KAYENTA TODAY

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE KAYENTA TOWNSHIP AND COMMUNITY

APRIL 2007

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KAYENTA JUSTICE DAY

In 1959, the Navajo Nation assumed full control of its judicial system. In celebration of their 48th birthday, the Kayenta Judicial District will host its Annual Justice Day on Friday, April 13, 2007, to give the public a unique opportunity to visit the court and learn more about how our justice system works.

Everyone is cordially invited to the open-house. There will be area service providers, presentations, refreshments and a free luncheon from 10:00 am to 2:00 pm in Kayenta, Arizona.

If you have any questions or want more information, you may contact the Kayenta Court at (928) 697-5541.

TOWN MANAGERS REPORT

By Daniel Peaches

No matter where you go in Arizona, the Southwest, even the entire country, Canada, Central and South America, you are always in Indian Country. Native People populated this land for many centuries. According to a report made to President Jefferson in the early 1800's by the Lewis & Clark Expedition, "the land is full of abundance, the streams are sparkling clear and full of fish, the mountains are so majestic that it takes your breath away. And the Indians, they are very family oriented and live very close to the land.

Since then the land has been ravished, exploited, and torn to shreds, the water polluted and poisoned, the air became unbreathable and the wildlife destroyed, the Native People hunted down like wild animals, shot, tortured and enslaved as dependent people. But like a terrible storm, these things pass on and there's the task putting things back together.

This is a new day for the Native people. We have survived and we will reclaim our heritage and re-establish ourselves as the caretakers of the land, purify our environment and live as human beings again and reclaim the honor and respect that is our rightful possession. Setting the example, many will join us because ours is a just cause, and our way is based on truth, integrity and because we hold all life as sacred.

Our vision is to restore what has been lost, what has been denied us and re-assert our sovereign right, not from government or man made law but from the Great Spirit.

Our task ahead is not easy, there are many barriers, many false promises and many false leaders who do not have our best interest at heart, who mislead and misrepresent the truth but we had always struggled to survive. Those who struggle for justice and fairness eventually succeed and those who seek a worthy goal will be inspired and their efforts will be guided by a higher source. The will to survive is our heritage. These are our legacies.

Kayenta Township is setting goals, to plan a path, to identify the obstacles and set strategies to overcome those obstacles. We will measure our progress and these measures tell us how much is being accomplished, how much resources are being deplored and how much is being achieved. When you use public resources to perform your tasks, you hear words like "Do more with less". That means our approach has to be based on a good plan, an effective plan and an efficient plan.

The Mayor of Las Vegas, Oscar Goodman, recalls that when he ran for Mayor, he had a reputation as the mafia lawyer, so the slogan used against him was, "Anybody but Oscar". He had a vision, to re-vitalize Las Vegas, put a different face on Las Vegas, not just a gambling town. He was elected by a very, very slim margin. He moved into his office but the phone didn't ring. So he went to the Town Manager and asked, "how come my phone doesn't ring". He was told the mayor has no power, no jurisdiction. He had a mandate from the people, powerless or not he was going to pursue his plans for the town. He decided to seek publicity and got the attention of the national media and made front page news across the country, "The new mayor wants to put a new face in Las Vegas". Some laughed, some sneered, some joked but he got his publicity.

He hired a consultant and told him is plans to put a new face on Las Vegas. The first was an amusement park, and then NASCAR, better housing, better shops, better streets, better education from K-Graduate programs-science, technology; sports and he won a second term with 87% of the vote. Now his phone won't stop ringing. A man with a plan can't fail.

If you have a plan, you won't fail, no matter how silly it is. What is the purpose of planning? Our goal is be to improve the performance of town government and make it sensitive to the needs of the citizens. Measurement is a very important tool in management, in planning and the operation of government. Peter Drucker, the management guru of the last 50 years stated "what gets measured gets done. It is road map to a goal." If you don't measure, you don't know success from failure. Bureaucracy is the enemy of progress, rules regulations control people, activities, thus stem progress in any organization. Petty politics prevents collaboration, resulting in no vision, no values, no innovation, no risk taking and no accountability.

Elected administrative leadership must communicate clear vision. Budget is a policy document, it determines priorities, quantity, cost and quality of results. Appraisal and audit determine the cost of functions which in turn determines efficiency and effectiveness.

Improvement concept – change is necessary to improvement.
•A vision is based on what will replace the present

•A value is based on such thing as accountability, trust, innovation, teamwork

•Implementation Tools – measurements, excellence, surveys, time

Be a change agent –
•I can change this. A movie audience can't change the script but an actor and director can. Concentrate on what you can change which is now, not yesterday, not tomorrow but today.

•You can change your emotional intelligence by growing your intelligence everyday, by controlling your emotions, by listening and by being aware of what's going on.

•Use the ssssh concept to restart your mental engine. Instead of throwing up your hands, stop, breathe, and readjust your focus and share the vision with someone.

Achieve measurable outcome. Outcome is a desire, output is what is delivered.

Changing what we do – Don't blame, be accountable.
Be pro-active – "But this is the law" – is re-active, be part of the solution, not the problem by being pro-active. Only change can bring about progress.

Chinese Proverb on administration (500 B.C.) "Work with your enemy, do not fight your enemy". Be the dial that changes, not the dial that doesn't move. Be the changes that you want to see in the world, in your community, in your organization, in yourself.

Thanks You.
Daniel Peaches

THE BIG HOUSE WITH A BIG PRICE

The Kayenta Township met with Kayenta Public Safety Officials Lt. Kee Thinn, Captain Harry Sombrero, and Officer John Billison on Wednesday April, 28 at the Kayenta Town Hall. Discussed was the proposed Kayenta Public Safety facility that is currently being planned by Public Safety Committee Members and the Kayenta Township.

The Kayenta Township received $750,000.00 in matching funds from the Navajo Nation to help build the facility. Since then, the proposed Public Safety facility has grown from a simple yet effective detention center to a multi-million dollar facility.

