

RESOLUTION OF THE
NAABIK'IYATI' COMMITTEE OF THE
NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL

23RD Navajo Nation Council - Third Year, 2017

AN ACTION

RELATING TO HEALTH, EDUCATION AND HUMAN SERVICES AND NAABIK'IYÁTI';
OPPOSING URANIUM MINING ON THE NAVAJO NATION AND/OR ANY PLANS TO
RESUME SUCH MINING

WHEREAS:

- A. The Health, Education and Human Services Committee of the Navajo Nation Council, among other duties and responsibilities, "review[s] and recommend[s] ... [r]esolutions relating to social services, health, environmental health, education, veterans and veterans services, employment and labor." 2 N.N.C. § 401(B)(6)(a).
- B. The Naabik'iyáti' Committee of the Navajo Nation Council, among other duties and responsibilities, "coordinate[s] all federal, county and state programs with other standing committees and branches of the Navajo Nation government to provide the most efficient delivery of services to the Navajo Nation. 2 N.N.C. § 701(A)(4).
- C. Some of the largest uranium deposits in the United States are within the Navajo Nation. Between 1944 and 1986, miners extracted nearly 30 million tons of uranium from Navajo Nation lands. www.epa.gov/navajo-nation-uranium-cleanup. The uranium was used for weapons for the United States military. It is reported that when the Cold War ended, most of the uranium mines on the Navajo Nation "were abandoned - not covered, or sealed, or remediated, just left as they were with waste piles exposed to wind and rain and accessible to anyone, including children." *Mothers, Babies on Navajo Nation Exposed to High levels of Uranium*, Counter Current News (December 30, 2016). There are more than 1,100 uranium waste sites within the Navajo Nation. *Iina Nizhóní Newsletter, Fall 2014*. These hazardous sites have presented serious public health issues, particularly for those residents near such sites. Abandoned mines have created elevated levels of radiation in homes and drinking water sources of Navajo families. www.epa.gov/navajo-nation-uranium-cleanup; see attached Exhibit "A." The unfortunate effects include lung and bone cancer and impaired kidney function. *Id.* Uranium contamination also affects the air, plants, wildlife, livestock and land.
- D. Due to the many hazards of uranium mining, the Navajo Nation in 2005 enacted the Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005. Exhibit "B." This action prohibited all uranium mining and processing

within or near the Navajo Nation. The Navajo Nation essentially reaffirmed its position in 2012 when it enacted legislation restricting the transport of all radioactive and related substances across the Navajo Nation (except for cleanup activities). See CF-18-12, attached as Exhibit "C."

- E. The federal Indian trust responsibility is a legal obligation under which the United States has charged itself with moral obligations of the highest responsibility and trust toward Indian tribes. *Seminole Nation v. United States*, 316 U.S. 286 (1942). www.bia.gov. This historically accepted trust responsibility extends to and includes health concerns of Native Americans, as well as the protection of land and natural resources.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The Navajo Nation continues to strenuously oppose uranium mining within or near the Navajo Nation or any plans to permit and resume such activities.
2. The Navajo Nation requests Congressional support to the Navajo Nation areas affected by uranium mining and in need of reclamation and for Congress to support continued funding for such programs as, but not limited to, funding for Water systems, P.L. 86-121, EPA's Tribal Water Set Asides, IHS healthcare funding for cancer care and research with National Institute of Health, RECA & Downwinders funding and EPA and Abandoned Mine Lands Mining Reclamation activities.
3. The Navajo Nation authorizes the President, Navajo Nation, to take all measures necessary to ensure that this resolution of the Navajo Nation is shared with key officials of the United States government, including members of Congress, President Donald Trump, the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Environmental Agency.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Naabik'iyáti' Committee of the 23rd Navajo Nation Council at a duly called meeting in Window Rock, Navajo Nation (Arizona), at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 14 in favor and 01 oppose, this 6th day of April, 2017.



