



THE NAVAJO NATION

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BEN SHELLY
PRESIDENT

REX LEE JIM
VICE-PRESIDENT

CEM 13-08-21

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARATION

THE NAVAJO NATION COMMISSION ON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DECLARES A STATE OF EMERGENCY DUE TO DAMAGES FROM AND RESPONSE TO TORRENTIAL MONSOONAL FLOODING THROUGHOUT THE NAVAJO NATION

WHEREAS:

1. Pursuant to 2 N.N.C, §§ 881 and 883 (A) and (C), the Navajo Nation Council established the Navajo Nation Commission on Emergency Management (CEM) to coordinate emergency and disaster relief service by Navajo Nation and non-tribal entities in conjunction with the Department of Emergency Management; and to recommend to the Navajo Nation Council legislation or other appropriate activity regarding natural and man-made emergencies; and
2. Pursuant to 2 N.N.C, § 884 (B) (1), the Navajo Nation Commission on Emergency Management (CEM) is responsible for declaring a Navajo Nation state of emergency with the concurrence of the President of the Navajo Nation; and
3. Pursuant to 2 N.N.C, § 884 (B) (2), the Navajo Nation Commission on Emergency Management will assist in seeking assistance from federal, state, and other tribal governments, local and private agencies to address emergency and disaster related situations; and
4. Navajo Nation wide, the on-going drought has intensified adverse impacts related to the significantly dry conditions and the monsoonal torrential rains have further compounded the dual drought and flooding conditions; and
5. The Navajo Nation has sustained damages exceeding the million dollar threshold for a FEMA major disaster declaration for incidents occurring; and
6. Twenty-one chapters in Arizona have sustained damages; they are, but not limited to: Dilkon, Fort Defiance, Kaibeto, Gap/Bodaway, LeChee, Kayenta, Coppermine, Shonto, Rough Rock, Dennehotso, Chilchinbeto, Indian Wells, White Cone, Lower Greasewood Springs, Mexican Water, Pinon, St. Michaels, Wide Ruins, Steamboat, Window Rock, and Wheatfields, and

7. Twenty-six chapters in New Mexico have sustained damages; they are, but not limited to: Becenti, Bread Springs, Churchrock, Red Lake, Red Rock, Rock Springs, Iyanbito, Burnham, Lake Valley, Mexican Springs, Casamero Lake, Smith Lake, Twin Lakes, Tohatchi, Naschitti, Newcomb, Whitehorse Lake, Ojo Encino, Torreon, White Rock, Crownpoint, Baca-Prewitt, Ramah, Tohajiillee', and Counselor; and
8. Six chapters or areas in Utah have sustained damages; they are, but not limited to: Aneth, Oljato, Navajo Mountain, Paiute Mesa, Red Mesa, and Sweetwater; and
9. Approximately 50 earthen dams, excluding those Federally listed dams under the Safety of Dams, that exist on the Navajo Nation were breached due to torrential rainfall causing massive erosion downstream impacting community infrastructure; and
10. The following Navajo Nation programs have sustained damages; they are, but not limited to: Navajo Division of General Service's Fleet Management (Window Rock); Motor pool and Body Shop (Window Rock); Navajo Environmental Protection Agency (Window Rock); Department of Justice (Window Rock); Navajo Council Chambers (Window Rock); Navajo Nation Zoo (Window Rock); Navajo Tribal Utility Authority; and Bureau of Indian Affairs administratively withdrawn areas (Window Rock HQ), and
11. The following Navajo Nation programs and non-tribal entities have responded or provided emergency protective measures; they are, but not limited to: Navajo Division of General Service (Navajo Nation-wide); Navajo Division of Health; Navajo Division of Transportation (Navajo Nation-wide); Department of Water Development, Navajo Tribal Utility Authority; Navajo Law Enforcement/DEM (Navajo Nation-wide); Navajo Engineering and Construction Authority; Navajo Housing Authority; Indian Health Services; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Arizona State and respective counties therein: Apache and Navajo; New Mexico State and respective counties therein: McKinley, San Juan, Bernalillo and Cibola; Utah State and respective county therein: San Juan; and
12. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) indicates that much of the Navajo Nation has received over 150% of the normal amount of precipitation so far, with a significant portion of Coconino County and Navajo County receiving almost 200% (double) the normal monsoonal rainfall; and

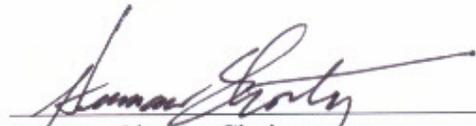
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The Navajo Nation Commission on Emergency Management declares a state of emergency due to damages from and response to torrential monsoonal flooding throughout the Navajo Nation; and
2. The Navajo Nation Commission on Emergency Management finds it is necessary for appropriate Navajo Nation entities continue and/or immediately begin and maintain coordination and collaboration with relevant agencies for use of resources to meet the needs of the Navajo Nation public; and

3. The Navajo Nation shall activate available emergency resources such as funding, community education, assistance, and other means as determined fit and feasible to restore and sustain vital community infrastructure.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing declaration was duly considered by the Navajo Nation Commission on Emergency Management at a duly called meeting in Window Rock, Arizona, Navajo Nation, at which a quorum was present and the same was passed by a vote of 4 in favor and 0 opposed and 0 abstained, this 21st day of August 2013.



Herman Shorty, Chairperson
Commission on Emergency Management

Motion: Lt. Emerson Lee

Second: Eugenia Quintana

CONCURRENCE:



BEN SHELLY, President
THE NAVAJO NATION