Component 2: Community Assessment

March 19, 2004
March 31, 2005
Component 2:
Community Assessment

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>SECTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Brief Background of the Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Component Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Public Hearings/CLUPC Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Guiding Principles and Mission Statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Community Resident Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sampling Technique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Demographics of Total Sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Voting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Education/Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Housing and Utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Where Travel for Major Purchases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Residents' Perception of Needs in the Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Perceived Land Availability for Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Census 2000 Summary Profiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>General Demographic Characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Social Characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Economic Characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Housing Characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Chapter Population Projection: 2000 to 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>TABLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>1: General Summary of Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>2: Tribe/Race Background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>3: Range of Number of People in Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>4: Age and Gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>5: Spoken Languages at Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>6: Voting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>7: People Voting at other Chapters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>8: Education by Age and Attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>9: Employed and Unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>10: Source and Range of Head Householder Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>11: Income Range by Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>12: Occupations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
33 13: Housing
33 14: Housing Built or Purchased by Decade
34 15: Owner or Rental Unit
34 16: Type of Exterior Construction
35 17: Utilities
35 18: Water Hauling
36 19: Heating Source
37 20: Telephone and Cell Phone Use
38 21: Grazing Permits
38 22: Livestock
39 23: Cats and Dogs
40 24: Farming
41 25: Agriculture
42 26: Vehicles in Operating Condition
42 27: Numbers of Vehicles Per Household
43 28: Perceived Ideas Regarding Responsibilities of the CLUPC
43 29: Places Generally Travelled to for Shopping
44 30: Residents’ Perception of Needs in the Community
45 31: Locations Perceived Best for Development
46 32: Family Members Living off or away from Navajo Nation
47 33: CRS Summary Results
49 34: General Demographic Characteristics of Chapter:
        Census 2000
50 35: Social Characteristics of Chapter
52 36: Economic Characteristics of Chapter
54 37: Housing Characteristics of Chapter
56 38: Teech Nos Pos Population Projections: 2000 to 2020

Page DIAGRAMS

57 01: Overlap of BIA Land Management and Navajo
       Political Maps
58 02: General Chapter Map
59 03: Chapter Population Density
60 04: Community Population Density
61 05: Current Land Use Maps (A, B, C, D)

Page APPENDICES

65  A: Community Resident Survey
66  B: Community Public Facilities
68  C: Community Business Survey
69  D: Civic Facility Inventory
70  E: Natural Resource Inventory
71  F: Population and Sample for CRS
72  G: Purpose of Community Assessment & Flow Chart
74  H: Committing to Community Planning
Brief Background of Community

Teece Nos Pos Chapter is located in the three of the four corners where the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Colorado come together. The Colorado corner is part of the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation. The chapter is part of District 9 under the Shiprock Agency. The main community is situated 29 miles west of Shiprock, NM and 44 miles southwest of Cortez, CO. Most of the chapter population resides in the Arizona portion of the chapter area. The chapter encompasses 233,437 acres, or nearly 364.7 square miles. Teece Nos Pos got its Navajo name "T'iis nábas" from a cottonwood tree that had formed a circle with its trunk. The name was recognized in the 1880s; the tree no longer exists. In the early days, nearby residents congregated at the trading post and shared news and stories; eventual that also formed the basis for community meetings.

The Community Resident Survey (CRS) under the Community Land Use Planning activity showed that 32% of all chapter households still need running water services and electrical power. Over 55% of Teece Nos Pos households have grazing permits, showing that area residents still rely on livestock production for subsistence. Grazing opportunity is minimal due to the dry climate. The CRS revealed that 34 out of the responding 116 households did any farming. The community is at the base of the northern slope of Carrizo Mountain. Especially during non-drought periods, there is good access to streams make passage to the San Juan River. During rain and melting snow, a waterfall named "Ada’eeleni" in Navajo creates for a significant sight. The chapter wishes to develop a hiking trail to the fall.

The San Juan River runs in northwesterly direction creating a 13-mile boundary between Teece Nos Pos and Aneth Chapters. The river has afforded opportunities for Navajo chapters from Huerfano, Upper Fruitland, Nenahnezad, San Juan, Hogback, Shiprock, and Gadii’ah. Contrarily, Teece Nos Pos has yet to develop agricultural activities on a multi-family or cooperative-type scale farming.

The Four Corners National Monument will be renovated to enhance its importance to the four states signifying the only place in nation where four states come together to a single point. The upgrade construction will cost more than three million dollars; participating interests including the four states, the Navajo Nation, the Ute Mountain Ute, and the federal government have pooled funding to support the project. This attraction offers opportunities in tourism related activities. The chapter plans construction of a motel and restaurant facilities in the community along the main thoroughfare leading north to the "4-C".

The entire land base is under Tribal Trust status, meaning that all of the land is held in trust by the United States government for the common use by the Navajo people. Numerous land withdrawals have been made over the years for different purposes. The chapter house, other chapter properties, NHA housing units, and a couple of businesses, for example, are on withdrawn tracts. (Chapter Images: 2004)

The physical location, terrain, and demographic of the community are described in later in the Land Suitability Analysis CLUP component. However, the above background provides an additional dimension.
Component Summary

This Community Assessment is the second of eight components making up the Teec Nos Pos Community Land Use Plan. This component report was prepared following the specifications outlined in the previous Community Participation Plan. The Community Assessment component includes an assessment of general demographic information regarding community members (age, tribe, race, gender, etc.), existing resources and utilities in the chapter area, future needs identified by community members, land status, and information pertaining to chapter members’ perceptions of land availability and the land use planning process. Input was gained through the following means and from the following sources: public hearings and Community Land Use Planning Committee (CLUPC or CLUP Committee) meetings; survey instruments designed by LSR Innovations; Navajo governmental agencies and other entities possessing land, natural resource, and utility information; Census 2000 data; and aerial and topographic maps. In addition, Community Land Use Planning Committee members and attendees at public hearings were asked to evaluate the land use planning process.