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

Motion: Honorable Amber Kanazbah Crotty
Second: Honorable Tom Chee

23rd Navajo Nation Council
Naabik'iyati' Committee

DATE: April 6, 2017

Legislation 0057-17 (Main Motion)

Motion: Amber K. Crotty

Second: Tom T. Chee

ALL DELEGATES:

	Yea	Nay
BATES, LoRenzo		
BEGAY, Kee Allen Jr.		
BEGAY, Norman M.	✓	
BEGAYE, Nelson	✓	
BENNETT, Benjamin L.		
BROWN, Nathaniel	✓	
CHEE, Tom T.	✓	
CROTTY, Amber K.	✓	
DAMON, Seth	✓	
DANIELS, Herman	✓	
FILFRED, Davis		
HALE, Jonathan L.	✓	
JACK, Lee Sr.		
PERRY, Jonathan	✓	
PETE, Leonard H.		
PHELPS, Walter	✓	
SHEPHERD, Alton Joe		
SLIM, Tuchoney Jr.	✓	
SMITH, Raymond Jr.		
TSO, Otto		
TSOSIE, Leonard		✓
WITHERSPOON, Dwight	✓	
YAZZIE, Edmund	✓	
YAZZIE, Peterson	✓	

BY COMMITTEE:

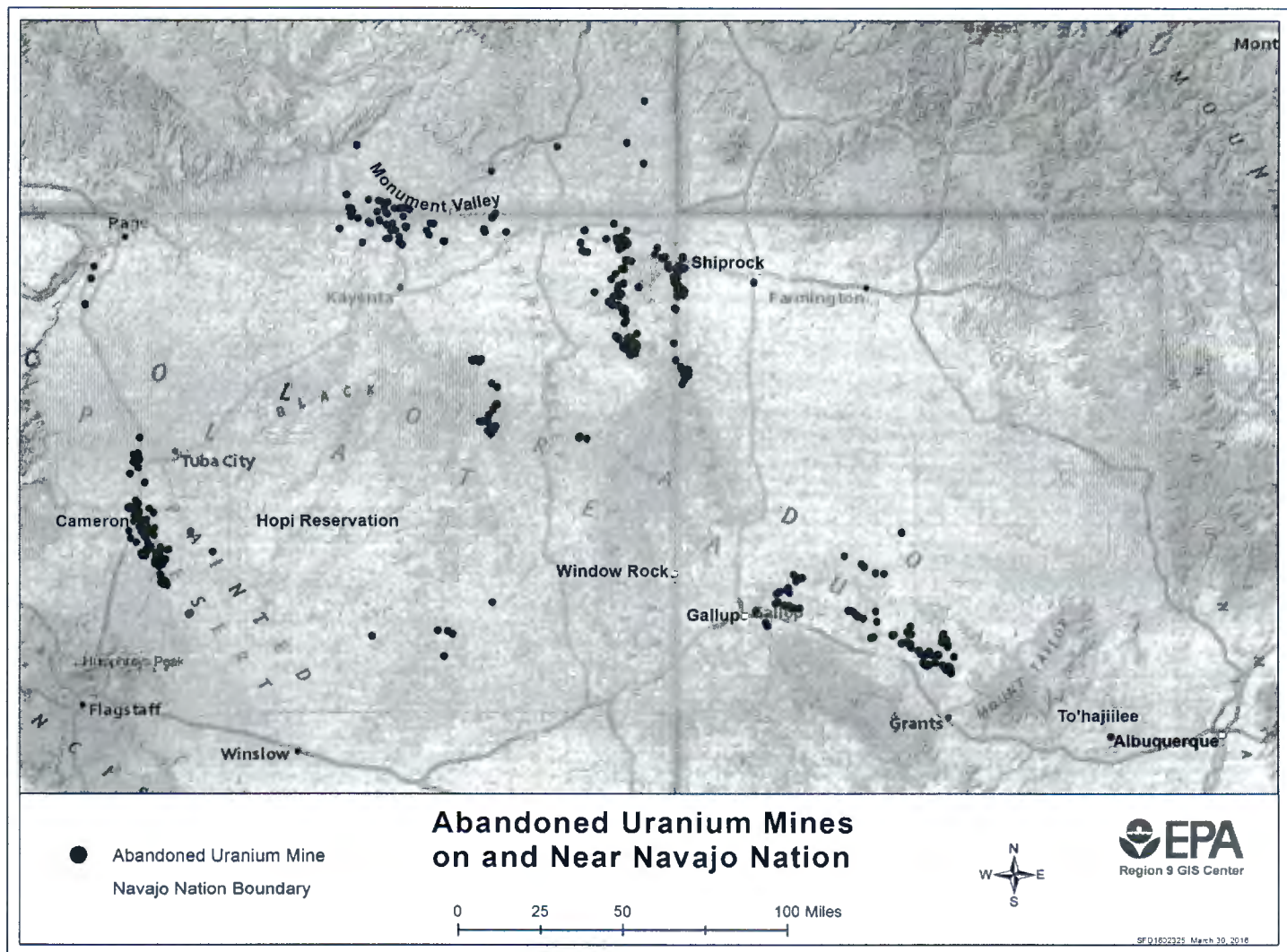
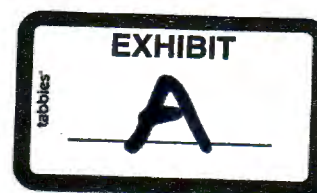
	Yea	Nay	TOTAL
BFC:			
CHEE, Tom T.			
DAMON, Seth			
JACK, Lee Sr.			
SLIM, Tuchoney Jr.			
WITHERSPOON, Dwight			
TSOSIE, Leonard			
HEHSC:			
BEGAY, Norman M.			
BEGAYE, Nelson			
BROWN, Nathaniel			
CROTTY, Amber K.			
HALE, Jonathan L.			
YAZZIE, Peterson			
LOC:			
BEGAY, Kee Allen Jr.			
DANIELS, Herman			
SMITH, Raymond Jr.			
TSO, Otto			
YAZZIE, Edmund			
RDC:			
BENNETT, Benjamin L.			
FILFRED, Davis			
PERRY, Jonathan			
PETE, Leonard H.			
PHELPS, Walter			
SHEPHERD, Alton Joe			
SPEAKER:			
BATES, LoRenzo			
(Votes only in a tie)			

