

BECENTI CHAPTER COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN



**Becenti Chapter
Community-Based Land Use Planning Committee
2018**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To the People of Becenti Chapter:

It is with great pride that the Becenti Chapter Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) present this Community-Based Land Use Plan for certification. Through extensive work and dedication, the Plan has been assembled by various parties that provided unselfish effort toward completing the Plan for the community of Becenti Chapter.

With great pleasure, we thank those who participated in the certification of this document and they are as follows:

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Respectfully,

The Becenti Chapter Community-Based Land Use Planning Committee

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INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

With the implementation of the Community-Based Land Use Plan, the Becenti Chapter will have the opportunity as a community to grow and prosper in areas of community and economic development. It is with this Plan that the community can move forward and compete in the modern world as we retain our cultural identity.

Becenti Chapter can draw attention from people of all backgrounds through our attractive natural scenery, a strong history, cultural ambience, opportunities for economic development, and a relatively low cost of living. The strong presence of grazing resources and potential renewable resources are important factors for sustainable growth in Becenti Chapter's economy. New Mexico State Highway 371 and East Navajo Route 9 have the potential to be the central hub and place of interest for both suppliers and consumers of goods and services. Most importantly, the presence of planning and zoning ensures organized development.

Further, progress by the community has limited building restraints due to multiple land status, threatened and endangered species, conditional soils, and rough terrain. These factors hinder development that may not be suitable in some areas. In addition, many community members residing within the rural areas of Becenti Chapter do not have sewer system or other water services and thus, necessitating the need for expensive onsite private wells and wastewater systems that are not feasible.

The Becenti Chapter Administration, Elected Officials, the Community-Based Land Use Planning Committee, and other local resources will use the Land Use Plan as a guide to address community growth in an efficient, healthy and organized manner.

CLUPC MISSION AND VISION STATEMENTS

The Community-Based Land Use Planning Committee shall hereby abide by the following mission and vision statements in the Community-Based Land Use Plan to ensure that this document is resourceful and shall fully benefit Becenti Chapter community.

MISSION STATEMENT

Through dedication, commitment, planning, coordinating and strong leadership of the Becenti Chapter Community-Based Land Use Planning Committee, the Community-Based Land Use Plan will provide the Becenti Chapter community strong opportunities to develop, prosper and provide adequate services that will benefit the local community by respecting cultural and traditional values, protect against abuse of the land and promote health and wellness within the community.

VISION STATEMENT

With public service and good judgment, the Becenti Chapter Community-Based Land Use Planning Committee envisions fulfilling the dreams of our ancestors by implementing a Community-Based Land Use Plan that will enhance the quality of life for

the community for generations to come while supporting local governance and tribal sovereignty.

1.0 PURPOSE OF PLANNING INITIATIVE

The primary purpose of the Community-Based Land Use Plan is to provide a guide for future residential, commercial and industrial development within the Becenti Chapter service area. This Plan will provide long-range guidance for community and economic development in Becenti Chapter. The plan is to be used as a living document that will be used to improve the community to promote prosperity.

The initial development of the Becenti Chapter Community-Based Land Use Plan was driven by the Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act (NAHASDA) of 1996. Under that legislation, funding was allocated for planning rural development. The Plan is to be updated every five (5) years whereby this mandate is being followed to date.

In April 1998, the Navajo Nation established a certification process for Local Governance Act that included the certification of the Community-Based Land Use Plan and the Five Management System Policies and Procedures.

2.0. LOCAL GOVERNANCE ACT

According to the Navajo Nation Code Title 26 which is also cited as the “Navajo Nation Local Governance Act,” there are two primary purposes that are as follows:

- To recognize governance at the local level through adoption of the Local Governance Act, the Navajo Nation Council delegates to Chapters governmental authority with respect to local matters consistent with Navajo law, including custom and tradition. The Local Governance Act clearly defines the executive and legislative functions of the Chapter as well as duties and responsibilities of Chapter officials and administrators consistent with the Navajo Nation’s policy of “separation of powers” and “checks and balances”.
- Enactment of the Local Governance Act allows Chapters to make decisions over local matters. This authority will improve community decision making; allow communities to excel and flourish; enable Navajo leaders to lead towards a prosperous future; and improve the strength and sovereignty of the Navajo Nation. Through adoption of the Local Governance Act, Chapters are compelled to govern with responsibility and accountability to the local citizens.

The Navajo Nation Council, by Resolution CAP-34-98, officially approved the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act. In addition to the overall purpose of the Local Governance Act, Chapters that thrive to become LGA certified shall meet two requirements:

- To ensure accountability, chapters are required to adopt and operate under a Five (5) Management System. Chapters shall develop policies and procedures for the Five Management System consistent with applicable Navajo Nation law.

- Chapters wanting to administer land, pursuant to the Local Governance Act, are required to develop a Community-Based Land Use Plan based upon results of a community assessment.

An LGA Certified Chapter will have local governance over local issues relating to economic and community development; taxation and revenue generation; infrastructure development; and land use planning. The Local Governance Act assists Chapters in becoming self-governing entities and create opportunities for the improvement of the Chapter's internal structure, environment, and activities by:

- Compliance and assurance of financial responsibilities.
- Assures that management follows integrity, ethics, competence, and the philosophy of the Navajo Nation in the development of economic opportunities.
- Conserving natural resources and preservation of Navajo heritage and culture.
- Ensure government accountability, creating an atmosphere of experimentation and learning.
- Develop experienced and professional administrators.

Finally, according to the Navajo Nation Local Governance Act, Section 2004 (B), states:

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

- An open space plan which preserves for the people certain areas to be retained in their natural state or developed for recreational purposes.
- A thoroughfare plan which provides information about the existing and proposed road network in relation to the land use of the surrounding area.
- A community facility plan which shows the location, type, capacity, and area served, of present and projected or required community facilities including, but not limited to, recreation areas, schools, libraries, and other public buildings. It will also show related public utilities and services and indicate how these services are associated with future land use.

3.0 NATIVE AMERICAN HOUSING ASSISTANCE AND SELF-DETERMINATION ACT (NAHASDA)

The Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) of 1996 has been providing funding for planning and establishing the Community-Based Land Use Plan. The Community-Based Land Use Plan was deemed to be updated and recertified every five (5) years. NAHASDA provided \$86 million to the Navajo Nation for the first year and \$88 million in the second year for the purpose of planning for and constructing housing. Subsequently, funding through the years continued, and some chapters became Local Governance Act certified, while others are at the point of becoming certified. NAHASDA re-organized the system of Federal housing assistance for Native Americans, replacing several housing assistance programs with one block grant program. The guiding principles of NAHASDA state that public housing programs modeled for urban America should not be forced on Native Americans, and the local communities should be financially assisted in developing private housing and capital opportunities, so that they may have the flexibility to devise local solution for local problems.

4.0 CHAPTER PLANNING PROCESS

There are three (3) phases involved in the Chapter Planning Process, all culminating in the final Community-Based Land Use Plan (Figure 1.0).

- The first phase involves a *community assessment*. The community assessment assesses individual chapter community needs such as housing, economic development and community facilities.
- The second phase includes an *infrastructure analysis*. The infrastructure analysis considers transportation and utilities needed for development to occur.
- The third phase of the planning process includes *suitability analysis*. The suitability analysis examines the natural and cultural resources and environmental constraints affecting development.

The final product will be a chapter community plan that identifies the most suitable development site.

TYPICAL CHAPTER PLANNING PROCESS FOR COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLANNING

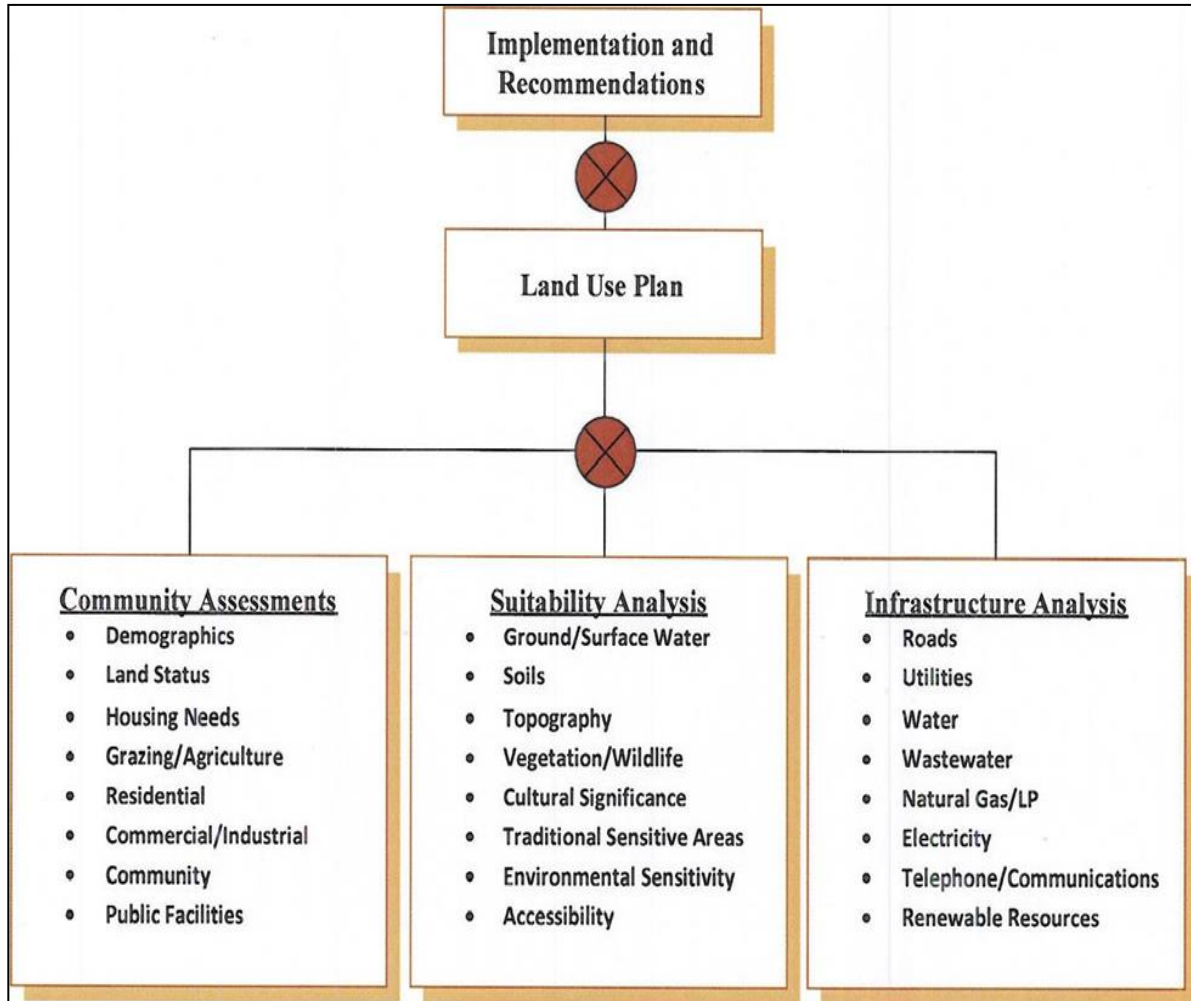
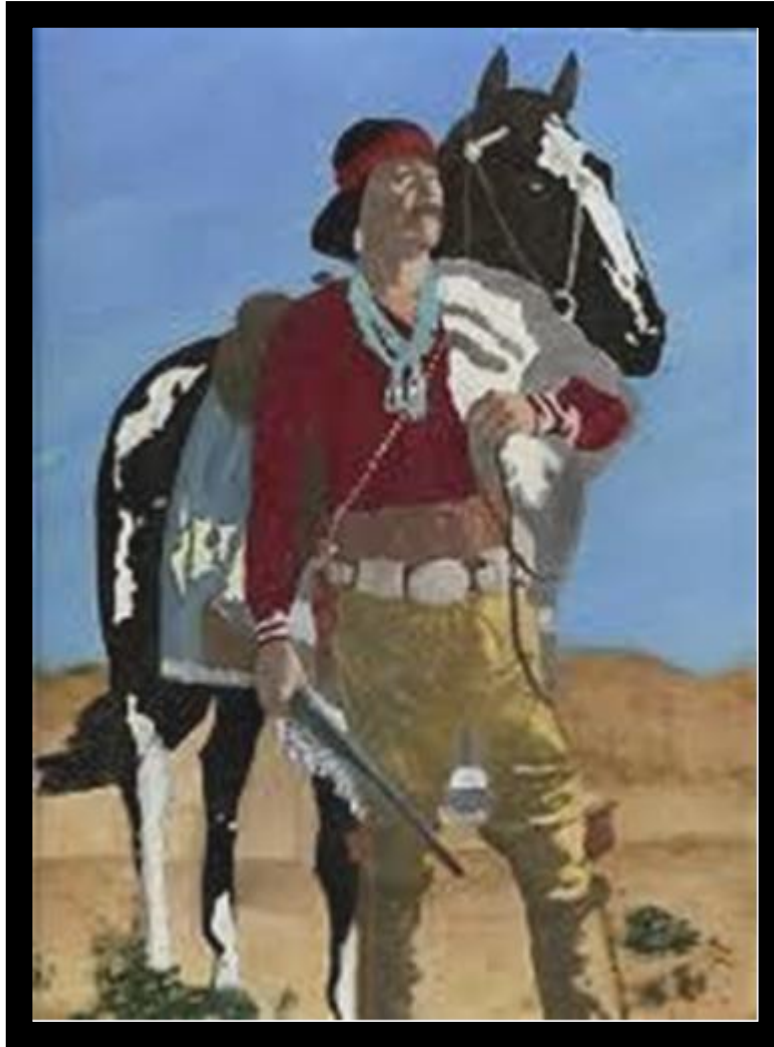


Figure 1.0 Becenti Chapter Planning Process Flowchart

BECENTI CHAPTER HISTORY



CHAPTER INFORMATION

Becenti Chapter is located in Eastern Navajo Agency of the Navajo Nation. The chapter service area covers approximately 32 square miles or 80,101 acres within McKinley and San Juan Counties located in northwestern New Mexico (35.8144629°N, -108.1650681°W). Becenti is located within the BIA District 20 and Navajo Nation Grazing District 15 (off-reservation). Approximate elevation is 6,588 feet (2,008 meters). The chapter house is located eight miles north of Crownpoint, New Mexico along New Mexico State Highway 371 also respectfully identified as New Mexico's Vietnam Veterans' Memorial Highway. Becenti community is surrounded by Pueblo Pintado chapter to the east; Crownpoint and Little Water chapters to the south; Tseiihah chapter to the west; White Rock and Lake Valley chapters to the north.

The Becenti Chapter community is located within the "Checker Board" area of the Navajo Nation because there are several different legal land statuses identified within. The "Checker Board" refers to the following land statuses: Indian Allotment, Private, State, County, Bureau of Land Management, National Park, Tribal Trust, Tribal Fee Lands, Executive Order, and Public Domain. Becenti Chapter has a low population count of approximately 800 people and of those individuals, 504 are registered voters of the chapter. The median age group in the community is at 28.6 years old. College level education has improved. The senior citizen population makes up the group that has a greater influence on community decisions.

The local land characteristics of Becenti are rolling hills, sand stone mesas, and sandy washes. The chapter is located within the Chaco Wash in the San Juan Basin in northwestern New Mexico. Mesa tops gently slope with slides having been curved by thousands of years of precipitation and wind erosion. Elevations in the area range from 6,169 to 6,354 feet above sea level.

In the past, the area was densely covered with *pinion* and *juniper* trees that was depleted for firewood and shelter. Many types of animals roamed the area, notably antelope, fox, and cougars. There are many washes in the area that provide historic remains of lakes and rivers that supported the environment long ago. There are Navajo names that identify areas around the Becenti community such as a section of an area called *Náashdóí Háiyáa'* or *Tiger Walk Up Mesa*.

HISTORY

Tlóódi Tsin or Remote Forest and *Jádi háadi t'ííh* or *Antelope Lookout Point* were the original names for Becenti, New Mexico. According to contemporary accounts of local elders, the modern history of this unique community began when the Navajos returned from their confinement at Fort Sumner, New Mexico or *Hwééldí*. Although many families settled in the Becenti area long before the arrival of Europeans, the accounts of the Navajos prior to the 1860s have since vanished as the survivors of that era gradually passed on.

Tlóódi Tsin became the name of the area long before the 1900s when the landscape was filled with trees and vegetation, creating a remote forest surrounded by desert that exists around the

rock formation seen east of Becenti Chapter. The forest was thick and very green with water flowing to the east, filling the area once known as Becenti Lake. There now remains petrified wood in various locations throughout this area.



Tlóódi Tsin

The name *Jádi háadi t'íjh* was given to the rock formation south of Becenti Chapter, where Navajo hunters would sit and scan the landscape for antelope that were plentiful. Navajo hunters would gather and share hunting stories and local news with one another as they await antelope herds to come in range of their arrows. Antelope in the area were then rounded up and chased off the cliff of a mesa and were instantly killed. Antelope proved an important commodity because many families would use every part of the carcass for food, clothing, and tools.



Jádi háadi t'íjh

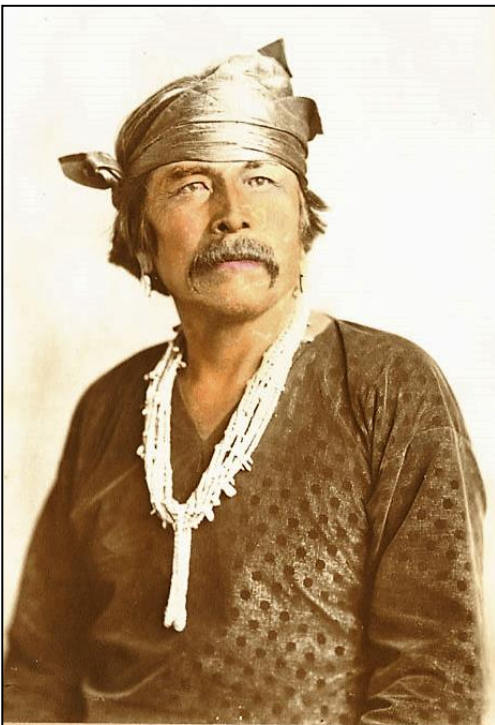
The first documented leader of Becenti was *Hastíín Dził Abé'íí*. He later received the name Chief Vicente by local non-Navajo speakers. Chief Vicente's name became Becenti as pronounced by the local people. Chief Vicente lived in the area north of Becenti Chapter called Milk Lake. He lived there until the Pueblo Bonito Agency was established in Crownpoint, New Mexico. In 1910, he moved to Muholland Well. The area was set aside for Chief Becenti to live closer to the agency office where he was accessible to more people. He would be visited by numerous people daily. Often people would sleep at Chief Becenti's residence. When families came

together, they would arrive in large covered wagons and men who traveled alone rode on horseback with bedrolls.

A trading post was once located west of Becenti Chapter. The store was owned and operated by a German family. The families would meet and trade Navajo rugs, jewelry, and livestock for food and other much needed supplies. This structure has since been demolished and is no longer in existence.

In 1901, a tornado hit the area east of the *Tlóódi Tsin* rock formation. According to the elders that were told of this incident by their parents, the tornado never occurred again. The tornado destroyed much of the eastern area of the remote forest and vegetation that did not grow back. From this time on, the forest began to fade away and the Indian Creek began to dry up.

After 1915, there were several men who took on the leadership role in the community. Among them were Chief Becenti, Vicente Cowboy, and Hastíin Burnside who were not officially elected but would listen to the concerns of the local people. Often, they would meet with Superintendent Samuel F. Stacher, who was also known as *Naat'áanii Yázhí* due to his height of 5 feet 6 inches. Stacher worked hard to see that the local people of the Becenti area were given attention and that their issues were addressed.



Chief Vicente (Becenti)

Around this time, there was a wagon trail through the area that was used by the United States Government for distributing food rations to Navajo communities. This wagon trail began in Fort Carson, Colorado south to Chaco Canyon, then continued to Pueblo Bonito, and to White Horse Lake. From White Horse Lake it made its way to Casamero Lake, Crownpoint, then to Becenti. From Becenti, the trail went to White Rock and finally to Huerfano then back to Fort Carson, Colorado.

As time progressed, the local people began to meet atop the *Tlóódi Tsin* rock formation. They met to discuss issues as a group. The local men decided a fire should be made and smoke from the fire would notify people that they needed to come to *Tlóódi Tsin*. Thick black smoke could be seen for miles and people came from all directions on horseback and wagons the following day. At one such meeting, it was agreed that a sweat lodge be made near the northwestern side of the rock formation for the men because they believed it cleansed the mind, body and soul so that good decisions could be made for the community at these gatherings.

In 1919, word reached the area that a flood was expected, and many people were afraid of drowning, so a meeting was called. The Navajo medicine men of the area prayed and held a ceremony on the summit of *Tlóódi Tsin* to ask for protection. People were told the flood would cover the areas from Shiprock down to the Twin Lakes area and east to White Horse Lake. People were also instructed to pack their belongings and take as many of their sheep and livestock west to the *Ch'óoshgai* mountains for safety while the flood subsides. Many families panicked and traded their large livestock for simple clothing articles and small amounts of food. So, the people left to spend a year on the mountain range. Along the way many medicine men prayed and sang for protection from the flood. After one year no rain or flood could be seen in the distance. From the mountain, people could see the *Tlóódi Tsin* rock formation and the forest. This made families and Navajo elders homesick for their abandoned hogans that sat unprotected. Finally, in late 1920 families returned to their home areas and medicine men gave thanks for deliverances and protection.

For the remainder of the 1920s, many families spent their time rebuilding their lives and homes. At this time, Stacher felt the need for an actual census count that needed to be taken in the area because many communities were growing. In 1928 John Perry, Sr. and *Hastiín Bi Dágha'íi Tsó* rode in a Model T Ford and conducted the first census count at Muholland Well, seven miles west of Becenti Chapter.

While the people of the area all arrived to be counted, they elected their first local leaders for the community. Those who were elected to represent the Becenti community were Chief Becenti, Chee Becenti and Robert “Bob” Perry. Others elected were Herbert Becenti as Land Board member, and Becenti Biyé’ or Becenti Begaye who became the first Navajo Nation Council Delegate for Eastern Navajo Agency, and John Perry, Sr. as an alternate Council Delegate.

In early 1932, a local man by the name of John Martin offered to build a large shack and a hogan for community meetings. He built the structures near his home, west of *Tlóódi Tsin*. The stone structure was used by the people to meet and discuss local concerns. The Martin family provided food and overnight shelter for travelers from far distances. Martin never charged for the services

that he contributed to the public. He knew that one fixed location was needed for a meeting and prior to his involvement in public affairs, meetings were held at various locations. Martin had already allowed the Pueblo Bonito Agency to build a windmill and a sheep dip near his home for the community to use.

In 1933, a large snow storm covered the area with three (3) feet of snow and the people in *Tlóódi Tsin* and *Jádi háadi t'ijh* area were hit hard. The livestock began to go hungry and the people chopped down trees in the remote forest using the wood for heating and cooking. Also, many hogans were weakened by the deep snow as the cold swept through the community. This led to many structures to be reinforced with new lumber from the trees. Much of the grass and vegetation died off due to the freezing temperatures and snow. The trees became the main source of food for the animals and soon the trees began to disappear altogether. Many remaining tree stumps were pulled out by teams of horses for wood. As a result of this devastating storm, the forest disappeared and only the memory of forest and vegetation were left in the minds of the local people that survived.

In 1938, local leaders felt the need for a building for meeting and business purposes only. So they turned to Martin whom they asked to donate land for that reason. Martin did so. The community was given the total amount of ten (10) acres for a chapter house. Construction began in the spring of 1939 on the original chapter house that partially stands today. In 1941, the chapter house was completed, and the following chapter officials were elected: Navajo Nation Council Delegate Becenti Biyé', Land Board member John Perry Sr., Chapter President John Martin, Chapter Vice President David Becenti, and Chapter Secretary Ned Morgan. The Becenti Chapter became the very first organized chapter on Navajo Nation.



Original Becenti Chapter House

The local men who took part in the construction of the chapter house from 1939 to 1941 were Herbert Martin, Tom Cowboy, Edwin Martin, Edgar Martin, Herbert Becenti, David Becenti, Little Boy, Navajo Jack, Little Billy Wero, Billy High, John Perry Sr., Little Billy Becenti, Jake Yazzie, Joe Shorty or *Hatááli Lichí*, Robert “Bob” Perry, Howard Cowboy, Ben Cowboy, Willie Tom, Edgar Mason, Okie James, Frank Martin, John Martin, Raymond W. Arviso, Sr., Jones Benally, Jake Maguelito, Peter Chavez, Guy Wood, Jack Homer, and Ned Morgan.

On December 7, 1941, the attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii took place and on December 9, 1941 the residents of Becenti Chapter received word of a war that the United States entered. Many young Navajo men enlisted in the armed forces to defend their homes and families, as many local traders informed them that there was a threat of invasion. With the events transpiring, a group of local medicine men gathered, who were led by Joe Shorty or *Hatááli Lichí* and they held a massive Protection Ceremony for the fifty-two (52) young Navajo men who signed up or were drafted into World War II. Two large buses arrived at the Becenti Chapter House and the young men left for Santa Fe, New Mexico for their physical examinations. A few days later they returned, and they were all instructed to report back to the chapter house in one week so that they could be transported to Camp Pendleton, California for basic training. Many of the Navajo elders scolded the young men for fighting on behalf of the United States Government, because they still had the memories of Fort Sumner in the back of their minds. After World War II, all the men from Becenti Chapter returned home except Harry Martin whom was killed while returning home from Asia when his ship was attacked and sunk.

The Navajo Nation Council acted to certify Becenti Chapter as an official local government unit on February 14, 1955 by an official governmental document known as a Resolution that records actions taken during a duly called session. The Resolution that certified Becenti Chapter was given the identification number CJ-20-55, which authorized Becenti Chapter as a local government entity of the Navajo Nation. During this time, the people chose the following as chapter officials: Navajo Nation Council Delegate John Perry, Sr., Chapter President David Becenti, Chapter Vice President Billie Martin, and, Chapter Secretary Bertha Kalleco.



Second Chapter House, which is now identified to be renovated as a Veterans Center

In 1961, a new chapter was built that is currently being used today. For a year, both the original chapter house and the newly built chapter houses were used. Another stone building was also built by the Public Employment Program workers who used the structure for weaving and wood working. A small coal house was also made to store community coal to be used during the winter.



Current Becenti Chapter House

In 1978, a large warehouse was built northwest of the chapter house. This building has a section for equipment storage and a section for wood and hay. This structure continues to be used today.