The public hearings and Teec Nos Pos CLUPC meetings served as one forum for assessing community needs. During these meetings, LSR Innovations assisted the community in developing their “Guiding Principles, Vision, and Mission Statement”. In addition, the community members offered their input in forming the “Community Project Considerations” (more on this in the “Public Hearing/CLUPC Meetings” section).

Five (5) survey instruments were utilized during the initial phase of community assessment. The Community Planning Liaison (CPL) conducted household interviews using the “Community Resident Survey,” (see Appendix A) and the CPL was further trained on and assigned all other field survey instruments.

The CPL utilized four (4) survey forms during the community assessment phase, including a Community Public Facilities form, Community Business Survey, Civic Facilities Inventory, and Natural Resources Inventory (see Appendices B-E). Due to some technical information requirements, the CPL was unable to complete all forms. The Principal Investigator (PI) and Infrastructure Specialist performed another round of research to clarify discrepant and missing information.

As a standard effort to collect and obtain overall information, and specific information regarding utilities, LSR Innovations contacted Navajo governmental offices, NTUA, IHS, and BIA, requesting information pertinent to their specific field of work within the Teec Nos Pos Chapter area.

An important field survey effort involved the collection of geographic data points or coordinates, employing Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment. This exercise precisely located dwelling units and other facilities. The property locations displayed on maps are contained in the next component. Residential patterns could be analyzed to determine future electrical and water line extensions. This activity was implemented during the months of October and November 2003.
The fifth survey instrument utilized by LSR Innovations was the Community Resident Survey (CRS) that was administered by the CPL. The CRS field survey went as scheduled for Teec Nos Pos. The CPL conducted a total of 120 household interviews, ten more than minimally required for an adequate sample. Data content from the completed survey forms were entered into a computer database for the chapter. The data were then tabulated and placed in simplified statistical tables, and for most tables, illustrative graphs were derived. The CRS research activity and findings became the fundamental basis for the entire community assessment. The interpretations of these findings are presented in the Community Resident Survey section.

Information from Census 2000 was extracted for Teec Nos Pos Chapter including summary results of population, gender, age, race, household relationship, types of households, and housing tenure. Additional demographics covering social and economic data such as income, employment, educational attainment, etc. were also obtained and included in this assessment component. An interpretation of Census 2000 is presented as a section after the discussion of the CRS. The data also served as a basis for projecting population to 2020.

The diversified approach of data collection described above was an attempt to obtain as much information and data as possible for the community. As the information was gathered on an on-going basis, this component was enhanced with the additional information.

General summary of selected land use related topics:

1) **Land status identification**: The status of most lands was identified, however actual locations were measured under the GPS activity either by field readings or use of satellite imagery. Due to the Cobell vs US lawsuit, BIA is apprehensive of providing data, even between its governmental counter parts of the Navajo Nation. Information requested from BIA Realty Office for home, business, and church site leases are referred through the federal Freedom of Information Act. Use of the Act simply notifies the requesting party in a kind matter that the information being requested will take a great deal of time and “likely may never hear anything again” from the requested source.

The CLUP Committee became familiar with two types of Navajo Nation Chapter boundaries. One is the “traditional” BIA land management map historically used to administer and monitor the grazing permitting activities. Those serving on grazing committees throughout the Navajo Nation adamantly still support this version. The second type is referred to as the “Navajo Political Map”. Chapter boundaries on this map were delineated or redrawn by the Navajo Court of Appeals (predecessor to the Navajo Supreme Court) in 1978 in settling numerous boundary disputes throughout the Navajo Nation and in preparation of the 1980 Census. **Diagram 1** illustrates the overlapping of chapter boundaries created by the two maps. Teec Nos Pos does not agree with either of the maps, but prefers use of the political map. Chapter officials expressed concern about the Tribal court’s decision adding the White Mesa area to Red Mesa Chapter; residents from that area attend the Teec Nos
Pos Chapter meetings, although White Mesa is closer to Red Mesa Chapter.

The political map is utilized in the series of maps developed for the final Community Land Use Plan. The CLUPC will likely recommend a third version of a chapter area delineation and offer for recommendation of acceptance from a proper authority in the future.

2) **Specified land tracts:** A working list of desired projects were identified with the community and further analysed as to project suitability. The CRS results demonstrated that a significant majority of residents wanted development and felt land was available. The CLUP process facilitated the identification of potential land tracts for various project use. The mapping activity assists with deliberate discussions on this matter. The maps will be displayed in the *Land Suitability Analysis* (component 3).

3) **Grazing permits and agricultural sites:** Grazing and agricultural areas were difficult to determine. Time and effort prevents identification of farming locations by GPS. However, the CRS provided information regarding the number of households with grazing permits, and estimates on the sizes of fields were calculated to the CRS responses. “Customary” grazing areas are difficult to identify and measure. Grazing permits do not identify actual areas or degree of grazing coverage to be utilized by the permittees, therefore could not be mapped. Those responding to having grazing permits during the GPS housing inventory are depicted in the *Land Suitability Analysis* component.