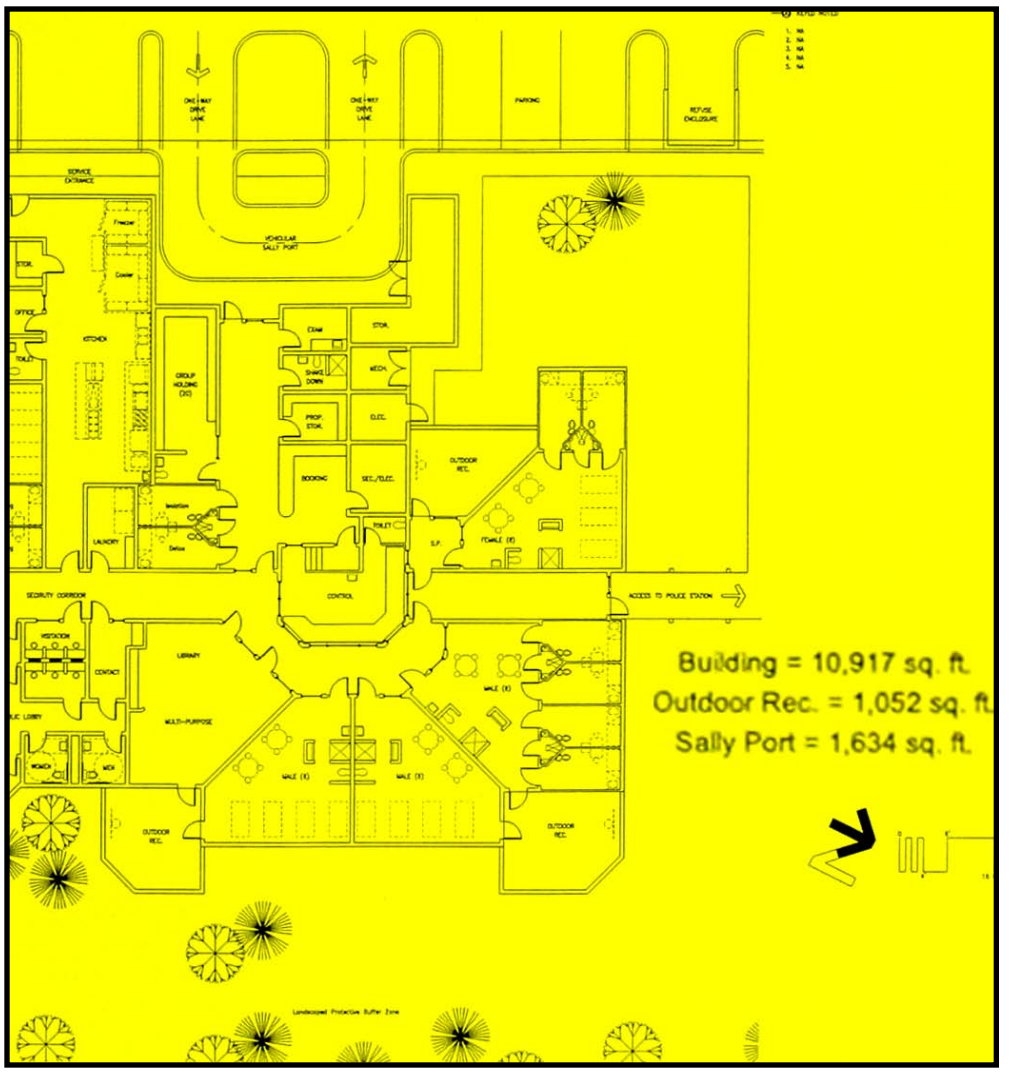
Kayenta Township Project Manager, Anthony Peterman stated, "The planned facility will detain both male and female detainees, also incorporated into the design is a courthouse, administrative offices, treatment center, and prosecutors office."

The question now is, who will pay for this facility and who will pay the operational and maintenance costs? The Navajo Nation Council has recently past legislation to increase Navajo Nation sales tax to help with increasing Public Safety funding, but in reality, will the sales tax increase be sufficient enough to fund the need for Public Safety facilities in communities on the Navajo Nation?

Public Safety facilities across the Navajo Nation are in dire need of newer facilities. Some, such as the Tuba City facility, was condemned. Many more lack the space needed to detain individuals that commit various crimes. Unfortunately this leads to releasing these individuals back into society, which poses a safety concern to many community members across our Nation.

Lt. Thinn stated, "BIA funding is not adequate for the needs of the Navajo Nation. Recruitment of new officers is very difficult because of a lack of interest, qualifications and low salaries."

"Currently, the BIA funds the Navajo Nation $23 million for Law Enforcement. Our budget is $35 million. That leaves a deficit of $10 to $12 million every year." said Captain Sombrero.



"The Navajo Public Safety Division covers these deficits by using vacant positions and other cost cutting measures." said Lt. Thinn.

Kayenta faces some tough obstacles if they plan on going ahead with their plans of a Public Safety facility. One in particular that may have been over-looked is the location and size of the facility. Currently the facility is planned to be constructed behind the current Kayenta Police Department, which happens to be in the middle of Kayenta along highway 163. The proposed facility is also situated next to the Teeh-In-Deeh Estates housing complex and future site of the Kayenta Headstart facility.

The size of the facility according preliminary drawings is expected to be quite big. It is unknown how the community will react to having a facility of this magnitude in the middle of town and situated next to residential housing and a school.

Kayenta is known world-wide as the gateway to Monument Valley, millions of tourist pass through and stop in Kayenta. Some community members that know where the Public Safety facility will be built don't believe that this facility will reflect a very good image of the community to people visiting the area.

Another concern is the ownership of the Kayenta Public Safety facility. Will the Township, BIA or Navajo Nation have full ownership of the facility? If ownership is ever decided, who in turn will be responsible for the staffing, maintenance and operational costs?

Anthony Peterman said," Building this facilitiy is only one aspect of this public safety issue, however operational cost is another big factor. Someone has to step forward and say I will staff and operate the facilities."