In 1982, residential development began to take place with the Navajo Housing Authority (NHA) building ten (10) homes northwest of the chapter house, and local community members move into the homes. Another sub-division was added south of the ten (10) homes in 1988. The total development consists of 25 houses located west of the chapter house. In 1990, ten (10) more housing units were added. By 1995, twenty-five (25) additional homes were added. In the year 2000, the final ten (10) houses were added to the NHA Housing Development. The current number of homes is seventy-five (75) houses to date.



Becenti Chapter and Housing Community

Another addition was made to the Becenti community on July 14, 1999 as the completion of the Multi-Purpose Building was achieved. The building accommodates the Becenti Senior Center Program of the Navajo Area Agency on Aging and the Becenti Head Start of the Navajo Nation Head Start Program. Today, both programs continue to use the building under a tri-party agreement but there are plans for a new senior center to be built separately.



Multi-Purpose Building

The current Becenti Chapter Officials are Navajo Nation Council Delegate Jonathan Perry, Chapter President Charles Long, Chapter Vice-President Pauleen Billie, Chapter Secretary/Treasurer Kathleen Lee, and Land Board Member Janice Padilla. The Becenti Chapter Coordinator is Delores Becenti and the Accounts Maintenance Specialist is Christina Platero.

Becenti Chapter operates with the assistance of several standing committees that include the Community-Based Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC), the Becenti Emergency Response Team (BERT), the Becenti Chapter Veterans Organization (BCVO), the Becenti Residential Organization (NHA), and the Becenti Head Start Parent Committee.

ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL SITES AND OVERVIEW OF RESOURCES



ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL SITES

This section assesses the proposed sites for any future community and economic development plans. Two sites have been identified for future community and economic developments within Becenti Chapter:

- Site One (1) – Becenti Chapter Tract
- Potential Site – I.K. Westbrook Ranch, located northwest of the chapter house.

5.0 SITE ONE: BECENTI CHAPTER TRACT

There is approximately 122.7 acres available for any future development. The Becenti Chapter tract is accessible from New Mexico Highway 371 onto NR7009. The Becenti Chapter Tract (Appendix B) is located approximately one mile west of New Mexico Highway 371 near milepost 34. The chapter tract contains the following:

- 75 NHA Housing Units
- Chapter house
- Multi-purpose building
- Warehouse
- Old stone chapter
- Storage units
- Stone Building

Existing Utilities

- Water: A six-inch water main from the Crownpoint water wells serve the two water storage tanks located by Antelope Lookout Mesa that have a combined capacity of 52,450 gallons.
- Sewer: An existing sewer lagoon is located on the northeast corner of the chapter tract.
- Electrical: A single-phase power line services the entire chapter tract by Continental Divide Electric Company.
- Telephone: Land-line telephone is available at the existing housing site through Frontier Communications.
- Solid Waste: The transfer station located on Highway 371 appears adequate to serve the Becenti community.

Special Site Development Requirements

The land has been withdrawn (Appendix C) and archeological/environmental clearances have been completed (Appendix G). There are no special site development requirements except further engineering study will be required in utility infrastructure extensions.

No impact noted at this time.

5.1 POTENTIAL SITE FOR DEVELOPMENT: I.K. WESTBROOK RANCH

I.K. Westbrook Ranch site is located approximately 8.5 miles north of Becenti Chapter and three miles west of New Mexico Highway 371. The access road is from the Indian Creek Road off NM Hwy 371.

Site Related Aspects

Reporting: There are no residents residing in the area. The nearest residence is located approximately three to four miles north of the site.

Existing Buildings: There are several historical buildings on the site to include a ranch house, living quarters, and horse stables. The chapter will most likely be required to conduct a Historic American Building Survey and consult with the Navajo Historical Preservation Office for Section 106 compliance. Apparently, this site was used by a rancher, I.K. Westbrook, in the early 1930s to 1950s.

Existing Utilities

There are no existing utilities on the proposed site. Becenti Chapter will need to coordinate with Indian Health Service (IHS), Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA), and Continental Divide Electric Cooperatives, Inc. (CDEC) to develop or extend all required utilities to the site.

Project Utilities Development

- Water: The nearest proposed water source is located three miles from the site. A six-inch water line extension will be required and engineered to assure adequate flow and supply is provided to the site. It is recommended further study be developed to meet housing demands and water pressure.
- Sewer: Approximately four to six-acre sanitary sewer collection and treatment system will need to be developed.
- Natural Gas: Individual LP tanks will be required for each home. The nearest natural gas line is located within Standing Rock Chapter community. NTUA will not extend natural gas lines for remote areas due to high cost.
- Electrical: The nearest single-phase power is located three miles south of the site.
- Telephone: Frontier Communication telephone lines currently runs parallel to the NM Highway 371 three miles east of the site.
- Solid Waste: There are two transfer stations located on NM Highway 371 north of Crownpoint and south of Ts1ye Store at Lake Valley. Additional hours of service could prevent illegal dumping.

Special Site Development Requirements

The following are requirements for Special Site Development:

- Land Use Consent
- Archeological Survey/Clearance

- Environmental Impact Statement
- Threatened and Endangered Species Survey
- Fish and Wildlife Survey
- Suitability Analysis

Additional water wells and electrical upgrades maybe required for the proposed site. The only other requirement is to consult with the Historical Preservation Department regarding surveying the existing buildings for historical building properties. This will require additional cost and design criteria for the proposed site. Once these requirements are met, the Rights of Way permit is issued by the Historical Preservation Department.

Legal Considerations

The site is located within the I.K Ranch currently owned by the Navajo Nation. Proper land withdrawal process through the Navajo Nation will be required to legally obtain the site.

SUITABILITY ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL SITES

6.0 SITE ONE – BECENTI CHAPTER TRACT

122.7 Acres remaining undeveloped

Geology/Soils

Site One is relatively flat and slopes gently from about 6,540 feet above sea level in the northeast corner to about 6,650 feet above sea level in the southwest corner. No well-defined drainages bisect the parcel. Soils have been classified as Razito-Shiprock complex.

The Razito-Shiprock complex is very deep Aeolian material derived from sandstone. It is considered excessively drained with a low shrink/swell potential. It is characterized by very slow to medium surface runoff with a slight to moderate hazard of water erosion. The site is exposed to western winds. Installing barriers such as fencing, trees, etc., could reduce blowing soil.

Surface Water/Drainage

No well-defined drainages bisect the parcel. The nearest major drainage is an unnamed wash approximately 1,000 feet east of the housing site.

Vegetation

The study area is found within desert grassland biome and is dominated by sagebrush, Indian rice grass, four-wing salt brush, prickly pear, stool, rabbit brush and snakeweed.

Wildlife

Wildlife that occupies the study area is expected to be typical of desert grassland habitat. Although no animals were noted during a site visit, however it can be expected that coyotes, foxes, rabbits, lizards, snakes, small rodents, and birds of prey could be common residents of the study area.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Environmentally sensitive areas can include such areas as designated habitat for threatened and endangered species, important wildlife areas or corridors, riparian areas, and protected plant populations. The Navajo Natural Heritage Program maintains records of this information that is available for the Navajo Nation. At this time, no known species of concern have been recorded in the area or are part of the database kept by the Navajo Natural Heritage Program. As of May 2010, they identified the following list of species of concern that could potentially be affected by the proposed undertaking:

- Pronghorn (potential habitat, but none known from this area)
- Golden Eagle (potential foraging habitat)
- Ferruginous Hawk (potential nesting and foraging habitat)
- Mountain Plover (potential habitat)
- Black-footed Ferret (potential habitat)

No vegetation of concern was identified.

The report does not satisfy survey requirements of the Navajo Nation or the Endangered Species Act and is not intended to represent an intensive survey of threatened or endangered species within the study area. Additional consultation with Navajo Nation Natural Heritage Program would be necessary prior to development because species are continually added and subtracted from their list of species of concern. New data may become available, or new survey protocol may be established between now and the time of development.

Culturally Significant Areas/Traditionally Sensitive Areas

A Class I records check found the entire parcel (100%) has been previously surveyed. One site was recorded during survey in 1983. This site was described as an Anasazi Pueblo I-III possible camp. It was considered significant and was recommended as being eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The presence of a single relatively small archaeological site in an area of approximately 160 acres is generally considered to be a low site density, and depending on the design of the proposed housing development, it may be easy to avoid this site. There were no traditional cultural properties identified within the site.

The fact that an archeological site exists on the housing site does not necessarily imply that the area cannot be developed. It may be possible that this site can be avoided and protected during development. In other cases, mitigating measures may be proposed that would result in a determination that no adverse impacts are likely to occur (e.g. data recovery).

The literature review and assessment of previous cultural resource surveys is intended to provide a summary of the current information that is on file with the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department and the Museum of New Mexico Archaeological Records Management Section. The report does not satisfy Section 106 survey requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and is not intended to represent an intensive survey of cultural resources within the study areas. The Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Officer may determine that the 1983 survey (Francisco 1983) is of sufficient quality to satisfy legal requirements or may require additional survey for the parcel prior to implementing development activities. Consultation with the Navajo Historic Preservation Officer would be necessary prior to development.

6.1 POTENTIAL SITE – IK RANCH

Tribal ranch (645.5 acres)

Geology/Soils

The site is relatively flat and slopes gently from about 6,120 feet above sea level in the southwest corner to about 6,220 feet above sea level in the northwest corner. Several ephemeral stream channels bisect the parcel, which eventually flow into Indian Creek west of the site. Soils (refer to soils maps in Appendix F2) have been classified into four groups:

1. Norkiki-Kimnoli complex
2. Razito-Shiprock complex

3. Farb-Chipeta Rock Outcrop complex
4. Doak-Shiprock complex

The *Norkiki-Kimnoli complex* is very shallow to moderately deep Aeolian alluvial material derived from sandstone. This complex makes up about 40 percent of the housing site. It is well drained and has a low shrink/swell potential. It is characterized by low to medium surface runoff with a moderate hazard of water erosion. However, it has a severe hazard for blowing soil.

The *Razito-Shiprock complex* is very deep Aeolian material derived from sandstone. This complex makes up about 15 percent of the housing site. It is considered excessively drained with a low shrink/swell potential. It is characterized by very slow to medium surface runoff with a slight to moderate hazard of water erosion. However, it has a severe hazard for blowing soil.

The *Farb-Chipeta Rock Outcrop complex* is very shallow to shallow Aeolian material and slope alluvium over residuum derived from shale or sandstone. This complex makes up about 15 percent of the housing site. It is considered somewhat excessively to excessively drain with a low to high shrink/swell potential depending on the amount of chipeta soil. It is characterized by very low to high surface runoff with a moderate hazard of water erosion. It has a severe hazard for blowing soil.

The *Doak-Shiprock complex* is very deep Aeolian and alluvium material derived from sandstone or shale. This complex makes up about 30 percent of the housing site. It is considered somewhat excessively to well-drained with a low to moderate shrink/swell potential. It is characterized by very slow to medium surface runoff with a moderate hazard of water erosion. However, it has a severe hazard for blowing soil.

Surface Water/Drainage

The Southwest corner of the site lies within the drainage of Indian Creek. Several ephemeral stream channels that drain into Indian Creek bisect the parcel.

Vegetation

The study area is found within desert grassland biome and is dominated by sagebrush, Indian rice grass, four-wing salt brush, prickly pear, stool, rabbit brush and snakeweed.

Wildlife

Wildlife that occupies the study area is expected to be typical of desert grassland habitat. Although no animals were noted during a site visit, it can be expected that coyotes, foxes, rabbits, lizards, snakes, small rodents, and birds of prey could be common residents of the study area.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Environmentally sensitive areas can include such areas as designated habitat for threatened and endangered species, important wildlife areas or corridors, riparian areas, and protected plant populations. The Navajo Natural Heritage Program maintains records of this information that is available for the Navajo Nation. At this time, no known species of concern have been recorded in

the area or are part of the database kept by the Navajo Natural Heritage Program. As of May 2010, it was identified the following list of species of concern could potentially be affected by any proposed undertaking:

- Pronghorn (potential habitat, but none known from this area)
- Golden Eagle (potential foraging habitat)
- Ferruginous Hawk (potential nesting and foraging habitat)
- Mountain Plover (potential habitat)
- Black-footed Ferret (potential habitat)

No vegetation of concern was identified.

The data request and assessment of species of concern is intended to provide a summary of the current information that is on file with the Navajo Nation Natural Heritage Program. The report does not satisfy survey requirements of the Navajo Nation or the Endangered Species Act and is not intended to represent an intensive survey of threatened or endangered species within the study area. Additional consultation with Navajo Nation Natural Heritage Program would be necessary prior to development because species are continually added and subtracted from their list of species of concern. New data may become available, or new survey protocol may be established between now and the time of development.

Culturally Significant Areas/Traditionally Sensitive Areas

A class I records check found no systemic cultural resource inventories or surveys have been completed on or near the housing site, and no previously recorded sites are on file at the Navajo Historic Preservation Office that are within or adjacent to the parcel. Based on the lack of any previous field examinations, it would be difficult and highly speculative to guess the extent of cultural resources that may be found on the site.

There were no traditional cultural properties identified within this site. If this parcel were selected for specific development activities, Section 106 requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act would normally require a Class III (intensive) survey of the parcel to identify all cultural resources. Of those resources that are determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, specific plans would then need to be developed to lessen or eliminate impacts to those sites (e.g., avoidance, protection, or mitigation). Should any significant cultural resources be identified within the parcel during further studies, it would not necessarily imply that this area couldn't be developed. It may be possible that cultural resources can be avoided and protected during development. In other cases, mitigating measures may be proposed that would result in a determination that no adverse impacts are likely to occur. Such mitigating measures may include a data recovery plan for significant sites.

The literature review and assessment of previous cultural resource surveys is intended to provide a summary of the current information that is on file with the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department and the Museum of New Mexico Archaeological Records Management Section. The report does not satisfy Section 106 survey requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and is not intended to represent an intensive survey of cultural resources within the study areas.

Recommendations

Based on the initial inspection of existing environmental data, this parcel has a medium suitability for development. The presence of a well-defined drainage through the parcel will require consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. At a minimum, this will require a wetland delineation and jurisdictional waters determination. This adds another layer of agency involvement and added cost to the design element of this parcel.

Also, the need to complete threatened and endangered species surveys and additional cultural resource investigations on the parcel would add cost to the design element, as well as the need to develop a plan for any discovered sites.

OVERVIEW OF RESOURCES

This section is to provide an overview of natural and cultural resources in the chapter service area.

7.0. NATURAL RESOURCES

Geology/Soils

Becenti Chapter lies within the Colorado Plateau physiographic province. This area is characterized by mesas that dip gently to the north and broad valleys with intermittent streams. The plateau encompasses much of western Colorado, eastern Utah, northeastern Arizona, and northwestern New Mexico. More specifically, Becenti is located on the Zuni Uplift of the San Juan Basin. The San Juan Basin is a structural depression occupying a major portion of the southeastern Colorado Plateau. The San Juan Basin is underlain by up to 10,000 feet of sedimentary strata, which generally dip gently from the margins toward the center of the basin. Relatively small, elongated domes, uplifts, and synclinal depressions characterize the margins of the basin. Since the Spanish arrival in the 16th century, geology has played an important role in New Mexico's economy. New Mexico is rich with several ore bodies and mineral deposits. Gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, and uranium have all been mined from the area. Other kinds of mineral wealth (petroleum and natural gas) come from the San Juan Basin.

New Mexico's tumultuous physiographic history has resulted in surface rock outcrops of many kinds. Mountain building, graven formations, volcanism, and erosion have placed varied rocks and minerals at the surface, which have weathered into many types of soils. Major soil associations in the area are formed on alluvium derived from sandstone and shale. General Land-Torriorthents-Haplargids. These soils are characterized by rough broken topography with relatively narrow valley floors and upland summits that are separated by steep canyon walls and escarpments. Soils of this association are used for grazing and generally support a good over of native vegetation.

Groundwater

Regional groundwater flows from topographically high outcrop areas toward lower outcrop areas. Much of the recharge to aquifers in New Mexico occurs on the flanks of the Zuni, Chuska, and Cebolleta Mountains. The San Juan River is the main discharge for the area. Regional aquifers in northwestern New Mexico are grouped into multiple aquifer systems based on hydrologic relationships. The water-yielding stratum in the Becenti area is the Menefee Formation. This group crops out in the center of the Hogback monocline and in a vast area on the Chaco slope. The Menefee Formation is a common source of water for stock and domestic uses because of its widespread distribution at the surface and the aggregate thickness of its sandstone members. Most water wells produce less than 10 gallons per minute (gpm).

Surface Water

Western New Mexico's semi-arid climate gives the region characteristically high surface evaporation rates. Significant runoff is rarely observed on the proposed housing sites because most of the runoff collects, infiltrates the ground, or evaporates locally. The average annual pan evaporation rate for nearby Gallup, New Mexico is 75 inches. Information on pond evaporation

rates vary, but the average is approximately 86 inches per year. Runoff results from rainfall (primarily as monsoon storms from July through September) and snow melt occurring on site and in the sandstone highlands. The surficial drainage is poorly developed in the area and consists mainly of numerous unnamed ephemeral washes originating in the highland and crossing the area.

Vegetation

Within the region, vegetation patterns relate to topography. For example, sagebrush and grasslands cover the majority of Becenti. Typical grassland sites in the region consist of rolling hills with a few sandstone outcrops. The grassland vegetation is a combination of mixed prairie, *grama-galleta steppe*, plains and Great Basin grassland, and the alkali *sacaton-saltbrush* series of the Great Basin region. The most obvious vegetation elements are grasses, shrubs, and introduced annuals especially tumbleweed or Russian thistle. Blue *grama*, alkali *sacaton*, *galleta*, squirrel tail, and Indian ricegrass are the most abundant grass species. Mixed with these are a number of subshrubs and shrubs including snakeweed, rabbitbrush, four-wing saltbrush, and *plae* wolfberry or desert-thorn. Transitional pinon-juniper may be found on sandstone outcroppings. Vegetation in the arroyos is generally dominated by four-wing saltbrush, pale wolfberry, western wheatgrass, and alkali sacaton.

Wildlife

Big game animals are not common in the region. Mule deer and pronghorn occur in the region, but the preferred habitat of both of these big game species is not present in the immediate vicinity of the proposed housing sites. *Mule deer* prefer broken landscapes and tree cover. The pinon-juniper vegetation over 15 miles from the project site would provide better habitat. In northwestern New Mexico, *pronghorns* occur in grassland-desert scrub habitat wherever high densities of food can be found. The State of New Mexico has not reported any pronghorns in the area, but it is possible that they could wander into the area from their known habitat to the north and south. *Mountain Lions* and *black bear* have been recorded in the region. These predators range over a large area and could occasionally pass through the area as well. *Coyote* and *fox*, both of which adapt well to arid conditions, may occur on or near Becenti. *Desert cottontail*, *black-tailed jackrabbits*, *small rodents*, *lizards* and *prairie dogs* are common in the region. These animals serve as a prey base for medium-sized and large carnivores and predators.

The open grasslands of the region provide good hunting for *raptors*, such as hawks, falcons, and eagles. The sandstone escarpment could provide nesting habitat or roosting sites, and the scattered pinon-junipers could provide refuge. Songbird diversity is expected to be low because of the sparse nesting cover. *Waterfowl* and *shorebirds* may pass through the region during migration. Much of the area is used for grazing cattle, sheep, and/or other domestic livestock.

Threatened and Endangered Species

The following description provides background information regarding plant and animal species that have been afforded protected status by the Navajo Nation and are known to occur in the region or in habitats similar to those found on the proposed housing site. The list of species of concern was provided through a database inquiry with the Navajo Natural Heritage Program (Nelson 2000). Species of concern include protected, candidate, and other rare or otherwise

sensitive species, including certain native species and species of economic or cultural significance. For each species, the following tribal and federal statuses are indicated: Navajo Endangered Species List (NESL); federal Endangered Species Act (ESA); Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA); and, Eagle Protection Act (EPA). No legal protection is afforded species with only ESA-candidate or NESL-group 4 status.

There is no designated critical habitat for federally listed species on the proposed housing sites. However, prior to development of any of the proposed housing sites, the Navajo Natural Heritage Program would need to be contacted for an updated list of species of concern and biological surveys would be required for those listed species during the appropriate field season and following established protocol. As of May 2010, species of concern that could occur on the project sites are briefly discussed below.

- The **Black-Footed Ferret** (ESA-endangered, NESL-group 2) is usually found in association with prairie dog towns in grassland plains and surrounding mountain bases up to 10,500 feet above sea level. A survey for black-footed ferrets is required if a prairie dog town is present and larger than 80 acres for black-tailed prairie dogs or 200 acres for white-tailed and Gunnison's prairie dogs.
- **Peregrine Falcons** (NESL-group 3, MBTA) are birds of open spaces usually associated with high cliffs and bluffs overlooking rivers and coasts. The name Peregrine Falcon means "wandering falcon". Recently many cities with tall buildings have become home to pairs of peregrines. Many populations are migratory and will travel great distances. Their nest is a scrape made on the bare rock of a cliff, where 2-4 eggs are laid. There are also a few records of tree-nesting peregrine falcons in the eastern United States. Recently many cities in North America have had peregrines nesting on the ledges of tall buildings or under bridges. The most spectacular of hunters, peregrines feed almost exclusively on birds they take in the air. High-speed dives enable peregrines to catch everything from songbirds to herons and ducks.
- The **Golden Eagle** (NESL-group 3, MBTA, EPA) inhabits open country from barren areas to open coniferous forests. They are primarily found in hilly and mountainous regions, but also in rugged deserts, on the plains, and in tundra. The golden eagle nests on cliff ledges, preferably overlooking grasslands; 10 to 100 feet above ground in dead or live trees; in artificial structures; or on the ground. In western mountains, golden eagles, nest at elevations of 4,000 to 10,000 feet. Pairs may use the same nest year after year or use alternate nests in successive years.

Golden eagles are most likely to use trees for nesting if cliff sites are unavailable. The golden eagle generally forages in open habitats where rabbits and small rodents are available. During the nesting season the golden eagle usually forages within 4.4 miles (7 km) of the nest. Trees, live or dead, are often used for perches if near open areas where prey can be easily seen.

- The **Mountain Plover** (NESL-group 4, ESA-candidate, MBTA) is generally considered an inhabitant of the arid short-grass prairie, which is dominated by blue grama and buffalo grass with scattered clumps of cacti and forbs. More recently it has been considered a disturbed prairie or a semi-desert species. Mountain plovers are very selective in choosing nest sites, preferring expansive, arid flats with very short grass and a high proportion of bare ground. In parts of its breeding range the mountain plover selectively nests in prairie dog towns. Prairie dogs create unique patches of habitat ideal for mountain plovers. In short-grass prairie, prairie dog grazing promotes the short grasses like buffalo grass and grama grasses, and their digging creates areas of bare soil important for plover nesting. Prairie dog towns also attract many species of insects. Mountain plovers will forage on slopes and ridges. Adults with young have been observed in tall vegetation and around livestock watering facilities, which probably provide an abundance of insects. Adults plovers also use plowed fields.
- As discussed in the wildlife section, **Pronghorn Antelope** (NESL-group 3, MBTA) are found in open habitats, such as grasslands, shrub steppes, sagebrush, deserts, salt brush-greasewood shrub lands, and outer edges of pinon-pine and other forests. It nests in small trees or rock outcrops or on the ground or haystacks if no other is available. Generally, they avoid high elevations, narrow canyons, and interior regions of forests. Trees, utility poles and towers, fence posts, rocky outcrops, cliffs, and the ground are perching substrates used by ferruginous hawks.
- The **Western Burrowing Owl** (MBTA) is found primarily in dry, short-grass prairie, in association with burrowing mammals, particularly prairie dogs, ground squirrels and badgers. Burrowing Owls nest underground in abandoned burrows dug by mammals or if soil conditions allow they will dig their own burrows. Burrowing owls are known to occur within three miles of the I.K. Ranch site.

7.1. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources are defined as objects, structures, locations, or natural features that reflect the culture of a human group. Protection of cultural resources is granted under several management procedures, laws, statutes, and amendments, including the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; the American Indian Freedom of Religion Act; and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Cultural resources are evaluated by professionals for their potential of inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The criteria used to evaluate these resources area as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that:

- (a) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or (d) have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.

The following discussion is intended to provide an overview of human development in the region. Existing data on the project sites are discussed in detail in the following section; the information provided below is intended to provide the reader with a general overview of cultural resources in the region.

Paleo-Indian Period

This period, which came to an end around 6,000 B.C., was composed of the Clovis, Folsom, and Cody cultures. Artifacts from this time period indicate that these cultures hunted large mammals, such as mammoth, horse, and camel, by following these herds across the land.

Archaic Period

The Archaic Period lasted from around 6,000 B.C. to around 400 B.C. The human groups of the Southwest hunted bison, deer, and smaller mammals and gathered seeds and plants. Gradually, these populations began to settle in more permanent locations, and there is evidence of primitive attempts to cultivate such plants as corn and squash.

Basket maker II-III Period

This period lasted from around 400 B.C. to about 700-750 A.D. Populations became much more sedentary than in previous periods, living often in small settlements of semi-buried pit houses under large rock overhangs. They wove baskets, clothing, and many other personal goods out of fibers, grew much of their own food, and hunted game (Ferguson and Rohn 1987). Continuing human development led to the basket maker III culture, beginning about 400 A.D. It is characterized by “pit house villages, ceramics, the bow and arrow, and some large structures” that would eventually be replaced by great kivas.

Anasazi Period

The name Anasazi originated from the Navajo, which today is popularly translated as “the ancient ones” but is more accurately translated as “ancient enemies.” For their part, the Hopi and Zuni, who claim direct ancestry to the Anasazi, use the names Hisatsinon and Enote, respectively, for Anasazi. The Anasazi culture is divided into three separate periods, as follows:

Pueblo I (700-900), Pueblo II (900-1100), and Pueblo III (1100-1300). During these periods, cultures advanced in social organization, architecture, irrigation, horticulture, pottery, trade, and communication. Examples of these eras include the Cliff Palace in Mesa Verde and Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon. In the last twenty years, an impressive network of roads, often 30 feet

wide and running in straight lines in defiance of local topography, has been discovered that emanated from Chaco Canyon to numerous “outlier” sites.

The Anasazi culture began a long period of decline between the mid-1100’s and 1300. Evidence appears to indicate the long periods of drought accompanied by human-induced environmental damage brought an end to the Anasazi culture. People gradually migrated out of today’s Four Corners region and left it virtually devoid of inhabitants. Their destination often was to the south and west, where they most probably mixed with local populations to create the Acoma, Zuni, and Hopi peoples of today, who claim affinity to the Anasazi. The migration legends of the Zuni and Hopi relate how their member clans migrated for many years throughout the Anasazi region in their quests to find the final homes they believe their gods destined them to have.