4) **Commercial and industrial properties:** There are a couple of commercial establishments within the Teec Nos Pos Chapter area. There are no industrial properties except regional electrical and gas transmission lines.

5) **Public facilities:** Information on public facilities was obtained using *Community Public Facilities* field research instrument. All the public facilities for chapter use are situated on the chapter house land tract or compound, small parcel of land initially intended only for chapter property. There are plans, for example, would situate an elderly group home, community park (with ceremonial grounds), and a new rodeo arena at newly designated areas. These lands, if selected, would be referred to as public facility tracts.

**Public Hearing/CLUPC Meetings**

One public hearing was held with the Teec Nos Pos Chapter November 24, 2003.

**November 24, 2003 – “Community Assessment”**

A standard agenda item, “Open discussion and input” has been included at all the public hearings facilitated by *LSR Innovations*. The invitation for input was mainly geared at soliciting ideas regarding proposed projects and services, and in relation to, whether or not the public felt there were land parcels available for the projects. The draft vision and mission statement prepared by the CLUPC were also shared with
the public for comments.

An update of work activities to date and references to the previous public hearing was made. Using handouts, preliminary results of the CRS were presented. A total of 33 prepared tables included in this report were derived from the CRS. While these tables were still being developed, about one third of the tables and interpretive graphs and charts were presented at the public hearing. It was important to share the survey results with the public regarding types of projects or services desired by respondents, and comments on land available for development. Preliminary information on livestock and availability of utilities was also of interest.

Gathering of names of householders for the CRS was welcomed by the CLUPC and in the field no problems were encountered. The CPL assured the respondents of any concerns regarding confidentiality. The chapter administration expressed interest in the collected information for program activities in housing, and requests for water and power line extensions. The Principal Investigator (PI) for LSR Innovations explained use of Geographic Positioning System (GPS) readings to locate housing. The spatial data from the field readings are to be displayed on maps to compare existing utilities under the Infrastructure Analysis component. The PI explained that this information would then be used to derive the distances of running extension lines, which could then result in estimating construction costs.

The public hearing attendees were informed that the ideas added to the chapter project list would still undergo additional study. (See “Initial Community Project List” on page 10.) The “current” chapter project list was cross-examined with the CRS results and input gained from the public hearing. The projects will be analysed further under the CLUP process, at least from a general perspective, to determine preliminary feasibility. Any project, especially those with commercial intention, must undergo an in-depth technical feasibility study to determine the probability of success – or non-success. Those individualized project studies are outside the scope of the work of LSR Innovations’ CLUP contract.

CLUPC Meetings
CLUPC meetings were held every month. In reference to the public hearings, the committee members were informed about the agenda prior to the public hearing; Committee members’ input was incorporated. At the public hearing, all five Committee members were in attendance. During Committee meetings, possibilities for community development were explored and inquiries were made regarding specific projects. The meetings are always focused on the progress of the CLUP.

In recapping the activities under the Community Assessment phase, the Committee was briefed on the key elements and sequences involved with community assessments. A flow chart with diagrams on conducting a community assessment is provided as Appendix G.
Guiding Principles and Mission Statement

During the August and September 2003 CLUPC meetings, the committee went through exercises of identifying their guiding principles and envisioning what their community would be like 20 years from now. A great deal of discussion was conducted to draft the guiding principles and elements of the mission statement. It was suggested that the mission statement be as simple as possible so that it can be conveyed to the public and for ease of use. *LSR Innovations* believes that the CLUPC should be afforded continued opportunity to revise the statement. The fundamental ideas in the mission statement provide guidance in preparing the CLUP.

The guiding principles and mission statement are contained in the chart on the following page.
Guiding Principles and Mission Statement
TEEC NOS POS LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Guiding principals of the CLUP Committee:
1. We need to set goals for the future generations.
2. Plan and develop a workable community land use plan.
3. Make for viable community development so there could be jobs and recreation for the youth.
4. Preserve and respect Navajo culture, taking into consideration traditional concepts when planning.

Visions of the future of the CLUP Committee:
The Committee foresees opportunities in the future:
1. Most feasible and needed community projects in light industry, commercial, and tourism.
2. Develop water resources for farm lands.
3. Increase educational opportunities by expanding different forms of education for youth and adult, including Navajo traditional values.
4. Implement a certified community land use plan, keep-updated, and develop zoning ordinances.

MISSION STATEMENT
To preserve and improve the quality of life for all residents by creating for orderly development of business establishments, services, and public and recreational facilities. We strive to live in a better community by maintaining Navajo culture and accommodating the needs of the community for modernization.
### INITIAL COMMUNITY PROJECT LIST
**TEEC NOS POS LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE**

**CLUPC MTG 090903**

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
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Community Assessment

Community Resident Survey

Background
It is understandable that the attendees at the public hearing could not be considered a statistically representative sample of all community members. Generally, the number of people attending these hearings is not numerous enough to reflect the opinions of all chapter residents. Furthermore, it is often the case that the same people attend the public hearings repeatedly, so LSR Innovations considered seriously how to get additional input from a greater number of chapter residents. The surveys mentioned above allowed this contractor access to a larger number of people and more varied information. In particular, the “Community Resident Survey” (CRS) served as an instrument for gaining data about residents, their living conditions, and their views about community needs.

The “Community Resident Survey” (Appendix A) was utilized to assess the following information regarding residents of the Teece Nos Pos Chapter and conditions existing within the chapter: General demographics of household members [tribe, race, age, gender, language(s) spoken]; information about family members living outside the Navajo Nation (where live, why there); economic indicators (employment, job skills, sources of income, where purchase goods); housing information; utility access; availability of resources; agriculture; perceived needs of the community; and perceived availability of land. The Community Planning Liaison who is a Chapter resident and speaks both Navajo and English administered the CRS.

