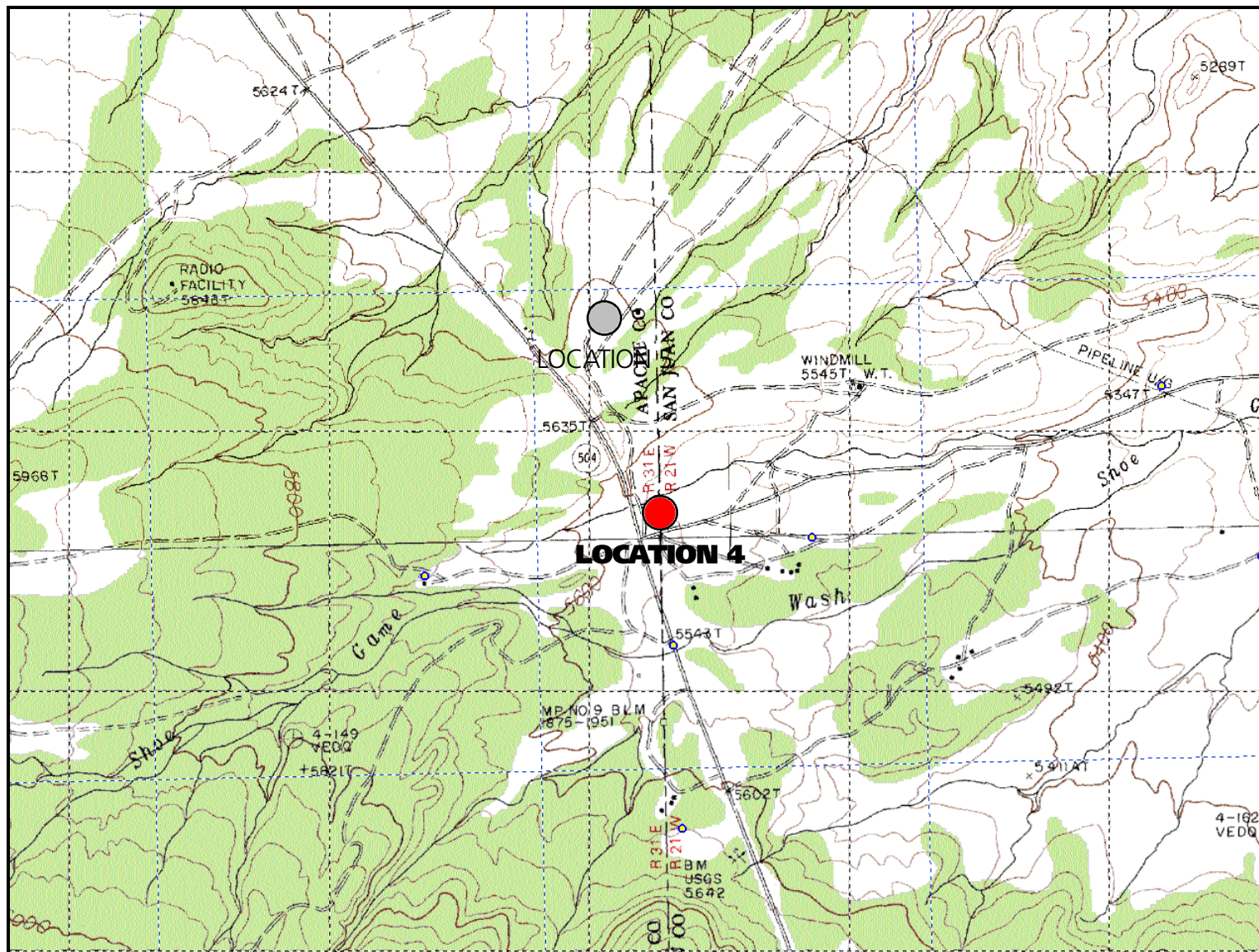
- Dirt Road
- Paved Road
- Power Line
- Water Line
- Wash
- Fence



800ft.

FIGURE 31 LAND SUITABILITY ANALYSIS PROPOSED LOCATION 3

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003
Map Scale: 1:10,000



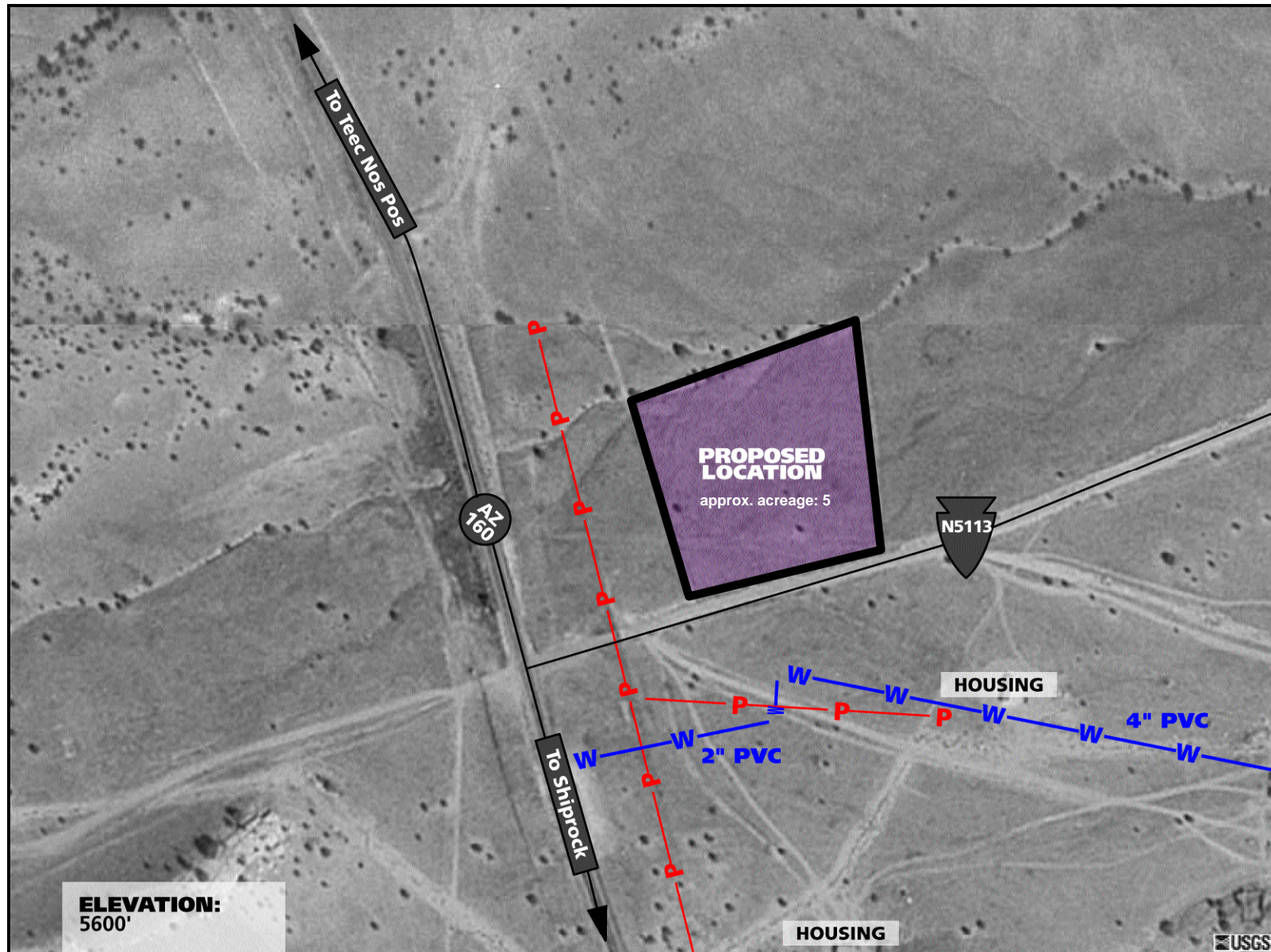
2000ft.

TEEC NOS POS QUADRANGLE

Arizona - New Mexico
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)