Many of these concerns are being discussed at Kayenta Public Safety meetings held in Kayenta at the Town Hall. Although these concerns may seem like a never ending daunting task for Public Safety officials, they are being addressed.

21ST CENTURY NAVAJO-ISM

By Ken Whitehair

Opinions herein do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the Kayenta Township, it's employees and Commissioners.

The existence of Navajo Dark Ages has to be accepted, and by Navajo Dark Ages I mean the time when Navajo people entirely did not read or write any language. And did not have the technology to do so. One can think up all sorts of reasons for this style, and the average Navajo can only wonder about that sort of style. One year which is firm was 1925: that was the year of the first Chapter, at Leupp. Thereafter Navajo, English, and maybe Spanish, became languages, written and spoken. Navajo Dark Ages began to recede.

Navajo Dark Ages began to melt before literacy, but many of our people to this day still have inability to write and read any language. Periodically, at Kayenta Chapter meetings, some persons say in our language they did not have the opportunity to attend the place of learning, usually because there were no school buildings like today and there was work at home. Navajo society thus finds itself in a type of transition. Studies at college and university levels, initial entrance into business and professional careers, use of money, multi-linguistic capabilities, a population never bounded by a 'reservation', these and more are traits of our people, and almost all within a lifetime. Obviously Navajo society is rapid change. A factor of rapid change was the institution of government, meaning, not Navajo government, but a government imposed from without. And that government, a sort of military government, became today's Navajo Nation government and administration.

There clearly was a monopoly government, and that was Navajo Nation government and administration. The characteristics of monopoly organizations is the Chapter Navajo had to take whatever quality the services and products were from the monopoly government, or just simply do without. There is reduced choices available to a Chapter Navajo which also means the monopoly government is less efficient compared to a competitive environment. Monopoly government's control, planning, intervention strategies, all combine and contribute to inefficiency. Monopoly government, through centralized administration, has aspects of coercion, repression, and retaliation. What is lost sight of is Chapter Navajo's consumer sovereignty and individual rights. Consumer sovereignty means the consumer guides the determination of what goods are to be produced, how to be produced, and for whom produced. Therefore, the existence of excessive centralization, inefficiency, increasing bureaucracy, and proportionately more assets like cash spent on bureaucracy, does slow down overall economic growth.

Fortunately, with the organization of Kayenta Township, the monopoly status of Navajo Nation government and administration ceased. A brief history on competition: The Supreme Court of the United States stated in the Philadelphia Bank case in 1963 'that competition is our fundamental economic policy'. And a government's fostering of unhindered actions of individuals, controlled only by competition, was the best means of increasing the wealth of nations. In a country far away of a different time, several factors came together, such as industrialization, rising business and commercial class, individualism, private property, profit motive, minimum role of government, which results in a higher standard of living and the addition of sectors to the economy. These factors of an economic organization, like a country, resulted in total growth of output, which was spectacular. The capitalist, or demand-based economics, form of economic organization, spread to Western Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand, and many other countries, and their results have similar overall growth of output.

Competition is basic rivalry, and can be used to achieve the goals of organizations, like Navajo Nation government and Township. A market is a process by which buyers and sellers interact for the purpose of information about selling and buying, and determining prices. A market form of organization is seen as opposing the bureaucratic, centrally driven operations, of a monopoly government. A market form has traits of private property rights, freedom and guarantee of contracts, freedom of choice and of enterprise. The competitive market with free choices and enterprise is a highly flexible, adaptable, and interacting system. Some presumed benefits of competition are: better allocation of resources, increased efficiency, higher qualities of goods and services, lower prices, etc.

The role of Township, as a government, since its inception, has been not only the practice of democracy, but provided a competitor to Navajo Nation government and administration. Oddly the competition that Township exercised even by marginal activities brought Navajo Nation into compliance with the fundamental economic policy. The elements of the free enterprise system is now thought to be the fastest way to get a higher standard of living for Kayenta Chapter residents.

This brief discussion about Kayenta Township's role is economic in understanding. The forces within which we live today are powerful, and are economic in character. Kayenta Township joins many communities on Navajo who will gain full economic equality, a rightful share of natural resources development, full employment, and endorse competition. Certainly the possibility exist that the basic assertions of free enterprise system are likely to occur, and an economy can occur with continued, supportive, municipal government.

The setting of Navajo Dark Ages is certain. The use of business practices has begun and with it the apperception that government has a crucial role, not only in setting limits, but being competent to begin with to understand the dynamics of an economic environment. A central administration styling itself as the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in regards to economic activities is a proposition of gaining ever diminishing returns, and so its viability is very much on a short time horizon. Different than such bureaucracy is demand based economics, welcoming innovation: maybe its just ergonomic and democratic!

Speaker Morgan looks forward to many more years of hearing the 'Voice of the Navajo Navajo'

ST. MICHAELS, Ariz. – Speaker Lawrence T. Morgan (Iyanbito/Pinedale) said he looks forward to many more years of hearing the "Voice of the Navajo Nation," that is the distinctive phrase used to identify commercial AM radio station, KTNN-AM, which is part of the Native Broadcast Enterprise entity that ceremoniously broke ground Monday, April 2, for a new multi-media Diné Media Center.

Speaker Morgan who sent his cultural liaison, Zane James, to represent his office said he has complete confidence that North American Building and Development Construction Company owned by Will Graven.

"Thank you, Will Gravens, for coming to Navajo to share with us your expertise and skills," James said for Speaker Morgan during the groundbreaking event that was attended by about 100 people. "The project that you are about to undertake will leave a long and lasting impression of your company and our partnership."
James thanked everyone "who had an input into this excellent project," on Speaker Morgan's behalf.

"I look forward to many more years of hearing the 'Voice of the Navajo Nation' over the day and night skies," James said resonating Speaker Morgan's written message. "On behalf of the 21st Navajo Nation Council, I wish KTNN, and its sister station, KWRK, and Native Broadcast Enterprise, the best of fortune in the coming years, and I encourage them to continue to maintain the excellence that they are known for."
Other Navajo leaders in attendance during the ceremonial groundbreaking were Navajo President Joe Shirley Jr.; Vice-President Ben Shelly; former Navajo tribal chairman Peter MacDonald and James. Also in attendance were the Native Broadcast Enterprise Staff such as General Manager Chester Francis and sales associate Steward Begay. KTNN-AM radio announcer Paul Jones served as the ceremony's master of ceremonies.