Pueblo IV Period

Pueblo IV defines the period between the end of the Anasazi culture and the entrance into the Southwest from Mexico of the first Spanish conquistadors in 1540 led by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado. Perhaps because of deteriorating environmental conditions, warfare, or other reasons, the regional populations declined by as much of half over the Pueblo IV period (LeBlanc 1989). Local populations in Acoma and Zuni left many smaller pueblos and congregated in larger ones containing hundreds of rooms (Cordell and Gumerman 1989). Trade did flourish throughout an extensive region, and the Acoma and Zuni may have served a middleman role between the Hohokam culture in southern Arizona and the pueblos along the northern Rio Grande (LeBlanc 1989).

It was during this period that the Navajo likely migrated into northwestern New Mexico. Various authorities have estimated the timing of Navajo entry into the area to be as early as 1000 and as late as 1525. It is reasonably certain that the Navajos, members of the Apachean tribes, who in turn were associated with the Athapaskan culture, were at least on the northern periphery of the Anasazi region around 300.

The Navajo were nomadic people who apparently migrated along the Rocky Mountains from much further north and may have been joined by smaller numbers of their kinsman from California. This migration could have begun a thousand years ago and involved lengthy processes in which small bands were on the move, eventually settling throughout much of the Southwest (Locke 1992; Brugge 1983). Upon reaching the Four Corners region, they stopped their migration and took up a nomadic lifestyle within the region. They began borrowing various attributes of the indigenous Indians’ cultures. Little is known about the Navajo during this time.

Spanish Period

The Spanish conquistadors, who arrived in 1540 and returned intermittently until the end of the century, constituted the “shock troops” of cultural change to Native American societies in the Southwest. The Spanish made their presence permanent in northern New Mexico with the 1598 expedition of Juan de Onate, who brought 400 soldiers, colonists, priests, and servants to colonize the upper Rio Grande Valley and convert the Indian to Christianity (Simmons 1979). Onate implemented harsh measures against those tribes who opposed his attempt to establish Spanish dominion over the region.

American Period

The American Period began in 1846 with occupation of the Southwest by American military forces and the establishment of American civil government. The traditional agrarian society of the Spanish and, briefly, Mexicans, was replaced by a commercial, anti-status quo American culture committed to the precepts of Manifest Destiny.

In 1846, General Brigadier Stephen Watts Kearney defeated the Mexican Army in New Mexico and proclaimed the beginning of the American era. During negotiations with the Navajo, the Americans mistakenly killed Chief Narbona, which led to intense raids on Anglo-American settlements from 1846-1850. In response, the U.S. Army established Fort Defiance in 1851 at the center of Navajo country. In 1862, the Indian scout, Kit Carson, formed a volunteer army to fight the Navajos. He had little difficulty finding recruits due to the amount of settlements the Navajo had raided. Carson was ruthless and successful in his strategy of destroying the Navajo's food supply and starving them.

After the Navajos surrendered, General James Carleton devised a plan that forced the tribe to walk to Fort Sumner to be taught a stationary, agriculturally-based way of life. While few deaths occurred during the roundup of Navajos, many died at Fort Sumner and during the hardships of the ensuing Long Walk in 1864. Almost overnight, the Navajos were transformed from the strongest, richest group in the Southwest to near-starvation.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT



DEMOGRAPHICS

The demographics of the Becenti Chapter community was taken from the *Navajo Nation Data* from the *U.S. Census 2010* report and *U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey*.

COMMUNITY SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRENDS

8.0 POPULATION TRENDS

The population trends attribute to many factors in the Becenti Chapter community including healthy birth rate, people returning to the Navajo Nation which are notable factors to determine the future of the local community and the Navajo Nation. Table 1 shows the comparison of population. Population trends include:

- Majority of the residents are Navajo or another Native American ethnicity.
- According to the *US Census 2010 Report*, Becenti Chapter community decreased in population from 506 to 403. As of 2018, there are 504 community members who are registered voters and according to the Chapter Administration, as of June 2018 there were approximately 800 community members. Some community members relocate to find employment not available in or surrounding Becenti Chapter community.
- It is anticipated that the population will grow and possibly increase by 130% in 2020 to 927 individuals. This growth would be due to community members returning to the area due to the rising cost of living associated with urban life style. A more thorough census count would also be beneficial in determining accuracy in population.

Table 1.

Regional Population Table Comparison

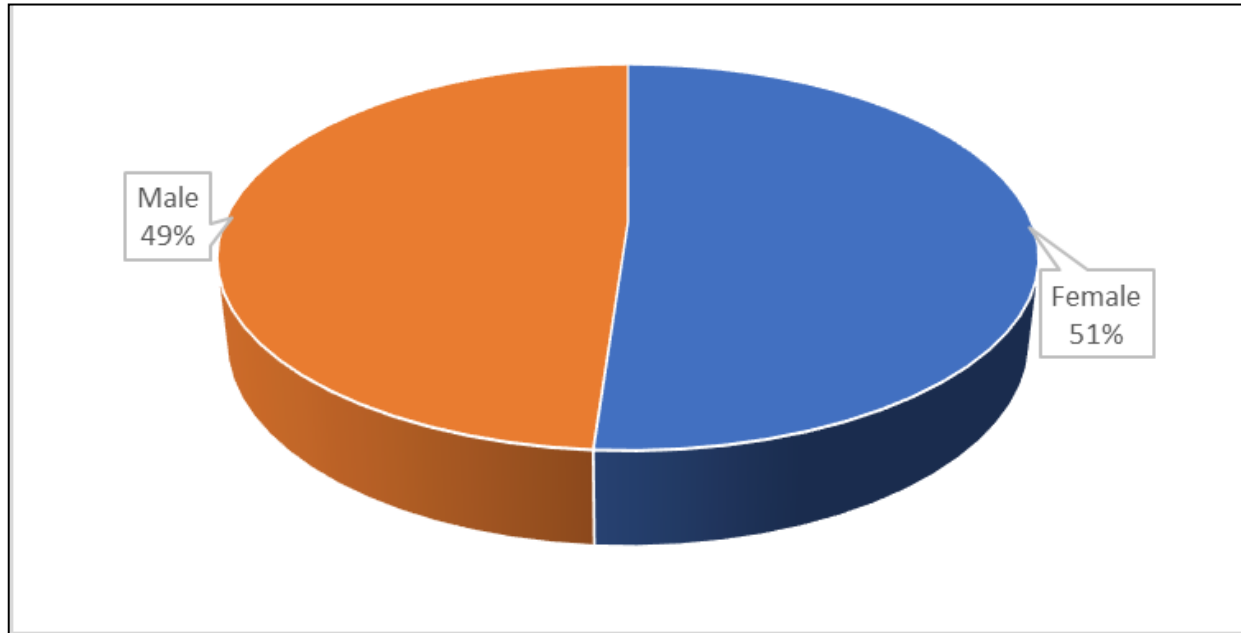
Area	2000 Census	2010 Census	2020 Estimate
Navajo Nation	180,462	332,129	484,908
New Mexico	1,819,046	2,059,179	2,306,280
McKinley County	74,798	71,492	88,155
Gallup	20,376	21,678	22,979
Becenti Chapter	506	403	927

Source: 2000 and 2010 US Census

The US 2010 Census reports that the gender population for Becenti Chapter are almost equal, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2.

Becenti Chapter Community Gender Population



Source: 2010 US Census

8.1. AGE

The 2010 US Census indicates that the highest age category was 15 to 19 years of age (13%) of the total population for Becenti community, as shown in Table 3. The lowest age category was 85 years and over (less than 1%). The median age was 28.6 years.

Table 3.

Age Characteristics of Becenti Community

Age	Number	Percentage
Under 5 years	28	7%
5 to 9 years	27	7%
10 to 14 years	38	9%
15 to 19 years	54	13%
20 to 24 years	39	10%
25 to 29 years	23	6%
30 to 34 years	19	5%
35 to 39 years	22	5%

40 to 44 years	24	5%
45 to 49 years	35	9%
50 to 54 years	21	5%
55 to 59 years	21	5%
60 to 64 years	9	2%
65 to 69 years	10	2%
70 to 74 years	12	3%
75 to 79 years	12	3%
80 to 84 years	6	1%
85 years and over	3	5%

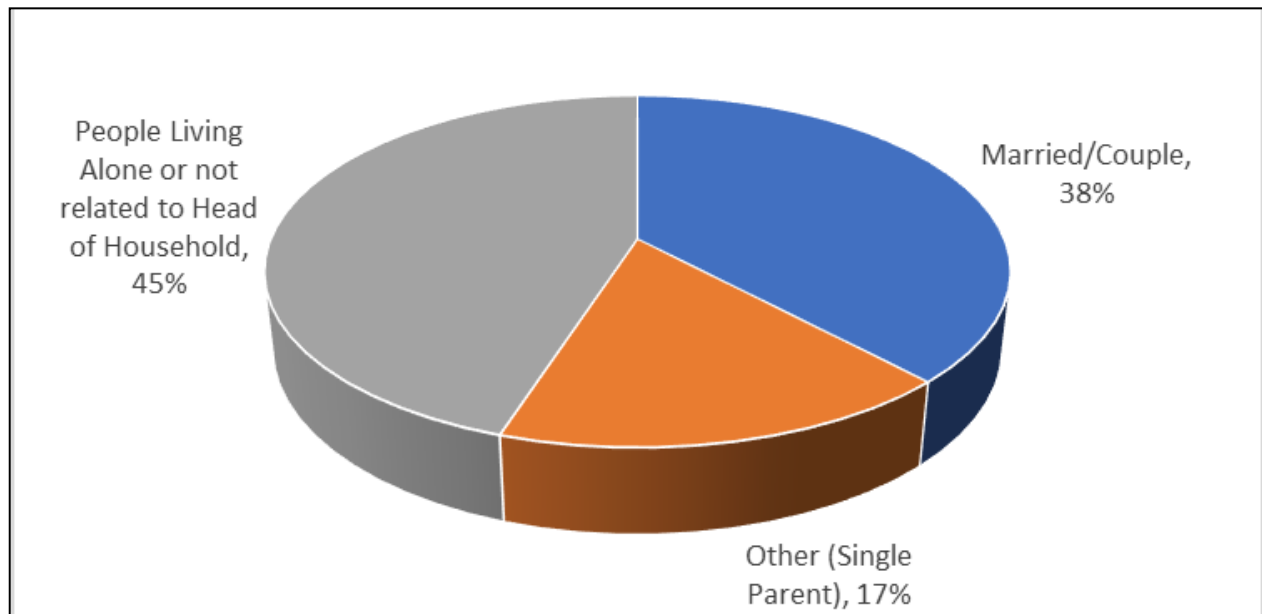
Source: 2010 US Census

8.2 HOUSEHOLDS

In 2005-2009 there were **95 households in Becenti community**. Table 4 shows the breakdown by percentage of the type of households. The average household size was 3.6 people. Families made up 55 % of the households in Becenti community. This figure includes both married-couple families (38 %) and other families (17 %). Non-family households made up 45 % of all households in Becenti community. Most of the non-family households were people living alone, but some were comprised of people living in households in which no one was related to the head-of-household.

Table 4.

Breakdown of Types of Households in Becenti Chapter Community.



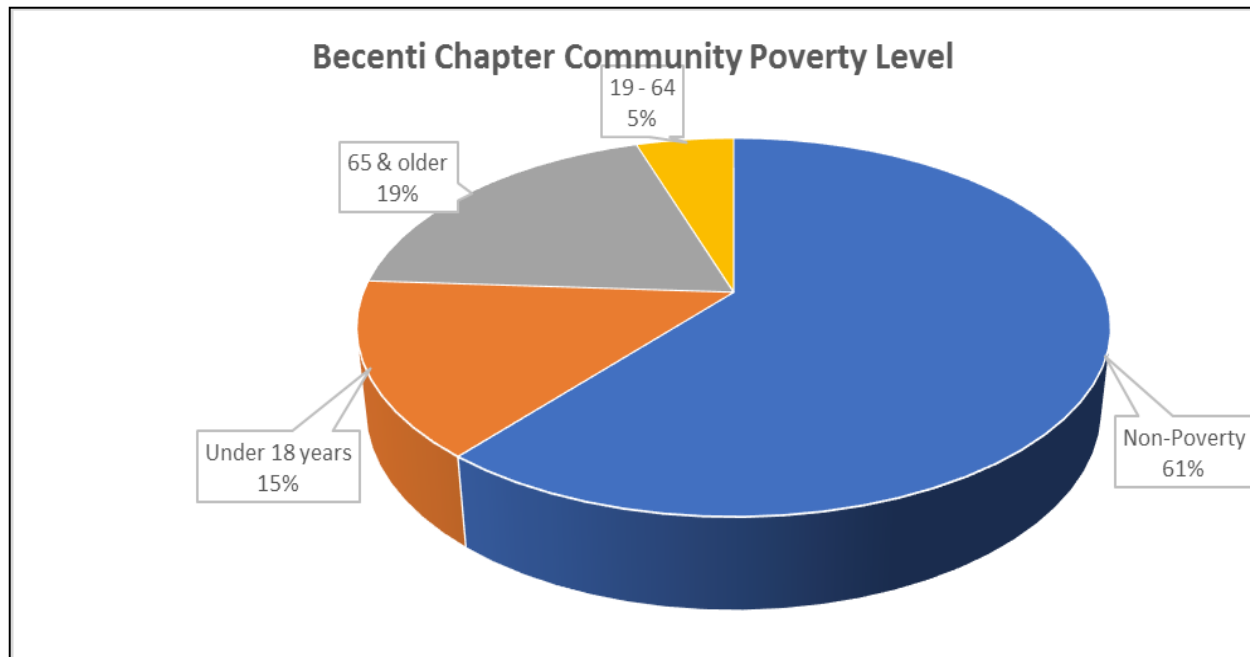
Note: Percentage based on the 95 Households. American Community Survey, 2005-2009.

8.3 POVERTY LEVEL

In 2005-2009, 39% of people were living in poverty for the Becenti community, as shown in Table 5. Forty-one percent of related children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 49% of people 65 years old and over. Forty-eight percent of all families and 69% of families with a female householder and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level.

Table 5.

Becenti Chapter community poverty level.



Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

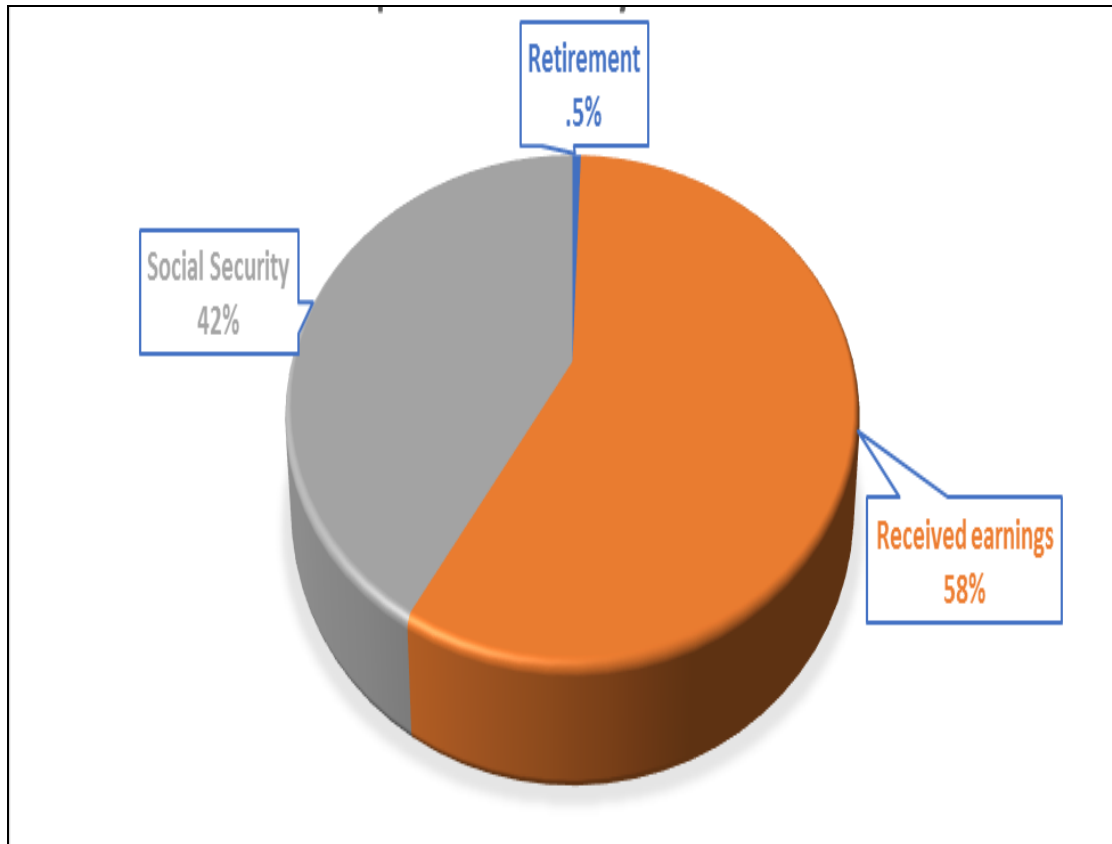
8.4 EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Most Residents work in Crownpoint, Gallup, and Farmington, New Mexico. Most jobs are in the government services sector (Navajo Nation, BIA/BIE, County, State, Federal).

According to the American Community Survey, 2005-2009, the median income of households in Becenti Chapter was \$15,250. Table 6 illustrates the breakdown of types of income. Fifty-one percent of the households received earnings and less than 0.5% received retirement income other than Social Security. Thirty-seven percent of the households received Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$11,171. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

Table 6.

Becenti Chapter Community Breakdown of Type of Income

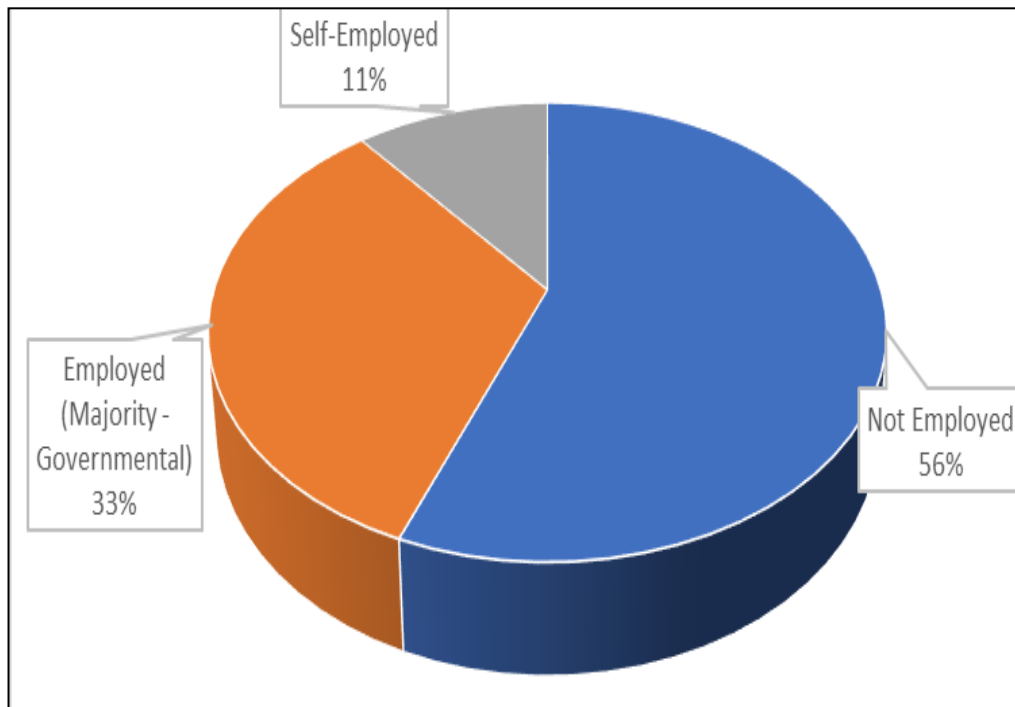


Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

According to the US 2020 Census, 56% of Becenti Chapter community members were unemployed, as shown in Table 6. Unemployment rate comparison is also illustrated in Table 7.

Table 6.

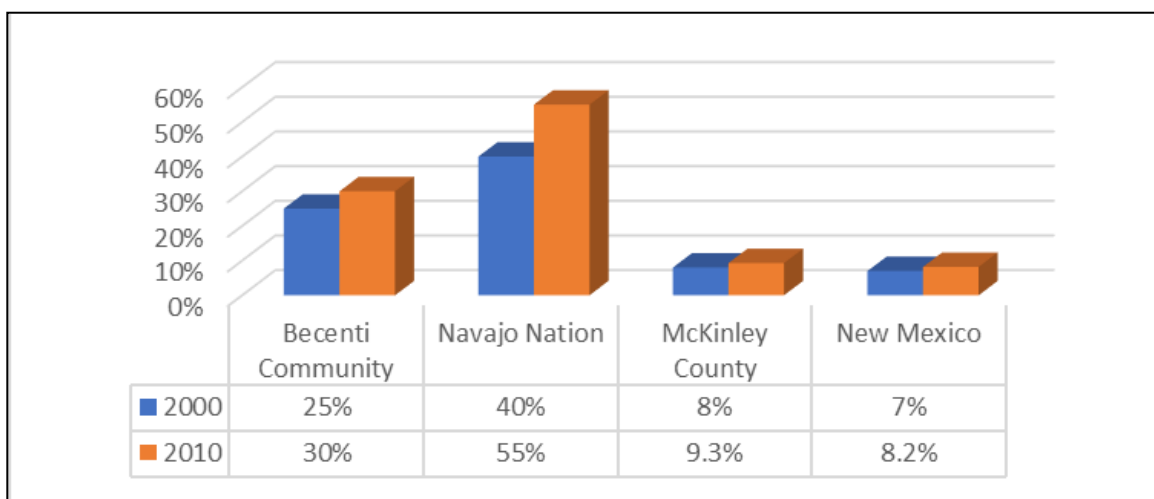
Becenti Chapter Community Employment Status,



Source: 2010 US Census

Table 7.

Unemployment Rate Comparison.

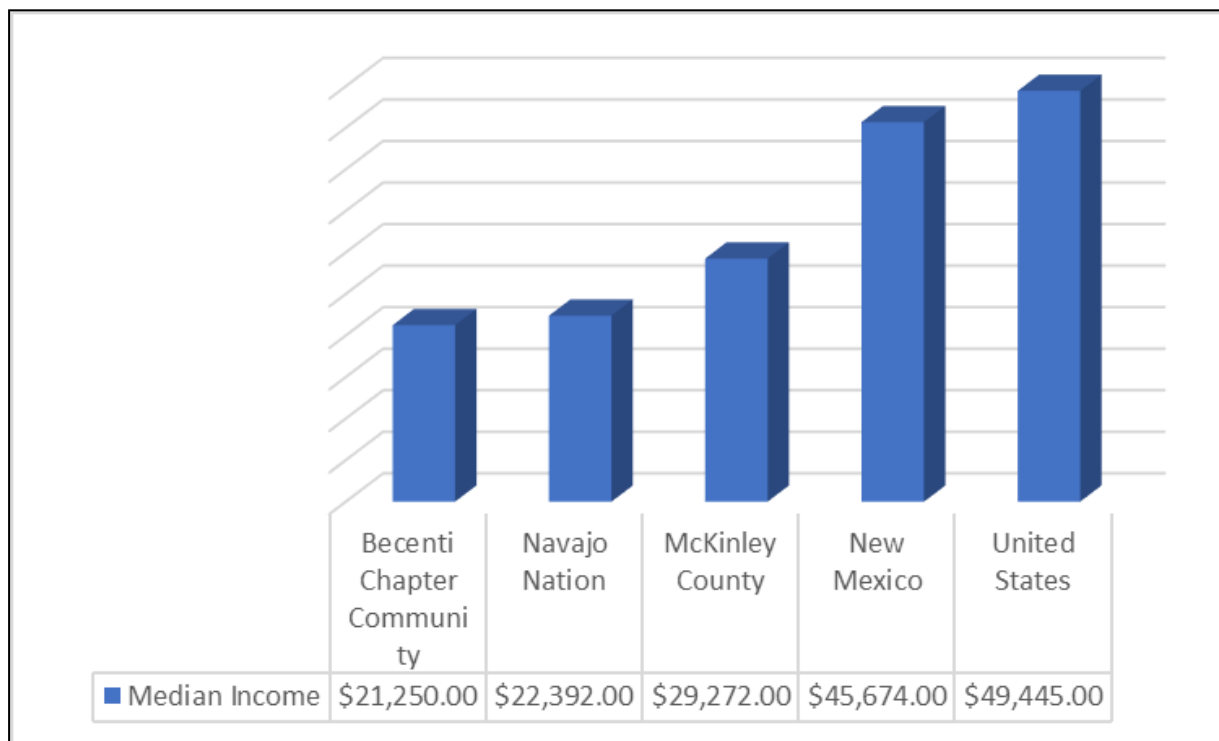


Source: 2010 US Census

Per Capita income for the Navajo Nation in 2010 was \$7,953 as compared to \$12,932 for McKinley County and \$30,581 for New Mexico as shown in Table 8. In 2010, the Becenti Chapter median family income was \$21,250 and the Navajo Nation median family income was only \$22,392, while the U.S. median family income was \$49,445.

Table 8.