FIGURE 32 PROPOSED LOCATION 4

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003



- Dirt Road
- Paved Road
- Power Line
- Water Line
- Wash
- Fence

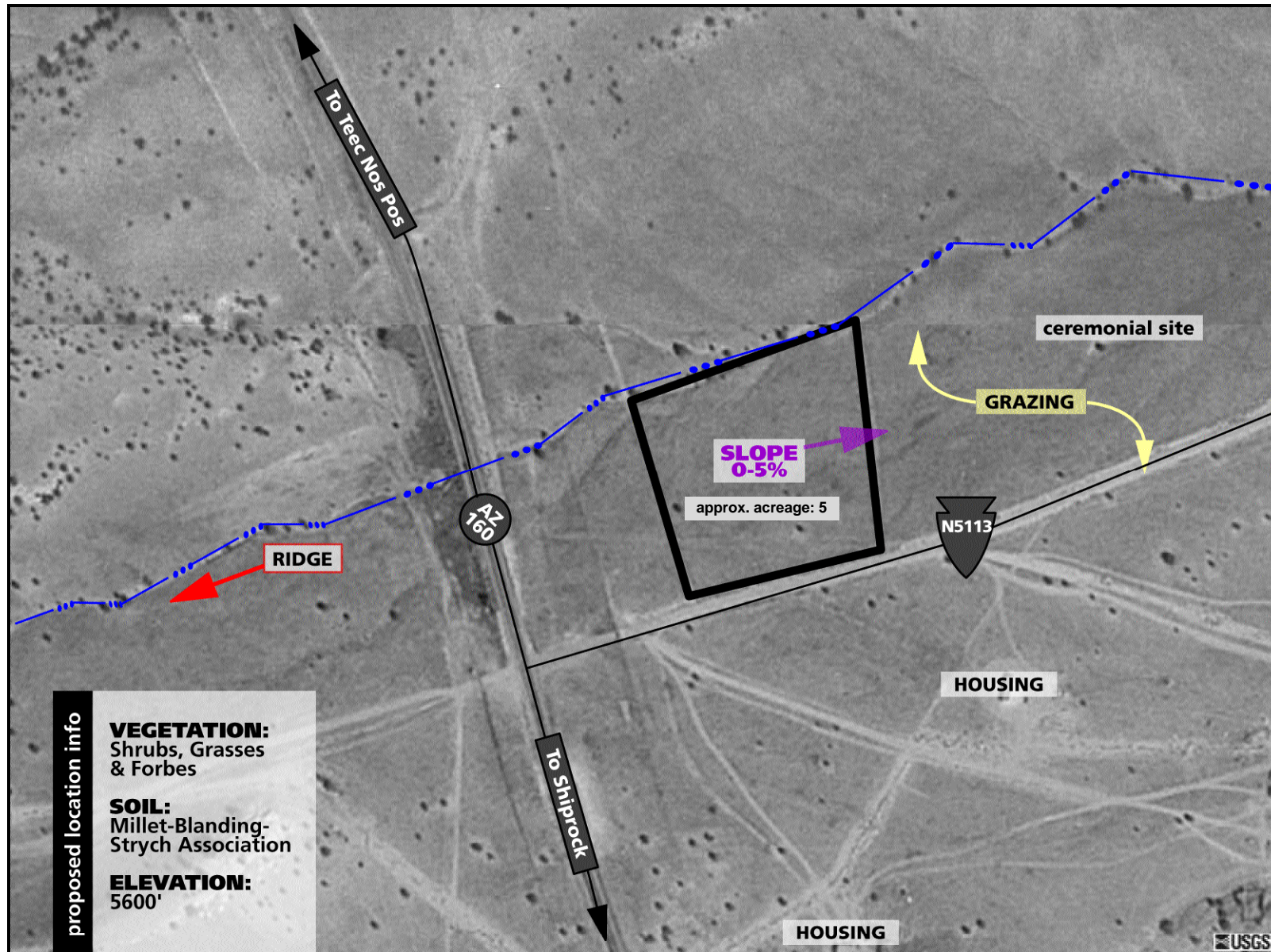


800ft.

FIGURE 33 INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS PROPOSED LOCATION 4

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003

Map Scale: USGS 1:50,000



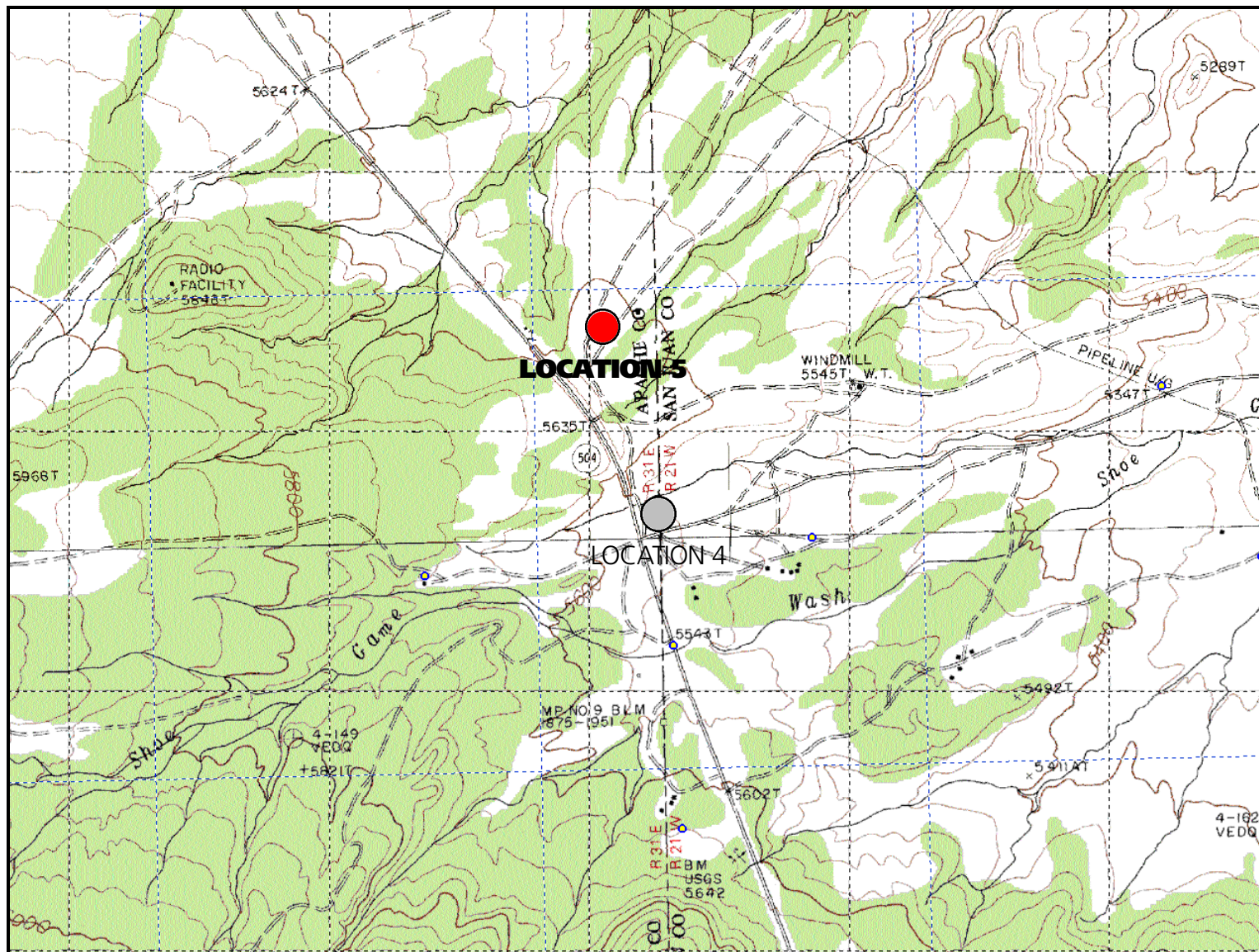
- Dirt Road
- Paved Road
- Power Line
- Water Line
- Wash
- Fence



800ft.

FIGURE 34 LAND SUITABILITY ANALYSIS PROPOSED LOCATION 4

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003
Map Scale: 1:50,000



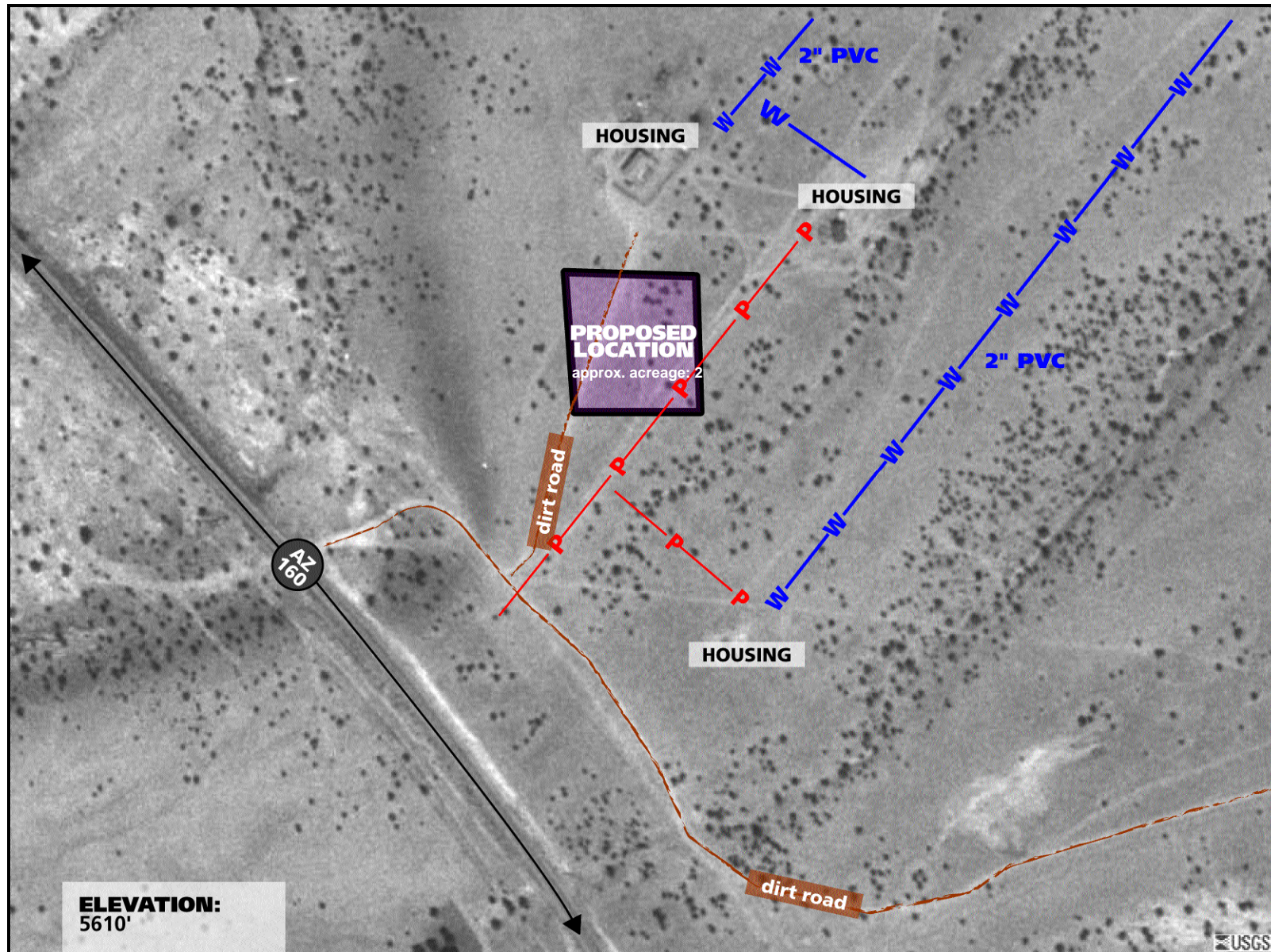
2000ft.

TEEC NOS POS QUADRANGLE

Arizona - New Mexico
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)

FIGURE 35 PROPOSED LOCATION 5

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003



- Dirt Road
- Paved Road
- Power Line
- Water Line
- Wash
- Fence



800ft.