"We all had one mind when we all started talking about this," said NBE vice-chairperson member council delegate Ralph Bennett (Crystal/Red Lake/Sawmill). "The groundbreaking ceremony was good, the leaders there were reminiscent of when the AM radio station, KTNN, signed about 20 years ago, and up-to-date."
Bennett added that Speaker Morgan's words of strong support concurred with President's Shirley message of "let's go with it!"

Bennett said he and the NBE board members bought the parcel of land about a year ago, and have a long-term goal of having a multi-media journalism, broadcasting and mass communications training center for Navajos interested in careers in the mass communications field.

"We want to incorporate television, radio and especially satellite radio into a multimedia center," Bennett said, adding that it would be special for Navajos to build to have a satellite radio distribution center.

The new Diné Media Center is planned to be more than 18,000 sq. ft. located on the Karigan Estates land tract in St. Michaels. The stations' parent-company, NBE, purchased the nearly two acres of land last year.

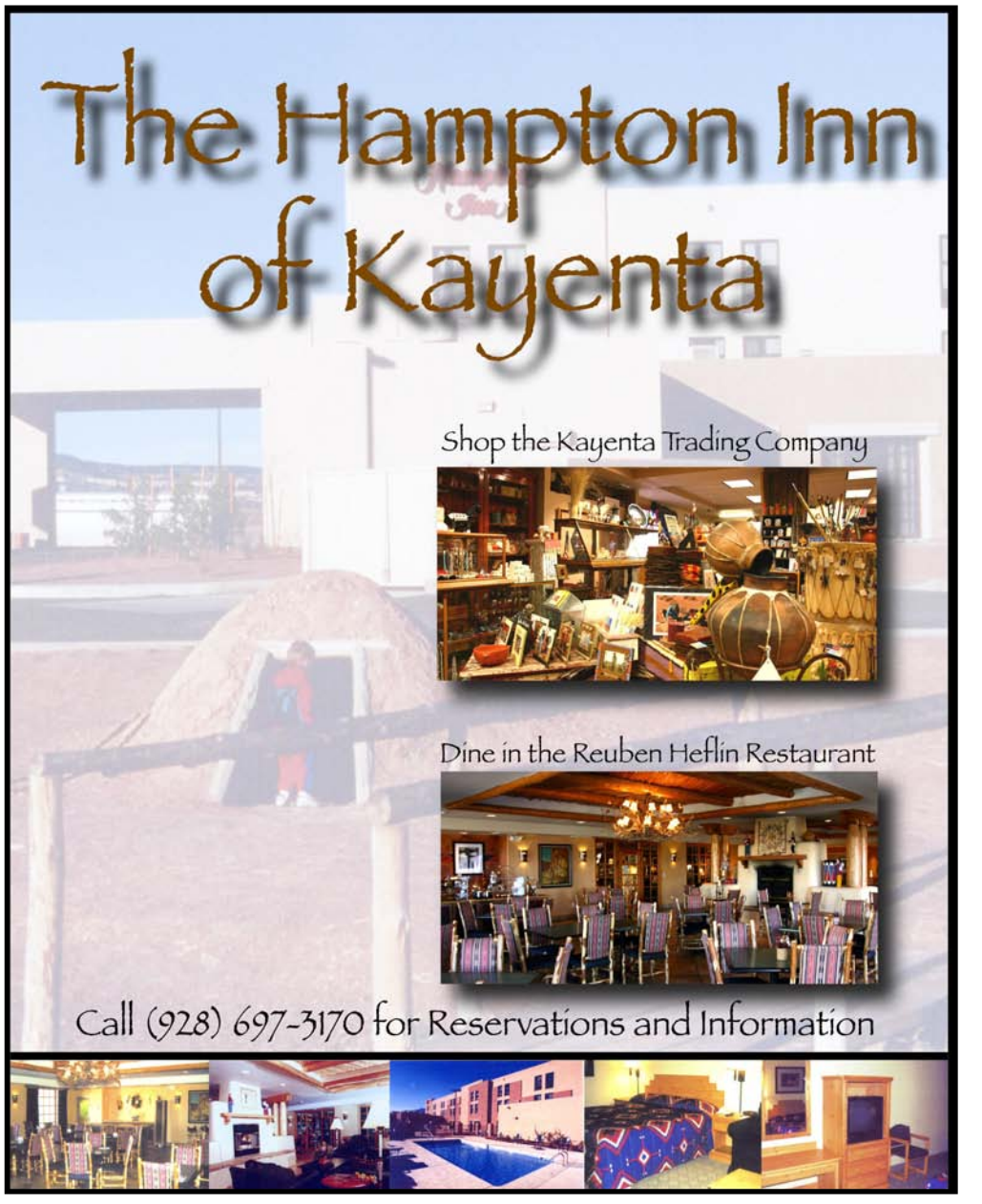
"This is historic for NBE and we're so excited!" said NBE Management Board Chairwoman, Tina James-Tafoya. "The staff really needs to be commended for making the best out of this current station for so long."

The station is a "culmination of several structures, including a portable building, which was donated by a tribal department during the mid-1980s and several additions built on throughout the years," according to the ceremony's agenda.
Plans for the media center are not complete, but so the plans include new studios, offices, a board room and serious consideration of installing a television studio, according to the NBE ceremony agenda. Additionally, there will also be opportunities for other businesses to rent office spaces at the new facility.

"Financing the multi-million dollar facility is a big challenge, but it's not stopping us," James-Tafoya said. "This is going to be a huge invest ment forus and we are looking at several sources, including the Navajo Nation council, who has always been good to us."