Median Income Comparison



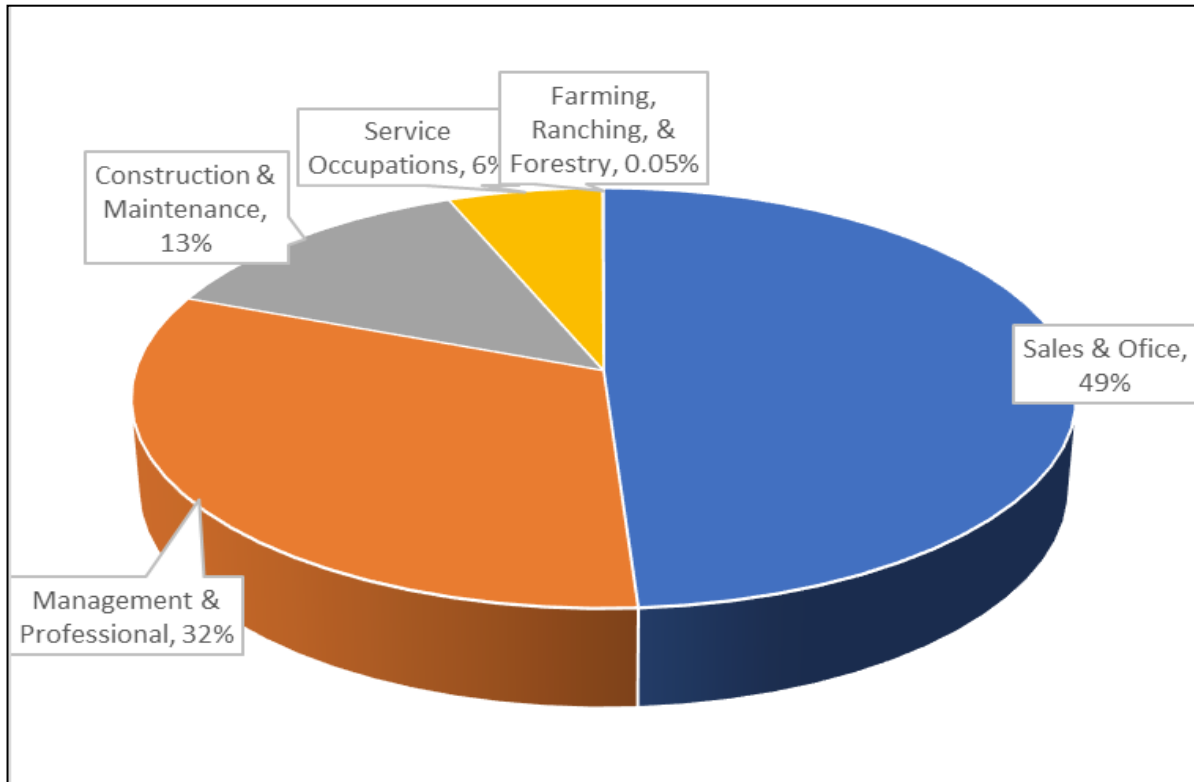
Source: 2010 US Census

8.5 OCCUPATIONS AND TYPE OF EMPLOYER

Among the most common occupations were: Sales and office occupations, 49 %; Management, professional, and related occupations, 32 %; Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations, 13 %; Service occupations, 6 %; and Farming, ranching, fishing, and forestry occupations, less than 0.5 %. Fifty-three percent of the people employed were Private wage and salary workers; 47 % was Federal, state, or local government workers; and less than 0.5 % was Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers (Table 9).

Table 9.

Becenti Chapter Community Employment – Type of Positions



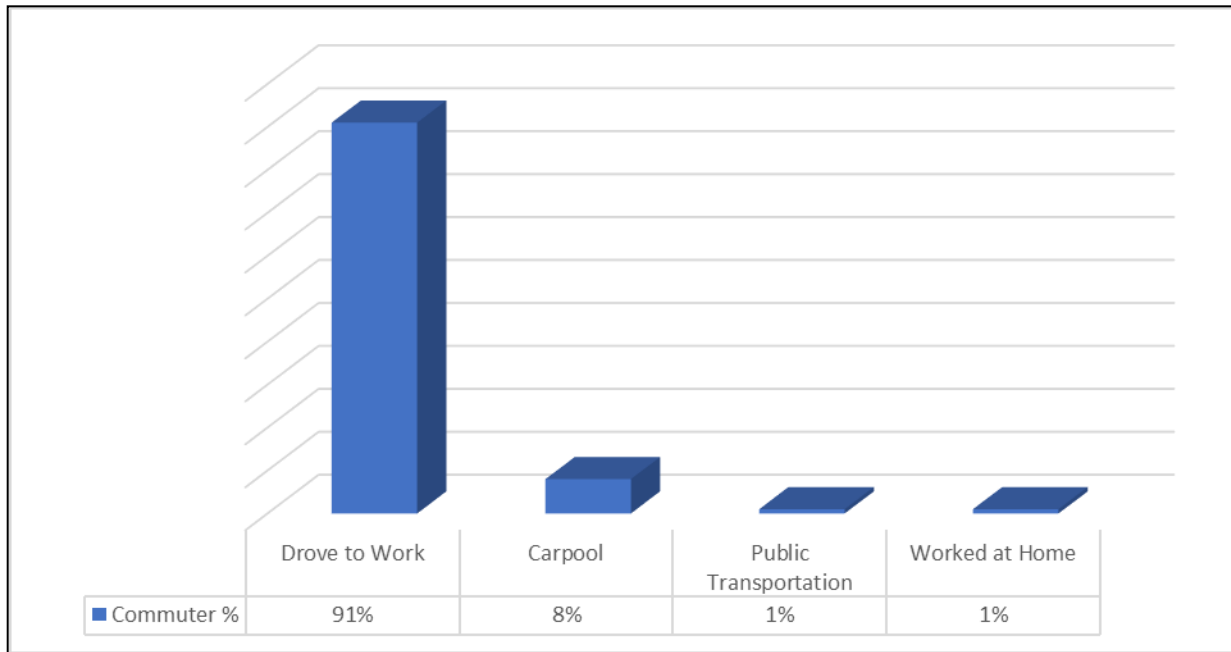
Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

8.6 TRAVEL TO WORK

Ninety-one percent of Becenti Chapter workers drove to work alone in 2005-2009, 8 % carpooled, less than 0.5 % took public transportation, and less than 0.5 % used other means. The remaining less than 0.5 % worked at home. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average 26.9 minutes to get to work (Table 10).

Table 10.

Becenti Chapter Community Commuters to Work/School.



Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

8.7 LEAKAGE

The Navajo Nation Division of Economic Development estimates that 71% of the Navajo Nation residents spend most of their total personal income off the Navajo Nation. When the total average family income equates to \$1.96 million it shows that each resident of Becenti spends an average of \$3,876 in border towns and nearby communities over the course of one year. However, actual spending is likely to be less based upon random community interviews. Each community is a consumer that spends most of the income in Gallup, Grants or Farmington, New Mexico.

8.8 TOURISM

The Navajo Nation captures less than 8 percent of the total \$660 million annual tourism revenue in the Four Corners Area. If an enhanced tourist infrastructure increases, that percentage would increase to 12 percent. With the Navajo-Gallup Water Supply and the Bisti-Beacon Waterline Project presently in progress, the Navajo Nation economy could reach \$26 million annually.

Opportunities exist for Becenti community to develop businesses geared toward tourism. Area attractions to include the following:

- Chaco Canyon National Park is located on the eastern boundary of Becenti Chapter community and is operated by the National Park Service. A Visitor Center is located at

the park with self-guided tours, campground, and picnic areas. Chaco Canyon receives 45,000 to 51,000 visitors per year.

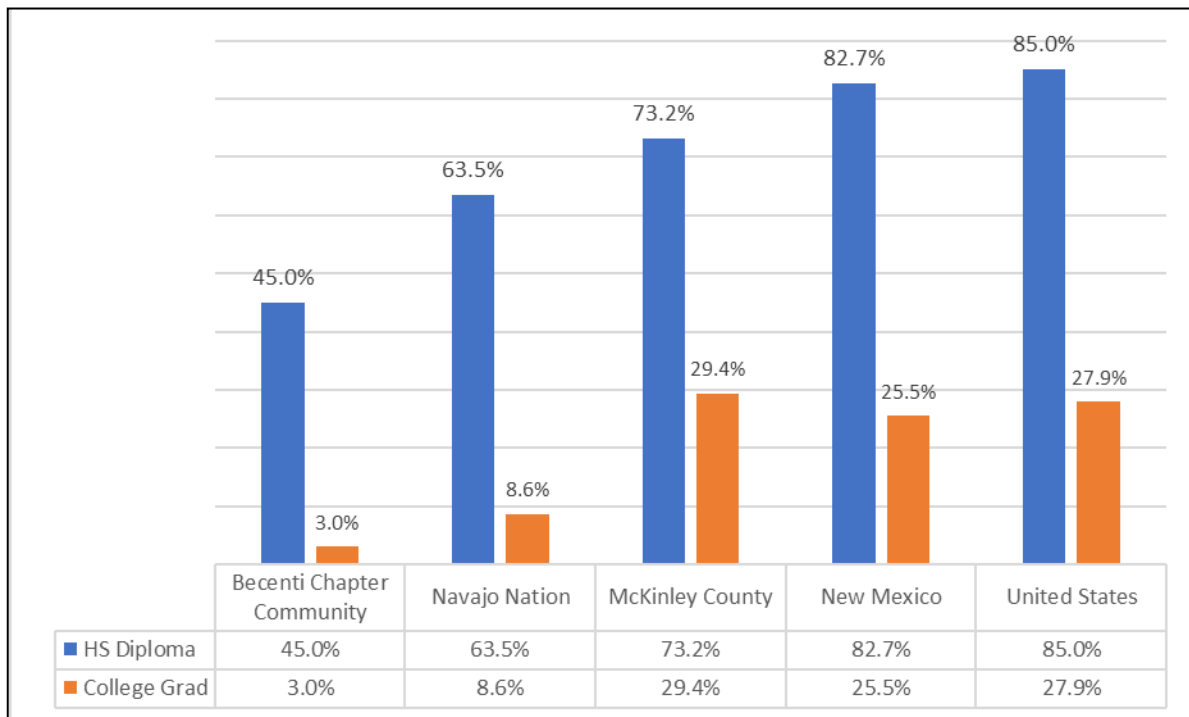
- Bisti Wilderness and De-Na-Zin Badlands are located near Becenti Chapter community. Bisti receives 10,000 to 12,000 visitors per year. This number is increasing annually, and many of the visitors are international.

8.9 EDUCATION

For the Navajo Nation, 34.9% of people over age 25 have a high school diploma; and 33.7% have graduated from college. For McKinley County, 73.2% of the population are high school graduates, and 29.4% have a college degree (Table 11).

Table 11.

Educational Attainment Rate Comparison.



Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

According to the American Community Survey for Becenti Chapter, in 2005-2009, 45 percent of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 3 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. Fifty-five percent dropped out (they were not enrolled in school and had not graduated from high school). The total school enrollment in Becenti Chapter was 150 in 2005-2009. Nursery school and kindergarten enrollment was 5 and elementary or high school enrollment was 140 children. College or graduate school enrollment was 8 (Table 12).

Table 12.

Becenti Community Student Enrollment

Grade Level	Education Enrollment (150 Total)	Percentage
Pre K - K	5	3
1 st – 12 th	140	93
Post-Secondary	8	4

Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

8.10 HOUSING

There is a total of 283 housing units in Becenti Chapter. Of the 283 residential units, 89% were occupied. There are other seasonal units that are vacant due to family members living closer to employment, or structures are uninhabitable. Of the total, a large majority of the houses are owned, and less than a quarter are rental units.

Within the Becenti Chapter Tract, there are a total of 75 NHA housing units that were built between 1982 to 2001. Of those housing units, 55 are Mutual Help or Home Ownership units and 20 residential homes are Public Rental units.

8.11 LAND STATUS

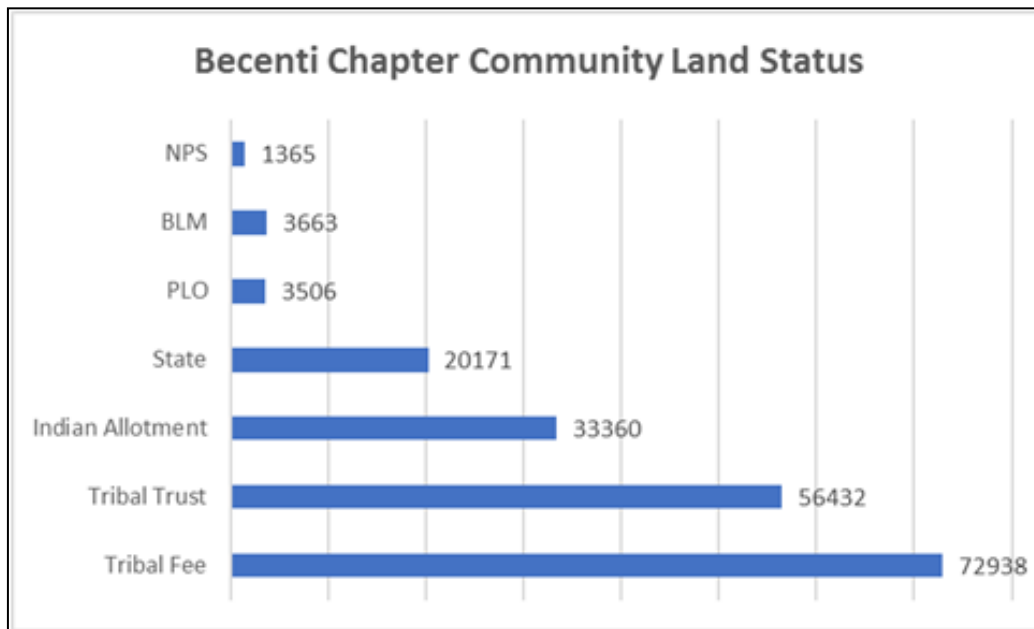
Becenti Chapter is in the “Checker Board Area” of the Eastern Navajo Agency. While most of the land base consists of Tribal Trust and Tribal Fee Lands, inclusive are the Indian Allotment, Private Lands, public land owned by the Bureau of Land Management, and the State of New Mexico. There is a total of 194,493 acres within Becenti Chapter service area as shown in Table 13 and described below:

- Tribal Fee – 72,938 acres
- Tribal Trust – 56,432 acres
- Indian Allotment – 33,360 acres
- State – 20,171 acres
- PLO 2198 – 3,506 acres
- BLM – 3,663 acres
- NPS – 1,365 acres

Note: The Land Buy-Back program by BIA will decrease the Indian Allotment acreage when the official announcement is released. As a result, the Tribal Trust land acreage will also increase.

Table 13.

Becenti Chapter Community Land Status.



Source: Becenti Chapter Demographics 2016

The largest grazing area within the Becenti Chapter area is the I.K. Westbrook Ranch. The total land area is 60,814 acres and the breakdown are as follows:

- 33,002 acres of fee lands
- 7,446 acres of state lease lands
- 15,062 acres of trust lands
- 5,304 acres described as other lands.

The I.K. Westbrook Ranch was acquired by the Navajo Nation in the summer of 1963 for a purchase price of \$713,776. The ranch covers portions of four chapters: White Rock, Standing Rock, Becenti, and Lake Valley.

According to the Tribal Ranches Offices of the Navajo Nation Department of Agriculture, the I.K. Westbrook Ranch is presently leased by the Navajo Nation. The ranch is divided into leasable units and are approved for a 10-year period.

8.12 GRAZING AND AGRICULTURE

There are 71 families that are listed as Grazing Permittees in the Becenti Chapter area. Currently Grazing Management Plan is mandated to promote healthy grazing land and sustainable environment. However, grazing activity has been declining on the reservation for the past 25 years due to social and climate changes.



On February 26, 2018 the Navajo Nation Commission on Emergency Management declared the Navajo Nation in a Drought State of Emergency, which was concurred by Navajo Nation President Russell Begaye and Navajo Nation Vice-President Jonathan Nez. As a result, many chapters, including Becenti Chapter, passed resolutions to claim Drought State of Emergency. The Becenti Chapter Emergency Response Team conducted a survey amongst the livestock owners on the range and livestock status during the Summer of 2018. The survey results indicated depletion of water from earthen dams coupled with low vegetation. All permittees have proper Grazing Management Plans. They also seek supplemental feed assistance for their livestock from the chapter.

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

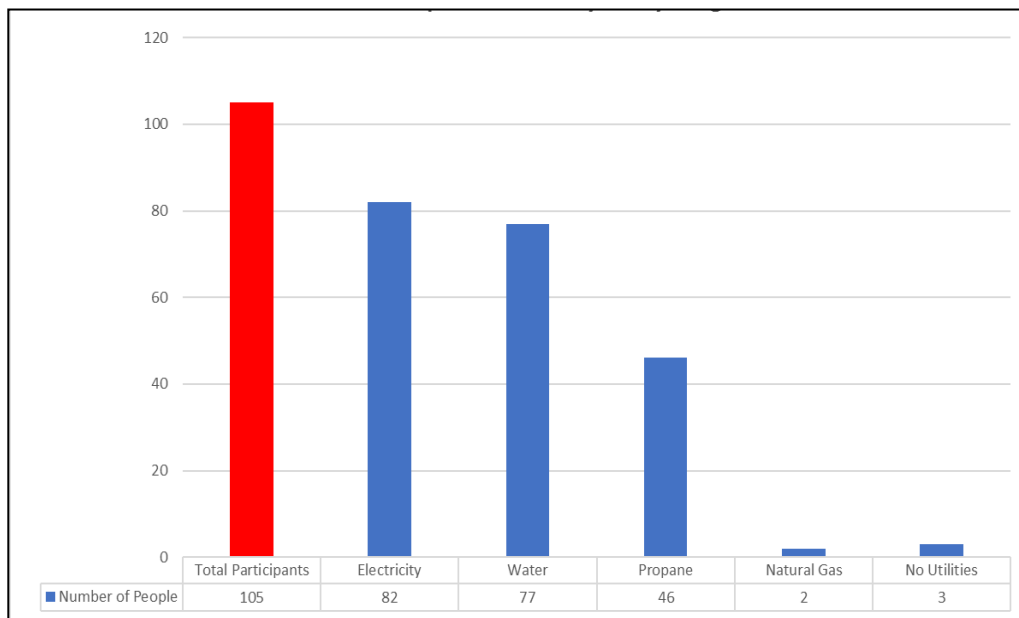
9.0 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT AND RESULTS

The Becenti Community-Based Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC) conducted a Community Assessment during the Summer of 2018 of which 105 community members participated (See Appendix D). A summary of the results are as follows:

- A. Job Positions - The top five work positions recommended were:
1. Teachers
 2. Construction/Carpenters
 3. Construction Workers (specialized)
 4. Community Helpers (minimum wage earners)
 5. Medical doctors and nurses.
- B. Business
The Business *Most Needed* was the *Laundromat* and the *Least Most Needed* was *Tourism*.
- C. Housing
Sixty-six participants think that more housing is needed in the community of which 25 recommended Scattered Housing type.
- D. Utilities - Break-down of utility services reported is shown in Table 14.

Table 14

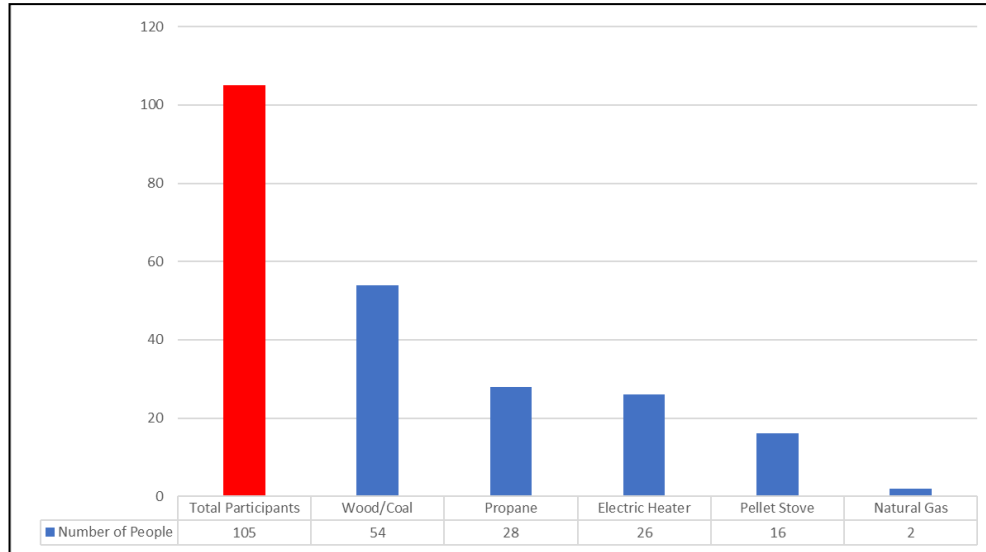
Types of Utility Usage by Becenti Chapter Community Members.



E. Heating - Break-down of type of heating used is shown in Table 15.

Table 15.

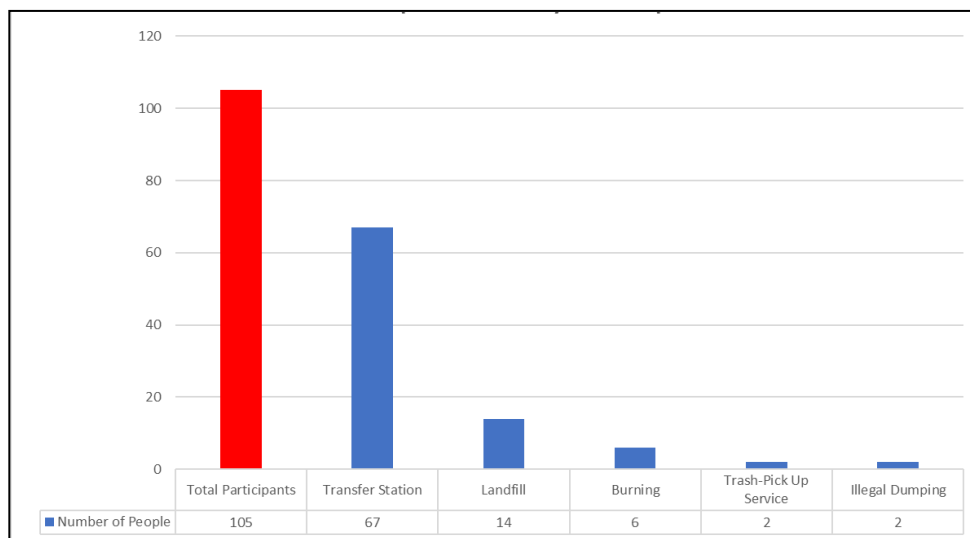
Types of Heating Used by Becenti Chapter Community Members



F. Trash Disposal - Break-down of type of trash disposal is shown in Table 16. According to the survey, community members believe that there was a trash problem in the community.

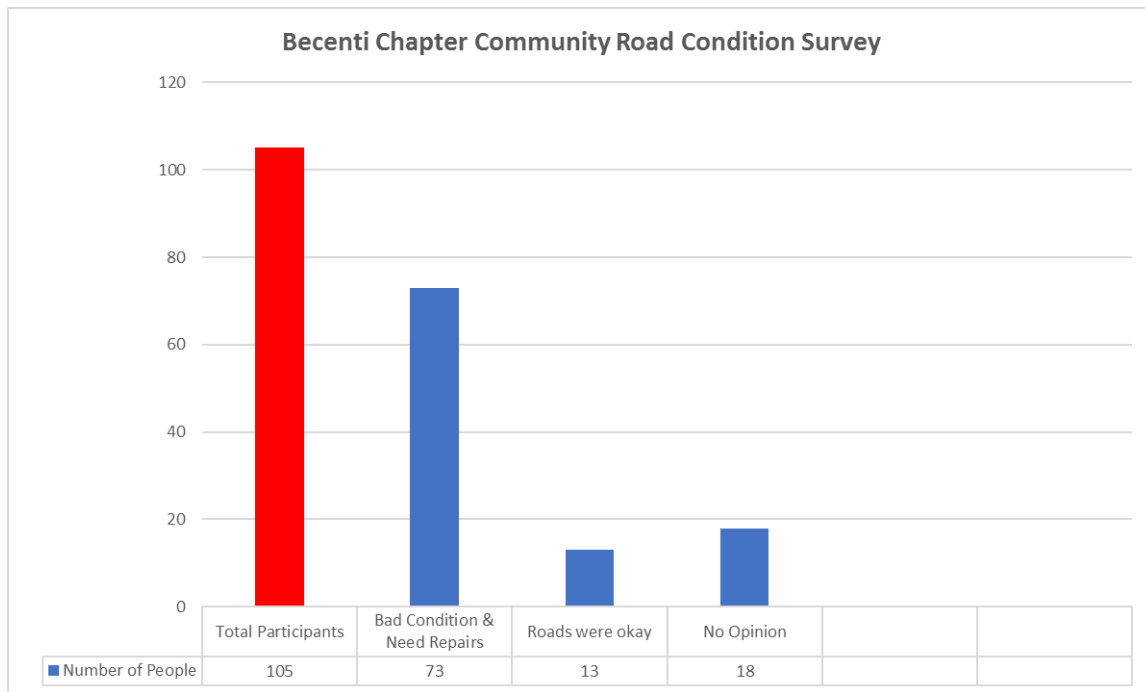
Table 16

Break-down of type of Trash Disposed by Becenti Chapter Community Members.



- G. Community members reported that most of the roads are in bad condition and are in need of repair as shown in Table 17.

Table 17.
Road Conditions



- H. Shopping locations for the following:

Hay/Feed – 27 Farmington; 24 Gallup; 5 Other; 32 No Opinion

Auto Repair – 53 Gallup; 14 Farmington; 8 Albuquerque; 1 Grants; 5 Other; 35 No Opinion

Groceries – 45 Gallup; 25 Crownpoint; 18 Farmington; 8 Albuquerque; 2 Grants; 12 No Opinion

Clothing – 40 Gallup; 21 Farmington; 20 Albuquerque; 43 No Opinion

LP Gas – 36 Crownpoint; 25 Gallup; 17 Farmington; 2 Thoreau; 53 No Opinion

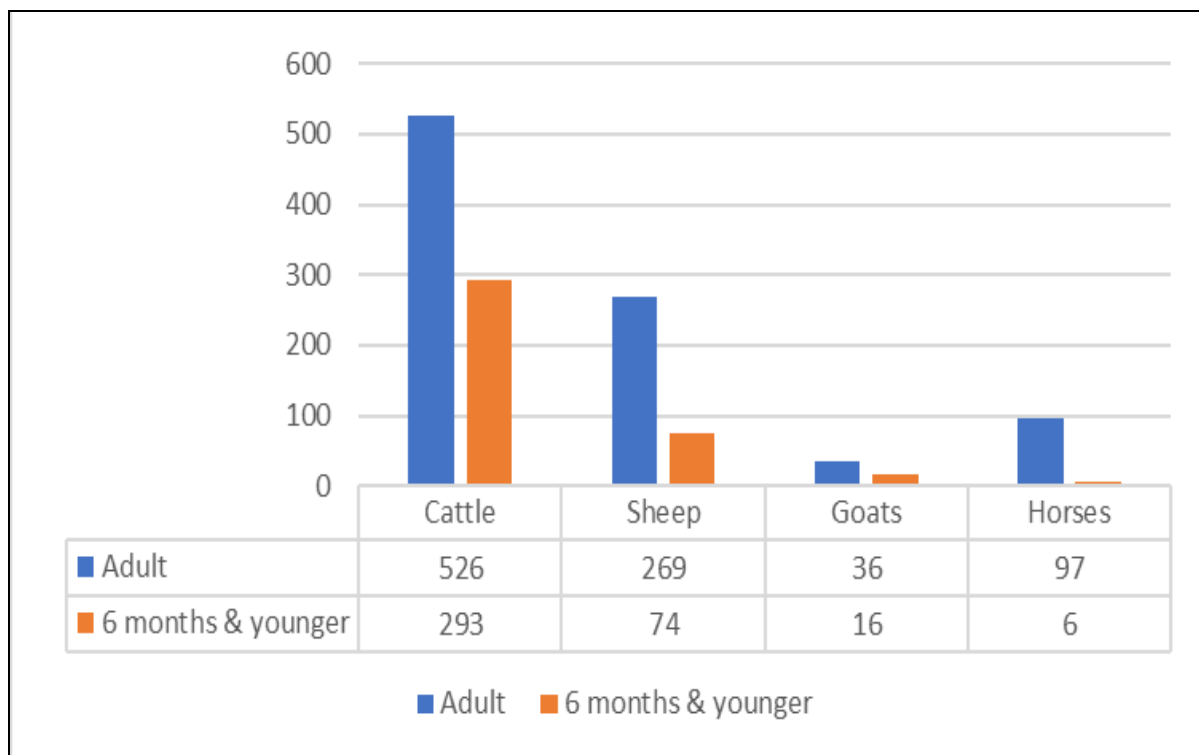
9.1 RANGELAND/LIVESTOCK ASSESSMENT

The Becenti Emergency Response Team developed an assessment instrument in the form of a survey regarding the drought situation during Summer 2018. There were 68 participants. The results were as follows:

Livestock owners report that more cattle are owned in the Becenti community. Sheep are next in count and not many horses are owned by livestock owners. Goats are the least owned. Table 18 illustrates this in a chart.