FIGURE 36 INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS PROPOSED LOCATION 5

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003
Map Scale: 1:10,000

USGS



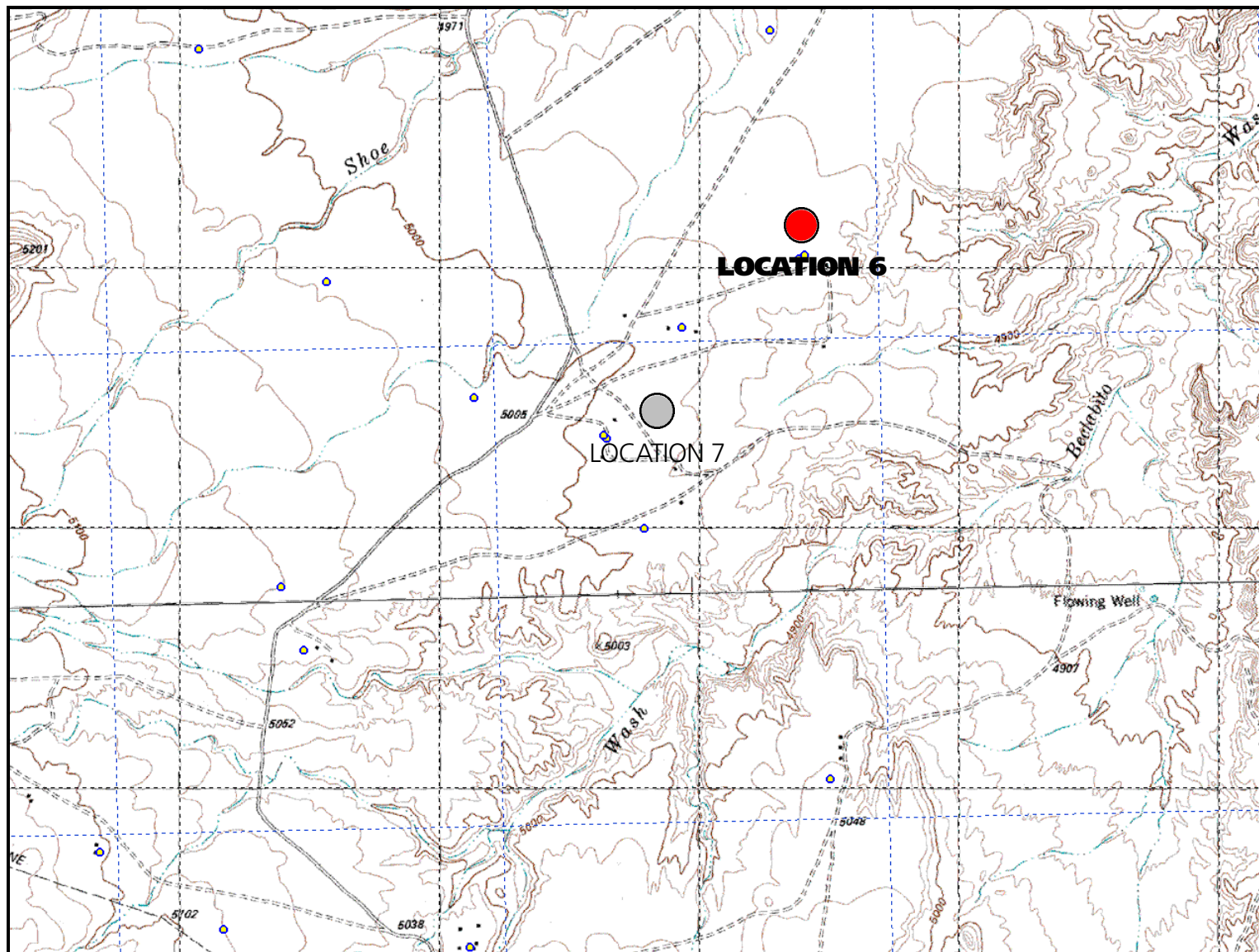
- Dirt Road
- Paved Road
- Power Line
- Water Line
- Wash
- Fence



800ft.

FIGURE 37 LAND SUITABILITY ANALYSIS PROPOSED LOCATION 5

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003
Map Scale: 1:50,000



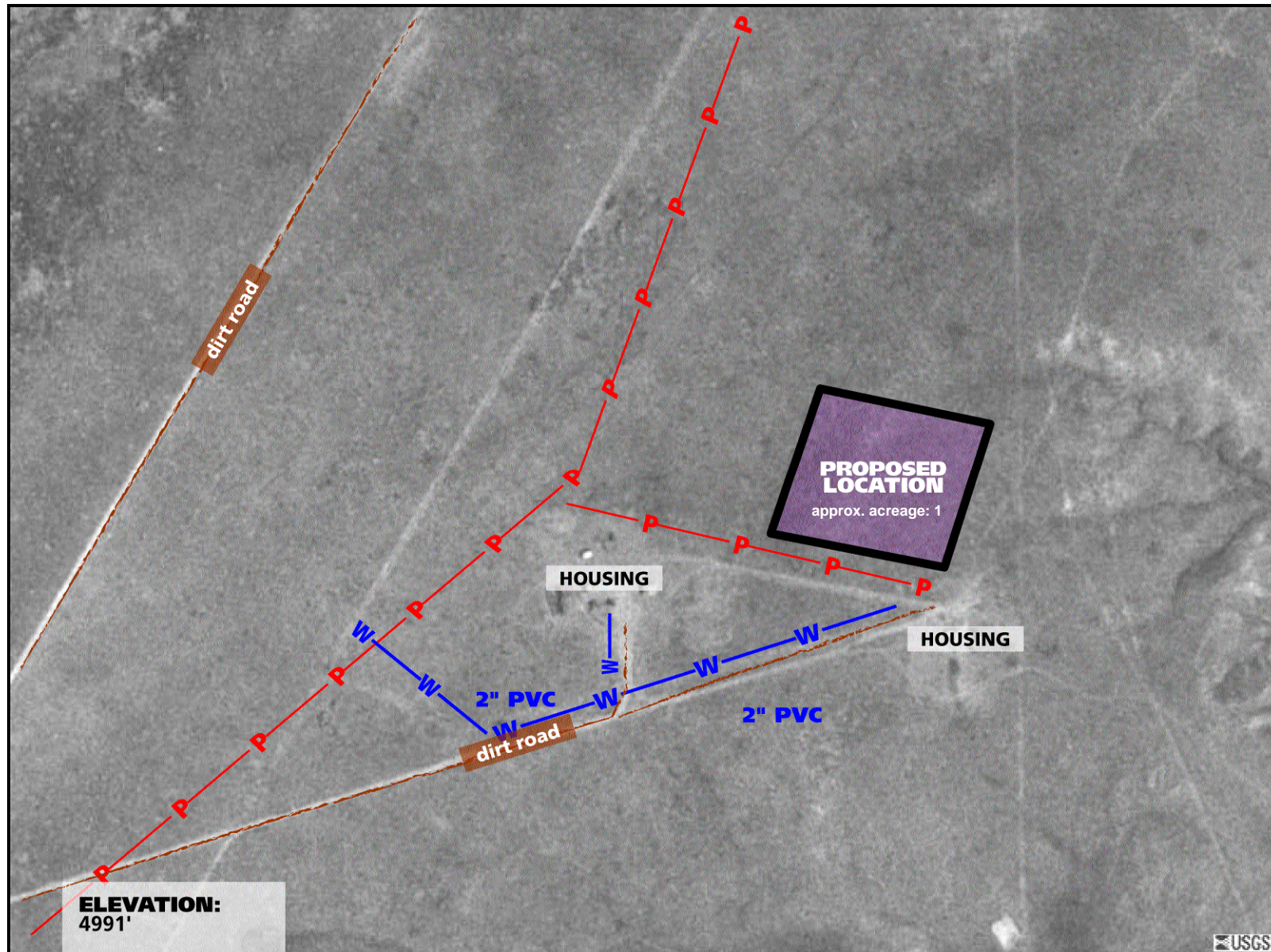
2000ft.

SALLIE SPRINGS QUADRANGLE

New Mexico - Utah
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)

**FIGURE 38
PROPOSED LOCATION 6**

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003



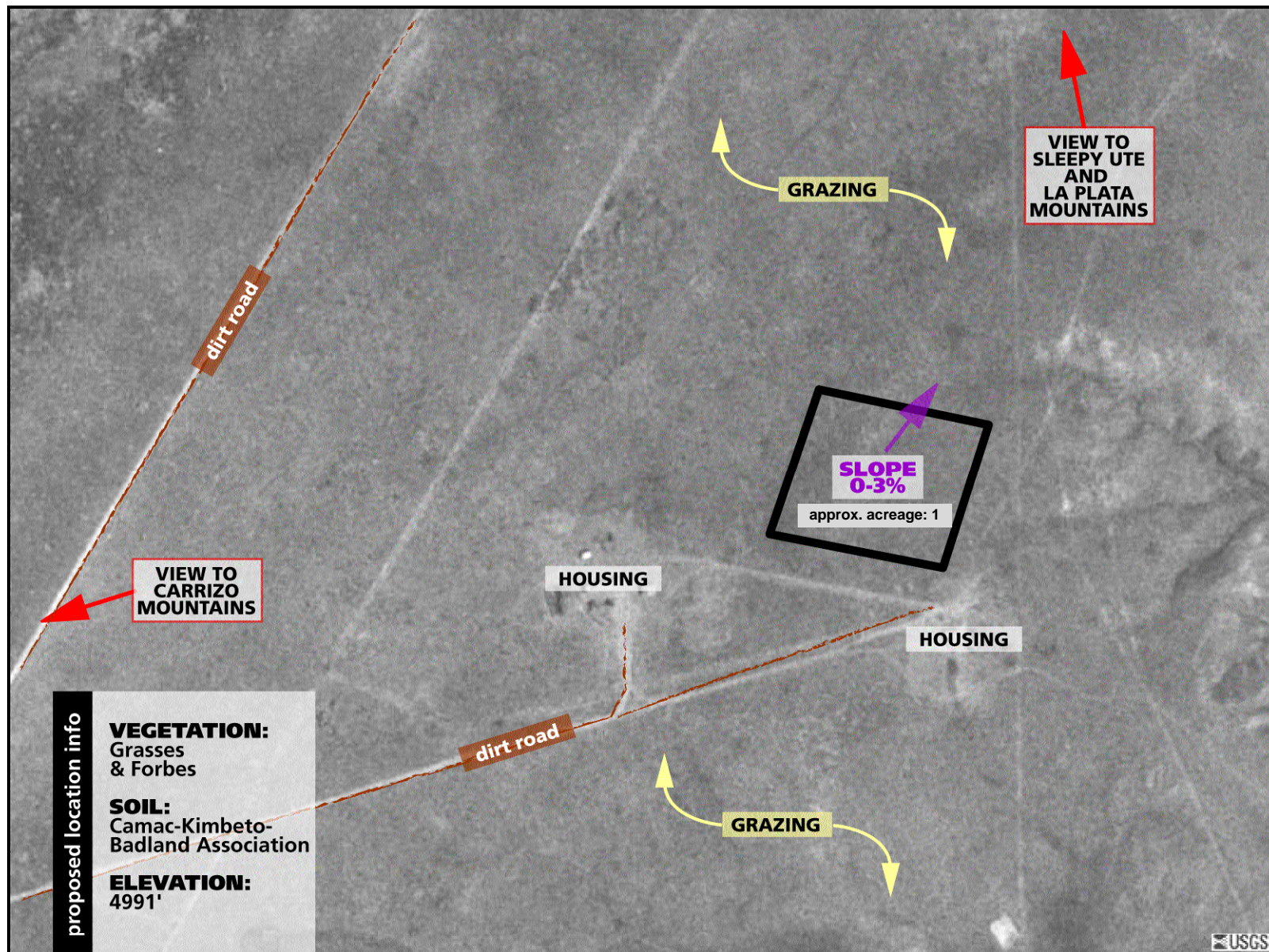
- Dirt Road
- Paved Road
- Power Line
- Water Line
- Wash
- Fence