Sampling Technique
It was not feasible to survey all Chapter residents, so a representative sample of the total population was assessed. Although a sample of the population signifies only part of the total chapter population, specific sampling techniques are utilized to ensure that the sample will have the same distribution of characteristics as the population from which it was selected. In Teece Nos Pos, every third household was surveyed. (Refer to Appendix F for worksheet determining sample size.)

For the Chapter of Teece Nos Pos, it was determined that a sample of 135 households would render a representative sample of the total Chapter population. The goal was not met, however the 117 final sampled units still close to the target. The number of occupied housing units indicated by Census 2000 is 380 (Table 34), so approximately one-third of all households were surveyed. The total Chapter population reported in Census 2000 was 1,323 (all races).

The CRS was primarily intended to allow for the collection of information about the Chapter population that normally would not be obtained through other means. The content of the survey also incorporated the data needs of the CLUP Committee and community. It is important to re-emphasize that not all households within the chapter were surveyed, but that with a small degree of error the results of the sample can be generalized to the population.
Demographics of Total Sample
General demographics for the sample are displayed in Tables 01 through 05 and related Figures. In Teec Nos Pos, 117 households were surveyed with 366 people total residing in these households (Table 1). As illustrated in Figure 2, the majority of residents surveyed are Navajo (n = 358) with only two (2) people in the sample indicating they are non-Native American (Table 2). The number of people living in each household ranged from one to nine persons (Table 3), with the greatest number of households (n = 44) having 2 occupants (Figure 3). As shown in Table 01, the average number of people residing in each household is 3.1. The average age of Chapter residents in the sample is 35.6 years (Table 4). In addition, Table 4 illustrates that the greatest number of individuals in this sample are in the 10 to 19 age group (n = 74). Figure 4a shows, overall, there is a greater percentage of females (52%) and males (48%) in the survey sample. Males outnumber females interchangeably every other decade in age groups in the 20s, 40s, 60s, and no age response groups. For all other age groups, females surpassed males as depicted in Figure 4b.

As illustrated in Figure 5a, the majority of residents (62%) indicated they speak both English and Navajo at home. Since 99% of the Teec Nos Pos residents are at least part Navajo (Table 2), it is of some concern that 20% of residents indicated they speak “English only” at home (Figure 5a). It is noteworthy, however, that over 284 people in the sample reported speaking “Navajo only” and “Navajo and English” (Table 5). As illustrated in Figure 05b, most of those speaking “Navajo only” are 55 and over. As might be expected, Table 5 shows the greatest number of residents speaking “English only” fall in the groups under 20 years of age, with the majority in these age groups (n = 60). Figure 5b indicates that the majority of the sample speaking both Navajo and English begin a slight escalation with the 12 to 14 year old cohort, and reach a high point with the 18 to 20 year old group, before descending, then peaking again with the 35 to 44 year olds, and finally giving way to the “Navajo only” speakers. It is of some interest that there are more Navajo/English speakers in the 55 to 64 year old cohort (n = 27) than “Navajo only” speakers (n = 16).

Voting
Another general topic that was covered in the CRS was voting. Residents were asked about their voting habits, as this, of course, has the potential to impact the economic status of the chapter; this is especially critical in the case of tribal funding to chapters that is often based on population and/or number of registered voters. It is interesting to note that 85% (77% + 8%) of all adults surveyed vote (Figure 6). This however may mean that over time respondents have participated in elections and not necessarily a measure of voter turnout for each election. As indicated in Table 6, the greatest concentration of voters is in the 45 to 64 year age range (n = 36 to 42). However, only six (6) people or 3% of the 175 voters vote at other chapters.

Education/Employment
While the link between employment opportunities and the economic viability of a community is generally clear, educational attainment provides a somewhat more subtle but critical clue as to why current conditions may exist. The educational outlook paints a bigger picture of what may be needed to build economic strength in the future. Overall, one must weigh the value of employment and educational
opportunities, and the toll that the pursuit of such things may take on family and tradition. The information presented in this section shows that a limited number of individuals in the Teec Nos Pos Chapter sample completed twelve years of education or a high school equivalency. In the Teec Nos Pos sample, about 60.4% of individuals (n = 157), 18 years of age and over, completed twelve years of education or a high school equivalency.

Table 8 illustrates that, in the Chapter of Teec Nos Pos, the average grade completed by individuals in the 18 to 20 through 35 to 44 year old age groups exceeded 12th grade or a General Equivalency Degree (GED).

Figure 8 illustrates that there is a significant drop in school attendance after age 20. Sixty-two people reported having some college, which 11 received a four-year degree. At the time of the survey, households reported that 53 family members were living away from Navajo Nation (Table 32); 17 of these family members were reportedly away from Navajo Nation to pursue higher education.

Some of the questions raised by these results are: Why don’t more individuals in this Chapter complete 12 grade, high school equivalency, or advanced education? What does this mean for the economy and the future of the Chapter and Navajo Nation as a whole? How can the community support youth and individuals returning to school in completing their goals? Is there a place/niche in the community for them when they complete their education?

The main reason cited for living away from Navajo Nation was employment (Table 32). Sixty-four percent of the individuals living away from Navajo Nation (n = 34) reportedly left to secure employment. According to Table 9, the majority (52.4%) of individuals in the Teec Nos Pos sample, who are generally considered of employable age (18-64 years old), are unemployed. It is significant that less than half of the residents, who are of employable age, are employed (Figure 9).

Table 12 shows that the individuals reporting the highest rates of “unemployment” in the Teec Nos Pos sample are: laborers (n = 17); construction workers (n = 6); and weavers (n = 6). Table 12 also shows that the other workers reporting the highest rates of “employment” include: equipment operators (n = 7); cashiers (n = 6); and an even occupations with two or more workers. The list also suggests there exists a diversified economy yielding a variety of jobs in the different industries. As well be noted from the Census 2000, employed individuals from Teec Nos Pos have to travel 34 minutes to get to their jobs, further inferring that most of the jobs held by area residents are situated elsewhere.

Chapter residents were not asked about the total income for the household, as it was thought that this might discourage people from responding. They were, however, asked specifically about the source of income and income level for the head of household, so that some concept of the economic situation in Chapter households might be utilized in the planning process. As illustrated in Figure 10, 39% of the head householders receive their income from employment. None of the household heads
(over 18 years of age) who reported being unemployed was actively enrolled in school. Of the 117 head householders included in the sample, 12% reported that their income source is a retirement pension. In a sample with 13.5% of the total being 60 years old or older (Table 4), another 24% of the heads of household reportedly receive social security (Figure 10). (There is no information as to the number of social security beneficiaries who are eligible due to a disability. The numbers for social security recipients seem rather high, so there is some question on the part of LSR Innovations as to whether some respondents may have meant General Assistance or TANF, rather than Social Security, especially that TANF accounts for only three percent.)

Table 10 shows that the average monthly income for the head of household was reported to be $1,645.00. There was almost an even share of head householders have a monthly income in three income groups, the range from $500 to $2000 and over (Figure 11). Although this is only the income for the head householder, and there may be other income available to the household, it is important to view these figures keeping in mind the following: 1) The average household size is equal to approximately three (3) individuals (Table 1); 2) Overall, 54.2% of the sample considered being of employable age reported being unemployed (Table 8); and 3) In some cases, this may be the only income available to the family.

The fact that 34 of the 53 family members, reported to be living away from Navajo Nation, left due to employment reasons (Table 32), combined with the finding that only 46% of the total adult sample (of employable age) in this Chapter indicated they are employed (Table 8), is a testimony to the adverse economic conditions that exist in the area.

Housing and Utilities
Teec Nos Pos households were also surveyed regarding existing housing and utility resources. This information provides additional pieces of the economic picture. In a subsequent section, "Residents' Perception of Needs in the Community," residents' input regarding overall community needs will be presented.

Table 13 illustrates that the majority of Teec Nos Pos residents surveyed, live in frame houses (77.8%) or mobile homes (19.7%). Figure 13 shows that very few families live in modern (n = 2) or traditional hogans (n = 1). Most of the 117 homes visited during this survey were built or purchased during the period from 1990 to 1999 (n = 43) or during the years from 1980 to 1989 (n = 33) (Figure 14). The average house in the Teec Nos Pos sample is 17 years old, and 14 houses included in the sample were built within the last three years (Table 14). This is certainly significant information when planning the construction of new homes. As might be expected, due to the scarcity of rental units, the majority of Teec Nos Pos Chapter residents own (n = 96), rather than rent (n = 21) their homes (Table 15). Figure 16 shows that the exterior construction material used on most of the homes is lumber (n = 76), stucco was next (n=23) and "other" (n =23). (As noted in Table 16, some of the homes are constructed of more than one type of material.) "Other" is inferred to be...
or other non-lumber material generally associated with the exterior of mobile homes.

Only 68.4% of households surveyed reported that they have electricity in their homes (Table 17). Fifteen (15) of the households are not wired for electricity (Figure 17). This means that there are houses ready to receive electricity. In addition, 31% of respondents reported that they have no indoor plumbing, and just as many have no running water (Table 17). In fact, Table 18 indicates the same percentage of households haul, on average, 3.2 barrels of water 11.2 miles (round-trip), nearly six times a month. Figure 19 shows that wood (n = 93) and coal (n=75) are the primary heating sources used by the residents of Teece Nos Pos. As noted in Table 19, natural gas and electricity are other types of heating sources listed. This is generally related to economical reasons, availability, and the fact that Navajo people have grown accustomed to using wood as a heating fuel. Natural gas (n = 15) is the most attractive and viable option for households in Teece Nos Pos at this time since a regional natural gas line runs through the community.

Diagrams (maps) in the Infrastructure Analysis (component 4) show the distribution of electrical power lines from perspective of the region, entire chapter, and at the community level.

The maps at the community level show Chapter compound and surrounding neighborhood. Utilities are highlighted by color code for water, sewer, and power. Information obtained from NTUA (water and sewer) provided some detail to fully illustrate the power lines on and near the compound, as well how they tie into supply lines. The diagrams show existing utilities those proposed for extension to support the various developments.

Diagrams developed for the CLUP at this stage provide a preliminary view of existing utility lines and possible places for project development sites. As more information is incorporated, the diagrams will be enhanced for the next two components of the CLUP. Preliminary maps were utilized for community discussion and updates are included in this component report and which forms the basis for analyses in component 4.

It is interesting to note in Table 20 that 65.8% of residents surveyed, reported that they have no phone installed in their homes. Overall, 46% of residents surveyed have no phone, neither home installed nor cell phone (Figure 20).

Livestock
Teece Nos Pos residents were also surveyed regarding farming and ranching. Figure 21 illustrates that 54.7% of those surveyed, reported possessing grazing permits.

Fourteen (14) of the 92 responding ranchers indicated that they take animals between at least two seasonal camps (Table 21). Sheep (n = 578) and goats (n = 464), and cattle (n=414) account for the greatest total numbers of livestock (Table 22) in this Chapter. The average numbers of sheep, goats, horses, and cattle for households reporting livestock are shown in Figure 22. While 37 households responded that they have sheep, with an average of 15.6 sheep per household owning/tending sheep, 41 households reported having cattle with an average of 10.1
cattle per herd (Table 22). Table 23 displays the numbers of cats and dogs owned by residents.

**Agriculture**
Only 29% of the Teec Nos Pos sample indicated that they maintain farms (Figure 24), with the average farm size being equal to 4.3 acres (Table 24). Twelve of the respondents reportedly farm own tractors (Figure 24). Figure 25 shows that the primary crops grown are corn (n = 22), squash (n = 22), other vegetables (n=11), and melons (n=22).

**Vehicles**
A total of 189 vehicles in operating condition were reported for 104 of the 117 households in the Teec Nos Pos sample (Table 26). Pick-up trucks (n = 110) are the most popular choice of these drivers (Figure 26). Most residents owning vehicles have only one, as illustrated in Figure 27. Even though some residents have more than one vehicle (e.g., 26.5% of the sample own two vehicles), 11.1% of the total sample has no transportation of their own (Table 27). Obviously, family members and neighbors assist one another when transportation is needed, but the figure for those without a vehicle is particularly striking when one considers the rural nature of the area. For example, it is some distance to the nearest major super market or store (see following section, “Where Travel for Major Purchases”), and as shown in Table 18, over 28% of residents reported hauling water an average of 11.2 miles (round trip) nearly six times a month. The lack of transportation is further evidence of the harsh economic realities these residents confront.

**Where Travel for Major Purchases**
Table 29 illustrates that the majority of Teec Nos Pos residents who were sampled, reported traveling to Farmington for most of their major purchases. Although Shiprock, Cortez, and other locations were mentioned, none were utilized nearly as frequently as Farmington which is approximately 56 miles from the Teec Nos Pos Chapter House.

**Residents’ Perception of Needs in the Community**
Teec Nos Pos residents were asked about what kind of services are needed in the community, and their responses are listed in Table 30. The top five responses receiving the most total mentions were: grocery/convenient store/shopping center combined (n = 60); laundromat (n = 31); paved/improved roads (n=30); gas station (n = 14); and community park (n = 17). Water lines and electricity were mentioned in the top 10.

It is clear that the items at the top of Table 30 have the potential to benefit virtually all Chapter members, rather than just a few individuals.

**Perceived Land Availability for Development**
Residents were asked where they thought land was available for the community
development projects or services discussed above. They were asked to comment, and their responses are listed in Table 31. Twenty-two (n=9+8+5) of the 32 respondents stated that they believe land is available, especially with the 20 acres already identified, in addition to other immediate lands within the vicinity of junction of highways 160 and 64. Two residents stated that land was not available.

Table 33 serves as summary of all the raw data to questions contained in the Community Resident Survey.

Census 2000 Summary Profiles

Results from Census 2000 are generally categorized in four topic groups. The General Demographic Characteristics is the data from the census short form that was administered in every home across the US and in Navajo country. The social, economic, and housing characteristics were generated from the long form that was administered across America and the Navajo Nation in one of every sixth (1/6) household. Information from the long form is commonly referred to as sample data. Due to the treatment of the two data sets, totals generally are not the same. The total population the General Demographic Characteristics is often referred to as the "official" population figure. For ease of use and better understanding, figures and rates for the Teec Nos Pos Chapter are compared with the Navajo Nation and United States totals in the general demographic, social, economic, and housing tables.

General Demographic Characteristics
The Census 2000 showed a population 1,323 for Teec Nos Pos. Males out numbered females by 9. There was an even distribution of people in age groups between 25 to 34 and under, except for the age groups of 15 to 24 that dropped under 8.3%. The median age is 26.7 years, this compares to 24.0 years for the Navajo Nation and 35.3 years for the United States.

Native Americans, or technically referred to “American Indians and Alaska Natives” by the US Census Bureau, make up the major of the population at 98.4% when taken into consideration race alone and in combination with other races. Due to no institutional quarters throughout the chapter area, all people were counted in households. Fifty-four-point-five (54.5) percent of all households had children under 18 years of age; 25.1% of households had individuals 65 years or older. The average household size is 3.38 and average family size is 4.01.

Of 660 found housing units, 391 were occupied and 121 units were counted as seasonal or occasional use. There were 323 owner-occupied units, or 82.6%. Owner-occupied units had a lower average household size of 3.7 to 3.47 of renter-occupied units.

Refer to Table 34 for these and other Census 2000 general characteristics for Teec Nos Pos Chapter.
Social Characteristics
Six hundred fifty-three (653) students - from preschool to the college level - were reported enrolled in school; high school (grades 9-12) had the highest share of 276 students, or 42.3% of all enrollment; elementary enrollment had a share of 36.4%. Among the adult population, ages 25 and older, 59.3% were high school graduates or had higher education – which was better than the Navajo Nation rate of 55.9%, but much lower than the US rate of 80.4%.

Of the 15 years and older population, 447.1% of individuals are married. The divorced rate is a fraction higher than the Navajo Nation, but lower than the US counterparts.

Care giving by grandparents was measured for the first time by the decennial census across the United States. Eighty-eight (88) Teec Nos Pos grandparents were counted as living in with one or more of their own grandchildren whose ages are under 18 years; 73, or 83.0% were directly responsible for the grandchildren living in with them. In comparison with the Navajo Nation figures, 61.5% of grandparents were providing care to their grand children. The chapter rate is twice that of the US rate.

A lower rate of civilian veterans (4.4%) was reported for Teec Nos Pos than the Navajo Nation rate of 7.2%; however, both rates are not as high as the national participation rate of 12.7%.

A higher rate of individuals with disability, ages 21 to 64, were reported for Teec Nos Pos - 6 percentage points higher than the Navajo Nation and 15 points greater than the US. However, of those with disability, 30.6% were employed. At a higher rate, 38.4% of those without disability were employed. Among the older population, those 65 years and older, Teec Nos Pos’s individual disability rate was higher than that of the Navajo Nation, but nearly twice the percentage higher than the US.

Two-thirds of Teec Nos Pos’s and three-fourths Navajo Nation’s residents lived in the same house in 2000 as they did in 1995. Of those who moved, a majority of Teec Nos Pos’s residents moved from a different house came from another state, as opposed Navajo Nation movers who mainly move from within the same county. In comparison, the US population is more mobile, 54% lived in the same house; 43% lived in a different house, with a little more than one-half in the same county; and about three percent lived elsewhere other than the United States.

All of the Teec Nos Pos’s residents are “native”, or born in the USA. Of the chapter’s total population, a majority were born in a different state. This can be interpreted to mean that Arizona residents have access to hospitals in Gallup and historically in Rehoboth for birthing. The Navajo Nation had 448 people as foreign born, out of its over 181 thousand people; nearly nineteen percent (19%) were born in a state other than their current state of residence. Over 1-in-10 of all Americans is foreign born. Nearly five (5) percent of the nation’s population, or 13.2 million people, entered the United States between 1990 and March 2000.

A slightly greater percentage of Teec Nos Pos residents speak Navajo at home than residents of the Navajo Nation, or 75% and 74% respectively. However,
correlatively, 22.5% of Teec Nos Pos residents speaking Navajo do not speak English at all or well enough, while the rate for Navajo Nation was 30.5%.

Social characteristics regarding foreign born and ancestry as reported by Census 2000 had no relevancy to Teec Nos Pos since all residents are native and are of Navajo ancestry. Native American ancestry was reported under “other ancestries” by the census count. Note for the Navajo Nation, that Asia and Latin American regions represented the most for foreign-born, 39.5% and 32.1% respectively. Over 4,500 Navajo Nation non-Navajo or non-American Indian residents reported German, “US or American”, Irish, or English as the top four ancestries.

Refer to Table 35 for these and other Census 2000 social characteristics for Teec Nos Pos Chapter, the Navajo Nation, and the United States.

Economic Characteristics
Employment, income, and poverty status are the main indicators of economic conditions. Teec Nos Pos showed the population of 913 who were 16 years of age or older; 346 (37.9%) were determined to be part of the civilian labor force and 567 (62.1%) were not; 246 of the 346 people were reported to be employed and 100 were reported as unemployed, resulting in an unemployment rate of 28.9% \[100/344 = .289 \times 100\]. This rate is worse than the 25.1% unemployment rate reported for the Navajo Nation as a whole; however was five times worse than the US at 5.8%.

Those Teec Nos Pos residents with jobs travel similar distances as the all Navajo Nation and greater distances than the US commuters to their jobs. This also illustrates that a good majority of residents with jobs have to work elsewhere than in their own community. Nearly 81% drove to work alone, another 15.2% carpooled, and remaining 3.8% walked to work. It took about 34 minutes on the average to travel from home to work for Teec Nos Pos working residents.

Of the 246 Teec Nos Pos workers, 11.8% were in construction related occupations, 11.0% in productions and transportation, 26.0% in management related, and 29.3% in sales and services occupations. The education, health, and social services industry reported the most employment of Teec Nos Pos workers at 26.8% of all employment; construction 11.8%, and public administration reported 25.2%. Private wage and salary workers reported for the most of class of workers at 41.1% and government-related at 58.9%.

Income for 1999 was reported since the year 2000 was only four months into the year when the census was conducted. A median income of $12,639 for Teec Nos Pos households and median income of $17,083 for families were reported. A per capita income (or average for each person) of $5,891 was also reported by the census. Two hundred eleven (211) households reported an average income of $30,621 from earned wages; 93 households had an average of $4,275 from Social Security benefits; and 39 households reported an average of $2,695 from public assistance. Of the 296 families, 99 or 33.4% reported income of $10,000 or less and 9.8% reported incomes between $10,000 and $14,999. The second major group incomes was in the $25,000 to 34,999 range at 16.9%. Twenty-eight (28) families reported $50,000 to $74,000 and six
families 75,000 to 99,999. No family reported more than this last bracket.

Poverty conditions have drastically improved for the Navajo Nation as a whole, from 56.1% of all persons below poverty level in 1990 to 42.9% for 2000; Teec Nos Pos’s rate is higher at 47.1%. These Census 2000 rates however are 3.5 times higher then the US rate of 12.4%. Poverty conditions worsen for the Navajo elderly over the last 10 years to 48% for Navajo Nation; it was especially worse for Teec Nos Pos elderly at 67.8%; and the rate for US elderly improved from the 12.4% to 9.9%.

Refer to Table 36 for these and other Census 2000 economic characteristics for Teec Nos Pos Chapter, the Navajo Nation, and the United States.

