

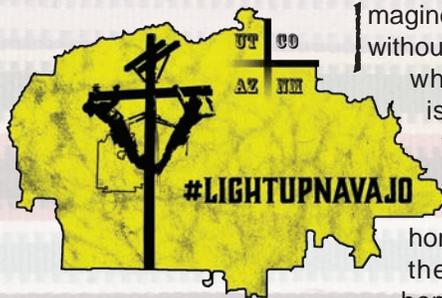


Navajo Tribal Utility Authority[®]

An Enterprise of the Navajo Nation

The Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) has continuously served the Navajo people for 59 years. The NTUA was established on January 22, 1959, to address the absence of utilities on the Navajo Nation. The NTUA is organized for the operation, maintenance and expansion of electric distribution and transmission, communications, natural gas, water, wastewater and power generation, including photovoltaic (solar), services for the Navajo people at a low and reasonable cost. Other objectives of the NTUA are to promote employment opportunities on the Navajo Nation, and to improve the health and welfare of the residents of the Navajo Nation.

#LIGHTUPNAVAJO means more Bright Lights for Navajo Families



Imagine life without electricity. Without television, without computers, tablets or cell phones. Picture life where refrigerators don't exist because there is no electric power. For approximately 15,000 families on the Navajo Nation this is reality. It's important to Navajo families to maintain traditional ties to the ancestral land. The homes are in very remote areas and the core of the family, or the elders, maintain the family homesteads where their families have lived for

generations. On average, there are about four folks per home when you include grandchildren and immediate family members. That represents about 60,000 people without electricity.

You can't have running water without electricity. We've got more people without natural gas service. There's only eight thousand served by natural gas. On the communications side, only forty percent of our homes have access to a landline phone in their home. Sixty percent don't have a landline. That's the reality on the Navajo Nation.

Despite not having electricity, families make due they live on the land homestead by their grandparents and their ancestors. Therefore – the work to connect electricity to families living in rural areas is great but funding is limited. To connect all homes is a daunting goal



to meeting this goal requires solutions that are innovative and pioneering. Today through partnerships – innovation and pioneering have been combined make up a new initiative taking place under a project called #LIGHTUPNAVAJO.

“Now I don't have to worry...”, “The darkness has lifted...”



< Grandma Nez received electric power in May 2018 after waiting more than 20 years.

Meanwhile, 55 miles away > another elderly Grandmother is waiting to be connected to electricity. She's been waiting more than 30 years.



About the Navajo People

The Navajo Nation is the largest Native American tribe in the United States with an estimated population of 300,000 Navajos; approximately 190,000 Navajos reside within Navajo territory. The Navajo Nation was established in 1868 with the Treaty of Bosque Redondo. The landbase is comparable in size to the state of West Virginia; it spans over 27,000 square miles and occupies portions of northern Arizona, northwestern New Mexico and southern Utah.



Navajoland is unique because the people have achieved something quite rare – the ability of an indigenous people to blend both tradition and modern ways of life. The Navajo Nation is a Nation within a Nation. The way of life for the Navajo people is rich in traditions and customs, a living culture practiced daily. The Navajo language is still spoken today and remains the primary language and is the preferred form of communication, especially for the elderly.

The Navajo people are very geared toward family life and events that surround their lifestyle. The culture, deep rooted with traditions and customs, is centered kinship referred to as Ke'. Basis of Ke' is the connect- edness to family, clan, tribe, community and is defined by action, and solidarity, encompassing such concepts as compassion, kindness, friendliness, generosity, and peacefulness. It is a central theme, requiring a constant awareness of the relationships and interconnectedness between one and the environment.



Closest distance to Convenience

It is very common in the smaller communities to find only a gas station that serves as a basic convenient 'store'. The closest store could be more than 15 miles away. Window Rock, Chinle, Kayenta, and Tuba City, are the larger communities that offer limited modern amenities, such as hotels, grocery stores, gas stations, postal service, banking service, police stations, public health hospitals and eating establishments.

It is expected one will travel over 45 miles to the larger towns to conduct banking, obtain health care or grocery shop. Lastly, the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs is prohibited on the Navajo Nation. Law enforcement and emergency response offices are located in the larger towns within the Navajo Nation.