800ft.

FIGURE 39 INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS PROPOSED LOCATION 6

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003
Map Scale: 1:50,000



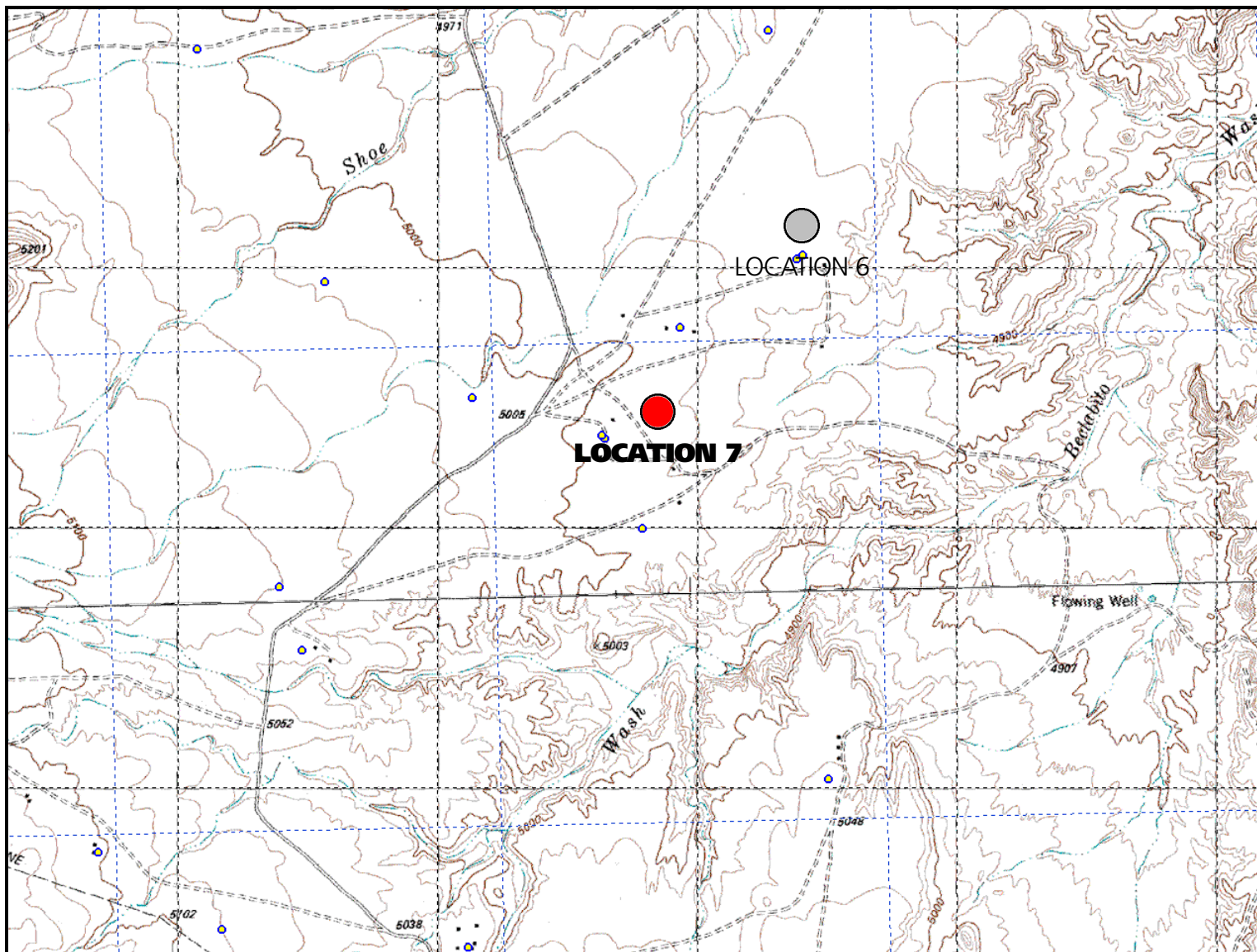
- Dirt Road
- Paved Road
- Power Line
- Water Line
- Wash
- Fence



800ft.

FIGURE 40 LAND SUITABILITY ANALYSIS PROPOSED LOCATION 6

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003
Map Scale: 1:50,000



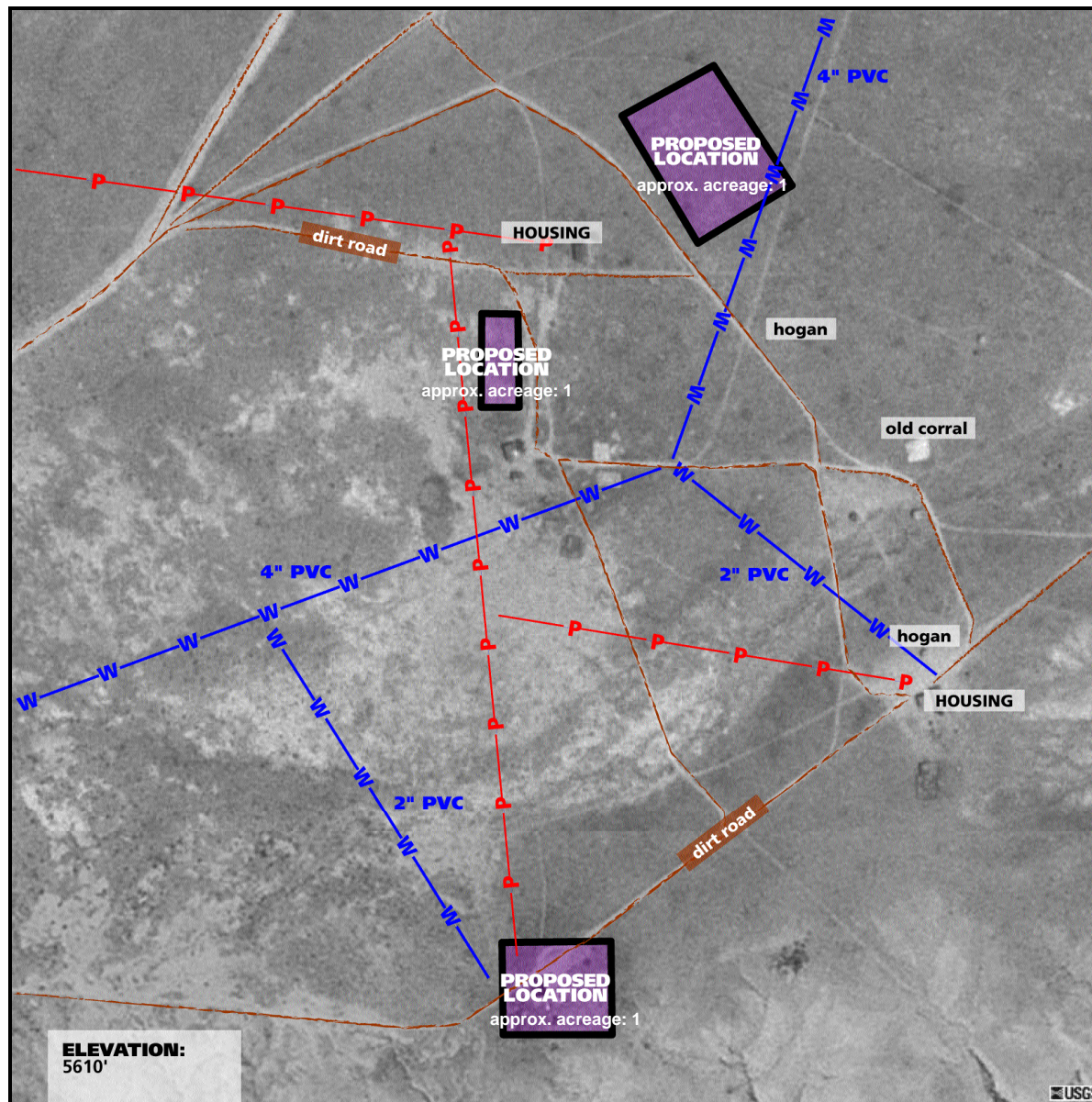
2000ft.