Table 18

Becenti Chapter Community Livestock Tally



Note: Adult and 6 months & younger are description of age of livestock.

Livestock owners reported that they go to Gallup to purchase most of their feed for their livestock. NAPI, Becenti [chapter] and Farmington were the next locations. (Table 19)

Hay was the item most bought for the livestock. Grain and salt blocks were the next two items that were purchased with other items as minimal purchases. (Table 20)

Table 19.

Location of Town that Animal Feed was Bought.

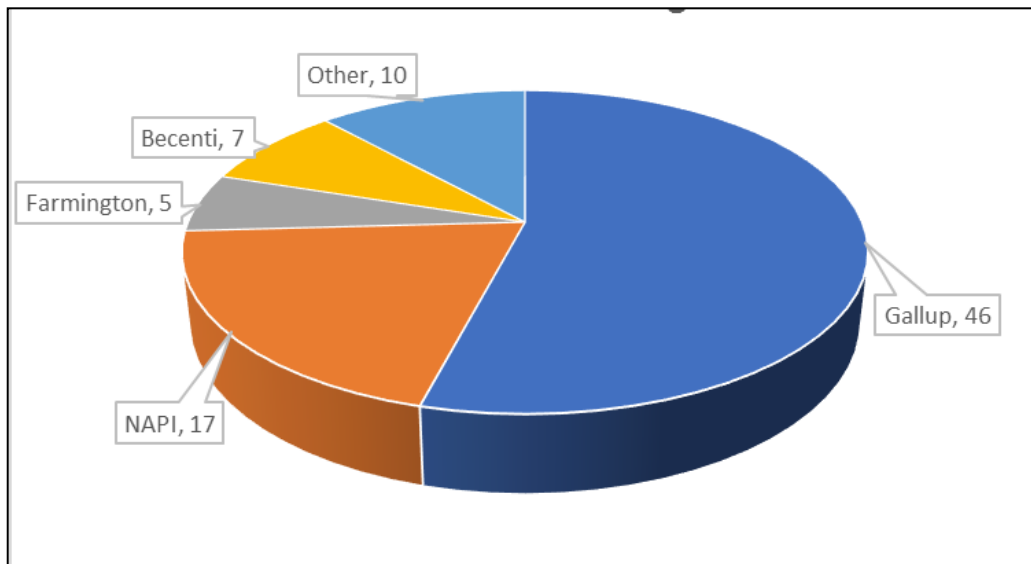
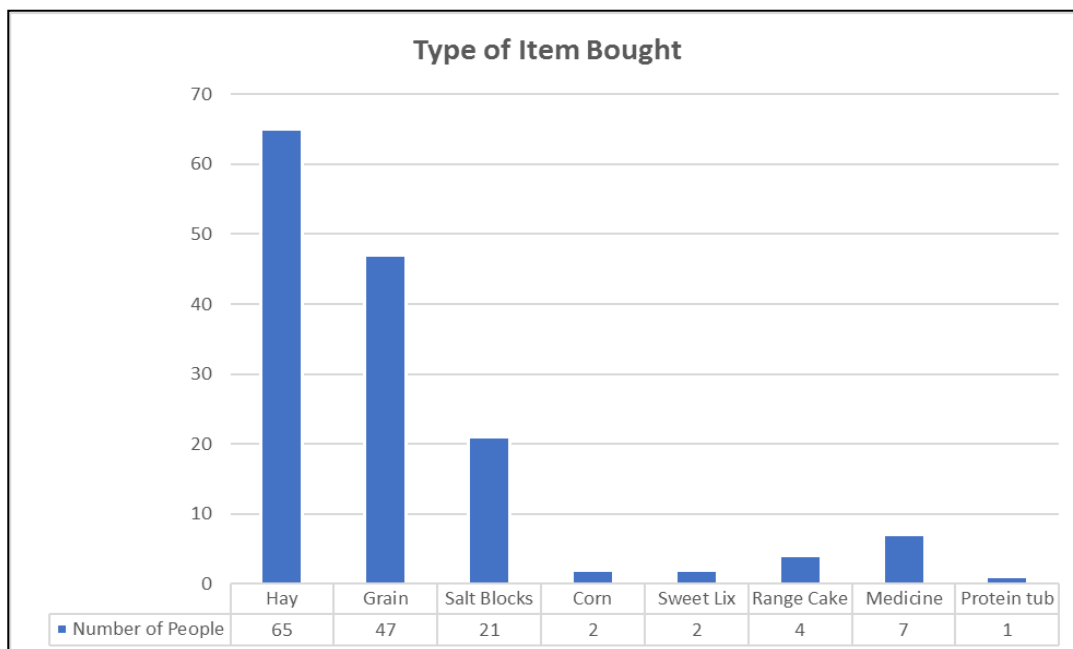


Table 20.

Type of Feed that was Bought.



Note: This does not indicate how many items, but how many people reported what they bought at the store.

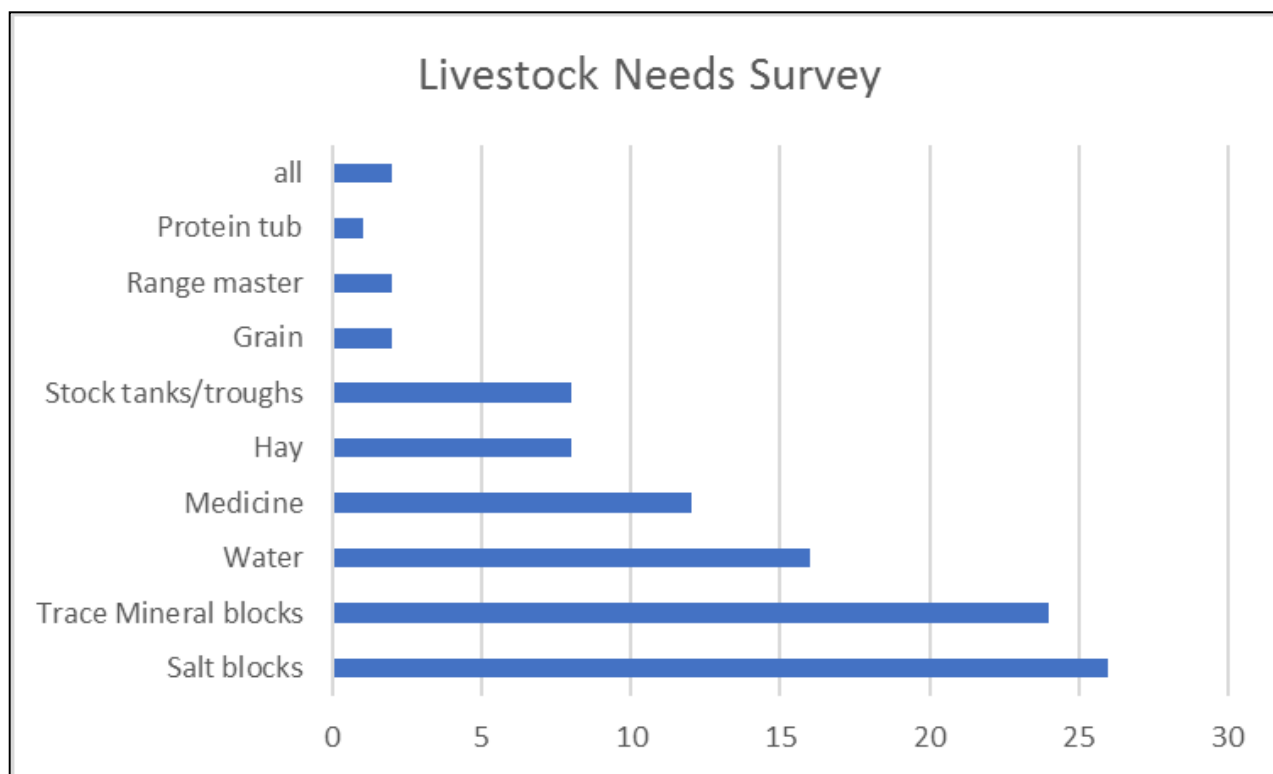
Livestock owners were asked “*How much hay does your livestock use per day?*” The results were as follows:

60 replied 1-4 bales per day
4 replied 5-10 bales per day
3 did not reply

According to the survey results of Becenti Chapter community, salt blocks were the most needed and protein tub was least needed as shown in Table 21.

Table 21.

Type of Livestock Supplemental Feed Needs.



Note: Survey numbers is by number of people, not quantity of item.

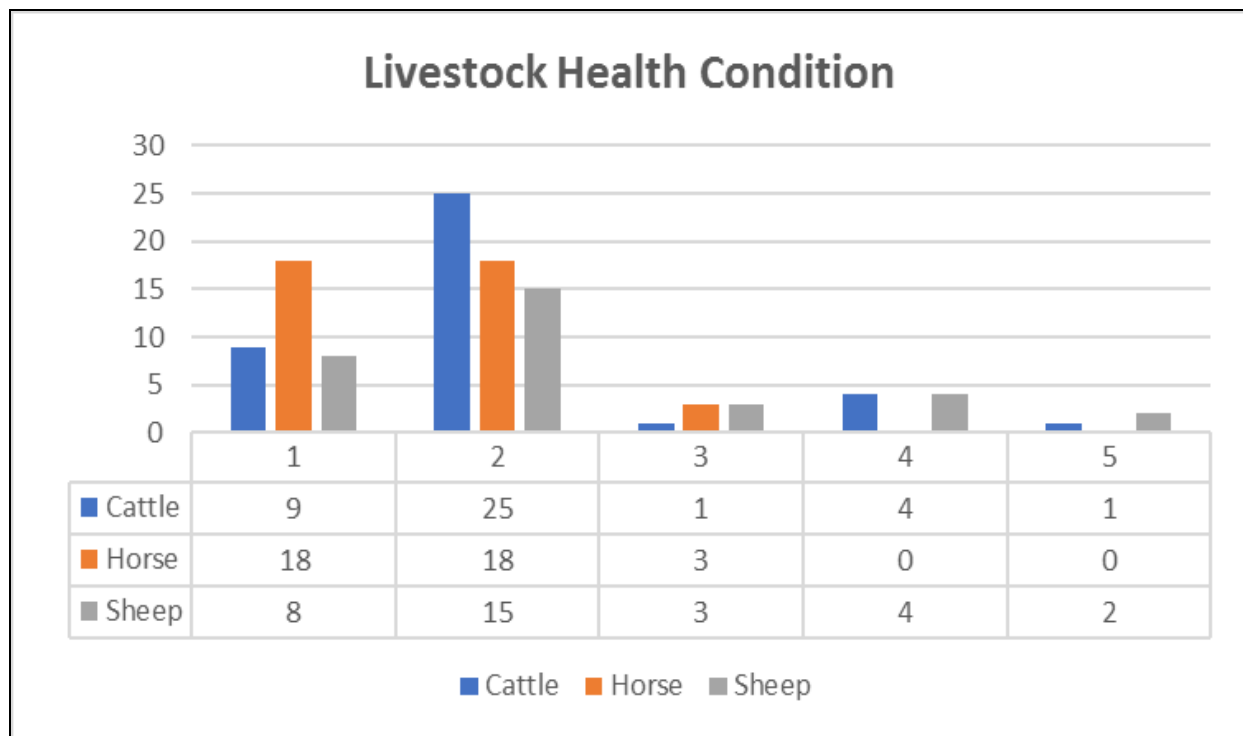
Livestock owners reported the health condition of their livestock according to a scale as follows:

- 1 = Healthy
- 2 = Fair Condition
- 3 = Ribs are visible, still have a rounded appearance
- 4 = Four rear ribs are visible, backbone slightly exposed, decreased hindquarter muscle
- 5 = Rear ribs are visible, backbone, neck and hipbone exposed
- 6 = 8 or more ribs are visible, very thin with minimal muscle
- 7 = Poor

A majority reported their livestock as being in *fair* condition. No livestock were reported as being in the numbers 6 and 7 categories as shown in Table 22.

Table 22.

Condition of Livestock Health.



Scale: 1 = Healthy; 2 = Fair Condition; 3 = Ribs are visible, still have a rounded appearance; 4 = Four rear ribs are visible, backbone slightly exposed, decreased hindquarter muscle; 5 = Rear ribs are visible, backbone, neck and hipbone exposed.

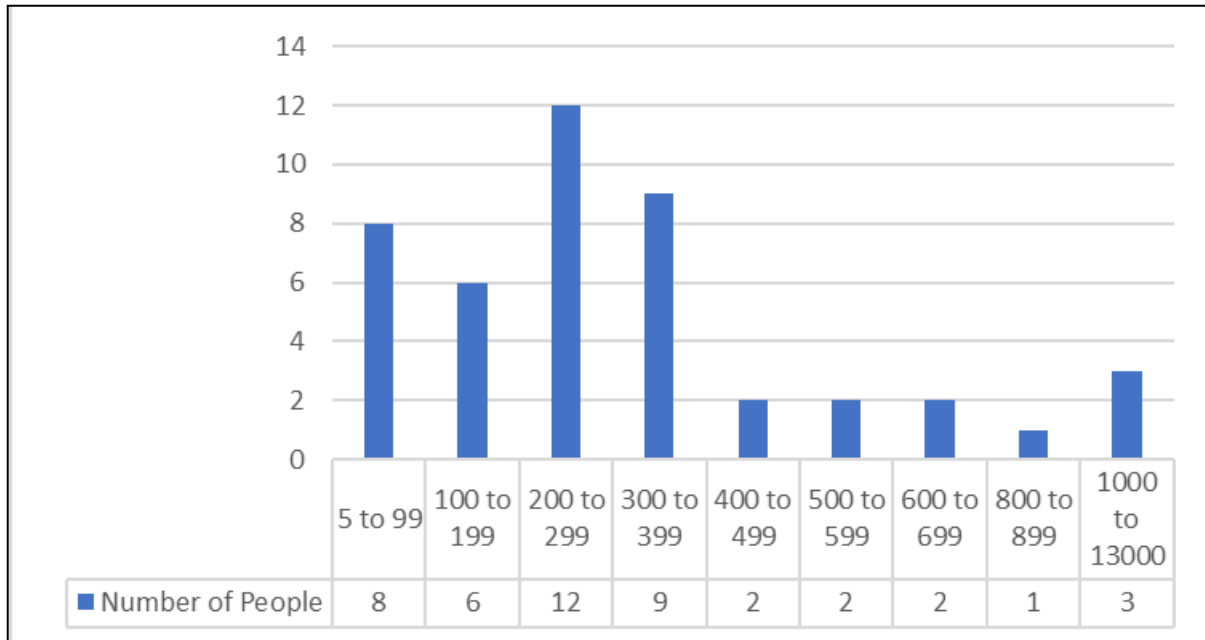
Livestock owners reported on the availability of water. The results are as follows:

Windmill operational:	Yes – 31	No windmills – 32
Haul water:	Yes – 23	No – 17
Location:	Becenti – 34	Crownpoint – 11 Home – 8 Little Water – 1

Livestock owners who do haul water have reported how many gallons per day. At the most 12 report that they haul between 200 to 299 gallons of water each day as shown in Table 23. To address the need to provide water and feed for their livestock, as well as conserve their land, 49 livestock owners reported that they do have a conservation plan in place and 21 do not.

Table 23.

Gallons of Water Hauled Per Day.



COMMUNITY NEEDS & CONCERNS CHAPTER PLANNING GOALS



COMMUNITY NEEDS & CONCERNS

10.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community involvement to identify the concerns and needs of the community were addressed through various methods of community participation. The Becenti Chapter CLUPC conducted two public hearings and community assessment. The Becenti Emergency Response Team in coordination with the Chapter administration, conducted a survey regarding Range and Livestock needs. In addition, the existing data from the US 2010 Census provided information on the demographics of the community. Based on the results of the assessment and public hearings, the following community concerns and needs were identified. Lastly, the needs and concerns were also addressed at local gatherings such as planning meetings, strategic planning, regular chapter meetings, etc.

10.1 COMMUNITY NEEDS

The community issues that need to be addressed by Becenti Chapter in the Community-Based Land Use Plan include adequate housing, infrastructure improvement, facilities, and services as well as economic development initiatives. The local needs are as follows:

- Water lines, power lines and other utilities to serve the entire community.
- Veterans Center
- Housing renovations and bathroom additions
- Community roads improvement
- Additional affordable housing appropriate for the Becenti community.
- Community Wellness Center and walking trail.
- Recreation park and playground.
- Community and Veterans' Cemeteries
- Solid Waste Transfer Station
- Recycling
- Regional Tourism and Economic Development Plan
- A Community Emergency Plan
- Vegetation Rehabilitation Plan

Becenti Chapter also emphasizes the importance of education for our youth and other members of the local community therefore another list was created to address the educational issues:

- Computer Lab
- Library
- Youth Center
- Courses held at the chapter from local colleges
- Navajo Language, Culture and History courses
- Head Start Center
- Child Care Center

Other local community facilities that are needed in the Becenti Chapter area are as follows:

- Local Police Sub-Station
- Community Volunteer Fire Department
- Senior Citizen Center
- Local Veterans' Center
- Community Cemetery
- Veterans Cemetery

Infrastructure improvement is a major area that Becenti Chapter needs to address and in doing so, the following items were listed to be addressed are as follows:

- Renovate the local NHA Housing Development Units.
- Update and Improve the local watering point.
- Establish a local Cellular Tower.
- Initiate an Alternative Energy Plan.
- Improve and maintain local community roads.
- Complete the Community Water Line Project.
- Expand the Powerlines to outlying homes.
- Earthen Dam Rehabilitation/Construction
- Windmill Repairs/Construction

There continues to be a need for home renovations for 35 NHA Home Ownership units. Of these homes, a large majority of the home owners are elderly or disabled individuals. According to the Community Assessment, scattered housing is preferred over clustered or other types of housing. The Becenti community favors instituting a proposed scattered housing project through the Navajo Housing Authority for community members desiring to own their own home. This is the common opinion among the residents. The population growth for the future will be enhanced by the proposed Bisti-Beacon Waterline Project that will provide additional water to meet the demands of community members that wish to own their own homes through the scattered housing project. Once waterlines have been established, NHA will consider scattered housing in areas that would be identified for this project.

Other types of housing needs include:

- Senior Citizen Housing/Independent Living.
- Veteran's housing
- Scattered home sites near proper infrastructure.
- Trailer Park
- Apartments (rentals)
- Homes for Disabled Individuals.
- Green Energy Housing.

In the rural areas of Becenti Chapter, the most crucial need in home improvement is indoor plumbing. Most rural home owners rely solely on water hauling to meet daily water needs. The chapter completed the Community Bathroom Addition Project that prompted the water line initiative with Crownpoint Indian Health Service Office of Environmental Health. The initiative continues with the Beacon Bisti N9 (BBN9) Lateral Waterline Project.

Electric power is also needed by community rural homes. The chapter is preparing to bring either electric power lines or solar panels to the rural housing units that have no electricity. The Scattered Powerline was identified as a project on the ICIP. Becenti Chapter has begun discussion with Continental Divide Electric Cooperative, Inc. regarding this project for guidance in planning and cost estimates.

Health and wellness are also a concern as the rate of diabetes, obesity, and high blood pressure increases among our Navajo People. Becenti Chapter lacks recreational facility such a walking trail, wellness center, or playground that would provide choices toward healthy lifestyles.

In a collaborative effort, the Becenti Chapter and the Navajo Nation Rural Addressing Authority are working on finalizing the Local Rural Addressing Project. The project will initiate the E-911 System on the Navajo Nation. The rural addressing numbering (system) will identify all building structures and road names to enable emergency response.

Becenti Chapter community livestock owners need to comply with a livestock and rangeland management plan to maintain healthy and sustainability. This will allow livestock producers to become more responsible for their livestock/animals.

CHAPTER PLANNING GOALS

11.0 CHAPTER PLANNING GOALS

This plan serves as a guide for Becenti Chapter Community-Based Land Use Planning Committee to include citizen participation activities within the wider context of developing a community vision, guiding principles and goals. It also serves to:

- Provide a better understanding of the citizen participation process.
- Define responsibilities of Community Land Use Planning Committee at several levels.
- Apply experience and research in citizen participation program development for housing, community, and economic development.
- Research and explore environmental sustainability.
- Improve livestock and range management.

Community members were provided the opportunity to participate in the development of the Community-Based Land Use Plan through Public Hearings and other means of communication during Chapter meetings and community-based committee meetings.

Becenti Chapter Planning Process



Future planning efforts will focus in five areas:

- addressing current housing issues
- providing a suitable, healthy, and safe living environment
- providing expanded economic opportunities and growth
- improving the effectiveness of available program services
- addressing agricultural issues

Becenti Chapter Community-Based Land Use Plan focused on planning processes that would coordinate housing and community development activities. This required a planning and management process that was appropriate for the complexity of the organizational structure; the changing external factors influencing programs; and the need to be accountable. This plan will guide project management planning to be used in the future.

11.1 ICIP LIST 2019 – 2024

For the community to continue to develop and progress, Becenti Chapter has assessed and identified the needs of the community. Some of the areas that are addressed are: economic opportunities for individuals and the community, educational improvement, adequate community facilities, and infrastructure improvement. Becenti Chapter listed these projects into a five (5) year plan known as the Infrastructure Capital Improvement Project (ICIP) that is updated and submitted to the Navajo Nation and the State of New Mexico each year. The projects on the list are identified by the community members for recommendation and approval. The listing is updated each year according to their funding status or project completion.

Becenti Chapter compiled their ICIP list that consists of community-based projects. The chapter projects to complete the developments from 2019 - 2024. The following list shown in contains names of projects, their rank and category, as shown in Table 24.

Table 24.

Becenti Chapter ICIP List 2019 - 2023

Project	Rank	Category
Community Veterans Center	2019 – 1	Facilities
Recreation Park & Walking Trail	2019 – 2	Other
Heavy Equipment, Truck, Trailer	2019 – 3	Equipment
Repair Earth Dams and Windmills	2019 – 4	Water
New Community Cemetery	2019 – 5	Other
Scattered Waterline	2020 – 1	Water
Scattered Powerline	2020 – 2	Other – Utilities
Road Repairs	2020 – 3	Transportation – Highways/Roads/Bridges
New Warehouse	2020 – 4	Facilities- Other
New Senior Day Care Center	2020 - 5	Facilities – Other
New Chapter House	2021 – 1	Facilities – Administrative Facilities

Heavy Equipment – Grader	2021 – 2	Equipment - Other
RV Park	2021 – 3	Facilities - Other
Storage Unit Rentals	2021 – 4	Facilities – Other
Heliport	2021 – 5	Transportation – Other
New Fire Truck	2022 - 1	Vehicles – Public Safety
Library	2022 – 2	Facility – Libraries
Water Tank Truck	2022 – 3	Vehicles
Laundromat	2022 – 4	Facilities – Other
Skating Rink/Bowling Alley	2022 – 5	Facilities - Other
Convenience Store	2023 – 1	Facilities – Other
Child Day Care Center	2023 – 2	Facilities – Day Care Center
Auto/Tire Shop	2023 – 3	Facilities – Other
Flower Shop	2023 – 4	Facilities – Other
Ice Cream Shop	2023 - 5	Facilities - Other

11.2 CHAPTER MISSION/VISION STATEMENT AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Another planning tool is the Strategic Plan. If community-based land use planning in Becenti Chapter is to be effective, participants in the process must be guided by a common vision, a clear mission, and a solid resolution to learn new approaches to old and persistent challenges. As a result, the Becenti Chapter has developed a draft of a Strategic Plan which will be finalized by the end of 2018. The process was initiated through the Community-Based Land Use Planning Committee, Chapter Officials, and the Chapter Administration. Community members who had an interest in the development and planning of the chapter were also involved and provided input.

The draft mission and vision statements for Becenti Chapter is as follows:

Vision

The vision of Becenti Chapter is to prioritize, support, and provide resources to strengthen individuals and families within the community to become self-sufficient, self-sustaining, healthy, and productive citizens of the Navajo Nation.

Mission

The mission of Becenti Chapter is to address infrastructural needs; provide educational opportunities; empower individuals and families to be self-sufficient. The Becenti Chapter will be accountable, transparent in communication, and provide strong leadership with integrity and commitment.

The strategic priorities identified were:

1. LGA Certification - Becenti Chapter will be a Local Governance Act (LGA) Certified Chapter by December 2019.
2. Infrastructure (Major - \$50,000 or more) - Becenti Chapter will prioritize and plan major infrastructure projects for the next five years

3. Educational Opportunities - Becenti Chapter will provide a variety of educational opportunities to enhance and expand the experience, skills, and knowledge of the community members.
4. Localized Chapter Projects (under \$50,000) - Becenti Chapter will plan and complete local projects that will benefit the Becenti community and its members.