The NBE staff include Francis; Linda Ross, administrative assistant; Jay Allen, station manager; Troy Little, sales manager; Ernest Manuelito, chief engineer; Ray Tsosie, lead air talent; Lulla Bowman, traffic director; Kimber Kirk, bookkeeper; Sarah Begay, assistant traffic director; Stanley Benally, sales account executive; Edmund Cicarello, sales account executive; Begay; Marcia Peshlakai, promotions coordinator; Kathy Jones, receptionist; L.A. Williams, Sports/Rodeo Director; Jones; Leander Moffit, KWRK radio announcer; Sammy Boyd, radio announcer; Roy Keeto, radio announcer; Leanderson "Bandit" Shay, board operator and Gerard Harvey, custodian.

The NBE management board members are James -Tafoya, chairwoman; Bennett; Kirby Bedonie, secretary; Caroline M. Tom, member and Edward Perkins, members.



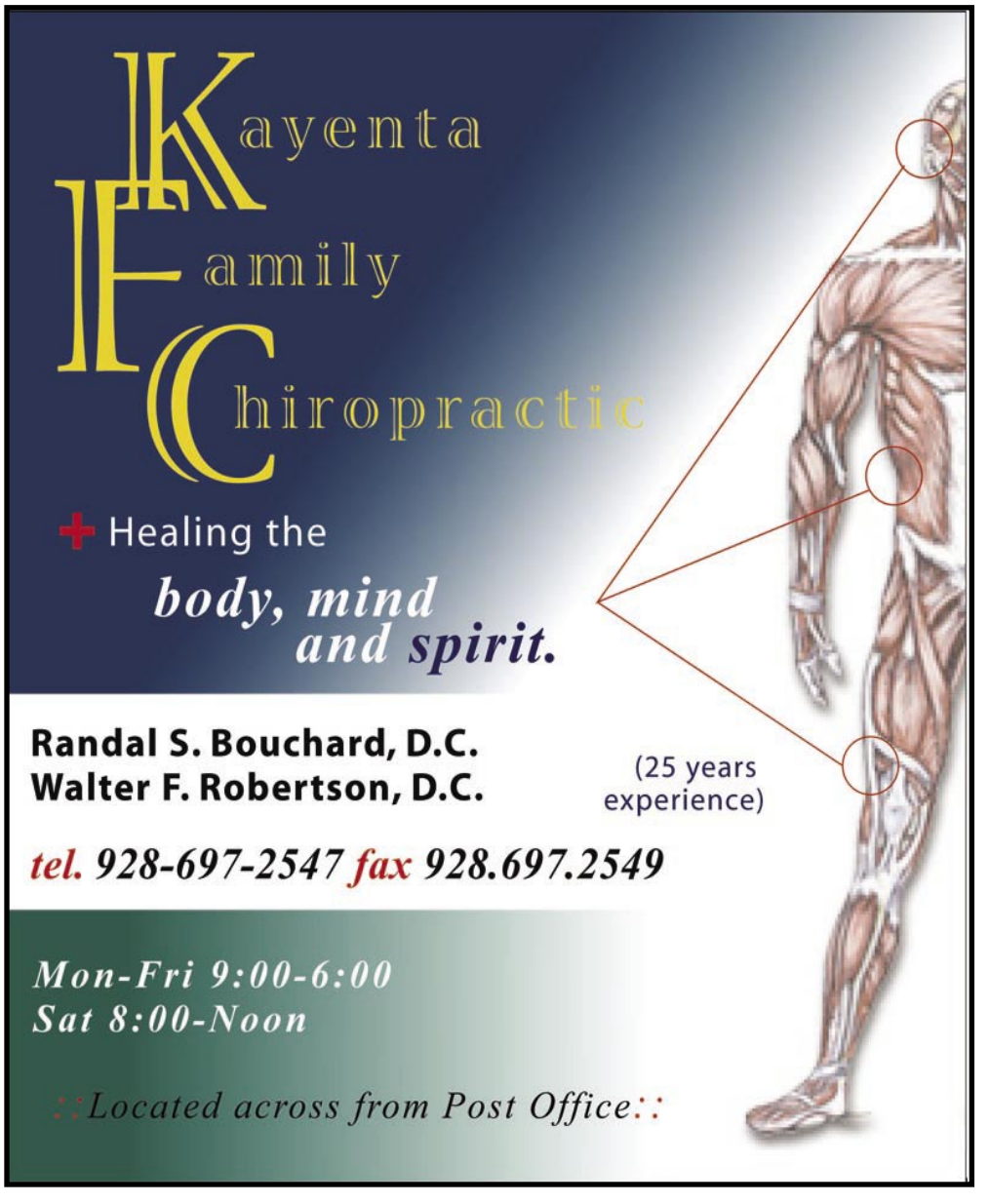
KAYENTA POST OFFICE TO EXTEND HOURS

KAYENTA, Ariz. — The Kayenta Post Office is extending its retail hours to better serve customers. Effective Monday, April 16, the Post Office will stay open a half-hour later on weekdays and an hour earlier on Saturdays. The new retail hours are 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m on weekdays, and 9:30 a.m. to noon on Saturdays.

"We're responding to customers who told us they needed the Post Office to stay open later on weekdays and earlier on Saturdays," said Postmaster Daniel Fuller. "Expanding hours provides customers with more options and more access to the products and services they need."

He also reminds customers that many services available at the Post Office are now available online at usps.com.

"We want to make using the Post Office quick, easy, and convenient for our customers," said Fuller.



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS SHOWS APPRECIATION TO SUPPORTERS

The Navajo Nation Department of Veterans Affairs expressed appreciation to those who have supported Navajo veterans with a ceremony and banquet on Thursday, March 29, 2007 at the Chinle Community Center.

The appreciation ceremony was part of the two-day V.A. Benefit Workshop with workshops, presentations and a gourd dance for veterans. Supervisor Tom M. White, Jr., accompanied the Navajo Nation Honor Riders from Burnside to the event in Chinle.

"It was cold but it was a lot of fun," Larry Noble said as he introduced the honor riders. The honor riders were presented with cups in appreciation for the attention that they bring to veterans and for the various runs they do in support of Native Americans in the Armed Forces. Those who rode to Chinle included Supervisor White, Noble, Ray Berchman, Ray Barney, Jay Arnold, Norman Begay and Steve Dale.