GRAND TOTAL

14

CERTIFICATION:

Honorable LoRenzo Bates
Speaker





Cross References

Functions of Mining Department generally, see 2 N.N.C. § 3001.

Chapter 12. Diné Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005

§ 1301. Findings

A. The Navajo Nation Council finds that the wise and sustainable use of the natural resources in Navajo Indian Country traditionally has been, and remains, a matter of paramount governmental interest of the Navajo Nation and a fundamental exercise of Navajo tribal sovereignty.

B. The Navajo Nation Council finds that the Fundamental Laws of the Diné (*Diné Bi Beenahaz'áanii*), as set forth in the 2002 amendments to Title 1 of the Navajo Nation Code, Resolution No. CN-69-02, support preserving and protecting the Navajo Nation's natural resources, especially the four sacred elements of life-air, light/fire, water and earth/pollen—for these resources are the foundation of the peoples' spiritual ceremonies and the Diné life way, and that it is the duty and responsibility of the Diné to protect and preserve the natural world for future generations.

C. The Navajo Nation Council finds that the Traditional (*Diyin Diné'é Bi Beehaz'áanii Bitsé siléi*), which are codified in Title 1 as §§ 3 and 4 of the Fundamental Laws of the Diné, provide that it is the right and freedom of the people to be respected, honored and protected with a healthy physical and mental environment.

D. The Navajo Nation Council finds that the Diné medicine peoples' interpretation of the Diné Natural Law (*Nahasdzáán d00 Yádi[ni] Bits33d66 Beehaz'áanii*), which is codified in Title 1 as five of the Fundamental Laws of the Diné, mandates respect for all natural resources within the four sacred mountains and is symbolized by the Sacred Mountain Soil Prayer Bundle (*Dahndiilyee*), to maintain harmony and balance in life and a healthy environment, and their recitation of the ceremonies and stories that have been passed down from generation to generation warn that certain substances in the Earth (*doo nal yee dah*) that are harmful to the people should not be disturbed, and that the people now know that uranium is one such substance, and therefore, that its extraction should be avoided as traditional practice and prohibited by Navajo law.