Identified Strategic Goals:

- Land-Use Plan recertification
- LGA Five-Management Chapter Certification
- Increase Voter Registration
- Improve communication (in-house and external)
- Build data archival system (data warehouse, data mining, and copies of policies and documents).
- Continue to improve communication with other chapter service areas.
- Reactivate and strengthen Senior Advisory Council.
- Establish a local Youth Council.
- Provide a Navajo Language lab and study/tutoring area.
- Strengthen assessment data collection, communication of, and use of assessment data for decision-making.
- Improve IT analysis for increased internet band-width, speed, and computers.
- Plan and increase number of activities for community members.
- Build a new Senior Center, Veterans Center, Wellness Center.
- Improve landscaping around the chapter house and surroundings.
- Develop a wellness plan for community members.
- Ensure compliance with American Disability Act (ADA).
- Increase community members involvement in assessment, evaluation, and planning activities.
- Establish a library.
- Address agricultural issues, earthen dams, windmills.

COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN



COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN

Becenti Chapter is aware of the numerous opportunities that exist for the community in terms of revenue from various commercial and industrial development. The development is crucial in the future of the chapter community. The Community-Based Land Use Plan for Becenti Chapter is comprised of three sections: Recommendations, Implementation, and Land Use Site. Each area of development will explain the recommendations and implementation.

12.0 COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The chapter is interested in developing tourism-related commercial business along New Mexico Highway 371 to generate revenues to support Chapter operations. Becenti Chapter has great economic opportunities with the natural, cultural and historic attractions.

12.0.1 Recommendation

The following are some revenue possibilities:

- 24-hour Convenience Store
- Gas Station
- RV Park
- Laundromat
- Auto Repair Shop
- Flower Shop
- Ice Cream Shop

12.0.2 Implementation

The Chapter Tract Site has been identified as a site for various businesses such as those recommended above. The site has water and other utility line infrastructure for easy access. Environmental and archeological studies have already been completed. The only study that would need to be updated is the biological assessment. A master plan identifying each facility/structure, would need to be completed and finalized.

12.1 COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELLNESS

The Becenti Chapter is addressing the health and safety of community members. There is a need for basketball courts, walking or bike trails and playgrounds that will encourage physical activities for children, adults and the elderly, as well as expanding the community garden to encourage healthy eating. The Chapter receives a portion of the Healthy Diné Nation's Act of 2014 (also known as the Junk Food Tax) and has plans to use these funds as matching funds for the implementation of health and wellness projects for the community members.

12.1.1 Recommendations

Public Safety

No police or fire substations exist in the community however, there is a new facility that includes a Public Safety, Navajo Nation Courts and Detention Center located approximately 6 miles south on New Mexico Highway 371. The facility serves the

Eastern Navajo Agency. A Volunteer Fire Department is also located in Crownpoint approximately 8 miles from Becenti Chapter. Various constraints impact the response time of 1-2 hours for Police and Fire Fighters to respond therefore, a Police and Fire Sub-Stations are needed in the Becenti community.

Health Care

The nearest health care facility is located approximately 8 miles south in Crownpoint at the Indian Health Service. There is a small space available for a Community Health Representative at the chapter to provide home health visitation to local elders and other high-risk community members. In the future, the Becenti Chapter may support the improvement of Indian Health Service should they seek to enlarge the hospital facility.

Health/Wellness (Recreation)

There are currently no recreational facilities therefore, proposed plans for recreational activities to serve residents of all ages is necessary. Without organized activities in the community, there is vandalism, crime and gangs. Since students are transported to and from Crownpoint for school, there needs to be extracurricular activities. Some recreational facilities desired at Becenti include:

- Basketball Court
- Walking/Running Trail
- Recreation Center
- Community Weight Room
- Skate Park
- Playground
- Picnic Area
- Community Gardening

12.1.2 Implementation

Public Safety

No site has yet been identified, however, there is ample space within the chapter tract for any future proposed sites for these institutions. Lastly, the water pressure for fires will also need to be upgraded.

Health Care

A Community Health Representative (CHR) sub-station or office building could enhance services for the community. A new chapter facility may accommodate other programs and services.

Health/Wellness (Recreation)

There is space available within the chapter tract to accommodate a recreational facility and other types of health and wellness ventures. A community garden can be expanded to be available for more community members to plant vegetable gardens.



Becenti Chapter Mini-Community Garden

12.2 EDUCATION

The Becenti Chapter recognizes the need for educational opportunities for community members and other interested parties.

12.2.1 Recommendation

The chapter has opportunities to collaborate with nearby communities, colleges & university, and other organizations to provide educational awareness such as:

- Leadership Skills
- Navajo Language, Culture & History
- Horsemanship
- Agricultural Practices
- 4-H Events
- Arts & Crafts
- Nutrition
- Gardening
- Computer
- Reading Literacy
- Domestic Violence Awareness
- Suicide Prevention
- Alcohol & Drug Abuse/Addiction

12.2.2 Implementation

The workshops and sessions will be provided at the Becenti Chapter and eventually, a larger and better chapter facility would accommodate these educational events.

12.3 YOUTH

The Becenti Chapter sees the need to establish a Youth Council to address youth issues, plan youth-oriented activities and be a voice in advocating for all youth.

12.3.1 Recommendation

The Becenti Chapter is aware that there is a need for the Youth to have a voice in decision-making and be inclusive in planning for their peers. Currently there is no representation for the Youth.

12.3.2 Implementation

The Becenti Chapter will formally establish a Youth Council by a Chapter resolution and a Plan of Operation. The Chapter will assist the Youth with needed resources and training to become an effective advocating entity.

12.4 COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Becenti Chapter community facilities are located in the chapter tract consisting of 165.25 acres of Tribal Trust Land that was withdrawn for use by Becenti Chapter and the local community. The first land withdrawal was enacted by resolution number ACD-236-60 on December 13, 1960. Resolution number ACMA-12-80 by the Navajo Nation Council amended the land withdrawal to what is now 165.25 acres on March 11, 1980 (Appendix C).

12.2.1 Recommendations

Chapter House

The current chapter house was built in 1960 and remodeled in 1989. Tribal program services and chapter sub-committees provided at the chapter house include:

- Community Health Representative (CHR)
- Becenti Chapter Administration Office
- Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC)
- Becenti Emergency Response Team (BERT)
- Becenti Chapter Veterans Organization (BCVO)

There is also a discussion of establishing a Becenti Community Youth Council that would advocate and plan on behalf of the youth within the community. As services become decentralized and the chapter becomes Local Governance certified pursuant to the Local Governance Act, the services would increase. The current chapter house is too small to accommodate these services and other programs.

Community Facilities

The current Multi-Purpose building accommodates both the local Navajo Nation Head Start Program and the Navajo Area Agency on Aging Senior Center Program. Due to constraints, it has become necessary to have a separate new building to accommodate only the local Senior Center Program. Therefore, planning and establishing new facilities to accommodate community needs were identified as follows:

- Veterans Center
- Senior Center or Senior Day Care Center
- Youth Center
- New Chapter
- New Warehouse
- Library
- Tutoring Lab
- Computer Lab
- Larger Multi-Purpose Center

Livestock Water Resource

Community livestock producers address the need to improve and provide adequate water resource for their livestock. This would assure healthy animals and improve rangeland management. Windmills are in constant need of repair and earthen dams are normally depleted due to the drought.

Cemetery

The community members see a need for a cemetery for the community as well as Military Veterans. Consideration for Becenti Community and Veterans Cemetery are being addressed. Becenti Chapter is open to a regional cemetery project with other chapters that are considering this idea.

12.2.2 Implementation

Veterans Center

The old stone building has been identified to be renovated to accommodate the needs of the Military Veterans. Renovation and electrical/water utilities would be needed.

Chapter House

A new Chapter House is being considered and has been identified on the ICIP list. The location for this new facility is on the west side of the NHA housing complex.

Community Facilities

A new Senior Center will be constructed however there is an option to renovate the existing facility. The Senior Advisory Council will determine which plan will best suit the needs of the center.

Cemetery

While this is a concern there has been no site identified for a community and Military Veterans cemetery. The idea that we can join nearby chapters as a regional plan to create a large cemetery would possibly address our needs as well.

Youth Center

Once a Youth Council has been established, they would determine and assist in planning the establishment of a Youth Center.

Livestock Water Resource

Land Board, Chapter resources and Producers would establish a needed plan for livestock water improvement. The plan will include rehabilitation earthen dams, windmill repairs to working condition. In areas where needed, construct new earth dams and windmills.

Library

A library would be accessible to the community. Students would be motivated to study in a safe, conducive environment and not have to hitch hike to study elsewhere.

Tutoring Lab

The availability of a tutoring lab would provide more time to complete school work. The one-on-one connection with tutors will be more accessible.

Larger Multi-Purpose Center

The Becenti Chapter envisions a multitude of meetings, trainings, and events to occur in the center.

12.3 EXISTING AND NEEDED INFRASTRUCTURE

This section describes the existing and needed infrastructure in the Becenti community.

12.3.1 Recommendations

Transportation

New Mexico Highway 371 is the major highway from Crownpoint to Farmington. The high traffic volume comes from commercial trucking routes in and out of Crownpoint and tourism to Chaco Canyon National Park. East Navajo Route 9 accommodates tourists to Chaco Canyon National Park. Navajo Route N7009 is the primary road to Becenti Chapter and the local NHA housing subdivision. Other major unpaved roadways include N7141, N7059 and N7114 (Appendix B).

No transit services currently exist in the community however, the Navajo Nation Transit System is proposing routes from Crownpoint to Farmington via Cuba. Becenti Chapter is encouraged that Navajo Technical University has a bus route for students from Crownpoint to Farmington on New Mexico State Highway 371.

There is no airport or runway within the community. The nearest available runway is in Crownpoint that is mainly used for medical transport by Indian Health Service. There is also a helipad at the Indian Health Service. Other nearby airports are in Gallup, Grants and Farmington, New Mexico.

Utilities

Becenti Chapter has several types of utilities within the community. These include propane for heating and cooking, electrical power, community waterline, sewer lagoon serving the NHA Housing subdivision, telephone and cellular services and limited internet availability do exist.

Propane - The majority of homes and facilities utilize propane gas within Becenti area. Natural gas is currently not available in the Becenti community. NTUA has a natural gas system in the Crownpoint, New Mexico area. NTUA gas engineering department estimates gas installation costs of approximately \$25 per lineal foot and any major gas pipeline taps will cost approximately \$60,000. Although the gas price for domestic use costs one third less the liquid propane (LP) costs, the initial cost to install the natural gas system is expensive. In most cases, the natural gas installation cost exceeds profit management for over 20 to 30 years. Therefore, NTUA only supplies natural gas to areas with high numbers of community homes, commercial and industrial buildings.

Electricity - The Becenti area is served with electrical power by Continental Divide Electric Cooperative, Inc. (CDEC). Currently, the company is awaiting Rights-of-Way approval to run express (electrical upgrade) lines to Crownpoint to meet additional and future electrical demands. The express line will include Becenti community as well. PNM has a 345-KV transmission line that runs through the Becenti area (Appendix B).

Solar Energy - Becenti Chapter does not have solar energy in existing homes or facilities. However, renewable energy is strongly being considered by the chapter administration officials and community members.

Water - Currently, within the chapter compound, the NHA housing subdivision, and various homes in the Becenti community is served by Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA). The mainline supplies the community from two Crownpoint wells. Crownpoint Well No. 1 has an estimated flow of 110 gallons per minute, and Crownpoint Well No. 2 pumps water at 205 gallons per minute. This water system also ties into the Nahodishgish and Little Water communities. The proposed Bisti-Beacon Water Supply Project is designed to feed the Crownpoint water system that will eventually expand Becenti's community water supply. An existing 52,450-gallon water storage tank with base elevation of 6,743 feet has an overflow elevation of 6,759 feet is located one mile south of the Becenti Chapter. The Office of Environmental Health (OEH) of the Indian Health Service (IHS) has completed several new major water line projects in the chapter within the last 10 years.

Sewer - A sewer lagoon is located one-quarter mile north of the existing NHA housing. Crownpoint IHS/Office of Engineering (OEH) confirmed the sewer lagoon capacity will not require expansion. Therefore, no new sewer expansions are proposed for the chapter.

Telephone - Local telephone service is provided by Frontier Communication Company. Most homes along Highway 371 and near the chapter house are served by landline telephone services. But outside any electric or road infrastructure, there are no cell or internet communication lines. There is a need for a cell tower to boost power for residents from Becenti Chapter to Lake Valley and White Rock Chapter communities. This equates to an estimated 25% of Becenti community cellular service. The New Mexico State Highway 371 is heavily used and when there are traffic emergencies, individuals are unable to get appropriate help promptly.

Frontier Communication Company indicates they are set up to accommodate any additional telephone lines required only in the housing areas. The cost to extend telephone lines in rural area is costly. As such, households do without phone service and poor cellular phone reception.

Solid Waste - There is no existing transfer station in the community. The nearest transfer stations are located approximately 6 miles south toward Crownpoint and 24 miles north toward Lake Valley, along New Mexico Highway 371. The regional landfill is located near Thoreau, New Mexico which is 30 miles away. Navajo Nation Solid Waste collects trash at the NHA Rental subdivision and at the chapter house however, individual home owners do not receive trash collection service.

12.3.2 Implementation

Transportation

The Becenti Chapter will continue to coordinate and collaborate with Navajo Division of Transportation to address road issues for repairs and improvement. The ICIP also has identified establishing a Heliport within the next five years to address emergency transporting.

Utilities

The Becenti Chapter will continue to improve the community infrastructure that will better serve the community.

Electricity - The Becenti area is served with electrical power by Continental Divide Electric Cooperative, Inc. (CDEC). Currently, the company is awaiting Rights-of-Way approval to run express (electrical upgrade) lines to Crownpoint to meet additional and future electrical demands (Appendix B).

Solar Energy – The Becenti Chapter is considering the installation of solar panels for electricity as a pilot project on one of the renovation project. The chapter will coordinate with an authorized entity to expedite this venture.

Water - The Bisti-Beacon Waterline Project will enhance the existing water supply to outlying homes. Otherwise, the chapter will continue coordinating and collaborating with NTUA for the water needs of the community.

Sewer - Crownpoint IHS/Office of Engineering (OEH) confirmed the capacity of the sewer lagoon will not require expansion therefore, no new sewer expansions are proposed for the chapter at this time.

Telephone - Existing telephone landlines continue to play a role in the community as cellular telephone connections are not always available. It is at the discretion of the community member to choose to receive which ever services would work for them. The chapter is advocating for better cellular connection services in the area. The chapter has begun collaboration with communication resources such as NTUA and Navajo Technical University to identify needed services in the area, especially in the “dead zones”.

Solid Waste - According to the 2018 Assessment, community members indicated that they have concern of illegal dumping. There is an illegal trash dumping area in the northwest corner of the Becenti Chapter tract that is being addressed. There are plans to post “No Dumping” and “Trash Dumping is Prohibited” signs to educate the community. Becenti Chapter will solicit assistance from the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Office to clean and close the illegal dumping site.

APPENDICES



APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

CLUP Committee: Community-Based Land Use Planning Committee — committee designated under the LGA to oversee the development of a land use plan.

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

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

Infrastructure: Utilities (water, sewer, gas, electric, solar, telephone, solid waste facilities), and roads.

Land Status: Type of land ownership as identified below:

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

State Land: Land in legal title of the State of New Mexico.

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

Public Domain: Lands owned by U.S. and administered by BLM.

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

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

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

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

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

Economic development

Taxation and Revenue Generation of Bonds:

- Infrastructure
- Development
- Land Use Planning/Zoning/Ordinances
- Federal, State and Tribal Contracts Public Safety/Recreation

Requirements are:

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

NAHASDA: Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act of 1996. NAHASDA reorganized the system of federal housing assistance to Native Americans by:

Eliminating several separate programs and replacing them with a single program recognizing the right of Indian self-determination and tribal self-governance. NAHASDA provides for tribal governing bodies to name a tribally designated housing entity (TDHE) to prepare an Indian Housing Plan (IHP).

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

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

Community Assessment: Assess community needs for housing, economic development and community facilities, through use of a survey tool.

Infrastructure Analysis: Compile data on transportation and utilities needed for development to occur.

Suitability Analysis: Examine the natural and cultural resources and environmental constraints to development.

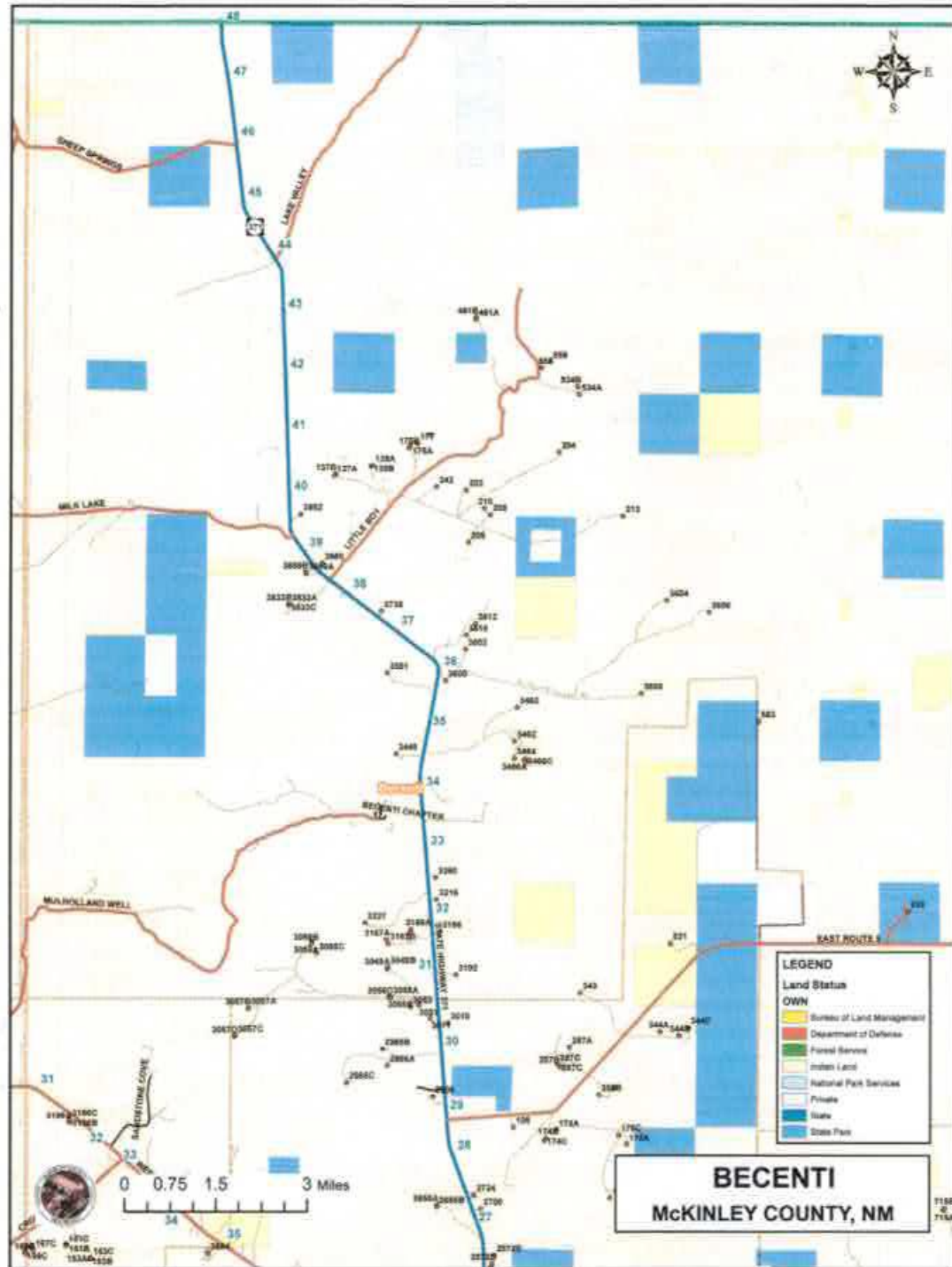
Scattered Housing: Housing developed in a spread-apart pattern.

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

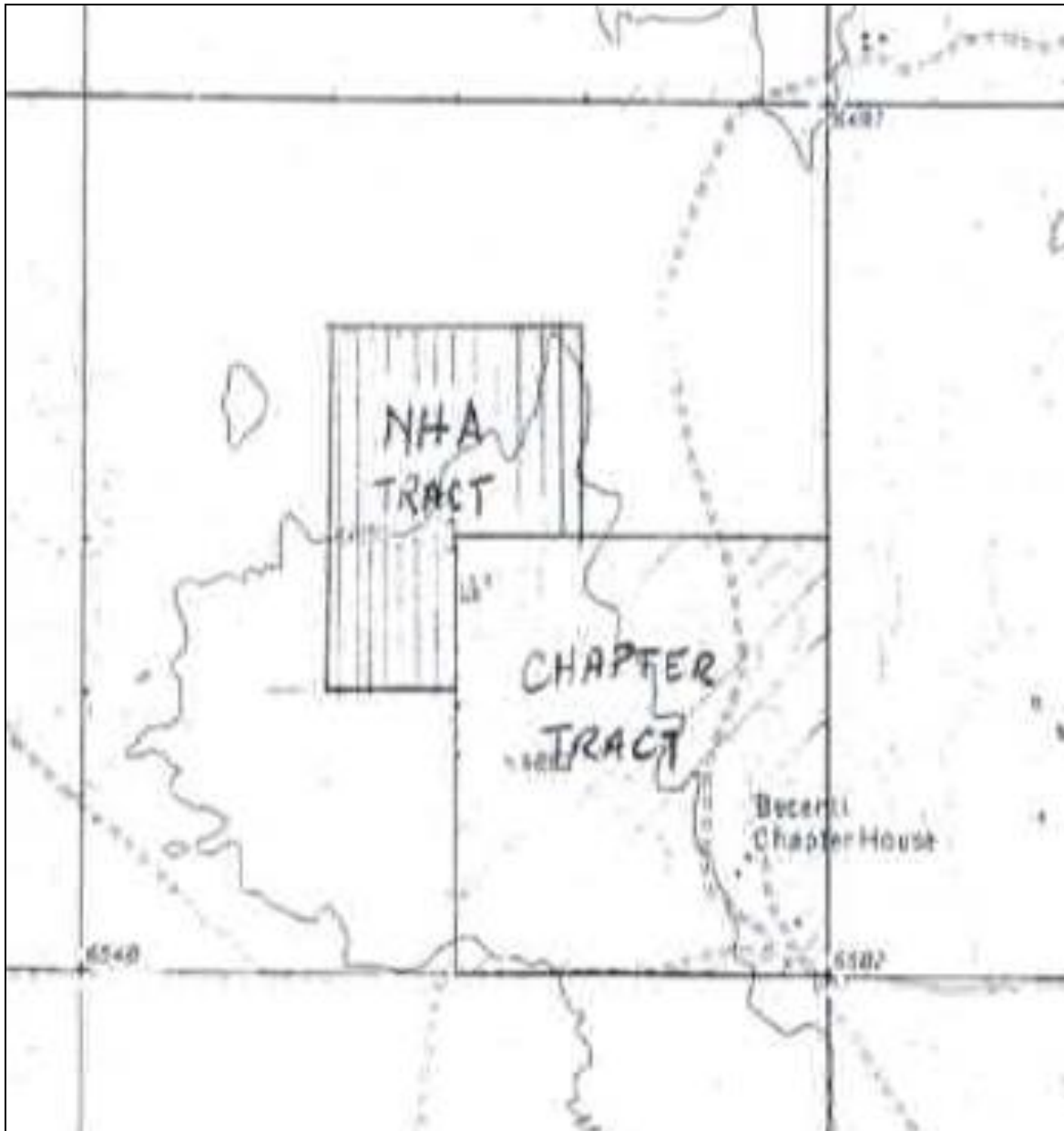
Traditional Cultural Properties: Sites sacred to the chapter community.

Withdrawn Land: Sites/land for which all clearances and approvals have been given.

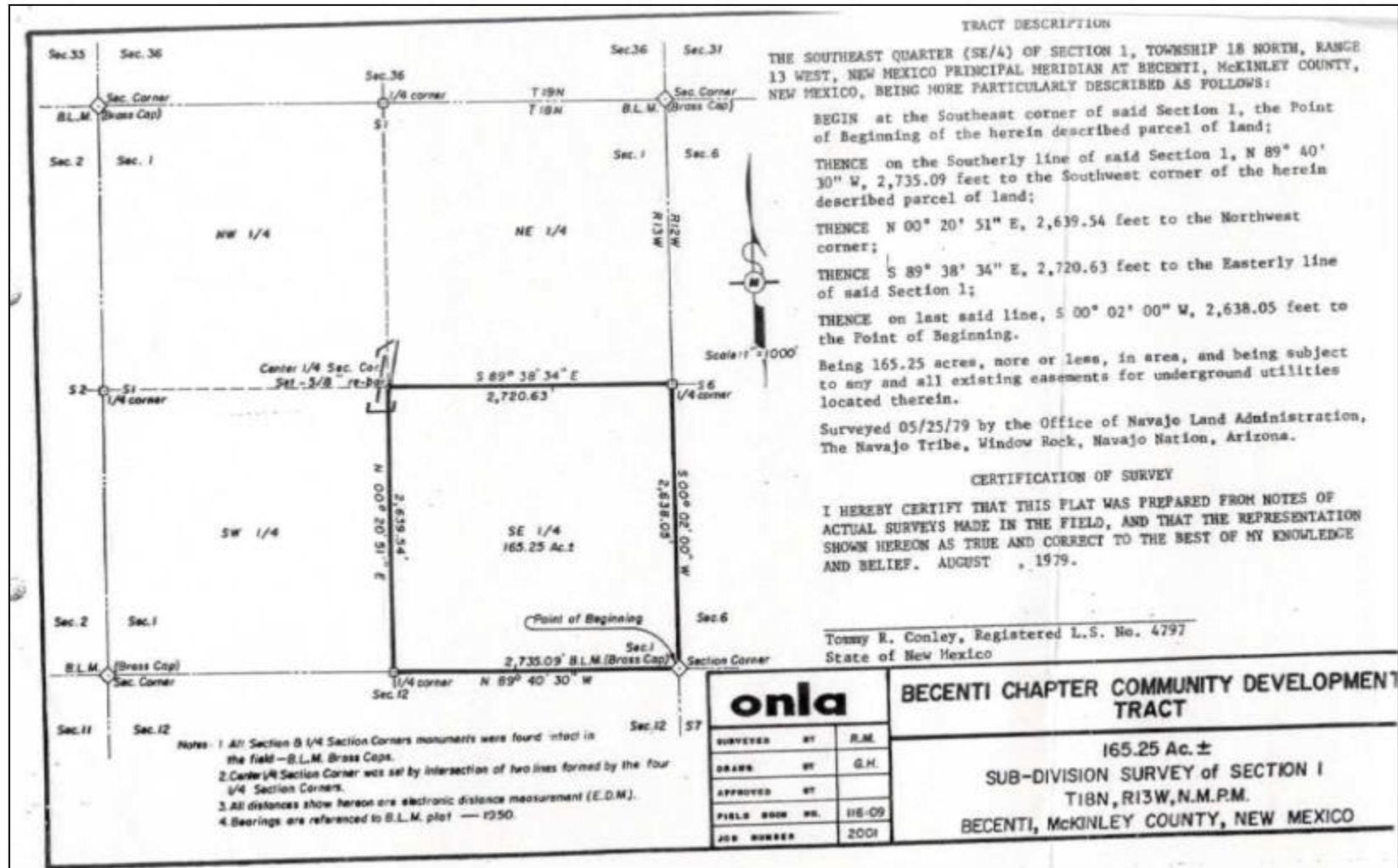
APPENDIX B: MAPS **BECENTI CHAPTER SERVICE AREA**



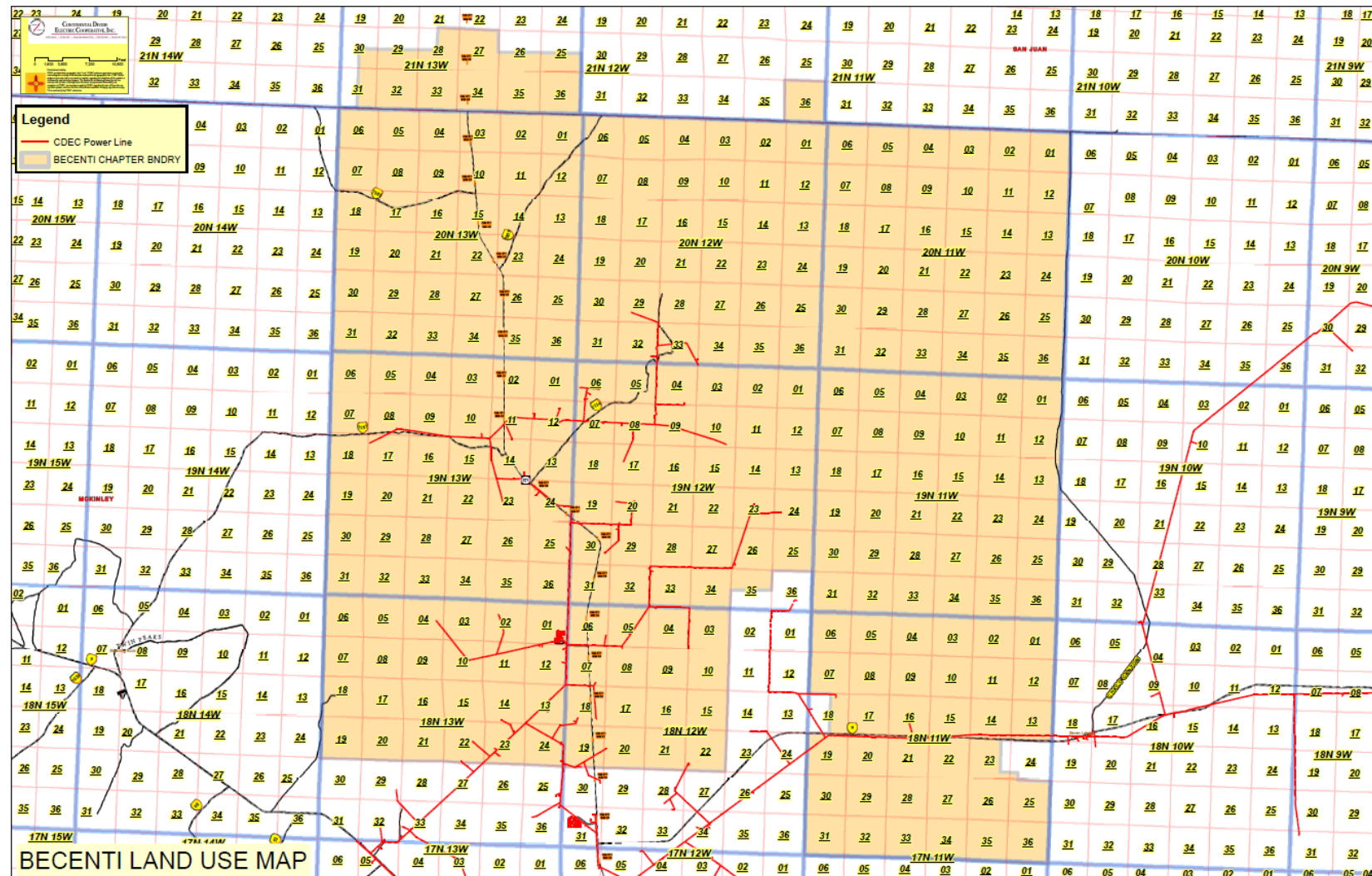
BECENTI CHAPTER LAND TRACT SKETCH



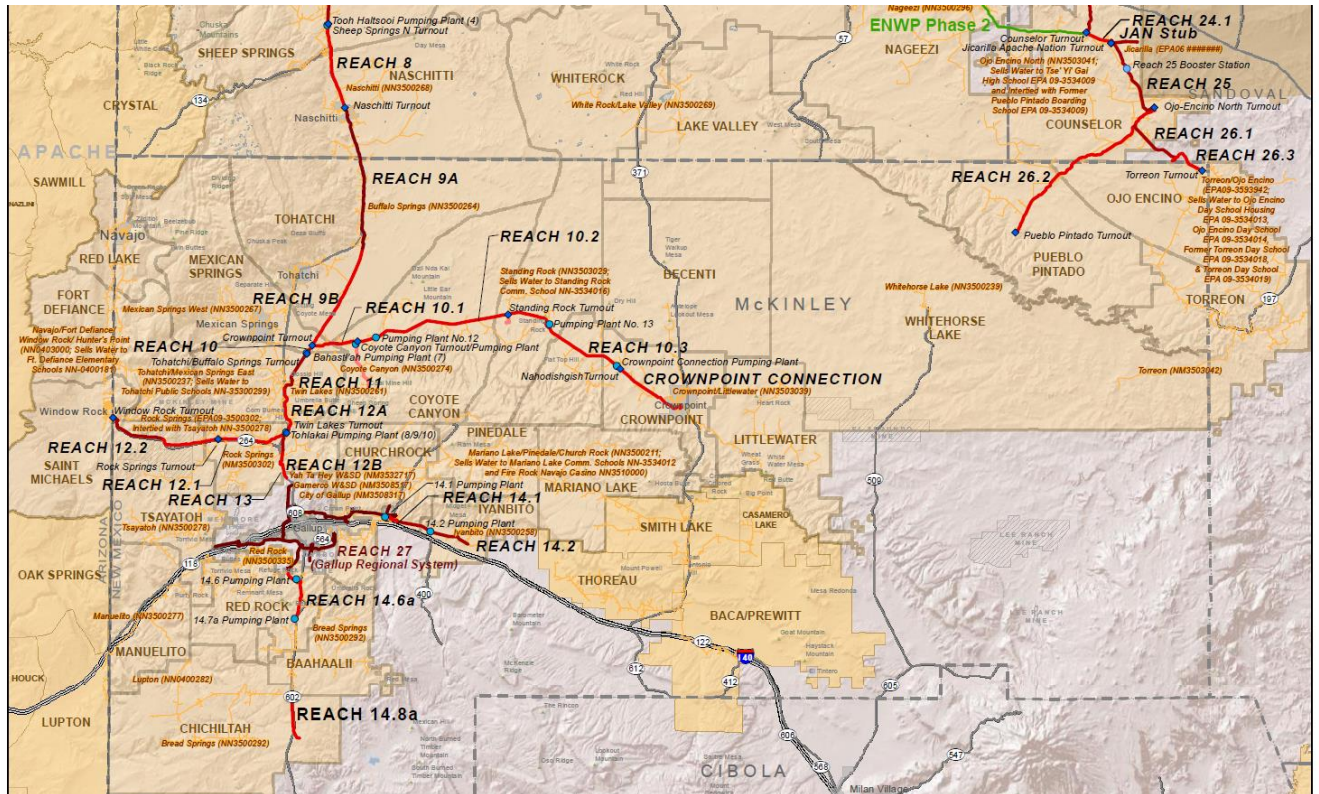
SITE ONE – BECENTI CHAPTER TRACT MAP



ELECTRICAL POWERLINES



BEACON BISTI N9 (BBN9) LATERAL MAP



Beacon Bisti N9 (BBN9) Lateral Map
Source: Souder Miller Company

APPENDIX C: BECENTI CHAPTER LAND WITHDRAWAL RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION ACD-236-60

EXHIBIT "A"

DIRECTOR
RESOURCES DIVISION

ACD-236-60

RESOLUTION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

Withdrawing of Certain Lands for the Use of Becenti Chapter

WHEREAS:

1. Resolution ACD-222-60 of the Advisory Committee authorizes the construction of a chapter house at Becenti, New Mexico, and further provides that the site shall be withdrawn for community use, and

2. The surveying of the site has been completed and it is desirable that said lands be withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of Resolution ACD-222-60.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The following described lands be and they hereby are withdrawn and set aside for community use of the Becenti Chapter of the Navajo Tribe:

The herein described tract of land is situated in the Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4), of the Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4), of Section 1, Township 18 North, Range 13 West, N.M.P.M., McKinley County, State of New Mexico, and is more particularly described as follows;

Beginning at a point being the southeast corner of the herein described tract of land, and from whence the recovered U.S.G.L.O. brass cap section corner common to Sections 1 and 12, Township 18 North, Range 13 West, N.M.P.M., and Sections 6 and 7, Township 18 North, Range 12 West, N.M.P.M., bears S 19° 44' E, a distance of 582.50 feet;

Thence S 89° 36' W, a distance of 660.00 feet to the Southwest corner of the herein described tract of land;

Thence N 00° 24' W, a distance of 660.00 feet to the Northwest corner of the herein described tract of land;


Thence N 87° 36' E, a distance of 660.00 feet to the Northeast corner of the herein described tract of land;

Thence S 00° 24' E, a distance of 660.00 feet to the point of beginning.

The enclosed area containing 10.00 acres, more or less.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Advisory Committee of the Navajo Tribal Council at a duly called meeting at Window Rock, Arizona, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 7 in favor and 0 opposed, this 13th day of December, 1960.


Vice Chairman
Navajo Tribal Council

RESOLUTION ACMA-12-80

ACMA-12-80

Class "B" Resolution
Area Approval Required.

RESOLUTION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

Concurring in the Withdrawal of Navajo
Tribal Lands for Community Development within the
Becenti Chapter, and Authorizing and Approving the
Amendment of Advisory Committee Resolution ACD-236-60

WHEREAS:

1. The Advisory Committee of the Navajo Tribal Council by Resolution ACD-236-60, dated December 13, 1960, authorized the withdrawal of ten (10) acres of Tribal land in the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of Section 1, Township 18 North, Range 13 West, NMPM, for the use of Becenti Chapter (see attached "Exhibit A"); and
2. The Becenti Chapter by resolution dated January 11, 1979, attached hereto as Exhibit "B", has recommended that the withdrawal be expanded to include the entire Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of Section 1, Township 18 North, Range 13 West, NMPM, in order to provide sufficient land for future community development, including Mutual Help Housing, Preschool, Senior Citizen Center, sewage pond, and recreational area; and
3. The Becenti Chapter has requested that the Advisory Committee of the Navajo Tribal Council amend the withdrawal of December 13, 1960 to encompass the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of Section 1, Township 18 North, Range 13 West, NMPM, being 165.25 acres, more or less; and
4. The withdrawal of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of Section 1, Township 18 North, Range 13 West, NMPM, has been approved by a decision of the District 20 Land Board of the Eastern Navajo Agency, dated October 22, 1975, attached hereto as Exhibit "C"; and
5. The Chairman, Navajo Tribal Council, has issued an Executive Order withdrawing the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of Section 1, Township 18 North, Range 13 West, NMPM, for community development within the Becenti Chapter community, attached hereto as Exhibit "D".

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Advisory Committee of the Navajo Tribal Council does hereby concur in the Executive Order withdrawing 165.25 acres of Tribal land, being the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of Section 1, Township 18 North, Range 13 West, NMPM, for Community Development for the Becenti Chapter, Navajo Nation (New Mexico).

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Advisory Committee of the Navajo Tribal Council at a duly called meeting at Window Rock, Navajo Nation (Arizona), at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 12 in favor and 0 opposed, this 11th day of March, 1980.



Vice Chairman
Navajo Tribal Council

APPENDIX D: COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

CLUPC COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT (2018)

Becenti Chapter Community Assessment (2018)
Community-Based Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC)

Name (optional) _____ Age _____ Marital Status: S/M/D _____ Gender M / F _____

In which area do you live?
 ___ Antelope Lookout ___ Becenti NHA Housing ___ Freeland Road ___ Milk Lake Road
 ___ Tiger Walk-up ___ Little Boy Road ___ NN Route 9-East ___ Other _____

How far do you live from the Chapter house? _____ (miles) How far off the main road in your area do you live? _____ (miles)

Does your road have a name? Yes / No _____ If yes, what is the name of your road? _____

Are you a homeowner? Yes / No _____ If yes, do you have a homesite lease? Yes / No _____

Presently, what type of house do you live in?
 ___ Frame House ___ Hogan ___ NHA Housing (Homeowner/Rental)
 ___ Mobile Home ___ Relocation Home ___ Other: _____

How long have you lived in the Becenti Community? _____

Number of household members: _____ What are their ages? _____

Boy _____ Girl _____ Men _____ Women _____

Education levels:
 ___ Elementary ___ Middle School ___ Junior High ___ High School
 ___ 2 yr. college degree ___ 4 yr. college degree ___ Tech trade school ___ Other _____

How many extended family members do not live in the community? _____

Where do they live? _____

Are you a Military Veteran? Yes/No _____ Disabled _____ Branch _____ Years served _____

If not, is there other Military Veteran in your household? Yes/No _____

Source of income: Employed _____ Unemployed _____ Self employed _____

If employed, how many miles do you drive to work? _____ Miles

Annual Income Range

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$0-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$19,999	\$20,000-\$29,999	\$30,000-\$39,999	\$40,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$59,999	\$60,000-above

Do you think we need more jobs locally? Yes/No _____ If yes, what type of jobs? (For example: Carpenter, Accountant, Teacher, etc.)

Are you a registered voter with Becenti Chapter? Yes / No _____ If not, where are you registered? _____

1

Do you attend your local chapter meetings? Yes / No If no, why? _____

Do you have any livestock Yes / No (Please indicate number of livestock)

_____ Cattle	_____ Horses	_____ Sheep
_____ Goats	_____ Llamas	_____ Other

Do you have a grazing permit? Yes / No

Agricultural practice: Do have a cornfield or vegetable garden? Yes / No

What are the condition of the following structures within your area: (example: needs repairs, rehabilitation, etc.)

Natural Springs/Wells: _____

Earthen Dams: _____

Windmills: _____

Do you think we need more housing in the Becenti Community? Yes / No

If yes, what type of housing would you prefer?

_____ NHA Housing	_____ Public Rental	_____ Veteran Housing
_____ Clustered	_____ Home Ownership	_____ Scattered Home

Do you have utility services? Electric _____ Water _____ Propane _____ Natural Gas _____

What type of heating do you use? Pellet Stove _____ Wood/Coal Stove _____ Electric Heating _____ Propane _____ Natural Gas _____

How do you dispose of your trash? Transfer Station _____ Burning _____ Landfill _____ Illegal Dumping _____

Do you think we have a trash problem in the Becenti Chapter Community? Yes / No

What do you think of the road condition(s) in your community? _____

Where do you shop for the following?

Hay/Feed _____ Auto Repairs _____ Groceries _____ Clothing _____ Gasoline/LP _____

Number the following businesses from the most to the least needed? (1-most needed to 12 least need by community).

_____ C-Store	_____ Gas	_____ Post Office
_____ Feed Store	_____ Hardware	_____ Fast Food
_____ Restaurant	_____ Grocery store	_____ Tourism
_____ Laundromat	_____ Auto Shop	_____ Arts/Crafts

What do you think is most needed business in the community?

Disclosure:

The Following Information Will Not Be Copied, Redistributed Or Exploited in anyway. This is for Community and Economic Data Research Purpose only. Becenti Chapter Community-Based Land Use Planning Committee is updating the Land Use Plan Manual and Collecting Data for Future Community and Economic Development. The Information provided will collectively be interpreted into Numbers and Percentages (%) to be identified as **Demographic Information**.

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Becenti Chapter Community Assessment (2018) Community-Based Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC)

RESULTS as of 10/05/18

Age See Appendix A

Marital Status: SINGLE 13 - M 31 - F MARRIED 18 - M 14 - F DIVORCED 0 - M 5 - F WIDOWED 0 - M 4 - F
20- Did not Disclose

Gender 42-M 60-F 3- Did not Disclose

In which area do you live?

11 Antelope Lookout 16 Becenti NHA Housing 9 Freeland Road 2 Milk Lake Road 2- Did not answer
2 Tiger Walk-up 6 Little Boy Road 8 NN Route 9-East 17 Other:

Does your road have a name? Yes - 52 No - 46 Undisclosed - 7 If yes, what is the name of your road?

Are you a homeowner? Yes 72 No 34 If yes, do you have a homesite lease? Yes 37 No 19
Unknown 16

Presently, what type of house do you live in?

16 Frame House 8 Hogan 44 NHA Housing
30 Mobile Home 0 Relocation Home 6 Other

How long have you lived in the Becenti Community? See Appendix B

Education levels:

13 Elementary 4 Middle School 4 Junior High 40 High School
31 2 yr. college degree 29 4 yr. college degree 14 Tech trade school 9 Other 5-no answer

Are you a Military Veteran? Yes 14 Disabled 5 Branch Army-6/Air Force-1/Marine-7

Is there other Military Veteran in your household? Yes - 18 No - 63 Unknown -24

Source of income: Employed 40 Unemployed 34 Self employed 11 Retired-17 Did not answer 3-F
F-25 M-13 U-2 F-17 M-17 F-5 M-6 U-1 F- 11 M-5 Unknown-1

Annual Income Range

3-Did not answer

29	12	15	17	10	1	5
\$0-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$19,999	\$20,000-\$29,999	\$30,000-\$39,999	\$40,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$59,999	\$60,000-above

Do you think we need more jobs locally? Yes – 98 No - 6 Unknown – 1 If yes, what type of jobs? (For example: Carpenter, Accountant, Teacher, etc.)

Teachers – 18

Construction/Carpenters – 17

Construction Workers (specialized) – 14

Community Helpers (minimum wage earners) – 11

Medical doctors and nurses – 10

Police & Security – 3

Health Care Workers – 3

Electricians – 3

Food Service Professionals - 3

Guidance Counselors – 2

Iron Welders – 2

Accountants – 2

Agriculture/Farmers – 2

Public Transportation – 2

Fitness Trainer – 2

Construction Engineers – 2

Restoration Workers – 2

Heavy Equipment Operator – 2

Scientist - 1

Are you a registered voter with Becenti Chapter? Yes 99 No 6 If not, where are you registered? Crownpoint

Do you attend your local chapter meetings? Yes - 68 No 34 3 Did not answer

If no, why?

Just moved back

Unable to meet on [scheduled] dates

Always busy with family

It is on Sunday/Talking is lengthy

But I try to

Work far away

Cuz I work when you have meetings

They don't help me anymore because of deceased grandma

No ride

Forget – Usually have other plans

Too much arguing

Work schedule

Agenda doesn't concern me

[At] college

Too far

No interest

Tend to elder mother

Caring for elderly who requires frequent care

Work and school

Disabled family member

Do you have any livestock Yes – 51 No – 48 Did not disclose - 6 (Please indicate number of livestock)

Do you have a grazing permit? Yes 33 No 67 Did not answer 5

Agricultural practice: Do have a cornfield or vegetable garden? Yes 26 No 70 Did not answer 9

Do you think we need more housing in the Becenti Community? Yes **66** No **34** Did not answer **5**

If yes, what type of housing would you prefer?

20 NHA Housing	2 Public Rental	19 Veteran Housing	Did not answer 4
1 Clustered	17 Home Ownership	25 Scattered Home	1 All types

Do you have utility services? Electric **82** Water **77** Propane **46** Natural Gas **2** **3- NO UTILITIES**

What type of heating do you use? Pellet Stove **16** Wood/Coal Stove **54** Electric Heating **26** Propane **28** Natural Gas **2**

How do you dispose of your trash? Transfer Station **67** Burning **6** Landfill **14** Illegal Dumping **2** Did not answer **4**
Trash Pick-Up - **2**

Do you think we have a trash problem in the Becenti Chapter Community? Yes **78** No **17** Did not answer **10**

What do you think of the road condition(s) in your community? **73** – Bad and needs attention **13** – Okay no problem
18 – Did not answer

Where do you shop for the following?

Hay/Feed – Gallup – **24**; Farmington – **27**; NAPI -1; Utah – 1; NTUA – 1; Delivered – 2 Did not Disclose - 32
Auto Repairs – Gallup – **53**; Farmington – 14; Grants – 1; Family/Self/Friend – 5; Albuquerque – 8 Did not Disclose - 35
Groceries – Gallup – **45**; Farmington – 18; Grants – 2; Albuquerque – 8; Crownpoint – 25 Did not Disclose - 12
Clothing – Gallup – **40**; Farmington – 21; Albuquerque – 20 Did not disclose - 43
Gasoline/LP – Gallup – 25; Farmington – 17; Albuquerque – 3; Crownpoint – **36**; Thoreau – 2; Did not Disclose - 53

Number the following businesses from the most to the least needed? (1-most needed to 12 least need by community).

See Appendix C

<u>10</u> C-Store	<u>3</u> Gas	<u>4</u> Post Office
<u>6</u> Feed Store	<u>8</u> Hardware	<u>11</u> Fast Food
<u>7</u> Restaurant	<u>2</u> Grocery store	<u>12</u> Tourism
<u>1</u> Laundromat	<u>5</u> Auto Shop	<u>9</u> Arts/Crafts

What do you think is most needed business in the community? **LAUNDROMAT**

Appendix A: AGE

AGE	FEMALE	MALE	DID NOT DISCLOSE
18	0	1	
19	2	2	
20	2	1	
21	1	0	
22	1	1	
23	1	0	
26	2	0	
30	1	1	
33	1	1	
34	1	0	
36	1	0	
37	0	1	
38	1	0	
40	0	1	
41	1	1	
42	0	2	
43	4	0	
45	0	1	
47	1	0	
48	1	2	
50	0	5	
51	1	0	
52	2	0	
53	2	0	
54	1	0	
55	0	1	
56	0	1	
57	2	0	
58	1	0	
59	2	1	
60	6	1	
61	0	1	
62	1	2	
64	4	1	
65	0	1	
66	2	0	
67	1	1	
68	1	2	
70	1	1	
71	0	2	
72	1	0	
75	2	0	
77	0	1	
80	1	0	
83	0	1	
DID NOT DISCLOSE	6	3	3
TOTAL	60	42	3

Appendix B: Years Lived in Becenti Community

Years	Count
1	2
2	1
3	2
5	1
7	1
8	1
10	6
15	4
16	2
18	1
19	1
20	7
21	1
22	3
23	1
25	5
26	1
28	2
30	5
32	1
36	2
40	3
41	1
43	2
46	1
48	3
49	1
50	2
52	1
54	1
55	1
56	1
58	1
59	2
60	3
64	1
66	1
67	2
70	1
71	1
75	1
79	1
80	1
85	1
Did not Disclose	19

Appendix C: Business Most to Least

1 = Most 12 = Least

Business	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C-Store	4	7	3	4	6	5	4	6	11	6	4	4
Feed Store	8	6	8	7	9	4	2	4	1	9	5	3
Restaurant	8	3	5	11	9	7	5	3	10	6	2	3
*Laundromat	25	11	9	6	7	2	1	2	0	4	0	1
Gas Station	16	19	7	5	3	6	5	1	1	4	1	3
Hardware Store	7	5	6	9	7	5	8	9	6	1	1	3
Grocery Store	20	10	5	5	7	2	2	5	4	4	3	2
Auto Shop	8	10	5	3	8	10	9	7	2	2	1	2
Post Office	14	7	7	7	3	8	3	2	6	3	3	8
Fast Food	4	5	6	3	3	2	5	1	9	13	5	13
Tourism	4	3	5	2	5	2	4	6	3	6	15	13
Arts & Crafts	6	1	3	1	2	4	4	5	4	13	8	18

*Laundromat most needed business = 25

BECENTI EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM RANGELAND/LIVESTOCK ASSESSMENT FORM

Becenti Emergency Response Team

Range/Livestock Assessment

Chapter: _____ Agency: _____

Name of ENL Board: _____

Range Vegetation Condition: Extreme: _____ Urgent: _____ Moderate: _____ No affect: _____

Extreme: = no vegetation, Urgent: = very little vegetation, Moderate: = some vegetation, No affect: = vegetation available

Rancher's Name: _____ Date Assessment Completed: ____ / ____ / 2018

Mailing Address: _____ State: NM Zip Code: _____

Physical Address: _____

Census Number: _____ Phone/Cell Number: _____

District-Unit Number: _____ Grazing Permit Number: _____

I. LIVESTOCK PRESENTLY ON GRAZING AREA (ESTIMATED)

A. Cattle:	B. Sheep:	C. Goats:	D. Horses:
1. # Adult Cattle:	1. # Adult Sheep:	1. # Adult Goats:	1. # Adult Horses:
2. # Cattle 6 mos. & Younger:	2. # Sheep 6 mos. & Younger:	2. # Goats 6 mos. & Younger:	2. # Horses 6 mos. & Younger:

II. LIVESTOCK FEED ASSISTANCE:

A. Did you receive hay, feed or other livestock assistance from your Chapter? Yes / No

If yes, where and when did you receive help? _____ Chapter Date: ____ / ____ / 2018

If no, where do you buy your animal feed? _____

What do you buy? ____ Hay ____ Grain ____ Other: Please list: _____

Quantity receive: _____ bale(s) of Hay: _____ bag(s) of Feed: _____ other: _____

How much hay does your livestock use per day?

What other types of livestock needs would you have prefer to receive? (i.e. water, trace mineral blocks, salt blocks, medication, stock tanks/troughs)

What can the (Chapter) do to better help livestock owners in the future during, or after, severe weather conditions?

II. Animal Health

Body Condition Scores: What number below best describes the general condition of your:

1. Cattle: _____
2. Horses: _____
3. Sheep: _____

1. HEALTHY
2. Fair Condition Last
3. ribs visible, still have rounded appearance
4. 4 rear ribs visible, backbone slightly exposed, decreased hindquarter muscling
5. rear ribs visible, backbone, neck and hipbone exposed
6. Greater than 8 ribs visible, very thin with minimal muscling
7. POOR

III. WATER SOURCES:

A. Availability of Water sources:

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. Windmill operational? | Yes | No |
| 2. If not operational, what is the problem? _____ | | |
| 3. Do you haul water? | Yes | No |
| 4. If yes, from where? _____ | | |
| 5. Are you drinking same water source as the livestock? | Yes | No |
| 6. How many gallons a day do you haul? _____ | | |

B. Earthen Dam:

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. It there one on your grazing area? | Yes | No |
| 2. Operational? (i.e. filled with water or not?) | Yes | No |
| 3. Is the dam breached? | Yes | No |
| 4. If breached, can you provide a picture or a map drawn of the area? | | |

IV. PLANS FOR RANCHING:

1. Do you have a **Conservation Plan**? Yes No

2. What are your livestock plans concerning the Drought?

3. What are your future expectations regarding problems due to impending conditions?

4. Any further comments:

Name: Livestock Owner

Date:

Name: Reviewing BERT Member

Date:

BECENTI CHAPTER COMMUNITY LIVESTOCK ASSESSMENT SUMMER 2018 RESULTS

BECENTI CHAPTER COMMUNITY LIVESTOCK ASSESSMENT – SUMMER 2018

I. LIVESTOCK FEED ASSISTANCE:

Did you receive hay, feed or other livestock assistance from Becenti Chapter?

YES: 7 NO: 62 N/A: 1

If no, where did you buy your animal feed?

GALLUP: 46 GRANTS: 0 NAPI: 17 FARMINGTON: 5 BECENTI: 7
OTHER: 10 N/A: 7

What do you buy?

HAY: 65 GRAIN: 47 FEED: 0 SALT BLOCKS: 21 CORN: 2
SWEET LIX: 2 RANGE CAKE: 4 MEDICINE: 7 PROTEIN TUB: 1

How much hay does your livestock use per day?

1-4 BALES: 60 5-10 BALES: 4 11+ BALES: 0 N/A: 3

Grain your livestock use per day?

1-4 BAGS: 5

What type of livestock needs would you have prefer to receive?

WATER: 16 TRACE MINERAL BLOCKS: 24 SALT BLOCKS: 26
MEDICINE: 12 HAY: 8
GRAIN: 2 STOCK TANKS/TROUGHS: 8 PROTEIN TUB: 1 RANGE
MASTER: 2 ALL: 2

What can the Chapter do to better help livestock owners in the future during or after sever weather conditions?

- Seasons livestock feed
- Help with fence material
- Help one another
- Education in Range Management – 3
- Help with feed and check to make sure all is accounted for
- Grazing Officer become more active
- Emergency fund in case of drought – 3
- Financial Aid for livestock – 4
- Waterworks need to assist with windmill
- Sell/Auction livestock
- Continue to assist – 2
- Making sure water is available (windmills and clean earth dams). Being in contact and working with other resources for assistance.
- ASSISTANCE!!! - 6
- Sale hay and grain – 5
- Have funding available
- Encourage owners to reduce livestock
- Keep water haul open after 5pm and on weekends. Maintain windmill - 4

- Clean Earth dams
- Provide hay depending on weather
- Extend livestock and rehabilitate old ponds/dams - 2
- Water truck available - 3

II. ANIMAL HEALTH:

Body Condition Scores:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CATTLE	9	25	9	1	1		
HORSE	18	18	3				
SHEEP	8	15	3	2	1		

1= HEALTHY

2= Fair condition

3= Ribs are visible, still have a rounded appearance

4= 4 rear ribs are visible, backbone slightly exposed, decreased hindquarter muscle

5= Rear ribs are visible, backbone, neck and hipbone exposed

6= 8 or more ribs are visible, very thin with minimal muscle

7= POOR

III. WATER SOURCES:

AVAILABILITY OF WATER SOURCES:

Windmill operational? YES: 31 NO: 32

If not, what is the problem?

NO WINDMILL; ONLY A POND; POOR CONDITION OR NO CONDITION AT ALL

Do you haul water? YES: 23 NO: 17

If yes, where from?

BECENTI: 34 CROWNPOINT: 11 HOME: 8 LITTLE WATER: 1

Are you drinking same water source as livestock? YES: 23 NO: 43

How many gallons do you haul a day?

55; 300; 600+; 200+/2 DAYS; 500; 600-900; 800; 250; 200; 110; 1350-1700; 1000-1500; 250; 55; 200/WEEK; 100; 150; 110; 200; 400/WEEK; 100; 200/WEEK; 200; 200/WEEK; 350/WEEK; 300; 300; 300/3 DAYS; 50; 50; 250; 400; 200; 25-0; 250; 5; 300; 125; 30; 165; 20; 500; 1100

EARTHEN DAM:

Is there one on your grazing area? YES: 49

NO: 21

Operational? (filled with water or not?) YES: 16

NO: 49

Is the dam breached? YES: 15

NO: 49

If breached, can you provide a picture or a map drawn of the area?

IV. PLANS FOR RANCHING:

Do you have a Conservation Plan? **YES: 49** **NO: 21**

What are your livestock plans concerning the drought?

- Providing feed and water – 20
- Keeping livestock to a low quantity – 3
- reduce – 20
- determine if livestock nutritional requirements are being met – 4
- revegetation
- sell/auction – 7
- continue to keep in good condition – 9
- stock up – 4
- request NRC assistance
- maintain young
- drill for water 2018- 2019
- PRAY FOR RAIN – 6

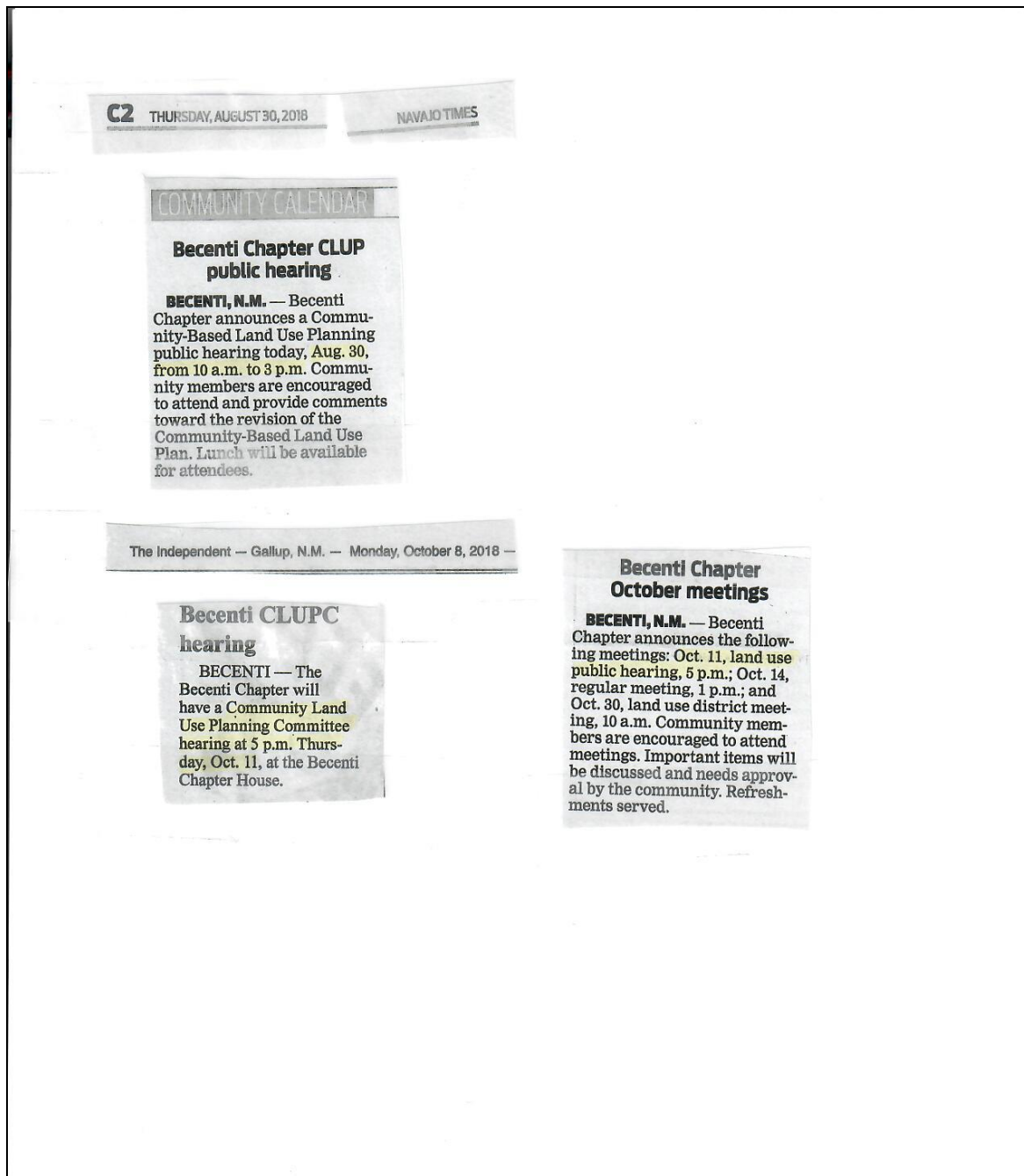
What are your future expectations regarding problems due to impending conditions?

- Reduce – 12
- Keep livestock to a minimum – 6
- Continue to keep in good condition – 7
- Provide feed and water – 11
- Maintain herd – 5
- Chapter assistance – 2
- Sell/ auction – 13
- PRAY FOR RAIN – 9
- Education – 3
- Signing up for PRF

Any further questions????

- Keep helping as much as possible
- Windmill isn't working! Inform water resources!!!
- Get EDUCATED in range management!!!!
- Vegetation
- Financial aid through chapter
- Assistance with repairing earth dams
- Repair Fences
- NEED LIVESTOCK WORK SHOPS!!!!!!!!!!!!
- Rent/ Buy water truck for community service
- Work with NAPF
- **THANK YOU, THANK YOU, THANK YOU FOR ALL THE CHAPTER IS DOING, GREATLY APPRECIATED**

APPENDIX E: BECENTI CHAPTER COMMUNITY-BASED LAND USE PLAN NEWSPAPER ANNOUNCEMENTS



APPENDIX F: BECENTI CHAPTER TRACT LAND USE PLAN RECOMMENDATION



APPENDIX G: ARCHEOLOGICAL CLEARANCE

An Archaeological Survey of 165.25 Acres
of Proposed Development Land in Becenti Chapter
NNCRMP 83-299

Prepared by
Jeanette Francisco

Submitted by
Anthony L. Kelsert, Ph.D.; Manager
Cultural Services Branch
Cultural Resource Management Program
Navajo Nation
P.O. Box 689

Window Rock, Arizona 86515

Federal Permit No. 79-NM-105 (5-22-84)
Tribal Permit No. 56 (5-22-84)

to
Mr. Mark Henderson
Environmental Quality Control
Bureau of Indian Affairs
P.O. Box M
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Prepared for
Harry Hubbard
P.O. Box 668
Crownpoint, New Mexico 87313

October 28, 1983

RECEIVED

NOV 07 1983

DIV. OF CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT
Crownpoint Agency, Box 668
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Introduction

On October 12, 1983, Rená Martin and Jeanette Francisco, of the Navajo Nation Cultural Resource Management Program (NNCRMP) worked extended hours to complete the 100 percent archaeological survey of 165.25 acres of proposed development land surrounding the Becenti Chapter house, McKinley County, New Mexico. The archaeological survey was conducted at the request of the Becenti Chapter house represented by, Harry Hubbard, P.O. Box 668, Crownpoint, New Mexico 87313.

Becenti Chapter plans to develop the area surrounding the Becenti Chapter House. The proposed development area is in the SE 1/4 of Section 1, Township 18N, Range 13W, the UTM coordinates are shown below in Table 1. A map of the project is provided in Figure 1.

Table 1. UTM Coordinates for the Proposed Development Area

	UTM Zone	Northing	Easting
SE Corner	12	3966660	756340
SW Corner	12	3966650	755450
NW Corner	12	3967460	755465
NE Corner	12	3967470	756320

The proposed development area is located on Tribal Trust Land. The archaeological survey was conducted under the authority and responsibility of Federal Antiquities Permit No. 79-NM-105, and Tribal Permit No. 56, both permits have expiration dates of May 22, 1984.

Environment

The proposed development area is located in a rolling grassland environment broken by occasional low hills.

Vegetation observed in the area included ring muhley, Indian ricegrass, rabbitbrush, sage, and snakeweed. The nearest major drainage is an unnamed wash approximately 300 m east of the project area.

Methodology

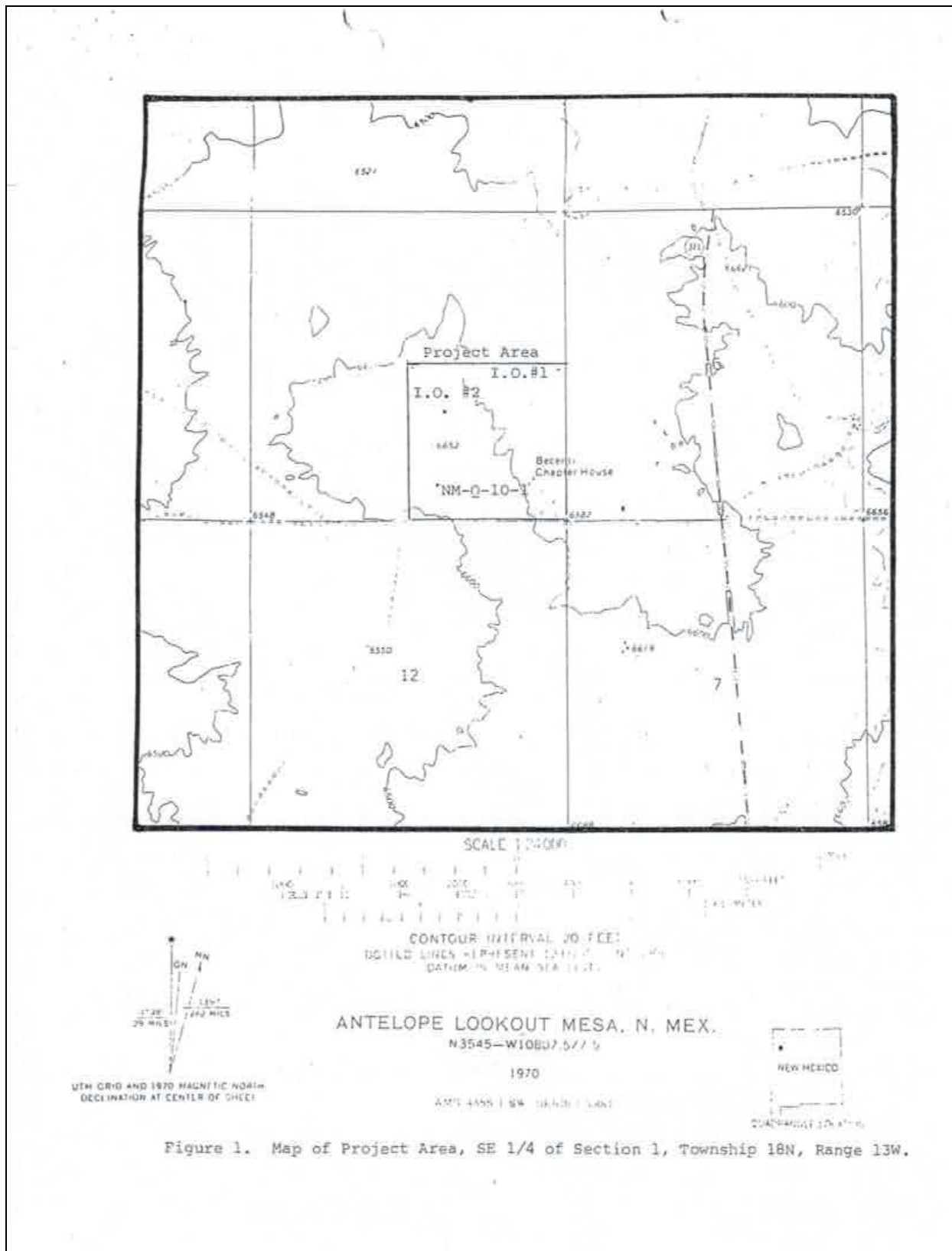
The 165.25-acre project area was surveyed by two persons walking parallel transects approximately 15 m apart and flagging the edge of each parallel transect line.

Abstract

On October 12, 1983, Rena Martin and Jeanette Francisco of the Navajo Nation Cultural Resource Management Program (NNCRMP) conducted an archaeological survey of 165.25 acres of land proposed for development surrounding the Becenti Chapter House in McKinley County, New Mexico.

The archaeological survey was conducted at the request of Mr. Harry Hubbard, a Becenti Chapter representative.

One archaeological site and two isolated occurrences were encountered during the survey. Archaeological clearance has been recommended for the two isolated occurrences; however, Site NM-Q-10-1 has been recommended for avoidance by the proposed development project.



The entire area was completely surveyed. The survey resulted in the discovery of one archaeological site and two isolated occurrences. Once the survey had been completed, project personnel returned to the site for recording and completion of a site form. Notes were taken for the two isolated occurrences and forms for these artifacts were completed in-house. The site was mapped with a Brunton compass and a 50-m tape. Several photographs were taken of the site, but none were taken of the isolated occurrences.

Cultural Resource information

Research Strategy

In recent years, a number of Southwestern archaeologists have reemphasized a longstanding observation that different portions of the southwest are characterized by different adaptations. These different adaptations resulted in regional culture histories and developmental sequences that differ strikingly from traditions that have traditionally been used by Southwestern archaeologists--for example, the Oshara Tradition, the Great Basin Desert Tradition, and the Pecos Classification (see Cordell and Plog [1979] for a discussion of this topic). The general research goal of survey and recording procedures used during this project was to collect information that could be used in the study of regional variability in culture histories, cultural adaptations, and subsistence and settlement strategies. Information critical to this type of study includes site date, site content, site structure, and site function, as well as the environmental context of the site (see South 1979).

Cultural History

The following was abstracted from the Joint Management Plan Chaco Archaeological Projection Site System Report (1982). The San Juan Basin was first occupied about 10,000 years ago by a group of big-game hunters known as Paleo-Indians.

The next cultural period, termed the Archaic Period, dates between 5500 B.C. and A.D. 400, and is divided into five phases (Irwin-Williams 1973): Jay, Bajada, San Jose, Armijo and En Medio, with each phase reflecting changing adaptation in subsistence strategies and technologies, to more adequately deal with the fluctuating climatic changes that were taking place during this period.

After several thousand years of occupation, local inhabitants developed agricultural skills and settled into permanent dwelling sites; this sedentary life-style was called the Anasazi Chacoan Culture Complex, beginning about A.D. 500.

In the northwestern part of the San Juan Basin the Chacoan Anasazi Culture develop and flourish. These people developed large complex groupings of subsurface structures and surface room units. These complex

groupings included a ceremonial pit house (kiva), plazas, and refuse areas. The Chacoans built their stone structures using banded masonry and many structures stood as high as five stories. These people also constructed a network of roadways, irrigation systems, and great kivas.

In the early development of the Chacoan Culture it appears they were trading goods and exchanging ideas between the pueblos. Around A.D. 900-1150, the exchanging of ideas and goods developed into a more sophisticated operation. At its peak of development the Chacoan Culture had a social system that included a variety of specialized craftsmen and administrative specialists.

In the mid-1100s, the Chacoan culture area lost its position as the central trade center. Reasons for this loss of power could have resulted from social conflicts and the exhaustion of local natural resources.

By A.D. 1300 the entire Four Corners area was abandoned by the Anasazi. The main reason for the abandonment of this area appears to have been the imbalance brought on by over population and the exhaustion of resources.

After the Anasazi abandonment of the San Juan Basin the Navajo began to settle the northwest corner of the basin, probably around the 1500s. In 1680 the Pueblo Revolt brought the Pueblo Indians to this area, an event marked by the assimilation of Puebloan traits into Navajo culture.

In 1863 the Navajos were impounded by the Anglo-Americans at Fort Sumner. By 1868 they were released and they returned to the Four Corners area, which was now a reservation. Here on this reservation the Navajos pursued a sedentary life-style including agriculture and stock raising. Anglo ranchers, homesteaders, and businessmen began settling the north and south area of the basin about this time. In the early 1880s the railroad was built along the southern edge of the basin stimulating growth in the towns of Grants and Gallup.

The overgrazing of land on the reservation resulted in the Bureau of Indian Affairs Stock Reduction Program of the 1930s. This caused the Navajos to seek wage work off the reservation. This seeking of jobs off the reservation was reinforced by World War II and the 1950s energy boom involving natural gas and uranium.

Cultural Resources

One site and two isolated occurrences were recorded during the archaeological survey. The descriptions of the site and isolated occurrences are summarized below. Site and isolated occurrence forms are provided as an appendix to this report.

Isolated Occurrences

Isolated Occurrence No. 1 is located in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 1, Township 18N, Range 13W. The UTM coordinates are Zone 12, N3967460, E756290. Isolated Occurrence No. 1 is a basin metate with rotary wear.

Isolated Occurrence No. 2 is located in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 1, Township 18N, Range 13W. The UTM coordinates are Zone 12, N3967230, E755680. Isolated Occurrence No. 2 appears to be the remains of a rock cairn. The cairn is thought to be Navajo in origin. Its function is unknown.

Archaeological Sites

SITE NUMBER: NM-Q-10-1

MAP REFERENCE: Antelope Lookout Mesa, N.Mex., 1970

LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS: SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 1, Township 18N, Range 13W

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 12, 3966840N, 755640E

ELEVATIONS: 6625 ft.

SITE AREA: 1400 sq. m

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION: Anasazi

SITE TYPE: Base Camp or Satellite Camp

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: The site is located on the southwestern slope of a large dune. Vegetation present includes Muhley, Indian ricegrass, rabbitbrush, sage, and snakeweed.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES: Site NM-Q-10-1 is a single component site with an artifact scatter of 30 pieces of tabular sandstone (some burned), flakes, one tool, a plainware sherd, and one obsidian projectile point base unidentifiable as to type. No features were identified on this site, and artifacts were generally scattered across the site area with no clustering apparent. There did not appear to be any significant depth to the site. The site has been disturbed as a result of erosion. This site may have been used for hunting, tool manufacturing, lithic reduction, hearth-related activities and possibly storage. This site may have been a small base or a satellite camp with a variety of activities in evidence.

Evaluation of Resources

Site NM-Q-10-1 may contain data on settlement patterns and lithic technology. There may be buried cultural deposits in dune areas to the

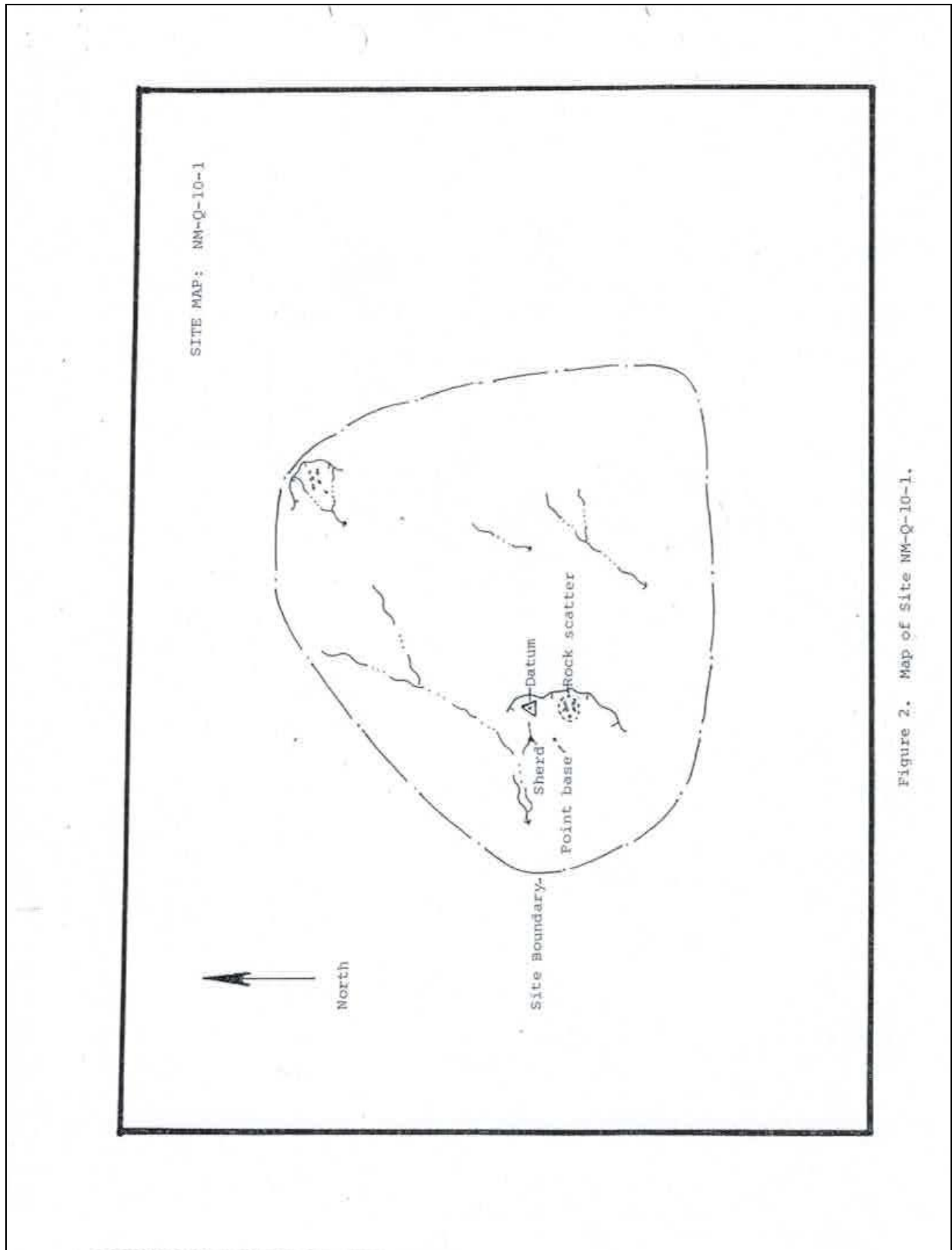


Figure 2. Map of Site NN-Q-10-1.

northeast not destroyed by erosion. Numerous outcrops of sandstone could be found to the northeast of the site, however, no artifacts were found in that area and the sandstone appeared to be of noncultural origin. It is possible, however, that the site extends into the dune area and that the dune might contain buried cultural materials.

Recommendations

Site NM-Q-10-1 has been recommended for avoidance by the proposed development project; however, clearance has been recommended for both isolated occurrences since they do not appear to be significant.

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