SALLIE SPRINGS QUADRANGLE

New Mexico - Utah
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)

**FIGURE 41
PROPOSED LOCATION 7**

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003



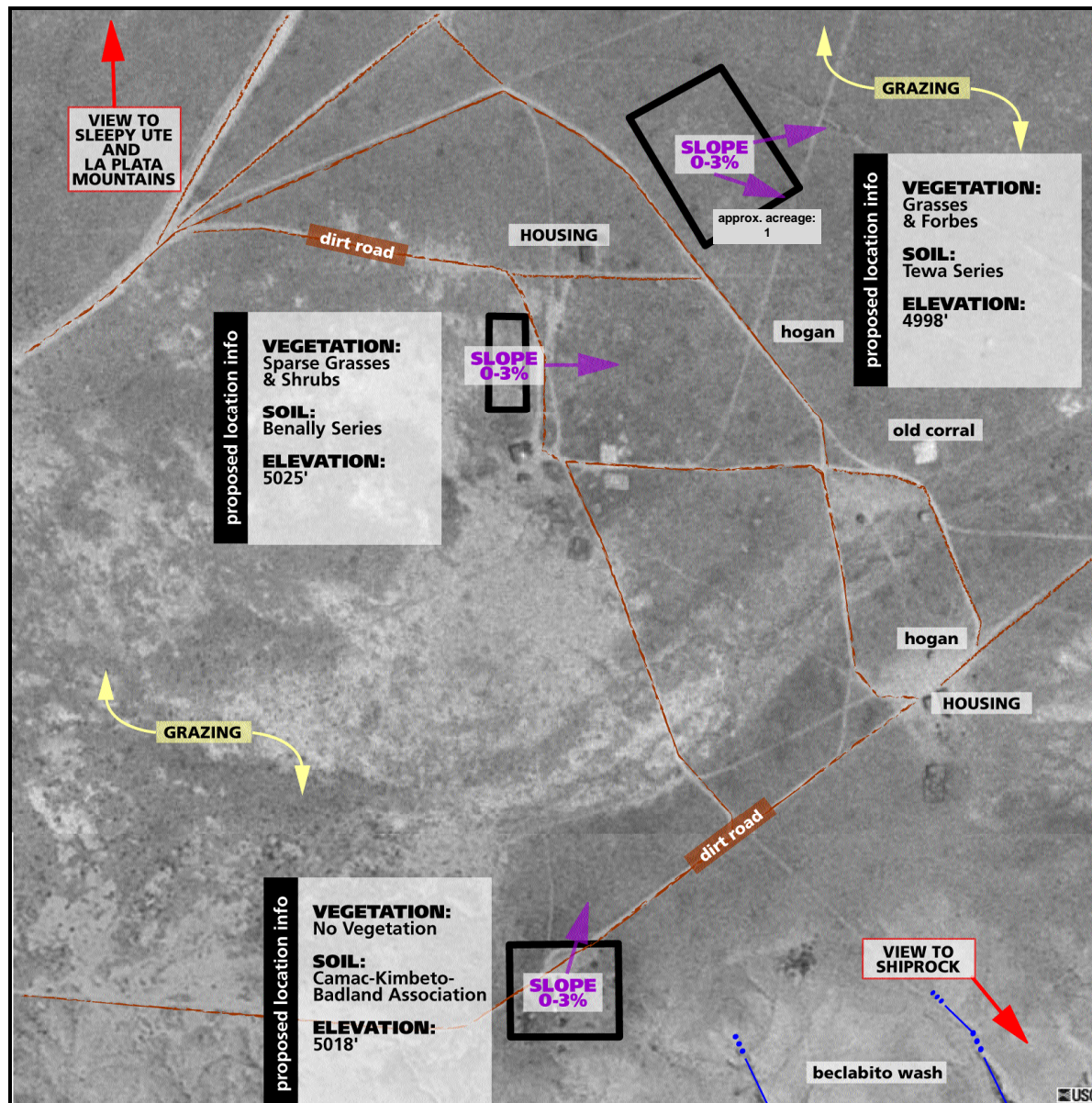
- Dirt Road
- Paved Road
- Power Line
- Water Line
- Wash
- Fence



800ft.

FIGURE 42 INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS PROPOSED LOCATION 7

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003
Map Scale: 1:50,000



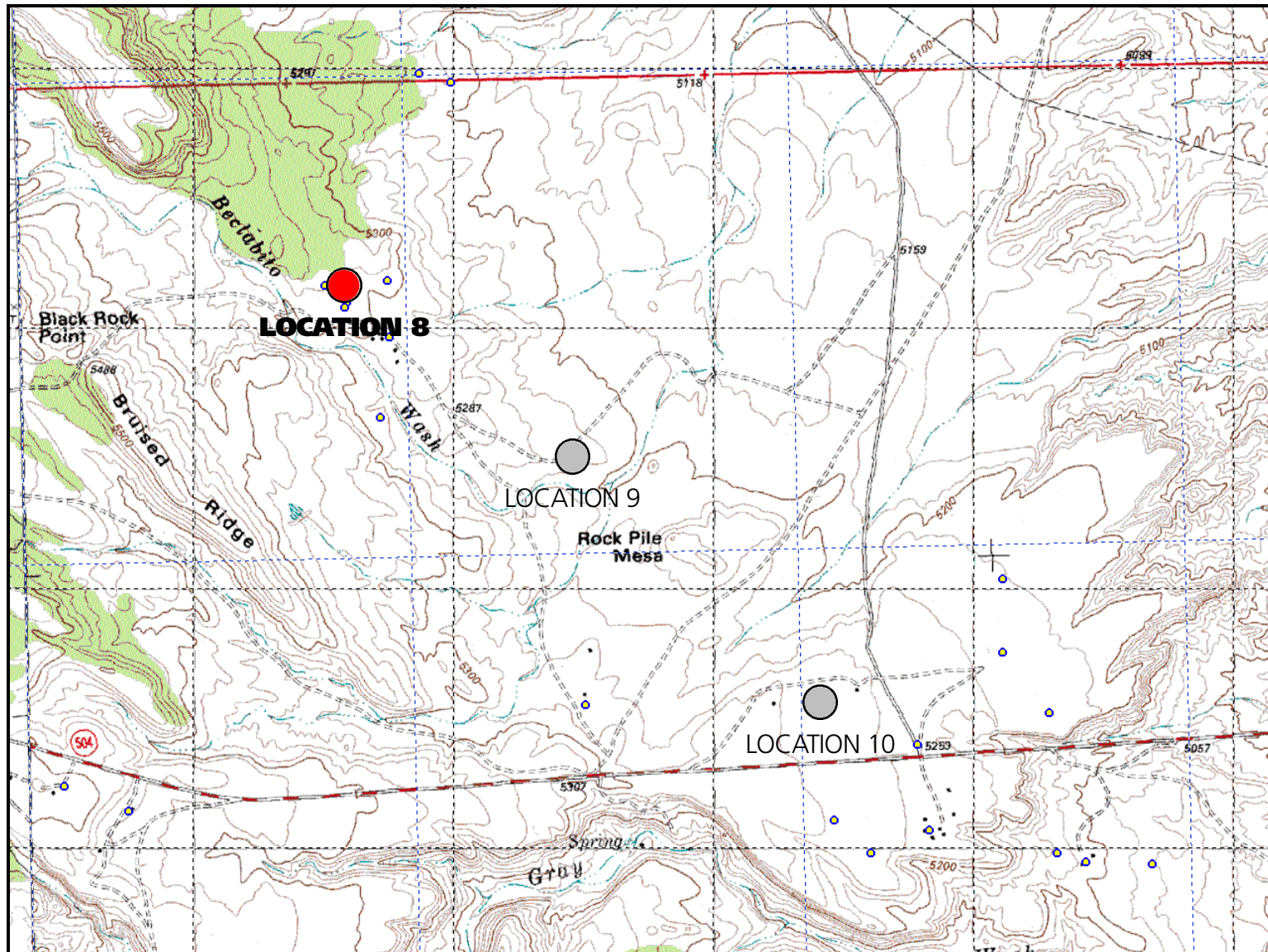
- Dirt Road
- Paved Road
- Power Line
- Water Line
- Wash
- Fence



800ft.

FIGURE 43 LAND SUITABILITY ANALYSIS PROPOSED LOCATION 7

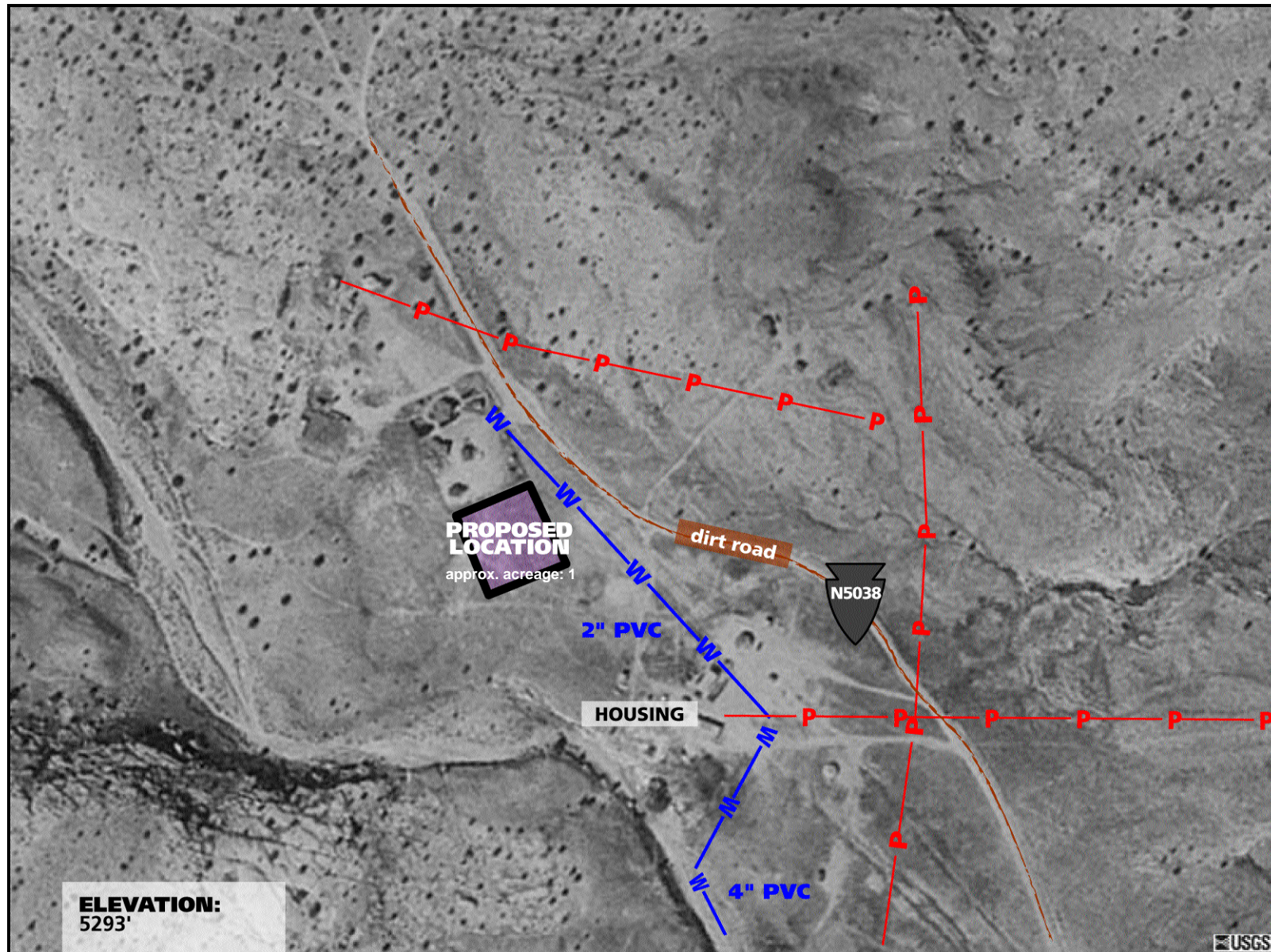
JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003
Map Scale: 1:10,000