E. The Navajo Nation Council finds that the social, cultural, natural resource, and economic damage to the Navajo Nation from past uranium mining and processing is ongoing due to (i) the continuing need for full monetary compensation of former Navajo uranium workers and their family members for their radiation and mining-induced diseases, (ii) the presence of hundreds of unremediated or partially remediated uranium mines, tailings piles, and waste piles located in Navajo Indian Country, and (iii) the absence of medical studies of the health status of Diné who live in uranium mining-impacted communities.

F. The Navajo Nation Council finds that the mining and processing of uranium ore on the Navajo Nation and in Navajo Indian Country since the mid-

1940s has created substantial and irreparable economic detriments to the Nation and its people in the form of lands lost to permanent disposal of mining and processing wastes, lands left unproductive and unusable because they are the sites of hundreds of abandoned uranium mines that have not been successfully reclaimed, surface water and ground water left unpotable by mining and processing operations, livestock that could not be marketed because they were believed to have been contaminated by uranium. Navajo workers who lost thousands of person-years to gainful economic activity as a result of their mining-induced illnesses and deaths, and the families of Navajo uranium workers whose livelihoods, agricultural lands and homesites were diminished in value because of the illnesses and premature deaths of the workers.

G. The Navajo Nation Council finds that there is a reasonable expectation that future mining and processing of uranium will generate further economic detriments to the Navajo Nation. These economic detriments include, but are not limited to, the potential damage projected to the land, water, vegetation, and other natural resources of the Navajo Nation by uranium mining and processing operations, the forbearance or foreclosure of the Navajo Nation from using these natural resources for other economic purposes, the potential remediation costs for damage projected to the natural resources on lands within the Navajo Nation, the potential injury to livestock from uranium mining, including, but not limited to, losses in livestock production, veterinary and other costs, and the potential injury to human beings from uranium mining, including, but not limited to, loss of wages, loss of consortium, medical costs, loss of access to and use of vegetation used in traditional ceremonies, loss of current and future potable water supplies, and other costs.

H. The Navajo Nation Council finds that uranium is and has been expressly left unregulated by the federal government, and is currently unregulated by any tribal entity within Navajo Indian Country.

History

CAP-18-05, April 19, 2005.

§ 1302. Definitions

For the purposes of this Act, the Navajo Nation Council adopts the following definitions:

A. "Navajo Indian Country" shall mean all lands within the territorial jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation as defined in 7 N.N.C. § 254 and 18 U.S.C. § 1151.

B. "Natural resources" shall have the same meaning as set forth in 2 N.N.C. § 692(A).

C. "Person" shall mean any natural person or any other entity including domestic or foreign corporations, partnership, associations, responsible business or association agents or officers, any of the several states or a political subdivision of the state or agency of the state, department or instrumentality of the United States and any of its officers, agents or employees.

D. "Remediation" shall mean the permanent closure of uranium mining and processing site, waste piles and associated buildings for the purposes of eliminating or substantially reducing releases of radioactive and toxic substances to the air, land and water in such ways as to prevent or substantially minimize human exposure to such substances now and for future generations.

E. "United States" shall mean the federal government of the United States of America and any of its agencies, departments, subdivisions, or instrumentalities or officers, agents, or employees thereof.

F. "Uranium mining" shall mean the extraction of uranium or uranium ores by mechanical means including, but not limited to, surface mining, open pit mining or underground mining. Uranium mining shall not include extraction of uranium or uranium ores by solution mining.

G. "Uranium processing" shall mean the alteration of uranium ores from their natural state by mechanical or chemical including, but not limited to, crushing, grinding, and in situ leach mining or solution mining.

History

CAP-18-05, April 19, 2005.

§ 1303. Prohibition of Uranium Mining

No person shall engage in uranium mining and uranium processing on any sites within Navajo Indian Country.

History

CAP-18-05, April 19, 2005.

§§ 1304 to 1306. [Repealed]

History

CAP-18-05, April 19, 2005.

Note. Navajo Coal Mining Commission. ACJA-35-87, January 12 1987.

Note. Plan of Operation for Navajo Coal Mining Commission previously codified at 18 N.N.C. §§ 1301-1306 was repealed and deleted from the Navajo Nation Code pursuant to CAP-14-94, April 20, 1994.

Chapter 13. Oil and Gas

Cross References

See Title 16 of this Code generally for previously codified laws concerning trespass and forcible entry and detainer.

