

RESOLUTION OF THE
NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEE OF THE
NAVJAO NATION COUNCIL

23RD Navajo Nation Council---First Year 2015

AN ACTION

RELATING TO THE RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AND THE NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEE; SUPPORTING THE UTAH DINÉ BIKEYAH CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR THE FEDERAL DESIGNATION OF BEAR'S EARS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA/NATIONAL MONUMENT IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH, TO PROTECT NATIVE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS ON FEDERAL LANDS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

WHEREAS:

1. The Navajo Nation Council is the governing body of the Navajo Nation. 2 N.N.C. §102(A). All powers not delegated are reserved to the Navajo Nation Council. 2 N.N.C. §102(B). The Navajo Nation Council shall supervise all powers delegated. 2 N.N.C. §102(C).
2. The Naabik'íyáti' Committee is one of five standing committees of the Navajo Nation Council and is comprised of all twenty-four members of the Navajo Nation Council. The Committee is authorized to assist and coordinate all requests for information, appearances and testimony relating to proposed county, state and federal legislation impacting the Navajo Nation. 2 N.N.C. §§ 180 and 701(A)(6).
3. The Navajo Nation includes communities in San Juan County, Utah; these communities depend on federal lands and resources within San Juan County, Utah; a copy of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Utah Dine Bikeyah, A Utah Non-Profit Corporation and the Navajo Nation Division of Natural Resources is attached as Exhibit B; and
4. The Navajo Nation members occupy a special status as both U.S. citizens and members of the Navajo Nation whose ancestral lands encompass all of San Juan County; and

5. Bear's Ears area within San Juan County, Utah, is part of the proposed National Conservation Area/National Monument to consist of 1.9 million acres and would include additional Wilderness units within and outside of its boundary. This region is the ancestral home of many Southwestern Native American Tribes, including the Navajo, Hopi, Zuni, Acoma, Zia, and Jemez Pueblos along with the Ute Mountain, Southern, and Uintah Ouray Utes, the San Juan, Kaibab, and Utah Paiute Tribes and the Jicarilla Apache Tribes which assert their affiliation, occupation and enduring use of these lands. The Bear's Ears region is also the birthplace of Navajo Headman Manuelito; and
6. The proposed National Conservation Area/National Monument is bordered on the west by the Colorado River and on the south by the San Juan River and the Navajo Nation; the proposed National Conservation Area/National Monument is characterized by prodigious topographic diversity and striking landforms containing intricately rich ecological systems; the Navajo and other Tribes depend upon the land within the proposed National Conservation Area/National Monument to sustain their traditional livelihoods and cultural practices. Cedar Mesa, the proposed National Conservation Area/National Monument's centerpiece, offers sprawling vistas of Comb and Butler Washes, and extends beyond to Moki, Red, Dark, Grand Gulch, and White canyons that each support verdant ribbons of riparian habitat. Desert bighorn sheep grace the lower desert lands while the 11,000 foot Abajo Mountains host forests of ponderosa pine, spruce, fir and aspen, providing a home to mule deer, elk, black bear and mountain lion, sacred icons of the mesa's original peoples. Paramount for the Navajo, the majority of the regions inhabitants, is the proper management of the proposed National Conservation Area/National Monument's native plants and wildlife that are food, shelter and medicine and its cultural sites that are central to their spiritual practices; and
7. This region contains unsurpassed cultural and paleontological resources; the proposed National Conservation Area/National Monument is world renowned for the integrity and abundance of its archaeological resources. Six cultural special management areas are within the proposed National Conservation Area/National Monument boundaries: Alkali Ridge National Historic Landmark, the Hole-in-the-Rock Historical Trail and the Grand Gulch, Big Westwater Ruin, Dance Hall Rock, Sand

Island Petroglyph Panel, the Newspaper Rock Petroglyph Panel, and the Butler Wash Archaeological District National Register site. Also occurring in the proposed National Conservation Area/National Monument's 19 distinct geologic units are scientifically significant vertebrate and non-vertebrate paleontological resources that are particularly abundant in the Cedar Mountain, Burro Canyon, Morrison, and Chinle Formations; and

8. The proposed National Conservation Area/National Monument has been inhabited for more than 12,000 years by multiple indigenous cultures, which crossed, and built civilizations on these lands. At the Lime Ridge Clovis site is evidence of Paleoindian occupation and the archaeological record indicates widespread use between 6000 B.C. and A.D. 100 by Archaic Peoples. Possessing numerous Archaic Period sites of varying size and complexity are Cedar Mesa, Elk Ridge, and Montezuma Canyon. While other notable sites include Alkali Ridge, Cowboy Cave, Old Man Cave, and Dust Devil Cave. The heaviest occupation of the proposed National Conservation Area/National Monument lands was perhaps by the Formative Period Peoples (AD 100-AD 1300) who left very large numbers of archaeological sites ranging from small lithic scatters to large highly complex village sites; and
9. The proposed National Conservation Area/National Monument includes Bureau of Land Management Wilderness Study Areas and lands with Wilderness Characteristics and U.S. Forest Service Roadless Areas. Vast, remote desert mesas cut by sheer walled serpentine canyons provide unparalleled solitude and scenic quality that is comparable to or exceeds those found in nearby national parks and monuments, such as Canyonlands, Arches, Grand Staircase, Natural Bridges, Hovenweep, and Mesa Verde; and
10. Priority Management values to protect within the proposed National Conservation Area/National Monument are: archaeological, wildlife, natural and scenic resources. An essential aspect of the proposed National Conservation Area/National Monument's management is to better protect these resources and to ensure their ongoing and sustainable use; and
11. Native Americans have unique and important cultural and historical ties to the land, its wildlife and other natural resources; and the Navajo people have traditional ties to this particular landscape for hunting, medicinal herbs, food gathering, firewood gathering and the grazing of livestock; and

12. Native Americans have shown quality and excellence in managing lands and natural resources to protect the cultural integrity of the homeland of Native peoples; and
13. These areas are under constant threat of cultural vandalism, looting of Native cultural sites, indiscriminate off road vehicle use that damages areas sacred to Native peoples, energy development footprints that negatively impact lands of historic and cultural importance, and general degradation of wildlife and plant habitats of importance to Native traditional practices; and
14. To prevent this rapid destruction of lands in the San Juan County region important to Native peoples, formal protection as a national conservation area or national monument is required; and
15. Formal protection of the area as a National Conservation Area/National Monument will provide important consistency and quality to management of these lands, and define principles of management that will positively affect Native values on these lands in the following ways:
 - A. Protection will be permanent, part of a national system of protected lands that carry strong and clear legal definitions of the primacy of conservation of cultural, historical and ecological values that define Native connections to these lands.
 - B. Protection as a national conservation area or national monument creates important opportunities for Native American co-management of these resources and increased funding for protection with an emphasis on conservation and preservation of the region's cultural and natural resources.
 - C. Protection should be at the largest landscape level possible, providing connectivity of wildlife and plant habitats, ecological integrity of the region and be comprehensive in its protection of Native sacred sites, which cannot be considered out of the context of the larger landscape.
 - D. Protection of the region as a national conservation area or national monument will be a top priority for concerned federal agencies, with public involvement and prioritization of staffing, resources and cooperation with Native peoples.

16. It is in the best interest of the Navajo Nation to support the federal designation of 1.9 million acres in San Juan County, Utah, as the Bear's Ears National Conservation Area/National Monument. Resolutions in support of the federal designation are attached as Exhibit A.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, THAT THE NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL'S NAABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEE EXTENDS ITS SUPPORT FOR:

1. The designation of the 1.9 million acres in San Juan County, Utah, as the Bear's Ears National Conservation Area/National Monument.
2. The designation of identified roadless areas as wilderness under the Wilderness Act.
3. Establishment of Collaborative Management Agreement(s) between the Navajo Nation, other Tribes and the federal government to improve management and elevate the Native American voice in the long-term sustainable management of the region.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Naabik'íyáti' Committee of the 23rd Navajo Nation Council at a duly called meeting in Window Rock, Navajo Nation (Arizona), at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 15 in favor, 0 oppose, 0 Abstain this 12th Day of March, 2015.



Honorable Lorenzo C. Bates, Chairperson
Naabik'íyáti' Committee

Motion: Honorable Alton Joe Shepherd
Second: Honorable Jonathan Nez

Bear's Ears

A Proposed National Conservation Area/ National Monument



An Initiative of the Navajo Nation and Utah Diné Bikéyah

In February 2010 former Utah Senator Bob Bennett invited Utah Navajo residents to develop a proposal on issues such as wilderness, conservation, and development of public lands in San Juan County, Utah. An assessment was carried out under the authority of all seven Navajo Chapter Houses in Utah that built on interviews with dozens of elders and medicine men. The initial result of this work was the creation of a "Navajo Lands of Interest" map that was widely circulated among Navajo communities and elected officials on and off reservation. This map was the basis of subsequent discussions between the Navajo Nation and San Juan County aimed at developing a shared legislative proposal to advance to Congressman Bishop. Today, more than two years after formal discussions began, and eighteen months after submitting the Bear's Ears proposal, the Navajo Nation is still waiting for a San Juan County response.

In April 2013, the Navajo Nation and the Utah Diné Bikéyah organization proposed the creation of the 1.9 million acre Bear's Ears National Conservation Area and wilderness designations. This approach provides the best management for a diversity of uses, while directing resources towards priority cultural and biological resource protection. To honor our deep history in this region, we are also proposing that the Navajo Nation, other Tribes, and Utah Diné Bikéyah have a formal role in planning and managing the Bear's Ears National Conservation Area/ National Monument.

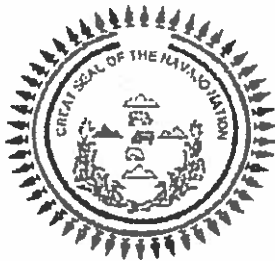
This region has been used by Native People for millennia, contains some of our country's richest archaeological sites and continues to serve as a pilgrimage site for many tribal members due to its historical significance. It is significant as the birthplace of Navajo Headman Manuelito and as the former center of civilization for many modern day Pueblo

Nations, including the Hopi. The Navajo Nation and Utah Diné Bikéyah organization have proposed this conservation region be set aside to protect traditional activities and sacred places to include Cedar Mesa, White Canyon, Dark Canyon, Comb Ridge, Nokai Dome, Abajo Peak, Ruin Park, the San Juan River, and Comb Ridge.

As part of Congressman Bishop's Eastern Utah Land-Use Initiative several Tribal Nations and Navajo Chapter Houses have been adopting resolutions of support for the Bear's Ears proposal. The Hopi Tribe and All Pueblo Council of Governors have endorsed protection for the region, and all seven Navajo Chapter Houses in Utah have taken supportive action. Most recently Utah Navajo communities have come together at eight Town Hall meetings where they discussed the proposal and hand-wrote nearly 400 public comments that were submitted to San Juan County on November 30th. 64% of the total responses during the public process that ended requested designation of the Bear's Ears NCA/NM and wilderness.

Utah Navajo People have been actively advancing protection for this region for nearly five years and continue to educate and involve all US citizens who hold interests in these lands. Native American Tribes have seldom had their voices heard in the debate over public lands and it is time to recognize the depth of history and intergenerational stewardship exhibited by Tribes across these landscapes. Protection is welcome whether through Congressional or administrative action. Local people are determined to take action to make this happen and we hold out hope that one day soon our voices will finally be heard.

Ahyéhé- Thank you.



RESOLUTION OF THE
NAVAJO UTAH COMMISSION
OF THE NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL

NUCAUG-616-14

**SUPPORTING CONSERVATION DESIGNATION TO PROTECT CULTURAL,
HISTORICAL, AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON FEDERAL LANDS IN SAN
JUAN COUNTY, UTAH**

WHEREAS, the Navajo Utah Commission is a subunit of the Navajo Nation and hereby establish and submit the following resolution; and,

WHEREAS, the Navajo Utah Commission recognizes the historic and ongoing ties to the lands, animals, plants, resources of San Juan County, Utah by Native American people; and

WHEREAS, the Diné Bikéyah, *the Peoples Sacred Land*, National Conservation Area/ Monument is the ancestral home of many additional Southwestern Native American Tribes, including the Navajo, accompanied by the, Hopi, Zuni, Acoma, Zia, and Jemez Pueblos along with the Ute Mountain, Southern, and Uintah Ouray Utes, the San Juan, Kaibab, and Utah Paiute Tribes and the Jicarilla Apache Tribe, assert their affiliation, occupation and enduring use of these Conservation Area/ Monument lands; and

WHEREAS, the National Conservation Area/ Monument is bordered on the west by the Colorado River and on the south by the San Juan River and Navajo Nation Reservation, the Conservation Area/ Monument is characterized by prodigious topographic diversity and striking landforms. Containing an intricately rich ecological system, the Navajo and other Tribes depend upon the Conservation Area/ Monument to sustain their traditional livelihoods and cultural practices. Cedar Mesa, the Conservation Area/ Monument's centerpiece offers sprawling vistas while Comb and Butler Washes, as well as Moki, Red, Dark, Grand Gulch, and White canyons support verdant ribbons of riparian habitat. Desert Bighorn Sheep grace the lower desert lands while the 11,000 foot Abajo Mountains host forests of Ponderosa Pine, Spruce, Fir and Aspen, providing a home to Mule Deer, Elk, Black Bear and Mountain Lion, sacred icons of the mesa's original peoples. Paramount for the Navajo, the majority of the regions inhabitants, is the proper management of the Conservation Area/ Monument's native plants and wildlife that are food, shelter and medicine and its cultural sites that are central to their spiritual practices.

WHEREAS, the National Conservation Area/ Monument includes towering cliffs and mesas bisected by sheer canyons expose sedimentary layers revealing a geologic history stretching back to when a sea covered this landscape. Containing unsurpassed cultural and

paleontological resources; the Conservation Area/ Monument is world renowned for the integrity and abundance of its archaeological resources. Six cultural special management areas are within the Conservation Area/ Monument boundaries; Alkali Ridge National Historic Landmark, the Hole-in-the-Rock Historical Trail and the Grand Gulch, Big Westwater Ruin, Dance Hall Rock, Sand Island Petroglyph Panel, the Newspaper Rock Petroglyph Panel, and the Butler Wash Archaeological District National Register site. Also occurring in the Conservation Area/ Monument's 19 distinct geologic units are scientifically significant vertebrate and non-vertebrate paleontological resources that are particularly abundant in the Cedar Mountain, Burro Canyon, Morrison, and Chinle Formations.

WHEREAS, the National Conservation Area/ Monument has been inhabited for greater than 12,000 years by multiple indigenous cultures, who crossed, and built civilizations on these lands. At the Lime Ridge Clovis site is evidence of Paleoindian occupation and the archaeological record indicates widespread use between 6000 B.C. and A.D. 100 by Archaic Peoples. Possessing numerous Archaic Period sites of varying size and complexity are Cedar Mesa, Elk Ridge, and Montezuma Canyon. While other notable sites include Alkali Ridge, Cowboy Cave, Old Man Cave, and Dust Devil Cave. The heaviest occupation of the Conservation Area/ Monument lands was perhaps by the Formative Period Peoples, (AD 100-AD 1300) who left very large numbers of archaeological sites ranging from small lithic scatters to large highly complex village sites.

WHEREAS, the Conservation Area/ Monument is comprised of primarily Bureau of Land Management Wilderness Study Areas and lands with Wilderness Characteristics and U.S. Forest Service Roadless Areas. Vast, remote desert mesas cut by sheer walled serpentine canyons provide unparalleled solitude and scenic quality that is comparable to or exceeds those found in nearby national parks and monuments, such as Canyonlands, Arches, Grand Staircase, Natural Bridges, Hovenweep, and Mesa Verde.

WHEREAS, priority management values to protect within the Conservation Area/ Monument are: archaeological, wildlife, natural and scenic resources. An essential aspect of the Conservation Area/ Monument's management is to better protect these resources and to ensure their ongoing and sustainable use.

WHEREAS, Native Americans have unique and important cultural and historical ties to the land and its wildlife and other natural resources; and

WHEREAS, Native Americans' connections to the land support Native life and culture in important, life sustaining ways, including: subsistence hunting, fishing and gathering of nature's materials for medicinal, spiritual and other uses, preservation of tribal sacred places and as sources of economic development; and

WHEREAS, Native American have shown quality and excellence in managing lands and natural resources to protect the cultural integrity of the homeland of Native peoples; and

WHEREAS, the Greater Cedar Mesa region of southeastern Utah includes many areas of vital importance to Native peoples' identity and history;

WHEREAS, these areas are under constant threat of cultural vandalism, looting of Native cultural sites, indiscriminate off road vehicle use that damages areas sacred to Native peoples, energy development footprints that negatively impact lands of historic and cultural importance, and general degradation of wildlife and plant habitats of importance to Native traditional practices;

WHEREAS, to prevent this rapid destruction of lands in the Greater Cedar Mesa region important to Native peoples, formal protection as a national conservation area or national monument is required;

WHEREAS, formal protection of the Greater Cedar Mesa region as a national conservation area/ monument will provide important consistency and quality to management of these lands, and define principles of management that will positively affect Native values on these lands in the following ways:


- Protection will be permanent, part of a national system of protected lands that carry strong and clear legal definitions of the primacy of conservation of cultural, historical and ecological values that define Native connections to these lands.
- Protection as a national conservation area or national monument creates important opportunities for consultation of Native Americans and participation in management of these resources and increased funding for the protection of these resources with an emphasis on conservation and preservation of the region's cultural and natural resources.
- Protection should be at the largest landscape level possible, providing connectivity of wildlife and plant habitats, ecological integrity of the region and be comprehensive in its protection of Native sacred sites, which cannot be considered out of the context of the larger landscape.
- Protection of the Greater Cedar Mesa region as a national conservation area or national monument will be a top priority for concerned federal agencies, with public involvement and a prioritization of staffing, resources and cooperation with Native peoples.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

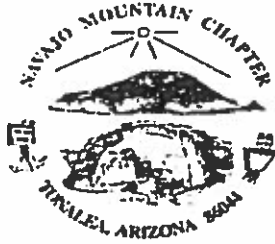
1. The Navajo Utah Commission hereby extends its support for a National Conservation Area or National Monument designation that reflects the will and the values of Native peoples whose identities, histories, cultures and futures are inextricably tied to these lands.

CERTIFICATION

We, hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by Navajo Utah Commission at a duly called meeting in Tse Bonito, New Mexico at which a quorum was present and the same was passed by a vote of 6 in favor, 0 opposed, and 0 abstentions, this 13th day of August, 2014.


Herman Daniels, Jr., Chairperson
NAVAJO UTAH COMMISSION

MOTION: *Herman Furlay*
SECOND: *Brenda Brown*



**RESOLUTION OF THE
NAVAJO MOUNTAIN CHAPTER
OF THE NAVAJO NATION**

RESOLUTION NO: NM05/303-2014

Alex Bitsinnie
President

Jamie R. Holgate
Vice-President

Ella Jean Badoni
Secretary/Treasurer

Lucille S. Krause
*Grazing Committee
Member*

Jonathan Nez
Council Delegate

**SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF UTAH DINE' BIKE' YAH, INC PURSUANT TO
PROPOSED LAND DESIGNATION FOR A NATIONAL MONUMENT AND/OR NATIONAL
CONSERVATION AREA WITHIN THE SOUTH EASTERN STATE OF UTAH AND IN SAN
JUAN COUNTY OF THE STATE OF UTAH.**

WHEREAS:

1. The Navajo Mountain Chapter is recognized as local government body of the Navajo Nation Government pursuant to 2.N.N.C., Section 4004; and vested with the authority to discuss all matters affecting the Navajo people and its nation; furthermore, pursuant to 2 N.N.C., Section 4028, (a) the local Navajo chapter is authorized to made recommend to appropriate entities to the Navajo Nation and other local agencies for appropriate relief or actions of the matters impacting; and
2. The Navajo people of Navajo Mountain, Utah are apart of the San Juan County residents just as their forefathers did for generations before them and according to the Federal laws they have unique political recognition whereby they are citizen of the Navajo Nation, San Juan County, the State of Utah and the United States America; and
3. By virtue of the Civil Rights Act, these Navajo people have the same and equal rights as other ethnic groups throughout the United States; therefore, their interest in the public land (Bureau of Land Management) is perpetual and dating back long before the discovery; and
4. Furthermore, the area of interest and proposed for land designation reflects a very high interest for the Native American people throughout the Colorado Plateau, more specifically, the Navajo people have traditional ties to this particular landscape for hunting, medicinal herbs and organic food gathering areas plus firewood gathering and grazing of livestock before Columbus sat foot on this continent and even before of the Treaty of 1886, between the Navajo people's Headmen and the Federal Government.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Navajo Mountain Chapter hereby supports the efforts of Utah Dine' Bike'yah, Inc pursuant to proposed land designation for a national monument and/or national conservation area within the south eastern State of Utah and in San Juan County of the State of Utah.

CERTIFICATION

I, hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was considered at a duly called chapter meeting at Navajo Mountain Chapter at Navajo Mountain, Navajo Nation (Utah) at which a quorum was present and the same was passed by a vote of 25 in favor, 00 opposed and 00 abstained on this 21 day of May, 2014.

Motion: Margaret Bitsinnie

Second: Clarita Drake

Alex Bitsinnie
Alex Bitsinnie, President

Ella J. Badoni
Ella J. Badoni, Secretary / Treasurer

Jamie Holgate
Jamie Holgate, Vice- President

Lucille Saganiso Krause
Lucille Saganiso Krause



TEEC NOS POS CHAPTER GOVERNMENT

P. O. Box 106, Teec Nos Pos, Arizona, Navajo Nation 86514
Highway 160 BIA School Road #5114 Chapter Government Building
Telephone #928-656-3662 Facsimile #928-656-3661

TNPCH-42-010

RESOLUTION OF THE TEEC-NOS-POS CHAPTER

SUPPORTING THE "UTAH NAVAJO SAN JUAN COUNTY LAND-USE LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL" TO PROTECT NAVAJO RIGHTS AND INTERESTS ON FEDERAL LANDS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

WHEREAS

1. **TEEC-NOS-POS CHAPTER** is officially recognized and certified as a political unit of the Navajo Tribal Government pursuant to Navajo Tribe Council Resolution No. CJ-20-55; and
2. **TEEC-NOS-POS CHAPTER** includes community members that live in San Juan County and depend on its federal lands and resources; and
3. **TEEC-NOS-POS CHAPTER** community members occupy a special status as both U.S. citizens and members of the Navajo Nation whose ancestral lands encompass all of San Juan County; and
4. On March 23rd, 2010, Utah Senator Bob Bennett announced the intention to pursue the creation of a Congressional land-use bill that will likely result in the designation of wilderness, boundary and management changes to National Parks and monuments, and the zoning of different regions of the county for protection and development; and
5. Senator Bennett's office has requested information from the Utah Navajo related to land use, natural resource use, and motorized access needs of the Utah Navajo community members; and
6. The Utah Navajos are in the process of creating a land plan to inform this and future land management processes in which the Tribe holds interests.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the official position of the TEEC CHAPTER, regarding the creation of San Juan County Land-Use Legislation is as follows:

1. **TEEC-NOS-POS CHAPTER** supports the "Utah Navajo Land-Use Proposal" submitted to Senator Bennett's office on August 12, 2010.
2. **TEEC-NOS-POS CHAPTER** supports the designation of a special management area (such as a National Conservation Area) in which the Navajo people's interests in these landscapes are acknowledged and co-management, shared decision-making, and revenue sharing are explored.
3. **TEEC-NOS-POS CHAPTER** supports the designation of current roadless areas in San Juan County as wilderness.
4. **TEEC-NOS-POS CHAPTER** community members are in the process of identifying motorized access routes to ensure that routes currently used to access ceremonial, hunting, gathering, and firewood collecting sites are not disrupted by wilderness designation.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the TEEC CHAPTER at a duly called Regular meeting at Teec Nos Pos Chapter, NAVAJO NATION, Arizona, at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 26 in favor, 0 opposed, and 01 abstained, this 12 day of AUGUST, 2009. MOTION BY: Wallace Todacheeny SECOND BY: Elsie Dee

Roy Kady, President

John MacDonald, Sr., Vice President

Verma Francisco, Sec./Treas

Francis Redhouse. Council Delegate

Dale Redhouse. Grazing Officer

CHAPTER OFFICERS

Roy Kady John MacDonald, Sr. Verma Francisco
PRESIDENT VICE PRESIDENT SECRETARY/TREASURER

Dale Redhouse
GRAZING OFFICER

ADMINISTRATION:

Francis Redhouse May Howard Susie Joe
COUNCIL DELEGATE COMMUNITY SERVICE COORDINATOR OFFICE SPECIALIST



RED MESA CHAPTER
Red Mesa, Navajo Nation, Utah



Resolution RM- 011-08-09-10

RESOLUTION OF THE RED MESA CHAPTER
SUPPORTING THE "UTAH NAVAJO SAN JUAN COUNTY LAND-USE LEGISLATIVE
PROPOSAL" TO PROTECT NAVAJO RIGHTS AND INTERESTS ON FEDERAL LANDS FOR
FUTURE GENERATIONS.

WHEREAS:

1. RED MESA CHAPTER is officially recognized and certified as a political unit of the Navajo Tribal Government pursuant to Navajo Tribe Council Resolution No. CJ-20-55; and
2. RED MESA CHAPTER includes community members that live in San Juan County and depend on its federal lands and resources; and
3. RED MESA CHAPTER community members occupy a special status as both U.S. citizens and members of the Navajo Nation whose ancestral lands encompass all of San Juan County; and
4. On March 23rd, 2010, Utah Senator Bob Bennett announced the intention to pursue the creation of a Congressional land-use bill that will likely result in the designation of wilderness, boundary and management changes to National Parks and monuments, and the zoning of different regions of the county for protection and development; and
5. Senator Bennett's office has requested information from the Utah Navajo related to land use, natural resource use, and motorized access needs of the Utah Navajo community members; and
6. The Utah Navajo are in the process of creating a land plan to inform this and future land management processes in which the Tribe holds interests.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the official position of the RED MESA CHAPTER, regarding the creation of San Juan County Land-Use Legislation is as follows:


1. The RED MESA CHAPTER supports the "Utah Navajo Land-Use Proposal" submitted to Senator Bennett's office on _____, 2010.
2. The RED MESA CHAPTER supports the designation of a special management area (such as a National Conservation Area) in which the Navajo people's interests in these landscapes are acknowledged and co-management, shared decision-making, and revenue sharing are explored.
3. The RED MESA CHAPTER supports the designation of current roadless areas in San Juan County as wilderness.
4. RED MESA CHAPTER community members are in the process of identifying motorized access routes to ensure that routes currently used to access ceremonial, hunting, gathering, and firewood collecting sites are not disrupted by wilderness designation.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the RED MESA CHAPTER at a duly called Regular meeting at Red Mesa Chapter, NAVAJO NATION, Utah, at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 31 in favor, 00 opposed, and 00 abstained, this 9th day of August, 2010.

Motioned by: Mr. Sam Dee

Seconded by: Ms. Fannie Clark


Herman Farley, President


Kenneth Maryboy, Council Delegate


Doris J. Tsinnijinnie, Vice-President


Davis Filfred, Council Delegate


Marlene Dec-Ben, Secretary/Treasurer



Council Delegates:
Davis Filfred
Kenneth Maryboy

Aneth Chapter
Aneth, (Navajo Nation) Utah
RESOLUTION OF
THE ANETH CHAPTER

AC-AUG-10-161



Chapter Officers:
John Billa, President
Bill Todachennie, Vice-President
Brenda Brown, Secretary/Treasurer
Calvin Thomas, Grazing Committee

THE ANETH CHAPTER MOVES TO ACCEPT AND SUPPORT THE
"UTAH NAVAJO SAN JUAN COUNTY LAND-USE LEGISLATIVE
PROPOSAL" TO PROTECT NAVAJO RIGHTS AND INTERESTS ON
FEDERAL LANDS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to 2 NTC Section 4002, The Aneth Chapter is a duly certified chapter of the Navajo Nation who has the power and authority to approve and rescind resolutions enacted thru its membership; and
2. Through the Established Plan of Operations, The Aneth Chapter delegates the authority to the Elected Chapter Officers to enact plans that are in the best interest of the community; and
3. The Aneth Chapter has the authority to act on behalf of its community to recommend, support, and approve community related projects; and
4. The Aneth Chapter has accept to support the announcement made by Utah State Senator, Bob Bennett on March 23rd, 2010, of the intention to pursue the creation of a Congressional Land-Use Bill that will likely result in the designation of wilderness, boundary and management changes to National Parks and Monuments and the zoning of different regions of the county for protection and development; and
5. Senator Bennett's office has requested information from the Utah Navajo related to land use, natural resource use, and motorized access needs of the Utah Navajo community members; and
6. The Utah Navajo are in the process of creating a land plan to inform this and future land management processes in which the Tribe holds interests; and
7. The Aneth Chapter accepts and approves this request, which was presented before the Aneth Chapter Membership in which a legal quorum was present.

THE ANETH CHAPTER MOVES TO ACCEPT AND SUPPORT THE
"UTAH NAVAJO SAN JUAN COUNTY LAND-USE LEGISLATIVE
PROPOSAL" TO PROTECT NAVAJO RIGHTS AND INTERESTS ON
FEDERAL LANDS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT;

1. The Aneth Chapter accepts and supports the "Utah Navajo Land-Use Proposal" submitted to Senator Bennett's Office on August 18, 2010.
2. The Aneth Chapter supports the designation of a special management area (such as a National Conservation Area) in which the Navajo people's interests in these landscapes are acknowledged and co-management, shared decision-making, and revenue sharing are explored.
3. The Aneth Chapter supports the designation of current road less areas in San Juan County, Utah as wilderness.
4. The Aneth Chapter community members will identify motorized access routes to ensure that routes currently used to access ceremonial, hunting, gathering, and firewood collecting sites are not disrupted by wilderness designation.


CERTIFICATION

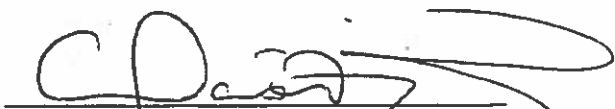

We hereby certify that this forgoing resolution was duly considered by the Aneth Chapter Membership at a duly called meeting at which a quorum was Present and that an approval was passed with a vote of 26 in Favor, 3 Opposed And 2 Abstained this 17th Day, the Month of August, in the year 2010.

Motioned by: Mr. Davis Filfred
Seconded by: Mr. Robert Whitehorse


John Billie, Aneth Chapter President


Bill Todachennie, Aneth Chapter Vice-President


Brenda Brown, Aneth Chapter Secretary/Treasurer


Davis Filfred, Council Delegate

Kenneth Maryboy, Council Delegate

Herman Daniels Jr., President
Albert Holiday, Vice President
LaNell Menard-Parrish, Secretary/Treasurer
Shirlee A. Bedonie, CSC



Jonathan Nez, Council Delegate
Benedict Daniels, Grazing Official
Peggy Abrigo, AMS
Phone: 435-727-5850 Fax: 5852

Scanned & emailed
11/18/14 - spb

Oljato Chapter; PO Box 360455; Monument Valley, Utah 84536

RESOLUTION OF THE OLJATO CHAPTER

Resolution No: OLJ 11-15-2014

SUPPORTING THE UTAH DINE BIKEYAH CONSERVATION PROPOSAL IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH TO PROTECT DINE' RIGHTS AND INTERESTS ON FEDERAL LANDS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

WHEREAS, OLJATO CHAPTER is officially recognized and certified as a political unit of the Navajo Tribal Government pursuant to Navajo Tribe Council Resolution No. CJ-20-55; and

WHEREAS, OLJATO CHAPTER includes community members that live in San Juan County and depend on its federal lands and resources; and

WHEREAS, OLJATO CHAPTER community members occupy a special status as both U.S. citizens and members of the Navajo Nation whose ancestral lands encompass all of San Juan County; and

WHEREAS, the Diné Bikéyah, *the Peoples Sacred Land*, is a National Conservation Area/ National Monument proposal of 1.9 million acres in size and includes additional Wilderness units within and outside of its boundary. This region is the ancestral home of many Southwestern Native American Tribes, including the Navajo, Hopi, Zuni, Acoma, Zia, and Jemez Pueblos along with the Ute Mountain, Southern, and Uintah Ouray Utes, the San Juan, Kaibab, and Utah Paiute Tribes and the Jicarilla Apache Tribe, assert their affiliation, occupation and enduring use of these lands; and

WHEREAS, the National Conservation Area/ Monument is bordered on the west by the Colorado River and on the south by the San Juan River and Navajo Nation Reservation, the Conservation Area/ Monument is characterized by prodigious topographic diversity and striking landforms. Containing intricately rich ecological systems, the Navajo and other Tribes depend upon the Conservation Area/ Monument to sustain their traditional livelihoods and cultural practices. Cedar Mesa, the Conservation Area/ Monument's centerpiece offers sprawling vistas while Comb and Butler Washes, and extends beyond to Moki, Red, Dark, Grand Gulch, and White canyons that each support verdant ribbons of riparian habitat. Desert Bighorn Sheep grace the lower desert lands while the 11,000 foot Abajo Mountains host forests of Ponderosa Pine, Spruce, Fir and Aspen, providing a home to Mule Deer, Elk, Black Bear and Mountain Lion, sacred icons of the mesa's original peoples. Paramount for the Navajo, the majority of the regions inhabitants are the proper management of the Conservation Area/ Monument's native plants and wildlife that are food, shelter and medicine and its cultural sites that are central to their spiritual practices.

WHEREAS, this region contains unsurpassed cultural and paleontological resources; the Conservation Area/ Monument is world renowned for the integrity and abundance of its archaeological resources. Six cultural special management areas are within the Conservation Area/ Monument boundaries; Alkali Ridge National Historic Landmark, the Hole-in-the-Rock Historical Trail and the Grand Gulch, Big Westwater Ruin, Dance Hall Rock, Sand Island Petroglyph Panel, the Newspaper Rock Petroglyph Panel, and the Butler Wash Archaeological District National Register site. Also occurring in the Conservation Area/ Monument's 19 distinct geologic units are scientifically significant vertebrate and non-vertebrate paleontological resources that are particularly abundant in the Cedar Mountain, Burro Canyon, Morrison, and Chinle Formations.

WHEREAS, the National Conservation Area/ Monument has been inhabited for more than 12,000 years by multiple indigenous cultures, who crossed, and built civilizations on these lands. At the Lime Ridge Clovis site is evidence of Paleoindian occupation and the archaeological record indicates widespread use between 6000 B.C. and A.D. 100 by Archaic Peoples. Possessing numerous Archaic Period sites of varying size and complexity are Cedar Mesa, Elk Ridge, and Montezuma Canyon. While other notable sites include Alkali Ridge, Cowboy Cave, Old Man Cave, and Dust Devil Cave. The heaviest occupation of the Conservation Area/ Monument lands was perhaps by the Formative Period Peoples, (AD 100-AD 1300) who left very large numbers of archaeological sites ranging from small lithic scatters to large highly complex village sites.

WHEREAS, the Conservation Area/ Monument includes Bureau of Land Management Wilderness Study Areas and lands with Wilderness Characteristics and U.S. Forest Service Roadless Areas. Vast, remote desert mesas cut by sheer walled serpentine canyons provide unparalleled solitude and scenic quality that is comparable to or exceeds those found in nearby national parks and monuments, such as Canyonlands, Arches, Grand Staircase, Natural Bridges, Hovenweep, and Mesa Verde.

WHEREAS, priority management values to protect within the Conservation Area/ Monument are: archaeological, wildlife, natural and scenic resources. An essential aspect of the Conservation Area/ Monument's management is to better protect these resources and to ensure their ongoing and sustainable use.

WHEREAS, Native Americans have unique and important cultural and historical ties to the land, its wildlife and other natural resources; and the Navajo people have traditional ties to this particular landscape for hunting, medicinal herbs, food gathering, firewood gathering and the grazing of livestock; and,

WHEREAS, Native American have shown quality and excellence in managing lands and natural resources to protect the cultural integrity of the homeland of Native peoples; and

WHEREAS, these areas are under constant threat of cultural vandalism, looting of Native cultural sites, indiscriminate off road vehicle use that damages areas sacred to Native peoples, energy development footprints that negatively impact lands of historic and cultural importance, and general degradation of wildlife and plant habitats of importance to Native traditional practices;

WHEREAS, to prevent this rapid destruction of lands in the San Juan County region important to Native peoples, formal protection as a national conservation area or national monument is required;

WHEREAS, formal protection of the area as a National Conservation Area/ Monument will provide important consistency and quality to management of these lands, and define principles of management that will positively affect Native values on these lands in the following ways:

- Protection will be permanent, part of a national system of protected lands that carry strong and clear legal definitions of the primacy of conservation of cultural, historical and ecological values that define Native connections to these lands.
- Protection as a national conservation area or national monument creates important opportunities for Native American co-management of these resources and increased funding for protection with an emphasis on conservation and preservation of the region's cultural and natural resources.
- Protection should be at the largest landscape level possible, providing connectivity of wildlife and plant habitats, ecological integrity of the region and be comprehensive in its protection of Native sacred sites, which cannot be considered out of the context of the larger landscape.

- o Protection of the region as a national conservation area or national monument will be a top priority for concerned federal agencies, with public involvement and a prioritization of staffing, resources and cooperation with Native peoples.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Oljato Chapter extends its support for

- Designation of the full extent of the Dine Bikeyah National Conservation Area/ National Monument in San Juan County, Utah
- Designation of identified roadless areas as Wilderness, under the Wilderness Act
- Establishment of Co-management Agreement(s) between the Navajo Nation/ other Tribes and the federal government to improve management and elevate the Native American voice in the long-term sustainable management of the region

CERTIFICATION


We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Oljato Chapter at a regular duly called meeting at Oljato, Navajo Nation, Utah at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 47 in favor, 0 opposed and 0 abstained, this 9 day of **NOVEMBER 2014**.

1st Motion by: Nelson Yellowman

2nd Motion by: Harve Holiday



Herman Daniels Jr., Chapter President



Albert Holiday, Vice-President



LaNell Menard-Parrish, Secretary/Treasurer



Benedict Daniels, Grazing Officer

RESOLUTION OF THE OLIJATO CHAPTER

SUPPORTING THE "UTAH NAVAJO SAN JUAN COUNTY LAND-USE LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL" TO PROTECT NAVAJO RIGHTS AND INTERESTS ON FEDERAL LANDS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

WHEREAS

1. OLIJATO CHAPTER is officially recognized and certified as a political unit of the Navajo Tribal Government pursuant to Navajo Tribe Council Resolution No. CJ-20-55; and
2. OLIJATO CHAPTER includes community members that live in San Juan County and depend on its federal lands and resources; and
3. OLIJATO CHAPTER community members occupy a special status as both U.S. citizens and members of the Navajo Nation whose ancestral lands encompass all of San Juan County; and
4. On March 23rd, 2010, Utah Senator Bob Bennett announced the intention to pursue the creation of a Congressional land-use bill that will likely result in the designation of wilderness, boundary and management changes to National Parks and monuments, and the zoning of different regions of the county for protection and development; and
5. Senator Bennett's office has requested information from the Utah Navajo related to land use, natural resource use, and motorized access needs of the Utah Navajo community members; and
6. The Utah Navajo are in the process of creating a land plan to inform this and future land management processes in which the Tribe holds interests.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the official position of the OLIJATO CHAPTER, regarding the creation of San Juan County Land-Use Legislation is as follows:

1. The OLIJATO CHAPTER supports the "Utah Navajo Land-Use Proposal" submitted to Senator Bennett's office on _____, 2010.
 2. The OLIJATO CHAPTER supports the designation of a special management area (such as a National Conservation Area) in which the Navajo people's interests in these landscapes are acknowledged and co-management, shared decision-making, and revenue sharing are explored.
 3. The OLIJATO CHAPTER supports the designation of current roadless areas in San Juan County as wilderness.
 4. OLIJATO CHAPTER community members are in the process of identifying motorized access routes to ensure that routes currently used to access ceremonial, hunting, gathering, and firewood collecting sites are not disrupted by wilderness designation.
-

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. Oljato Chapter endorses the preparation of a "Short-Term Water System Improvements Project PER (PER Project) with accompanying Environmental investigation to support the funding and design of water system improvements; and
2. Oljato Chapter recommends that the PER Project be performed as an extension of Navajo Utah Chapters Regional Water Plan Study with San Juan County, Utah continuing to serve as contract administrator; and
3. The Oljato Chapter requests the use of the Navajo Revitalization Funds chapter allocation to fund the PER Project.

CERTIFICATION

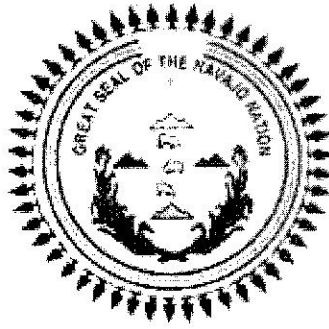
We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was considered at a duly called meeting at Oljato Chapter, Navajo Nation, at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 50 in favor, 0 opposed, and 0 abstained, this 8th day of August, 2010.

Motioned By: Carl Holiday Seconded By: Frank Haycock

[Signature]
NAME, President

[Signature] Secretary
[Signature] Grazing Officer
[Signature] Council Delegate

Herman Daniels Jr., President
Albert Holiday, Vice President
LaNell Menard-Parrish, Secretary/Treasurer
Shirlee A. Bedonie, CSC



Jonathan Nez, Council Delegate
Benedict Daniels, Grazing Official
Peggy Abrigo, AMS
Phone: 435-727-5850 Fax: 5852

Oljato Chapter; PO Box 360455; Monument Valley, Utah 84536

RESOLUTION OF THE OLJATO CHAPTER

Resolution No: OLJ0401-2015

THE COMMUNITY OF OLJATO CHAPTER ARE REAFFIRMING RESOLUTION NUMBER OLJ11-15-2014 PERTINENT TO UTAH DINE' BIKEYAH CONSERVATION PROPOSAL IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH TO PROTECT DINE' RIGHTS AND INTERESTS ON FEDERAL LANDS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

WHEREAS;

1. Pursuant to Navajo Nation Code, Section 4001 (D) and 4028 (a), (b), the Oljato Chapter is established and certified as a local government entity of the Navajo Nation vested with the authority to review all matters affecting the Chapter and submit appropriate recommendations to the Navajo Nation Government or other local agencies by resolution; and
2. Pursuant to 26 N.N.C., Chapter 1: Navajo Nation Chapter, Section 1., (B) (1) & (2), The Navajo Nation Councils delegated to Chapter governmental authority with respect to local matters consistent with Navajo law, including custom and tradition and allows chapter to make decisions to govern with responsibility and accountability to community membership; and
3. The Oljato Chapter hereby supports the attached resolution based on the Dine' Bikeyah, The Peoples Sacred Land, is a National Conservation Area/National Monument proposal of 1.9⁶ million acres in size and includes additional Wilderness units within and outside of its boundary; and
4. The Oljato Chapter community has known that the National Conservation Area/Monument has been inhabited for more then 12,000 years by multiple indigenous cultures, who crossed and built civilizations on these lands; and
5. It is in the best interest of the Oljato Chapter to address deep concern to prevent rapid destruction of lands and protect of the area as a National Conservation Area/ Monument.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT;

1. The Oljato Chapter herby reaffirms the attached resolution that the Community of Oljato continues to support the Utah Dine Bikeyah Conservation proposal in San Juan County, Utah to protect Dine' Rights and interests on Federal Lands for future generations.

PAGE TWO

Resolution number: OLJ0401-2015

Date: 04/12/15

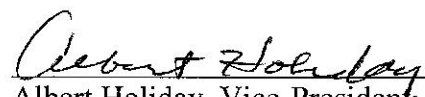
CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Oljato Chapter at a regular duly called meeting at Oljato, Navajo Nation, Utah at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 53 in favor, 0 opposed and 3 abstained, this 12 day of APRIL 2015.

1st Motion by: Wesley Simpson

2nd Motion by: Shirlee Bedonie


Herman Daniels Jr., Chapter President


Albert Holiday, Vice-President


LaNell Menard-Parrish, Secretary/Treasurer


Benedict Daniels, Grazing Officer



TEEC NOS POS CHAPTER

P. O. Box 106, Teec Nos Pos, Arizona, Navajo Nation 86514
Highway 160 BIA School Road #5114 Chapter Government Building
Telephone #928-656-3662 Facsimile #928-656-3661

RESOLUTION OF TEECNOSPOS CHAPTER

TNPCH 11-09-14 82R

**SUPPORTING THE UTAH DINE BIKEYAH CONSERVATION PROPOSAL IN SAN JUAN
COUNTY, UTAH TO PROTECT DINE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS ON FEDERAL LANDS
FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.**

WHEREAS:

1. The TeecNosPos Chapter is a certified Chapter of the Navajo Nation established and recognized as a political unit of the Navajo Tribal Government pursuant to Navajo Tribe Council Resolution No. CJ-20-55; and
2. The TeecNosPos Chapter includes community members that live in San Juan County and depend on its federal lands and resources; and
3. The TeecNosPos Chapter community members occupy a special status as both U.S. citizens and members of the Navajo Nation whose ancestral lands encompass all of San Juan County; and
4. The Dine Bikeyah, *the Peoples Sacred Land*, is a National Conservation Area/ National Conservation Area/ National Monument proposal of 1.9 million acres in size and includes additional Wilderness units within and outside of its boundary. This region is the ancestral home of many Southwestern Native American Tribes, including the Navajo, Hopi, Zuni, Acoma, Zia, and Jemez Pueblos along with the Ute Mountain, Southern, and Uintah Ouray Utes, the San Juan, Kaibab, and Utah Paiutes Tribes and the Jicarilla Apache Tribe, assert their affiliation, occupation and enduring use of these lands; and
5. The National Conservation Area/ Monument is bordered on the west by the Colorado River and on the south by the San Juan River and Navajo Nation Reservation, the Conservation Area/ monument is characterized by prodigious topographic diversity and striking landforms. Containing intricately rich ecological systems, the Navajo and other Tribes depends upon the Conservation Area/ Monument to sustain their Monument's centerpiece offers sprawling vistas while Comb and Butler Washes, and extends beyond to Moki, Red, Dark, Grand Gulch, and White canyons that each support verdant ribbons of riparian habitat. Desert Bighorn Sheep grace the lower desert lands while the 11,000 foot Abajo Mountains host forests of Ponderosa Pine, Spruce Fir, and Aspen, providing a home to Mule Deer, Elk, Black Bear and Mountain Lion, sacred icons of the mesa's originals peoples. Paramount for the Navajo, the majority of the regions inhabitants, is the proper management of the Conservation Area/ Monument's native plants and wildlife that are food, shelter and medicine and its culture sites that are central to their spiritual practices.

CHAPTER OFFICERS

Alfred L. Jim Arnold L. Bitah Verma Francisco
President Vice President Secretary/Treasurer

Herman Lee Kenneth Maryboy
Grazing Officer Council Delegate

ADMINISTRATION:

vacant vacant
Chapter Coordinator A.M.S.

6. This region contains unsurpassed culture and paleontological resources; the Conservation Area/ Monument is world renowned for the integrity and abundance of its archaeological resources. Six cultural special management areas are within the Conservation Area/ Monument boundaries; Alkali Ridge National Historic Landmark, the Hole-in-the-Rock Historical Trail and the Grand Gulch, Big West water Ruin, Dance Hall Rock, Sand Island Petroglyph Panel, the Newspaper Rock Petroglyph Panel, and the Butler Wash Archaeological District National Register site. Also occurring in the Conservation Area/ Monument's 19 distinct geologic units are scientifically significant vertebrate and non-vertebrate paleontological resources that are particularly abundant in the Cedar Mountain, Burro Canyon, Morrison, and Chinle Formations.

7. The National Conservation Area/ Monument has been inhabited for more than 12,000 years by multiple indigenous cultures, who crossed, and built civilizations on these lands. At the Lime Ridge Clovis site is evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation and the archaeological record indicates widespread use between 6000 B.C. and A.D. 100 by Archaic Peoples. Possessing numerous Archaic Period sites of carrying size and complexity are Cedar Mesa, Elk Ridge, and Montezuma Canyon. While other notable sites include Alkali Ridge, Cowboy Cave, Old Man Cave, and Dust Devil Cave. The heaviest occupation of the Conservation Area/ Monument lands was perhaps by the Formative Period Peoples, (AD 100-AD 1300) who left very large numbers of archaeological sites ranging from small lithic scatters to large highly complex village sites.

8. The Conservation Area/ Monument includes Bureau of Land Management Wilderness Study Areas and lands with Wilderness Characteristics and U.S. Forest Service Roadless Areas. Vast, remote desert mesas cut by sheer walled serpentine canyons provide unparalleled solitude and scenic quality that is comparable to or exceeds those found in nearby national parks and monuments, such as Canyonlands, Arches, Grand Staircase, Natural Bridges, Hovenweep, and Mesa Verde.

9. Priority management values to protect within the Conservation Area/ Monument are: archaeological, wildlife, natural and scenic resources. An essential aspect of the Conservation Area/ Monument's management is to better protect these resources and to ensure their ongoing and sustainable use.

10. Native Americans have unique and important cultural and historical ties to the land, its wildlife and other natural resources; and the Navajo people have traditional ties to this particular landscape for hunting, medicinal herbs, food gathering, firewood gathering and the grazing of livestock; and,

11. Native American have shown quality and excellence in managing lands and natural resources to protect the cultural integrity of the homeland of Native peoples; and

12. These areas are under constant threat of cultural vandalism, looting of Native cultural sites, indiscriminate off road vehicle use that damages areas sacred to Native peoples, energy development footprints that negatively impact lands of historic and cultural importance, and general degradation of wildlife and plant habitats of importance to Native traditional practices; and

13. To prevent this rapid destruction of lands in the San Juan County region important to Native Peoples, formal protection as a national conservation area or national monument is required; and

14. The formal protection of the area as a National Conservation Area/Monument will provide important consistency and quality to management of these lands, and define principles of management that will positively affect Native values on these lands in the following ways; and


- Protection will be permanent, part of a national system of protected lands that carry strong and clear legal definitions of the primacy of conservation of cultural, historical and ecological values that define Native connections these lands.
- Protection as a national conservation area or national monument creates important opportunities form Native American co-management of these resources and increased funding for protection with an emphasis on conservation and preservation of the region's cultural and natural resources.
- Protection should be at the largest landscape level possible, providing connectivity of wildlife and plant habitats, ecological integrity of the region and be compressive in its protection of Native sacred sites, which cannot be considered out of the context of the larger landscape.
- Protection of the region as a national conservation area or national monument will be a top priority for concerned federal agencies, with public involvement and a prioritization of staffing, resources and cooperation with Native peoples.

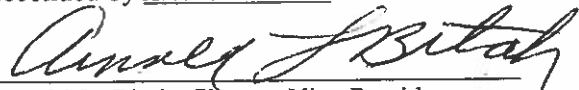
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

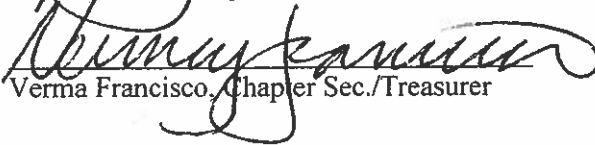
1. The TeecNosPos Chapter hereby respectfully extends its support for:
 - a. *Designation of the full extent of the Dine Bikeyah National Conservation Area/National Monument in San Juan County, Utah.*
 - b. *Designation of identified road less areas as Wilderness.*
 - c. *Establishment of Co-management Agreements(s) between the Navajo Nation/other Tribes and the federal government to improve management and elevate the Native American voice in the long-term sustainable management of the region.*

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

We, hereby, certify, that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the TeecNosPos Chapter at a duly called meeting at TeecNosPos, Navajo Nation, which a quorum was present and that same was passed by vote of 18 infavor, 0 opposed and 01 abstained on this 09th day of November, 2014, motioned by Arlene Ayze and seconded by Arlene Howard.


Alfred L. Jim, Chapter President


Arnold L. Bitah, Chapter Vice President


Verma Francisco, Chapter Sec./Treasurer

Kenneth Maryboy, Council Delegate



Tólikan Chapter

P. O. Box 105 • TeecNosPos, Arizona 86514

RESOLUTION # TC-109 – 12/07/2014

SUPPORTING THE UTAH DINE BIKEYAH CONSERVATION PROPOSAL IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH TO PROTECT DINE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS ON FEDERAL LANDS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

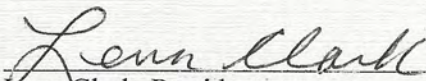
WHEREAS:

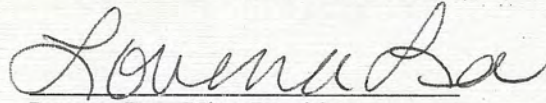
1. Tolikan Chapter is officially recognized and certified as a political unit of the Navajo Tribal Government pursuant to Navajo Tribe Council Resolution No. CJ-20-55; and
2. Tolikan Chapter includes community members that live in San Juan County and depend on its federal lands and resources; and
3. Tolikan Chapter community members occupy a special status as both U.S. citizens and members of the Navajo Nation whose ancestral lands encompass all of San Juan County; and
4. The Diné Bikéyah, *the Peoples Sacred Land*, is a National Conservation Area/ National Monument proposal of 1.9 million acres in size and includes additional Wilderness units within and outside of its boundary. This region is the ancestral home of many Southwestern Native American Tribes, including the Navajo, Hopi, Zuni, Acoma, Zia, and Jemez Pueblos along with the Ute Mountain, Southern, and Uintah Ouray Utes, the San Juan, Kaibab, and Utah Paiute Tribes and the Jicarilla Apache Tribe, assert their affiliation, occupation and enduring use of these lands; and
5. The National Conservation Area/ Monument is bordered on the west by the Colorado River and on the south by the San Juan River and Navajo Nation Reservation, the Conservation Area/ Monument is characterized by prodigious topographic diversity and striking landforms. Containing intricately rich ecological systems, the Navajo and other Tribes depend upon the Conservation Area/ Monument to sustain their traditional livelihoods and cultural practices. Cedar Mesa, the Conservation Area/ Monument's centerpiece offers sprawling vistas while Comb and Butler Washes, and extends beyond to Moki, Red, Dark, Grand Gulch, and White canyons that each support verdant ribbons of riparian habitat. Desert Bighorn Sheep grace the lower desert lands while the 11,000 foot Abajo Mountains host forests of Ponderosa Pine, Spruce, Fir and Aspen, providing a home to Mule Deer, Elk, Black Bear and Mountain Lion, sacred icons of the mesa's original peoples. Paramount for the Navajo, the majority of the regions inhabitants, is the proper management of the Conservation Area/ Monument's native plants and wildlife that are food, shelter and medicine and its cultural sites that are central to their spiritual practices.
6. This region contains unsurpassed cultural and paleontological resources; the Conservation Area/ Monument is world renowned for the integrity and abundance of its archaeological resources. Six cultural special management areas are within the Conservation Area/ Monument boundaries; Alkali Ridge National Historic Landmark, the Hole-in-the-Rock Historical Trail and the Grand Gulch, Big Westwater Ruin, Dance Hall Rock, Sand Island Petroglyph Panel, the Newspaper Rock Petroglyph Panel, and the Butler Wash Archaeological District National Register site. Also occurring in the Conservation Area/ Monument's 19 distinct geologic units are scientifically significant vertebrate and non-vertebrate paleontological resources that are particularly abundant in the Cedar Mountain, Burro Canyon, Morrison, and Chinle Formations
7. The National Conservation Area/ Monument has been inhabited for more than 12,000 years by multiple indigenous cultures, who crossed, and built civilizations on these lands. At the Lime Ridge Clovis site is evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation and the archaeological record indicates widespread use between 6000

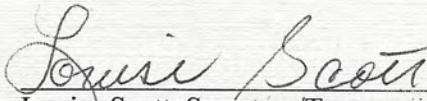
- Designation of the full extent of the Dine Bikeyah National Conservation Area/ National Monument in San Juan County, Utah
- Designation of identified roadless areas as Wilderness
- Establishment of Co-management Agreement(s) between the Navajo Nation/ other Tribes and the federal government to improve management and elevate the Native American voice in the long-term sustainable management of the region

CERTIFICATION

We, hereby, certify that the foregoing resolution was considered by the Tolikan Chapter at a duly called meeting in which a quorum was present was motioned by Howard Yazzie; seconded by Carole Blackhat and that same was passed by a vote of 23 in favor; 00 opposed and 03 abstained, this 7th day of December 2014.


Lena Clark, President


Lovena Lee, Vice-President


Louise Scott, Secretary/Treasurer

David Tsosie, Grazing Committee

Kenneth Maryboy, Council Delegate

RESOLUTION 15-043

April 15th, 2015

Whereas there is an effort to designate 1.9 million acres in San Juan County Utah, as Bears Ears National Conservation Area/National Monument

Noting on March 12, the Navajo Nation Council's Naabik'iyáti' Committee passed a resolution supporting the designation of Bears Ears National Conservation Area/National Monument

Further Noting that the area is the birthplace of Navajo Headman Manuelito, and that the land in the proposed Bear's Ears National Conservation Area/National Monument is critical to the continued survival of traditional livelihoods and cultural practices for the Navajo, Ute, Zuni, Hopi, and other Native American people

Further Noting the initiative shares collective interest of tribes in the region including Ute, Hopi, Hualapai, and Zuni

Further Noting that the Fort Lewis College has had 10,589 Navajo students since 2000

Further Noting that the Fort Lewis has served a diversity of tribes, listed in Appendix A

Be it hereby resolved that ASFLC endorses the proposal for the Bears Ears National Conservation Area/National Monument by a simple (1/2) majority vote.

Respectfully Submitted,

Alex Thompson, *ASFLC Senator*

Date 4/15/15

YEA 15

NAY 0

ABSTAIN

Scott Greenler

4/22/15

Scott Greenler, *ASFLC President*

Date

APPROVED

VETO



APPENDIX A.

All federally recognized tribes have been represented among the student body at Fort Lewis College since 2000

Cherokee	Tuluksak Native Community	Keweenaw Bay Chippewa, MI
Navajo	Swinomish Indian Tribe, WA	Kaw Nation of Oklahoma
Village of Tazlina, AK	Poarch Band/Creek Indians, AL	Crow Creek Sioux
Village of Salamatoff, AK	Nulato Village, AK	Conf Salish & Kootenai Tribes
Village of Ekuk, AK	Mohawks Akwesansne(Other)	Bay Mills Indian Community, MI
Twin Hills Village, AK	Village of Red Devil, AK	Allakaket Village, AK
Tule River Indian Tribe, CA	Tuscaroran	Village of Venetie
Torres-Martinez Band, CA	Tohono O'odham Nation of AZ	Village of Solomon
Suquamish of Port Madison, WA	Tanana	Pauma Band of Mission Indians
Spokane Tribe, WA	Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux, SD	Kickapoo Tribe of OK
Santa Ysabel of Dieguendo, CA	Shawnee	Hydaburg Cooperative Assoc, AK
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska	Seldovia Village Tribe, AK	Conf Tribes Warm Spgs Res, OR
Org Vill of Kake/Sealaska Reg	Petersburg Indian Assoc, AK	Cheyenne(Other)
Onondaga Nation of NY	Nez Perce Tribe, ID	Washoe Tribe of NV and CA
Native Village of Mekoryuk, AK	Nenana Native Association, AK	Village of Chefnak, AK
Moapa Band of Paiute, NV	Native Village-Napakiak	Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, NV
Lummi Tribe, WA	Native Village of Ouzinkie, AK	Ohkay Owingeh, NM
Karuk Tribe, CA	Native Village of McGrath, AK	Noorvik Native Community, AK
Gwichyaa Zhee Gwich'in, AK	Native Village of Atka, AK	Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, SD
Flandreau Santee Sioux, SD	Native Village of Afognak, AK	Klamath Indians of Oregon
Chevak Native Village, AK	Native Village Larsen Bay, AK	Holy Cross Village
Village of Old Harbor	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, NV	Doyon Region (Not Recognized)
Stockbridge-Munsee Mohican, WI	Delaware Nation, OK	Conf Tribes Umatilla Res, OR
New Stuyahok Village	Coquille Tribe, OR	Shoshone(Other)
Hoonah Indian Association, AK	Conf Tribes of Siletz Res, OR	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, ID
Cook Inlet Region(other)	Arapahoe(Other)	Pyramid Lake Paiute Trbe, NV
Colorado River Tribe	Traditional Village of Togiak	Pit River Tribe, CA
Catawba Indian Nation, SC	Sac & Fox of Mississippi, IA	Native Village of Kiana, AK
Yupit of Andreafsky	Native Village of Stevens, AK	Native Village of Eyak, AK
Village of Lower Kalskag	Native Village of Fort Yukon	Kenaitze Indian Tribe
Stebbins Community Association	Narragansett Indian Tribe, RI	Egegik Village-Bristol Bay, AK
Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate, SD	Levelock Village, AK	Tonawanda Band of Seneca, NY
Qagan Tayagungin Tribe, AK	Chippewa(Other)	Seneca Nation of New York
Native Village of Teller, AK	Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo, TX	Sandia, Pueblo of, NM
Native Village of Ambler	Yankton Sioux Tribe, SD	Quechan Tribe, Ft Yuma, CA
Native Vill of Pilot Point, AK	Scotts Valley Pomo Indians, CA	Quapaw Tribe, OK
Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Ild)	Pribilof Aleut St Paul Isl, AK	La Jolla Luiseno Mission, CA
King Island Native Comm, AK	Pilot Station Trad Village, AK	Hualapai Tribe, AZ
Ho-Chunk Nation, WI/Winnebago	Native Village of Tununak, AK	Santa Ana, Pueblo of , NM
Haida(Other)	Native Village of Karluk, AK	Native Village of Aleknagik
Fort Independence Paiute Tribe	Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish, MI	Native Vill of Barrow Inupiat
Dry Creek Rancheria Pomo, CA	Little Traverse Bay Bands	Beaver Village, AK
Village of Sleetmute, AK	Kokhanok Village, AK	Pueblo of Nambe, NM

Native Village of Tyonek, AK
Native Vill of Shishmaref, AK
Kickapoo Tribe of KS
Fort Sill Apache Tribe of OK
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes, MT
Native Village of Chignik, AK
Te-Moak Trbs/West Shoshone, NV
St Regis Band of Mohawk, NY
Red Cliff Band, Lake Superior
Pueblo of San Ildefonso, NM
Ponca Tribe of OK
Pascua Yaqui Tribe of AZ
Paiute-Shoshone Bishop, CA
Ninilchik Village
Knik Tribe
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, CA
Yavapai-Apache, Camp Verde, AZ
Shoshone-Paiute, Duck Valley
Peoria Tribe of Indians, OK
Iowa Tribe of KS and NB
Prairie Band of Potawatomi Ind
Gila River Indian Comm, AZ
Wyandotte Tribe of OK
Village of Aniak, AK
Emmonak Village
Eastern Shawnee Tribe, OK
Bad River Band Chippewa, WI
Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma
Pueblo of Pojoaque
Prairie Band of Potawatomi, KS
Big Pine Band/Owens Vly Paiute
Native Village of Unalakleet
Apache(Other)
13th Regional Corporation
Yurok Tribe/Yurok Reserv, CA
Standing Rock Sioux of ND/SD
Chippewa-Cree Ind Rocky Boy MT
Cahuilla Band of Indians, CA
Zia Pueblo
ANSCA(Other)
Tesuque, Pueblo of, NM
Otoe-Missouria Tribe, OK
Apache Tribe of OK
Round Vly Ind Tribes/Covelo/CA
Ft Belknap Ind Community, MT
Santa Clara, Pueblo of, NM
Inupiat Comm, Arctic Slope, AK
Eastern Band of Cherokee, NC

Caddo Indian Tribe of OK
Salt River Pima-Maricopa, AZ
Miami Tribe of OK
Eskimo Vill At Lrg(Other)
Arapahoe Tribe/Wind River, WY
Aleut(Other)
Ute(Other)
Menominee Indian Tribe of WI
Omaha Tribe of NE
Galena Village (aka Loudon)
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe, OK
Paiute Indian Tribe of UT
Crow
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe, OK
Shoshone Tribe/Wind River, WY
Orutsaramuit Nat Vill-Bethel
Ute Indian/Uintah/Ouray, UT
Tlinget(Other)
Sioux(Other)
Pueblo of San Felipe, NM
Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
Pawnee
Acoma Pueblo
Turtle Mtn Band Chippewa, ND
Cochiti, Pueblo of, NM
Metlakatla Indian Community
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes, OK
Walker River Paiute, NV
Isleta, Pueblo of, NM
Conf Tribes/Bands of Yakama
San Juan Pueblo
Native Village of Kotzebue
Santo Domingo, Pueblo of, NM
Naknek Native Village
Comanche
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe
Northern Cheyenne Tribe, MT
Taos Pueblo
Seminole Nation of OK
Conf Tribes Colville Res, WA
Creek(Other)
Sault Ste Marie Chippewa, MI
Citizen Potawatomi Nation, OK
Other Tribe
Kiowa
Ketchikan Indian Corporation
Blackfeet Tribe, MT
Zuni Pueblo

Jemez, Pueblo of, NM
3 Affil Tribes/Ft Berthoud, ND
Mescalero Apache Tribe, NM
Alaska Native(Other)
Citizens Band Potawatomi Ind
Sitka Tribe of Alaska
Nome Eskimo Community
Laguna
San Carlos Apache Tribe, AZ
Curyung Tribal Coun-Dillingham
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, SD
Rosebud Sioux Tribe, SD
Hopi
Osage
Ute Mountain Tribe, CO, NM, UT
White Mountain Apache, AZ
Jicarilla Apache Tribe, NM
Muscogee (Creek) Nation, OK
Chickasaw Nation, OK
Oglala Sioux/Pine Ridge, SD
Southern Ute Ind Tribe, CO
Cent Coun Tlingit/Haida Tribes
Choctaw

**OPEN LETTER FROM THE UNDERSIGNED
PROFESSIONAL & AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS**

TO

**REPRESENTATIVES ROB BISHOP, JASON CHAFFETZ & JIM MATHESON
SENATORS ORRIN HATCH & MIKE LEE
PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA**

The greater Cedar Mesa area contains one of America's best-preserved collections of prehistoric dwellings, rock art, artifacts, and sacred Native American ceremonial sites. As archaeologists, we have a particular appreciation for the cultural, scientific, and human importance of this area. We urge you to do everything in your power to protect the exceptional cultural landscape of the greater Cedar Mesa area.

This region would be a treasure worth preserving for future generations, if only for its scenery, wild canyons, immense vistas, and colorful red rock. However, the value of this place goes far beyond its natural beauty. Evidence of twelve thousand years of human occupation in the greater Cedar Mesa area gives us all an **irreplaceable connection with ancient American history**. There's perhaps no better place to experience well preserved Ancestral Puebloan habitation sites in a backcountry setting.

For well over 100 years, **archaeological research in the Cedar Mesa area has contributed greatly** to knowledge of the prehistoric cultures of the American Southwest. It is a revered part of the cultural heritage of present-day Pueblo, Navajo, and Ute people. The Hole-in-the-Rock Trail, over which the Mormon settlers of southeastern Utah made their way in the winter of 1879-80, traverses the area. Ever-increasing numbers of visitors are coming from across the US and even internationally to experience the cultural and scenic treasures of the greater Cedar Mesa area.

The region proposed by Friends of Cedar Mesa for a National Conservation Area or National Monument contains more than **56,000 archaeological sites**. And this is just a part of the vast region of southeast Utah that needs greater protection.

This landscape is filled with exactly the kind of "objects" the 1906 Antiquities Act was created to protect. Yet, unfortunately the mere fact that these archaeological sites are protected by law has done little to stop more than **100 years of looting, grave robbing, and vandalism**. Contrary to public opinion, this looting has not stopped. In just the last year, several serious looting cases have been reported to law enforcement. Increasing visitation combined with a severe lack of resources for effective management creates a newer yet no less menacing challenge to archaeology in the region.

We strongly support Congressional action to designate the greater Cedar Mesa area as a **National Conservation Area**. Such a designation could accomplish the goal of prioritizing protection of cultural resources, while also allowing flexibility in management of other uses of these public lands. This locally driven process could also resolve long-standing wilderness issues, which have been festering for many decades. However, if Congress fails to act quickly to protect this landscape, we urge the President to be ready to preserve this imperiled resource as a **National Monument** before the end of his term. Congressional deadlock or politics should not allow another decade of continued loss of American history.

Sincerely,

Archaeologists meeting at the
Pecos Conference, Blanding Utah, August 2014.

(The Pecos Conference, initiated in 1927, is the longest running meeting of professional archaeologists in the American Southwest.)

James Allison - Provo, UT
Matthew Aspros - Durango, CO
David Ayers - Farmington, NM
Pam & Quentin Baker - Moab, UT
Erin Baxter - Boulder , CO
Jeffrey Begay - Farmington, NM
Ben Bellorado - Tucson , AZ
Jean Berkebile - Cortez, CO
Bob Bernhart - Cortez, CO
Mark Bond - Bluff, UT
Richard Boston - Berthoud, CO
Stephen Bowers - Durango, CO
David Boyle - Aztec, NM
Michael Braitberg - Boulder , CO
Robert Breunig - Flagstaff, AZ
Barbara Brown - Palisade , CO
Evelyn Christian - Pine , AZ
Jason Chuipka - Mancos, CO
Helen Crotty - Sandia Park, NM
Natalie Cunningham - Delaware, OH
Dale Davidson - Cortez, CO
William Davis - Bluff, UT
Lydia De Haven - Dolores, CO
Steven Dominguez - Bryce, UT
Sharon Dubose - Fountain Hills, AZ
Marietta Eaton - Dolores, CO
Al Enouen - New River, AZ
Nancy Evans - Cortez, CO
Helen Fairley - Flagstaff, AZ
Richard Feit - Cortez, CO
T. J. Ferguson - Tucson , AZ
Jerry Fetterman - Yellow Jacket, CO
Victor Fisher - Towson , MD
Lisa Frankel - Grass Valley, CA
Noreen Fritz - Bluff, UT
Dale Frost - El Paso , TX
Dody Fugate - Santa Fe, NM
Marc Gaede - La Canada , CA
Erin Gearty - Flagstaff, AZ
Donna Glowacki - South Bend , IN
Andrea Gover - Poulsbo, WA
Robert Gross - Cedar City, UT
Charly Gullet - Prescott, AZ
John Hall - Oro Valley , AZ
Terry Hawks - Washington, UT
Diana Hawks - Washington, UT
Bradley Heap - Kanab, UT
Bud Henderson - Cottonwood, AZ

Rosalie Hewis - Morrison, CO
John Hinnant - Wilson, NC
Emy Hinnant - Wilson, NC
Amy Holden - Overgaard, AZ
Rose Houk - Flagstaff, AZ
Joshua Jones - Cortez, CO
Jonathan Knighton-Wisor - Tucson , AZ
James Krehbiel - Delaware, OH
Patricia Lacey - Cortez, CO
Donna Rae Larson - Prescott, AZ
Steven Le Blanc - Bedford, MA
Stephen Lekson - Boulder , CO
Bill Lipe - Pullman, WA
Carol Lorenz - Durango, CO
Michael Lorusso - Cortez, CO
Lonnie Ludeman - Las Cruces, NM
Robin Lyle - Cortez, CO
Robert Mark - Flagstaff, AZ
Ellen Martin - Tempe, AZ
Joan Mathien - Albuquerque, NM
R. G. Matson - Vancouver , BC
Diane McBride - Cortez, CO
Robert McBride - Cortez, CO
Randall McGuire - Vestal, NY
Leley McPeck - Ivins, UT
Raymond McPeck - Ivins, UT
Robert McPherson - Blanding, UT
Janet McVickar - Santa Fe, NM
Julie Michler - Pahrump , NV
Lance Mikkelsen - Santa Fe, NM
Barbara Mills - Tucson , AZ
Krystina Mucha - Camp Verde, AZ
Helen O'Brien - Tucson , AZ
Aaron O'Brien - Durango, CO
Diane Orr - Salt Lake City, UT
Teri Paul - Bluff, UT
Dottie Peacock - Cortez, CO
Ann Phillips - Boulder, CO
David Phillips - Boulder, CO
Linda Pierce - Tucson , AZ
August Potor - Overgaard, AZ
Sharon Richwine - Columbus, OH
Chuck Riggs - Durango, CO
Tim Riley - Helper, UT
Marcie Ryan - Dolores, CO
Jessica Savage - Meeker, CO
Todd Scarbrough - Las Cruces, NM
Owen Severance - Monticello, UT

Susan Seyden - Fairview, NC
Deb Silverman - Cortez, CO
Rebecca Simon - Cortez, CO
Marcia Simonis - Bluff, UT
Rachel Smith - Grand Junction, CO
Susan Smith - Monticello, UT
Ryan Spittler - Dolores, CO
Paul Stirniman - Cortez, CO
Rebecca Stoneman-Washee - Blanding, UT
Kenneth Thomas - Moab, UT
Kate Thompson - Cortez, CO
Kellam Throgmorton - Cortez, CO
Jonathan Till - Bluff, UT

Peter Trosclair - Palisade , CO
Sharon Urban - Tucson , AZ
Mark Varien - Cortez, CO
Nicholas Walendziak - Moab, UT
Charlotte Walter - Santa Monica, CA
Ryan Washam - Cedar City, UT
James William - Bluff, UT
Tom Windes - Albuquerque, NM
Michael Wolfe - Moab, UT
Tom Wright - Tempe, AZ
Brian Yaquinto - Meeker, CO
Josh Zettel - Clearfield, UT



Herman G. Honanie
CHAIRMAN

Alfred Lomahquahu Jr.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

September 30, 2014

President Barack Obama
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C.

Senator Orin Hatch
104 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Congressman Rob Bishop
123 Cannon Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Congressman Jim Matheson
2211 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Senator Mike Lee
316 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Congressman Jason Chaffetz
2464 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Congressman Chris Stewart
323 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. President, Senators and Congressmen,

On behalf of Hopi people, Hopisenom, I have the honor of providing the Hopi Tribe's support for the designation of the greater Cedar Mesa area including Alkali Ridge and Montezuma Canyon in southeastern Utah as a National Conservation Area or National Monument.

Pursuant to the enclosed Hopi Tribal Council Resolution H-70-94, the Hopi Tribe claims cultural affiliation to ancestral puebloan cultural groups in the greater Cedar Mesa area. The Hopi Cultural Preservation Office supports the identification and avoidance of prehistoric archaeological sites and Traditional Cultural Properties, and we consider the prehistoric archaeological sites of our ancestors to be "footprints" and Traditional Cultural Properties. Therefore, we appreciate your solicitation of our input and your efforts to address our concerns.

Hopi migration is intimately associated with a sacred Covenant between the Hopi people and *M̄asaw*, the Earth Guardian, in which the Hopi people made a solemn promise to protect the land by serving as stewards of the Earth. In accordance with this Covenant, ancestral Hopi clans

traveled through and settled on the lands in and around southeastern Utah during their long migration to *Tuuwamasavi*, the Earth Center on the Hopi Mesas.

The land is a testament of Hopi stewardship through thousands of years, manifested by the "footprints" of ancient villages, sacred springs, migration routes, pilgrimage trails, artifacts, petroglyphs, and the physical remains of buried *Hisatsinom*, the "People of Long Ago," all of which were intentionally left to mark the land as proof that the Hopi people have fulfilled their Covenant. The Hopi ancestors buried in the area continue to inhabit the land, and they are intimately associated with the clouds that travel out across the countryside to release the moisture that sustains all life.

The Hopi footprints and clouds are part of a living, sacred landscape that nourishes and sustains Hopi identity. This landscape is steeped in cultural values and maintained through oral traditions, songs, ceremonial dances, pilgrimages, and stewardship. As a cultural landscape, the archaeological sites and physical terrain situates the Hopi people in time and space, providing a geographical conception of history and religion that connects the past, present and future. These lands are part of our ancestral lands. Hopi history and cultural values associated with ancestral sites and landscapes are deep and abiding.

We are fully aware that over the last few decades the archaeological, natural and geographic resources in the region have been severely impacted by looting, federal management inadequacies, industrial development, and rampant visitation including increased motorized and recreational access and inappropriate all terrain vehicle use. We have encouraged the BLM to enforce the laws protecting cultural and natural resources on public land in San Juan County and not to acquiesce to local political and illegal actions by proposing to make illegal motorized trails into legal motorized roads on public lands that contain irreplaceable cultural resources that have been looted for over a Century and continue to be looted today.

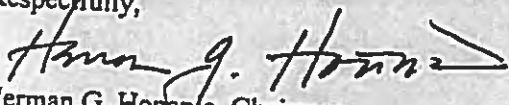
We appreciate the Friends of Cedar Mesa and National Trust for Historic Preservation for working with the Hopi Tribe and other tribes culturally associated to the area to develop proposals that will enhance the protection of cultural landscapes and the sites within them in San Juan County.

And therefore, the Hopi Tribe and Hopi Cultural Preservation Office supports Congressional action to designate the greater Cedar Mesa area as a National Conservation Area. Based on over century of looting and grave robbing, we also support a provision in the designation that provides for protection and preservation and avoidance of our ancestor's human remains. Such a designation could accomplish the goal of prioritizing protection of cultural resources while also allowing flexibility in management of traditional Native American uses.

However, if Congress fails to act quickly to protect this landscape, we urge the President to be ready to preserve this imperiled resource as a National Monument before the end of this term.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Leigh Kuwanwisiwma, Director, Hopi Cultural Preservation Office at ikuwanwisiwma@hopi.nsn.us or 928-734-3611. Thank again you for your consideration.

Respectfully,



Herman G. Homan, Chairman
THE HOPI TRIBE

HUALAPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL
RESOLUTION NO. 06-2015
OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE
HUALAPAI TRIBE OF THE HUALAPAI RESERVATION
PEACH SPRINGS, ARIZONA

TITLE: Support for conservation of the Bear's Ears region to protect cultural, historical, and natural resources on federal lands in San Juan County, UT

WHEREAS, we, the Hualapai Tribe does hereby establish and submit the following resolution; and,

WHEREAS, the Hualapai Tribe recognizes the historic and ongoing ties to the lands, animals, plants, resources of San Juan County, Utah by Native American people; and

WHEREAS, the proposed *Bear's Ears National Conservation Area/ National Monument* is the ancestral home of many Southwestern Native American Tribes, including the Navajo, the Hopi, Zuni, Acoma, Zia, and Jemez Pueblos along with the Ute Mountain, Southern, and Uintah Ouray Utes, the San Juan, Kaibab, and Utah Paiute Tribes and the White Mountain and Jicarilla Apache Tribes, all of whom assert their affiliation, occupation and enduring use of these Conservation Area/ Monument lands; and

WHEREAS, the proposed National Conservation Area/ National Monument is bordered on the west by the Colorado River and on the south by the San Juan River and Navajo Nation reservation, the Conservation Area/ Monument is characterized by prodigious topographic diversity and striking landforms. Containing an intricately rich ecological system, the Navajo and other Tribes depend upon the proposed Conservation Area/ Monument to sustain their traditional livelihoods and cultural practices. Cedar Mesa, the Conservation Area/ Monument's centerpiece offers sprawling vistas while Comb and Butler Washes, as well as Moki, Red, Dark, Grand Gulch, and White canyons support verdant ribbons of riparian habitat. Desert Bighorn Sheep grace the lower desert lands while the 11,000 foot Abajo Mountains host forests of Ponderosa Pine, Spruce, Fir and Aspen, providing a home to Mule Deer, Elk, Black Bear and Mountain Lion, sacred icons of the mesa's original peoples. Paramount for the Navajo, the majority of the regions current inhabitants, is the proper management of the proposed Conservation Area/ Monument's native plants and wildlife that are food, shelter and medicine and its cultural sites that are central to their spiritual practices.

WHEREAS, the proposed National Conservation Area/ Monument includes towering cliffs and mesas bisected by sheer canyons, which expose sedimentary layers revealing a geologic history stretching back to when a sea covered this landscape. Containing unsurpassed cultural and palaeontological resources, the proposed Conservation Area/ Monument is world renowned for the integrity and abundance of its archaeological resources. Six cultural special management areas are within the proposed Conservation Area/ Monument boundaries: Alkali Ridge National Historic Landmark, the Hole-in-the-Rock Historical Trail and the Grand Gulch, Big Westwater Ruin, Dance Hall Rock, Sand Island Petroglyph Panel, the Newspaper Rock Petroglyph Panel, and the Butler Wash Archaeological District National Register site. Also occurring in the proposed Conservation Area/ Monument's 19 distinct geologic units are scientifically significant vertebrate and non-

vertebrate paleontological resources that are particularly abundant in the Cedar Mountain, Burro Canyon, Morrison, and Chinle Formations.

WHEREAS, the proposed National Conservation Area/ National Monument has been inhabited for greater than 12,000 years by multiple indigenous cultures, who utilized, traveled through, and built civilizations on these lands. At the Lime Ridge Clovis site is evidence of Paleoindian occupation and the archaeological record indicates widespread use between 6000 B.C. and A.D. 100 by Archaic Peoples. Possessing numerous Archaic Period sites of varying size and complexity are Cedar Mesa, Elk Ridge, and Montezuma Canyon. Other notable sites include Alkali Ridge, Cowboy Cave, Old Man Cave, and Dust Devil Cave. Perhaps the most intensive occupation of the proposed Conservation Area/ Monument lands was during the time that archaeologists have called the Formative Period (AD 100 – AD 1300), which resulted in very large numbers of archaeological sites ranging from small lithic scatters to large, highly complex village sites. The region continued to be occupied and utilized by the ancestors of present-day Southern Paiute, Ute, Navajo, Apache, and various Puebloan cultures for many centuries, up until modern times.

WHEREAS, the proposed Bear's Ears Conservation Area/ National Monument is comprised of primarily Bureau of Land Management Wilderness Study Areas and lands with Wilderness Characteristics and U.S. Forest Service Roadless Areas. Vast, remote desert mesas cut by sheer walled serpentine canyons provide unparalleled solitude and scenic quality that is comparable to or exceeds those found in nearby national parks and monuments, such as Canyonlands, Arches, Grand Staircase, Natural Bridges, Hovenweep, and Mesa Verde.

WHEREAS, priority management values to protect within the proposed Conservation Area/ Monument are: cultural, archaeological, wildlife, and natural & scenic resources. An essential aspect of the proposed Conservation Area/ Monument's management is to better protect these resources and to ensure their ongoing and sustainable use.

WHEREAS, Native Americans have unique and important cultural and historical ties to the land and its wildlife and other natural resources; and

WHEREAS, Native Americans' connections to the land support Native life and culture in important, life sustaining ways, including: subsistence hunting, fishing and gathering of nature's materials for medicinal, spiritual and other uses, preservation of tribal sacred places, and as sources of economic development; and

WHEREAS, Native American have shown quality and excellence in managing lands and natural resources to protect the cultural integrity of the homeland of Native peoples; and

WHEREAS, southeastern Utah includes many areas of vital importance to Native peoples' identity and history;

WHEREAS, these areas are under constant threat of cultural vandalism, looting of Native cultural sites, indiscriminate off road vehicle use that damages areas sacred to Native peoples, energy development footprints that negatively impact lands of historic and cultural importance, and general degradation of wildlife and plant habitats of importance to Native traditional practices;

WHEREAS, to prevent this rapid destruction of lands in southeastern Utah is important to Native peoples, formal protection as a national conservation area or national monument is required;

WHEREAS, formal protection of southeastern Utah lands as a National Conservation Area/ Monument will provide important consistency and quality to management of these lands, and define principles of management that will positively affect Native values on these lands in the following ways:

- Protection will be a permanent part of a national system of protected lands that carry strong and clear legal definitions of the primacy of conservation of cultural, historical and ecological values that define Native connections to these lands.
- Protection as a national conservation area or national monument creates important opportunities for consultation of Native Americans and participation in management of these resources and increased funding for the protection of these resources with an emphasis on conservation and preservation of the region's cultural and natural resources.
- Protection should be at the largest landscape level possible, providing connectivity of wildlife and plant habitats, ecological integrity of the region and be comprehensive in its protection of Native sacred sites, which cannot be considered out of the context of the larger landscape.
- Protection of lands in southeastern Utah as a national conservation area or national monument will be a top priority for concerned federal agencies, with public involvement and a prioritization of staffing, resources and cooperation with Native peoples.


NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Hualapai Tribe extends its support for the Bear's Ears National Conservation Area or National Monument designation that reflects the will and the values of Native peoples whose identities, histories, cultures and futures are inextricably tied to these lands.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned as Chairwoman of the Hualapai Tribal Council hereby certify that the Hualapai Tribal Council of the Hualapai Tribe is composed of nine (9) members of whom nine (9) constituting a quorum were present at a Regular Council meeting held on this 9th day of February 2015; and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by a vote of (9) in favor, (0) opposed; pursuant to authority of Article V, Section (a) of the Constitution of the Hualapai Tribe approved March 13, 1992.


Sherry J. Counts, Chairwoman
HUALAPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL

ATTEST:


Adeline Crozier, Assis. Secretary
HUALAPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL

Ysleta del Sur Pueblo

TRIBAL RESOLUTION

TC-055-13

Pertaining to National Trust for Historic Preservation Implementation

- WHEREAS, The Tribal Council (the "Council") of the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (the "Pueblo"), is the duly constituted traditional governing body of the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo exercising all inherent governmental power, fiscal authority, and tribal sovereignty as recognized in sections 101 and 104 of the Act of August 18, 1987 (the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Restoration Act), 101 Stat. 666, Public Law No. 100-89; and,
- WHEREAS, the Pueblo has operated from time immemorial as a Native American political sovereign without organic or written constitution, charter, or by-laws; and,
- WHEREAS, the Pueblo governs itself by oral tradition; and,
- WHEREAS, the Council, has authorized the Governor or in his absence the Lieutenant Governor of the Pueblo to act for the Tribe in the signing of this resolution; and,
- WHEREAS, the civil and criminal law authority of the Pueblo is vested in the Council consisting of the Cacique, Governor, Lt. Governor, Aguacil, War Captain and four (4) Council members; and,
- WHEREAS, The Ysleta del Sur Pueblo is culturally affiliated with all known Puebloan groups including the 19 New Mexico Pueblos, the Hopi Tribe of Arizona, and all Ancestral Puebloan groups including so-called "Anasazi" peoples and sites
- WHEREAS, All Pueblos have a basis for claiming cultural affiliation from all Ancestral Pueblo sites in the San Juan Region. As a Tanoan speaking group, Ysleta del Sur maintains the same oral traditions which states that Tanoan speaking groups lived in the Four Corners region centuries ago.
- WHEREAS, Ysleta del Sur Pueblo supports the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Implementation of a Cultural Resource Preservation and Land Management Plan in San Juan County, Utah.
- WHEREAS, Ysleta del Sur Pueblo supports the Utah Navajo in its proposed creation of the Onei Bikeyan National Conservation Area, and its efforts to protect cultural and biological resources.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Tribal Council as follows

1. Accepts that all Pueblos have a basis for claiming cultural affiliation from all Ancestral Pueblo Sites in the San Juan Region. They support the National Trust for Historic Preservation Implementations of a Cultural Resource Preservation and Land Management Plan in San Juan County, UTAH, and, also support the UTAH Navajo's efforts to protect cultural and biological resources.

ADOPTED this the 5th day of November

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, Governor/Lt. Governor of the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo hereby Certify that the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Tribal Council at a meeting convened and held on the 5th day of November, 2013, at the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo approved the foregoing Resolution, a quorum being presented, and that 8 voted for, 0 opposed, and 0 abstained

YSLETA DEL SUR PUEBLO:


Frank Palz
Tribal Governor

ATTEST:


Lory Granillo
Tribal Council Secretary

Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
Office of the Chairman

Mr. Manuel Heart
P.O. Box 11
Tombach, CO 81334

August 12, 2015

VIA Hand Delivery

Members of Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition

Dear Tribes:

I am writing to express Ute Mountain Ute Tribe's support of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition and to state the Tribe's concerns and interest in the protection of cultural resources within the Bears Ears region.

As you know, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe has numerous important and sacred interests in the region surrounding Bears Ears. Not only does the Tribe have federal trust lands (both reservation land and allotments) that are held in trust for the best interests of the Tribe and the related Tribal Members, but we also have private fee lands and numerous Tribal Members reside within San Juan County. Our ancestors have occupied the region for generations and our people are intrinsically tied to the lands; for health and prosperity depended upon the health of the lands. Few things are more important to us than the protections and preservations we put in place today on our invaluable land resources.

To protect the lands and preserve the important cultural and natural resources that are so valuable to us, we intend to participate in the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition. However the Tribe is most interested in the management of the region and we intend to examine any proposed management plan in order to ensure that the Tribe's interests are properly addressed. Until such management plan is developed, we cannot state with certainty that we will support the management plan so we respectfully request copies of all proposed plans and related documents. We are confident that a proper plan can be developed, especially if developed by the Coalition. Not only can we establish a model for future land management, but we can ensure these lands are managed in the best interest of our people.

Therefore, please accept this letter in support of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition and the development of a management plan for the region and we intend to participate in the development of a management plan for the region that will protect the valuable cultural and natural resources that are so important to the Ute people.

Phone: 970-564-5606

Fax: 970-564-

Chief Jack House, Last Traditional Chief 1896-1972

Thank you for your time and I look forward to working with each of you on this important project.

Respectfully,

Manuel Heart

Manuel Heart
Chairman



UTE INDIAN TRIBE
P. O. Box 190
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July 14, 2015

Via Email and Hand Delivery

Re: Ute Indian Tribe's Support for Preserving the Bears Ears Region

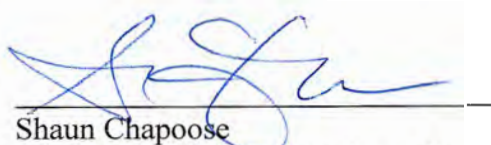
Dear Messrs. Manual Heart and Kenneth Maryboy:

The Tribal Business Committee ("Business Committee") of the Ute Indian Tribe ("Tribe") supports the permanent protection of the Bears Ears region in the form of a National Conservation Area, or alternatively, as a new National Monument. Providing better stewardship and stronger protections preserves Native American heritage for current and future generations.

Native American traditional and cultural sites need protection from outside threats such as mineral development, indiscriminate off-road vehicle use, and looting. Not only is the Bears Ears region a natural wonder, it is a cultural landscape that contains archaeological and sacred sites, and has been traditionally used for collecting traditional medicines and for ceremonies. With the increase in recreational use, this region deserves status as a National Conservation Area.

Without federal protection, this extraordinary landscape that is culturally significant to so many Native American groups faces the likelihood of destruction. Therefore, the Ute Indian Tribe joins the Native American tribes and Pueblos that have already publically expressed their support to protect the Bears Ears region. Native American heritage cannot be ignored. It is time for the Bears Ears region to finally have the federal protection it deserves.

Sincerely,



Shaun Chapoose
Chairman, Ute Tribal Business Committee

Cc: Malcolm Lehi, Council Member, Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Council



NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

The National Congress of American Indians Resolution #EC-15-002

TITLE: Supporting the Presidential Proclamation of the Bears Ears National Monument, Including Collaborative Management Between Tribal Nations and the Federal Agencies

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Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

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NCAI HEADQUARTERS

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WHEREAS, we, the members of the National Congress of American Indians of the United States, invoking the divine blessing of the Creator upon our efforts and purposes, in order to preserve for ourselves and our descendants the inherent sovereign rights of our Indian nations, rights secured under Indian treaties and agreements with the United States, and all other rights and benefits to which we are entitled under the laws and Constitution of the United States, to enlighten the public toward a better understanding of the Indian people, to preserve Indian cultural values, and otherwise promote the health, safety and welfare of the Indian people, do hereby establish and submit the following resolution; and

WHEREAS, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) was established in 1944 and is the oldest and largest national organization of American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments; and

WHEREAS, since time immemorial, the Bears Ears and surrounding land in Southeastern Utah have been a homeland and place of spiritual and cultural significance to tribal people. This living landscape continues to nurture, strengthen, and sustain tribal people, and tribal people remain dependent on these public lands to maintain our traditional livelihoods and cultural practices, such as hunting, gathering, and ceremonial uses.

WHEREAS, for the last century, tribal nations and tribal members have experienced removal from these ancestral homelands, and afterward, limited access to the land. Tribal nations and tribal members have also witnessed the looting of graves and sacred sites, and threats from more modern land uses such as off-road vehicle use and energy development.

WHEREAS, tribal leaders from Hopi, Navajo, Ute Mountain Ute, Zuni and Uintah & Ouray Ute formed the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition with the goal of protecting and preserving the homeland area of the Bears Ears region.

WHEREAS, the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition's chosen outcome is for President Obama to use his powers under the Antiquities Act to declare the Bears Ears National Monument, and secure permanent protection for these lands.

WHEREAS, the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition requests that President Obama proclaim the 1.9 million Bears Ears National Monument to honor the worldviews of our ancestors and Tribes today.

WHEREAS, the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition proposal asks that the new monument be managed under a path-breaking, comprehensive, and entirely workable regime of true Federal-Tribal Collaborative Management.

WHEREAS, the Bears Ears National Monument has every opportunity to serve as the shining example of the trust, the government-to-government relationship, and innovative, cutting-edge land management.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that NCAI does hereby urge President Obama to use his powers under the Antiquities Act to declare the Bears Ears National Monument and, by doing so, provide permanent protection for these lands.

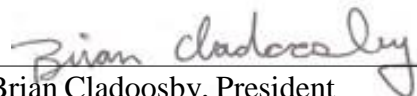
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that NCAI does hereby support the Navajo, Hopi, Zuni, Uintah & Ouray Ute, and Ute Mountain Tribes that comprise the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition and their shared goal of permanently protecting the Bears Ears region.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that NCAI does hereby support the Bears Ears National Monument being meaningfully co-managed between the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition Tribes and federal management agencies for the purpose of honoring the trust relationship, protecting tribal sacred homelands, and preserving traditional and cultural ways of life.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that this resolution shall be the policy of NCAI until it is withdrawn or modified by subsequent resolution.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the National Congress of American Indians, held via a poll of Board Members, September 20, 2015 in Washington, D.C. with a quorum present.


Brian Cladoosby, President

ATTEST:


Aaron Payment, Recording Secretary