ROCKY POINT QUADRANGLE
 New Mexico
 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)

FIGURE 44
PROPOSED LOCATION 8

JJ Clacs & Company
 Novak Environmental, Inc.
 JULY 2003



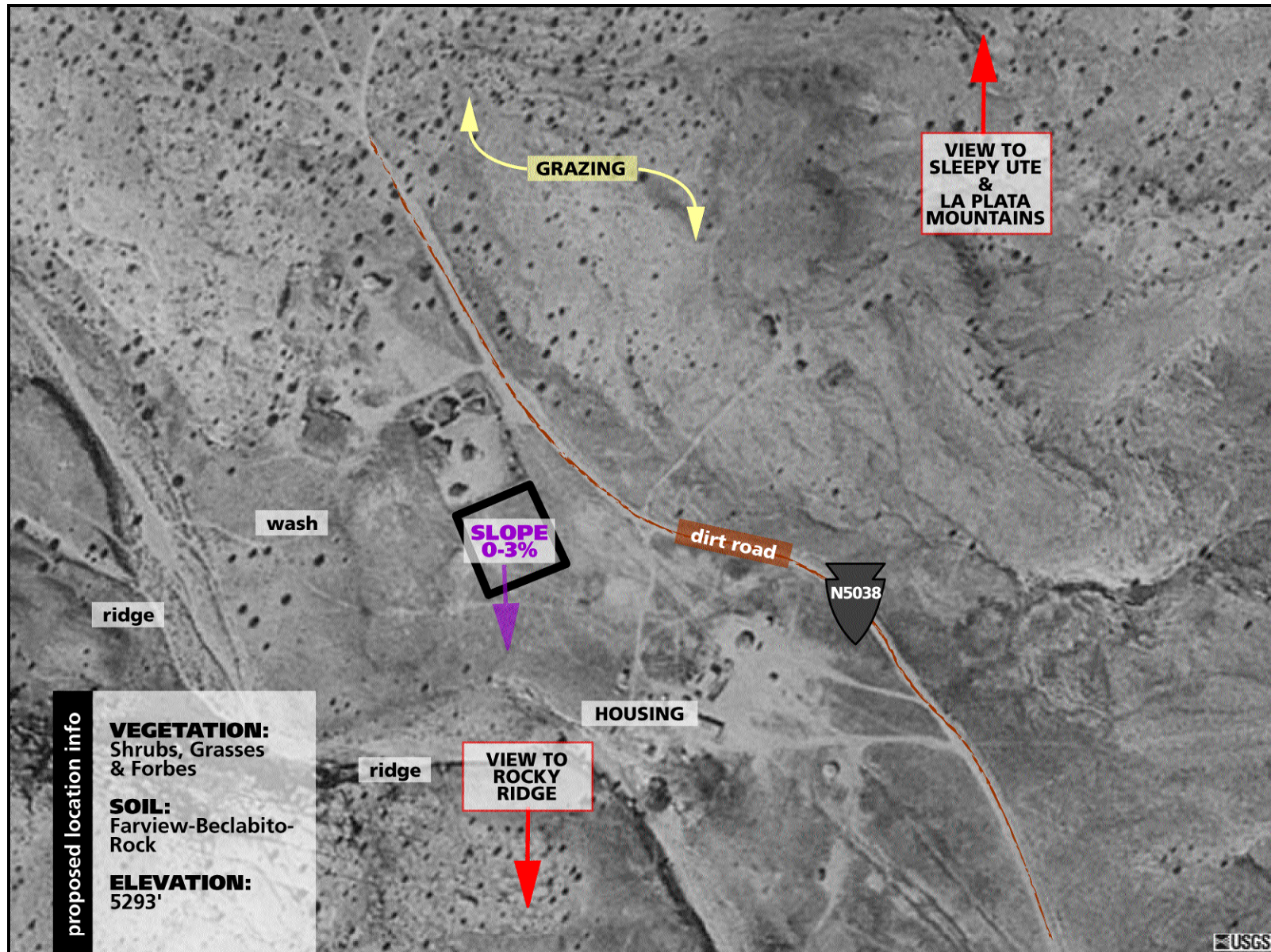
- Dirt Road
- Paved Road
- Power Line
- Water Line
- Wash
- Fence



800ft.

FIGURE 45 INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS PROPOSED LOCATION 8

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003
Map Scale: 1:62,500



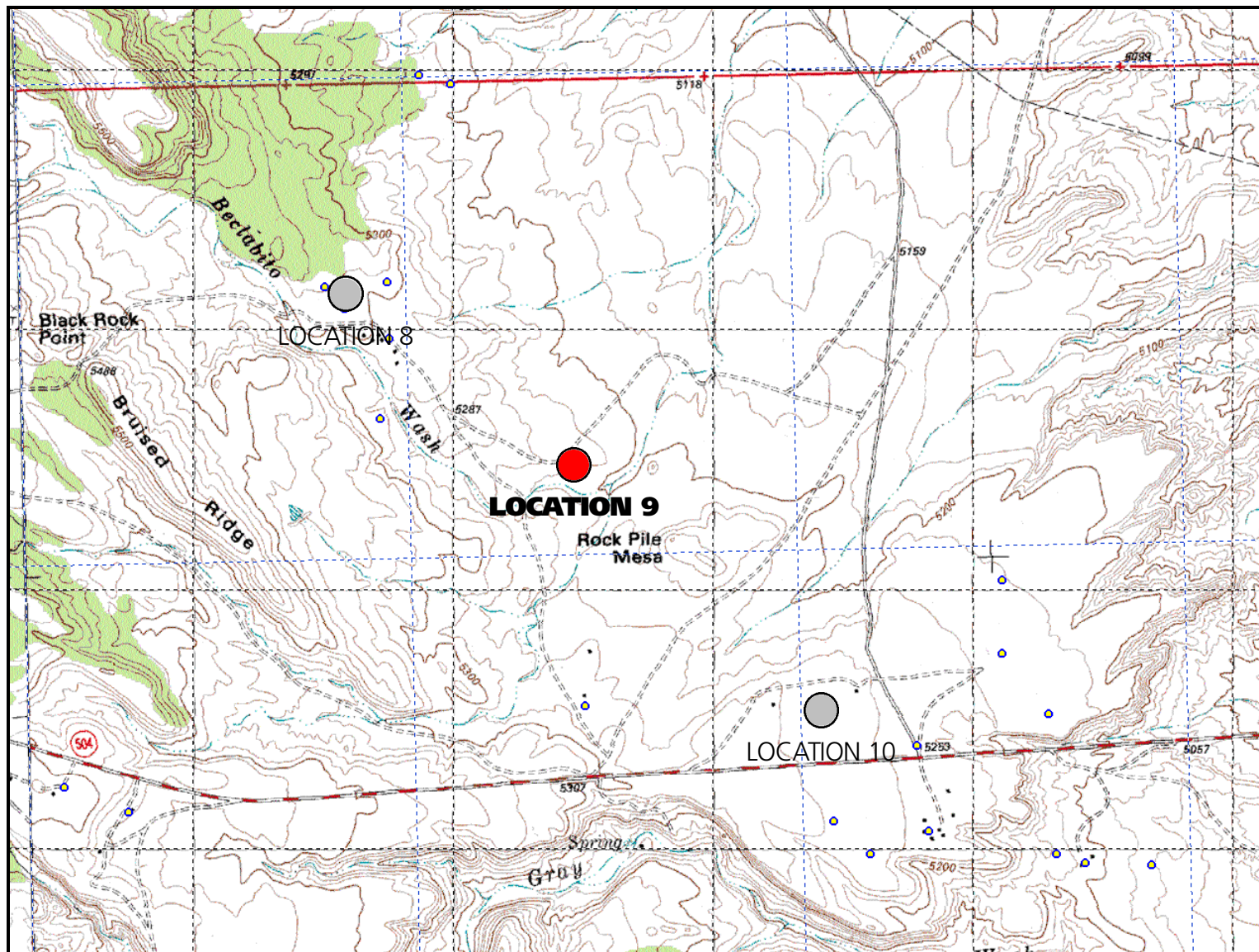
- Dirt Road
- Paved Road
- Power Line
- Water Line
- Wash
- Fence



800ft.