Annotations



CF-18-12

RESOLUTION OF THE
NAVJO NATION COUNCIL

22ND NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL - SECOND YEAR 2012

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE LAW AND ORDER; RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT; AND NÁABIK'ÍYÁTI' COMMITTEE; THE RADIOACTIVE AND RELATED SUBSTANCES, EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES, PERSONS AND MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 2012: AMENDING THE NAVAJO NATION CODE TITLE 18, CHAPTER 12, TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROTECTION, HEALTH AND SAFETY OF THE NAVAJO NATION PEOPLE WITH REGARD TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF RADIOACTIVE AND RELATED SUBSTANCES, EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES, PERSONS AND MATERIALS OVER AND ACROSS NAVAJO NATION LAND

BE IT ENACTED:

1. Findings and Purpose.

A. The Navajo Nation finds it to be in the Best interest of the Navajo Nation, its citizens, guests and visitors to adopt "The Radioactive and Related Substances, Equipment, vehicles, Persons and Materials Transportation Act of 2012" and hereby adopts said Act amending Title 18, Chapter 12 as follows:

* * * *

Chapter 12-A.

The Radioactive and Related Substances Equipment,
Vehicles, Persons and Materials Transportation Act of
2012

§ 1304. Background, Findings, and Rationale

A. The Navajo Nation opposes generally the transportation of radioactive and related substances, equipment, vehicles, persons and materials over and across Navajo Nation lands, except for purposes of transporting uranium ore or product currently left within the Navajo Nation from past uranium

mining or milling operations for disposal at an appropriate long-term facility outside of Navajo Indian country or at an appropriate temporary facility within Navajo Indian country and approved by the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency.

- B. The Navajo Nation has the right to exclude nonmembers and to condition their entry onto Navajo Nation lands, and has the independent sovereign right and duty to protect the health, welfare and safety of the Navajo Nation and its citizens.
- C. As a matter of federal law, Congress has plenary authority to regulate commerce with the Navajo Nation. Article III of the treaty between the United States of America and the Navajo Nation ratified on September 9, 1850 provides that the United States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating trade and intercourse with the Navajo Nation, and, in exchange, Article XI of the Treaty provides that the United States "shall so legislate and act as to secure the permanent prosperity and happiness of" the Navajo People." Under that treaty and the second such treaty made and ratified in 1868, see 15 Stat. 667, "Congress has...left the [Navajos] largely free to run the reservation and its affairs without state control," *Warren Trading Post Co. v. Arizona State Tax Comm'n*, 380 U.S. 685, 690 (1965), and the Navajo Nation has accepted the responsibility of governing its territory, see *Kerr-McGee Corp. v. Navajo Tribe of Indians*, 471 U.S. 195, 200-201 (1985); *Williams v. Lee*, 358 U.S. 217, 223 (1959).
- D. Under its constitutional authority, Congress defined "Indian Country" broadly in 1948, and applied that term to demarcate generally civil and criminal authority of states on the one hand and of the United States and Indian governments on the other, and rejected jurisdictional determinations based on refinements of easement law by including all rights-of-way running through Indian reservations as "Indian country." See Richard B. Collins, *Implied Limitations on the Territorial Jurisdiction of Indian Tribes*, 54 Wash. L. Rev. 479, 527 & n.286 (1979)

- E. The road system within Navajo Indian country includes Bureau of Indian Affairs roads, Navajo tribal roads, and State and county roads, all such roads and related rights - of-way being Navajo "Indian country as defined by Congress for purposes of Navajo Nation civil and criminal jurisdiction.
- F. The Navajo People and the Navajo Nation government have been substantially harmed by the exploration for and mining, production, processing, milling and transportation of uranium ore, yellowcake and other radioactive products other than those used for medical purposes and shall hereinafter singly or in any combination be referred to as the "Products" on, near and through Navajo Indian country; such exploration, mining, production, processing milling and transportation of the Products to be referred hereinafter as the "Activities". Over 500 uranium mines were left abandoned in Navajo Indian country, four very large piles of uranium mill tailings are located on or adjacent to Navajo Nation lands in unlined areas leaching contaminants into surface and ground water supplies. Navajo people bore the brunt of the largest accidental release of radioactivity in the United States; see *UNC Resources, Inc. v. Beñally*, 514F. Supp. 358 (D.C. N.M. 1981); Navajo uranium miners in the Cold War era continue to suffer debilitating and lethal impacts from their service; planned uranium mining threatens scarce Navajo drinking water resources; and hazardous and other wastes contaminate the Navajo environment with no responsible person, corporation, or other governmental entity willing to clean up these wastes.
- G. Many Navajo Nation Chapters have expressed serious concerns about the Activities occurring within Navajo Indian country.
- H. The Navajo Nation finds it necessary and desirable to require that appropriate agencies of the Navajo Nation receive no less than four days advance notice by any carrier of any Products(as defined herein) who is intending to transport such Products on Navajo Nation lands or otherwise within Navajo Indian country, and that such notice be given in accordance with federal rules applicable

to such notice to a state governor and/or to local law enforcement official in order that proper emergency measures may be taken by the Navajo Nation.

- I. The Navajo Nation finds it necessary and desirable to ensure that any future Activities occurring within, on or over Navajo Indian country are performed in a manner that protects the Navajo Nation environment and water resources, the health and safety of Navajo citizens and guests and visitors alike, and the welfare of the Navajo Nation, and responsible regulation by Navajo agencies under Navajo law is the most appropriate manner to ensure such protection.
- J. The Navajo Nation finds that the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency should be authorized, after meaningful consultation with the Navajo Nation Division of Public Safety and subject to the approval of the Resources and Development Committee, to promulgate regulations to implement this Act, for developing and modifying reasonable license fees, bonding requirements, route restrictions, curfews and other terms and conditions for conducting any Activities on or across Navajo Nation lands or otherwise within Navajo Indian country.
- K. Nothing in this Act is intended, nor shall it be construed, to repeal, in whole or in part, the Dine' Natural Resources Protection Act (DNRPA). In the event of any inconsistency between this Act and The DNRPA, the provisions of the DNRPA shall control.

§ 1305. Definitions

- 1. "Activities" means exploration, mining, production, processing, milling and/or transportation of the Products as defined below.
- 2. "Indian Country" shall have the same meaning as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. §1151.
- 3. "Navajo Indian Country" shall mean the territory over which the Navajo Nation has criminal, civil and regulatory authority, as defined in 7 N.N.C. §254(A) (2005) and as otherwise not limited by applicable federal law.

4. "Navajo Nation Lands" means land held in trust for the Navajo Nation or any Band of the Navajo Nation by the United States, land owned in fee by the Navajo Nation, and Navajo trust allotments in which the Navajo Nation owns any undivided fractional beneficial interest.
5. "Products" means singly or in combination uranium ore, yellowcake, radioactive waste and other radioactive products other than those used for medical purposes.

§ 1306. Statement of Policy

- A. The Navajo Nation opposes generally the transportation of Products over, on, under and across Navajo Nation lands or otherwise over, under or across Navajo Indian Country, except for purposes of transporting Products currently left within the Navajo Nation from past Activities for disposal at an appropriate long-term facility outside of Navajo Indian Country or at an appropriate temporary facility within Navajo Indian country and approved by the Navajo nation Environmental Protection Agency. The Navajo Nation generally opposes the transportation over, on, under or across Navajo Nation lands or otherwise within Navajo Indian country of any equipment, vehicles, person and materials to be used in conjunction with such current or future Activities where such Activities are conducted or to be conducted on or under the surface of or adjacent to Navajo Nation lands or where such Activities may affect surface or ground waters of the Navajo Nation.
- B. The Navajo Nation may permit and regulate transportation of Products pursuant to its right to protect the health, safety, welfare and environment of the Navajo Nation, its citizens, visitors and guests and pursuant to its right to exclude and to condition entry of non-members onto Navajo Nation lands and other lands within Navajo Indian country.

§ 1307. Transportation Notice and Other Requirements

- A. No person or entity may transport any Products on or across Navajo Nation lands or otherwise within Navajo Indian country unless such person or entity complies with the requirements of this section and applicable federal law.

- B. Such person or entity shall give at least four days advance notice of its intent to transport any Products on or across Navajo Nation lands or otherwise within Navajo Indian country to the Executive Director of the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency and to the Director of Public Safety.
- C. Such notice shall be given in conformity with the procedures established under federal rules governing such notice to a state governor and to local law enforcement official in order that proper preparatory emergency measures may be taken by the Navajo Nation.
- D. Such notice shall be accompanied by a reasonable license fee; a showing that adequate bonding or other insurance is in place adequate to protect the Navajo Nation in the event of a spill, disposal or accident; an adequate description of the route to be taken and the vehicles to be used in such transportation; adequate training requirements and assurances that any Navajo Nation curfews for such transportation of any Products shall be honored.
- E. No person or entity may transport across Navajo Nation lands any equipment, vehicles, persons or materials for the purpose of exploring for or mining, producing, processing, or milling any Products on or under the surface of or adjacent to the Navajo Nation lands, or where such Activities may affect surface or ground waters of the Navajo Nation without first:
 - 1. Obtaining Navajo Nation consent and a federal grant of easement Pursuant to the laws of the United States;
 - 2. Consenting in writing to the full subject matter and personal jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation; and
 - 3. Agreeing to terms and conditions deemed reasonable and appropriate by the Navajo Nation. Such terms and conditions shall, at a minimum, include the clean-up and remediation in accordance with the more stringent of applicable federal or Navajo law, of any uranium contamination on any parcel of Navajo Nation

lands that degrades the Navajo environment and/or poses a risk to the health and safety of Navajo citizens provided such person, entity, affiliate, subsidiary, partner, co-venturer, agent, contractor (including all subcontractors) or other related party, and/or proposed user of the right-of-way is, under any applicable Navajo or federal statute, regulation or order wholly or partially responsible for the clean-up of the contamination.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, this subsection (E) shall not apply to the transport of any such equipment, vehicles, persons or materials over any federal, state, or county highway or road for which a right-of-way has been approved by the Navajo Nation and a grant of easement has been issued by the Secretary of the Interior or his or her authorized delegate.

- F. The Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency shall promulgate, after meaningful consultation with the Navajo Nation Division of Public Safety and subject to the approval of the Resources and Development Committee, regulations necessary or desirable to implement this section, including the establishment of notice requirements, designation of reasonable license fees, bonding requirements, route restrictions and curfews for the transportation of any Products on Navajo Nation lands or otherwise within Navajo Indian country; provided, however, that the minimum requirements of subsection (E) of this section shall be self-executing and shall not require regulations in order to be effective as of the effective date of these amendments.

2. Effective Date

The provisions of these amendments shall become effective in accordance with 2 N.N.C. §221 (B).

3. Codification.

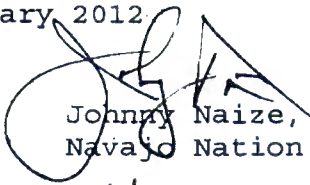
The provisions of this legislation which add or amend sections of the Navajo Nation Code shall be codified by the Office of Legislative Counsel.

4. Savings Clause.

Nothing in this Act is intended, nor shall it be construed, to repeal, in whole or in part, the Dine' Natural Resources Protection Act (DNRPA). In the event of any inconsistency between this Act and the DNRPA, the provisions of the DNRPA shall control. If any provision of this legislation is held invalid by the Navajo Nation Supreme Court, or unappealable order of any court of competent jurisdiction, those portions of this Act which are not determined invalid shall remain in full force and effect.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Navajo Nation Council at a duly called meeting in Window Rock, Navajo Nation (Arizona) at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 18 in favor and 0 opposed, this 16th day of February, 2012.


Johnny Naize, Speaker
Navajo Nation Council

Mar 01, 2012
Date

Motion: Honorable Katherine Benally

Second: Honorable Jonathan Nez

ACTION BY THE NAVAJO NATION PRESIDENT:

1. I hereby sign into law the foregoing legislation, pursuant to 2 N.N.C. §1005 (C)(10), on this _____ day of MAR 07 2012 2012.


Ben Shelly, President
Navajo Nation

2. I hereby veto the foregoing legislation, pursuant to 2 N.N.C. §1005 (C) (11), this _____ day of _____ 2012 for the reason(s) expressed in the attached letter to the Speaker.

Ben Shelly, President
Navajo Nation