Also among those being honored for policy and legislative work on behalf of the veterans was Supervisor White, who served as the Vice Chairperson of the 20th Navajo Nation Council's Human Services Committee (HSC). Each of the 20th Council's HSC members was honored for their work, including Harriet Becenti, Larry Anderson, Omer Begay, Woody Lee, Elbert Wheeler and Philbert Tso.

Upon recognizing Supervisor White, Thomas Gorman with the Department of Veterans Affairs said, "He has supported us from the start. Tom, you're a good friend."

The former committee members were presented with jackets bearing the unofficial Department of Veterans Affairs logo which features the U.S. flag and the Navajo Nation flag. Some Veterans Affairs employees and several other dignitaries including Vice President Ben Shelly and Candace I. Filek, secretary/treasurer for Victory Ensured Through Service (VETS) out of Palo Cedro, Calif, also received jackets.

The non-profit VETS program was responsible for several donations to the Department including a van and a cargo trailer both of which were displayed outside the community center for the participants to see.

Leo Chischilly, department manager for Navajo Nation Department of Veterans Affairs, said that the van is being utilized to transport veterans to appointments and that plans are underway to equip the cargo trailer with a computer so that the Department can do outreach work for veterans and help to process claims on site at chapters.

Chischilly further told the participants that the Department is working toward complying with the condition of appropriation to make the department into a division. He noted that the division would include departments for housing, health and memorial services.

The condition of appropriation was recommended by members of the 20th Council's Human Services Committee and passed as part of the fiscal year 2007 budget.

Supervisor White gave closing remarks challenging the Navajo leadership to deliver on promises to assist veterans.

Coming This Summer

2007

Kayenta Community Center

Come Pitch in

Volunteer or donate
Call Jeff or Joann
at 1.928.697.8487
4 pm to 8 pm

For More Details Check Out
www.eaglebearsociety.org

Support health and awareness!

Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency

The Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency (NNEPA) was established in 1995 as a separate entity within the executive branch of the Navajo Nation Government. NNEPA is responsible for implementing and enforcing laws for the protection of human health and the welfare of the Navajo Nation's environment.

NNEPA Mission

With respect for Dine values, NNEPA's primary purpose is to protect, preserve, and enhance our Navajo environment for present and future generations. These objectives will be achieved by developing, implementing, and enforcing environmental laws and policies; and by fostering public awareness and cooperation through proper education and effective motivational methods.

Program Purpose

In 1998, the Resource Conservation & Recovery Program (RCRP) was developed for regulatory civil enforcement to ensure compliance with the Navajo Nation Solid Waste Act and to provide an effective and integrated approach to facilitate enforcement for solid waste on the Navajo Nation.

Illegal Dumping Enforcement Initiative

NNEPA-RCRP's illegal dumping enforcement initiative is in its infancy and the overall goals are to:
•Reduce and prevent illegal dumping activity on the Navajo Nation.
•Raise public awareness of the reservation's illegal dumping problem.
•Promote proper solid waste management in working directly with the Division of Community Development, Solid Waste Management Program.

In addressing the illegal dumping problem, RCRP utilizes both administrative and judicial enforcement as authorized under the Navajo Nation Solid Waste Act. However, without public education supplementing the enforcement effort, the initiative will be ineffective and nonproductive.

Transfer Stations

Transfer stations are facilities where individuals can dispose of their solid waste. This solid waste is collected and transported to a certified handling or disposal facility.

There are transfer stations located at several chapter houses on the Navajo Nation, however, not all 110 chapters have transfer stations

What constitutes a legal landfill?

A legal landfill complies with the following requirements:
•Installation of methane gas and ground water monitoring systems
•Leachate collection

•Installation of a non-permeable liner
•Daily cover
•Financial assurance

1. A sanitary landfill of this caliber is very expensive to build and maintain.

2.Currently, there is no legal landfill on the Navajo Nation. Please do not bury solid waste, this would be a violation of the Act.

Open dumps on the Navajo Nation

In 1996, NNEPA completed an open dumpsite inventory and catalogued 465 dump sites on the reservation. Sites ranged in size from less than half (½) an acre to over 10 acres. In 1998, the Division of Community Development, Solid Waste Management became responsible for all open dumpsite closures throughout Navajo Nation, and providing needed infrastructure (recycling, disposal facilities and landfill developments) for all Chapters.

The Navajo Nation Solid Waste Act, Prohibited Acts: Section 201- Disposal.

No person shall:
•Dispose of any solid waste in a manner that will harm the environment, endanger the public health, safety and welfare or create a public nuisance.
•Dispose of any solid waste in a place other than a facility that is in compliance with these {Solid Waste} Regulations and other applicable laws.
•Dispose of any waste not defined as Solid Waste in a solid waste landfill facility.

Section 204: Open Dumping:

•All open dumping shall be prohibited

ILLEGAL DUMPING IS SUBJECT TO VARIOUS FINES AND PENALTIES.

If anyone is caught illegally disposing of their solid waste within the boundaries of the Navajo Nation:
•Look forward to cleaning up the site.
•Picking up waste litter along roadways.
•Either of the above.

Under the Navajo Nation Code, Title 17, subsection 381: Littering also known as the "Littering Law," a Navajo Nation officer may issue a citation or Notice of Violation. Any person found guilty of littering may be sentenced to serve not less than four (4) hours nor more than 20 hours picking up and clearing litter from the highways, roads, or public places of the Navajo Nation. Also, you be issued a citation for Criminal Nuisance T17-486(A)(1) if;

1.)By conduct either unlawful in itself or unreasonable under all the circumstances, he or she knowingly or recklessly creates or maintains a condition which endangers the safety or health of others.

2.)In addition, under the Navajo Nation Solid Waste Act, you can be assessed a civil penalty of at least $500.00 or a criminal penalty, upon conviction, of at least $500.00 or 180 days in jail.

The Enforcement Section currently employs 5 criminal enforcement officers to patrol the five agencies that make up the Navajo Nation.
•Chinle Agency
•Eastern Navajo Agency (Crownpoint)
•Fort Defiance Agency
•Shiprock Agency
Western Navajo Agency (Tuba City)

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TRANSFER STATION LOCATIONS

Alamo	Leupp
Bodaway/Gap	Nenahnezad
Breadsprings	Page (LeChee)
Cameron	Pinehill
Chinle	Pinon
Coyote Canyon	Ramah
Crownpoint	Sand Springs (Burnham)
Fort Defiance*	Shiprock
Gallup	Tohajiilee
Ganado	Tohatchi
Huerfano	Tonalea
Kaibeto	Tuba City
Kayenta	Upper Fruitland
Lake Valley	Whiterock

OPEN-TOP BIN LOCATIONS

Baca/Prewitt	Lukachukai
Beclabito	Lupton
Coalmine Canyon	Manuelito
Coppermine	Nahata Dzill
Cornfields	Ojo Encino
Crystal	Red Valley
Dennehotso	Rock Springs
Dilkon	Shonto
Greasewood Springs	Steamboat
Houck	Teesto
Indian Wells	Tolani Lake
Kinlichee	Twin Lakes
Little Water	Wheatfields/Tsaile

* Limited Acceptable Waste at this time.
* Alternative = Navajo Sanitation (private business) for weekly household pickup, call (928) 871-4395.

COMPLIANCE LANDFILL LOCATIONS

Blue Hills LF, St. Johns, AZ
(928) 337-4019
Cinder Lakes LF, Flagstaff, AZ
(928) 527-1927
Crouch Mesa LF, Aztec, NM
(505) 334-1121
Montezuma County LF, Cortez, CO
(970) 565-9858
Painted Desert LF, Joseph City, AZ (*)
(928) 454-2045
Red Rocks Regional LF, Thoreau, NM
(505) 862-8402
Sandoval County LF, Rio Rancho, NM
(505) 867-0816
Socorro County LF, Socorro, NM
(505) 835-4279
White Mesa LF, Bluff, UT
(435) 678-3070
(*) Commercial Solid Waste Haulers Only

Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency
Resource Conservation & Recovery Program
P.O. Box 339
Window Rock, AZ 86515
Telephone: (888) 643-7692 or (928) 871-7751
Fax: (928) 871-7818

Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency:
Administration (928) 871-7692

AIR AND TOXICS SECTION

Air Quality (928) 729-4247
Asbestos Program (928) 871-7891
Pesticide Enforcement & Deve. Program
(928) 871-7892
Radon Program (928) 871-7863

WASTE REGULATORY SECTION

Hazardous Waste Program (928) 871-7994
Superfund Program (928) 871-7326
LUST and UST Programs (928) 871-7691
Resource Conservation & Recovery Program
(928) 871-7751

WATER SECTION

Navajo Pollutant Discharge Elimin. System
(928) 871-7185
Public Water Systems Supervision Program
(928) 871-7715
Underground Injection Control Program
(928) 368-1040
Water Quality Program (928) 871-7701
Non-Point Source (928) 871-7185

TO REPORT ILLEGAL OPEN DUMPING
(928) 871-7751

PROJECT PRIDE IS BACK

Kayenta,AZ- The 4th Annual Project Pride community clean-up is returning for another year of trash pick-up. This year's event is expected to exceed the 120 participants from last year's event.

"This year we're expecting 200 participants to help clean up the community" said Project Pride Director, Jarvis Williams. Project Pride's participants have been growing every year as more and more residents take part in cleaning up their community. Project Pride is also coordinating with the Chilchinbeto School for their participation in a community clean-up for Chilchinbeto.

"Trash is a big issue here on the reservation. We know that there places out there that need to be cleaned and that sometimes communities just need to come together to clean it up because of the impact it can have on the community and visitors" responded Mr. Williams when asked about the reasons for his participation. He added, "In the last couple of years the businesses and organizations have been donating and participating, so we know that there is support out there to clean up the community. We just want more participation."

Several students, Kara Graymountain, Kim Crank, Micayla Kescoli, Steve Lake, Krystal Graymountain, Charmayne Sandoval, Charnelle Sherman, and Geraldine Stanley, from Kayenta-Monument Valley High School will be coordinating the event. "This event originated from the high school as a way for the students to gain community service hours and to generate pride within the school and community." said Jarvis Williams. For most of these students this is their second year coordinating the event and they are excited about bringing this annual event back to their community.

The community clean-up event will take place on Sunday, April 22 from 9am to 6pm. For more information or donation of items contact Jarvis Williams at the Kayenta Township, 928-697-8451.

Little Community, BIG Trash Problem!

By Jarvis Williams

Kayenta, AZ- One of the biggest concerns for any community is the visual accumulation of trash throughout the town. Most are aware of the economic and environmental impact trash can have on the local community. Unfortunately, the town of Kayenta is not immune to the trash problems or litter bugs. But what do we do about it? Do we report the individuals that litter the highways with trash? Is there a town ordinance or Navajo Nation law concerning littering or the maintaining of a clean community? What do we do about littering and illegal dumping outside the boundaries of the Township?

There are so many questions that we can ask concerning the accumulation of trash but is asking the questions enough to combat the problem? The obvious answer is no but these are questions that were posed to me as I was passing the message of animal control and solid waste to the surrounding communities and schools.

We've all heard and seen the stories that residents dump trash within a ditch, have abandoned vehicles or appliances in their yards, leave bags of trash along the highway, or see trash fly out of vehicles as they zoom down the highway.

So what do we do about it? Here are some options that are available to every Kayenta resident and citizen of the Navajo Nation:

1. Report the crime to the Chapter or the Township.
a. Make sure you get the license plate # number if you can see it.
b. Get the person's name and address if possible.
c. Fill out the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Complaint Form.(Available at the Kayenta Township Office or Kayenta Chapter)
d. Call the NN EPA and report the problem.

2. The Navajo Nation Solid Waste Act, Section 201:
a. Can't dispose solid waste in a manner that will affect the environment, endanger the public health, safety, and welfare or create a public nuisance.
b. Can't dispose of any solid waste in a place other than a facility that is in compliance with these regulations.

3. Section 204: All open dumping shall be prohibited.

4. The Kayenta Township Ordinances, Chapter 10, All Sections

5. Recycling Centers can take abandoned automobiles, aluminum cans, glass, paper, batteries, tires, appliances, etc. If you call ahead of time they can tell you if they can accept those items or if another business can take those items.

What are the consequences?
Well, anyone caught illegally dumping will be instructed to clean up their trash or pick up trash somewhere along the roadway. Other consequences include a $500 civil penalty or a criminal penalty of $500 or 180 days in jail.

Who will enforce these laws?
There are enforcement officers that patrol the 5 agencies, so for this area the enforcement officer would be from the Western Navajo Agency in Tuba City.

The Kayenta Township is also responsible for enforcement as they have passed ordinances that pertain to litter, illegal placement of litter on public or private property within the Township boundaries.

Even though it seems as if being concerned about the amount of trash is a seasonal thing the community must be vigilant of illegal trash dumping activities and make the decision to report these individuals.

It may not stop the activities but at least the option to make a better decision for our community is made and maybe we'll even reach a few along the way that will make this world a cleaner and healthier place to live.
The Navajo Nation will always be searching for the needed amount of resources to successfully enforce the laws that they have passed but it won't make a difference until everyone fully recognizes and advocates for the improvement of enforcement measures for those individuals that pollute and litter the beautiful area that we call "home." Until then keep a vigilant eye for litter bugs and do your part to keep the community a safe and healthy place for our residents and visitors.

For recycling center locations or other question regarding littering, please call Bill Cly or Jarvis Williams of the Kayenta Township at 928-697-8451.

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KTC Community Survey Results

By: Jarvis Williams

Kayenta, AZ- The Kayenta Township conducted a brief community survey of 13 questions on March 14 and 15. The local flea market on a Wednesday and the MVHS Parent Conference on Thursday served as the two locations that the surveys were conducted. A total of 48 surveys were completed and compiled for informational purposes.

Although it seems 48 surveys is small in comparison to the overall Kayenta population, the information that is compiled is still important to gain a sense of what people think about the Township in regards to the projects and basic information about the organization.

The results of the surveys are as follows:

Question 1: This question was filled with a number of items that asked to "scale" the importance of a variety of items, such as type of housing, recreation activities, etc. Although, the question asked to scale the importance of the various items presented on the sheet many participants checked all the items as "very important" therefore they were left out of this article.

Question 2: If there were a neighborhood watch program in Kayenta, would you be interested in participating?
Yes- 29
No- 2
Maybe-17
Comment: This question was asked because of the recent increase in vandalism and burglaries among the community. The Kayenta Police Department suggested that more lighting was needed, possibly a neighborhood watch, and more public education for the residents to reduce the number of burglaries and vandalism to facilities and homes around town.

Question 3: In which border town do you do the majority of your business?
Page- 7
Farmington-20
Flagstaff- 30
Gallup- 2
Cortez- 5
Comment: We wanted to know where the residents conduct the majority of their shopping.

Question 4: What constitutes the majority of your shopping?
Food- 36
Automotive- 19
Entertainment- 16
Clothing- 22
Other- 4
Comment: This question gives us an idea of the main reasons that residents travel to these locations.

Question 5: How much do you spend, on average per visit, at the border towns?
$100-200- 1
$200-400- 21
$400-600- 20
Other- 7
Comment: Since $.70 of every dollar made on the Navajo Nation travels to areas off the reservation, we wanted to gain a local sense of how much money is spent per visit.

Question 6: How frequently do you visit these border towns?
Once a month- 6
Twice a month- 17
3 x a month- 12
Other- 12
Every week
Comment: We also wanted to know how often people visit these cities on a monthly basis. Based on the results most participants spend at least $200 per visit and visit these cities at least twice a month, therefore it's safe to assume that, based on the total number of participants; at least $20,000 month is spent outside of Kayenta. This is an eye-opener considering that only 48 participants took part in this survey and that most likely more than $20,000 leaves the town of Kayenta on a monthly basis!

Question 7: Is the Township Concept working?
Yes- 12
No- 11
Don't Know- 24
Comment: Every organization wants to know how they're doing with the people they serve so that it can gauge what needs to be done to keep people informed about their activities.

Question 8: What would you like to learn more about?
History of KTC-
13
Township Concept-
22
Relation to Local Government Act-
15
Community/Township Projects/CIP-
23
Sales Tax-
18
Comment: This portion of the survey deals with pubic knowledge of the organization and if they would like to learn more about the topics presented. Most participants checked more than one subject that they would like to learn more about.

Question 9: Would you attend an open house if these subjects were made available?
Yes- 34
No- 2
Maybe- 12
Comment: This tells us that there is definitely an interest in learning more about these topics.

Question 10: Have the tax dollars improved the local community since 1997 when KTC first levied the 2.5% Sales Tax?
Yes- 20
No- 11
Don't Know- 21
Comment: A mixed response, so you can generate your own interpretation. However, we feel that the response to this question means that more information needs to be presented to the residents regarding the tax revenue generated within Kayenta.

Question 11: Are you a registered voter of Kayenta Township?
Yes- 22
No- 26
If not, what chapter? (Responses such as, Round Rock, Chinle, Oljato, Greasewood, Forest Lake, Anglo)
Comment: This question lets us know that more KTC voter information needs to be presented to the public.

Question 12: Gender?
Male- 16
Female- 32
Comment: Gives us an idea of who took the survey.

Question 13: Age Category?
18&under- 7
19-25- 0
26-34- 16
35-45- 13
46&over- 11
Comment: Lets us know that the surveys were given to a broad age group. The 19-25 age group was not well represented.

These results were presented to the Kayenta Township Commissioners. In the near future, the residents can expect another survey to be completed in the community regarding the housing market.

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