FIGURE 46 LAND SUITABILITY ANALYSIS PROPOSED LOCATION 8

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003
Map Scale: 1:50,000



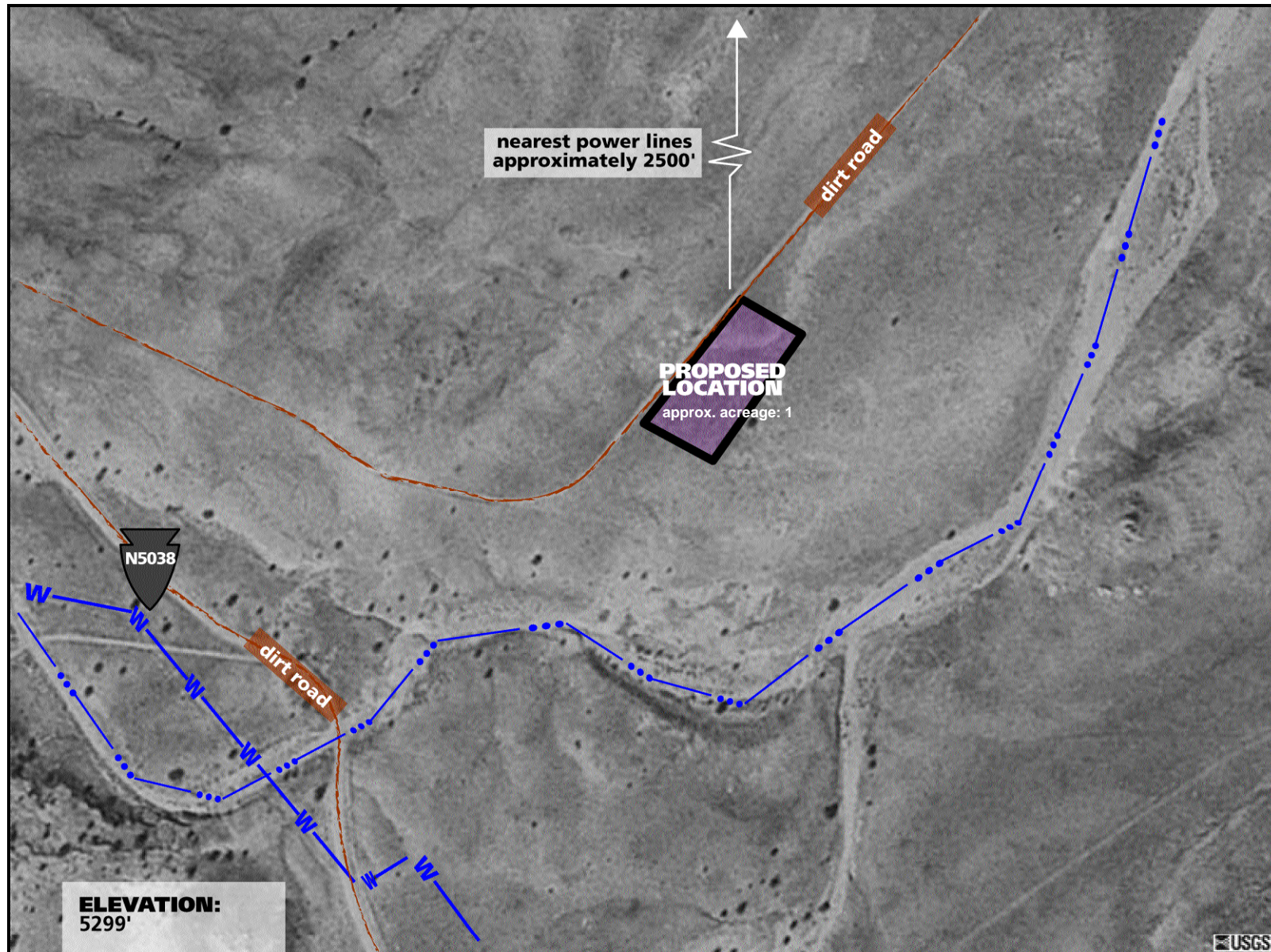
2000ft.







ROCKY POINT QUADRANGLE

New Mexico
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)

FIGURE 47 PROPOSED LOCATION 9

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003



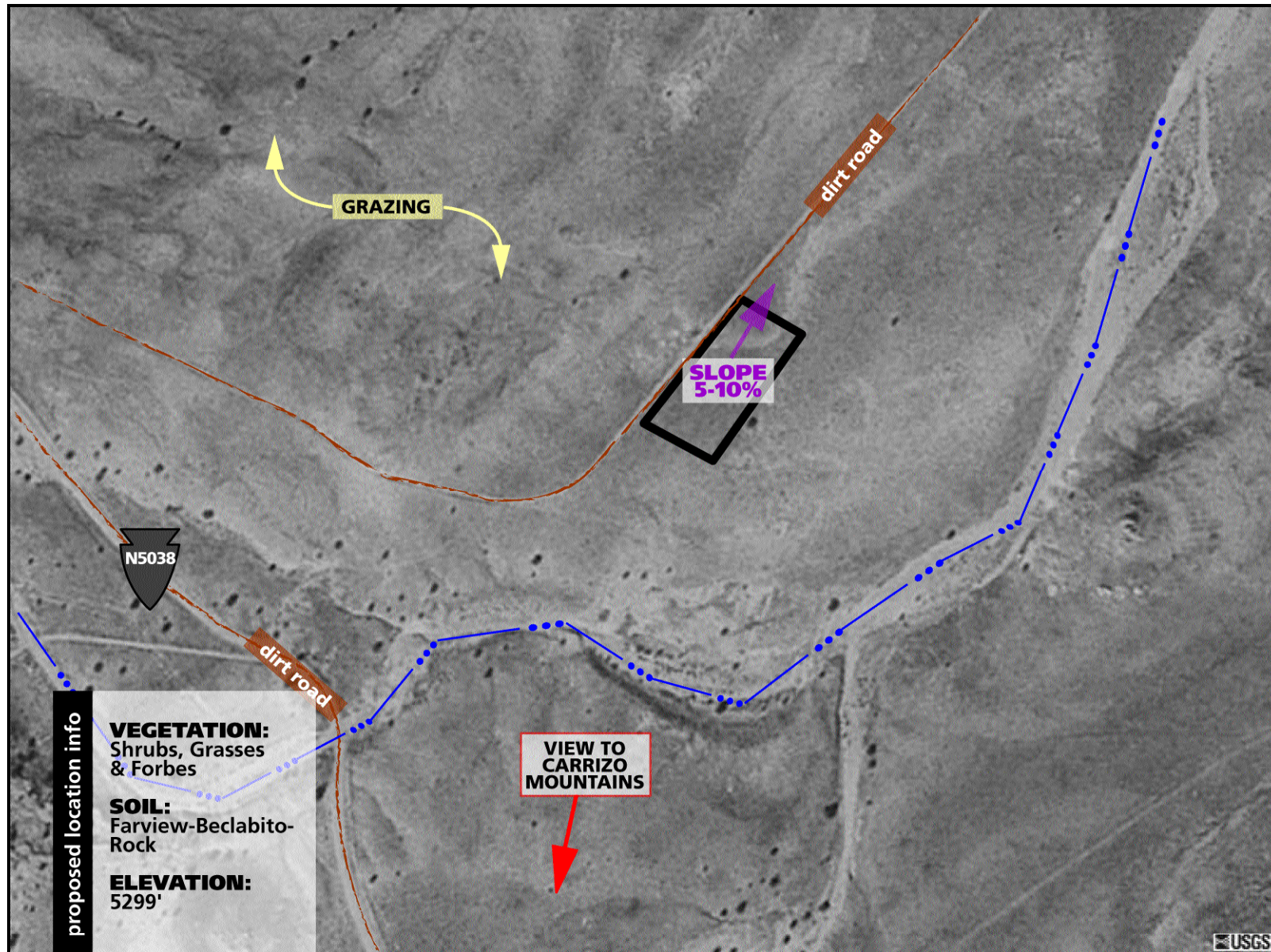
-  Dirt Road
-  Paved Road
-  Power Line
-  Water Line
-  Wash
-  Fence



800ft.

FIGURE 48 INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS PROPOSED LOCATION 9

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003
Map Scale: 1:50,000



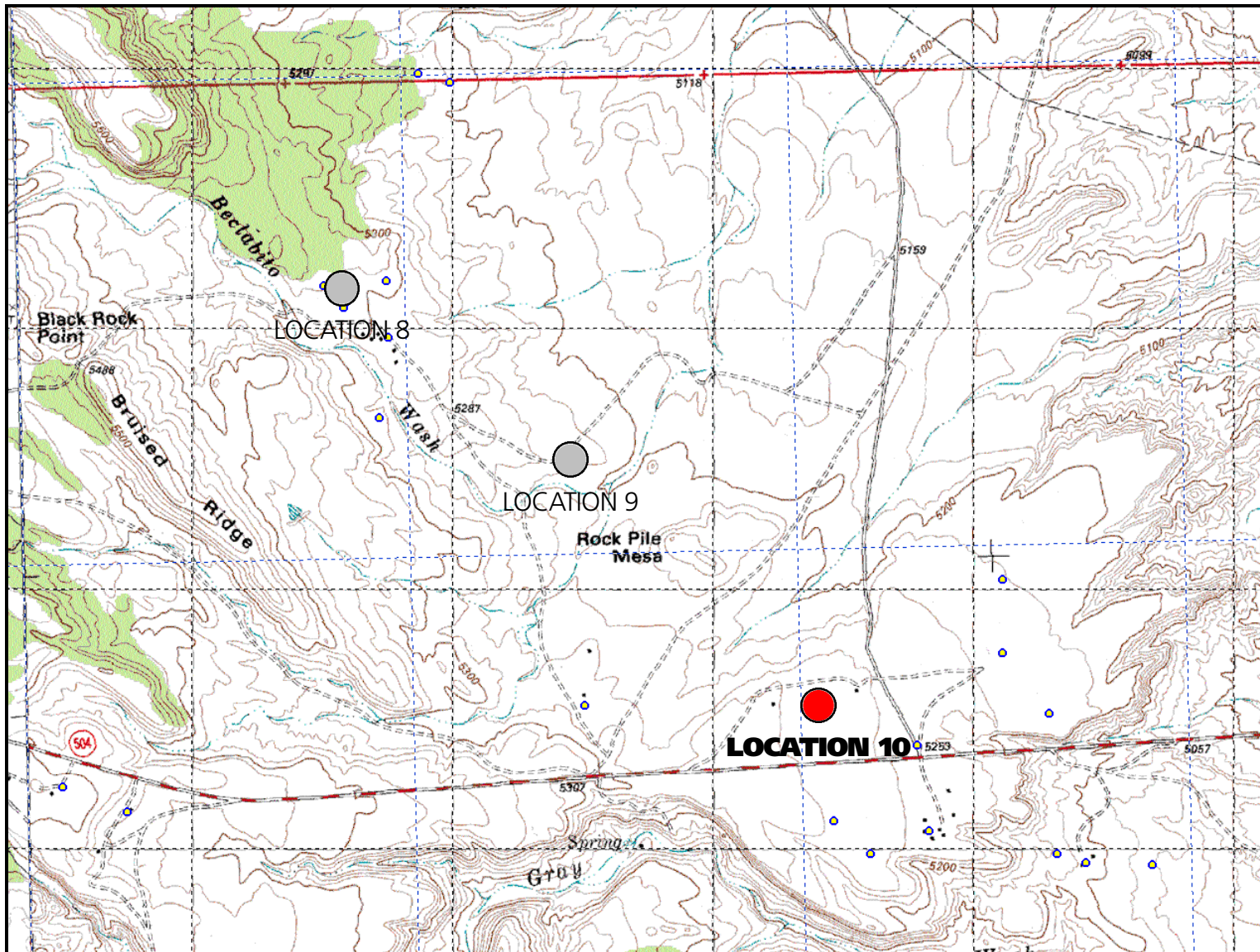
- Dirt Road
- Paved Road
- Power Line
- Water Line
- Wash
- Fence