Housing Characteristics
Of the 715 units counted within the Teec Nos Pos Chapter area, 425 were occupied. Mobile homes accounted for 22.7% of all housing. Nearly two-thirds of all homes were constructed during the decades of 1980s and 90s; 199 units or 27.8% were in 1960 or earlier. The median number of rooms is 2.7 for Teec Nos Pos as compared to 3.0 for the Navajo Nation and 5.3 for the US. Teec Nos Pos’s highest proportional percentage of 32.5% was for one-bedroom homes; three-room units were next at 22.1%.

No vehicles were available to 18.1% of all Teec Nos Pos households, as compared to 18.3% for the Navajo Nation, and 10.3% for the US. At least one vehicle available received the highest percentage for Teec Nos Pos and Navajo Nation at 49.2% and 42.1% respectively, while the US rate was highest for two vehicles at 38.4%. Thirty-one (31) households, or 7.3%, reported access to three or more vehicles.

Wood was reported to be the secondary heating fuel by 145 Teec Nos Pos households or 34.1% of all households; bottled gas was the primary heating fuel source a 47.8%, and electricity for heating made up only 4.9%. Wood, bottled gas, utility gas, and electricity make the top four for the Navajo Nation. Utility gas, electricity, and bottled gas make the top three for the US. While wood makes up only 1.7% for the US as a heating fuel source, nearly two million households use it.

Telephone service has improved for the Navajo Nation as a whole. Only 23% of Navajo Nation households had telephone service in 1990, for 2000 it was nearly 40%. It is not for certain that cell phones were counted in 2000 in addition to regular service. Lack of telephone service is still a problem for Teec Nos Pos; Census 2000 showed only 24.5% (100-75.5) received service.

124 Teec Nos Pos households reported not having complete plumbing, or 29.2% of all occupied households; this compares to 31.9% for the Navajo Nation, and .6% (six tenths of one percent!) for the US. For lack of complete kitchen facilities, the rate is lower for Teec Nos Pos at 27.3%; Navajo Nation rate is 28.1%; and the US rate is .7%.

The number of occupants per room measures the degree of overcrowding. One or less per room is ideal. The census results showed a majority of households to be in this category, with rates of 72.7% for Teec Nos Pos, 61.1% for Navajo Nation, and
94.3% for US. Teec Nos Pos fared better than the Navajo Nation overall. However, for 95 households (22.4%) was experiencing a great degree of overcrowding of more 1.5 persons per room.

The individual interviewed by the census taker reports the worth of his or her home, referred to as value of owner-occupied housing; nearly 68.5% of the owners, or 174 of 254, determined their housing be valued under $50,000. Another 18.1% reported their housing worth between $50,000 and $100,000. A median of $21,000 was computed after all reported housing value worth for Teec Nos Pos, $29,200 for Navajo Nation, and $119,600 for the US. It is likely that most homes built by owners gave only material costs of building the home and the dollar-value when they were purchased. It is also likely that homes built with Navajo Nation funding are determined to be “free” and not given a value. Only 18 units were reported to have mortgage at median monthly installment of $290; 236 units were reported as not being mortgaged.

Sixty (60) housing units were reported as renter-occupied; 15 of those indicated gross rent between $200 to $499 per month, while another 15 units were rented for less than $200. Twenty-one (21) units reported rent-free.

Refer to Table 37 for these and other Census 2000 housing characteristics for Teec Nos Pos Chapter, the Navajo Nation, and the United States.

**Chapter Population Projections**

Based on the foregoing census population and earlier of the 1980 and 1990 Censuses, the Teec Nos Pos chapter is experiencing a population growth slower than the Navajo Nation average. The Navajo Nation growth rate is slower than that of the US nation-wide Navajo population annual growth of 3.13%. There has been a misconception in the last 30 years that the Navajo Nation growth exceeds those of the general US population growth. Overall, Navajo population has exceeded those of US counter parts, however when placed in geographic context, the off-Navajo Nation Navajo population in the nearby and other states is growing much faster than on-Navajo Nation population. As depicted under the economic data assessment above, Navajos leave their communities due to lack of employment opportunities. Based on current trends, more Navajos will be living off-Naivo Nation starting sometimes between 2010 and 2020.

It is important to understand the overall dynamics when looking at the Navajo population. While the Navajo population may not be as mobile – moving from time to time – as the US population, a significant number of young Navajo adults leave the Navajo Nation for higher education and jobs; a significant number tend not to move back to their communities. It is this population segment that is adding to the population growth for off-reservation. They in-turn have off-spring and whom – if not taught - then no longer identify with their Navajo roots and become part of the American main stream.
The Teec Nos Pos chapter had a total Native American population of 1,250 in 1980 and 1,171 in 1990. Census 2000 show the population had grown to 1,302, or a total of 1,323 with all races of people involved. Given the growth of 131 people from 1990, it is expected the population of the chapter will be 1,482 in 2020. This projection is a low growth scenario assuming that development will occur at the same pace as it has since 1980. If however, development as planned in this CLUP were to occur, thus maintaining local residents to stay and gain local employment, along with more housing, the population projection would be greater.

Table 38 shows the chapter population starting in 2000 and anticipated population at each five-year interval through 2020. It can be assumed that the resident population will not dip downward during this period. Housing development concentrates population of the newcomers, returnees, as well as movement of local residents seeking better housing opportunity. New housing, in addition to the natural growth rate over the next twenty years, will increase the population higher than the 1,486 projection. The actual increment will depend on how many new units will be built in the community up to that time.