Adjacent cities that border the Navajo Nation are Farmington, New Mexico; Flagstaff, Arizona and Gallup, New Mexico. These cities offer a wider variety of amenities, including entertainment (movie theaters, casinos etc...), shopping, car rental, private health care and services, service garages, retail chain stores (Wal-Mart, Home Depot, Best Buy, etc...).

Commercial air travel is available in Phoenix, Arizona, which is approximately 289 miles (5- hour drive) from Fort Defiance; and Albuquerque, New Mexico, which is approximately 171 miles (2.5-hour drive) from Fort Defiance.

Weather. Mild-to-Warm-to Cold. To experience a passing snowstorm in May and the next day bask in sunshine with 70- degree temperature is uncharacteristic but does happen on Navajo. Winter weather conditions typically occur from November to March. The average high (°F) in the winter is 43 degrees and the average low is 14 degrees, though temperatures can dip below zero in the winter. In the summer, the average high (°F) is 84 degrees and average low is 54 degrees, however, highs can reach to mid-90 degree temperatures. Monsoon season usually occurs from mid-July to September.

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Historically, Navajo people have a traditional economy based upon farming, hunting and grazing of livestock. This practice has continued into modern times, especially among the elders. A consequence of this practice is that Navajo people often live on large parcels of land, creating significant distances between neighboring homes, producing the lowest number of utility customers per mile in the U.S. and a high cost of providing service. As a result, it is often cost-prohibitive to provide utility services to individual homes on much of the Navajo Nation.



Window Rock serves as the Capitol of the Navajo Nation and is the headquarters for the Navajo Nation Government. Similar to other democracies, the Navajo Nation's governing system is comprised of three branches: the Executive, Judicial and Legislative branch. The Navajo Nation has many fascinating geographic features and distinct collage of habitats. The most prominent and portrayed is Monument Valley located along the Arizona and Utah borders.

The Navajo Nation has many fascinating geographic features and distinct collage of habitats. The most prominent and portrayed is Monument Valley located along the Arizona and Utah borders. There are several parks and monuments one can visit, including Four Corners Monument, Monument Valley Park, Petrified Forest, and Antelope Canyon and marina. More intriguing are the archaeological sites and the architecture that remains at Chaco Canyon in northwest New Mexico, Navajo National Monument and Canyon De Chelly near Chinle, Arizona. One can also visit the Grand Canyon National Park, renowned for its majestic view and awe.



Most housing on the Navajo Nation is comprised of mobile homes, modular buildings, and standard homes.



25% of homes are traditional dwellings
31% of all homes lack plumbing
86% lack natural gas

38% lack water
28% lack Kitchens
32% lack electricity
60% lack landline phone services



Connection to Electric Power will help make Life easier

On the Navajo Nation, approximately 15,000 homes do not have electricity. This contributes to the 75% of all households in the United States that are without electricity. NTUA continues to collaborate closely with Navajo Nation Chapters (like local municipalities) to seek funding for their power line projects. Although we made some progress to bring electric service to families throughout the region, there is still a tremendous need.

Our Mission is to improve the quality of life for Navajo families. With an unemployment rate of 48.5% (9 times National average) on Navajo and 38% of the Navajo people living below the poverty line, financing the cost to acquire electric service is secondary to meeting their basic needs of food and shelter. NTUA continues to explore other avenues to bridge the gap. Seeking altruistic activities like corporate volunteering is an avenue that would impact and improve the lives of the Navajo people.

In 2019, NTUA anticipates connecting the homes of Navajo families to the electrical grid for the first time in the communities of Shonta, Navajo Mountain, Houck, Kaibeto, Inscription House, Greasewood, Coppermine, Tuba City, Black Mesa, Tonalea, Leupp, and Teec Nos Pos.

Planning Meeting: Sept. 10-11, 2018 Navajo Nation - Window Rock, Arizona

For More Information: www.publicpower.org/LightUpNavajo

- Contacts:**
- Mike Hyland, mjhyland@publicpower.org
 - Alex Hofmann, ahofmann@publicpower.org
 - Srinivasa Venigalla – 928-729-6281 or SrinivasaV@ntua.com
 - Lester Lee – 928-729-6223 or lesterl@ntua.com
 - For Lodging information: Deenise Becenti – 928-729-6221 or dbecenti@ntua.com