800ft.

FIGURE 49 LAND SUITABILITY ANALYSIS PROPOSED LOCATION 9

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003



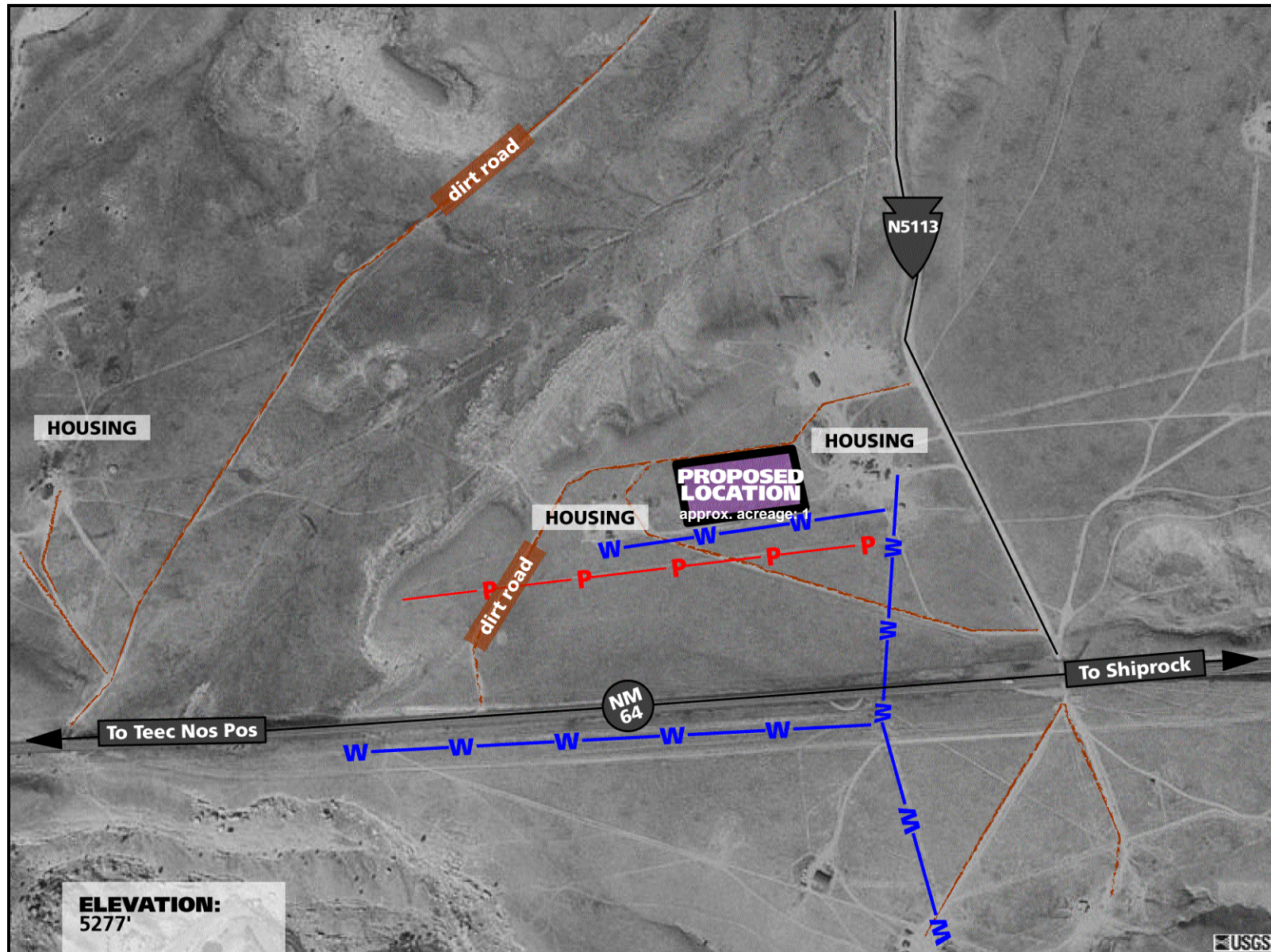
2000ft.

ROCKY POINT QUADRANGLE

New Mexico
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)

FIGURE 50 PROPOSED LOCATION 10

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003



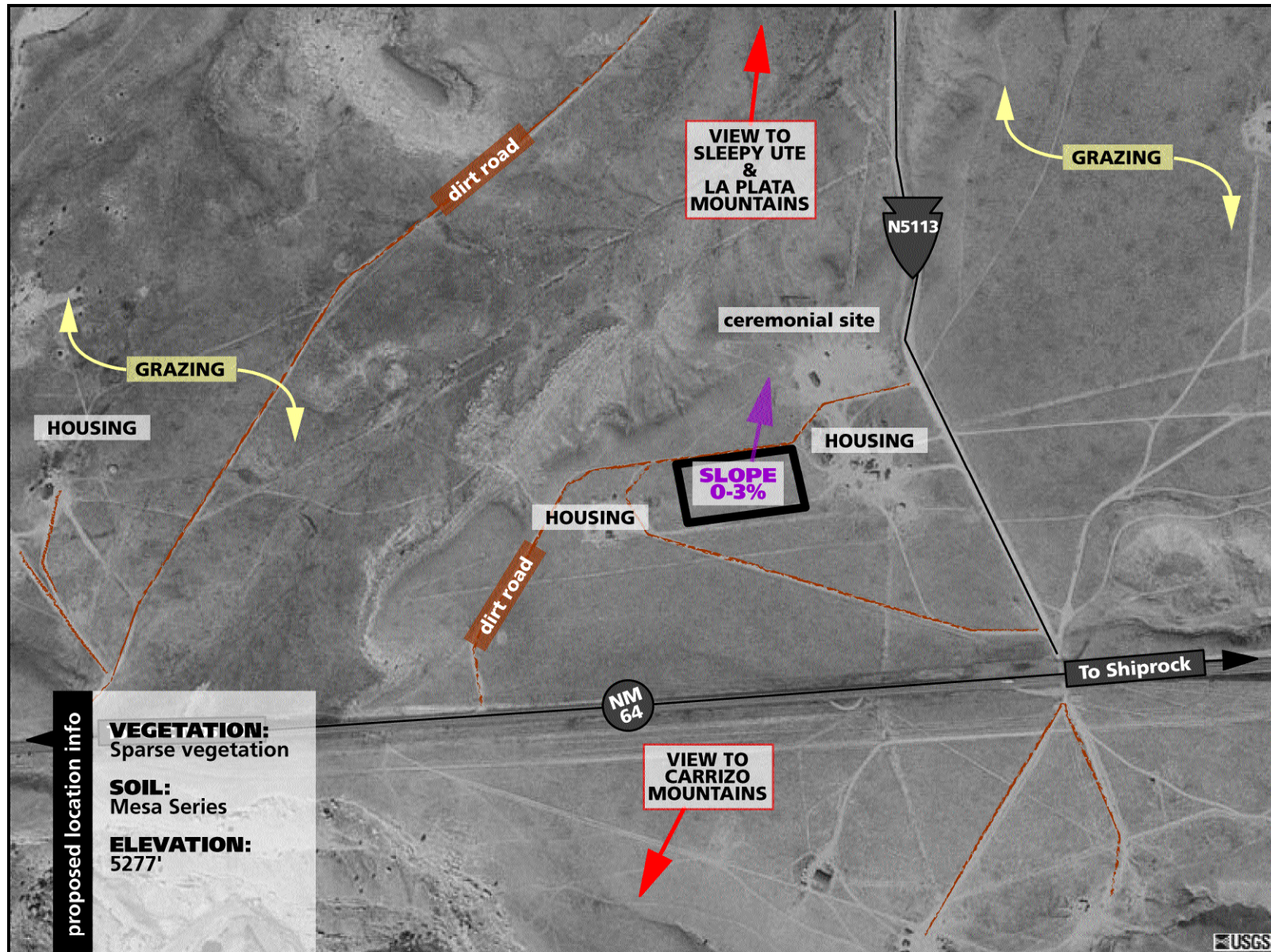
- Dirt Road
- Paved Road
- Power Line
- Water Line
- Wash
- Fence



800ft.

FIGURE 51 INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS PROPOSED LOCATION 10

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003
Map Scale: 1:50,000



- Dirt Road
- Paved Road
- Power Line
- Water Line
- Wash
- Fence



800ft.

FIGURE 52 LAND SUITABILITY ANALYSIS PROPOSED LOCATION 10

JJ Clacs & Company
Novak Environmental, Inc.
JULY 2003

Map Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile